INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-VI

May 27-29, 2022
Van, Turkey

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES
2010

Editors

Prof. Dr. Raul D.S.G. Campilho
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Samira Khadhraoui Ontunc

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CONGRESS ABSTRACT BOOK

TITLE

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-VI

DATE

May 27-29, 2022

PLACE

Van, Turkey

GENERAL COORDINATOR

SAMIRA KHADHRAOUI ONTUNC

LANGUAGES

Turkish, Azerbaijanian, English, Russian, Arabic

ORGANIZING INSTITUTE

Institute Of Economics Development And Social Research (IKSAD)

Participant Countries: (31)

Turkey, Azerbaijan, Romania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Morocco, Iraq, India, Italy, Algeria, Tunisia, Ukraine, China, Russia, Portugal, Iran, Vietnam, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova, Libya, Hungary, Indonesia, Austria, France, Spain, Germany, Serbia, Ethiopia, Israel.

TOTAL ACCEPTED PAPERS: 264
TOTAL REJECTED PAPERS: 72
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY: 116
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS: 148

EVALUATION PROCESS

All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process

PRESENTATION

Oral Presentation

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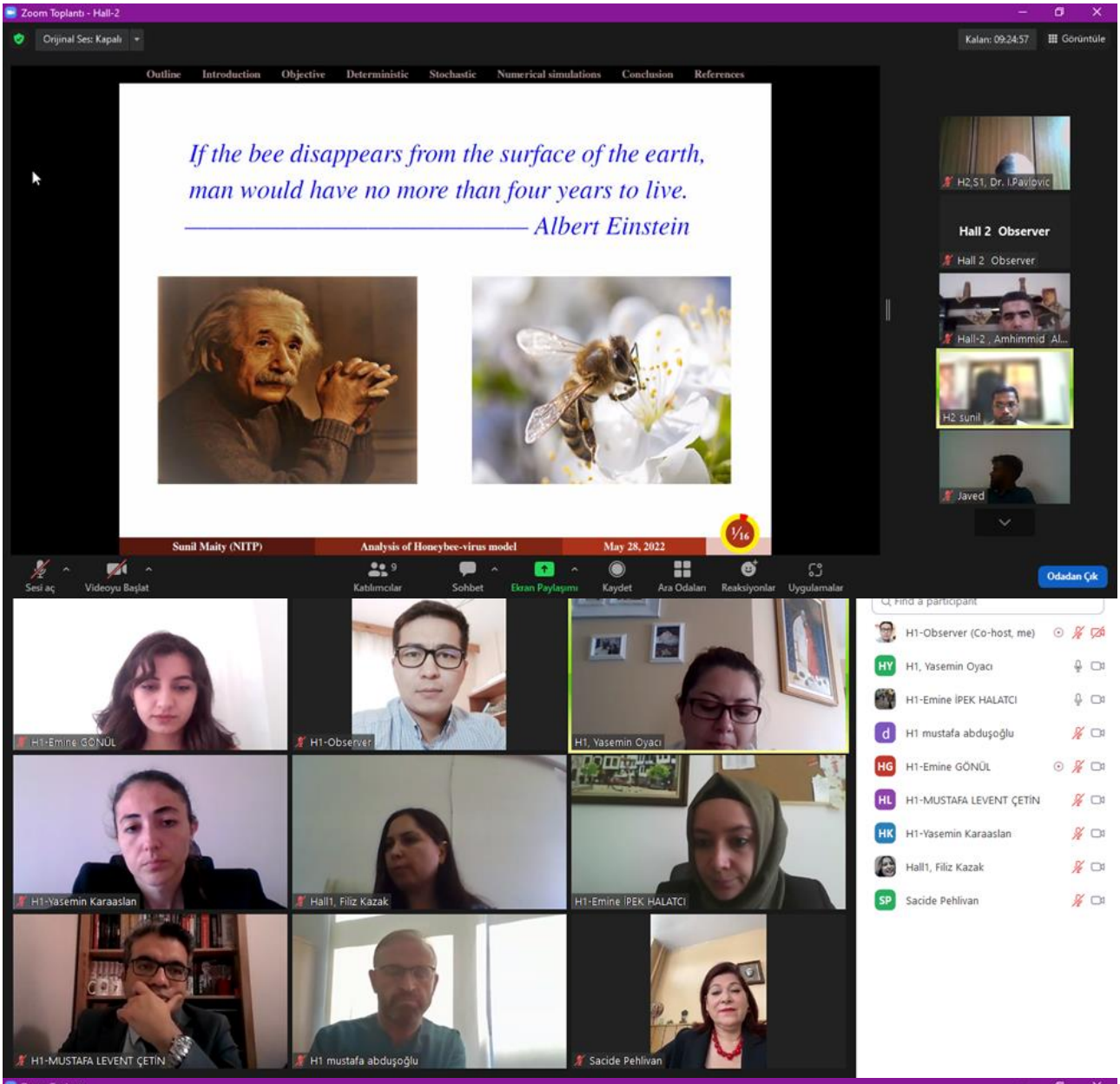

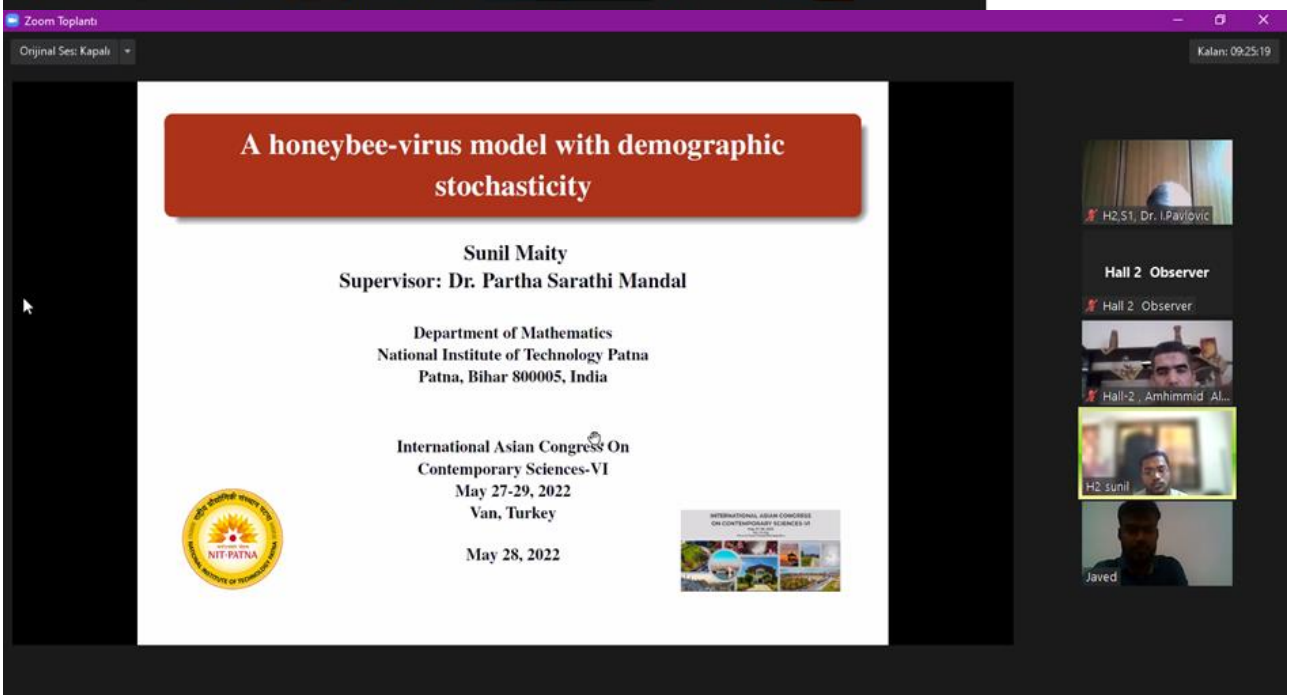

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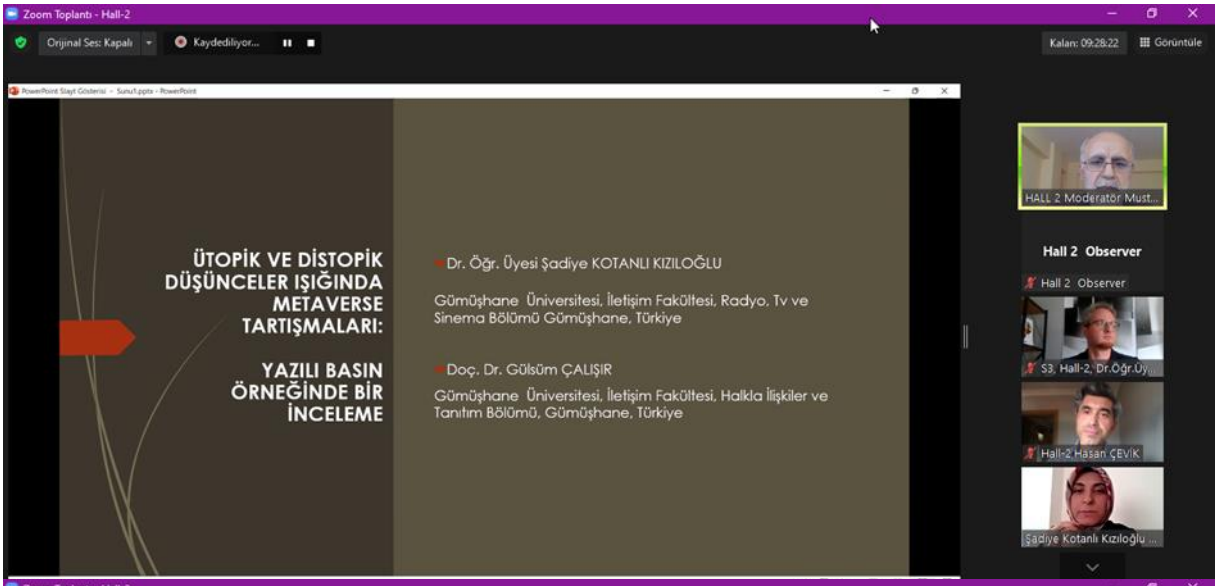

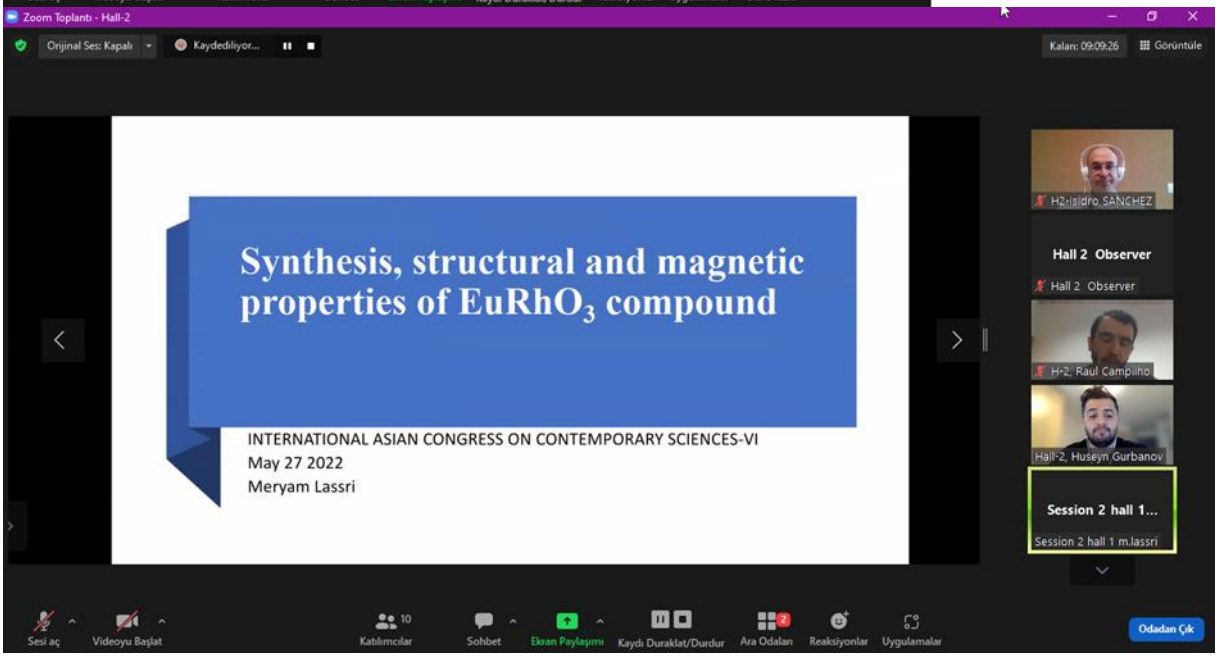

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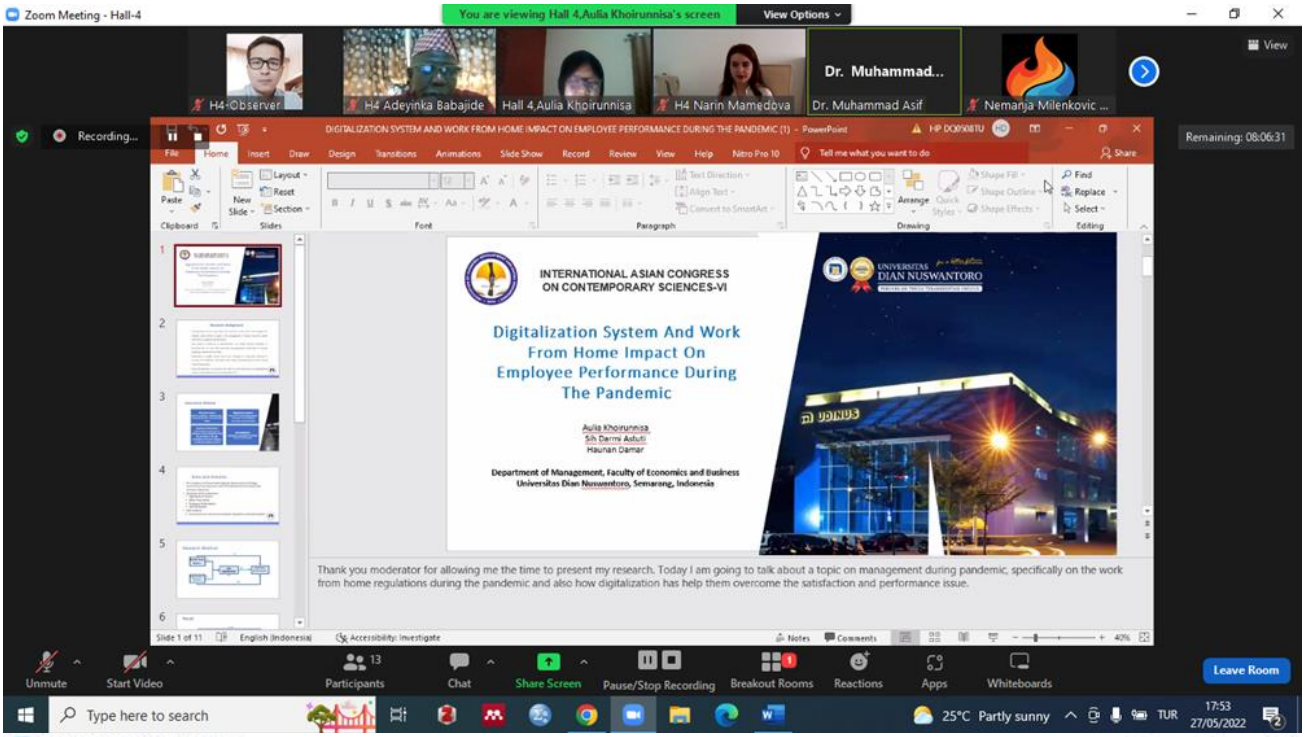

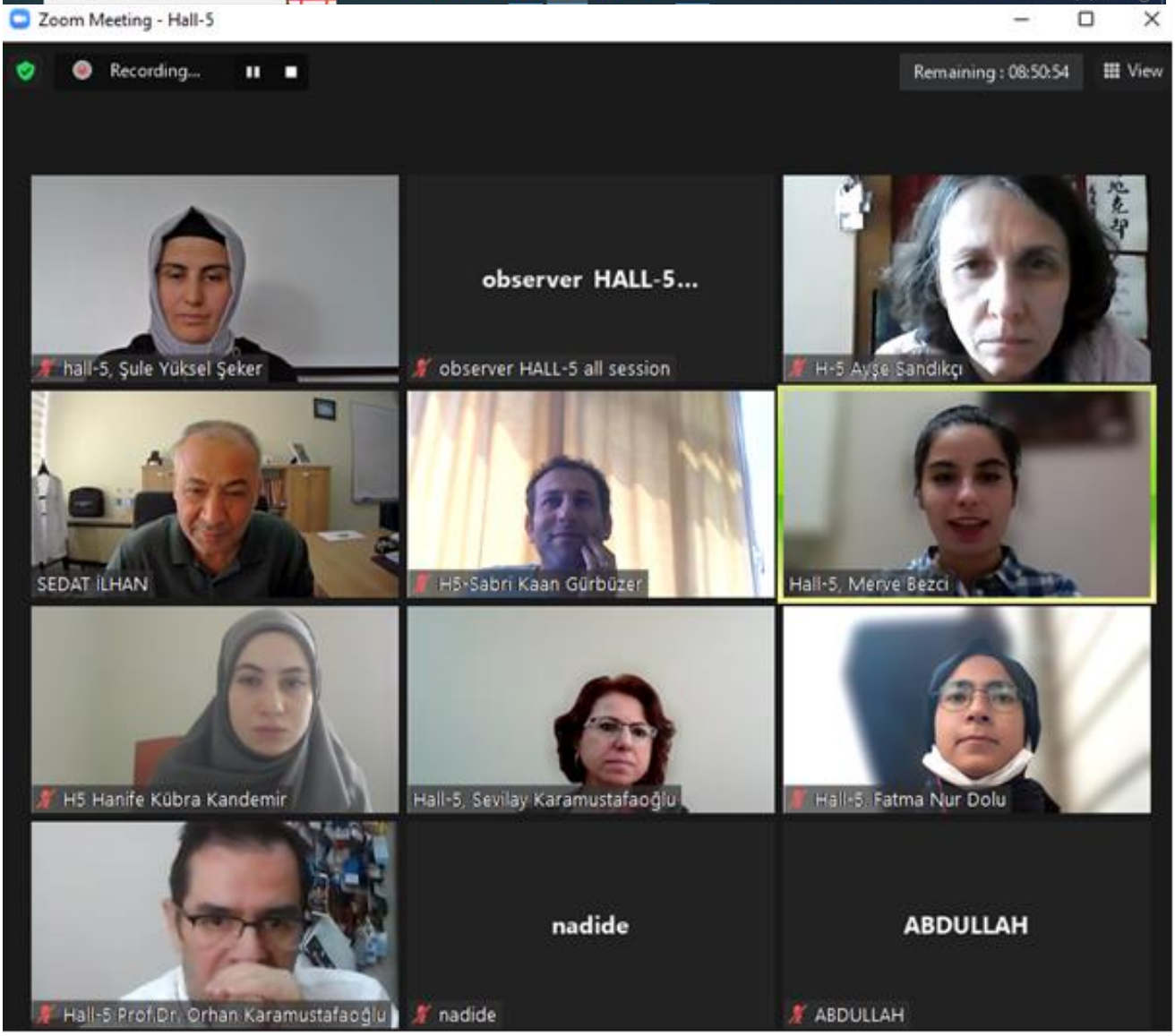

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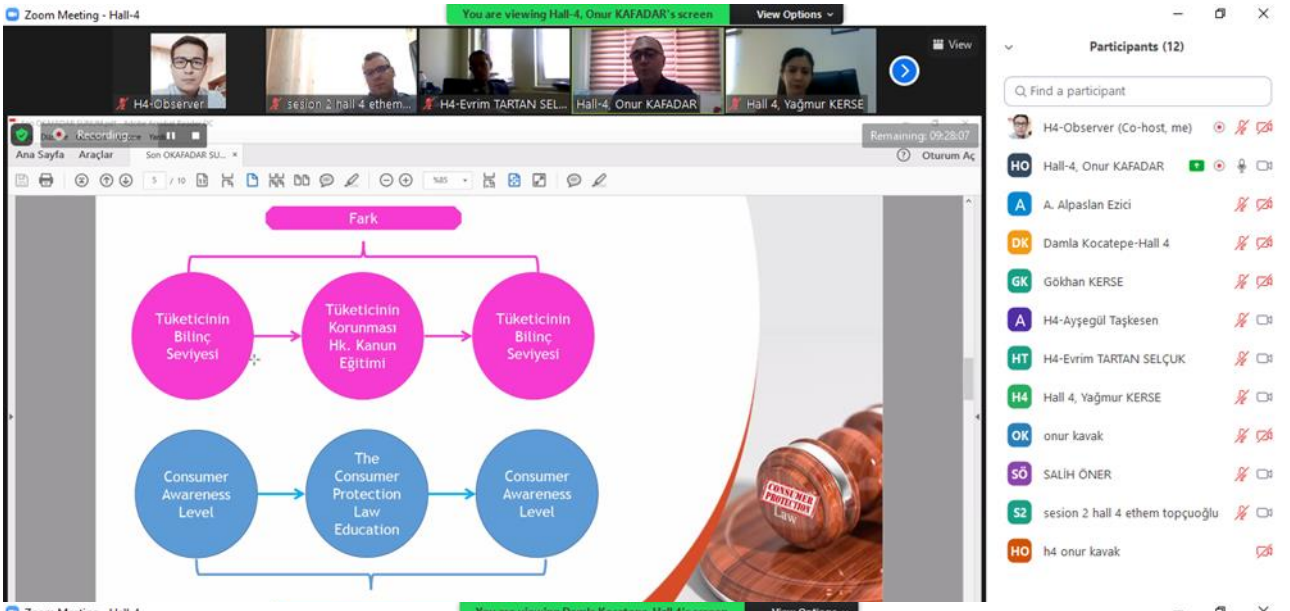

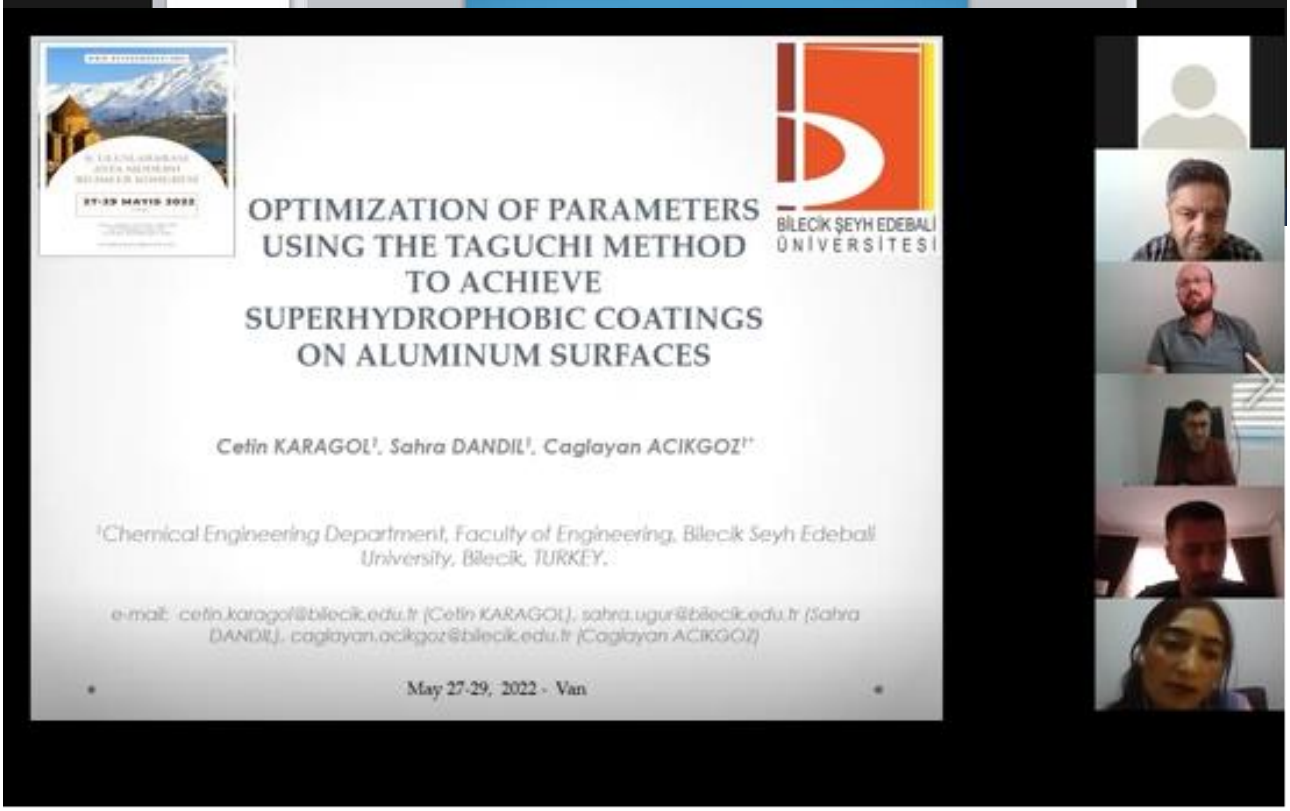

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Meeting ID: 898 1159 5694
Passcode: 066066

INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-VI

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Van, Turkey

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to attend a meeting online, login via https://zoom.us/join site, enter ID "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
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- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- The participant must be connected to the session 5 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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- Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
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- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 5 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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- Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir
- Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

CONGRESS LANGUAGES: Turkish, Azerbaijanian, English, Russian, Arabic

Participant 31 Countries

Turkey, Azerbaijan, Romania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Morocco, Iraq, India, Italy, Algeria, Tunisia, Ukraine, China, Russia, Portugal, Iran, Vietnam, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Republic of Moldova, Libya, Hungary, Indonesia, Austria, France, Spain, Germany, Serbia, Ethiopia, Israel.

FACE TO FACE SESSION

İSKELE ÖĞRETMEN EVİ
VAN / TUŞBA

28.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 09:00–11:00

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Sedat Cereci

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Hasan Hakses	*Selçuk University, Turkey*	EVALUATION OF COVID-19 LOANS PROVIDED TO ITS MEMBERS BY THE ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK
Lect. Meryem Hakses	*Selçuk University, Turkey*	NON-PERFORMING LOANS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Derya ONOCAK	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey*	ACCOUNTING OF CURRENCY PROTECTED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO TFRS - FRS FOR LMES AND GCASA
Prof. Dr. Sedat Cereci	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey*	POSTMODERN AGE, MEDIA AND HEAVY LIVES
Hatice ÇİÇEKAY **Mehmet DEMİR**	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON SMMM's OPINIONS ON ACCOUNTING BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Hatice ÇİÇEKAY **Özge BOZKULAK**	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES AND POSTGRADUATE THESES WRITTEN ON HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTING (Between 2000-2020)
Sefa Onut **Ömer Köse**	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Turkey*	QUALIFIED INTELLECTUAL DEED (NFT): ITS NATURE AND ACCOUNTING

FACE TO FACE SESSION

İSKELE ÖĞRETMEN EVİ
VAN / TUŞBA

28.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 11:30–13:30

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Serap GÖNCÜ

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Serap GÖNCÜ **Prof. Dr. Nazan KOLUMAN**	*Çukurova University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF DAYS IN MILK ON DAIRY FARM PROFITABILITY
Prof. Dr. Serap GÖNCÜ **Prof. Dr. Nazan KOLUMAN**	*Çukurova University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF LAMENESS ON DAIRY FARM ECONOMY
Reşit ALDEMİR **Mehmet Akif KARSLI**	*Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey* *Kırıkkale University, Turkey*	EFFECTS OF SUBSTITUTING BARLEY WITH WET SUGAR BEET PULP SILAGE ON AMOUNT OF TOTAL CRUDE PROTEIN ENTERING INTO DUODENUM IN LAMBS: II. NUTRIENT DEGRADATION KINETICS
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Reşit Aldemir **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cüneyt Temür** **Prof. Dr. Rüveyde Tunçtürk**	*Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SOWING TIME, BACTERIA AND FERTILIZER TYPES ON NUTRIENT CONTENT AND IN VITRO NUTRIENT DIGESTION OF FENUGREEK (Trigonella foenum graecum L.) GROWN IN VAN ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS
Gülseren ERGÜN **Durdane KESER** **Hakan CANDAN**	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	REFUGEES WITH LOW VISIBILITY IN TURKEY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON AFGAN REFUGEES
Gülseren ERGÜN **Durdane KESER** **Hakan CANDAN**	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	KARABAKH, THIRTY YEARS HEARTACHE OF TURKS: A HISTORICAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS
Mustafa Gülen **Abdurrahman Subaşı**	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CURRENT PERIOD OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE: VAN GOVERNMENT HOUSE

ONLINE SESSIONS

27.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Yasemin Oyacı

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Filiz Kazak **Gul Fatma Yarim** **Elvan Anadol**	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey* *Ondokuz Mayis University, Turkey* *Gazi University, Turkey*	HESPERIDIN ALLEVIATES INFLAMMATION IN THE METABOLIC SYNDROME MODEL
Emine IPEK HALATCI **Yasemin ATES SARI** **Mehmet Fatih HALATCI** **Nezehat Ozgül UNLUER**	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey* *Yeni Kurtuluş Special Education and Rehabilitation Center, Turkey*	Investigation of the Relationship Between Coping Attitudes of Parents Caring for Individuals with Special Needs and Digital Literacy and E-Health Literacy
YASEMİN KARAASLAN **MEHMET KARADAĞ** **ŞEYDA TOPRAK ÇELENAY**	*Beykent University, Turkey* *Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Turkey* *Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTIONS IN OBESE WOMEN
Sacide Pehlivan **Yasemin Oyacı**	*İstanbul University, Turkey*	IN SILICO ANALYSIS OF LEPTIN AND LEPTIN RECEPTOR GENES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH DISEASES
Yasemin Oyacı **Sacide Pehlivan**	*İstanbul University, Turkey*	SYNAPTONEMAL COMPLEX AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DISEASES
ÇETİN Mustafa Levent **DOHMAN Davut**	*KTÜ Medical Faculty, Farabi Hospital, Turkey*	COMPARISON of ANXIETY and PATIENT SATISFACTION BEFORE and AFTER ELECTIVE HYSTERECTOMY UNDER GENERAL or SPINAL ANESTHESIA: A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY
Nurullah DİLEK **Assoc. Dr. Ayşegül ULUTAŞ KESKİNKILIÇ** **Assoc. Dr. Oguz EMRE**	*Inonu University, Malatya, Türkiye*	IN CHILDREN WITH SUSPECTED AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Nurullah DİLEK **Assoc. Dr. Ayşegül ULUTAŞ KESKİNKILIÇ**	*Inonu University, Malatya, Türkiye*	BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS THAT MAY BE OBTAINED IN CHILDREN REFERRED TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Emine GÖNÜL **Deniz AKYILDIZ**	*Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey*	FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S PREFERENCE OF BIRTH MODE AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MIDWIVES
Mustafa ABDUŞOĞLU	*Bursa State hospital, Turkey*	MASSIVE BLEEDING DUE TO ACUTE DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION IN A TRAUMA AND SEPSIS PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)
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27.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Murat ESKITASCIOGLU

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Latife Ceyda İRKİN	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF ALGAE AS THERAPEUTIC AGENTS FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
Latife Ceyda İRKİN	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*	ALGAE BIOFUEL AS AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE
Murat ESKITASCIOGLU	*Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey*	Fracture Resistance of Feldspathic and Leucite Reinforced Ceramic CAD/CAM Crowns Using Different Luting Cements
Gül Görmez	*Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF MINERAL NUTRIENT STATUS, PROTEIN AND HEAVY METAL LEVELS OF LYOPHILIZED PYRACANTHA COCCINEA ROEM. FRUITS
Aydemir ASDEMİR **Abuzer ÖZTÜRK**	*Cumhuriyet University, Turkey*	RESULTS OF CIRCUMNATION MADE WITH THE PARTLY MODIFIED GUILLOTINE TECHNIQUE BY A SINGLE UROLOGIST IN THE SECOND STAGE PERIFER DISTRICT HOSPITAL
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aysel BÜLEZ **Rümeysa DURANOĞLU**	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey*	SUSTAINABILITY IN NORMAL BIRTH
Nilüfer ÖZKAN	*Erciyes University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF SENSORY PROPERTIES OF FOODS ON APPETITE AND FOOD INTAKE
Esra Mercanoğlu Efe	*Bursa State hospital, Turkey*	GENERAL ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT IN FRIEDREICH'S ATAXIA PATIENT: CASE REPORT
Sinem ÇETİNKAYA ÖZPAR	*Bursa State hospital, Turkey*	ROCURONIUM ANAPHYLAXIS IN A BARIATRIC SURGERY PATIENT
Djafarova G.K **Yusifova S.L** **Memmedova G.Sh.**	*Institute of Physiology named after A.I. Garayev, Azerbaijan*	MORPHOFUNCTIONAL ALTERATIONS IN RAT PUPS' LIVER TISSUE CAUSED BY ANTENATAL HYPOXIA

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Muhammad Waseem

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Muhammad Waseem **Muhammad Bilal Nutkani** **Muhammad Abid** **Uzair Ahmed Dar** **Riffat Asim Pasha**	*University of Engineering and Technology Taxila, Pakistan* *Comsats University Islamabad, Wah Cantt Pakistan*	DYNAMIC TESTING OF 3D PRINTED POLYMERIC STRUCTURES AT DIFFERENT STRAIN RATES USING SPLIT HOPKINSON PRESSURE BAR APPARATUS
Dr. V. Thiyagarajan **Dr. V. Kamaraj**	*Sri Sivasubramaniya Nadar College of Engineering, India*	Design of Constant Speed Control System for Three Phase Induction Motor using Programmable logic Controller and Variable Frequency Drive
Egor Korchagin **Maxim Shtern** **Ivan Petukhov** **Yury Shtern** **Maxim Rogachev** **Alexander Kozlov** **Bekhzod Mustafoev**	*National Research University of Electronic Technology, Russia*	Thick-film contacts obtained by chemical deposition for high-temperature thermoelements
Raowia Lamhar **Anas Aguelmous** **Toussaint Ntambwe** **Zakia Zmirli** **Khalid Digua** **Adil Dani**	*Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco* *University Ibn Tofail, Kenitra, Morocco*	Assessment of effective operational parameters on removal of RR195 from synthetic wastewater using electrocoagulation in a continuous-flow single-channel reactor functioning in closed circuit
Mosab SAKKAY **Anas EL MAAKOUL** **Said SAADEDDINE**	*University of Hassan II Casablanca, Morocco*	Numerical study of heat pipe : investigation of behavior and reliability of viscous models
RAMADAN Ibrahim Naim **ILINCĂ Costin** **TĂNASE Maria**	*PETROLEUM – GAS UNIVERSITY of Ploiesti, Romania*	STUDIES REGARDING THE BEHAVIOR OF COMPOSITE REPAIR SLEEVES ON STEEL PIPES
Fiala Houssem eddine **Benmansour Toufik** **Boujaada Yasmine**	*University 1 of Constantine, Constantine, Algeria*	Mechanical behavior of auxetic cellular structure consisting of re-entrant hexagonal cells
Oumaima Halimi **Hassan Chaair** **Laila Idrissi**	*University Hassan II, Mohammedia, Morocco*	Oil Mill Wastewater Treatment Technologies: A Review
Dalila Khalfa **Hichem Bouras** **Oussama Meghlaoui** **Mounira Djemai**	*Annaba University, Algeria*	STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF RISKS IN AN INDUSTRIAL MECHANISM Case study: "GB1150 C BOILER" WITHIN: FERTIAL COMPLEX - ANNABA, ALGERIA
Mamoun Lyes Hennache **Ali S. Hennache**	*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Turkey* *Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, KSA*	THE HIDDEN DANGERS AND TOXICITY OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) POLLUTION AND THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Felix A. Himmelstoss

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Ibraheem M. Aliyas **Alaa I. Hamed** **Ayham T. Alrawi**	*Technical Institute of Mosul-Eraq*	Consequences of acid rainwater on the ecosystem in Northern Eraq
Manuela Netto **Carlos Nelson Elias** **Guilherme Monteiro Torelly**	*Military Institute of Engineering, Brazil*	THERMAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES USING A PORTABLE INFRARED THERMOGRAPHIC CAMERA
Ei Ei Khine **Peter Baumli** **Ference Kristaly** **George Kaptay**	*University of Miskolc, Hungary*	Pure CaO and Fe 2 O 3 doped CaO nanoparticles calcined under vacuum: preparation and characterization
Prof. Dr. Felix A. Himmelstoss	*University of Applied Sciences, Vienna, Austria*	Controller design of a Buck converter with the help of LT-Spice
Sadeq Hajar **Nasser Abdelkader** **Kerkour El Miad Abdelhamid** **Lahlou Mohammed**	*Mohammed First University Oujda, Morocco* *LabSIPE, ENSAJ, University Chouaib Doukkali, Morocco*	DETECTION OF CORROSION IN REINFORCED CONCRETE: AN INSIGHT INTO THE DIFFERENT PROCEDURES USED
Subhashish Dey	*Gudlavalleru Engineering College, India*	Resource Sustainability in Environmental Impact Assessment
Ass. Prof. Thair Altaiee	*Mosul University, Iraq*	HYDROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTING JOINT COOPERATIVE DAM ON AL-KHABOUR RIVER ACROSS TURKISH – IRAQI BORDER
Abdullah **Dr. Waqar Ahmad Qureshi** **Muhammad Awais Hamza** **Muhammad Waseem**	*University of Engineering and Technology Taxila, Pakistan*	Design and Fabrication of Pin on Disc Fluctuating Mechanism Apparatus and Experimental Estimation Of Fretting Wear of Steel on Steel Contacts
Shahid shehzad	*kohat university of science and technology kohat, Pakistan*	An extended COPRAS method for multiattribute decision making based on complex dual hesitant fuzzy Maclaurin symmetric mean
Hassan Guendouz	*Mechanics Research Center (CRM), Algeria*	Shallow implantation of carbon ions into tungsten wafer

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Hasan Murat Öztemiz

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Cetin KARAGOL **Sahra DANDIL** **Caglayan ACIKGOZ**	*Bilecik Seyh Edebali University, Turkey*	OPTIMIZATION OF PARAMETERS USING THE TAGUCHI METHOD TO ACHIEVE SUPERHYDROPHOBIC COATINGS ON ALUMINUM SURFACES
Abdullah DUZGUN **Sahra DANDIL**	*Bilecik Seyh Edebali University, Turkey*	ADSORPTION OF REACTIVE BLUE 49 DYE WITH CHITOSAN/HEXAGONAL BORON NITRIDE COMPOSITES
Sümeyya Serin	*Inonu University, Malatya, Türkiye*	COMPARATIVE DFT/B3LYP STUDY ON ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS FLUCONAZOLE AND VORICONAZOLE
Ayşenur Acar **Sıddıka Yusra Özkılıç** **Meltem Hatice Ünal** **Derya Arslan**	*Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey*	WHEAT GERM OIL
Mine Tulin Zateroglu	*Cukurova University, Turkey*	STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ATMOSPHERIC OSCILLATIONS WITH CLIMATE ELEMENTS
Mehmet İsmail KATI	*Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey*	THERMOLUMINESCENCE BEHAVIOUR AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF MAGNETITE
Recep Sinan ARSLAN	*Kayseri University, Kayseri, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF STATIC FEATURES (PERMISSION AND OPCODE) FOR ANDROID MALWARE DETECTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING
Hasan Murat Öztemiz **Şemsettin Temiz**	*Kahramanmaras Istiklal University, Turkey* *Inonu University, Turkey*	MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF DIFFERENT RADII OF CURVATURE S-SHAPED CORE SANDWICH COMPOSITES SUBJECTED TO BENDING LOAD
Hasan Murat Öztemiz **Şemsettin Temiz**	*Kahramanmaras Istiklal University, Turkey* *Inonu University, Turkey*	MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF DIFFERENT ARRAY WITH S-SHAPED CORE SANDWICH COMPOSITES SUBJECTED TO BENDING LOAD
Bengisu Ünalan **Murat Yücel**	*TED University, Turkey* *Gazi University, Turkey*	COMPARISON OF OUTPUT POWER AND SIGNAL NOISE RATIOS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF RING-TYPE ERBIUM DOPED FIBER LASERS
Bengisu Ünalan **Murat Yücel**	*TED University, Turkey* *Gazi University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF THE SPLITTING RATIO OF THE COUPLER ON GAIN AND NOISE IN NEW DESIGN RING TYPE ERBIUM DOPED FIBER LASERS
Sakine UGURLU KARAAĞAÇ **Abdulaziz YETİM**	*Karabuk University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF BACTERIAL POPULATIONS IN DRINKING WATER IN KARABUK USING 16s rRNA-BASED METAGENOME STUDIES

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)
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27.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-6

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Arshi Naim

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Hanane Etabti **Asmae Fitri** **Adil Touimi Benjelloun** **Mohammed Benzakour** **Mohammed Mcharfi**	*University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Fez, Morocco*	THEORETICAL STUDY OF BENZOCARBAZOLE BASED SMALL MOLECULE DONOR MATERIALS FOR ORGANIC SOLAR CELLS
L.R.F. Ferreira **R.D.S.G. Campilho** **D.R. Barbosa** **R.J.B. Rocha** **Isidro J. Sánchez-Arce** **Raul D.F. Moreira**	*Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto, Portugal*	NUMERICAL MODELLING OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS WITH CHAMFER MODIFICATION FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE AND CONSTRUCTIONS INDUSTRIES
Amaro F.M.V. Silva **Luís M.C. Peres** **Raul D.S.G. Campilho** **Ricardo J.B. Rocha** **Isidro J. Sánchez-Arce** **Raul D.F. Moreira**	*Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto, Portugal*	ADAPTION OF THE COHESIVE ZONE MODELLING TECHNIQUE FOR TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINT IMPACT ANALYSIS
Subhashish Dey	*Gudlavalleru Engineering College, India*	Applications of biosorbents for removal of pollutants from ground water
Arshi Naim	*King Khalid University, KSA*	Applications of Accounting and Financial tools to measure the Performance
Arshi Naim	*King Khalid University, KSA*	Empathetic Approach to Customer orientation for Social CRM and ECRM
Arshi Naim	*King Khalid University, KSA*	Meaning and Importance of Cost Trend in Public Enterprises
R. Sushmitha **S.V. Garata Reddy** **E. Sanjeeva Rayudu**	*G. Pullareddy Engineering College, Kurnool, India*	Influence of Pedestrian Crossing on Control Delay under Non-Lane Disciplined Traffic Conditions
SZJ Zaidi	*University of the Punjab,Pakistan*	Advancement in measurements devices by using Engineered type nano sensors for oil and gas pipeline measurement
Muhammad Salman Kausar **Muhammad Waqas**	*University Sultan Zainal Abidin, Malaysia* *National University of Technology, Pakistan*	Characteristics of magnetic field based Casson fluid subjected to heat and mass transfer
PA MODOU MBOOB	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazit University, Turkey*	THE CAUSES OF MARITIME PIRACY IN THE GULF OF GUINEA

(All speakers required to be connected to the session 10 min before the session starts)
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27.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Mohamed MILOUDI

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Mohamed MILOUDI **Houcine MILOUDI** **Mohamed MANKOUR** **Abdelkader GOURBI** **Abdelber BENDAOUD** **Abdelkader RAMI** **Nassireddine BENHADDA**	*Relizane University* *UDL University* *ABB University*	EMI / EMC ISSUES IN SWITCH MODE POWER SUPPLIES
Salma Abdulaziz Alquhtani **Anandhavalli Muniasamy**	*King Khalid University, KSA*	WEB INTELLIGENCE ANALYTICS IN SUPPORT OF E-COMMERCE SYSTEMS USING MACHINE LEARNING
Luluh Abdulaziz Alhowaish **Anandhavalli Muniasamy**	*King Khalid University, KSA*	IDENTIFYING VOICES USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES
Khadeja Ali Hamamy Assiry **Luluh Abdulaziz Alhowaish**	*King Khalid University, KSA*	PREDICTING LEARNING STYLES USING INTELLIGENT TUTORING SYSTEM
M. Lassri **M. Sajieddine** **A. Elouafi**	*Université Sultan Moulay Slimane, Morocco* *Université Hassan 2 de Casablanca, Morocco*	Synthesis, structural and magnetic properties of EuRhO 3 compound
M. Alouhmy **R. Moubah** **A. Charkaoui** **M. Sajieddine** **M. Abid** **H. Lassri**	*FSAC Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco* *Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco*	Low temperature magnetization investigation in amorphous Fe 93 Zr 7 films: Effects of Carbon implantation
C.Rajeshkumar **Assoc. Prof. Dr. K.Rubasoundar**	*PSN College of Engineering and Technology, India* *CSE, Mepco Schlenk Engineering College, India*	SEGMENTATION AND CLASSIFICATION FOR HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING OF FOOT INSPECTION IN VASCULAR AND NEURO IMAGES
Anas. Azouz **Abdellatif. Imad** **Lmai.Fatima** **Naïma. Hamidallah** **Ben Smail.Youssef** **Ahmed. EL Moumen**	*Physics of Advanced Materials and Thermal Laboratory, Morocco* *Lille University, France* *Hassan I University, Morocco* *Industrial Engineering Laboratory, Morocco* *Normandy University, France*	The effect of washing wool fibers on their thermal stability
Youssef Ben smail **Ahmed El moumen** **Fatima Lmai** **Abdellatif Imad**	*Industrial Engineering Laboratory, Morocco* *Normandy University, France* *Physics of Advanced Materials and Thermal Laboratory, Morocco* *Lille University, France*	EFFECT OF THE TEMPERATURE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF JUTE FABRIC REINFORCED POLYESTER COMPOSITE

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: HUSEYN GURBANOV RADİF & Raul D.S.G. Campilho

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Miguel A. Rocha **Raul D.S.G. Campilho** **Isidro J. Sánchez-Arce** **Paulo J.R.O. Nóvoa**	*ISEP – School of Engineering, Porto, Portugal*	Numerical modelling of structural adhesive joints with adhesives reinforced with glass microfibres
Ricardo B.P. Barros **Raul D.S.G. Campilho** **Isidro J. Sánchez-Arce** **João M.M. Dionísio**	*Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto, Portugal*	Experimental and numerical assessment of the cracked-lap shear specimen for fracture characterization of structural adhesives
Pedro N.A.A.S. Pereira **Raul D.S.G. Campilho** **Andry M.G. Pinto**	*Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto, Portugal*	Mechanical design of a wireless charger housing for autonomous underwater vehicles
F.Z. Rachid **A. Elouafi** **H. Lassri** **S. Derkaoui** **A. Tizliouine**	*Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco* *Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco*	Synthesis, Structural and Microstructural properties of polycrystalline powder of SrGd 2 O
A. Elouafi **S. El Ouahbi** **S. Ezairi** **A. Tizliouine** **H. Lassri**	*Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco*	Near room temperature, magnetocaloric properties of CrO 2 doped with Ru for magnetic refrigeration
Y. El-Azizi **H. Salhi** **A. Elouafi** **S. Ezairi** **A. Tizliouine**	*Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco*	Structural, magnetic and magnetocaloric properties of Simple perovskite CaCrO 3
Ezairi Sara **Elouafi Assaad** **Lmai Fatima** **Tizliouine Abdesslam**	*Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco*	STRUCTURAL AND MAGNETO-TRANSPORT OF PEROVSKITE La0.7K0.3Mn1-xGaxO3
Bahar Asgarova Huseynaga **HUSEYN GURBANOV RADİF**	*ADNSU* *Western Caspian University, Germany*	A Decision Support System Targeting the Selection of CNC Machine Tools Suitable for Machining Conditions and Workpiece Properties
Bahar Asgarova Huseynaga **HUSEYN GURBANOV RADİF**	*ADNSU* *Western Caspian University, Germany*	DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN FOR PORTABLE PC BASED CNC MACHINE
Abderrahim Khtibari **Abderrazak En-Naji** **Achraf Wahid** **Abdelkrim Kartouni** **Mohamed El Ghourba**	*Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco* *Moulay Ismail University, Morocco*	Effect of temperature on static damage of CPVC
Guilherme S.M. Tavares **Raul D.S.G. Campilho** **Paulo J.R.O. Nóvoa** **Isidro J. Sánchez-Arce**	*Instituto Superior de Engenharia do Porto, Portugal*	Experimental characterization of a structural adhesive reinforced with glass microfibres

27.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra Kartal Soysal

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Aymen Faris HAMMOOD **Aslıhan GÜNEL** **Khalid Farouq Abed Al Kafour ABDULGHAFOOR**	*Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey* *University of Al-Anbar, Iraq*	EXPLORATION THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SALUSIN A, SALUSIN B AND IRISIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH HEART DISEASEIN AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE
Khalid Zaiter KHALAF **Aslıhan GÜNEL** **Muhammad Hammad ALAJEELY**	*Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey* *University of Al-Anbar, Iraq*	CORRELATION BETWEEN COVID-19 AND BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY MARKERS IN IRAQI PATIENTS
Iman Al Hweis **R.Aysun Kepekci**	*Institute of Natural and Applied Sciences, Turkey*	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE EXTRACTS OF PISTACHIO HULL PREPARED IN DIFFERENT SOLVENTS
Nurcan Özyurt Koçakoğlu **Selami Candan**	*Gazi University, Turkey*	THE ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY OF FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN PIMELIA SUBGLOBOSA (PALLAS, 1781) (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)
Çiğdem Gökçek Saraç **Güven Akçay** **Serdar Karakurt** **Kayhan Ateş** **Şükrü Özen** **Narin Derin**	*Akdeniz University, Turkey* *Hitit University, Turkey* *Selçuk University, Turkey*	Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation Exposure Effects mRNA Levels of Cholinergic Molecules in Rats
Hatice Kübra KARAPÜR **Ekrem BÖLÜKBAŞI**	*Amasya University, Turkey*	DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTS ZINC APPLICATION ON ctFAD2 GENE mRNA EXPRESSION LEVELS IN SAFFLOWER (Carthamus tinctorius L.) CULTURE
Berna ERDOĞDU **Bahar ÖZTÜRK** **Tülin ÖZBEK**	*Yıldız Technical University, Turkey*	DETECTION OF S.aureus's PHAGES USED FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES IN FECES RESERVOIR
Rifat ÖZPAR	*Bursa Uludag University, Turkey*	CHLOROMA OF THE NECK IN A CASE OF ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA: CONVENTIONAL AND DIFFUSIONAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra Kartal Soysal	*Marmara University, Turkey*	Ethical Evaluation of the Reproductive Revolution
Murat Türemiş	*Bursa Technical University, Turkey*	STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF NEPHRITE

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Dr. Ethem TOPÇUOĞLU

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Ethem TOPÇUOĞLU	*Turkish Gendarmerie General Command, Ankara, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF HOLISTIC LEADERSHIP ON PROFESSIONAL VITALITY AND WORKPLACE HAPPINESS
Dr. Ethem TOPÇUOĞLU	*Turkish Gendarmerie General Command, Ankara, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF HOLISTIC LEADERSHIP ON PROFESSIONAL VITALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ETHICS CLIMATE
Ayşegül TAŞKESEN **Mesut ŞÖHRET**	*Gaziantep University, Turkey*	GREECE'S APPROACH TO MIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS
Onur Kafadar	*Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey*	The Effect of Consumer Protection Law Education on Consumer Awareness Level
Salih ÖNER	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	EFFECT OF 8 WEEKS OF PLIOMETRIC TRAINING ON OUTPUT IN SWIMMERS
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Onur KAVAK	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	PERCEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ON UNTHETHICAL BEHAVIOR IN THE BENEFIT OF THE ORGANIZATION: EXAMPLE OF A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY
Yağmur KERSE	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	EXAMINATION OF E-COMPLAINTS REGARDING ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT IN KARS: THE CASE OF TRIPADVISOR
Doç. Dr. Gökhan KERSE **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mesut SOYALIN** **Evrim TARTAN SELÇUK**	*Kars Kafkas University, Turkey* *Siirt University, Turkey* *Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	The Effect of Extroverted Personality on the Perception of Motivation and Fit for the Tourism Sector
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Damla KOCATEPE	*Kafkas University, Turkey*	THE CAUCASUS POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: CONTRADICTION OF BALANCE
Prof. Dr. Z. Gönül BALKIR **Öğr. Gör. Başak BALKIR GÜLEN**	*Kocaeli University, Türkiye*	The Employer's Obligation to Pay Attention to Ethical Values
Prof. Dr. Z. Gönül BALKIR **Öğr. Gör. Başak BALKIR GÜLEN**	*Kocaeli University, Türkiye*	Digitalization Opportunities in Legal Education

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Nadide Yılmaz	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	AN INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' LESSON PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS IN TERMS OF MATHEMATICAL CONNECTION SKILL
Nadide Yılmaz	*Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Turkey*	PRE-SERVICE MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' NOTICING SKILLS: THE CASE OF STATISTICAL QUESTIONS
Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	*Dicle University, Turkey*	ON FACTORIZATION SOME SATURATED NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS
Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	*Dicle University, Turkey*	SOME RESULTS IN MED NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS
Dr. Sabri Kaan Gürbüzer	*Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey*	ON THE NUMBER OF THE WEAK EQUIVARIANT CLASSES OF SMALL COVER OVER THE PRODUCT OF THREE SIMPLICIES
Merve Bezci **Prof. Dr. Sevilay Karamustafaoğlu** **Prof. Dr. Orhan Karamustafaoğlu**	*Amasya University, Turkey*	THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL ACTIVITY IN SCIENCE TEACHING: LIQUID PRESSURE
Merve Bezci **Prof. Dr. Sevilay Karamustafaoğlu** **Prof. Dr. Orhan Karamustafaoğlu**	*Amasya University, Turkey*	STEM IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THERMAL INSULATION
Ayşe Sandıkçı	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	STFT ON LEBESGUE AND LORENTZ SPACES
Ayşe Sandıkçı	*Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey*	ON GABOR INTEGRAL OPERATORS
Şule Yüksel Şeker **Hanife Kübra Kandemir** **Fatma Nur Dolu** **Hatice Deniz Günaydın** **Ahmet Vahdi Türker** **İshak Özkan**	*Konya Gıda ve Tarım University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMUNITY FEELING IN THE ONLINE DISTANCE EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF SOCIAL ISOLATION SCHEMA AND VARIOUS VARIABLES

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-6

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER **Prof. Dr. Ali GÜL**	*Gazi University, Turkey*	OCCURRENCE OF Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859 IN INDEPENDENT STREAM, URLA, İZMİR, TURKEY
Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER **Prof. Dr. Ali GÜL**	*Gazi University, Turkey*	OCCURRENCE OF Alburnus attalus (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2007) IN BAKIRÇAY RIVER, İZMİR, TURKEY
Kifayet NACAR **Ayten DEMİR** **Assoc. Prof. İsmail DÖNMEZ**	*Bulanık Meslek Yüksekokulu, Muş, Türkiye*	EXAMINATION OF COVID-19 DRAWINGS OF CHILDREN DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD
Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ **Volkan ŞAKİR**	*Erciyes University, Turkey*	A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE SOCIALIZATION FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL
Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR **Adem YİĞİT**	*Amasya University, Turkey*	PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS WORKING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH DORMITORY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLITIONS
Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR **Mustafa GÜRLEK**	*Amasya University, Turkey*	From the Perspective of Teachers in Schools Where Dual Instruction Model is Applied Encountered Problems and Solutions
Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR **Mustafa GÜRLEK**	*Amasya University, Turkey*	In Schools Where Dual Instruction Model is Applied from the Perspective of Administrators Problems Encountered and Solutions
Ayşe BOZDEMİR **Mustafa BOZDEMİR**	*MEB, Turkey* *Kırıkkale University, Turkey*	MATERIAL PRODUCTION WITH 3D PRINTING IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION
Ayşe BOZDEMİR **Mustafa BOZDEMİR**	*MEB, Turkey* *Kırıkkale University, Turkey*	EXAMINATION OF eTWINNING PROJECT APPLICATION MATERIALS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION
Sena Demir **Elif Sağlık**	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey*	IMPACT OF THE LYNCH APPROACH ON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-3 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 16:00–18:30

MODERATOR: Prof. Dr. Tahir Balcı

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Doç. Dr. Mirzayeva Mahsati **Guliyeva Aytaj**	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*	ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF OIL PRODUCTS AND SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS
M. A. Mirzayeva **Habibli Sevinj**	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*	REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASE AND QUALITY OF CAR FUEL
Abdullayeva Tarana **Alizadeh Banu Malik gizi**	*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*	PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' CREATIVENESS
Prof. Dr. Sevinj Novruz gizi Aliyeva	*Monitoring Center under the State Language Commission, Republic of Azerbaijan*	Stages of speech development in children
İ.M.Məmmədova	*Azerbayjan State Pedagogy University*	Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself
Kazimova Nurlana Nureddin	*ASPU, Azerbaycan*	Historical development of Novruz Holiday in Azerbaijan
Kanan Arzu HASANZADA	*Azerbaijan State Economic University*	FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS OF TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM IN AZERBAIJAN
Prof. Dr. Tahir Balcı	*Çukurova University, Turkey*	CONDOLENCE TEXTS
Prof. Dr. Tahir Balcı	*Çukurova University, Turkey*	THOUGHTS ON THE NEED FOR GRAMMAR IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Cemil ŞAHİNER **Filiz KÖK**	*Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey*	Determination of Quality Parameters of Pike-Perch (Sander lucioperca) Marinades in Saucing with Pomegranate Juice at Different Rates

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-3 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 16:00–18:30

MODERATOR: Doç. Dr. Mustafa Akman

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Doç. Dr. Mustafa Akman	*Hakkari University, Turkey*	COLLECTION AND RESEARCH (COMMENTARY AND ANNOTATION) PERIOD IN KALAM
Doç. Dr. Mustafa Akman	*Hakkari University, Turkey*	THE COURSE OF KALAM SCIENCE IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
Asst. Prof. Hasan Çevik	*Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Turkey*	Nature Paintings as a National Effort in Scandinavian Painting in the 19th Century
Prof. Dr. Rayihə Əmənzadə	*AMEA, Azerbaijan*	Caravanserai of Shah Abbas in Ganja
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şadiye KOTANLI KIZILOĞLU **Doç. Dr. Gülsüm ÇALIŞIR**	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	WOMAN COLUMNISTS'S PRESENCE IN THE NATIONAL MEDIA : THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Şadiye KOTANLI KIZILOĞLU **Doç. Dr. Gülsüm ÇALIŞIR**	*Gümüşhane University, Turkey*	METAVERSE DISCUSSIONS IN THE LIGHT OF UTOPIC AND DISTOPIC THOUGHTS:A REVIEW ON THE EXAMPLE OF WRITTEN PRESS
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Recep Çökerdenoğlu	*İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Turkey*	Construction of Nationalism in the Media; Nefes, Vatan Sağolsun Movie Example
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet DOKSANOĞLU	*Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Turkey*	A TOOL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL EDUCATION AND ACQUISITION OF THE ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTION KNOWLEDGE IN FINE ARTS EDUCATION: MONOPRİNT TECHNIQUE

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-3 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 16:00–18:30

MODERATOR: Vorya Shabrandi

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Vorya Shabrandi	*Guilan of University, Iran*	ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL ROOTS REASONS OF PUTIN'S ATTACK ON UKRAINE IN THE FRAMEWORK OF REALISM THEORY (NEW REALISM) INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Dr. Naseem Akhter	*Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan*	HONESTY'S IMPORTANCE IN BUILDING A PEACEFUL SOCIETY (IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TRADITION)
Dr.P.Suresh	*Osmania University, Hyderabad, India*	Digital Transformation: Challenges of HRM in different organizations
Sintayehu Assefa **Prof. Abebe Ejigu** **Dr. Gemechu Nemera**	*Arba Minch University, Ethiopia* *Mekelle University, Ethiopia*	THE MODERATING ROLE OF ENTERPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION IN THE EFFECT OF ANTECEDENTS ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA
Chintu Jain	*GD Goenka University, India*	REDEFINING PASSIVE EUTHANASIA AS HUMAN RIGHT
Vorya Shabrandi	*International Relations University of Guilan Iran*	REFLECTING THE OF UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION THE LINK BETWEEN THE PHILOSOPHICAL HERMENEUTICS OF DAZIN 'BEING WEIGHT' MARTIN HEIDEGGER IS A DIFFERENT STEP THAN 'METHODOLOGICAL HERMENEUTICS'
Pham Duc Thuan **Nguyen Thi Thuy My** **Duong Tu Xuyen**	*Can Tho University, Vietnam*	TEACHING HISTORY IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN VIETNAM TODAY CURRENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS
Parisa Abdolrezapour	*Salman Farsi University of Kazerun, Iran*	Emotion regulation and EFL learners' Oral Fluency in online education
Gazali Ibrahim **Nazatul Faizah Binti Haron**	*Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin, Terengganu, Malaysia*	TRADE AS A TOOL OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN A POST PANDEMIC ERA: A CASE STUDY OF WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIES
Dr. Naseem Akhter	*Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Pakistan*	The Socio-Moral Consequences of Betrayal under Islamic Perspective

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-3 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 16:00–18:30

MODERATOR: Dr. Muhammad Asif

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Muhammad Asif **Waseem Liaqat**	*COMSATS University Islamabad, Pakistan*	Role of Fraud Theories in Combating Against Fraud Incidence
Teketel Lemango Bekalo	*national university of public service Budapest, Hungary*	Critical Analysis of Decentralization and Local Government in Ethiopia
Rupal Dhull	*BPS University for Women's at Khanpur Kalan, India*	Child Marriage
Olatunji Andrew Oladeji **Metin Colak**	*Lagos State University, Lagos Nigeria*	Digitization of broadcasting in Nigeria: The journey so far and the way forward
Dr. BABAJIDE Adeyinka Joseph **Prof. OLATUNJI Rotimi William**	*Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, Nigeria* *Lagos State University, Lagos Nigeria*	Contributions of Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives of telecommunications companies to the development of tertiary educational institutions in Lagos State, Nigeria
Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA	*Lagos State University, Lagos Nigeria*	Ethics and Ethical Issues in Online Teaching and Learning: Nigerian Tertiary Institutions under Consideration
Djemai Mounira **Bouras Hichem** **Hadjadj Aoul Elias** **Saad Salah** **Benlali Yacine**	*Badji Mokhtar University, Algeria*	Impact of quality certification in the algerian company according to the ISO 9001/2015 standard
Naringul MAMMADOVA **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat ULUBAY**	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey*	The Effect of Personality Types and Organizational Climate on Group Dynamics
Nemanja Milenković	*Singidunum University, Serbia*	IS SERBIA A CITY BREAK DESTINATION? TRAVELERS' IMPULSE AND PROFILE
Aulia Khoirunnisa **Sih Darmi Astuti** **Haunan Damar**	*Universitas Dian Nuswantoro, Indonesia*	DIGITALIZATION SYSTEM AND WORK FROM HOME IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE DURING THE PANDEMIC

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-3 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 16:00–18:30

MODERATOR: PROF. Dr. FROILAN D. MOBO, DPA

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	*Hawassa University, Ethiopia*	Export Behavior, Export Performance, and International Marketing Strategy on Export Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises: An International Trade Perspective in Developing Countries
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	*Hawassa University, Ethiopia*	Value Chain Analysis of Coffee: Key for Upgrading the Smallholder Farmers in the Sidama Regional State of Ethiopia
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga	*Hawassa University, Ethiopia*	Service Quality Dimensions: Key to Customer Satisfaction a glance at Commercial Banks in Ethiopia
Redouan DAAFI **Sabra AMMOR** **Abdallah RHIHIL** **Hicham DRISSI**	*Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco*	SMART CITIES: A CREDIBLE RESPONSE TO REAL NEEDS OR A FAD?
PROF. Dr. FROILAN D. MOBO, DPA	*Philippine Merchant Marine Academy*	BRIDGING INDUSTRY 4.O AMIDST THE PANDEMIC
Moruf Adebayo Abidogun	*Lagos State University of Education, Nigeria*	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: IMPLICATIONS FOR CCOUNSELLING
Asst. Prof. Happy Baglari	*Assam down town University, Guwahati, Assam, India*	A Qualitative Evaluation of Cognitive Functioning and Social Maturity of Children Attending Online Classes: A Case Study Method (October 2020-21)
Joyce Cristina Sebastião de Mattos **Marsiel Pacífico**	*State University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UEMS), Brazil*	HOW AEROBIC PHYSICAL EXERCISES CAN IMPROVE THE CONSOLIDATION OF LONG-TERM MEMORY IN TEACHING-LEARNING RELATIONSHIPS
Dr. Zoi APOSTOLOU	*University of Patras, Greece*	Greek school teachers opinions about official texts and literacy practices of the preschool and first grade school education
Olalekan HASSAN **Dr. Rotimi OLATUNJI** **Dr. Jide JIMOH**	*Lagos State University, Ojo, Nigeria*	Press Freedom in Nigeria during the Administration of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan (2010-2015)
Javier Cifuentes-Faura	*University of Murcia, Spain*	Financial and tax study of Spanish local governments

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27.05.2022 | SESSION-3 | HALL-6

Ankara Local Time: 16:00–18:30

MODERATOR: Major Giurgiu Gheorghe

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Major Giurgiu Gheorghe **Prof. dr. Cojocaru Manole**	*Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania* *Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania*	Nutraceuticals and osteoarthritis pain: Impact of Artropol
Adefemi Aka **Bello Abdulkabir Opeyemi**	*Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria*	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF URBAN RENEWAL ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN NIGERIA
Muhammad Shahid **Fozia Anjum** **Naheed Akhter** **Samreen Gul Khan**	*University of Agriculture, Pakistan* *Govt. College University, Pakistan*	EVALUATION OF NUTRACEUTICAL ATTRIBUTE OF CRUDE AND MODIFIED DATE PALM MUCILAGE
Rodolfo Reda **Alessio Zanza** **Dario Di Nardo** **Maurilio D'Angelo** **Luca Testarelli**	*University of Rome La Sapienza, Italy*	How different treatments influence Dermal Matrix: a Cytotoxicity Analysis
Sonali Ramrao Gawali **Dr. Jitendra Y. Nehete**	*MGVs Pharmacy College, India*	PRELIMINARY SCREENING FOR ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF Clematis hedysarifolia DC PLANT EXTRACTS
Beckley Ikhajiagbe **Gloria Omorowa Omoregie** **Dorathy Eseose Otabor**	*University of Benin, Nigeria* *Fed. Univ. of Petroleum Resources, Nigeria*	Investigating the use of calcium carbide in the artificial ripening of Citrus sinensis
Aman masoud **Asoc. Prof. Deseatnicova Elena**	*Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova*	OSTEOPOROSIS IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHMAOUS (SLE)
Diana Ealimi **Asoc. Prof. Deseatnicova Elena**	*Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova*	BONE PATHOLOGY IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE
Tanveer Alam **Murtaza Gani**	*HNB Garhwal University Srinagar (Garhwal) Uttrakhand India* *Public Health Laboratory Dalgate Srinagar J & K, India*	HPLC Quantification of the Chemical Constituents from Indigenous Fruits and Vegetables of Indian Himalayan Region
Jyana Masoud **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Harea Dumitru**	*Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova*	AMIODARONE-INDUCED THYROID DYSFUNCTION

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Maria Livia Stefanescu

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Uthara Mini Ajith **Amrutha Patterikudiyil Mohan** **Dr.Vudu Lorina**	*USMF "Nicolae Testemitanu", Republic of Moldova*	RISK FACTORS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN INDIAN STUDENTS OF USMF 'NICOLAE TESTEMITANU'
Ifueko Mercy Moses-Otutu **Rachel Ovbhade Okojie**	*University of Benin, Nigeria*	Seroprevalence of IgM and IgG antibodies against Parvovirus B19 among Sickle Cell Disease patients in Benin City, Nigeria
Dr. Bouharati Khaoula **Bouharatı Imene** **Guenifi Wahiba** **Gasmi Abdelkader** **Boucenna Nassim** **Laouamri Slimane**	*Constantine University, Algeria* *UFAS Setif1 University, Setif, Algeria* *Paris Sorbonne University, France*	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE COMBINED WITH DIABETES EFFECT ON HEPATITIS B
Maria Livia Stefanescu	*Romanian Academy*	Classification of countries in the European Union in relation to their population intent in May 2021 not to vaccinate against the SARS-COV-2 virus
A. Sree Sivasakthi **K. Sakthivel** **E. Sam David** **E. Karthikeyan**	*Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, India*	The effect of marasmus on children: a medication therapy
Oyedele Oyewumi Ajayi **Efosa Bolaji Odigie** **Daniel Ugbomoiko** **Theophilus Ogie Erameh**	*Igbinedion University, Nigeria* *University of Benin, Nigeria*	ANTIOXIDANT AND HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SPRAGUE DAWLEY RATS' SEMINAL VESICLES AFTER PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO BRAND AND GENERIC SMARTPHONE RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION
Adegboye A. Adiru **Joyce O. Odigie** **Efosa B. Odigie**	*University of Ilorin, Nigeria* *Western Delta University, Nigeria*	HISTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TILAPIA FISH ORGANS HARVESTED IN ILORIN, NIGERIA
Furqan Ahmad Saddique **Matloob Ahmad**	*Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan*	CYCLIC SULFONAMIDES AS POTENT INHIBITORS OF α-GLUCOSIDASE ENZYME: MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Ifraha Abbas **Muhammad Rehan Sajid** **Maheera Khaliq**	*University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*	EVALUATION OF ANTI-ARTHRITIC AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE AND RIBOFLAVIN LOADED POLY LACTIC-CO-GLYCOLIC ACID NANOPARTICLES IN FCA INDUCED ARTHRITIC RATS
Raymond Akong Akong **Joseph Anthony Orighomisan Woods**	*University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria*	EXPLORING AL(III) SENSING POTENTIAL OF SOME ESIPT BASED BIS(S- AND O- BRIDGED) IMINE FLUOROPHORES

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Asst. Prof. Rajani Srivastava

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Habib Djourdem	*Relizane University, Algeria*	EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM UNDER A GENERALIZED FRACTIONAL OPERATOR
Nabil EL FEZAZI	*Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco*	DESIGN OF T-S FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR STEER-BY-WIRE BASED VEHICLES
Rakesh Ranjan **Hari Shankar Prasad** **Mohammad Javed Alam**	*National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur, India*	AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED NUMERICAL INTEGRATION METHOD FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS
Amhimmid Qadhwar Almabrouk **Tariq AlMabrouk Amhimmid**	*Higher Institute of Engineering Technology, Bani Walid, Libya*	VOICE CONTROLLED ROBOT VEHICLE USING ARDUINO MICROCONTROLLER
Habib Djourdem	*Relizane University, Algeria*	A NONLINEAR CAPUTO FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM
Sunil Maity **Partha Sarathi Mandal**	*National Institute of Technology Patna, India*	A honeybee-virus model with demographic stochasticity
Ali Saadi **Mejdoubi badia**	*Hassan II University of Casablanca, Casablanca, Morocco*	Electronic and magnetic Properties of Ce x Ni 1-x alloy: Theoretical Study Within DFT Framework
M. Seshadri **M. Radha** **M. J. V. Bell** **V. Anjos**	*KG Reddy College of Engineering and Technology, India* *Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Juiz de Fora, Brazil*	Photoluminescence and energy transfer kinetics between silver species in borophosphate glasses
Ivan Pavlovic **Milan Stevanovic** **Nada Plavša**	*Scientific Veterinary Institute of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia* *Academy of Beekeeping and Apitherapy of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia* *University in Novi Sad, Agricultural Faculty, Novi Sad, Serbia*	FINDINGS OF BLACK QUEEN CELL VIRUS (BQCV) IN BEES IN SERBIA
Asst. Prof. Rajani Srivastava	*Banaras Hindu University, India*	IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABILITYAND MAINTENANCE OF ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Şeyda TOPRAK ÇELENAY

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Mevlüde TATAR	*Alata Horticulture Research Institute, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF MULCHED AND NON-MULCHED APPLICATIONS ON VEGETABLE GROWING
Muhammed Cemal Toraman	*Hakkari University, Turkey*	PRODUCTION OF HOT WATER FROM ENGINE WASTE HEAT FOR USE AGRICULTURAL STRUGGLE
Adem Gökhan KOCAAY **Burak YİĞİT**	*Selçuk University, Turkey* *Bartın University, Turkey*	SHEEP BREEDING BASED ON PASTURE IN MEMORIAL FOREST LANDS
Ali Alpaslan Ezici **Hatice Hızlı** **Şadiye Yaktubay** **Hasan Ay**	*Doğu Akdeniz Tarımsal Araştırma Enstitüsü ADANA, Turkey*	AMMI and GGE BIPLOT ANALYSIS FOR YIELD PERFORMANCE and STABILITY ASSESSMENT of DURUM WHEAT (T. durum Desf.) GENOTYPES
Kerem Uğurlu **İsmail Demirci** **Fatma Aydın Ünal**	*Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF EGGSHELL REINFORCED NB2O5 POWDERS
Uğurcan Bostancı **Ali Akman** **Zekiye Tepe** **Fatma Aydın Ünal**	*Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF DOPED ZNO POWDERS SYNTHESIZED BY SOL-GEL METHOD
Pelin KOÇAK KIZANLIK **Ergün Ömer GÖKSOY**	*Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey*	SOME VIRULENCE PROPERTIES and ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PROFILE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATED FROM CATTLE SLAUGHTERING LINE
Şeyda TOPRAK ÇELENAY **Oğuzhan METE**	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF CLINICAL PRACTICE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE, ANXIETY, AND CORONAPHOBIA IN PHYSIOTHERAPY STUDENTS
Şeyda TOPRAK ÇELENAY **Oğuzhan METE**	*Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE AND EMOTIONAL STATUS OF PHYSIOTHERAPY STUDENTS
Banu Taşkan **Aytekin Çelik** **Ergin Taşkan**	*Firat University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF BIOELECTRICITY GENERATION PERFORMANCE OF DOUBLE CHAMBER PHOTOSYNTHETIC BIOCATHODE MICROBIAL FUEL CELL UNDER NATURAL LIGHT CONDITIONS
Sema KAZAN	*Inonu University, Malatya, Türkiye*	ON A TYPE OF STATISTICAL SUBMERSIONS
Feride ÖNCAN SÜMER **Hasibe ERTEN**	*Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGES ON LEGUMES
Feride ÖNCAN SÜMER	*Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Turkey*	THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS ON SEED YIELD IN CHICKPEA (Cicer arietinum L.)

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 10:00–12:30

MODERATOR: Ly Dai Hung

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Bharath Goudar	*Karnatak University, India*	INFLUENCE OF ACTIVATION ENERGY ON TRIPLE DIFFUSIVE ENTROPY OPTIMIZED TIME-DEPENDENT QUADRATIC MIXED CONVECTIVE MAGNETIZED FLOW
Sunil Benawadi	*Karnatak University, India*	Nonlinear mixed convective flow of Williamson nanofluid with triple diffusion
Gwaison, Panan Danladi **Apeh Ajene Sunday**	*Nigeria Police Academy*	The Impact of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SMEs) on Poverty and Unemployment Reduction in Kano State, Nigeria
Ly Dai Hung	*Vietnam Institute of Economics, Hanoi*	INTERACTION BETWEEN FINANCIAL ECONOMY AND REAL ECONOMY
Widya Pintaka Bayu Putra	*Research Center for Applied Zoology - National Research and Innovation Agency, Bogor, Indonesia*	CHARACTERIZATION OF ORANGE-FOOTED SCRUBFOWL (Megapodius reinwardt) BASED ON PARTIAL CYTOCHROME-B GENE: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY
Ojo, Cornelius Segun **Adebayo, Oluwaseyi Luke**	*Ajayi Crowther University, Nigeria*	Pattern of Online and Hardcopy Newspaper Readership: Is the Printed Matter Vanishing? The Future will Tell
ASST. PROF. PRIYANKA SINGH	*Delhi University, India*	Gender Budgeting in Contemporary India
Levente Horváth **Meszár Tárik**	*Eurasia Center of John von Neumann University, Hungary*	The significance of Turkish-Hungarian cooperation in the new world order

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Dr. Rahmah H. Al-Ammari

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Rahmah H. Al-Ammari	*King Abdulaziz University, KSA*	Enhancement photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue on graphene oxide intercalated ZnAl–NO 3 layered double hydroxides
Ashlesha Arun Wakchaure **Manoj Ramesh Kumbhare**	*S.M.B.T. College of Pharmacy, Igatpuri, Nashik, India*	PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF Cyphostemma auriculatum Roxb. LEAVES EXTRACTS
Salwa D. Al-Malwi	*King Abdulaziz University, KSA*	Influence of synthesis conditions on physico-chemical and photocatalytic properties of silver nanomaterials
Ketut Berata **Made Kardena** **Ni Nyoman Werdi Susari**	*Udayana University, Denpasar Bali, Indonesia*	Differences in the level of Lead Heavy Metal Contamination between Cattle Raised in Urban and Rural Areas
Lebbal Habib **Bennabi Amine** **Adjeloua Abdelaziz** **Boualem Noureddine** **Belarbi Abderrahmane**	*LCSIM, Algeria*	Experimental and numerical study of cooling effects on resistance spot welding
BERKANI Hemza Abdelfettah **LASHEB Mohamed** **DJOUAMBI Abdelbaki** **KEZIZ Bouziane** **BOUMALI Badreddine** **LALMI Abdallah** **ELAFRI Nedjwa**	*Univesity of Larbi Ben M'hdi, Algeria*	Fractional control in renewable energy: a bibliometric analysis
LALMI Abdallah **ELAFRI Nedjwa** **BOUMALI Badreddine** **BERKANI Hemza Abdelfettah**	*University of Constantine 3, Algeria*	Performance evaluation in project-based organizations in the construction sector in Algeria
Yasmine BOUDJAADA **Pr. Toufik BENMANSSOUR** **houssem eddine FIALA**	*Mentouri Brothers University Constantine, Algeria*	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF SOLID ROTOR AND ROTOR WITH HOLLOW SHAFT WITH VISCOELASTIC LAYER
Sarwat Jahan Mahboob **Tahira Ayaz** **Urooj Alam** **Rajkumar Dewani** **Sikandar Ali Soomro** **Muhammad Kashif Pervez**	*PCSIR, Leather Research Centre, Pakistan* *NED University of Engineering and Technology, Pakistan*	Preparation of Resin Synthetic Tanning Agent, named as Retingan DCR for use in Leather Industry
Nikita Tandulkar **Dr. Kanchan Upadhye**	*Priyadarshini JL College of Pharmacy, India*	Production of biosynthetic human insulin by Recombinant DNA technology: A Review

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Dr. Suantak Demkhosei Vaiphei

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Dr. Suantak Demkhosei Vaiphei	*Assam DowntownUniversity, India*	BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL-SPIRITUAL ASEESSMENT IN TERMINAL ILL EXPERIENCES
Mialiuk O.P.	*MIHE "Rivne Medical Academy", Rivne, Ukraine*	LIPIDEMIC PROFILE OF OBESITY IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT COVID-19
Homeliuk Tetiana **Marushchak Mariya**	*National Medical University (TNMU), Ternopil, Ukraine*	Features of post-COVID syndrome in patients who had COVID-19: effects on the cardiovascular system
Mr. Jitendra N. Bhalavi **Dr. Alpana J. Asnani**	*Priyadarshini JL College of Pharmacy, India*	MOLECULAR DOCKING AND VIRTUAL SCREENING OF NOVEL 5HT-2a ANTAGONIST FOR ANTIHYPERTENSIVE ACTION BY USING CADD
Dr. Nidhal Drissi **Dr. Abdelaziz Gassoumi**	*University Tunis ElManar, Tunisia*	Vibrational spectroscopy and electrical properties a new hybrid compound
Ms. Kalyani D. Varge **Dr. Alpana J. Asnani**	*Priyadarshini JL College of Pharmacy, India*	ADVANCES IN SYNTHESIS OF BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES
Asmae NAJM-EDDINE **Ismail ARROUB** **Ahmed BAHLAOUI** **Mohamed ABOUELMAJD** **Ismail CHIGUER** **Youssef NAJM-EDDINE** **Soufiane BELHOUIDEG**	*Research Laboratory in Physics and Sciences for Engineers (LRPSI), Morocco*	POROSITY IN ADDITIVELY MANUFACTURED CONCRETE: A REVIEW
Rui-ting Zhang **Yu Liu**	*Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China*	COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE OF HYPOGLYCEMIA IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY BETWEEN GENDERS
Rui-ting Zhang **Yu Liu**	*Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, Beijing, China*	CORRELATION BETWEEN HYPOGLYCEMIA ON DIALYSIS AND HYPOTENSION ON DIALYSIS IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY
Dr. Ronen Harel	*Peres Academic Center, Israel*	Funding and innovation

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28.05.2022 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 13:00–15:30

MODERATOR: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK

Authors	Affiliation	Presentation title
Latife UTAŞ AKHAN **Havva GEZGİN YAZICI**	*Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Turkey* *Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri University, Turkey*	SLEEP AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS İN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK
Başak Erdemli Gürsel	*Uludağ University, Turkey*	TESTICULAR ADRENAL REST TUMOR- SONOGRAPHIC IMAGING FINDINGS/ CAN IT BE DISTINCTIVE FROM MALIGNITY?
Burcak Alp **Isinay E. Yuzay**	*İzmir University of Economics, Turkey*	DEVELOPMENT OF COLLAGEN/POLYLACTIDE (PLA) HYBRID SCAFFOLDS WITH IMPROVED MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
Şeyma KAYA **Prof. Dr. H. Canan CABBAR**	*Gazi University, Turkey*	SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES OF POLY VINYL ALCOHOL - POLYVINYLIDENE FLUORIDE MEMBRANE FOR PEM FUEL CELLS
Fikriye Şeyma KAYA **Songül DUMAN**	*Atatürk University, Turkey*	CHARACTERIZATION OF Zn/n-GaP/Al and Zn/Chlorophyll-a/n-GaP/Al STRUCTURES
Aysel Bülez **İrem BÜYÜKBOZAT**	*Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam Unıversity, Turkey*	IS IT SUSTAINABLE BREAST MILK OR ARTIFICIAL FOOD?
Yeter YORĞUN **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Numan BİLDİRİCİ**	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF DIFFERANT NITROGENS AND ZINC DOSES ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF LENTIL (Lens cullinaris MEDİC.) IN VAN EKOLOGICAL CONDITIENS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK	*Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey*	A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF-ESTEEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK	*Manisa Celal Bayar University, Turkey*	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY TRAITS AND DESIRE FOR BEING LIKED
Naime DAĞ BÜYÜKKAYA **Deniz AKYILDIZ**	*Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam Unıversity, Turkey*	EFFECTS OF MATERNAL OBESITY ON FETUS AND NEWBORN HEALTH AND MIDWIFERY CARE
Öğr. Gör. Nevriye ÜNAL SÜZER **Öğr. Gör. Akın SÜZER** **Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Raziye ŞAVKIN** **Prof. Dr. Nihal BÜKER**	*Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Turkey* *Pamukkale University, Turkey*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SMART PHONE SCREEN TIME ON MUSCULOSKELETAL PROBLEMS AND DAILY LIVING IN YOUNG ADULTS

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INTERNATIONAL ASIAN CONGRESS ON CONTEMPORARY SCIENCES-VI

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SÜT SIĞIRCILIĞINDA SAĞILIR GÜN SAYISININ IŞLETME KARLILIĞINA ETKILERI

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Özet
Türkiye hayvancılık işletmelerinin büyük çoğunluğunu dağınık yerleşimli, düşük verimli küçük ölçekli işletmeler oluşturmaktadır. Orta ve büyük çaplı işletmelerde kültür ırkı hayvanlarla çalışmalarına rağmen Avrupa ülkelerinde sağlanan verim düzeylerinin gerisindedir. Ancak, Türkiye'de son yıllarda işletme büyüklüklerinin artması, işletme sahiplerinin eğitim seviyesinin iyileşmesiyle beraber hayvancılık işletmeleri yönetiminde değişim yaşanmaktadır. Ayrıca, büyük sermaye grupları da bu sektöre yatırım yapmaya yönelmektedir. Hayvansal üretimin arttırılması için ilk etapta hayvan sayısının arttırılması çöüm yolu üzerinde durulsada daha sonra hayvan başına verimin arttırılması konusu öne çıkmıştır. Bu nedenle hayvansal üretimde verimlilik ve verimliliği sağlayacak uygulamalara ihtiyaç doğru sürü yönetimi le sürdürülebilir hayvancılığı mümkün kılacaktır. Hayvancılıkta verim düzeyleri genetik ve çevre genel başlığında yer alan bakım, beleme, yönetim ve uygulamalar başlığı altında yer alan birçok faktöre bağlı olarak ortaya çıkar. Bu çalışmada entansif süt sığırcılığı işletmelerinde sağılır gün sayısı hesabı, işletme karlılığı ve alınabilecek önlemler üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu amaçla entansif bir süt sığırcılığı işletmesi sağmallarına ait veriler hesaplamada kullanılmıştır. Çalışma, 9 Ocak 2020 ile 15 Mayıs 2021 tarihleri arasında yürütülmüştür. Araştırma kapsamındaki ineklerin ortalama 305 günlük süt verimleri 8516,89± 327,72 kg (5530–26828,40 kg), ortalama laktasyon süresi 327 gün (278–354 gün), ortalama kuruda kalma süresi 72 (58–98) gündür. Bir ineğin sağımdaki gün sayısı olarak ifade edilen Sağılır Gün Sayısı (SGS , Days In Milk (DIM)) sürü yönetiminde kullanılan önemli bir kriterdir. Bireysel olarak bir ineğe ait olan Sağılır Gün Sayısı (SGS) bir ineğin laktasyonun kaçıncı gününde olduğunu gösterir. Ancak sürü bazında SGS sürüde, belirli bir günde, bütün hayvanların laktasyonun kaçıncı gününde olduğunun ifadesidir. Sürüdeki ineklerin laktasyon süreleri hesaplanıp ve ortalaması alındığında sürünün ortalama SGS değeri elde edilmiş olur. Araştırma yapılan işletme verilerinden hesaplanan sürü SGS ortalaması 255 gündür. Olması gereken 153 gün veya kabul edilen 160-170 günden fazladır. SGS açısından sürünün %56'nın kabul edilen SGS değerinden fazla SGS aralık değerine sahip oldukları anlaşılmaktadır. Sürü SGS rakamının beklenenden yüksek olması sürüde gebe kalmamış, kuruya alınamamış, sağılmaya devam eden ineklerin varlığını gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: süt sığırcılığı, sağılır gün sayısı, karlılık, iyileştirme yolları

THE EFFECTS OF DAYS IN MILK ON DAIRY FARM PROFITABILITY

Abstract

The majority of Turkey's livestock enterprises are small-scale enterprises with scattered and low productivity. Although they work with culture breed animals in medium and large enterprises, they are behind the efficiency levels provided in European countries. However, there has been a change in the management of livestock enterprises in Turkey in recent years, with the increase in the size of the enterprises and the improvement of the education level of the business owners. In addition, large capital groups tend to invest in this sector. In order to increase animal production, increasing the number of animals was emphasized in the first place, but then the issue of increasing the yield per animal came to the fore. For this reason, the need for practices that will provide efficiency and productivity in animal production will make sustainable livestock breeding possible with the right herd management. Yield levels in animal husbandry occur depending on many factors under the title of care, feeding, management and practices in the general title of genetics and environment. In this study, the calculation of the number of days to milking, the profitability of the enterprise and the measures that can be taken in intensive dairy cattle enterprises are emphasized. For this purpose, the data of the milkers of an intensive dairy farm were used in the calculation. The study was conducted between 9 January 2020 and 15 May 2021. The average 305-day milk yield of the cows within the scope of the study is 8516.89± 327.72 kg (5530-26828.40 kg), the average lactation period is 327 days (278-354 days), the average dryness period is 72 (58-98) days. Days In Milk (DIM), expressed as the number of days a cow is milked, is an important criterion used in herd management. The Number of Milking Days (SGS) for an individual cow indicates which day of lactation a cow is in. However, on a herd basis, SGS is the expression of which day of lactation all animals are in a herd on a given day. When the lactation period of the cows in the herd is calculated and averaged, the average SGS value of the herd is obtained. The average of herd SGS calculated from the surveyed business data is 255 days. More than 153 days required or 160-170 days accepted. From the SGS point of view, it is understood that 56% of the herd has an SGS range value in excess of the accepted SGS value. If the herd SGS figure is higher than expected, it indicates the presence of cows in the herd that are not pregnant, have not been dried, and continue to be milked.

Keywords: dairy cattle, milking days, profitability, improvement way

NON-PERFORMING LOANS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

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Abstract

Banking crises are among the crises that have a significant impact on a country's economy. These crises begin with changes in the main price indicators in the economy, such as interest and exchange rates, which can render the payments system unusable. This condition, on the other hand, leads to a rise in nonperforming loans in the banking system and a large reduction in real-world debt payment capacity, deepening and prolonging the crisis.
The considerable impact of banking crises on all sectors has prompted authorities to seek solutions to the crisis and to take the initiative to confront the problems holistically and to develop solutions that address all segments.
While the study focuses on the causes and impacts of NPLs, it also includes management and remedy approaches. In addition, current information on non-performing loans in Turkey is provided.

Keywords: Non-Performing Loans, Bad Loans, Non-Performing Loans Monitoring Methods

KUR KORUMALI MEVDUAT HESAPLARININ TFRS - BOBİ FRS VE MSUGT'A GÖRE MUHASEBELEŞTİRİLMESİ

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Özet

Tasarruf sahiplerinin Türk Lirası (TL) birikimlerinin kurdaki değişimlere karşı korunmasını sağlayacak finansal bir enstrüman olarak tasarlanan kur korumalı mevduat hesaplarının işleyişi, 21 Aralık 2021 tarihinde resmi gazete'de yayımlanan "Türk Lirası Mevduat ve Katılım Hesaplarına Dönüşümün Desteklenmesi Hakkında Tebliğ" ve sonrasında çıkarılan ilgili tebliğde değişiklik yapılmasına dair tebliğlerle düzenlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada kur korumalı TL mevduat hesabının açılması, dönemsonu işlemleri ve hesabın kapatılması işlemlerine dair muhasebe kayıt örneklerinin oluşturması ve Türkiye Muhasebe Standartları / Türkiye Finansal Raporlama Standartları (TMS/TFRS), Büyük ve Orta Boy İşletmeler İçin Finansal Raporlama Standartları (BOBİ FRS) ve Muhasebe Sistemi Uygulama Genel Tebliği (MSUGT)'a göre konuya ilişkin benzerliklerin ve farklılıkların ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda çalışmada öncelikle kur korumalı mevduat hesabına dair açıklamalar yapılmış ve ardından oluşturulan örneklerin üç düzenlemeye göre çözüm kayıtlarına yer verilmiştir. Kur korumalı mevduat hesaplarının ölçümünün ve muhasebeleştirilmesinin TMS/TFRS ile BOBİ FRS'de paralellik gösterdiği, her iki düzenlemede de hesaptaki tutarın gerçeğe uygun değeri üzerinden ölçülerek ölçüm farklarının kar veya zarara yansıtıldığı, bu tür hesaplar en az üç ay vadeli açılabildiğinden çoğunlukla nakit ve nakit benzeri olarak değerlendirilmediği ve bu sebeple her iki düzenlemeye göre de finansal yatırımlar hesap grubu altında raporlandığı, MSUGT'a göre ise TMS/TFRS ve BOBİ FRS'den farklı olarak nakit ve nakit benzerlerinin yer aldığı hazır değerler hesap grubu altında raporlandığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur Korumalı Mevduat, TFRS, BOBİ FRS

ACCOUNTING OF CURRENCY PROTECTED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS ACCORDING TO TFRS - FRS FOR LMES AND GCASA

Abstract

The operation of currency protected deposit accounts, designed as a financial instrument that will ensure the protection of savings holders' savings in Turkish Lira (TL) against changes in the exchange rate, the regulated by "Communique on Supporting the Conversion of Turkish Lira Deposit and Participation Accounts" published in the Official Gazette on December 21, 2021 and with the communiqués on making changes to the relevant communique issued after. In this study, the creation of accounting records examples for opening a currency protected TL deposit account, period-end transactions and closing the account and according to the Turkish Accounting Standards/Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TAS/TFRS), Financial Reporting Standards for Large and Medium Sized Enterprises (FRS for LMEs) and General Communique on Accounting System Application (GCASA), it is aimed to reveal the similarities and differences on the subject. In this context, in the study, firstly, explanations were made about the currency-protected deposit account, and then the solution records of the samples created according to three regulations were included. The measurement and accounting of currency-protected deposit accounts are in parallel with TAS/TFRS and FRS

for LMEs, in both regulations, the amount in the account is measured over its fair value and the measurement differences are reflected in profit or loss. In addition, these accounts are reported under the financial investments account group in accordance with both regulations due to these accounts are opened for at least three months and these accounts are not considered as cash and cash equivalents in the majority. According to GCASA, unlike TAS/TFRS and FRS for LMEs, it has been concluded that are reported under the cash and cash equivalents account group.

Keywords: Currency Protected Deposit, TFRS, FRS for LMEs

SÜT SIĞIRCILIĞI İŞLETMELERİNDE TOPALLIĞIN İŞLETME EKONOMİSİNE ETKİLERİ

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Özet
Ayak hastalıkları, modern sığır yetiştiriciliği yapılan işletmelerde önemli ekonomik kayıplara yol açan ve sürü yenileme oranını yükselten ve süt verimini düşüren sebeplerden birisidir. Topallık, yetiştirici tarafından ileri düzeye vardığında fark edilebilen problem olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Topal ineklerin tedavi masrafı en önemli kayıp gibi görünürken topallığa bağlı ortaya çıkan diğer ekonomik kayıplar düşünüldüğünde bu masraflar önemsiz kalmaktadır. Süt üretiminde düşme ile beraber, üreme performansında da ciddi sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Çukurova bölgesinde 5 farklı işletmede toplam 1200 sağmal ineğin hareket puanlaması 3 ayrı kişi tarafından yapılmıştır. Sağımhaneden çıkan inekler kamera ile kaydedilerek Sprecher metodu ile (1-5 puanlama skalası) hareket puanlaması yapılmıştır. Görüntüler, iki uzman tarafından incelenerek, puanlamalarda 1 ve 2 olan inekler topal olmayan ve 3,4 ve 5 skora sahip olan inekler ise topal olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, işletmelerin topallık ve bunun doğurduğu sonuçları ortaya koymaktadır. İşletmeler arasında büyük bir problem ve farklar olduğunu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu makale ile üreme performansı, süt verimi ve diğer kayıplar üzerine topallığın etkilerini göstermek amaçlı topallık puanlama sisteminin önemi vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: süt sığırcılığı, topallık, karlılık, iyileştirme yolları

THE EFFECTS OF LAMENESS ON DAIRY FARM ECONOMY

Abstract
Lameness is a major problem in today's dairy herds. Lameness draws attention as a problem that can be noticed by the breeder when it reaches an advanced level. While the cost of treatment of lame cows seems to be the most important loss, these costs are insignificant when other economic losses due to lameness are considered. Along with the decrease in milk production, it also causes serious problems in reproductive performance. In this study, the status of the farms was examined by scoring the Holstein cows in four different farms in the Çukurova region. Economic losses related to milk, calves and reproduction were compared using farms data records. Cows leaving the parlor were recorded with a camera and motion scoring was done with the Sprecher method (1-5 scoring). The images were examined by three experts, and cows with scores of 1 and 2 were evaluated as non-lame, and cows with a score of 3,4 and 5 were evaluated as lame. In this study, it is understood that lameness in intensive farms and 29% of dairy cows have a lameness score of 3 and above. In this study, it was understood that the number of animals higher than 3 threshold values, which is considered a problem, is in the range of 2.32-70.80% in dairy farms. As a result, this study reveals the lameness of dairy farms and its consequences. It is understood that there is a big

problem and differences between businesses. This article emphasizes the importance of the lameness scoring system to show the effects of lameness on reproductive performance, milk yield and other losses.

Keywords: dairy cattle, lameness, profitability, improvement way

SMMM'LERİN MUHASEBE TEMEL KAVRAMLARI VE BU KAVRAMLARIN MALİ TABLOLARA ETKİLERİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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Özet

Muhasebe bilgi üretir ve bu bilgi, muhasebe bilgi sistemiyle elde edilir. Muhasebenin ürettiği bilgiler işletmeyle ilgili kişi ve kurumlar tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Bu kişi veya kurumlar işletme hakkında karar verme (alınacak verginin tutarı, yatırım yapmaya uygun olup olmadığı, kredi talebinin değerlendirilmesi vs.) durumunda olan birimlerdir. Muhasebe bilgisinin kalitesi ise alınacak kararları doğrudan ve önemli bir biçimde etkilemekte ve değiştirmektedir. Bilginin kalitesi çok farklı faktörlerden dolayı olumsuz yönde etkilenmektedir. Bu faktörlere örnek olarak mükellef baskısı, sürekli değişen mevzuat, meslektaşların uygulama ve davranışları, kalifiye personel sorunu vb. verilebilir.

Bu araştırmada, SMMM'lerin muhasebe temel kavramlarının mali tabloları etkileme düzeylerine yönelik görüşleri ve bu kavramlara yönelik düşünceleri tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Araştırma, Van SMMM Odası'na kayıtlı ve mesleğini bağımsız olarak yürüten meslek elemanları üzerinde nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan "mülakat tekniği" ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Toplam 10 SMMM ile yapılan görüşmeler ses kayıt cihazına kaydedilmiş; bu kayıtlar Word dosyasına aktarılmış ve elde edilen veriler Maxqda 2022 Analytics Pro yazılımı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Analiz sonucunda, meslek mensuplarının çoğunun temel kavramlara uygun olarak muhasebe uygulamaların gerçekleştirmeye gayret ettikleri; mali tabloların düzenlenmesi sırasında kısmen de olsa temel kavramların dışına çıktıkları; muhasebe temel kavramlarının hemen bütün meslek mensuplarınca rehber olarak görüldüğü bulgularına ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca çoğunlukla tarafsızlık ve belgelendirme ile dönemsellik kavramlarına vurgu yapıldığı; vergi denetiminde daha çok tarafsızlık ve belgelendirme kavramıyla ilgili sorunlar yaşandığı; temel kavramlara uygun hareket etmenin zaman zaman mükellefle soruna yol açtığı; bu kavramlara uygun hareket etmede mevzuat bilgisinin önemli olduğu ve mesleğinde yeni olanların eski olanlara nazaran daha güncel ve yeni bilgilere açık oldukları ancak tecrübenin de temel kavramlara uyumda önemli olduğu bulgularına ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe Temel Kavramları, Nitel Araştırma Tekniği, Mali Tablolar

A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ON SMMM's OPINIONS ON ACCOUNTING BASIC CONCEPTS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Abstract

Accounting produces information which is obtained by accounting information system. Information which accounting produces is used by business–related persons and institutions. These persons and institutions are the agencies that make decisions about the business, for examples due taxes, investment decisions (whether suitable or not), credit and debts evaluation and the like. The quality of accounting information directly and significantly affects these decisions. The quality information could be affected negatively by various factors. Examples of these factors are client's pressure, constantly-changing legislation, behaviors and deeds of accountants and shortage of qualified personnel.

This research, the views of SMMM (Certified Public Accountant Financial Advisors) on the level of influence of the basic concepts of accounting on financial statements and their thoughts on these concepts were tried to be determined. The research was carried out using the "interview technique", which is one of the qualitative research methods on professional employees who are registered in the Van SMMM Chamber and carry out their profession independently. A total of 10 interviews with SMMMs were recorded on an audio recorder; these recordings were transferred to a Word file, and the data obtained were analyzed using the Maxqda 2022 Analytics Pro software.

As a result of this research, they strive to perform the most fundamental concept in accordance with the accounting practices of the profession; preparation of financial statements, in part, the basic concepts of go out; almost all professional members of the basic concepts of accounting, the contacts are shown as the findings were reached. Also mostly with emphasis on the concepts of impartiality and periodicity certification is made; more in tax audits and certification are experiencing problems with the concept of objectivity; the basic concepts from time to time with the taxpayer to comply with the cause of the problem; these concepts to comply with regulatory information in the profession is important and more current than the new ones the old ones but they are open to new information and experience are important in the adaptation to the basic concepts of the findings that were reached.

Keywords: Accounting Basic Concepts, Qualitative Research Technique, Financial Statements

İNSAN KAYNAKLARI MUHASEBESİ ÜZERİNE YAZILMIŞ MAKALE VE LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOGRAFİK ANALİZİ (2000-2020 Yılları Arası)

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Özet

İnsan sermayesinin, işletmeler arası rekabette ve diğer işletmelere göre farklılık oluşturmada oynadığı rolün önemi eşsizdir. Bu eşsizliğin en önemli sebebi olarak diğer maliyet unsurlarına kıyasla insan sermayesinin stoklanabilme özelliğine sahip olmaması gösterilebilir. Aynı zamanda insan, psikolojik bir yapıya sahiptir; yaşananlardan ve yaşadıklarından olumlu veya olumsuz yönde etkilenmektedir. Bu durum ise onun mesleki performansına doğrudan yansımaktadır. Her ne kadar teknolojik gelişmeler otomasyonu ve makineleşmeyi artırsa da onu etkili kullanma ve geliştirme yine insanın varlığıyla mümkündür.

İnsan kaynakları muhasebesi, entelektüel sermaye unsurlarından insan sermayesini kapsamaktadır. İnsan kaynakları muhasebesi, temelde insan kaynağının bilgilerini tespit etme, değerlendirme ve bu bilgileri işletmeyle ilgili taraflara ulaştırma faaliyetlerinin bütününü konu edinen bir muhasebe türüdür.

Bu çalışmada, 2000-2020 yılları arasında insan kaynakları muhasebesi üzerine yazılmış akademik çalışmalar (makale ve tez) bibliyografik (içerik) analiz temelinde incelenmiştir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda verilerin elde edilmesi için Google, Google Akademik, Dergipark ve YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanları taranmıştır. Tarama sonucunda, bahsedilen zaman aralığında insan kaynakları muhasebesi üzerine yazılmış 12 makale ve 10 lisansüstü teze ulaşılmış ve bunlar üzerinde içerik analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bibliyografik analiz sonucunda, insan kaynakları muhasebesi konusunda ilk makalenin 2004 yılında, tezin ise 2005 yılında yazıldığı; konu ile ilgili akademik çalışmalara son yıllarda özellikle de 2019 yılında hem makale hem de tez türünde ağırlık verildiği; bu konuya erkek akademisyenlerin kadın akademisyenlere oranla daha çok eğildiği; doktor öğretim üyesi unvanına sahip araştırmacıların konu ile ilgili literatüre daha fazla katkı sağladığı; makalelerin daha çok teorik, tezlerin ise ampirik yöntem kullanılarak yazıldığı; lisansüstü tezlerin daha çok yüksek lisans düzeyinde olduğu ve makalelerin ağırlıklı olarak üniversite dergilerinde yayınlandığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan Kaynakları, İnsan Kaynakları Muhasebesi, Bibliyografik Analiz

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ARTICLES AND POSTGRADUATE THESES WRITTEN ON HUMAN RESOURCE ACCOUNTING (Between 2000-2020)

Abstract

The importance of the role that human capital plays in creating differences in competition between enterprises and other enterprises is unique. As the most important reason for this uniqueness, it can be shown that human capital does not have the ability to be stocked compared to other cost elements. At the same time, a person has a psychological structure; he is positively or negatively affected by what is happening and what he is going through. This situation is directly reflected in his professional performance. Although technological developments increase automation and mechanization, effective use and development of it is still possible with the presence of humans.

Human resource accounting covers human capital from the elements of intellectual capital. Human resource accounting is a type of accounting that mainly deals with the whole range of activities for identifying, evaluating human resource information and providing this information to parties related to the enterprise.

In this study, the academic studies (articles and dissertations) written on human resource accounting between 2000 and 2020 were examined on the basis of bibliographic (content) analysis. In order to obtain data for this purpose, Google, Google Academic, Dergipark and YÖK National Thesis Center databases were scanned. As a result of the survey, 12 articles and 10 graduate theses written on human resource accounting were reached within the mentioned time December and content analysis was performed on them.

Bibliographic analysis as a result of the first article was written in 2005 thesis about accounting human resources in 2004; both articles in both academic studies on the subject in recent years, especially in the type of thesis is given a weight 2019; male more than female academics in this subject tilted in academics; Dr. lecturer provides researchers with a further contribution to the literature on the subject of the title; more theoretical articles, empirical thesis is written using the method; it is more of graduate theses and articles published in the college magazine, we identified mainly at the graduate level.

Keywords: Human Resources, Human Resource Accounting, Bibliographic Analysis

NİTELİKLİ FİKRİ TAPU (NFT): MAHİYETİ VE MUHASEBELEŞTİRİLMESİ

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Özet
İnternetin hayatımıza girmesi ve beraberinde yaptığı değişimler, yeni ihtiyaçların doğmasını hızlandırmış ve artırmıştır. Günümüz teknolojisinin insanların taleplerine karşılık vermesi adına sayısız yenilikler de gün yüzüne çıkmaktadır. Nesnelerin iletişimi, yapay zekâ, artırılmış gerçeklik vb. bu yeniliklere örnek olarak verilebilir. Bu yenilikler içinde sosyal ağlar ve sanal dünya gerçeği öne çıkmaya başlamıştır. Sanal dünya artık gerçek dünyanın bir kopyası olmaktan çıkıp bambaşka bir âlemin yani hayallerin dünyası olmaya doğru bir ivme kazanmıştır. Sanal dünyaya en güzel örnek ise Metaverse'dir.

Metaverse dünyasında da gerçek dünyada olduğu gibi mülkiyet kavramı bulunmaktadır. Bunlar resim, avatar, müzik olabileceği gibi bir hizmet de olabilir. Kısacası sanal olarak kurulan bu sistem, tüm eserlerin dijital ortamda benzersiz olduğunu ispat etmektedir. Bunların değişimleri için başka bir eşi daha bulunmayan dijital varlık –NFT– olarak bilinen olgu kullanılmaktadır. NFT (Non-Fungible Token) sisteminde takas edilemeyen jeton kullanılarak değişimler gerçekleştirilmektedir. NFT hem mülkiyet hem de o içeriğin benzersiz olduğunu ispatlamaktadır. Kopyalanabilme özelliğine sahip olan NFT'lerin orijinali ise blok zincirde kaydı olan kişi veya kişilere aittir.

Muhasebe mesleği, dinamik bir özellik taşımakta ve teknolojik, yasal, kültürel ve diğer benzeri değişimlerden doğrudan ve hızlı bir biçimde etkilenmektedir. Muhasebe sisteminin ve uygulamalarının özellikle teknolojik değişime uygun bir niteliğe bürünmesi ve bu değişimlere paralel bir seyir takip etmesi artık bir tercih değil zorunluluktur.

Bu çalışmada, teknolojik değişimlerin muhasebe mesleğine yaptığı etkiler hakkında bilgi verilmiş ve ardından NFT uygulamasının mahiyetine ve muhasebeleştirilmesine dönük açıklamalarda bulunulmuştur. Konu, çeşitli düzenlemeler, çalışmalar ve özellikle 2019 yılında yayınlanan Uluslararası Finansal Raporlama Standartları Yorumlama Komitesi (IFRIC) çerçevesinde ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nitelikli Fikri Tapu, NFT Muhasebesi, Sanal Gerçeklik, Metaverse

QUALIFIED INTELLECTUAL DEED (NFT): ITS NATURE AND ACCOUNTING

Abstract

The introduction of the Internet into our lives and the changes it brought along, accelerated and increased the emergence of new needs. Numerous innovations are emerging in order to respond to the demands of today's technology. Communication of objects, artificial intelligence, augmented reality, etc. can be given as an example of these innovations. Among these innovations, social networks and the reality of the virtual world began to come to the fore. The virtual world has gained momentum from being a copy of the real world to becoming a completely different realm, namely the world of dreams. The best example of the virtual world is Metaverse.

In the metaverse world, as in the real world, there is the concept of ownership. These can be pictures, avatars, music or a service. In short, this system, which is established virtually, proves that all works are unique in the digital environment. For their exchange, the phenomenon known as another unique digital asset –NFT- is used. In the NFT (Non-Fungible Token) system, changes are made by using non-tradable tokens. NFT proves that both the property and that content are unique. The original NFTs, which have the ability to be copied, belong to the person or persons registered in the blockchain.

The accounting profession has a dynamic feature and is directly and rapidly affected by technological, legal, cultural and other similar changes. It is no longer a choice but a necessity for the accounting system and its applications to adopt a quality that is especially suitable for technological change and to follow a parallel course to these changes.

In this study, information was given about the effects of technological changes on the accounting profession, and then explanations were made about the nature and accounting of NFT application. The subject has been discussed within the framework of various regulations, studies and especially the International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) published in 2019.

Keywords: Qualified Intellectual Property, NFT Accounting, Virtual Reality, Metaverse

FARKLI EKiM ZAMANI, BAKTERİ VE GÜBRE ÇEŞİDİNİN VAN EKOLOJİK KOŞULLARINDA YETIŞTİRİLEN ÇEMEN *(Trigonella foenum graecum* L.*)* OTUNUN BESİN İÇERİĞİ VE İN VİTRO BESİN MADDE SİNDİRİMİNE ETKİSİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma Van YYÜ Ziraat Fakültesi deneme arazisinde 1 Nisan ve 20 Nisanda ekimi yapılan çemen bitkisinden elde edilen kuru otlar üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ekimler sırasında, nodozide bakteri inokulantı ve Diamonyumfosfat (DAP), Kentsel arıtma çamuru (KAÇ), Humik Asit (HA), Çiftlik gübreleri (ÇG) uygulanmıştır. Çalışmada Gürarsan çeşidi çemen (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.*)* bitkisinin kuru otlarının besin maddesi içeriklerinin ve in vitro sindirim değerlerini belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilen çemen otlarının kuru madde (KM), ham kül (HK), organik madde (OM), ham protein (HP), nötral deterjan fiber (NDF), asit deterjan fiber (ADF) değerleri ve in vitro KM, HK ve OM sindirimleri tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma sonunda edilen bulgular değerlendirildiğinde, 20 Nisanda, bakteri uygulaması yapılarak, Humik asit içeren gübre kullanılması hayvan besleme açısından besin madde içerikleri görece daha iyi olan çemen otlarının elde edilebileceği söylenebilir. İn vitro sindirim değerleri dikkate alındığında ise 1 Nisanda ekimi yapılan çemen bitkisine bakteri uygulaması ve DAP gübresi kullanılmasının daha iyi olacağı kanaati oluşmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çemen otu, besin madde içeriği, in vitro sindirim

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT SOWING TIME, BACTERIA AND FERTILIZER TYPES ON NUTRIENT CONTENT AND IN VITRO NUTRIENT DIGESTION OF FENUGREEK (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.) GROWN IN VAN ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Abstract

This study was carried out on dry herbs obtained from the fenugreek plant planted on April 1 and April 20 in the experimental field of Van YYU Faculty of Agriculture. During sowing, nodozial bacteria inoculant and diammonium phosphate, sewage sludge, humic acid, farmyard manure were applied in . In this study, it was aimed to determine the nutrient content and in vitro digestion values of the roughage of Gürarsan variety fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum graecum* L.). Dry matter, ash, organic matter, crude protein, neutral detergent fiber, acid detergent fiber values and in vitro dry matter, ash and organic matter digestions of the fenugreek herbs were determined. When the findings obtained at the end of the study are evaluated, it can be said that by applying bacteria on April 20, using fertilizer containing humic acid, fenugreek grasses with relatively better nutritional content in terms of animal nutrition can be obtained. Considering the in vitro digestion values, it was concluded that it would be better to apply bacteria and use DAP fertilizer to the fenugreek plant planted on April 1.

Keywords: Fenugreek grass, nutrient content, in vitro digestion

YAŞ ŞEKER PANCARI POSASI SİLAJININ ARPA YERİNE KULLANIMININ KOYUNLARDA DUODENUMAGEÇEN TOPLAM PROTEİN ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: II. BESİN MADDE YIKILIM KİNETİĞİ*

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, arpa bazlı rasyonda, arpa enerjisinin %30, %70 ve %100'ünün buğday kepeği ile karıştırılarak hazırlanan yaş şeker pancarı posası silajınca sağlanmasının rasyonlarda besin madde yıkılım kinetiği üzerine etkilerini belirlemektir. Bu amaçla arpanın sağladığı enerji yerine %0 (kontrol), %30, %70 ve %100 YŞPP silajı kullanılarak izokalorik ve izonitrojenik 4 farklı rasyon hazırlandı. Bu rasyonlarda kullanılan yem maddeleri rumen ve duodenum konülü takılmış 4 adet Kıvırcık x Morkaraman melezi erkek toklularin rumenlerinde 0, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24 ve 48 saat süre ile inkubasyona bırakıldı. Çalışmada kullanılan yemlerin KM, OM ve HP rumen yıkılım özellikleri ortaya kondu. Bu değerler kullanılarak rasyonlarin KM, OM ve HP yıkılımları hesaplandı. Çalışmada kullanılan yemlerin KM, OM ve HP yıkılım değerleri sırasıyla; YŞPP silajı (%80.84; 82.20; 92.62), korunga (%62.64; 60.66; 76.64), AÇK (%68.18; 66.72; 95.11) ve arpa (%80.46; 89.85; 96.78) olarak bulundu ($P<0.05$). Çalışmada kullanılan rasyonlara ait KM, OM ve HP yıkılımına ait değerleri rasyonlara YŞPP silajı katılış miktarı ile orantılı olarak, her üç besin maddesinde de özellikle ilk saatlerde yıkılımın düşük, ancak inkubasyonun ilerleyen saatlerinde YŞPP silajı içeren rasyonların yavaş ama istikrarlı yıkılımları sonucu kontrol grubunu yakaladıkları görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, rasyonlara artan oranlarda katılan YŞPP silajı rasyonların KM ve HP yıkılım hızlarını yavaşlattığı ve mikrobiyal protein sentezi için senkronizasyonu olumlu etkileyeceği izlenimini verdiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaş şeker pancarı posası, Silaj, Arpa, Yıkılım

EFFECTS OF SUBSTITUTING BARLEY WITH WET SUGAR BEET PULP SILAGE ON AMOUNT OF TOTAL CRUDE PROTEIN ENTERING İNTO DUODENUM İN LAMBS: II. NUTRIENT DEGRADATION KINETICS

Abstract

The objectives of this study was to evaluate the effects of substituting 30%, 70% and 100% of energy coming from barley with wet sugar beet pulp silage prepared with mixing wheat bran on nutrient degradation kinetics in barley based diets. To achieve this objective, four isocaloric and iso- nitrogenous diets were prepared by substituting barley energy with wet sugar beet pulp silage (WSBPS) at 0% (control), 30% (30% WSBPS), 70% (70% WSBPS) and 100% (100% WSBPS). The feedstuffs used in these diets were incubated into rumen of ruminally and duodenually cannulated Kıvırcık x Morkaraman crossbred lambs for periods of 0, 2, 4, 8, 12, 24 and 48 h. Degradation kinetics of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM) and crude protein (CP) of these feedstuffs were determined and degradation kinetics of DM, OM and CP of diets were then calculated. Degradation kinetics of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM) and crude protein (CP) of the feedstuffs used in the experiment were 80.84, 82.20, and 92.62% for wet sugar beet pulp silage (WSBPS), 62.64, 60.66, and 76.64% for sainfoin, 68.18, 66.72, and 95.11% for sun flower meal, and 80.46, 89.85, and 96.78% for barley, respectively (P<0.05). Degradation kinetics of dry matter (DM), organic matter (OM) and crude protein (CP) of the diets used in the experiment were low at the initiation hours of incubation for all three nutrients proportional to level of WSBPS, and then caught up the control group by steady increases. In conclusion, addition of WSBPS slowed down DM and CP degradation rates of the diets and may positively affect synchronization for microbial protein synthesis.

Keywords: Wet sugar beet pulp, Silage, Barley, Degradation

*** Bu makale YYÜ Veteriner Fakültesi Dergisi 2012, 23(2), 99-104' da yayınlanmıştır.**

TÜRKİYE'NİN GÖRÜNÜRLÜK DÜZEYİ DÜŞÜK MÜLTECİLERİ: AFGAN MÜLTECİLERE YÖNELİK BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI

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Özet

Afganistan coğrafi konumu, etnik ve mezhepsel boyutlarından kaynaklanan heterojen toplumsal yapısı ve tarih boyunca bir türlü istikrar sağlayamayan siyasi yapısı nedeniyle dünyanın önemli göç üreten ülkelerinin başında gelmektedir. Üstelik son yarım yüzyılllık süreçte SSCB ve ABD gibi iki emperyal süper gücün de işgaline maruz kalarak istikrarsızlık sorunu katmerlenmiş bir ülkedir. Her iki işgalci emperyal güce karşı gösterilen direniş hareketlerinin parçalı ve dağınık yapısını belli ölçüde bütüncül hale getiren İslamî akımların da zamanla Taliban Hareketi'nin radikalliğine teslim olmasıyla, Afganistan halkının ülkeden kaçışı ivme kazanmıştır.

Göç yollarına düşen aralarında belli oranda Türk soyluların da olduğu Afganlar kimi zaman hedef ülke kimi zaman da geçiş ülkesi olarak Türkiye'ye yönelmişlerdir. Özellikle 2011 Suriye Krizi sonrası süreçte Türkiye açısından birincil düzeyde önem atfedilen Suriyeli mülteciler konusu ile kıyaslandığında ikincil düzeyde kalan Afgan mültecilerin durumu, 2021 yılında Taliban'ın Afganistan'da yeniden iktidarı ele geçirmesiyle birlikte içlerinde Türkiye'nin de bulunduğu komşu ülkelere kitleler halinde "akın akın" gitme çabaları nedeniyle görünürlüklerini artırmıştır. Gerek Türk kamuoyu, gerek siyasal ve bürokratik yetkililer gerekse de akademik çevreler Afgan mülteciler konusuna daha çok ilgi gösterir hale gelmişlerdir.

Bu çalışma da, yakın süreçte gündemde yüksek düzeyde ilgi çeken Afgan mülteciler konusunu, Afganistan'ın siyasal ve toplumsal durumu tarihsel bir perspektif ile teorik düzeyde inceledikten sonra bir alan araştırmasıyla da destekleyerek ele almayı hedeflemektedir. Bu bağlamda Karaman ilinde ikamet eden 20 Afgan mülteci ile derinlemesine mülakat yöntemiyle bir araştırma yapılmıştır. Afganistan'ın siyasal ve toplumsal yapısını yansıtacak şekilde çeşitli etnik, mezhepsel ve demografik özelliklere sahip göçmenlerden oluşturulan 20 kişilik örnekleme; demografik özellikleri yanı sıra Türkiye'ye gelme nedenleri, şartlar uygun olursa ülkellerine geri dönmeyi isteyip istemeyecekleri, hedef ülke olarak düşündükleri başka ülkeler olup olmadığı, Türkiye'de çeşitli ayrımcılık davranışlarına maruz kalıp kalmadıkları gibi sorular da yöneltilmiştir.

Elde edilen bulgulara göre;

- Türk soylu Afgan göçmenlerin büyük oranda Türkiye'de kalmayı istedikleri,
- Hazara, Peştun ve diğer etnik kökene sahip Afganların ise Batı ülkelerine gitmeyi istedikleri,

- Ailesiyle birlikte gelenlerin Afganistan'a dönmeye niyetlerinin olmadığı (koşullar iyileşse bile), tek başına gelenlerin ise ekonomik yönden belli düzeyde kazanç sağladıktan sonra ülkelerine geri dönmek istedikleri,
- Türk soylu Afganların Türkiye'de çok daha kolay uyum sağladıkları, Türkçe'yi kolay öğrenmeleri nedeniyle önemli bir ayrımcılığa maruz kalmadıkları,
- Diğer grupların ise Türkiye'ye uyum sağlamakta nispeten zorlandıkları, bazı dışlayıcı ve incitici ayrımcılık davranışlarına maruz kaldıkları

belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Göçmenler, Afganistan, Türkiye

REFUGEES WITH LOW VISIBILITY IN TURKEY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON AFGAN REFUGEES

Abstract

Afghanistan is one of the most important immigration producing countries in the world due to its geographical location, heterogeneous social structure arising from its ethnic and sectarian dimensions, and its political structure that has not been able to provide stability throughout history. Moreover, in the last half-century, the problem of instability has been compounded by the occupation of two imperial superpowers such as the USSR and the USA. The escape of the people of Afghanistan from the country gained momentum as the Islamic movements, which brought the fragmented and scattered structure of the resistance movements against both invading imperial powers into a certain extent, surrendered to the radicalism of the Taliban Movement in time.

Afghans, including a certain percentage of Turkish origin, who fell on the migration routes, sometimes turned to Turkey as a destination country and sometimes as a transit country. Especially in the post-2011 period after the Syrian Crisis, the situation of Afghan refugees was of secondary importance for Turkey. However, with the re-emergence of the Taliban in Afghanistan in 2021, the efforts of Afghan refugees to migrate to countries, including Turkey, "influx" increased their visibility. Both the Turkish public, political and bureaucratic authorities, and academic circles have become more interested in the issue of Afghan refugees.

This study aims to deal with the issue of Afghan refugees, which has attracted a high level of attention in the recent period, after examining the political and social situation of Afghanistan at the theoretical level with a historical perspective, and supporting it with a field research. In this context, a research was conducted with 20 Afghan refugees residing in Karaman province by in-depth interview method. A sample of 20 people consisting of immigrants with various ethnic, sectarian and demographic characteristics reflecting the political and social structure of Afghanistan; In addition to their demographic characteristics, questions such as the reasons for coming to Turkey, whether they would like to return to their country if the conditions are appropriate, whether there are other countries they consider as target countries, whether they are exposed to various discrimination behaviors in Turkey.

According to the findings;

- Afghan immigrants of Turkish origin mostly want to stay in Turkey,
- Hazara, Pashtun and Afghans with other ethnic origins want to go to Western countries,

• Those who come with their families do not intend to return to Afghanistan (even if the conditions improve), while those who come alone want to return to their country after gaining a certain level of economic income,

• Afghans of Turkish origin adapt much more easily in Turkey and are not exposed to significant discrimination because they learn Turkish easily,

• Other groups have relatively difficulties in adapting to Turkey and are exposed to some exclusionary and hurtful discrimination behaviors determined.

Keywords: Migration, Immigrants, Afghanistan, Turkey

TÜRKLERİN 30 YILLIK GÖNÜL SIZISI KARABAĞ: TARİHSEL, TOPLUMSAL VE SİYASAL BİR ANALİZ

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Özet

MÖ 7. Yüzyılda Sakalar döneminden itibaren Türklerin egemenliğinde olan Karabağ, Rus emperyalizminin bölgeye müdahale etmeye başladığı 18. Yüzyıldan sonra sosyal, siyasal ve kültürel mücadelelere sahne olmuştur. Petrolün keşfi ile birlikte genel olarak Kafkasya üzerinde yoğunlaşan egemenlik mücadelelerinin de bir parçası durumuna gelmiştir. Osmanlı Devleti'nin zayıfladığı ve Ruslar karşısındaki gerilemesine bağlı olarak büyük oranda Rus kontrolü altına girmiştir. Bolşevik Devrimi ile birlikte bölgenin tarihsel kimliği, yüzlerce yıllık Türk medeniyeti değiştirilmek istenmiştir. Rus politikalarının temel motivasyonu, Ermenilerin bölgeye yerleştirilmesi yoluyla Anadolu coğrafyasında yaşayan Türkler ile Türkistan coğrafyası arasındaki bağların kesilmesini amaçlamaktaydı. Nitekim SSCB'nin bağlılarından birisi olan Ermenistan'ın sınırları Nahçıvan Özerk Bölgesi ile Azerbaycan arasına bir bıçak gibi sokularak söz konusu bağlar coğrafi açıdan koparılmıştır.

SSCB'nin dağılması sonrasında bağımsızlığını kazanan Ermenistan, önce Rusya Federasyonu'nun sağladığı askeri destek ve daha sonra da Ermeni diasporasının etkisi altındaki Batılı ülkelerin desteği ile Karabağ'ın kendilerinin ifadesiyle "Dağlık Karabağ" kısmını işgal etmiştir. Bir milyona yakın Azerbaycan Türkü kadim topraklarını terk etmeye zorlanarak göçmen durumuna düşürülmüştür. Azerbaycan ve Ermenistan arasında imzalanan ateşkese rağmen Karabağ sorununa yönelik kalıcı bir çözüm üretilememiştir. Çözüm üretmek amacıyla oluşturulan Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Teşikatlatı (AGİT) Minsk Üçlüsü inisiyatifi, 2020 yılı Eylül ayına kadar geçen süreçte "ipe un sermek" şeklinde tanımlanabilecek bir yaklaşım ile sorunu çözümsüz bırakmakta ısrar etmiştir. Gerek Rusya'nın örtülü koruması gerekse Ermeni diasporasının etkisiyle hareket eden Batı Bloku'nun destekleriyle Ermenistan Kafkasya'nın "şımarık çocuğu" gibi davranmayı sürdürmüştür. 1992-2020 arası süreçte cephe hattında sıkça ateşkes ihlalleri yaşanmıştır. 27 Eylül 2020 tarihinde başlayan son cephe ateşkes ihlali ile birlikte Azerbaycan, 2. Karabağ Savaşı olarak adlandırılabilecek operasyon ile işgal altındaki Karabağ topraklarının büyük kısmını yeniden özgürleştirmeyi başarmıştır. Cephede ağır kayıplar veren Ermenistan ateşkes istemiş ve Rusya'nın devreye girmesi ile Azerbaycan'ın başlattığı operasyon durmuştur. Ne var ki aradan geçen yaklaşık iki yıllık süreye rağmen Ermenistan ateşkes sürecindeki taahhütleri dahil, tam anlamıyla kalıcı bir barış anlaşmasına yanaşmamıştır.

Bu çalışmada yukarıda özet halinde sunulan Karabağ sorunu, sosyal ve siyasal bağlamda tarihsel bir perspektif ile ele alınmıştır. Literatür taraması yöntemiyle konuya ilişkin

değerlendirmeler yapılmış, Karabağ sorununda etkili olan ülkeler ve uluslararası kuruluşların konuya ilişkin yaklaşımları mercek altına alınmıştır. Son olarak da Karabağ sorunu konusunda muhtemel çözüm seçenekleri ve gelişmelere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karabağ Sorunu, Sosyal ve Siyasal Boyutu, İlgili Aktörler

KARABAKH, THIRTY YEARS HEARTACHE OF TURKS: A HISTORICAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Abstract

Karabakh, which was under the rule of the Turks since the Saka period in the 7th century BC, has been the scene of social, political and cultural struggles after the 18th century, when Russian imperialism began to intervene in the region. With the discovery of oil, it has become a part of the sovereignty struggles, which are generally concentrated on the Caucasus. Due to the weakening of the Ottoman Empire and its regression against the Russians, it came under Russian control to a large extent. With the Bolshevik Revolution, it was desired to change the historical identity of the region and the hundreds of years of Turkish civilization. The main motivation of the Russian policies was to cut the ties between the Turks living in the Anatolian geography and the Turkestan geography by placing the Armenians in the region. As a matter of fact, the borders of Armenia, one of the affiliates of the USSR, were inserted like a knife between the Nakhchivan Autonomous Region and Azerbaijan, and these ties were severed geographically.

Armenia, which gained its independence after the collapse of the USSR, first occupied the "Nagorno-Karabakh" part of Karabakh with the military support of the Russian Federation and then with the support of the Western countries under the influence of the Armenian diaspora. Nearly one million Azerbaijani Turks have been forced to leave their ancient lands and have been reduced to the status of immigrants. Despite the ceasefire signed between Azerbaijan and Armenia, a permanent solution could not be produced for the Karabakh conflict. The Minsk Trio initiative of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), which was created to produce a solution, insisted on leaving the problem unsolved with an approach that could be defined as "swing the lead" in the period until September 2020. With the covert protection of Russia and the support of the Western Bloc acting under the influence of the Armenian diaspora, Armenia continued to act like the "spoiled child" of the Caucasus. Between 1992 and 2020, there were frequent ceasefire violations on the front line. With the last frontline ceasefire violation that started on September 27, 2020, Azerbaijan succeeded in liberating most of the occupied Karabakh lands with the operation that can be called the 2nd Karabakh War. Having suffered heavy losses at the front, Armenia demanded a ceasefire and the operation launched by Azerbaijan stopped with the intervention of Russia. However, despite the lapse of almost two years, Armenia has not fully agreed to a permanent peace agreement, including its commitments in the ceasefire process.

In this study, the Karabakh problem, which is presented in summary above, is discussed with a historical perspective in the social and political context. Evaluations on the subject were made using the literature review method, and the approaches of the countries and international organizations that were influential in the Karabakh conflict were examined. Finally, possible solution options and developments on the Karabakh problem are given.

Keywords: Karabakh Issue, Social and Political Dimension, Related Actors

POSTMODERN ÇAĞ, MEDYA VE AĞIR YAŞAMLAR

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Özet

Var olanın çabucak eskitildiği, modern olanların demode olduğu, teknolojinin tüm yaşamı kuşattığı, eskisinden daha özgür, daha umursamaz, daha hoyratça biçemlerin egemen olduğu postmodern çağ, kendi düşünceleri ve araçlarıyla dünyaya yayılmıştır. Tanımı tam olarak da yapılamayan postmodern kavramı, modern sonrası bir dönemi nitelemekle birlikte, kendine özgü yaklaşımları ve teknikleri olan bir çağdır. Modernin eskidiği ve daha yeni bir yaşam biçeminin egemen olduğu postmodern çağ, insanların yükünün ağırlaştığı ve insanların erinç bulduğu seçeneklerin azaldığı bir dönem olarak yaşanmaktadır. Kalabalık şehirler, daha çoğa sahip olma hırsı, doyumsuzluk, aşırı tüketim gibi unsurlar eğlenceli görünmekte ancak yaşamı zorlaştırmaktadır. Yüksek teknolojinin ve özellikle sosyal medyanın insanları geçici olarak oyladığı ancak insancıl ihtiyaçlarını karşılamadığı çağda, nitelikli üretim de yapılamamaktadır.

Postmodern çağın temel teknolojisi sayısal medya, insanları oyalayan eğlenceli içerikle onlara sanal ego tatmini sağlarken, insanlar doyurucu bir tatmin sağlamadıklarının farkına çok geç varmaktadır. Postmodern çağın ağır yaşam öyküsü, hipermodern çağa, daha karmaşık biçem ve daha ağır yüklere doğru gelişmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Postmodern çağ, Medya, Yaşam, Sosyal Medya, Hipermodern çağ

POSTMODERN AGE, MEDIA AND HEAVY LIVES

Abatract

The postmodern era, in which the existing is quickly obsolete, the modern ones are obsolete, technology encompasses all life, and freer, more careless and more brutal styles are dominant than before, has spread to the world with its own thoughts and tools. The concept of postmodern, which cannot be fully defined, characterizes a post-modern period, but it is an era with its own unique approaches and techniques. The postmodern era, in which the modern gets old and a newer lifestyle dominates, is experienced as a period when the burden of people gets heavier and the options that people find comfort in decrease. Crowded cities, the greed to have more, insatiability, overconsumption seem fun, but make life difficult. In an age where high technology and especially social media vote for people temporarily but do not meet their humanitarian needs, qualified production cannot be done either.

While digital media, the basic technology of the postmodern era, provides virtual ego satisfaction with entertaining content that distracts people, people realize too late that they do not provide satisfactory satisfaction. The heavy life story of the postmodern age evolves into the hypermodern age, with more complex styles and heavier burdens.

Keywords: Postmodern age, Media, Life, Social Media, Hypermodern age

YAKIN DÖNEM MODERN MİMARLIK MİRASININ BİR TEMSİLCİSİ: VAN HÜKÜMET KONAĞI

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Özet

Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda ağır bir tahribata maruz kalan Van kentinin 1918 yılından sonra Van Gölü'nün 7-8 km uzağında bağ ve bahçelerin bulunduğu bir alanda yeniden inşa edildiği bilinmektedir. Cumhuriyet'in ilanından 1950'li yıllara kadar küçük bir kasaba olan Van kenti son 70 yılda önemli değişim ve dönüşümlere sahne olmuştur. Kentte konut birimlerinin yanı sıra kamusal fonksiyonlara sahip bir çok yapının inşa edildiği görülmektedir. Bu kamu yapılarınının en önemlilerinden birisi de eski hükümet konağının yetersiz kalması gerekçesiyle 1984 yılında projelendirilerek 1988 yılında faaliyete geçirilen Van Hükümet Konağı'dır. Van kent tarihinin önemli bir tanığı, iki katlı ve arkadlı anıtsal girişi ile kent hafızasında yer edinmiş eski hükümet konağı yıkılmıştır. Bu hükümet konağının izleri üzerinden kütle, ön cephe oranları ve giriş kısmı inşa edilen bu yeni hükümet konağına kısmen aktarılmıştır. Ancak son yıllarda bu mevcut yapının da yıkılarak yeni bir hükümet konağının yapılması gündeme gelmiştir. Bu çalışma yakın dönem modern mimarlık mirası örneklerinin belgelenmesi ve korunması meselesini Van Hükümet Konağı üzerinden tartışmaya açmaktadır. Yakın dönem modern mimarlık mirası örneklerinin sayıca az olduğu Van kentinin son 30 yıllık tarihine tanıklık etmiş, inşa edildiği dönemin mimari anlayışını yansıtan bu yapının belgelenmesinin, korunmasının ve gelecek kuşaklara aktarılmasının önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimler: Van Kenti, Van Hükümet Konağı, Modern Mimarlık, Belgeleme ve Koruma

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CURRENT PERIOD OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE: VAN GOVERNMENT HOUSE

Abstract

It is known that the city of Van, which suffered heavy destruction during the First World War, was rebuilt after 1918 in an area with vineyards and gardens, 7-8 km away from Lake Van. The city of Van, which was a small town from the proclamation of the Republic until the 1950s, has witnessed significant changes and transformations in the last 70 years. In addition to residential units, it is seen that many buildings with public functions have been built in the city. One of the most important of these public buildings is the Van Government House, which was designed in 1984 and put into operation in 1988 on the grounds that the old government building was insufficient. An important witness to the history of the city of Van, the old government house, which has a place in the city's memory with its two-storey and arcaded monumental entrance, has been demolished. The mass, the proportions of the façade and the entrance part were partially transferred to this new government house, which was

built on the traces of this government house. However, in recent years, it has come to the fore to demolish this existing structure and build a new government house. This study opens the issue of documentation and preservation of recent examples of modern architectural heritage through the Van Government House. It is thought that it is important to document, protect and transfer this building, which has witnessed the last 30 years of the history of the city of Van, where the examples of recent modern architectural heritage are few, and reflects the architectural understanding of the period in which it was built.

Keywords: City of Van, Van Government House, Modern Architecture, Documentation and Conservation

HESPERIDIN ALLEVIATES INFLAMMATION IN THE METABOLIC SYNDROME MODEL

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Abstract

The study aimed to assess the potential effects of hesperidin in the metabolic syndrome model by analyzing the proinflammatory and anti-inflammatory cytokines in serum and liver. Six-weeks-old male Wistar albino rats were divided into 4 groups: Control (C, rats were fed a standard chow diet and water ad libitum), hesperidin [H, rats were fed hesperidin supplemented standard chow diet (1%, 10 g/kg feed) and water ad libitum] metabolic syndrome (MS, rats were fed standard chow diet with 10% fructose-added-drinking-water) and metabolic syndrome + hesperidin (MS+H, rats were fed a hesperidin-added standard chow diet (1%, 10 g/kg) with 10% fructose-added-drinking-water). Rats were sacrificed under ketamine/xylazine anesthesia, blood was obtained and liver tissues were removed. Serum glucose, insulin, albümin, triglyceride, cholesterol, HDL, LDL, AST, ALT, and GGT were measured in an autoanalyzer. Levels of TNF-α, IL-1β, IL-6, IL-10, and TGF-β in serum and liver were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent analysis. Serum glucose, triglyceride, total cholesterol, LDL, ALT, AST and GGT were higher in the MS group compared to the control and MS+H groups ($p<0.001$). Serum albumin and LDL were lower in the MS group compared to the control and MS+H groups ($p<0.01$). In serum and liver higher TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6 whereas lower serum and liver IL-10 and TGF-β were found in the MS group compared to the C group ($p<0.001$). In addition, in serum and liver lower IL-1β and IL-6 whereas higher serum IL-10 and TGF-β were found in the MS+H group compared to MS groups ($p<0.001$). Findings demonstrated that the hesperidin in the metabolic syndrome rat model suppressed the serum and liver proinflammatory cytokine response and stimulated the anti-inflammatory cytokine response. It is predicted that these results will contribute to studies on inflammation developing in metabolic syndrome and the treatment of the metabolic syndrome.

Keywords: Cytokine, hesperidin, insulin resistance syndrome, liver

ÖZEL GEREKSİNİMLİ BİREYLERE BAKIM VEREN EBEVEYNLERİN BAŞA ÇIKMA TUTUMLARI İLE DİJİTAL OKURYAZARLIK VE E-SAĞLIK OKURYAZARLIĞI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma, özel gereksinimli bireylere bakım veren ebeveynlerin başa çıkma tutumları ile dijital okuryazarlık ve e-sağlık okuryazarlığı arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amacıyla planlandı.
Çalışmaya, gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul eden 75 ebeveyn dahil edilmiştir.
Özel gereksinimli bireyler ve ebeveylerinin demografik bilgileri kaydedilmiştir. Ebeveylerden veri toplama aracı olarak Dijital Okuryazarlık ölçeği, E-sağlık Okuryazarlığı ölçeği ve COPE Başa Çıkma Tutumlarını Değerlendirme ölçeklerini içeren anketi doldurmaları istenmiştir.
Çalışmaya katılan ebeveynlerin yaş ortancası 37 olup 65 kişi (%86.7) kadındı. Özel gereksinimli çocukların yaş ortancası 7 ve ortalama 5 yıldır özel eğitim tedavisi almaktadır. Bakım veren ebeveynlerin başa çıkma tutumları, dijital okuryazarlık ve e-sağlık okuryazarlık skorları sırasıyla 151, 60, ve 30 idi. Ebeveynlerin başa çıkma tutumları ile dijital okuryazarlık arasında ilişki bulunurken ($r=0.320$, $p=0.005$); e- sağlık okuryazarlığı ile arasında ilişki bulunmadı ($p>0.05$).
Sonuç: Bu çalışmanın sonucunda, ebeveylerin dijital okuryazarlık düzeyi arttıkça başa çıkma tutum puanlarının arttığı görülmüştür. Çalışmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, özel gereksinimli bireylerin
ebevenynlerinin dijital okuryazarlık ve e-sağlık okuryazarlığının geliştirilmesinin önemli olduğunu düşünmekteyiz. Bu konuda daha çok katılımcının dahil olduğu çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bakım veren, başa çıkma tutumu, dijital okuryazarlık, e- sağlık okuryazarlığı

Investigation of the Relationship Between Coping Attitudes of Parents Caring for Individuals with Special Needs and Digital Literacy and E-Health Literacy

Abstract

This study was planned to examine the relationship between coping attitudes of parents who care for individuals with special needs, and digital literacy and e-health literacy.
75 parents who agreed to participate voluntarily were included in the study. Demographic information of individuals with special needs and their parents were recorded. Parents were asked to fill out a questionnaire including Digital Literacy scale, E-health Literacy scale and COPE Coping Attitudes Assessment scales as data collection tools.
The median age of the parents participating in the study was 37 and 65 (86.7%) were female. The median age of children with special needs is 7 years and they receive special education treatment for an average of 5 years. The coping attitudes, digital literacy, and e-health literacy scores of caregivers were 151, 60, and 30, respectively. While there was a relationship between parents' coping attitudes and digital literacy ($r=0.320$, $p=0.005$); There was no relationship between e-health literacy and e-health literacy ($p>0.05$).
As a result of this study, it was seen that as the digital literacy level of the parents increased, their coping attitude scores increased. According to the findings obtained from the study, we think that it is important to improve the digital literacy and e-health literacy of the parents of individuals with special needs. There is a need for studies involving more participants on this subject.

Keywords: caregiver, COPE coping attitude, digital literacy, e-health literacy

OBEZ KADINLARDA PELVİK TABAN DİSFONKSİYONU PREVALANSI VE RİSK FAKTÖRLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, obez kadınlarda pelvik taban disfonksiyonu (PTD) prevalansını ve risk faktörlerini araştırmaktı. Bu kesitsel çalışmaya 193 obez kadın (yaş: 44 [24-65] yıl, vücut kütle indeksi: 34,7 [30,1-50,2] kg/m^2) dahil edildi. PTD prevalansı ve risk faktörleri, araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan anket ile değerlendirildi. İstatistiksel analiz için tek değişkenli ve çok değişkenli lojistik regresyon analizleri kullanıldı.
Obez kadınların 143 (%74,1)'ünde üriner inkontinans, 93 (%48,2)'ünde pelvik organ prolapsusu, 126 (%67)'sında anal inkontinans vardı. Tek değişkenli regresyon analiz sonuçlarına göre, yaş (OR=1,15), gebelik sayısı (OR=1,53), doğum sayısı (OR=1,66), menopoz (OR=5,01), diyabet varlığı (OR=2,93), kronik öksürük (OR=2,24) ve kronik konstipasyon (OR=3,65) PTD'yi etkileyen önemli risk faktörleriydi. Çok değişkenli regresyon analizi sonuçlarına göre yaş (OR=1,15), kronik öksürük (OR=4.06), kronik konstipasyon (OR=5,48) PTD'nin risk faktörleri olarak bulundu. Buna göre, ≥ 35 yaş kadınlarda < 35 yaş kadınlara göre 1,15 (1,06-2,27) kat daha sık PTD görüldü, kronik öksürüğü olan kadınlarda kronik öksürüğü olmayan kadınlara göre 4,06 (1,04-15,83) kat daha sık PTD görüldü, kronik konstipasyonu olan kadınlarda kronik konstipasyonu olmayan kadınlara göre 5,48 (1,65-18,17) kat daha sık PTD görüldü.
Sonuç olarak, obez kadınlarda PTD'nin prevalansı yüksek olup, PTD ile ilişkili risk faktörleri, yaş, gebelik sayısı, doğum sayısı, menopoz, diyabet, kronik öksürük, kronik konstipasyondur. Obez kadınlarda PTD'nin önlenmesi ve yönetiminde bu sonuçlar dikkate alınmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obezite; prevalans; pelvik taban; üriner inkontinans; pelvik organ prolapsus

INVESTIGATION OF PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTIONS IN OBESE WOMEN

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of pelvic floor dysfunction (PFD) in obese women. One hundred ninety-three obese women (age: 44 [24-65] years, body mass index: 34.7 [30.1-50.2] kg/m^2) were included in this cross-sectional study. The prevalence and risk factors of PFD were evaluated with the questionnaire created by the investigators. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used for statistical analysis.

Of the obese women, 143 (74.1%) had urinary incontinence, 93 (48.2%) had pelvic organ prolapse, 126 (67%) had anal incontinence. According to univariate regression analysis results, age (OR=1.15), number of pregnancies (OR=1.53), number of deliveries (OR=1.66), menopause (OR=5.01), diabetes mellitus (OR=2.93), chronic coughing (OR=2.24) and chronic constipation (OR=3.65) were important risk factors affecting PFD. Then, according to the results of the multivariate regression analysis, age (OR=1.15), chronic coughing (OR=4.06), chronic constipation (OR=5.48) were found to be risk factors for PFD. According to this, PFD was observed 1.15 (1.06-2.27) times more frequently in women ≥ 35 years of age than in women < 35 years of age, PFD was observed 4.06 (1.04-15.83) times more frequently in women with chronic coughing than in women without chronic coughing, PFD was observed 5.48 (1.65-18.17) times more frequently in women with chronic constipation than in women without chronic constipation.

In conclusion, the prevalence of PFD is high in obese women, and the risk factors associated with PFD are age, number of pregnancies, number of deliveries, menopause, diabetes mellitus, chronic coughing, and chronic constipation. These results should be considered in the prevention and management of PFD in obese women.

Keywords: Obesity; prevalence; pelvic floor; urinary incontinence; pelvic organ prolapse

LEPTİN VE LEPTİN RESEPTÖR GENLERİNİN İN SİLİCO ANALİZİ VE HASTALIKLARLA İLİŞKİSİ

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Özet

Leptin geni (LEP), beyaz adipositler tarafından dolaşıma salgılanan ve enerji homeostazının düzenlenmesinde önemli bir rol oynayan bir proteini kodlar. Yağ dokusu, gastrik epitelyum ve plasentada eksprese edilir. LEP proteini endokrin işlev olarak, bağışıklık ve enflamatuar tepkilerin düzenlenmesinde, hematopoezde, anjiyogenezde, üremede, kemik oluşumunda, hipoksiye yanıtta, sitokin üretiminin pozitif düzenlenmesinde ve yara iyileşmesinde rol oynar. Ayrıca, Folikül Uyarıcı Hormon (FSH), Lüteinleştirici Hormon (LH), Adrenokortikotropik Hormon (ACTH), kortizol ve büyüme hormonu (GH) sekresyonlarını da etkilemektedir. Bu genin düzenleyici bölgelerindeki mutasyonlar/polimorfizmler, insanlarda hipogonadizm ile şiddetli obezite ve morbid obeziteye neden olur. Bu gendeki bir mutasyon tip 2 diyabet gelişimi ile de ilişkilendirilmiştir. Obezite ve diyabet dışında kanser ve kardiyovasküler hastalıklarla leptin geni ilişkisini inceleyen çalışmalar da bulunmaktadır. Leptin metabolik etkilerini kendisine özgü reseptörleri aracılığıyla gerçekleştirir. Dolaşımdaki leptin, beyindeki leptin reseptörüne (LEPR) bağlanır ve bu reseptör, beslenmeyi engelleyen ve enerji harcamasını teşvik eden sinyal yollarını aktive eder. LEPR geni ayrıca anjiyogenezde, protein fosforilasyonunun pozitif regülasyonunda, metabolik süreçlerin enerji rezervlerinin düzenlenmesinde ve fagositozda da rol alır. LEPR gen mutasyon/polimorfizmleri sonucu insanlarda obezite, hiperfaji, pubertal gelişim bozuklukları ve endokrin sistem anormallikleri görülür. Bazı LEPR mutasyonları ile meme kanseri gelişimi ve ilerlemesi arasında bir bağlantı olduğu, obez hastalarda non-Hodgkin lenfoma gelişme riskini artırabileceği, çocukluk çağı akut lenfoblastik lösemi tedavisinden sonra yaygın olarak gözlenen aşırı kilo ve obezitenin de LEPR gen polimorfizmleri ile ilişkili olabileceğine dair çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Polimorfizmlerin yanında epigenetik değişikliklerin de obezite ve buna bağlı metabolik bozukluklarla ilişkili olduğu öne sürülmüş ve son yıllarda LEP geninin metilasyon durumunun hastalıklara nasıl etki ettiği incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada LEP ve LEPR genlerinin ve belli başlı polimorfizmlerinin Gencard, HaploReg4, rVarBase programları ile in silico analizleri yapıldı. LEP ve LEPR sinyal yolakları, moleküler ve biyolojik süreçlerdeki rolleri ve bu genlerdeki mutasyonların hastalıklarla ilişkisi incelendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: LEP, LEPR, Polimorfizm

IN SILICO ANALYSIS OF LEPTIN AND LEPTIN RECEPTOR GENES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH DISEASES

Abstract

The leptin gene (LEP) encodes a protein secreted into the circulation by white adipocytes and plays an important role in regulating energy homeostasis. It is expressed in adipose tissue, gastric epithelium and placenta. LEP protein is involved in endocrine function, regulation of immune and inflammatory responses, hematopoiesis, angiogenesis, reproduction, bone formation, response to hypoxia, positive regulation of cytokine production, and wound healing. It also affects the secretions of Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH), Luteinizing Hormone (LH), Adrenocorticotropic Hormone (ACTH), cortisol and growth hormone (GH). Mutations/polymorphisms in the regulatory regions of this gene cause hypogonadism, severe obesity and morbid obesity in humans. A mutation in this gene has also been associated with the development of type 2 diabetes. Apart from obesity and diabetes, there are also studies examining the relationship of the leptin gene with cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Leptin exerts its metabolic effects through its specific receptors. Circulating leptin binds to the leptin receptor (LEPR) in the brain, which activates signaling pathways that inhibit feeding and promote energy expenditure. The LEPR gene is also involved in angiogenesis, positive regulation of protein phosphorylation, regulation of energy reserves of metabolic processes, and phagocytosis. Obesity, hyperphagia, pubertal developmental disorders and endocrine system abnormalities are seen in humans as a result of LEPR gene mutations/polymorphisms. There are studies showing that there is a link between some LEPR mutations and the development and progression of breast cancer, that it may increase the risk of developing non-Hodgkin lymphoma in obese patients, and that overweight and obesity, which are commonly observed after childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia treatment, may be associated with LEPR gene polymorphisms. In addition to polymorphisms, it has been suggested that epigenetic changes are also associated with obesity and related metabolic disorders, and how the methylation status of the LEP gene affects diseases has been investigated in recent years. In this study, in silico analyzes of LEP and LEPR genes and their major polymorphisms were performed with Gencard, HaploReg4, rVarBase programs. LEP and LEPR signaling pathways, their roles in molecular and biological processes, and the relationship of mutations in these genes with diseases were examined.

Keywords: LEP, LEPR, Polymorphism

SİNAPTONEMAL KOMPLEKS VE HASTALIKLARLA İLİŞKİSİ

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Özet

Sinaptonemal kompleks (SC), mayoz bölünme sırasında, genetik çeşitliliğin sebebi olan kromozomal parça değişiminde kromozomların eşleşmesini sinapsisler aracılığıyla sağladığı düşünülen, iki homolog kromozom arasında bulunan, proteinlerden oluşan yapıdır. Yapılarındaki çift sarmal alanların varlığı ile mayoz sırasında ve somatik hücrelerde protein-protein etkileşimleri ile iskele proteinleri olarak rol oynarlar. SC proteinleri, somatik hücrelerde genom bütünlüğünü negatif veya pozitif olarak koruyan endojen hücresel mekanizmanın düzenlenmesinde de görev yaparlar. Şimdiye kadar memelilerde sekiz SC proteini tanımlanmıştır. SC proteinlerinin ilk olarak sadece mayotik hücrelerde ifade edildiği düşünülse de çeşitli insan kanserlerinde ektopik ve anormal şekilde ifade edildiği gösterilmiştir. Ekspresyonu normalde germ hücreleriyle sınırlı olan SC proteinleri, kanserde demetilasyona bağlı bir işlemle aktive edilebilen kanser/testis antijenleri olarak bilinmektedir. SC proteinlerinin mayotik rolleri, farelerde kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. SC proteinleri eksikliğinden kaynaklı infertilite, cinsel dimorfizm ve karındaki yavru sayısının azalması gibi durumlar fare çalışmalarında tanımlanmıştır. İnsan kısırlık vakalarının düşük bir yüzdesi de SC bileşenlerini kodlayan genlerdeki mutasyonlarla açıklanabilmektedir. Ayrıca SC proteinlerinin kanserde ifade edildiğine ancak normal somatik hücrelerde bulunmadığına dair kanıtlar da birikmektedir. Servikal, baş ve boyun, akciğer, prostat kanserlerinde SC proteinlerinin ektopik ekspresyonları gözlenmiştir. SC proteinlerinin yüksek ekspresyonu, tümör aşaması ve tümör derecesi ile de önemli ölçüde ilişkilendirilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalarda elde edilen sonuçlarla, SC proteinlerinin kanserdeki rollerinin daha iyi anlaşılması, son derece yüksek doku özgüllüğüne sahip yeni kanser terapötik stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmada SC proteinlerinin klinik önemi, somatik hücresel fonksiyonların korunmasındaki biyolojik önemi, insan kanserlerindeki ektopik ekspresyonunun altında yatan olası mekanizmalar ve infertilitedeki etkileri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sinaptonemal kompleks, kanser, infertilite, mayoz

SYNAPTONEMAL COMPLEX AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DISEASES

Abstract

The synaptonemal complex (SC) is a structure consisting of proteins between two homologous chromosomes, which is thought to ensure the pairing of chromosomes through synapses during meiosis, during the chromosomal part exchange, which is the cause of genetic diversity. With the presence of double helix domains in their structures, they act as scaffolding proteins during meiosis and in protein-protein interactions in somatic cells. SC proteins also play a role in the regulation of the endogenous cellular mechanism that maintains the genome integrity negatively or positively in somatic cells. Eight SC proteins have been identified in mammals so far. Although SC proteins were originally thought to be expressed only in meiotic cells, they have been shown to be ectopically and aberrantly expressed in a variety of human cancers. SC proteins, whose expression is normally limited to germ cells, are known as cancer/testicular antigens that can be activated in cancer by a demethylation-dependent process. The meiotic roles of SC proteins have been extensively studied in mice. Conditions such as infertility, sexual dimorphism, and decreased number of offspring in the abdomen due to SC protein deficiency have been described in mouse studies. A low percentage of human infertility cases can also be explained by mutations in the genes encoding the SC components. There is also accumulating evidence that SC proteins are expressed in cancer but not in normal somatic cells. Ectopic expressions of SC proteins have been observed in cervical, head and neck, lung, and prostate cancers. High expression of SC proteins was also significantly associated with tumor stage and tumor grade. With the results obtained in the studies, it is thought that a better understanding of the roles of SC proteins in cancer will contribute to the development of new cancer therapeutic strategies with extremely high tissue specificity. In this study, the clinical importance of SC proteins, their biological importance in the preservation of somatic cellular functions, the possible mechanisms underlying their ectopic expression in human cancers and their effects on infertility will be examined.

Keywords: Synaptonemal complex, cancer, infertility, meiosis

COMPARISON of ANXIETY and PATIENT SATISFACTION BEFORE and AFTER ELECTIVE HYSTERECTOMY UNDER GENERAL or SPINAL ANESTHESIA: A QUESTIONNAIRE STUDY

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Abstract

There are too many purposes of preoperative preparation. One of the most important is to reduce the anxiety. Anxiety has a negative effect on anesthesia, operation and post operative recovery[1,2,3].
In this questionnaire study, it is aimed to find out the causes of anxiety related to anesthesia, to measure pre and postoperative anxiety levels and to determine the relationship between anxiety and patient satisfaction in elective hyseterectomy procedures.
A hundred and one patients, ages between 18-65 years, scheduled for elective hysterectomy procedure were enrolled into the study. Patients were visited both preoperatively and postoperatively. Patients were asked demographic variables and the first three causes of anxiety related to anesthesia. They were asked to respond STAI I and STAI II testing. At last part, they were asked to complete section QoR-40 test that measures the quality of post-operative recovery.
All statistical evaluations in our study were conducted with SPSS FOR WINDOW 11.0 Turkish packade program. The ANOVA, T test, and descriptive statistical methods were used in the analysis of reason of concern in the evaluation of preopertaive and postoperative STAI.
While preoperative STAI I values were being found more than STAI II, postoperative STAI I values was found to be decreased. It was seen that the patients' anxiety level was too high during preoperative period.
Data about patient satisfaction indicated moderate satisfaction during post-operative period.
It was found that the reasons of preoperative anxiety related to anesthesia were oversleep after surgery, post-operative pain, nausea and vomiting in order.
In our study, it could not be found a relationship between preoperative anxiety score and postoperative patient satisfaction.
In many studies, anxiety level is measured made during pre-anesthesia evaluation [4,5,6,7]. In our study, it was measured one day before the surgery.
Anxiety scores of our study was found similar to other studies. [5,8].
Unlike other studies, anxiety scores of patients younger than 50 years of age was found higher than the patients older than 50 years of age [4,8,9,10,11,12].
The most cause of anxiety was reported as post-operative oversleep in many other studies like our study [6,10,11,13,14].
While the limitation factors of our study was being one type of gender and operation, one time period of anxiety measurement, the positive way of our study was comparison of many parameters and the visit one day before the operation.
As a result, with both genders and different types of operation and measurement of anxiety at different time periods with more number and different kind of patient populations, and

preoperative visit just one day before the operation like our study, we believe that more significant, reliable and useful results can be reached out.

Keywords: Anxiety, Patient satisfaction, STAI, QoR-40, Anesthesia, General, Spinal, Elective Hysterectomy, Questionnaire

GENEL veya SPİNAL ANESTEZİ ALTINDA YAPILAN ELEKTİF HİSTEREKTOMİ OPERASYONLARINDA AMELİYAT ÖNCESİ ve SONRASI ANKSİYETE ve HASTA MEMNUNİYETİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: ANKET ÇALIŞMASI

Abstract

Preoperatif hazırlığın birçok amacı vardır. Bunlardan en önemlisi anksiyetenin giderilmesidir. Anksiyetenin anestezi, operasyon ve post-operatif iyileşme üzerine negatif etkileri vardır[1,2,3].
Bu anket çalışmasında; elektif histerektomi operasyonu planlanan hastalarda anestezi ile ilgili endişe nedenlerini ve anksiyetenin hasta memnuniyeti ile ilişkisini belirlemek, preoperatif ve postoperatif anksiyete düzeylerini ölçmek amaçlanmıştır.
Çalışmaya, 18-65 yaş arası, elektif histerektomi operasyonu planlanan 101 hasta dahil edildi. Hastalara preoperatif ve postoperatif dönemde vizit yapıldı. Hastaların demografik bilgileri, anestezi ile ilgili hastayı en çok endişelendiren üç nedeni soruldu. STAI I ve STAI II testlerine yanıt vermesi istendi. Son bölümde ameliyat sonrası iyileşme kalitesini ölçen QoR-40 testini doldurmaları istendi.
Çalışmamızdaki tüm istatistiksel değerlendirmeler SPSS for Windows 11.0 Türkçe paket programı yardımıyla yapılmıştır[58]. Preoperatif ve postoperatif STAI değerlendirilmesinde ANOVA analiz yöntemi, T-test; endişe nedenleri analizinde Betimsel istatistiki yöntem kullanılmıştır.
Preoperatif dönemde STAI I değerlerinin STAI II değerlerinden yüksek olduğu ve STAI I değerlerinin postoperatif dönemde azaldığı görülmüştür. Hastalarda ciddi anlamda preoperatif anksiyete durumunun söz konusu olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.
Hasta memnuniyeti ile ilgili veriler, hastalarda operasyon sonrası orta derecede bir memnuniyeti belirtmektedir.
Hastalarda preoperatif dönemde anksiyete artışı olmuştur.
Ameliyat öncesindeki kaygı nedenleri sırasıyla, *"ameliyat sonrası uyanmamak" "ameliyat sonrası ağrı"* ve *"bulantı-kusma"* dır.
Çalışmamızda, preoperatif anksiyete skorlarıyla postoperatif memnuniyetin birbiriyle ilişkili olmadığı görülmektedir
Birçok çalışmada anksiyete ölçümü preoperatif vizit sırasında yapılmıştır[4,5,6,7]. Bizim çalışmamızda operasyondan bir gün önce yapıldı.
Çalışmamızdaki anksiyete düzeyleri diğer çalışmalar ile benzerlik göstermiştir[5,8].
Çalışmamızda, diğerlerine kıyasla, 50 yaş altındaki hasta grubunda anksiyete skorları, 50 yaş ve üzerindeki gruba oranla daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır [4,8,9, 10, 11,12].
Birçok çalışmada en sık anksiyete nedeni bizde de olduğu gibi ameliyat sonrası uyanmamak olarak bildirilmiştir [6,10,11,13,14].
Çalışmamızın sınırlayıcı faktörleri tek tip cinsiyet ve operasyon, tek zamanlı anksiyete ölçümü olurken, olumlu yanı ise birçok parametrenin karşılaştırılması ve bir gün önceden hastaya yapılan vizit olmuştur.

Sonuç olarak, her iki cinsiyet ve farklı operasyon tipleri ve farklı zamanlarda anksiyete ölçümleri ile daha geniş kapsam ve fazla sayıdaki hasta popülasyonu ile ve çalışmamızda olduğu gibi bir gün önceden preoperatif vizit yapılarak daha anlamlı, güvenilir ve faydalı sonuçlara ulaşılabileceği kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anksiyete, Hasta Memnuniyeti, STAI, QoR-40, Anestezi, Genel, Spinal, Elektif Histerektomi, Anket

ÇOCUK GELİŞİMİ BİRİMİNE YÖNLENDİRİLEN ÇOCUKLARDA GÖRÜLEBİLEN DAVRANIŞ PROBLEMLERİ

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Özet

Ülkemizde dünyanın birçok yerinde olduğu gibi toplumun biyolojik ve psikolojik sağlığını koruma, önleme ve tedavi amaçlı kuruluşlar bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan birinci basamak sağlık hizmetleri; tedavi edici ve koruyucu sağlık hizmetleri olarak meydana çıkıp iyileştirme için hastaların hastaneye yatışlarının gerek görülmediği, hastaya tedavinin ayakta ya da evde uygulanıp hastanın iyileşme hızının arttırılması ile korunması hizmetleridir.
Türkiye'de Sağlıklı Hayat Merkezleri (SHM), sağlığı olumsuz etkileyebilecek risklerden kişiyi ve toplumu korumak, sağlıklı yaşam biçimini özendirmek, birinci basamak sağlık hizmetlerini güçlendirmek ve bu hizmetlere ulaşımın kolay olması amacıyla kurulan, Toplum Sağlığı Merkezleri'ne bağlı ek hizmet birimleri olarak faaliyette bulunan çok amaçlı yapılardır.
SHM'de verilmekte olan hizmetlerden biri olan Çocuk ve Ergen Sağlığı Danışmanlığı Çocuk Gelişimi branşı ile hizmet vermektedir. Çocuk Gelişimcilerin görev yaptıkları bu birimde çalışma sistemi; gelişimsel değerlendirme yapma, gelişim takibinde bulunma ve aile görüşmeleri basamaklarından oluşmaktadır.
Bu derleme çalışmasında Sağlıklı Hayat Merkezine yönlendirilen ya da direkt başvuru yapabilen çocuklarda olası davranış problemleri kuramsal bağlamda ele alınmıştır.
Çocuk, doğduğu andan itibaren yaşamını devam ettirmek için içinde olduğu çevrenin ve toplumun kurallarına uyum sağlama ihtiyacı duyar. Çevresindeki değişikliklere uygun davranış ve tutumlar geliştirmesi gerekir. Çünkü sosyal çevresi ile etkileşimi çocuğun sonraki yaşantılarına da temel oluşturmaktadır. Fakat uyum sürecinde yaşanmakta olan problemler çoğu sosyal ve duygusal problemin çocukta oluşmasına neden olmakta ve oluşan bu problemlere "davranış bozuklukları/problemleri" denilmektedir.
Davranış problemlerini çoğu davranış psikopatologu, içe yönelim (içselleştirilmiş) ve dışa yönelim (dışsallaştırılmış) davranışlar diye iki grupta incelemişlerdir. Dışa yönelim davranış problemleri; öfke, karşıt olma, saldırganlık, hiperaktivite ve dikkat eksikliği gibi davranışlarını kapsarken içe yönelim problem davranışlar içinde bulunulan çevre tarafından rahatça fark edilemeyen endişeli olma (korku, kaygı, tedirginlik, bunalma vb.), içe kapanıklık ve ağlamaklı olma gibi davranışları içeren davranış bozukluklarıdır.
Okul öncesi dönemde ortaya çıkan davranış problemini görme ve uygun olan erken müdahale yöntemlerini uygulama uzun dönemde çocuktaki ruhsal sağlığı ve esenliği için önem taşımaktadır. Davranış problemlerini görüp ve müdahale edebilmek var olabilecek problem davranışları bilmek ile mümkündür.
Çocuk Gelişimi birimine yönlendirilen çocuklarda görülebilen bazı davranış problemleri saldırganlık, inatçılık, kıskançlık, çalma, yalan söyleme, kekemelik, tik bozuklukları, tırnak yeme, parmak emme, utangaçlık, dikkat dağınıklığı, korku ve kaygı'dır. Çocuk Gelişimi birimine yönlendirilen çocuklar farklı davranış problemlerine sahip olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Davranış problemleri, Dışsallaştırılmış davranış problemleri, İçselleştirilmiş davranış problemleri

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS THAT MAY BE OBTAINED IN CHILDREN REFERRED TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

In our country, as in many parts of the world, there are organizations for the protection, prevention and treatment of the biological and psychological health of the society. These include primary health care services; These are the services that emerge as curative and preventive health services, in which hospitalization of the patients is not required for improvement, the treatment is applied to the patient on an outpatient basis or at home, and the patient is protected by increasing the recovery rate.
Healthy Life Centers (SHM) in Turkey, which were established to protect individuals and society from risks that may adversely affect health, to encourage a healthy lifestyle, to strengthen primary health care services and to facilitate access to these services, operate as additional service units affiliated to Community Health Centers. They are multi-purpose structures.
SHM , provides services with the Child Development branch. The working system in this unit where Child Developmentalists work; It consists of the steps of making a developmental assessment, following the development, and family interviews.

In this review study, possible behavioral problems in children who are referred to the Healthy Life Center or who can apply directly are discussed in the theoretical context.

From the moment of birth, the child needs to adapt to the rules of the environment and society in order to continue his life. He needs to develop behaviors and attitudes appropriate to the changes in his environment. Because the interaction with the social environment also forms the basis for the next life of the child. However, the problems experienced in the adaptation process cause most social and emotional problems to occur in the child, and these problems are called "behavioral disorders/problems".

Most behavioral psychopathologists have divided behavior problems into two groups: internalized (internalized) and externalized (externalized) behaviors. externalizing behavior problems; While it includes behaviors such as anger, opposition, aggression, hyperactivity and attention deficit, internalizing problem behaviors are behavioral disorders that include behaviors such as being anxious (fear, anxiety, uneasiness, depression, etc.), introversion and tearfulness that cannot be easily noticed by the environment.

It is important for the child's mental health and well-being in the long term to see the behavioral problem that occurs in the preschool period and to apply the appropriate early intervention methods. Being able to see and intervene in behavioral problems is possible by knowing the problem behaviors that may exist.

Some behavioral problems that can be seen in children referred to the Child Development unit are aggression, stubbornness, jealousy, stealing, lying, stuttering, tic disorders, nail biting,

thumb sucking, shyness, distraction, fear and anxiety . Children referred to the Child Development unit may have different behavioral problems.

Keywords: Behavior problems, Externalized behavior problems, Internalized behavior problems

KADINLARIN DOĞUM ŞEKLİ TERCİHİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER VE EBELERİN SORUMLULUKLARI

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Özet

Gebelik ve doğum kadınlar için doğal, eşsiz bir yere ve öneme sahiptir. Doğum şekli kararı, her kadının özgürce seçebileceği bir hak olarak bildirilmiştir. Buna karşın gebelik veya doğum sürecinde bazı riskler meydana gelebilmekte olup, bu durumlar doğum şeklini etkileyebilmektedir. Doğum eylemi, abdominal ve vajinal olarak iki farklı şekilde gerçekleşmektedir. Baş-pelvik uyumsuzluğu, prezantasyon bozukluğu, fetal distres, makrozomik fetüs, sezaryen öyküsü gibi durumların varlığı doğrudan sezaryen endikasyonu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Buna rağmen herhangi bir endikasyon olmamasına karşın kadınlar sezaryen doğumu tercih edebilmektedir. Yine vajinal doğumda epidural anestezi kullanımı, suda doğum ve sezaryen sonrası vajinal doğum gibi farklı seçenekler karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Her kadın istediği doğum şeklini seçme hakkına sahiptir ve kadınların doğum şekli tercihini belirleyen; tıbbi, ekonomik ve psikolojik faktörler, sosyal çevre, antenatal bakım gibi bir çok faktör bulunmaktadır. Son zamanlarda yapılan araştırmalarda kadınların doğum şekli kararını birçok durumun etkilediği görülmektedir. Bunlar; kadının yaşı, eğitim düzeyi, yaşadığı yer, sağlık personelinin tutumu, medya, aile ve arkadaş çevresi, spesifik doğum tarihi isteği, olumsuz doğum deneyimi, yetersiz ve yanlış bilgi, kadının beklentisi ve korku, kaygı gibi duyguları şeklinde sayılabilir. Vajinal doğumda kullanılan diğer yöntemlerde ve sezaryen doğumda anne ve yenidoğan açısından farklı komplikasyonler gelişebilmektedir. Bu yüzden doğum şekli kararı oldukça önemlidir. Ebeler, antenatal ve intrapartum süreçte gebenin izlem ve bakımında önemli rol ve sorumluluğa sahip olan kadına en yakın sağlık profesyonelidirler. Kadınların antenetal bakımda sezaryen doğum endikasyonlarının azaltılması ve doğum şekli kararını etkileyen olumsuz durumların çözümlenmesinde önemli rolleri bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, kadınların doğum şekli tercihini etkileyen faktörler ve ebelerin sorumlulukları literatür doğrultusunda incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğum şekli tercihi, vajinal doğum, sezaryen doğum, ebelik

FACTORS AFFECTING WOMEN'S PREFERENCE OF BIRTH MODE AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MIDWIVES

Abstract

Pregnancy and childbirth have a natural, unique place and importance for women. The decision of the mode of birth has been declared as a right that every woman can choose freely. On the other hand, some risks may occur during pregnancy or delivery, and these situations may affect the mode of delivery. Labor takes place in two different ways as abdominal and vaginal. The presence of conditions such as head-pelvic incompatibility, presentation disorder, fetal distress, macrosomic fetus, cesarean section history is accepted as direct cesarean indication. Despite this, although there is no indication, women may prefer cesarean delivery. There are different options such as the use of epidural anesthesia in vaginal delivery, water delivery and vaginal delivery after cesarean section. Every woman has the right to choose the mode of birth she wants and determines the birth type preference of women; There are many factors such as medical, economic and psychological factors, social environment, and antenatal care. In recent studies, it is seen that many conditions affect women's birth type decision. These; women's age, education level, place of residence, attitude of health personnel, media, family and friends, request for specific date of birth, negative birth experience, insufficient and wrong information, expectation of women and feelings such as fear, and anxiety. In other methods used in vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery, different complications may develop for the mother and the newborn. Therefore, the decision of the mode of delivery is very important. Midwives are the health professionals closest to women who have an important role and responsibility in the follow-up and care of pregnant women during the antenatal and intrapartum period. Midwives have an important role in reducing the indications for cesarean section in antenatal care and in resolving the negative situations that affect the delivery method decision. In this study, the factors affecting women's choice of delivery method and the responsibilities of midwives were examined in line with the literature.

Keywords: Mode of delivery, vaginal delivery, cesarean section, midwifery

OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU ŞÜPHESİ OLAN ÇOCUKLARDA SOSYAL-DUYGUSAL GELİŞİM

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Özet

Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, doğuştan gelen ve belirtileri yaşamın ilk üç yılında kendini gösterip etkileri ömür boyu devam eden ve kişilerin sosyal etkileşim ile iletişim kurma becerileri olumsuz etkilenen, sınırlı ilgi ile tekrarlı davranışlara neden olan bir gelişimsel yetersizlik ve nörolojik bozukluktur.

Literatürde OSB'nin görülme sıklığının 59'da 1 olduğunu gösterirken, dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık olarak %1'inin de otizm spektrum bozukluğundan etkilendiği düşünülmektedir. 2000'li yıllarda rapor edilen verilerle karşılaştırıldığında, otizm spektrum bozukluğunun görülme sıklığı en hızlı artış gösteren gelişimsel yetersizliklerden biri olduğu görülmektedir. Araştırmalar, otizm spektrum bozukluğunun her ırk, kültür, toplum ve coğrafyada benzer düzeyde görüldüğünü göstermektedir.

Sosyal-duygusal gelişim, çocuğun kendini ifade edebilmesi, duygularını kontrol edebilmesi, kendisiyle ve çevresiyle barışık ve uyum içinde olabilmesidir. OSB'li çocuklar, basitten karmaşığa bütün sosyal becerileri sergilemekte problem yaşamaktadırlar. Normal gelişim gösteren çocuklar, birçok sosyal beceriyi başkalarını taklit ederek ve gözleyerek öğrenirler. Bunun aksine OSB'li çocuklar, taklit yeteneklerinin sınırlı olmasından dolayı sosyal becerileri öğrenmekte zorlanırlar. OSB'li çocuklar İlerleyen yaşlarda sosyal etkileşim başlatmada sorular yaşayabilmektedirler. Ayrıca bir akranı veya yetişkinle iletişim başlatsalar bile tek taraflı, toplumsal açıdan karşılıklı olmayan bir tarzları vardır böylece ilişkilerinde başarısız olabilmektedirler.

Çocuklardaki belirtiler 3 yaş öncesinde tanınır ve girişimde bulunulursa bu çocukların daha uyumlu, daha sağlıklı gelişme olasılıkları vardır. Bu nedenle öncü belirtilerin tanınması ve bu alanlardaki bozuklukların erken fark edilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Erken tanı, uygun müdahalelerin ve eğitimin başlatılması, çocuğun sonraki gelişimi açısından hayati derecede önem taşımaktadır. Bunun en önemli nedeni, erken dönemde eğitim almaya başlayan otizmli çocuklarda sosyal gelişim, iletişim becerileri, dil ve konuşma becerileri, oyun ve bilişsel becerilerinde önemli gelişmeler görülmüş olmasıdır. OSB'li çocuklar gerekli nörobiyolojik mekanizmaların bozuk olması sebebi ile toplumsal becerileri kendiliklerinden edinemezler; hatta bir bölümü tüm girişimlere karşın sınırlı bir gelişme gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erken tanı, Otizm spektrum bozukluğu, Sosyal-duygusal gelişim

IN CHILDREN WITH SUSPECTED AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

Autism spectrum disorder is a congenital developmental disability and neurological disorder that manifests itself in the first three years of life, and whose effects continue for life.

While the literature shows that the incidence of ASD is 1 in 59, it is thought that approximately 1% of the world's population is affected by autism spectrum disorder. When compared with the data reported in the 2000s, it is seen that the incidence of autism spectrum disorder is one of the developmental disabilities with the fastest increasing incidence. Studies show that autism spectrum disorder is seen at similar levels in every race, culture, society and geography.

Social-emotional development is the child's ability to express himself, to control his emotions, to be at peace and in harmony with himself and his environment. Children with ASD have problems in exhibiting all social skills from simple to complex. Normally developing children learn many social skills by imitating and observing others. On the contrary , children with ASD have difficulty in learning social skills due to their limited imitation abilities. Children with ASD may experience questions about initiating social interaction in advancing ages. They also have a one-sided, socially non-reciprocal style, even if they initiate communication with a peer or adult, so they may fail in relationships.

If the symptoms in children are recognized before the age of 3 and interventions are made, these children have a more harmonious and healthier development possibility. For this reason, it is very important to recognize the precursor symptoms and to detect the disorders in these areas early. Early diagnosis, initiation of appropriate interventions and education are vital to the child's subsequent development. The most important reason for this is that children with autism who started to receive education in the early period showed significant improvements in social development, communication skills, language and speaking skills, play and cognitive skills. Children with ASD cannot acquire social skills on their own due to impaired neurobiological mechanisms; even some of them show limited improvement despite all attempts **.**

Keywords: Early diagnosis, Autism spectrum disorder, Social-emotional development

TRAVMA VE SEPSİS HASTASINDA AKUT DİSSEMİNE İNTRAVASKÜLER KOAGÜLASYONA BAĞLI GELİŞEN MASİF KANAMA: OLGU SUNUMU

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Özet

Dissemine intravasküler koagülasyon (DIC); çoğunlukla sepsis, travma, maligniteye sekonder gelişen, yaygın damar içi fibrin oluşumuyla karakterize, koagülasyon faktörleri ve fibrinojen tüketimine bağlı masif kanamalara sebep olabilen hayatı tehdit eden bir durumdur. Travma olgularında beraberinde sepsis de gelişirse DIC'e bağlı masif kanamalar gelişebilmektedir (1,2). Burada, multi-travmaya bağlı gelişen sepsis ve devamında DIC'e bağlı kanaması olan bir olguyu sunmayı amaçladık.
54 yaşında, erkek, araç dışı trafik kazası nedeniyle acil olarak operasyona alındı. Genel durumu kötü, solunumu yüzeyel, Tansiyon Arterial:40/20 mmHg nabız:138 atım/dk. Ketaminle endotrakeal entübasyon yapıldı ..Operasyonda 10 Ü ES(eritrosit süspansiyonu), 5 TDP(taze donmuş plazma), 2 gram hemokompetan verildi. Postoperatif mekanik ventilatör desteğine alındı. Hemodinamisi stabildi..Diürezi açık, ateşi yoktu.
AST/ALT 9. günde yükseldi. Postoperatif 12. günde ekstübe edildi. GKS:14, IR+/+, AST/ALT hala yüksekti. Yatışının 19. günü Hb(hemoglobin) değerleri 4 g/dl'ye düşen hastada batında serbest sıvı yoktu, sol femoral arter bölgede psödoanevrizma tanısıyla hematom boşaltıldı, kanayan odak bulunamadı .Hastaya 4 Ü ES, 3 Ü TDP, 1 Ü Hemokompetan, 3 Ü Kriyopresipitat replasmanları yapıldı. Hasta DIC ön tanısıyla entübe takip edildi. Noradrenalin başlandı. Koagülopati ve hipofibrinojenemi nedeniyle 1 ünite TDP, 2 ünite Kriyopresipitat replasmanı yapıldı. Yatışının 1. ayında Hb 8,6 spontan solunumda oda havasında takip edildi. Hemodinamisi stabildi, laboratuvar normaldi. Yatışının 32. Günü genel durumu orta, bilinci açık, oral alımı olan hasta kliniğe çıkarıldı.1 gün sonra taburcu edildi. DIC tanısı uzamış PT, APTT, tombositopeni, artmış d-dimer seviyeleri ile konur. . (3).
Masif transfüzyon yapılan hastalarda hemen operasyondan ertesi gün gelişebileceği gibi daha sonra da gelişebilir (4). Olgumuzda DIC tablosu yaklaşık 19. günde gelişmiştir. DIC tedavisindeki temel hedefler, kanamanın ve pıhtılaşma sorunlarının kontrol edilmesi ve altta yatan nedenin tedavi edilmesidir. Kanama ve tromboz döngüsünü de hemen kırma zorunluluğu vardır(4). DIC, erken uyarı veren laboratuvar parametrelerinin çalışılmasıyla artık ölümcül olmaktan çıkmıştır. Bunda erken dönemde hemocompetan ve kriyopresipitat uygulanmasının katkısı yadırganamaz. Olgumuzda hem operasyon sırasında hem de daha sonra yoğun bakım periyodunda belirli takiplerle hemocompetan ve kriyopresipitat uygulanmıştır.
Sonuç olarak, DIC etyolojisi ve tetikleyen faktörler göz önüne alınarak, tanının hızlı konması ve hızlı verilen uygun tedavi ile hastaların morbidite ve mortalitesinin azalacağı kanısındayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Travma, Dissemine intravasküler koagülasyon (DIC), kanama

MASSIVE BLEEDING DUE TO ACUTE DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION İN A TRAUMA AND SEPSIS PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

Abstract

Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is a life-threatening condition that mostly develops secondary to sepsis, trauma, malignancy, is characterized by extensive intravascular fibrin formation, and can cause massive bleeding due to coagulation factors and fibrinogen consumption. If sepsis develops in trauma cases, massive haemorrhages may develop due to DIC (1,2).
Here, we aimed to present sepsis and later on bleeding according to DIC in a multi-trauma patient.
A 54 years-of-age man, was taken to an emergency operation due to a out of vehicle traffic accident. His general condition was poor, and had shallow breathing. His arterialblood pressure was: 40/20 mmHg, heart rate was: 138 beats/min. Endotracheal intubation was performed with ketamine. During the operation, 10 U ES (erythrocyte suspension), 5 FFP (fresh frozen plasma), and 2 grams of haemocomplettan were given. During postoperative period he was taken to mechanical ventilator support. His hemodynamics were stable. Diuresis and body temperature were in normal condition.. The levels of AST/ALT were elevated on the 9th day of ICU. He was extubated on the 12th postoperative day. GCS:14, IR+/+, AST/ALT were still elevated. In the patient whose Hb (haemoglobin) values decreased to 4 g/dl on the 19th day of hospitalization, there was no fluid in the abdomen, the hematoma was drained with the diagnosis of pseudoaneurysm in the left femoral artery region, and no bleeding focus was found. The patient was administered 4 U ES, 3 U FFP, 1 U Hemocompetan, and 3 U Cryoprecipitate replacements. The patient was intubated with a pre-diagnosis of DIC. The infusion of noradrenaline was started.. Due to coagulopathy and hypofibrinogenemia, 1 unit of FFP and 2 units of cryoprecipitate were given to the patient. In the first month of his hospitalization, Hb was 8.6 g/dl with in spontaneous ventilation in room air. Hemodynamics were stable, and the blood levels were in normal conditions. On the 32nd day of his hospitalization, the patient with clear consciousness and oral intake, was taken to the clinic. He was discharged from the hospital the day after.
DIC is diagnosed with prolonged PT, APTT, thrombocytopenia, and increased d-dimer levels. . (3). It may develop immediately after the operation or later, with massive transfusion(4). In our case, the DIC table was developed on the 19th day. The main goals of DIC treatment are controlling bleeding and normalizing the clottings and to treat the underlying disease. To break the cycle of bleeding and thrombosis immediately is an obligaion (4). DIC is no longer life threatenning with the immediate diagnosis of associated laboratory parameters and early period administration of haemocomplettan and cryoprecipitate administration. In our case, haemocomplettan and cryoprecipitate were administered both during the operation and in the intensive care period.
In conclusion, considering the aetiology of DIC and the triggering factors, we believe that the morbidity and mortality of the patients will decrease with the rapid diagnosis and promptly given appropriate treatment.

Keywords; Trauma, Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), bleeding

ALTERNATİF ENERJİ KAYNAĞI OLARAK ALG BİYOYAKITI

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Özet

Fotosentetik organizmalar tarafından üretilen enerjinin biyodizele dönüştürülmesini ifade eden alg biyoyakıtı, 1950'lerin başından beri alternatif bir enerji kaynağı olarak görülmektedir. Son yıllarda, küresel yakıt talebi, çevresel kaygılar ve petrol zirvesi tehdidi, dünyanın birçok ülkesinde alg bazlı biyoyakıta olan ilgiyi yeniden gündeme getirdi. Algler fotosentez yoluyla oksijen üretebilen çeşitli su canlılarını kapsar. 30.000 ila 1 milyondan fazla türü olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Biyoyakıt üretiminde kullanılan algler, tipik olarak, yüksek büyüme oranlarıyla bilinen sucul tek hücreli yeşil alg türleridir. Alg üretim tesislerinde, bir kilogram biyokütle başına 1.8 kg kadar CO_2 tüketebilirken, elde edilen biyoürün, biyoyakıt dışında birden fazla ürün için de kullanılabilmektedir. Alg biyodizel ile karıştırılmış geleneksel dizel yakıtın farklı oranlarını test eden çalışmalar, %30 biyoyakıt karışımlarının dizel yakıta oranla daha verimli olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu sebeple bu derleme popüleritesi her geçen gün artmakta olan alglerin yenilenebilir enerji çalışmalarında da kullanılabilirliğini göstermek amacıyla hazırlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algler, biyodizel, CO_2, yenilenebilir enerji

ALGAE BIOFUEL AS AN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE

Abstract

For this reason, this compilation has been prepared to show the usability of algae, whose popularity is increasing day by day, in renewable energy studies. Algal biofuel, which refers to the conversion of energy produced by photosynthetic organisms into biodiesel, has been seen as an alternative energy source since the early 1950s. In recent years, global fuel demand, environmental concerns, and the threat of oil peaks have rekindled interest in algae-based biofuels in many countries around the world. Algae include various aquatic organisms that can produce oxygen through photosynthesis. It is estimated to have between 30,000 and more than 1 million species. The algae used in biofuel production are typically aquatic unicellular green algae species known for their high growth rates. While algae production facilities can consume up to 1.8 kg of CO_2 per kilogram of biomass, the obtained bioproduct can be used for more than one product other than biofuel. Studies testing different proportions of conventional diesel fuel mixed with algae biodiesel have shown that 30% biofuel blends are more efficient than diesel fuel.
Therefore, this review has been prepared to show the usability of algae in renewable energy studies, whose popularity is increasing day by day.

Keywords: Algae, biodiesel, CO2, renewable energy

KARDİYOVASKÜLER HASTALIKLARDA TERAPÖTİK AJAN OLARAK ALGLERİN ETKİSİ

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Özet

Temel besinleri ve sağlığımızı destekleyici bileşikleri doğal olarak bulunduran algler, fonksiyonel gıdalar için umut verici bir gruptur. Makroalglerin ana bileşikleri olan çözünür özellikteki diyet lifleri, peptitler, florotaninler, lipitler ve mineraller, kardiyovasküler sağlığın geliştirilmesine yönelik makroalglerden türetilen yüksek değerli gıda ürünleridir.
Tüm makroalg ekstraktların kullanımıyla formüle edilmiş ürünler ile kardiyovasküler rahatsızlıklar ile bağlantılı faydaları yapılan çalışmalar ile desteklenmektedir. Bu derleme, dislipidemi, oksidatif stres, vasküler inflamasyon, hipertansiyon, hiper pıhtılaşma gibi iyileştirilebilir kardiyovasküler hastalıkların tedavi sürecinde makroalglerin diyet takviyesinin veya makroalg kaynaklı biyoaktif bileşiklerle zenginleştirilmiş ekstraktların rolüne dikkat çeken verileri içermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algler, kardiyovasküler sistem, kalp sağlığı, terapötik ajan

THE EFFECT OF ALGAE AS THERAPEUTIC AGENTS FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Abstract

Algae, which naturally contain essential nutrients and compounds that support our health, are a promising group for functional foods. Soluble dietary fibers, peptides, fluorotannins, lipids and minerals, which are the main compounds of macroalgae, are high-value food products derived from macroalgae for the promotion of cardiovascular health.
The benefits of products formulated with the use of macroalgae extracts associated with cardiovascular disorders are supported by studies. This review includes data highlighting the role of dietary supplementation of macroalgae or extracts enriched with macroalgae-derived bioactive compounds in the treatment of curable cardiovascular diseases such as dyslipidemia, oxidative stress, vascular inflammation, hypertension, hypercoagulation.

Keywords: Algae, cardiovascular system, heart health, therapeutic agent

FRACTURE RESISTANCE OF FELDSPATHIC AND LEUCITE REINFORCED CERAMIC CAD/CAM CROWNS USING DIFFERENT LUTING CEMENTS

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the fracture resistance of two different ceramic CAD/CAM crowns which cemented with two different luting cements.
Material and methods: Forty extracted molar crowns were fabricated from feldspathic (Cerec Blocs) and leucite reinforced (IPS Empress) CAD/CAM blocks. Then all the crowns were randomly divided into two groups according to the used cements: glass ionomer, self-adhesive resin cement (n=10). Crowns were tested in a universal testing machine at a compressive-load speed of 10 mm/min. Fracture modes were grouped into five categories. One way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Bonferroni post-hoc tests were used to detect statistical significances ($p<0.05$).
Results: Lowest mean (SD) fracture resistance (Newtons) was belonged to glass ionomer cemented feldspathic crowns and it was 245.35. Highest fracture resistance was detected in leucite reinforced CAD/CAM crowns which were cemented with self-adhesive resin cements. The cement type had no statistical significant effect ($p>0.05$) on fracture resistance within each CAD/CAM ceramic tested. Leucite reinforced CAD/CAM ceramic crowns cemented with either glass ionomer or resin cements exhibited a statistically significantly higher fracture-resistance ($p<0.05$). Minimal fracture in the test crowns was the common mode exhibited.
Conclusion: Fracture resistance of from feldspathic and leucite reinforced CAD/CAM crowns was not affected by the type of cement used for luting.

Keywords: Feldspathic ceramic, leucite-reinforced ceramic, fracture strength

Farklı Yapıştırma Simanları Kullanan Feldspatik ve Lösit ile Güçlendirilmiş Seramik CAD/CAM Kronların Kırılma Direnci

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, iki farklı yapıştırma simanı ile yapıştırılan iki farklı seramik CAD/CAM kronun kırılma direncini araştırmaktır.
Gereç ve yöntemler: Kırk adet çekilmiş molar kron, feldspatik (Cerec Blocs) ve lösitle güçlendirilmiş (IPS Empress) CAD/CAM bloklarından üretildi. Daha sonra tüm kronlar kullanılan simanlara göre rastgele iki gruba ayrıldı: cam iyonomer, self adeziv rezin siman (n=10). Daha sonra, universal bir test cihazında, 10 mm/dk'lık bir basınç yükü hızında test edildi. Kırılma modları beş kategoride gruplandırıldı. İstatistiksel anlamlılığı saptamak için tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve Bonferroni post-hoc testleri kullanıldı ($p<0.05$).
Bulgular: En düşük ortalama (SD) kırılma direnci (Newtons) cam iyonomer ile simante edilen feldspatik kronlara aitti ve 245.35 idi. En yüksek kırılma direnci, self-adeziv rezin simanla

simante edilen lösit ile güçlendirilmiş CAD/CAM kronlarda tespit edildi. Siman tipi, test edilen her CAD/CAM seramik içinde kırılma direnci üzerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkiye sahip değildi ($p>0.05$). Cam iyonomer veya self-adeziv rezin simanla simante edilen lösitle güçlendirilmiş CAD/CAM seramik kronlar, istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede daha yüksek kırılma direnci sergilemiştir ($p<0.05$). Test kronlarındaki minimal kırılma, sergilenen ortak moddu.
Sonuç: Feldspatik ve lösit takviyeli CAD/CAM kronların kırılma direnci, yapıştırma için kullanılan siman tipinden etkilenmemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Feldspatik seramik, lösit ile güçlendirilmiş seramik, kırılma direnci

DETERMINATION OF MINERAL NUTRIENT STATUS, PROTEIN AND HEAVY METAL LEVELS OF LYOPHILIZED *PYRACANTHA COCCINEA* ROEM. FRUITS

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Abstract

In this study, mineral nutrient status, protein content and heavy metals in lyophilized fruits of *Pyracantha coccinea* Roem., which is used in folk medicine and as ornamental plant, were determined with the AAS (atomic absorbsion spectroscopy), ICPOES (Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry) and Gerthart Dumatherm Nitrogen-Protein device. As a result of measurements the amount of Ca %0,25±0,02, protein % 4,29±0,47, K %0,39±0, Mg %0,197±0, Na %0,08±0, Fe 0,012µg/g DW, Al 138±9,6 µg/g DW, Co 0,54±0,11 µg/g DW, Cr 0,42±0,05 µg/g DW, Cu 6,5±1 µg/g DW, Mn 20± 1,7 µg/g DW, Zn 43,9±4,6 µg/g DW were detected in lyophilized fruits of *Pyracantha coccinea* Roem. It is recommended to consider the results of heavy metal, protein and mineral contents when using the fruits of this plant in folk medicine.

Keywords: *Pyracantha coccinea* Roem., hevy metal, mineral, AAS, ICPOES

İKİNCİ BASAMAK PERİFER İLÇE HASTANESİNDE TEK ÜROLOG TARAFINDAN KISMEN MODİFİYE GİYOTİN TEKNİĞİ İLE YAPILAN SÜNNET SONUÇLARI

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Özet

Tarihi hemen hemen insanlık tarihi kadar eski olan sünnet yüzyıllardır farklı tekniklerle uygulanmaktadır. Zamanla bilimin ilerlemesiyle artan bilgi birikimi ve deneyimlerle ameliyathane şartlarında uygun sterilizasyon ortamında uygulanan sünnet en eski cerrahi işlemlerden biridir. Geriye dönük yapmış olduğumuz çalışmada kısmen modifiye Giyotin yönteminin sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesi hedeflenmiştir.
Aralık 2015 ile Temmuz 2021 tarihleri arasında kısmen modifiye Giyotin tekniği kullanılarak yapılan 1295 olgu dosyaları geriye dönük olarak incelenmiştir. Olguların ortalama yaşları, cerrahi süreleri ve cerrahi sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir.
Çalışmaya alınan hastaların yaş ortalaması 4,48±2,7 yıl idi. Ortalama işlem süresi 15,9±3,3 dakika idi. Anesteziye bağlı 7 (%0,54), cerrahi girişime bağlı ise 25 (%1,93) hastada komplikasyon izlendi. Mortal veya morbid komplikasyon izlenmedi. Muayene açısından kozmetik olarak sorunsuz olmakla birlikte aile tarafından kozmetik memnuniyetsizlik ifade edilen 17 (%1,31) sünnet oldu. Bunların tamamı suprapubik yağ dokusu belirgin olan obez çocuklardı. Ailelerin kozmetik tatminsizliği penis boyunun küçüldüğü yönündeydi. Hiçbir hastaya kozmetik sonuçlara istinaden ikinci bir cerrahi müdahale uygulanmadı. Komplikasyonlara bağlı 4 hastaya ikinci cerrahi müdahale uygulandı.
Modifiye Giyotin yöntemi düşük komplikasyon oranları ile ikinci basamak perifer ilçe hastanesinde uygulanabilecek başarılı bir cerrahi prosedürdür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sünnet, Giyotin yöntemi, çocuk

RRESULTS OF CIRCUMCISION MADE WITH THE PARTLY MODIFIED GUILLOTINE TECHNIQUE BY A SINGLE UROLOGIST IN THE SECOND STAGE PERIFER DISTRICT HOSPITAL

Abstract

Circumcision which has a history nearly same with the history of humanity has been being applied in many different techniques over the centuries. Over the times, by the increasing developments in science especially medicine, the circumcision applied in operating room and in appropriate sterilization conditions is one of the oldest known surgical procedures. In this retrospective study, we aimed to discuss the results of the modified guillotine method.
Between December 2015 and July 2021, 1295 cases who were circumcised using modified guillotine technique were reviewed retrospectively. Their mean age, duration of surgery and surgical intervention results were evaluated.
The mean age of the patients was 4,48±2,7. The mean procedure time was calculated as 15,9±3,3 minutes. In 7 (%0,54) patients' complications due to anesthesia, in 25 (%1,93) patients' complications due to surgical intervention were observed. Mortal or morbid complications were not observed. In examination all circumcisions were cosmetically smooth but parents of 17 (%1,31) children were dissatisfied about cosmetic. All of these children were obese with evident suprapubic fat tissue. Their parents' cosmetic dissatisfaction was short length of penis after circumcision. Due to cosmetic results no patients underwent a second surgical intervention but due to complications 5 patients underwent a second surgical intervention.
The modified guillotine method with low complication rates in children who underwent circumcision is a successful surgical procedure which can be used in a second step periferic district governmental hospital.

Keywords: Circumcision, guillotine method, child

NORMAL DOĞUMDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK

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Özet

Normal doğum maliyeti uygun müdahalesiz ve sağlıklı bir doğum şeklidir. Sezaryen doğum ise maliyeti yüksek, doğal olmayan riskli bir eylemdir. Sezaryen oranlarının yıllar içindeki artışı birçok ülkenin sorunu haline gelmiştir. Sezaryen doğumlar ülke ekonomisine daha fazla yük bindirmektedir. Bu çalışmada Birleşmiş Milletler' in 2030 hedefleri doğrultusunda bilinçli tüketim ve sürdürülebilirliğin doğum eyleminde sağlanması için sezaryen oranlarının azaltılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda normal doğumun sürdürülebilirliğine önemli etkisi olan doğum korkusu ve sezaryen doğumlara yer verilerek doğum korkusunu ve sezaryen oranlarını azaltmak için neler yapılması gerektiğine değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Normal Doğum, Sezaryen Doğum, Sürdürülebilirlik, Doğum Korkusu

SUSTAINABILITY IN NORMAL BIRTH

Abstract

Normal delivery is a cost-effective, non-invasive and healthy delivery method. Cesarean delivery is an unnatural risky action with high cost. The increase in cesarean rates over the years has become a problem for many countries. Caesarean births put more burden on the country's economy. In this study, it is aimed to reduce cesarean rates in order to ensure conscious consumption and sustainability in labor in line with the United Nations' 2030 targets. In this context, it is mentioned what should be done to reduce the fear of birth and cesarean section rates by including the fear of birth and cesarean births, which have a significant impact on the sustainability of normal birth.

Keywords: Normal Birth, Cesarian Section, Sustainability, Fear of Birth

BESİNLERİN DUYUSAL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İŞTAH VE BESİN ALIMINA ETKİLERİ

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Özet

İnsan hayatını devam ettirebilmek ve dolayısıyla yaşamını sürdürebilmek için öncelikli olarak yemek yemeğe yani besin alımına ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Aslında insan bedeninin fizyolojik ve biyolojik ihtiyaçları birincil amaç iken sonraki amaç ise iyi hissetme, moralimizi yükseltmektir. İkincil amacı gerçekleştirmek için yemeğin sosyal fonksiyonları önemli bir yere sahiptir. Beslenmede ilk basamak besine karşı duyulan tüketme isteğidir. Bir besinin tüketilebilmesi için görüntü, koku, tat ve dokusu gibi insanın duyularına hitap eden özelliklerin hoşa gidecek şekilde olması gerekir. Bu bildiride amaç; besinlerin duyusal özeliklerinin iştah, besin alımı ve obezite üzerine etkilerini kısaca özetlemektir. Literatürde; çiğneme aktivitesinin, ağız tabakasının ve damak açıklığının fazla olması aroma bileşenlerinin fazlaca salınmasına ve dolayısıyla besinden daha fazla lezzet alınmasına neden olduğu belirtilmektedir. Ayrıca besinin ısırılma boyutu ve besinin oral duyulara maruz kalma süresinin artmasının yüksek oranda tokluğa neden olabileceği bildirilmiştir. Çocuklarda tat, renk, ve görünüşü değiştirilmiş besinler, alımı etkilemezken tekstürü değiştirilmiş besinlerin alımı azalttığı saptanmıştır. Yemekten tiksinmede tekstür ana belirteç olmasına rağmen çocuklarda yemek tercihinde tekstürün etkisini açıklamak için yeterli bilimsel veri bulunmamaktadır. Besinin tüketicinin hoşuna gitmesi için tat, koku, yapı, görünüş ve bilinçli algıların kombinasyonundan oluşması gerektiği ve obezitenin bu kombinasyondan oluşan cevap sisteminin aşırı uyarımı ile ilişkili olduğu belirtilmektedir. Obez bireylerde çiğnenen parçaların boyutlarının daha büyük olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra besinlerin tekstürü yeme hızını azaltarak aşırı enerji alımını azaltabileceği belirtilmiştir. Özellikle adelösanlar da tatlı tat algısı ve beden kütle indeksi arasında anlamlı korelasyonlar bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak; besinlerin duyusal özelliklerinin iştahı ve besin alımını etkilediği görülmektedir. Ancak hangi duyusal özelliğin nasıl bir mekanizmayla besin alımını ve obeziteyi etkilediği net olarak bilinmemektedir. Bu alanda daha fazla çalışma yapılmasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tat, besin, obezite, tekstür (besin dokusu), çocuk

THE EFFECTS OF SENSORY PROPERTIES OF FOODS ON APPETITE AND FOOD INTAKE

Abstract

In order to maintain human life, and therefore to survive, first of all, she/he needs food, that is, food intake. In fact, the physiological and biological needs of the human body are the primary goals, while the next goal is to feel good and raise our morale. The social functions of food have an important place in order to realize the secondary purpose. The first step in nutrition is the desire to consume food. In order for a food to be consumed, features that appeal to human senses such as appearance, smell, taste and texture must be pleasing. The purpose of this paper is; To briefly summarize the effects of sensory properties of foods on appetite, food intake and obesity. In the literature; It is stated that the excessive chewing activity, the mouth layer and the palate opening cause the aroma components to be released more and thus more flavor from the food. In addition, it has been reported that the increase in the bite size of the food and the exposure time of the food to the oral senses can cause high satiety. It has been determined that foods with altered taste, color and appearance do not affect intake in children, while foods with altered texture reduce intake. Although texture is the main marker in food aversion, there is not enough scientific data to explain the effect of texture on food preference in children. It is stated that the food must be a combination of taste, smell, structure, appearance and conscious perceptions in order for the consumer to enjoy it, and obesity is associated with the overstimulation of the response system consisting of this combination. It has been found that the sizes of the pieces chewed are larger in obese individuals. In addition, it has been stated that the texture of the foods can reduce the excessive energy intake by reducing the speed of eating. Significant correlations were found between sweet taste perception and body mass index, especially in adolescents. As a result; It seems that the sensory properties of foods affect appetite and food intake. However, it is not clearly known which sensory feature affects food intake and obesity by what mechanism. More work is needed in this area.

Keywords: taste, food, obesity, texture, child

GENERAL ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT IN FRIEDREICH'S ATAXIA PATIENT: CASE REPORT

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Abtract

Friedreich's ataxia (FA) is a rare neuromuscular disease but it is the most common form of hereditary ataxias. Altough the most common complain is ataxia, the frequently seen other symptoms are dysarthria, nystagmus and muscle weakness (1-3).
In this report, we aimed to present our general anesthesia management in a patient with FA.
A male, 37 year-of-age, 180 cm, 82 kg with FA patient, scheduled for open inguinal hernia repair was taken to the operating room. He was a wheel chair bound related to loss of bilateral lower motor reflexes. After routine monitorisation, general anesthesia was induced with 0.02 mg/kg midazolam, 2 micg/kg fentanyl ve 2 mg/kg propofol IV and laryngeal mask was inserted. During ventilation with mixture of %50 oxygen-air, general anesthesia was maintained with 1 MAC sevoflurane. At the end of the operation that lasted 20 minutes, the patient's spontaneous ventilation was delayed. Because of the pinpoint pupils, totally 0.24 mg naloxone IV was administered to the patient. Later on, he was sent to clinic.
Patients with FA should be assessed according to their neurologic, cardiac, pulmonary and endocrine systems during pre-anesthetic evaluation. Our case was only a wheel chair bound related to loss of bilateral lower motor reflexes. Other systems were normal.
Also regional anesthesia can be applied to these patients. But there are some opinions that regional anesthesia techniques might worsen the disease (4). For this reason spinal anesthesia was not preferred for our patient.
The type of general anesthesia is still confusing in FA patients. The most discussed subject is, using neromuscular agents due to higher sensitivity (5). Because of the possible hypercalemic response, depolarizing neuromuscular agents is avoided (6). In our patient, after induction of aneshesia with propofol, fentanyl and midazolam, laryngeal mask was inserted and hemodynamics were stabil. Neuromusculary agent was not administered.
Schmitt et al., used TIVA (total intravenous anesthesia) with propofol and sufentanyl for maintenance of general anesthesia instead of inhalational anesthesia and they did not report any delay from recovery of rocuronium. They used rocuronium safely in two patients (7). In our patient, general anesthesia was maintained with inhalational anesthesia and rocuronium was not used. The delay of spontaneous ventilation of the case, might be due to the neuromusculary blockade effect of inhalational anesthesia on FA.
As a result, according to the literature and our case report, we suggest in patients with FA, the induction of anesthesia should be with minimum dose of opioid and general anesthesia agents and in case of need minimum dose of non-depolarizing neuromusculary agent with neuromusculary monitorization, and the maintenance of general anesthesia should be with TIVA instead of inhalational anesthesia.

Keywords: Friedrecih's Ataxia, anesthesia, general, regional

FRIEDREICH ATAKSİSİ HASTALIĞINDA GENEL ANESTEZİ YAKLAŞIMI: OLGU SUNUMU

Özet

Friedreich ataksisi (FA) nadir görülen bir nöromüsküler hastalık olmasına rağmen herediter ataksilerin en sık karşılaşılan tipidir. En sık görülen yakınma ataksi olmasına karşın dizartri, nistagmus ve kas güçsüzlüğüne de sık rastlanmaktadır (1-3).
Bu yazıda, FA olan bir olguda genel anestezi yaklaşımımızı sunmayı amaçladık.
Erkek, 37 yaş, 1.80 m boy ve 82 kg ağırlığında, FA olan ve açık inguinal herni operasyonu planlanan hasta ameliyathaneye alındı. Alt motor reflekslerin kaybından dolayı tekerlekli sandalye bağımlısıydı. Rutin monitorizasyon sonrası, genel anestezi indüksiyonunda 0.02 mg/kg midazolam, 2 micg/kg fentanil ve 2 mg/kg propofol IV verildi ve laringeal maske yerleştirildi. Hasta %50 oksijen hava karışımı ile ventile olurken, hastanın genel anestezi idamesi 1 MAC sevofluran ile sağlandı. Yirmi dakika süren operasyonun sonunda hastanın spontan solunumunda gecikme yaşandı. Pinpoint pupiller sebebiyle hastaya totalde 0.24 mg nalokson IV uygulandı. Sonrasında kliniğe gönderildi.
Friedreich ataksili hastaların preanestezik muayenesi sırasında nörolojik, kardiyak, pulmoner ve endokrin sistemler değerlendirilmelidir. Bizim olgumuz, sadece alt ekstremitelerde motor güç kaybı sebebiyle tekerlekli sandalyeye bağımlı idi. Diğer sistemler normaldi.
Friedreich ataksisinde rejyonel anestezi de uygulanabilmektedir. Ancak rejyonel anestezik tekniklerin hastalığı alevlendirebileceğine dair görüşler vardır (4). Olgumuzda bu sebeple spinal anestezi tercih edilmemiştir.
FA olan hastalarda genel anestezi halen kafa karıştırıcıdır. Asıl tartışılan konu ise, duyarlılık arttığından, kas gevşetici kullanımıdır (5). Depolarizan kas gevşeticilerden hiperkalemik yanıt oluşması olasılığı nedeniyle kaçınılmaktadır (6). Olgumuzda anestezi indüksiyonu; propofol, fentanil ve midazolam ile sağlandıktan sonra laringeal maske takılmış ve hemodinami stabil seyretmiştir. Kas gevşetici uygulanmamıştır.
Schmitt ve ark, anestezi idamesi için inhalasyon anestezisi yerine propofol ve sufentanil ile TIVA uygulamışlar ve rokuronyumdan derlenmede herhangi bir gecikme rapor etmemişlerdir. İki hastada rokuronyumu güvenli bir şekilde kullanmışlardır (7). Bizim olguda genel anestezi idamesi inhalasyon ajan ile sağlanmış, rokunyum kullanılmamıştır. Olgunun spontan solunumunda gecikme olması, inhalasyon ajanların FA üzerindeki kas gevşetici etkisine bağlı olabileceği akla getirmektedir.
Sonuç olarak anestezideki literatür bilgileri ve hastamızda elde ettiğimiz veriler ışığında Freidreich ataksili olguların indüksiyonunda minimum dozda opioid, genel anestezik uygulanması ve lüzumu halinde minimum dozda uygulanacak nondepolarizan kas gevşetici ile birlikte nöromusküler monitörizasyon kullanılmasını, genel anestezi idamesinde ise inhalasyon ajanın yerine TIVA tercih edilmesini önermekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Friedreich Ataksi, anesthesia, general, regional

OBEZİTE CERRAHİSİ PLANLANAN OLGUDA ROKÜRONYUM ANAFİLAKSİSİ

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Özet

Bu olgu sunumunda obezite cerrahisi planlanan olguda roküronyum uygulanmasını takiben gelişen anafilaksi ve yönetimi hakkındaki deneyimimizi paylaşmak istedik. Morbid obezite ile takipli 25 yaşındaki kadın hastanın obezite cerrahisi planı mevcuttu. İndüksiyonunda 160 mg propofol, 150 µg fentanil ve 60 mg %2 lidokain uygulandı. Bilinç kaybını takiben maske ile ventile edilen hastada nöromusküler blokaj amacı ile 60 mg roküronyum uygulandı ve endotrakeal entübasyon gerçekleştirildi. Entübasyon sonrası beşinci dakikada taşikardi, hipotansiyon ve bronkospazm saptandı. Ciltte herhangi bir döküntü veya kızarıklık yoktu. 60 mg prednol ve 45,5 mg feniramin uygulandı. Vital parametrelerde 3 dakika içerisinde düzelme görüldü. Operasyona başlandı. İdame roküronyum uygulanmasını takiben yine taşikardi, hipotansiyon ve havayolu direnci gelişti. Roküronyum anafilaksisi düşünülerek 8 mg intravenöz adrenalin ve 60 mg prednol uygulandı. Havayolu direnci azalan ve mekanik ventilatörde tidal volüm tekrar oluşan hastada idamede roküronyum yerine veküronyuma geçildi. Sonrasında vitalleri stabil seyreden hastada cerrahi başarı ile gerçekleştirildi. Genel anestezi uygulanan olguda entübasyonu takiben ani şekilde gelişen solunum – dolaşım bozukluklarında roküronyum anafilaksisi tablosu ayırıcı tanıda düşünülmeli ve şüphe halinde hızlı müdahale gerçekleştirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Roküronyum, anafilaksi, obezite

ROCURONIUM ANAPHYLAXIS IN A BARIATRIC SURGERY PATIENT

Abstract

In this case report, we wanted to share our experience on anaphylaxis and its management following rocuronium administration in a patient who was planned for bariatric surgery. A 25-year-old female patient who followed up with morbid obesity had a bariatric surgery plan. For induction, 160 mg of propofol, 150 µg of fentanyl, and 60 mg of 2% lidocaine were administered. Following the loss of consciousness, the patient was ventilated with a mask. 60 mg of rocuronium was administered for the neuromuscular blockade, and endotracheal intubation was performed. Tachycardia, hypotension, and bronchospasm were detected in the fifth minute after intubation. There was no rash or redness on the skin. 60 mg of prednol and 45.5 mg of pheniramine were administered. Improvement was observed in vital parameters within 3 minutes. The operation was started. Following the administration of rocuronium for maintenance, tachycardia, hypotension, and airway resistance developed again., 8 mg intravenous adrenaline and 60 mg prednol were administered, considering rocuronium anaphylaxis. In the patient whose airway resistance decreased and tidal volume recurred in the mechanical ventilator, vecuronium was used instead of rocuronium for maintenance.

Afterward, the patient's vitals were stable, and the surgery was performed successfully. Rocuronium anaphylaxis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of respiratory and circulatory disorders that develop suddenly the following intubation in a patient under general anesthesia, and rapid intervention should be performed in case of doubt.

Keywords: Rocuronium, anaphylaxis, obesity

MORPHOFUNCTIONAL ALTERATIONS IN RAT PUPS' LIVER TISSUE CAUSED BY ANTENATAL HYPOXIA

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Institute of Physiology named after A.I. Garayev, Azerbaijan NAS, Baki

Abtract

The work is devoted to the study of histomorphological changes in the liver of rat pups exposed to antenatal hypoxia. The study was conducted on 40 one-month-old white rat pups born from 10 rats. Hypoxic conditions were created according to the Khvatova method. To do this, pregnant rats during the first 7 days of pregnancy (the embryonic period of prenatal development) in a special pressure chamber daily for 20 minutes breathed a mixture of gases consisting of 95% nitrogen and 5% oxygen. Liver tissue samples were taken from the offspring of hypoxic rats at the age of one month and placed in 4% buffered neutral formalin. After embedding in paraffin, cutting was carried out on a Leica RM 2245 microtome. Sections 7 µm thick were stained with hematoxylin-eosin and embedded in Canadian balsam. Finished preparations were studied under a Motic microscope. The number of binuclear hepatocytes and their nuclei was registered. As the results of the study showed, no pathological changes were detected in the liver tissue of the control group of rats. In the liver tissue of rats of the experimental group, while maintaining the normal morphofunctional structure of the tissue, changes such as vacuolization and expansion of sinusoids were observed. The sizes of hepatocytes in animals of the experimental group were increased in comparison with the control group. So, if the size of hepatocytes in the control group averaged 10-12 microns, then the size of hepatocytes in animals exposed to hypoxia averaged 22-24 microns. At the same time, an increase in the nuclei of hepatocytes was observed in experimental animals. So, if the size of the nuclei of hepatocytes in control animals were 3-4 microns, then in the experimental animals the size of the nuclei averaged 4-5 microns. A significant increase in the number of binuclear hepatocytes in the liver tissue of experimental rats was also found compared to that in the control group. Thus, as the results of the study showed, antenatal hypoxia has a significant effect on the morphological structure of the liver in early postnatal ontogenesis. According to the literature data, the increase in the size of hepatocytes and their nuclei, as well as the proliferation of diploid cells in experimental animals, can be explained by an increased regenerative capacity of the liver due to a decrease in liver weight in early postnatal ontogenesis under the influence of antenatal hypoxia.

Keywords: antenatal hypoxia, postnatal period, liver tissue, hepatocytes

DYNAMIC TESTING OF 3D PRINTED POLYMERIC STRUCTURES AT DIFFERENT STRAIN RATES USING SPLIT HOPKINSON PRESSURE BAR APPARATUS

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Abstract

This paper presents behavior of four different types (triangular, simple cubic, hexagonal, octagonal) of 3D printed polymeric lattice structures under dynamic loadings of three strain rates of 160/s, 200/s and 300/s. Split Hopkinson pressure bar apparatus is used for testing which works on one dimensional stress wave theory and stress strain history of the specimen is calculated assuming uniform strain rate, with the help of strain gauges, installed on input and output bars. The infill density for these structures is kept 50%. All the specimens are printed from photopolymer resin with same printing speed and cured under same environmental conditions. The mass and volume for these specimens kept constant and the internal structures are investigated at different strain rates. Compressive behavior of each lattice structurae is obtained. Results of this study concluded that compressive behavior of the specimen is changed with changing internal structure, furthermore in comparison with other lattice structures, triangular lattice structure offers greater resistance against applied load, its energy absorption is about 15% greater than hexagonal structured specimen.

Keywords: Additive manufacturing, SHPB, lattice structure, high strain rate, polymers, dynamic testing, 3d printing

DESIGN OF CONSTANT SPEED CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THREE PHASE INDUCTION MOTOR USING PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER AND VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE

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Abstract

This paper aims to a design a constant speed control system for three phase induction motors using programmable logic controllers (PLCs) & variable frequency drive (VFD). This method provides various benefits such as reduced motor starting current and mechanical stresses on the motors, particularly during the start-up time. The need of VFD is to adjust the supply frequency, which means changing the speed of induction motors. There are numerous speed control systems for induction motors, each with its own set of limitations. The first method, using stator voltage, has the following disadvantages: speed control range is limited, low supply power factor because of the harmonics. The stator frequency approach is the second method, and it has the following disadvantages: reduction in efficiency and torque. The stator current approach is the third option, although it has the following disadvantages: high generation of harmonics and low starting torque. The static rotor resistance method is the fourth approach, and it has the following disadvantages: less efficiency and above normal speed operation is not possible. The V/f approach is the use of a VFD to control the speed of an induction motor. All of the approaches listed have disadvantages, thus the V/f method for speed control is the best option because it provides reduced starting current and stable torque. The torque is directly proportional to the voltage and inversely proportional to the frequency, therefore the torque will be rather steady using the V/f approach.

Keywords: Three Phase Induction motor, Programmable Logic Controller (PLC), speed control, variable frequency control, V/f control

THICK-FILM CONTACTS OBTAINED BY CHEMICAL DEPOSITION FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE THERMOELEMENTS

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Abstract

Methods have been developed for the chemical deposition of Ni on thermoelectric materials in order to obtain high-quality ohmic contacts for high-temperature thermoelements. The electrolytes and the modes of chemical deposition have been proposed. The deposition of Ni was carried out directly on thermoelectric materials and on the nickel, sublayer formed by ion-plasma sputtering. The influence of the electrolyte on the process of chemical deposition was studied. It was found that Ni from the hypophosphite electrolyte was deposited only on the nickel sublayer. In the case of deposition from borohydride electrolyte, Ni reduction proceeded on the thermoelectric materials without a sublayer and with a sublayer. The resistivity of the film obtained from hypophosphite electrolyte on a thermoelectric material with a nickel sublayer was 20.44×10^{-8} Ohm·m. For films deposited on samples without a sublayer and with a sublayer made from an optimized borohydride electrolyte, the resistivity has significantly lower values and was 9.89×10^{-8} and 10.24×10^{-8} Ohm·m, respectively. The specific contact resistance of Ni films obtained on a sublayer was (1.50-1.74) $\times10^{-9}$ Ohm·m^2. At the same time, with high-quality preparation of the surface of thermoelectric materials, the contact resistance without a sublayer also had low values at the level of (2.30-2.86) $\times10^{-9}$ Ohm·m^2. It was established that the use of a sublayer significantly increased the adhesion strength, which was 14.62−14.83 MPa. In the process of research, effective Ni contacts with a thickness of up to 20 microns for generator thermoelements were obtained.
This work was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (grant number 20-19-00494).

Keywords: thermoelectric material, contact, chemical deposition, contact resistance, adhesion strength

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVE OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS ON REMOVAL OF RR195 FROM SYNTHETIC WASTEWATER USING ELECTROCOAGULATION IN A CONTINUOUS-FLOW SINGLE-CHANNEL REACTOR FUNCTIONING IN CLOSED CIRCUIT

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Abstract

Textile wastewater contains a large amount of hazardous dyes that are unstable and non- biodegradable which makes them a major environmental issue. In this work, the electrocoagulation (EC) process is applied for the removal of a reactive dye (RR195) contained in a textile effluent using a single channel (CFSC) reactor operating in closed-circuit (recirculation mode). The experimental setup consists of 9 pairs of aluminum electrodes arranged in parallel monopolar with an inter-electrode distance equal to 14 mm. The initial conductivity is 2400 µS/cm.

The temporal removal efficiency is evaluated as a function of the flowrates ranging from 20L/h to 80 L/h for each current density between 0.48 A/m² and 3.22 A/m² to apprehend the contribution of the reactor hydrodynamic to enhancing its performance. The experimental results revealed two characteristic stages of the removal process: the reaction stage, where the temporal evolution of removal is almost linear, and the stationary stage, where no significant removal improvement is observed. The duration of the reaction stage as well as the corresponding dye removal evolution slope are functions of the current density and the electrolysis time. The highest flowrate 80 L/h provides a better removal efficiency for all the current densities, except for the current density 0.48 A/m² and 3.22 A/m² where all the flowrates provide almost the same results. Moreover, the initial dye concentration variation from 5 to 50 mg/L resulted in a decrease of the specific electrode consumption by 69%, the lowest value being 0.164 kg/kg marks the beginning of the specific electrode consumption steady state as a function of the initial dye concentration.

Keywords: Textile wastewater, dyes, electrocoagulation, single channel reactor, closed-circuit, recirculation system

NUMERICAL STUDY OF HEAT PIPE : INVESTIGATION OF BEHAVIOR AND RELIABILITY OF VISCOUS MODELS

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Abstract

In recent years, condensation has attracted huge interest in the scientific community. It is widely used in industrial processes allowing heat and mass transfer between gas/liquid. However, few works have studied CFD numerical simulation of condensers, which includes multiphase fluid flow, species transport, heat and mass transfer.

The aim of this work is the study of forced convection inside a horizontal tube. A two-dimension forced convection of water flowing inside a circular cylinder has been studied. In this purpose, mass, momentum and energy equations are solved using the commercial Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) solver (ANSYS Fluent 19.0). The 2D numerical model has been validated against analytical solution of Hagen Poiseuille and correlations, where it showed a deviation less than 4% for pressure drop and heat flux. The behavior of the fluid flow and the distribution of the temperature and velocity have also been found in good agreement with literature and physic laws. Moreover, the study investigated turbulent flow using different turbulent model: k-epsilon (Standard, RNG and Realizable), k-omega (Standard and SST).

This work gives a larger comprehension to the heat transfer of a fluid in a heat pipe, which helps in the improvement of tube geometry and in modeling and analysis of condensers and dehumidifiers.

Keywords: Pipe flow; Heat transfer; Viscous models; 2D simulation; CFD; ANSYS Fluent

STUDIES REGARDING THE BEHAVIOR OF COMPOSITE REPAIR SLEEVES ON STEEL PIPES

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Abstract

There are various defects that can lead to pipe failures. The main factors that negatively influence the integrity of the pipes are related to corrosion, construction and assembly defects or mechanical damage caused by third parties.
A process that eliminates problems that can occur in welding repair is the use of composite coatings. In this case, the intervention can be made without shutdown.

Figure 1. Burst pressure test of steel pipe repaired with composite epoxy-filled repair sleeves

In the present study (see figure 1), the effectiveness of repairing steel pipes subjected to internal pressure with composite epoxy-filled repair sleeves was analyzed using different recipes. Also, the influence of the thickness of the applied composite material layer was studied, taking into account the minimum necessary thickness.

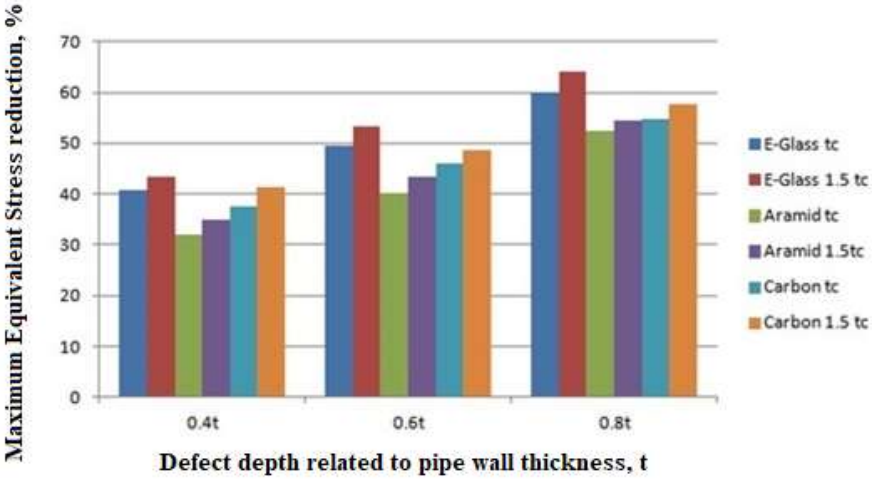

Figure 2. The influence of composite layer thickness

It was observed that there is an optimum regarding the composition of the coating. The recipes for which this optimum has been altered have not provided a satisfactory repair. It was also found that the thickness of the composite layer (see Figure 2) did not drastically influence the reduction of the maximum equivalent stress.

Keywords: composite epoxy-filled repair sleeves, steel pipes, burst pressure, composite layer thickness

MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF AUXETIC CELLULAR STRUCTURE CONSISTING OF RE-ENTRANT HEXAGONAL CELLS

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Abstract

Negative Poisson ratio (auxetic) materials have been the subject of continuous research for at least two decades, particularly in the field of lightweight composite structures and cellular media. The results published in the literature show an improvement in the shear modulus, the resistance to indentation or the acoustic absorption due to the nature of the materials considered. In this paper, an auxetic cellular structure consisting of re-entrant hexagonal cells was analyzed and the effect of the geometric properties of the cells on the mechanical properties was known through analytical and simulations numerical.

Keywords: Auxetic structures, Negative poisson's ratio, Numerical simulation, re-entrant hexagonal cells

STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF RISKS IN AN INDUSTRIAL MECHANISM Case study: "GB1150 C BOILER" WITHIN: FERTIAL COMPLEX -ANNABA -ALGERIA

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Abstract

The main purpose of security is to eliminate unacceptable risks that might be responsible for physical injuries, damage to human health, degrade the environment and cause losses of high-cost production.

Security, this is obviously not that of the organization. It is also to follow methodologies, technical resources to deploy. And for that, has become a standard international: IEC 61508. This is a standard oriented "performance", that is to say, it gives the user the task of carrying out its risk analysis and she suggests ways to reduce it. It focuses on the E / E / PE (Electrical / Electronic /Programmable Electronic Safety-related systems), that is to say electronic systems and electrical safety. IEC 61511 describes various methods for determining the level of safety integrity of a safety instrumented function (SIL Safety Integrity Level).

This study was performed on the complex FERTIAL Annaba. With the aim of mastering the risk at the steam boiler section (boiler GB1150 C) present at utility plant unit level 2 to assessing his SIL provide improved operation and performance its facilities and their security.

We used the HAZOP method to identify all scenarios and analyzing their chains, in addition to a selection of scenarios based on a quotation. Then determine the level of safety integrity by the risk

graph method (SIL required). The residual risk is the subject of LOPA with the aim of verifying the required safety integrity level (the required SIL).

The results and analysis of scenarios end in several SIL, such as the highest one: SIL3, which means that the risk is unacceptable. Accordingly, we have justified the necessity of establishing a safety instrumented system SIS with an integrity level of 3. This latter consists of a sensor subsystem configured 2oo2, processing logic subsystem configured 1oo1 and as a final element; a subsystem also configured 2oo2. The data have been inspired from databases, especially the failure rates and calculations that are derived from the Annex B, chapter 6 of the IEC 61508 standard.

Keywords: standard CEI 61508, Steam boiler, HAZOP, SIL, LOPA, SIS

THE HIDDEN DANGERS AND TOXICITY OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS (EMF) POLLUTION AND THEIR NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN HEALTH.

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Abstract

Electromagnetic fields are ubiquitous in modern society. They occur in connection with the use of electric power, electronic equipment, and various types of wireless communications. While these fields differ with respect to strengths and physical characteristics, they all give rise to concern among those exposed to the possibility of health risks. Nowadays there is a lot of concern for our environment in terms of clean air and water, growing organic foods, heavy metals, and industrial organic chemicals out of our systems. But now there is a new pollutant to worry about, it is not something you can see, smell, taste, or touch. It is not something you can sense, making it difficult for one to be aware of the presence of electromagnetic radiation. It is found in our homes, schools, and even our hospitals. The culprit is dirty electricity (electrical pollution) and what is more, a less–well-known kind of EMF, known as "dirty" or transient electricity, may play an even more damaging role. This manipulation of current creates a wildly fluctuating and potentially dangerous electromagnetic field that essentially charges up the electrons in every cell of the body. With this in mind, it is important in this paper to understand what causes electrical pollution (Dirty Electricity) and what to look for in our everyday environment and home, how it is controlled and measured, the health effects, and protection against electrical pollution from harmful radiations. and offer a thorough presentation of the current information on EMF health effects, safety standards, and protection solutions. In another way This information revealed from the paper is concerned with understanding the physical phenomenon of electromagnetic radiation and the way it affects human health. Finally, some results from modeling and simulations were presented and analyzed and some conclusions were given.

Keywords: Dirty electricity, Power quality, Pollution, Electromagnetic radiation, and Human health

CONSEQUENCES OF ACID RAINWATER ON THE ECOSYSTEM IN NORTHERN ERAQ

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Abstract

Recently, the environmental risks have increased which including the status of acidic rain precipitation, which caused pollution of the ecosystem. The reason of this belong to the effect of acid rain which occurs as a result of the emission of chemical pollutants of gases such as the compounds of sulfate, nitrates and carbonates, due to their reaction with different types of rains and their deposition in the biosphere by acidic form such as sulfuric, nitric and carbonic acids. Due to unlimited human activities as a result of the use of traditional energies such as; oil, natural gas and coal, in addition of gases that are emitted due to wars explosions, vehicles exhausts, Factory emissions, petrol refinery factories, vegetation cover combustion and the burning of fossil fuels to generates electricity.

The acid rains occur by dry and wet deposition which in both of them, the pollutants are reacting with rain precipitation particles, which produce different acids. In this study has been diagnosed the deterioration of some rocks by eroded, holes occur, and broken. These were occurred in the northern provinces of Eraq by decreases rainwater acidity (PH) which was recorded in two years 2020/2021 respectively; Sulaymaniyah (6.0-5.6), Erbil (7.0-6.0), Duhok (6.0-5.5), Kirkuk (6.7-6.1) and Mosul (6.5 -5.8). The acid deposition occurs by carry dust storms to the chemical pollutants as a major reason for rocks deterioration by changing the color, perforating, cracking and breaking of rocks. The impacts of acid rains can be reduced by decreasing the gaseous emissions, and by adding the lime into lakes, streams, and soil which neutralize the acidity. Several legislations should also make to control acid rain. Its control is necessary to maintain each of; food security, biodiversity, ecosystem and human wellbeing.

Keywords: Acid rain, Ecosystem, Consequences, Pollution, Eraq

THERMAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PERIODONTAL DISEASES USING A PORTABLE INFRARED THERMOGRAPHIC CAMERA

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Abstract

Infrared thermographic technology applications increased during the Covid-19 pandemic due to its capability in contactlessly detecting surface temperature changes of the patient's skin. This technology increases comfort and security during temperature scans for both patients and health professionals.
Oral lesions and inflammations present temperature variation due to local vascular changes or alterations in the width of the superficial tissue. The usage of infrared thermography to observe such variations is based on the detection of infrared radiation emitted by the surface. The most common periodontal diseases are gingivitis, and periodontitis, followed by periodontal abscesses. The first two are, in most cases, chronic inflammatory lesions with silent progress, since the patient rarely exhibits pain, being bleeding the first and generally the only symptom. ON the other hand, abscesses are acute lesions, often accompanied by pain and swollen tissues aside from bleeding and suppuration. Given the high prevalence and negative impact that periodontal diseases cause on the quality of life of patients, an early diagnosis is important.
This research has been carried out to determine the temperature of periodontal tissue using infrared thermographic technology. The temperature of two groups was measured: healthy and diseased sites (gingivitis, periodontitis, and periodontal abscess). Six patients were selected and the images were obtained following a protocol. Greater temperature variations were observed in regions with periodontal abscess in comparison to the ones presenting gingivitis and periodontitis. Their absolute thermal information will be given for better characterization.

Keywords: Infrared Thermographic, Periodontal Disease, Gingivitis, Periodontitis, Periodontal Abscess

Pure CaO and Fe_2O_3 doped CaO nanoparticles calcined under vacuum: preparation and characterization

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Abstract

Calcium oxide (CaO) is an important inorganic compound that is used in a wide range of applications. CaO can be used as a component of composite or doped material in thin-film technology. Moreover, it is an attractive CO_2 absorbent. To improve the sintering-resistant properties of CaO-based adsorbents, many factors should be considered such as decreasing the particle size and increasing the surface area as well as surface modification. The physical and chemical properties of CaO can be changed on the nanoscale. Morphology, surface area and capturing efficiency can be carefully controlled under specific synthesis conditions. Doping Fe_2O_3 into CaO nanoparticles is considered an important method to enhance the properties of CaO nanoparticles resulting in smaller crystallite sizes of the produced samples. In this research work, pure CaO and Fe_2O_3 doped CaO were prepared by using the precipitation method. To prepare CaO powder, $CaCl_2$ and NaOH were used as reactants. 0.5: 1 molar ratio of $FeCl_3$ to $CaCl_2$ and NaOH were used to produce Fe_2O_3: CaO powder. The wet precipitates of the samples were calcined at a temperature range of 25 ºC to 650 ºC under vacuum. XRD investigations of the produced sample confirm the existence of pure CaO. While for the doping process, the produced samples contain CaO, Fe_2O_3 and $Ca_2Fe_2O_5$. CaO nanoparticle was successfully produced via precipitation method. Doping Fe_2O_3 into CaO resulted in a sample with crystallite sizes below 72 nm.

Keywords: Fe_2O_3 doped CaO, Nanocrystalline, Precipitation method, calcined under vacuum

CONTROLLER DESIGN OF A BUCK CONVERTER WITH THE HELP OF LT-SPICE

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Abstract

LT-Spice is a free program for simulating electronic circuits. It is also possible to construct Bode diagrams which are a simple tool to design controllers. The Buck converter is a system to transform a DC input voltage into a lower output voltage. The converter can be described in different ways: as a state-space model, with the help of signal flow graphs, and with Bode diagrams. Several control concepts can be used: the one-loop voltage control, a voltage control with an inner current-control loop, a compensation controller, a state space controller, a feedforward controller and a combination of a feedforward and a feedback controller. With the help of easy simulations these controllers can be designed and tested. As LT-Spice is a circuit simulator, the controller can be realized by operational amplifiers and tested with the circuit of the converter in different ways of abstraction. After a short repetition of the Buck converter and the derivation of the voltage transformation ratio in the steady state mode, the modelling of the converter with the help of the state-space description is explained and the large and small signal models are derived and the transfer functions are given. For an example a PI-controller, a compensation controller with a desired closed-loop behaviour, and a feed-forward controller which compensates immediately changes in the input voltage are treated, designed and tested with the help of LT-Spice simulations.

Keywords: DC-to-DC converter, Buck converter, control, feedforward, compensation controller, simulation

DETECTION OF CORROSİON IN REINFORCED CONCRETE: AN INSIGHT INTO THE DIFFERENT PROCEDURES USED

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Abstract

Reinforced concrete is a composite material known for its resistance to both compressive and tensile effects, however, this material can be degraded if certain conditions are met. Corrosion of concrete reinforcement is a major concern in the construction industry. Corrosion of metals is a natural phenomenon which consists in their oxidation, it causes the destruction of the main structure and the appearance of corrosion products. Reinforced concrete is also threatened by this phenomenon because of the alkalinity of the institutional solution, iron oxidizes and becomes passive, which remains stable until the introduction of catalysts such as chloride ions or carbon dioxide that causes a decrease in pH which becomes between 8 and 9 and promotes the propagation of corrosion.
However, corrosion represents a great challenge because of the high costs that have to be spent in order to correct anomalies as well as to guarantee the monitoring of constructions. There are several methods for monitoring corrosion in reinforced concrete structures: the ultrasonic method, electrochemical methods and the destructive sampling method. Each method has its own characteristics depending on the variable being measured. According to scientific research, new detection techniques have been developed based on the concept of sensors. The purpose of this work is to compare the different monitoring techniques in order to propose a more advanced and safer solution in future works.

Keywords: Corrosion, Reinforced concrete, monitoring, detection

RESOURCE SUSTAINABILITY IN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

Environmental impact assessment is the assessment of environmental consequences (positive or negative) of a plan, policy, program, or actual projects prior to the decision to move forward with the proposed action. The term EIA is usually applied to actual projects by individuals or companies and the term "strategic environmental assessment" (SEA) applies to policies, plans and programmed most often proposed by organs of state. Environmental assessments may be governed by the rules of administrative procedure regarding public participation and documentation of decision making and may be subject to judicial review. In India, various Environmental laws are governed by the Environment Protection Act, 1986. This act is enforced by the Central Pollution Control Board and the various State Pollution Control Boards. The individual legislations specifically enacted for the protection of Water, Air, Wildlife, etc. Such legislations include Water Pollution Control Act, 1974, Air Pollution Control Act, 1981 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and Wild Life Protection Act, 1972. A crucial environmental management tool to evaluate the magnitude of an organization's environmental impacts and extract information about the environmental targets.

Keywords: Environmental impact assessment, Strategic environmental assessment, Environment Protection Act and Target groups

HYDROLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONSTRUCTING JOINT COOPERATIVE DAM ON AL-KHABOUR RIVER ACROSS TURKISH –IRAQI BORDER

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Abstract

All rivers crossing the riparian countries without exception lead to many tensions between them, which are related to the effects of the water policy by the country located in the upstream during implementing and operating its water projects on these rivers. These projects may have negative effects on the economic, environmental and cultural sides of the downstream country leading to conflicts and crises among them. The joint cooperation between these riparian countries in managing and investing these transboundary rivers can play a role in reducing the intensity of these conflicts. Iraq and Turkey represent true sample of these riparian countries, which are flanked by the Tigris and Al-khabour Rivers in which Turkey has many dams located on Tigris river as part of South East Anatolia project (Al-Ghab) whose negative effects is clear represented by declining water discharges entering Iraq especially after the operation of the Ilisu Dam and after the completion of the Cizre dam on Tigris river in the near future. In order to reduce this impact on Iraq, the current research aims to discuss the concepts and the aspects of the hydro-engineering options for the establishment of joint cooperative dams between the riparian countries and sharing the benefits providing from these dams ,then propose establishing a joint cooperative dam between Iraq and Turkey on the transboundary Khabour River from Turkey to Iraq which can be called (friendship dam) to cover the irrigation requirements of the agricultural areas in both countries and to provide a share of water storage that can be launched from the dam to the Tigris River during the water scarcity in the Tigris river entering Iraq after the operation of the Cizre irrigation dam, especially in the dry seasons.

The available data of the Khabour River's discharges were analyzed and the annual maximum, minimum and average hydrographs of the monthly discharges were determined, as well as the determination of their discharge-duration curve with some preliminary hydraulic design after choosing an appropriate site for the dam by adopting the hydro-topographical criteria in selecting dam sites using the W.M.S 7.1 program and the digital level model map (DEM) for the site.

The proposed site is located at the crossing point of the Khabour river at the Iraqi-Turkish border. The catchment area of the dam site is approximately 1149.9 square kilometers and locates in Turkish territory. The volume of the reservoir live storage was calculated to be 421 million cubic meter after determining the water requirements in the areas surrounding the dam's site in Turkey and downstream inside Iraq. The economic dam life is about 337 years. The length of the dam reached 430 km while the dam height is 169 meters.

As a result of this preliminary hydrological analysis, the author recommended the feasibility of constructing the joint cooperative dam between Iraq and Turkey and sharing benefits after agreeing on water shares based on their water requirements and construction costs that each of the two riparian countries can contribute.

Keywords: Khabour river: friendship dams; transboundary, Turkey-Iraq

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF PIN ON DISC FLUCTUATING MECHANISM APPARATUS AND EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATION OF FRETTING WEAR OF STEEL ON STEEL CONTACTS

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Abstract

Fretting wear is a type of wear that occurs between contact bodies with sliding amplitude at micron level. For fretting wear estimation, a Linear-Pivoted-Arm fluctuating apparatus was designed and fabricated that resembles IC Engine mechanism for long term reliability in term of long run operations which consists of many assembled parts (IC Engine connecting rod, Crack shaft mechanism, Mild steel Pivoted Arm, Bearings, 3 Phase Motor, Variable frequency driver, LVDT, ADXL Accelerometer). Fretting Wear behavior of spherical contact of mild steel materials on disc stainless steel were investigated using designed and calibrated Pivoted-Arm-Tribotester and applied some parameters such as frequency, amplitude and load. Test parameters were found to have a significant influence on the Fretting Wear Rate. In the present tests, the frequency ranging from 05Hz to 100Hz, amplitude ranging from 20µm to 150µm. Constant load was also applied on the pin to measure fretting wear rate of different steel on steel contact. The friction coefficient and wear rate of mild steel were analyzed. Disc and pin were made of stainless steel and mild steel respectively and by experimentation followed by wear rate calculation formulas for pin we concluded that fretting wear rate was most prominent in the soft material as compared to hard material. By using above setup and by performing experiments we can recommend suitable material for different machine parts which are under heavy load and vibrations.

Keywords: (σ_{max}=Maximum stress, F_n=Normal force, A= Area of contact, m=Mass, R= Radius of sphere, V_{rate} =wear rate, S=Amplitude, K_1=Stiffness, µ=Coefficient of friction, δ=Sliding amplitude, N_1=Motor Pulley RPM, N_2=Crack shaft pulley RPM, D_1, D_2=Smaller and Larger Pulley diameter, r= Distance from pivot point, β=angle in radius)

AN EXTENDED COPRAS METHOD FOR MULTIATTRIBUTE DECISION MAKING BASED ON COMPLEX DUAL HESITANT FUZZY MACLAURIN SYMMETRIC MEAN

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Abstract

The known Maclaurin symmetric mean (MSM) and the dual MSM (DMSM) are found as in principal operators to pick up mltiattribute group decision making (MAGDM) information. The MSM and the DMSM operators have the important quality of precisely relate the interrelationship of multi-input argument. Because of their advantages we extend the MSM and DMSM into Complex dual hesitant fuzzy environment to find different information and we propose some new operators , namely complex dual hesitant fuzzy MSM, complex weighted dual hesitant fuzzy MSM, complex dual hesitant fuzzy dual MSM , and complex weighted dual hesitant fuzzy dual MSM operators , Moreover , we discuss some properteis and remarks of diferent operators and we formulate new approach for complex dual hesitant fuzzy MAGDM , finaly we test the applicability and feasibilty of our proposed method by solving selection of information system to improve Health managment system during covid-19 in KP hospital.

Keywords: complex dual hesitant fuzzy set, complex maclaurin symmetric mean, Health managment system

SHALLOW IMPLANTATION OF CARBON IONS INTO TUNGSTEN WAFER

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Abstract
Carbon ions were implanted into tungsten wafer with various energies using SRIM software. The carbon was added to tungsten surface in order to increase the shallow density and hardness. The depth of the implanted region in the tungsten piece depends on the incident ions energy where the mean penetrations were 248, 346, and 422 Å for the chosen energies 20, 30, and 40 KeV, respectively. Ion implantation process implies damage creation in the tungsten target. The rate of the displaced W atoms and the created phonons is proportional to the ions bombardment energy. The highest yield of sputtered W atoms was observed in the case of 20 KeV. As the incident ions energy increases, the sputtering yield begins to diminish since the deep extracted tungsten atoms don't have the necessary kinetic energy to arrive to the wafer surface.

Keywords: Carbon, Tungsten, Ion implantation

ALÜMİNYUM YÜZEYLER ÜZERİNDE SÜPERHİDROFOBİK KAPLAMALARIN ELDE EDİLMESİNDE TAGUCHI YÖNTEMİ KULLANILARAK PARAMETRELERİN OPTİMİZASYONU

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Özet

Yüzey kaplama işlemleri, malzemelere istenilen yüzey özelliklerinin kazandırılması için yoğun şekilde kullanılan ve geliştirilen bir konudur. Bu çalışmada, alüminyum yüzeyler üzerinde, daldırma kaplama yöntemi kullanılarak süperhidrofobik kaplamalar geliştirilmesi hedeflenmiş ve bu kapsamda deney koşulları deneysel tasarım yöntemlerinden bir tanesi olan Taguchi deney tasarım yöntemi ile de optimize edilmiştir. Buna göre; zımpara, aşındırma ve modifikasyon olmak üzere 3 faktör belirlenmiş ve bu üç faktör için de 3 seviye belirlenerek, etki dereceleri ve birbirleri ile etkileşimleri incelenmiştir. Minitab 18 programı kullanılarak L9 ortogonal düzeni için 9 farklı deney yapılmıştır. Deneylerde 7 cm x 2 cm x 1,5 mm boyutlarındaki alüminyum plakalar, önce 400, 600 ve 800' lük zımpara kağıtlarıyla zımparalanmış, ardından 4 M' lık hidroklorik asit (HCl) çözeltisine 2, 4 ve 6 dakika daldırılarak aşındırılmıştır. Modifikasyon için yüzeyler 0,01 M derişiminde dodesiltrietoksisilanın etanollü çözeltisine 8, 16 ve 24 saat daldırılmıştır. Elde edilen yüzeylerin süperhidrofobikliği temas açı ölçüm cihazı ile belirlenmiş ve yüzey morfolojileri Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu (SEM) ile incelenmiştir. Temas açı sonuçlarına göre; 6 dakika aşındırma sürelerinde 150°' nin üzerinde temas açılar elde edilmiş ve alüminyum yüzeylere süperhidrofobik özellik kazandırıldığı belirlenmiştir. SEM görüntülerinde ise; süperhidrofobik yüzeylerin pürüzlü yapıda olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre; uygulanan yöntemin, alümünyum yüzeyler üzerinde süperhidrofobik kaplamaların geliştirilmesinde kullanılabileceği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: alüminyum, aşındırma, modifikasyon, süperhidrofobik, Taguchi

OPTIMIZATION OF PARAMETERS USING THE TAGUCHI METHOD TO ACHIEVE SUPERHYDROPHOBIC COATINGS ON ALUMINUM SURFACES

Abstract

Surface coating processes are a subject that is used and developed extensively to give the desired surface properties to the materials. In this study, it was aimed to develop superhydrophobic coatings on aluminum surfaces by using the dip coating method, and in this context, the experimental conditions were also optimized with the Taguchi experimental design method, which is one of the experimental design methods. 3 factors were determined as sanding, etching and modification, and 3 levels were determined for these three factors, and their degree of influence and interactions with each other were examined. Using the Minitab 18 program, 9 different experiments were carried out for the L9 orthogonal layout. In the experiments, aluminum plates with dimensions of 7 cm x 2 cm x 1.5 mm were first sanded with 400, 600 and 800 grit sandpapers, then immersed in a 4 M hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution for 2, 4 and 6 minutes for etching. For modification, the surfaces were immersed in 0.01 M ethanol - dodecyltriethoxysilane solution for 8, 16 and 24 hours. The superhydrophobicity of the obtained surfaces was determined by the contact angle measuring device and the surface morphologies were examined by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). According to the contact angle results; it was determined that contact angles of over 150° were observed in 6 minutes etching times and superhydrophobic properties were obtained to the aluminum surfaces. In SEM images; it was seen that the superhydrophobic surfaces were rough. As a result, it has been determined that the applied method can be used in the development of superhydrophobic coatings on aluminum surfaces.

Keywords: aluminium, etching, modification, superhydrophobic, Taguchi

KİTOSAN/HEGZAGONAL BOR NİTRÜR KOMPOZİTLERİ İLE REACTIVE BLUE 49 BOYAR MADDESİNİN ADSORPSİYONU

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Özet

Kitosan, deniz canlılarının kabuklarında bol miktarda bulunan, kitinin deasetilasyonu ile elde edilen ve adsorplama yeteneği sebebiyle adsorpsiyon proseslerinde yoğun olarak kullanılan bir malzemedir. Son zamanlarda oldukça ilgi gören hegzagonal bor nitrür ise, farklı ve üstün özellikleriyle öne çıkmakta ve birçok uygulama alanında yer almaktadır. Yapılan çalışmada, kitosan ve hegzagonal bor nitrür ile farklı bileşimlerde kompozitler sentezlenmiş ve bu kompozitler Reactive Blue 49 (RB 49) boyar maddesinin adsorpsiyonunda kullanılmıştır. Kompozitler kütlece yüzde oranı olarak kitosan/hegzagonal bor nitrür (k/hBN) için k/hBN:100/0, k/hBN:75/25 ve k/hBN:50/50 olarak sentezlenmiştir. Sentezlenen kompozitler ile gerçekleştirilen adsorpsiyon prosesine ait pH ve temas süresi parametreleri çalışılmış ve proses kinetik açıdan incelenmiştir. Adsorpsiyon proseslerinin denge süreleri 240 dakika olarak belirlenmiştir. En yüksek giderimler k/hBN:100/0 ve k/hBN:75/25 için pH 4' te, k/hBN:50/50 için ise pH 3' te elde edilmiştir. Adsorpsiyon kinetikleri yalancı birinci derece ve yalancı ikinci derece kinetik modelleri ile incelenmiştir. Sentezlenen kompozitlerle RB 49 giderimine ait adsorpsiyon proseslerinin yalancı ikinci derece kinetik model ile uyumlu olduğu bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak; RB 49 boyar maddesinin adsorpsiyonunda, sentezlenen k/hBN kompozitlerinin kullanılabileceği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: adsorpsiyon, hegzagonal bor nitrür, kinetik, pH, reactive blue 49, temas süresi

ADSORPTION OF REACTIVE BLUE 49 DYE WITH CHITOSAN/HEXAGONAL BORON NITRIDE COMPOSITES

Abstract

Chitosan is a material found in abundance in the shells of shellfish, obtained by deacetylation of chitin, and used extensively in adsorption processes due to its adsorption ability. Hexagonal boron nitride, which has attracted a lot of attention recently, stands out with its different and superior properties and takes place in many application areas. In the study, composites with different compositions were synthesized with chitosan and hexagonal boron nitride and these composites were used in the adsorption of Reactive Blue 49 (RB 49) dye. Composites were synthesized as c/hBN:100/0, c/hBN:75/25 and c/hBN:50/50 for chitosan/hexagonal boron nitride (c/hBN) as percent by mass. The pH and contact time parameters of the adsorption process with the synthesized composites were studied and the kinetic data were evaluated. Equilibrium times of the adsorption processes were determined as 240 minutes. The highest removals were obtained at pH 4 for c/hBN:100/0 and c/hBN:75/25 and c/hBN:50/50 at pH 3. Adsorption kinetics were investigated with pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order kinetic models. Adsorption processes of RB 49 removal with synthesized composites were found to be compatible with the pseudo-second order kinetic model. As a result; it was determined that the synthesized c/hBN composites could be used in the adsorption of RB 49 dye.

Keywords: adsorption, contact time, hexagonal boron nitride, kinetic, pH, reactive blue 49

COMPARATIVE DFT/B3LYP STUDY ON ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS FLUCONAZOLE AND VORICONAZOLE

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Abstract

Antifungal agents in clinical use can be divided into two groups as antifungal antibiotics and synthetic antifungal agents. Triazole derivative antifungals constitute an important part of synthetic antifungals. Triazole derivatives such as itraconazole, fluconazole, voriconazole, posaconazole, albaconazole, efinaconazole, ravuconazole are examples of synthetic antifungals. Fluconazole is a bis-triazole antifungal agent which is frequently used in therapy. On the other hand, voriconazole is an antifungal containing a single triazole ring, very similar in structure to fluconazole. Although they are structurally similar, small differences in molecular structure can lead to changes in their physicochemical properties. Especially for drug molecules, these differences are also reflected in their bioactivity. From theoretical point of view, in this study, it is aimed to carry out quantum chemical calculations for the fluconazole and voriconazole compounds and to interpret the results. In this context, molecular geometry optimizations, HOMO-LUMO analyses, electrostatic surface properties, and partition coefficient estimations of mentioned molecules were performed at the DFT/B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) theory level. All computations were performed by means of Gaussian 16 software package. In addition, DFT calculation results were supported by interpreting data such as molecular volume, polar surface area, and molecular lipophilicity potential maps obtained using Molinspiration software.

Keywords: Fluconazole, Voriconazole, HOMO-LUMO, Lipophilicity

ANTİFUNGAL AJANLAR FLUKONAZOL VE VORİKONAZOL ÜZERİNE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI DFT/B3LYP ÇALIŞMASI

Özet

Klinik kullanımda olan antifungal ajanlar, antifungal antibiyotikler ve sentetik antifungal ajanlar olarak iki gruba ayrılabilir. Triazol türevi antifungaller, sentetik mantar önleyicilerin önemli bir bölümünü oluşturur. Itrakonazol, flukonazol, vorikonazol, posakonazol, albakonazol, efinakonazol, ravukonazol gibi triazol türevleri, sentetik mantar önleyicilere örnek olarak verilebilir. Flukonazol, tedavide sıklıkla kullanılan bir bis-triazol antifungal ajandır. Öte yandan, vorikonazol, yapı olarak flukonazole çok benzeyen tek bir triazol halkası içeren bir mantar önleyicidir. Yapısal olarak benzer olmalarına rağmen, moleküler yapıdaki küçük farklılıklar fizikokimyasal özelliklerinde değişikliklere yol açmaktadır. Özellikle ilaç molekülleri için bu farklılıklar biyoaktivitelerine de yansımaktadır. Teorik açıdan bu çalışmada, flukonazol ve vorikonazol bileşikleri için kuantum kimyasal hesaplamaların yapılması ve sonuçların yorumlanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda söz konusu moleküllerin moleküler geometri optimizasyonları, HOMO-LUMO analizleri, elektrostatik yüzey

özellikleri ve partisyon katsayısı tahminleri DFT/B3LYP/6-311++G(d,p) teori düzeyinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tüm hesaplamalar Gaussian 16 yazılım paketi kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Ayrıca Molinspiration yazılımı kullanılarak elde edilen moleküler hacim, polar yüzey alanı, moleküler lipofiliklik potansiyel haritaları gibi veriler yorumlanarak DFT hesaplama sonuçları desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Flukonazol, Vorikonazol, HOMO-LUMO, Lipofilisite

RUŞEYM YAĞI

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Özet

Ruşeym, mekanik veya kimyasal yollarla ayrılabilen yaklaşık %10-15 oranında yağ içeren buğday öğütme işleminin bir yan ürünüdür. Buğdayın besin değerinin en yüksek olan kısmıdır ancak uzun yıllar buğday unu eldesinde bir yan ürün olarak, çoğunlukla da hayvan yemine katılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Oysa ruşeym endosperme göre, protein, B vitaminleri, antioksidanlar, tokoferoller fitobesinler ve doymamış yağlar bakımından daha zengindir. Besin değeri açısından üstün olan ruşeym gıda, kozmetik ve eczacılık gibi her alanda kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Ruşeymin insan molekül yapısıyla benzer özellik taşıması, insan vücudunda birçok dokuya yararlı olacak ve hücre tarafından tam emilim yapılacak kapasiteye sahip olması ruşeymin önemini bir kat daha arttırmaktadır. Yüksek konsantrasyonlu besinler, özellikle çoklu doymamış yağ asitleri ve E vitamini açısından zengin bir kaynak olan ruşeym yağı da oksidasyona karşı hassastır. Ruşeymden, soğuk sıkım, soxhelet ekstraksiyonu, süperkritik karbondioksit (SC-CO_2) ekstraksiyonu yöntemleriyle ruşeym yağı eldesi sağlanmaktadır. Soğuk preslenmiş ruşeym yağının en yüksek oktakozanol, β-sitosterol ve α-linolenik asit içeriğine sahip olduğu bilinmektedir. Literatürde ruşeymin SC-CO_2 ekstraksiyonunun Soxhlet ekstraktlarına benzer yağ asidi ve tokoferol bileşimlerine sahip ekstraktlarla sonuçlandığı bildirilmektedir. Ruşeym yağı, buğdayın embriyosundan elde edilen tamamen doğal bir ekstraktır, bunun yanısıra, tıpta, kozmetikte, tarımda ve gıda endüstrisinde kullanılmaktadır. Yüksek miktarlarda vitamin E ve ağırlıklı olarak linoleik asit olmak üzere doymamış yağ asitleri içeren ruşeym yağının en iyi bilinen yararlı etkileri, yaşlanmayı geciktirmesi, plazma ve karaciğer kolesterol düzeylerini azaltmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ruşeym, Ruşeym yağı, Ruşeym yağı eldesi, Ruşeym yağının sağlığa etkisi

WHEAT GERM OIL

Abstract

Wheat germ is a by-product of wheat milling which contains around 10–15% oil and can be separated either by mechanical or chemical means. It is the part of wheat with the highest nutritional value, however, for many years it has been utilized as a by-product in the production of wheat flour, mostly by adding it to animal feed. However, wheat germ is richer in protein, B vitamins, antioxidants, tocopherols, phytonutrients and unsaturated fats compared to endosperm. Wheat germ, which is superior in terms of nutritional value, has started to be used in all areas such as food, cosmetic and pharmacy. Wheat germ oil which is a rich source in highly concentrated nutrients, especially polyunsaturated fatty acids and vitamin E is susceptible to oxidation. Wheat germ oil is obtained with the methods of cold press, Soxhlet extraction and supercritical carbondioxide (SC-CO_2) extraction. The cold pressed wheat germ oil is known to have the highest content of octacosanol, β-sitosterol and

α-linolenic acid. In the literature is reported that SC-CO_2 extraction of germ results in extracts with fatty acid and tocopherol compositions similar to Soxhlet extracts. Wheat germ oil is a completely natural extract obtained from the embryo of wheat, and it is used in medicine, cosmetics, agriculture and the food industry. The best known beneficial effects of wheat germ oil, which contains high amounts of tocopherol and unsaturated fatty acids, mainly linoleic acid, are to delay aging and reduce plasma and liver cholesterol levels.

Keywords: Health effect of wheat germ oil, Wheat germ, Wheat germ oil, Wheat germ oil extraction

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ATMOSPHERIC OSCILLATIONS WITH CLIMATE ELEMENTS

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Abstract

The meteorological events in atmospheric periphery such as atmospheric oscillations have effects on the amount of meteorological parameters. These oscillations such as North Atlantic Oscillation and Arctic Oscillation affect also the climate properties of Turkey especially the region Black Sea. The oscillations have influences especially on rainfall and air temperature. In this study, the effects of atmospheric oscillation indices on the data for relative humidity, precipitation and air temperature were examined for the ground based meteorological station in Rize for long-term records. The city Rize is one of the northern provinces situated in the region Black Sea of Turkey. Because of the interactions among meteorological parameters, the oscillations may affect the various climate elements. The relations between the oscillations' indices and climate variables were determined with correlation analysis in annual and seasonal periods. According to the results, it was found statistically significant (the significance level %5) correlations in the degree of low and medium for negative and positive phases of oscillations. The most significant correlations were obtained as negatively for winter. Furthermore, negative phase was more effective on climate elements than the positive phase for atmospheric oscillations.

Keywords: Atmospheric Oscillations, Climate elements, Correlation Analysis

THERMOLUMINESCENCE BEHAVIOUR AND STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF MAGNETITE

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Abstract

Magnetite, known as magnet stone, is a heavy mineral that occurs in sulfide deposits, igneous and metamorphic rocks. It is black or iron black, sometimes brownish black, and has a metallic appearance. The crystal system of the mineral, whose chemical formula is Fe_3O_4, is generally cubic and its hardness is between 5.5 and 6.5. It shows the usual twinning on the (111) plane. The most important distinguishing features are its strong magnet feature and black line color.
In this study, structural and optical analyses were performed for magnetite mineral originating from Kütahya/Simav. As a result of the phase analysis for the xrd pattern created between 10°-80° two theta degrees, it was found to be compatible with the ICSD card numbered 98-002-0596. As the irradiation time increased, the high temperature peak became remarkably evident in the TL radiation curve obtained for the sample excited using X-ray. In addition, SEM images for the mineral were taken to reveal its morphological structure, and its composition was determined by SEM-EDS analysis.

Keywords: Magnetite, Thermoluminescence, XRD, SEM-EDS

COMPARISON OF STATIC FEATURES (PERMISSION AND OPCODE) FOR ANDROID MALWARE DETECTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract
Android operating system is distributed as open source code therefore third-party apps are easy to deploy and run on it. This situation causes the Android OS to become targets of cyber hackers. For this reason, systems that can classify a large sample set are needed to ensure the security of the Android platform. The robustness of the systems that will prevent these malicious attempts are affected by diversity of the dataset, feature extraction techniques, and the structure of the learning models. In this study, malware detection performances of permission-based and opcode-based feature extraction methods, were evaluated. For this evaluation, a dataset containing equal numbers of malicious and benign software was created. Then, both permission-based and opcode-based static features are extracted on the same dataset. Obtained feature vectors were classified by 10 different machine-learning methods and their classification performances were compared. As a result of the comparison: (1) permission-based feature vectors are generally more successful than the opcode-based feature vectors. (2) permission-based feature vectors have higher TP for benign applications, while opcode-based feature vectors are more successful in classifying malicious applications. (3) In the tests performed, on average, 99.3% and 95.6% accuracy values were obtained in permission-based and opcode-based models, respectively. According to the precision and f-score values, permission-based systems were 3.7% more successful. AUC value averages were the same. (4) Opcode-based systems have been able to work with fewer features than permission-based systems. In conclusion, although both static analysis approaches have advantages, in this study, permission-based features were found to be more distinctive in malware detection.

Keywords: Android OS, static analysis, permission, opcode, machine learning

MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF DIFFERENT RADII OF CURVATURE S-SHAPED CORE SANDWICH COMPOSITES SUBJECTED TO BENDING LOAD

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Abstract

Sandwich honeycomb composites have a wide range of use in modern engineering and material applications where lightness, high strength, shape preservation, structural and impact-resistance are required, such as aviation, space, transportation, construction, electronics, food industry. The mechanical behavior and performance of sandwich composite structures depend on the material properties and the geometry of the relevant components. The sandwich honeycomb composite material content of the designed sandwich honeycomb composite material is used as the top and bottom cover, stainless steel-316, the core material is aluminum 1050A-0, and DP-460 epoxy adhesive is used as the binding element. Variable wall thickness and radius of curvature formations of S-shaped core honeycomb composite sandwiches with the unique core design used in this study were analyzed using ANSYS mechanical analysis program, three-point bending test analysis. When the failure loads are examined in the variations created with three different radii of curvature R7.5mm, R10mm, R12.5mm, and three different wall thicknesses t=0.6mm, 0.7mm, 0.8mm, the curvature of the S-shaped core material also increases as the core wall thickness increases. It was concluded that as the radius increases, the failure loads decrease. Especially, a decrease in core thickness and increase in radii of curvature caused an increase in deflection curves.

Keywords: Sandwich composites, S-shaped cores, three-point bending, finite element analysis, mechanical behaviour

MECHANICAL BEHAVIORS OF DIFFERENT ARRAY WITH S-SHAPED CORE SANDWICH COMPOSITES SUBJECTED TO BENDING LOAD

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Inonu University, Engineering Faculty, Mechanical Engineering Department, Malatya, Turkey.

Abstract

Sandwich honeycomb composites have a wide range of use in modern engineering and material applications where lightness, high strength, shape preservation, structural and impact-resistance are required, such as aviation, space, transportation, construction, electronics, food industry. The mechanical behavior and performance of sandwich composite structures depend on the material properties and the geometry of the relevant components. The sandwich honeycomb composite material content of sandwich-designed honeycomb composite material is used as the top and bottom cover, stainless steel-316, the core material is aluminum 1050A-0, and DP-460 epoxy adhesive is used as the binding element. Variable wall thickness and radius of curvature formations of S-shaped core honeycomb composite sandwiches with the unique core design used in this study were analyzed using ANSYS mechanical analysis program, three-point bending test analysis. When the failure loads are examined in the variations created with three different arrays with cores as a straight line up, one straight one reverse line up, three straight three reverse lines three different wall thicknesses t=0.6mm, 0.7mm, 0.8mm, and radii of curvature R10mm. The curvature of the S-shaped core material also increases as the core wall thickness increases. It was that concluded as the core thickness increases, the failure loads increase, and one straight one reverse line up with S-core sandwich composite variants has better mechanical performance than other samples groups. It has been seen that only changing the core array provides an improvement in mechanical properties when the other operating parameters are kept constant.

Keywords: Sandwich composites, S-shaped cores, three-point bending, finite element analysis, mechanical behavior

FARKLI TİPTEKİ HALKA TİPİ ERBİYUM KATKILI FİBER LAZERLERİN ÇIKIŞ GÜCÜ VE SİNYAL GÜRÜLTÜ ORANLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet

Erbiyum katkılı fiber lazerler (EKFL); kolay kurulumları, yüksek çıkış güçleri, yüksek sinyal-gürültü oranları ile fiber optik haberleşmede, optik sensör tasarımlarında, biyofotonik çalışmalarda, sinyal işlemede ve spektroskopi çalışmalarında oldukça önemli rol oynamaktadır. EKFL'lere ait gürültünün bastırılması ile daha yüksek optik sinyal-gürültü oranı (OSNR) elde edilir ve bu sayede optik sistem, daha yüksek bir bant genişliğine sahip olur, bunun sonucunda daha hızlı çalışır. Gürültüdeki bu iyileştirme, dalgaboyu çoğullamalı sistemler için önemlidir. Bu çalışmada OptiAmplifier 4.0 benzetim programı kullanılarak EKFL tasarımları yapılmıştır. 1480 nm ileri pompalama – 980 nm geri yönlü pompalama olmak üzere çift yönlü pompalanmış klasik halka tipi EKFL, döngü tipi erbiyum katkılı fiber yükselteç (EKY) tasarımına dayanan EKFL ve bu döngü tipi erbiyum katkılı fiber yükselteç tabanlı lazere doğrusal olmayan yükselteç döngü aynası (DOYDA) yapısı eklenmiş olan EKFL tasarımları yapılmıştır. Tüm deney kurulumlarında pompa lazerleri maksimum güçte kullanılmıştır (1480 nm için 200 mW ve 980 nm için 100 mW). Sırası ile bu kurulumlarda 4,7 dBm; 1,34 dBm ve 8,74 dBm ortalama çıkış gücü elde edilmiştir. OSNR değerleri ise sırasıyla ortalama 50,68 dB; 51,22 dB ve 66,62 dB olarak ölçülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlarda döngü tipi EKY tabanlı fiber lazer çıkış gücünde ortalama 3,36 dBm düşüş gözlemlenmiştir, fakat OSNR değerinde 0,54 dB iyileşme olmuştur. DOYDA eklenmiş düzenekte ise 4,04 dBm güç artışı ve OSNR değerinde 15,94 dB artış gözlemlenmiştir. Yüksek OSNR değeri ve yüksek çıkış gücü için en uygun tasarımın DOYDA eklenmiş olan döngü tipi EKY tabanlı EKFL olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Keywords: halka tipi erbiyum katkılı fiber lazer, gürültü şekli, optik sinyal-gürültü oranı, optik kazanç

COMPARISON OF OUTPUT POWER AND SIGNAL NOISE RATIOS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF RING-TYPE ERBIUM DOPED FIBER LASERS

Abstract

Erbium doped fiber lasers (EDFLs) are very important for optical fiber communication, optical sensor designs, biophotonic studies, signal processing and spectroscopy due to their easy setup, high output power and high signal-noise ratio. With reducing the noise in EDFLs, higher optical signal-noise ratio (OSNR) value is achieved, consequently the optical system gets broader bandwith and works faster. This improvement in noise is important for wavelegth division multiplexing systems. In this study, EDFLs have been designed in OptiAmplifier 4.0 simulation program. Conventional ring type EDFL that pumped bidirectionally with 1480 nm forward pumping – 980 nm backward pumping, EDFL based on loop type erbium doped fiber amplifier design and EDFL with NALM (Nonlinear amplifying loop mirror) structure added to this loop type erbium doped fiber amplifier based laser have been designed. Pump lasers have been used at maximum power in all experimental setups (200 mW for 1480 nm and 100 mW for 980 nm). In these setups; 4,7 dBm, 1,34 dBm and 8,74 dBm average output powers, also 50,68 dB, 51,22 dB and 66,62 dB average OSNR values have been achieved, respectively. In the results that obtained, an average decrease of 3.36 dBm has been observed in the output power of the loop type EDFA based fiber laser, but an improvement of 0.54 dB in the OSNR value. In the setup with NALM added, 4.04 dBm power increase and 15.94 dB increase in OSNR value have been observed. It has been determined that the most suitable design for high OSNR value and high output power is loop type EDFA based EDFL with NALM added.

Keywords: ring type erbium doped fiber laser, noise figure, optical signal-noise ratio, optical gain

YENİ TASARIM HALKA TİPİ ERBİYUM KATKILI FİBER LAZERLERDE KUPLÖRÜN BÖLME ORANININ KAZANCA VE GÜRÜLTÜYE ETKİSİ

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Özet

Erbiyum katkılı fiber lazerler (EKFL) dalga boyu bölmeli çoğullama ile haberleşmede ve optik sensör tasarımlarında sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Lazer çıkışında istenen dalga boyu, ayarlanabilir optik filtre ile seçilmektedir. Filtre, yükseltilmiş kendiliğinden yayılıma (YKY) ait istenen dalga boyunu istenen bant genişliğinde ayarlamaktadır ve geri kalan YKY spektrumunu bastırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, fiber lazer çıkışındaki istenen dalgaboyuna ait gürültüyü bastırmaya yönelik yeni bir tasarım analiz edilmiştir. Döngü tipi erbiyum katkılı fiber yükselteç tabanlı EKFL'nin, çıkış kuplöründen önce bir kuplör daha eklenmiştir. Eklenen bu kuplörün bölme oranının lazer çıkış gücüne ve optik sinyal-gürültü oranına (OSNR) etkileri analiz edilmiştir. %1-%99, %50-50 ve %90-%10 olmak üzere 3 farklı kuplör denenmiştir. %1 kuplörde ortalama -3,01 dBm çıkış gücü, 57 dB OSNR; %50 kuplörde ortalama 2,69 dBm çıkış gücü, 52,08 dB OSNR; %90 kuplörde ise ortalama -16,15 dBm çıkış gücü, 45,96 dB OSNR elde edilmiştir. Yüksek çıkış gerektiren uygulamalarda %50 kuplör, yüksek OSNR gerektiren uygulamalarda ise %1 kuplör kullanımının avantajlı olacağı gözlemlenmiştir. Tüm ölçümler OptiAmplifier 4.0 benzetim programında yapılmıştır.

Keywords: halka tipi erbiyum katkılı fiber lazer, gürültü şekli, optik sinyal-gürültü oranı, optik kazanç

THE EFFECT OF THE SPLITTING RATIO OF THE COUPLER ON GAIN AND NOISE IN NEW DESIGN RING TYPE ERBIUM DOPED FIBER LASERS

Abstract

Erbium-doped fiber lasers (EDFLs) are frequently used in communication with wavelength division multiplexing systems and in optical sensor designs. The lasing wavelength of EFDLs is tunabled with an optical filter. The filter adjusts the lasing wavelength of the amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) at the desired bandwidth and suppresses the remaining ASE spectrum. In this study, a new design to suppress the ASE noise of the lasing wavelength has been analyzed. One more coupler has been added before the output coupler of the loop type erbium doped fiber amplifier based EDFL. The effects of splitting ratio of this added coupler on laser output power and optical signal-to-noise ratio (OSNR) have been analyzed. Three different couplers have been used, 1%-99%, 50-50% and 90%-10%. For a 1% coupler,

average -3.01 dBm output power and average 57 dB OSNR; for a 50% coupler, average 2.69 dBm output power and average 52.08 dB OSNR; for a 90% coupler, average -16,15 dBm output power and average 45,96 dB OSNR have been obtained. It has been observed that the use of 50% couplers in applications requiring high output and 1% couplers in applications requiring high OSNR will be advantageous. For all the measurements, OptiAmplifier 4.0 simulation program has been used.

Keywords: ring type erbium doped fiber laser, noise figure, optical signal-noise ratio, optical gain

DETERMINATION OF BACTERIAL POPULATIONS IN DRINKING WATER IN KARABUK USING 16s rRNA-BASED METAGENOME STUDIES

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Abstract
Water is a vital substance for human survival. It is also the backbone of the sectors of industrialization. Clean water scarcity is primarily caused by population growth, industrialization, and the modernization of higher standards of living. Water can also cause discomfort to human being with contamination of microorganisms. Therefore, continuous monitoring of drinking water is required. Different methods are used to monitor drinking water. In this study, bacterial species were determined by using 16S rRNA gene in drinking water samples taken from different points of Karabuk centre. From the identified bacterial strains, some strains can cause human disease and pose a hazard to workers, according to the UK Public Health List of Approved Biological Agents; are unlikely to spread to the community and are usually bacteria in the group for which effective prophylaxis or treatment is available. In general, bacteria were determined in five branches. These consist of bacteria belonging to the branches of Proteobacteria, Firmicutes, Bacteroidetes, Actinobacteria and Planctomycetes. It has been understood that the classical method used for coliform analyses are very incomplete and insufficient compared to genetic and molecular methods in terms of identifying the bacteria in water and recognizing their properties. Such studies are important to recognize many bacteria, in which properties we do not know today.

Keywords: 16s rRNA gene, Bacteria, metagenome studies, water pollution, drinking water

THEORETICAL STUDY OF BENZOCARBAZOLE BASED SMALL MOLECULE DONOR MATERIALS FOR ORGANIC SOLAR CELLS

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Abstract

Solar energy is renewable energy par excellence; it's inexhaustible energy and has several advantages. In this field, bulk heterojunction organic solar cells (BHJ) have received significant interest in both academic and industrial fields. Thus, considerable efforts have been made to search for effective compounds to improve the performance of BHJs.
In this present work, we have been interested in the theoretical study of new D-π-D compounds based on the benzocarbazole (BC) moiety as donor, and different π-spacer groups for small molecule organic solar cell applications. Our study focused on the determination of the impact of various modifications made to the structures of molecules (D-π-D) on optoelectronic properties (λ_{max}, E_{HOMO}, E_{LUMO}, E_{gap}, V_{oc} ...)
The calculations were performed using quantum chemistry methods, such as DFT (Density Functional Theory). The functional used is B3LYP with the 6-31G(d,p) basis set. We also simulated the UV-visible spectrum, with the time-dependent TD-DFT method using the CAM-B3LYP functional and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set, while introducing the effect of the solvent (chloromethane).
The results obtained show that the organic molecules studied have very interesting gaps and absorb in the visible range; therefore, they can be considered as good candidates for use in photovoltaic applications.

Keywords: Benzocarbazole; organic solar cells; TD-DFT; optoelectronic properties; BHJ

NUMERICAL MODELLING OF TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINTS WITH CHAMFER MODIFICATION FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE AND CONSTRUCTIONS INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

Bonding with adhesives is increasingly being used in the design of mechanical structures, because of the significant advantages of this technique compared to traditional joints. Different joint configurations are available, depending on the desired bond strength to be achieved and geometry of the parent structures. Tubular joints find applications in the piping industry, vehicle frames or thin-walled tubes, for instance, but they are seldom studied in the literature. This work numerically assesses the strength improvement of aluminium tubular joints, measured by the maximum load (P_m) by using an outer chamfer in the tubes in the overlap region, after validation of the numerical tool with experiments. The numerical analysis consisted of using the Finite Element (FE) method to analyse peel ($\square_y$) and shear stresses ($\square_{xy}$) in the adhesive layer and cohesive zone models (CZM) to predict the maximum load (P_m). The CZM technique was positively validated for the strength analysis of tubular joints. It was also shown that the chamfer highly affects the joints' behaviour, and that an optimal configuration exists that enables maximum P_m results.

Keywords: Epoxy, Polyurethane, Tubular adhesive joints, Finite Element Method, Cohesive Zone Models, Geometric parameters

ADAPTION OF THE COHESIVE ZONE MODELLING TECHNIQUE FOR TUBULAR ADHESIVE JOINT IMPACT ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The applications of tubular adhesive joints have considerably grown, although studies on this type of joint are very scarce, especially under impact loads. Therefore, it is of extreme importance to be able to predict and enhance this type of joints to withstand these specific loads, which adds modelling complexity to the over-studied static case and requires a detailed analysis. Actually, impact modelling involves explicit finite element (FE) modelling and accurate reproduction of the experimentally induced load application scenarios. In this work, the impact strength of tubular adhesive joints with AW6082-T651 aluminium alloy adherends and the adhesives Araldite® AV138, 3M DP8005® and XNR6852 E-2 are studied. For this purpose, the modification of the main geometric parameters and is considered: overlap length (L_O) and outer tube thickness (t_{SE}). The analysis includes the peel ($\square_y$) and shear stress ($\square_{xy}$) distributions, enabling to better compare the different geometries. Maximum load (P_m) and dissipated energy at failure (U) prediction is accomplished using cohesive zone models (CZM). Previous CZM validation with single-lap joints (SLJ) was accomplished. With this study, it was possible to evaluate the different geometrical parameters, select the optimal geometry, and to validate the cohesive zone technique for the impact strength prediction of tubular adhesive joints.

Keywords: Tubular adhesive joints; Structural adhesive; Cohesive zone models; Strength prediction; Impact; Geometrical modifications

APPLICATIONS OF BIOSORBENTS FOR REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS FROM GROUND WATER

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Abstract

Due to human and industrial activities the ground water is contaminated. This is the serious problem now a day. Thus, the analysis of water quality is very important. The present work is aimed at assessing the water quality index (WQI) for the ground water at different location of Gudlavalleru for physiochemical analysis. For calculating present water quality status by statistical evaluation and water quality index, following parameters have been considered Viz. pH, colour, total dissolved solids, electrical conductivity, BOD, COD, DO, total alkalinity, total hardness, calcium, chromium, zinc, manganese, nickel etc. The obtained results are compared with Indian standard Drinking Water Specification IS: 10500-2012. The study of Physicochemical and biological characteristics of this ground water sample suggests that the evaluation of water quality parameters as well as resources. Remedies for contaminated ground water by using dry flowers, it is not a new method. By adding fine dry powder of flowers in contaminated water biological reactions takes place to control the concentration of the contaminated water. Biosorption is a simple, economical and environment-friendly method for removal of metal from contaminated water.

Keywords: Water quality index, Dry flower, Biological reactions, Ground water and contaminants

APPLICATIONS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL TOOLS TO MEASURE THE PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The main object of performance appraisal is to get insight of the business and critically analyze and evaluate its operational efficiency in various areas of business activities. Performance appraisal aims at assessing the efficiency of the business in achieving its targets and measuring the effectiveness of it in the optimum use of human, financial and resources available to the business. In case of any lack of efficiency, performance appraisal points out the areas where an improvement is needed. It also suggests the measures to improve the efficiency. On the other hand, where the efficiency and effectiveness are satisfactory, the performance appraisal indicates the ways to further improve it.

EMPATHETIC APPROACH TO CUSTOMER ORIENTATION FOR SOCIAL CRM AND ECRM

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Abstract

The rapid rise of powerful social customers has drastically changed the ECRM landscape. Social CRM (SCRM) emerged as an ECRM for companies to enable customer relationship management (with social customers) utilizing social technology. Despite the many applications that are labeled as SCRM, there is a dearth of guidelines for SCRM design and development. Many companies are trapped using social media as just another communication channel, and have naively applied traditional Electronic CRM (ECRM) practices on social platforms based on a model of exchange that centers on goods (e.g., goods-dominant logic or G-D logic), with value created by the firm and relationship implying multiple transactions of value-laden output. Many organizations are familiar with using CRM (Customer relationship management) to manage and enhance the customer relationship. Good customer relationship can bring great benefits and a competitive advantage to organization. And in this era of technology, CRM that consists of ECRM (Electronic customer relationship management) is acknowledged as another potential solution for business. The purpose of this study is to map SCRM with ECRM for fast moving consumer goods while focusing on customer centric approach. In the chapter focuses on different ECRM key factors and their relationship in order to improve customer relationship through the use of ECRM. Our conclusion is that in order to improve the performance of ECRM, an organization should choose ECRM technology that suits with organization strategy and practice as well as employees' technology and service capabilities.

Keywords; Electronic Customer Relationship Management (ECRM), CRM technology, ECRM performance, ECRM

MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF COST TREND IN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

The specialization large scale production, international marketing and increasing competition make it necessary not only to keep the cost under control but to reduce the cost to the maximum possible extent. To stand in the keen competition in the international markets makes it very important that the costs of exports are kept at the minimum and uninterrupted and efforts are made to locate new areas of cost control and reduction. At present when the world is moving at a fast rate only those concerns can survive who are continuously striving for improving their efficiency and effectiveness, and adding the value through cost reduction and bettering the product. A proper analysis f cost may enable the management to find sources of waste and cost as-elations. The analysis of cost provides the basic information on the basis of which top management may effectively control and reduce the cost.

Keywords
Cost Control, International Marketing, Management, Large scale Production

INFLUENCE OF PEDESTRIAN CROSSING ON CONTROL DELAY UNDER NON-LANE DISCIPLINED TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

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Abstract

Control delay plays crucial role in the performance evaluation of signalized intersections. But measuring control delay in the field is a difficult task for engineers, because it is not easy to measure control delay in the field. There are many parameters which affect control delay under non-lane disciplined traffic conditions: cycle time, red time, traffic volume, traffic composition etc., Apart from these parameters there is another important parameter: pedestrian crossing, which influences the delay under non-lane disciplined traffic conditions. The present research work represents the influence of pedestrian crossing on control delay at signalized intersections in Hyderabad city, India. Also, the study presents a control delay model considering pedestrian effect. The model was compared with Indian Highway Capacity (Indo-HCM) (2017) model and it is found that the developed delay model with considering pedestrian effect represented realistic prediction of control delay compared to Indo-HCM model.

Keywords: Control delay, Pedestrian Influence, Non-lane disciplined traffic, Signalized Intersections, Delay model

ADVANCEMENT IN MEASUREMENTS DEVICES BY USING ENGINEERED TYPE NANO SENSORS FOR OIL AND GAS PIPELINE MEASUREMENT

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Abstract

Temperature and Pressure along the oil and gas transmission pipelines are done using pneumatic probes. The required benchmarks of measurements depend on gas flow rates, composition and compressibility factors which provide accurate readings during recording of actual volumetric mass flow rate via electronic volume controllers. Sensing devices using conductive materials may be employed for the measurement of parameters of concern in pipelines. In this study, we use 3d printed chips formed by using conductive polymers and diffusion channels of steel mesh on a substrate of MnO2 for the flow channels in pipelines. Carbon polymer-based sensors exhibit a reasonable effect in their capacity to detect the volumetric flow rate. Moreover, the MnO2 employed provide excellent conductivity which induce accurate flows which showed maximum turbulence and volumetric controller provide more readings then conventional sensors.

Keyword: Sensors, conductive polymers,3d printed chips

CHARACTERISTICS OF MAGNETIC FIELD BASED CASSON FLUID SUBJECTED TO HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER

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Abstract

In this study, the steady two-dimensional heat and mass transfer flow of a non-Newtonian Casson fluid over a linear stretching sheet in presence of an inclined magnetic field and radiation effects are considered. The sheet is subjected to Newtonian heating as well as convective boundary conditions. The governing partial differential equations are transformed to nonlinear ordinary differential equation by using similarity transformation. The solutions of these simplified coupled nonlinear equations are calculated using a numerical technique, which is known as 4th order Runge- Kutta method. The effects of various parameters on velocity, temperature and concentration profiles are presented through graphs and discussed.

Keywords: Radiation; magnetic field; Casson fluid; stretching sheet

THE CAUSES OF MARITIME PIRACY IN THE GULF OF GUINEA

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Abstract

Maritime Piracy has been a menace to seafarers and trade at sea since in the 14th Century BC. However, the relatively more global nature of trade and commerce in the last few decades has made it an international security concern which has caused grievous harm to sea commerce and to the global economy at large.
In the 21st century, piracy has been prevalent in certain hotspots such as in the Strait of Malacca in Southeast Asia, The Gulf of Aden and now contemporary in the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa respectively. Like most maritime crime if not all, piracy is the spill over effect of the dynamics on land from economic, social, or political predicament affecting the coastal state in which it occurs. The aim of this paper is to discuss the causes of piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, with a focus on the Niger Delta in Nigeria.
The key drivers of maritime piracy in the Gulf of Guinea, according to this paper's thematic analysis, are bad oil resource governance and governmental weakness in Nigeria. Finally, a strategic analysis of the region's anti-piracy measures was done, and practical recommendations were developed based on the findings.

Keywords: Maritime piracy, Armed robbery, corruption, Niger Delta, Petro-piracy

GİNE KÖRFEZİNDE DENİZ KORSANLIĞININ NEDENLERİ

Özet

Deniz Korsanlığı, MÖ 14. yüzyıldan beri denizciler ve deniz ticareti için bir tehdit olmuştur. Bununla birlikte, son birkaç on yılda ticaret ve ticaretin nispeten daha küresel doğası, onu deniz ticaretine ve genel olarak küresel ekonomiye ağır zarar veren uluslararası bir güvenlik sorunu haline getirilmiştir.
21. yüzyılda korsanlık, Güneydoğu Asya'daki Malakka Boğazı, Aden Körfezi ve şu anda Batı Afrika'daki Gine Körfezi'ndeki belirli sıcak noktalarda yaygındı. Hepsi olmasa da çoğu deniz suçları gibi, korsanlık da, meydana geldiği kıyı devletini etkileyen ekonomik, sosyal veya siyasi çıkmazlardan kaynaklanan dinamiklerin kara üzerindeki etkisinin yayılmasıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Nijerya'daki Nijer Deltası'na odaklanarak Gine Körfezi'ndeki korsanlığın nedenlerini tartışmaktır.
Bu çalışmanın tematik analizine göre, Gine Körfezi'ndeki deniz korsanlığının temel itici güçleri, Nijery'daki kötü petrol kaynakları yönetimi ve hükümet zayıflığıdır. Son olarak, bölgenin korsanlıkla mücadele önlemlerinin stratejik bir analizi yapıldı ve bulgulara dayalı olarak pratik öneriler geliştirildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deniz haydutluğu, Korsanlık, Gine Körfezi, Nijer Deltası, Yolsuzluk

EMI / EMC ISSUES IN SWITCH MODE POWER SUPPLIES

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Abstract

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), as well as electric, thermal, and mechanical considerations, should be taken into account while designing electronic energy systems. This work provides a strategy for detecting electromagnetic interference (EMI) in a power supply switching mode. This study provides a characterization technique. However, when these devices are ill-planned and/or poorly built, substantial electromagnetic interference arises, causing difficulties both within and beyond the grid. Because of advancements in computer-aided software and device design, exact waveform mimicking in switched-mode power supplies is now attainable. As a result, modeling approaches may be used to predict the realized levels of forwarding interference. Thus, EMI tests were performed utilizing the two separate switching topologies, and mitigation measures are now in place to reduce these electromagnetic emissions and the sensitivity of Switch-Mode Power Supplies (SMPs).

This study offers a viable method for predicting the EMI of a forward converter using a microelectronics switch. This research outlines a mechanism for anticipating both components (CM and DM noise). Although it is commonly understood that EMI is an issue that must be addressed, it is not often evident why EMI is a problem. Two distinct switching topologies were employed in EMI testing; parasite components have a key influence in the creation of EMI noise. This simulation approach might help designers with filter design, external SMPS filter optimization, and filter suppression quantification.

Keywords: common-mode (CM), differential-mode (DM), electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), electromagnetic interference (EMI), converter

WEB INTELLIGENCE ANALYTICS IN SUPPORT OF E-COMMERCE SYSTEMS USING MACHINE LEARNING

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Abstract

Analysis of customer relationships based on their satisfaction is reaching a practical and motivating success factor for the growth of every company. Web intelligence describes the scientific development that uses information technology and artificial intelligence for new frameworks, services, and products provided by the web. This chapter aims to present the model of analyzing the users' sentiments from their online reviews on an e-commerce platform using machine-learning classifiers namely Naive Bayes, Logistic regression, Support Vector Machine, and Neural Network. For data analysis, Latent semantic analysis has been applied to examine the most frequent words used in online reviews. Finally, customers' interest in online shopping analysis has been performed to classify the customers' sentiment from their posted reviews on the e-commerce platform. In addition, we compared the performance results of these classifiers on the e-commerce dataset. The results reveal that the Logistic regression classifier has performed better than all the other three classifiers.

Keywords: Machine Learning, e-commerce, Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA), Naive Bayes (NB), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression (LR), Neural Network (NN)

IDENTIFYING VOICES USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Deep learning techniques which implement deep neural networks became popular due to the increase of high-performance computing facility. Deep learning achieves higher power and flexibility due to its ability to process a large number of features when it deals with unstructured data. Deep learning algorithm passes the data through several layers; each layer is capable of extracting features progressively and passes it to the next layer. Initial layers extract low-level features, and succeeding layers combines features to form a complete representation. The current research attempts to utilise deep learning techniques for identifying sounds. The development in the AI technologies using deep learning has extensively covered classification and verification of objects through images. However, there has not been any notable findings concerning identification and verification of the voice of an individual from different other individuals in AI technology. The current technological discoveries goes only up to translating and interpreting a voice command. Hence, the current research will aim to develop deep learning techniques capable of isolating the voice of an individual from a group of other sounds. This research aims to apply deep learning techniques to identify the voices of the individual in an environment and classify them based on the use of Convolutional Neural Networks models AlexNet and ResNet, that are used in voice identification. We present the effectiveness of this work and describes the results of our experiments and we compared between two models. The best results have been shown were obtained using the ResNet model.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Voice identification, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), AlexNet, ResNet

PREDICTING LEARNING STYLES USING INTELLIGENT TUTORING SYSTEM

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Abstract

Intelligent Tutoring defines the use of intelligent systems to personalize the tutoring and mimic the behavior of human tutors to improve the learning environment and enable learners to study and discuss topics in natural language, to have a deeper understanding of the topic. Various models are proposed to achieve intelligent tutoring; these models aim to predict the suitable teaching strategy and best learning style for each learner. However, these models have not covered all the students' behaviors and preferences. Therefore, more analysis is needed to understand learners' needs and examine the lack of existing systems to provide more efficient intelligent systems for effective one-to-one personalized learning. This research proposes a new model based on students' behaviors and skills. A dataset of e-learning student reactions is used, which is a large-scale dataset for posts and reactions created by students on the e-learning platform. Four different classification methods namely Classifier Chains, Binary Relevance, and Label Powerset and adapted model are applied to make a model for learning styles prediction and provide the best experience for each learner. Adapted model achieves the best results among all the binary classifiers that used the problem transformation method.

Keywords: Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS), Learning style, Machine Learning, Adapted model

Synthesis, structural and magnetic properties of $EuRhO_3$ compound

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Abstract

The polycrystalline $EuRhO_3$ sample was synthesized by the solid-state reaction. The crystal structure of the $EuRhO_3$ compound was investigated by powder X-ray diffraction at room temperature. The spectrum was collected in the 2θ range 20-90°, in steps of 0.02°, using Cu Kα radiation. This compound adopts an orthorhombic crystal structure in space group Pnma and its lattice constants are a = 5.7574(1) Å, b = 7.6786(1) Å, and c = 5.2979(1) Å. The quantum design PPMS (Physical Property Measurement System) was used to measure the dc magnetic susceptibility in the temperature range 2-300 K. Magnetic measurements on polycrystalline $EuRhO_3$ showed that the sample is antiferromagnetic below Néel temperature T_N = 2.9K. Analysis of the magnetic susceptibility vs. temperature data in terms of the Curie–Weiss law: ($\chi = C/(T-\theta_W)$) for $T>T_N$, yields θ_W = -3.1 K and effective magnetic moment $(\mu_{eff})^{exp}$ = 7.72 μ_B, which it is close to the theoretical value ($(\mu_{eff})^{theo}$ = 7.94μ_B). At 2K the magnetization M increases linearly with magnetic applied field to 2T; above 4T the magnetization begins to saturate and M=123.6 emu/g (6.7μ_B) at 7T. The Eu atoms in $EuRhO_3$ are shown to be in the divalent oxidation state. Molecular field model is used to determine the nearest-neighbors exchange constant J = -0.048 K.

Keywords: Polycrystalline $EuRhO_3$; Solid-state reaction; X-ray diffraction (XRD); Néel temperature; Exchange interaction

Low temperature magnetization investigation in amorphous $Fe_{93}Zr_7$ films: Effects of Carbon implantation

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Abstract

We present a detailed investigation on the effects of C-implantation on low temperature magnetic behavior in $Fe_{93}Zr_7$ amorphous films using spin wave theory, law of approach to saturation, and Alben and Becker's theory. Significant increase in Curie temperature with a decrease in coercivity were observed upon C-implantation. Bloch's law was used to analyze the temperature dependence of magnetization, and several important parameters were extracted such as the stiffness constant of the spin wave, and the exchange constant. The local random anisotropy constant decreases from 0.35 to 0.19 MJ/m^3 with increasing carbon concentration from 0 to 11%. The ferromagnetic correlation length for which the anisotropy directions are assumed to be arbitrarily oriented increases significantly with increasing carbon content. By the use of the theory of Alben and Becker, we also extracted the local anisotropy from coercivity, and reasonable agreement was found with random magnetic anisotropy approach.

Keywords: Amorphous films, Spin wave stiffness constant, Coercivity

SEGMENTATION AND CLASSIFICATION FOR HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING OF FOOT INSPECTION IN VASCULAR AND NEURO IMAGES

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Diabetic Neuropathy (DN) are the most common diseases in the worldwide, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). A high index of death is also correlated with it. Diabetic neuropathy is a significant worldwide cause of neuropathy which can lead to amputations and disabilities. Diabetic neuropathy can have multiple clinical manifestations, the most common presentation being distal symmetric polyneuropathy and the key mechanism for diabetic foot development. One of the major problems is diabetic foot, which includes the creation of plantar foot hyper spectral which may result in amputation. Several studies report that hyper spectral is helpful in identifying differences in plantar temperature, which may lead to a higher risk of ulceration. However, in diabetic patients, the distribution of plantar temperature does not follow a standard sequence; thereby making it impossible to quantify the changes. There is also a significance in enhancing the overall performance of the techniques of analysis and classification that help to diagnose unusual versions inside the temperature of the plantar. All this refers to the use of computer-aided programmes that work with extremely based facts structures, along with those worried in artificial intelligence (AI). This look at combines methods based on gadget mastering with deep getting to know (DL) systems.

Keywords: AI, Classification, Hyper spectral images, marker Selection, Segmentation

THE EFFECT OF WASHING WOOL FIBERS ON THEIR THERMAL STABILITY

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Abstract
During the last decades the natural fibers have been exploited in several fields as the bio-composites and the industry of the textiles, these fibers are characterized by their biodegradability, low price and they are renewable. Annually the world produces huge amounts of wool sheep waste, which requires means to eliminate them, in this vision sheep wool presents a good candidate for technical applications knowing that it is influenced by environmental conditions such as temperature. In this work the effect of temperature on the stability of thermal properties of the Moroccan breed "Serdi" (sheep, ewe, raw and washed wool) was studied by the thermogravimetric analysis TGA and by the Differential Thermal Analysis DTA in the temperature interval of [0°- 600°C]. The comparison of the results showed that the washed wool degrades slowly and it is thermally stable compared to the raw ones.

Keywords: Natural fibers; wool fibers; sheep wool; ewe wool; thermal properties

EFFECT OF THE TEMPERATURE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF JUTE FABRIC REINFORCED POLYESTER COMPOSITE

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Abstract

This work presents an experimental evaluation into the effect of the temperature upon the thermal properties and the mechanical properties of jute fabric / polyester composite heated at different temperatures. The jute fabric / polyester was prepared at the ambient temperature and fixed volume fraction of jute (four fabric layers) using infusion method. To examine the effect of the temperature, the composite was heated at different temperatures. The mechanical properties of the jute fabric / polyester heated at different temperatures were carefully investigated. The results show that the composites exposed to the high temperature are prone to the lower mechanical properties. At the temperature (80°C), the composite shows a high ability to deformation due to the matrix softening which reduces the cohesion between the polyester and the jute fabric, which is the reason for the decrease of the tensile stress. Moreover, the matrix softening increase with an increase of heating temperature. The lowest tensile stress (reduce by more than 58 %) was determined in the case of the composite heated at the temperature 80°C. The results in this research confirm the limitation of the composite use in different applications, especially at high temperature.

Keywords: Jute fabric; polyester; composite; infusion; thermal properties, mechanical properties

NUMERICAL MODELLING OF STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE JOINTS WITH ADHESIVES REINFORCED WITH GLASS MICROFIBRES

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Abstract

This work covers the numerical modelling of the behaviour of structural adhesive joints with adhesives reinforced with glass microfibers. The Double-Cantilever Beam (DCB) and End-Notched Flexure (ENF) tests were carried out for the characterization of tensile and shear behaviour, respectively, aiming at the design of cohesive laws of the adhesive with varied concentrations of glass microfibers. These laws will be used in numerical models using Cohesive Zone Models (CZM) to predict the behaviour and strength of adhesive joints. The study focuses on the effect that the addition of glass microfibers may have on the variation of tensile (G_{IC}) and shear fracture toughness (G_{IIC}) of the adhesive in question, i.e., SikaForce® 803. The results of parameters such as maximum load (P_{max}), maximum displacement (δ_{max}) and displacement at maximum load (δP_{max}) are analysed. The considered fiberglass mass concentrations are 0%, 0.15%, 0.35% and 0.55%. After obtaining the numerical P-δ curves and comparing them with the experimental curves, it was found that these showed a reasonable approximation. In more detail, the values obtained by the triangular MDC exhibited a quite similar stiffness to the values obtained by the experimental tests (especially the DCB test), together with P_{max} and δP_{max}.

Keywords: Adhesive, Adhesive Modification, Finite Element Method, Cohesive Zone Modelling, Glass Microfibers

EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION OF A STRUCTURAL ADHESIVE REINFORCED WITH GLASS MICROFIBRES

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Abstract

On the market, there is a huge amount of properly documented structural adhesives. Thus, manufacturers began to look for alternatives to continue with the constant evolution and improvement of bonding properties. For this reason, the use of additives in adhesives emerged to improve the properties of the bonds. Among them, we can highlight the fibres of glass, cork, zinc, and mica, among others. This work aims to study the mechanical and fracture properties of a structural adhesive after the addition of glass microfibers, in a gradual context of a percentage of additive. For this, five tests were carried out with different concentrations of glass microfibers in the adhesive. These tests are: adhesive Bulk tests, Block Shear tests, Double-Cantilever Beam (DCB) tests, End-Notched Flexure (ENF) tests and single lap joint tests. With the data obtained from these tests, the mechanical and fracture properties of the adhesive without additives will be determined and afterwards, with different degrees of microfiber additives, in order to study its influence on the adhesive in question and later on the adhesive bond. The results obtained were consistent with what was expected, and it was possible to determine that the additive is positive for the adhesive in question when the application so requires.

Keywords: Structural adhesive, Glass microfibers, Bulk adhesive test, Block-shear test, Double-cantilever beam test, End-notched flexure test, Single lap joint

EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE CRACKED-LAP SHEAR SPECIMEN FOR FRACTURE CHARACTERIZATION OF STRUCTURAL ADHESIVES

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Abstract

Adhesive joints are widely used nowadays in structural applications. Cohesive zone models (CZM) are widely used for strength predictions, but they require the knowledge of fracture toughness (G_C) of the adhesive in the different loading modes as input in the models, together with the mixed-mode behaviour. The cracked-lap shear (CLS) test is a simple but seldom studied mixed-mode test and, as such, a deeper knowledge about its accuracy and of the available data reduction methods is required for different adhesive types. This work consists of the experimental and numerical analysis of the CLS test to estimate the mixed-mode G_C of two structural adhesives. A comparison was established between the theoretical reduction methods obtained from different authors. The experimental work consisted of testing CLS specimens with the different adhesives, and carrying out the respective data processing. Numerically, CZM were used to reproduce the experimental tests and obtain the required data to predict the behaviour of bonded joints under mixed-mode, while assessing the validity of the available data reduction methods to estimate G_C of different adhesive types. It was observed that the reduction methods for the CLS test have some limitations in defining the pure toughness components. On the other hand, the numerical models were able to predict the experimental results in an acceptable way.

Keywords: Adhesive bonding, fracture toughness, cracked-lap shear, cohesive model

MECHANICAL DESIGN OF A WIRELESS CHARGER HOUSING FOR AUTONOMOUS UNDERWATER VEHICLES

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Abstract

The energy industry is currently betting on offshore wind energy, using wind turbines with fixed and floating platforms. This technology can benefit greatly from interventive autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) to assist in the maintenance and control. A wireless charger system can extend the time the AUV remains underwater, by allowing it to charge its batteries through a docking station. The present work details the development process of a housing component for a wireless charging system to be implemented in an AUV, addressed as wireless charger housing (WCH). This product was designed following a design for excellence (DfX) and modular design philosophy, implementing visual scorecards. For an adequate choice of materials, the Ashby method was implemented. The structural performance of the prototypes was validated via a linear static finite element analysis (FEA). These prototypes were physically verified in a hyperbaric chamber. Results showed that the application of FEA, together with well-defined design goals, enable the WCH optimisation while ensuring up to 75% power efficiency.

Keywords: autonomous underwater vehicles; product development; structural analysis; wireless charging; Ashby material selection method

Synthesis, Structural and Microstructural properties of polycrystalline powder of $SrGd_2O_4$

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Abstract

In this paper, we have examined the preparation and structural, microstructural properties of the polycrystalline powder samples of $SrGd_2O_4$ were synthesized using standard solid-state reaction method by mixing high purity reagents of $SrCO_3$ (99.99%) and Gd_2O_3 (99.99%). The powders were ground together and sintered in air at 1300 °C for 24 hours. The purity of the $SrGd_2O_4$ powder was examined by a X-ray diffractometer (XRD) with CuKα radiation. The XRD analysis shows that $SrGd_2O_4$ crystallizes in calcium ferrite type structure with the space group Pnma. No impurity phase is detected. The refinement gives a unit cell of a = 10.122601(2), b=3.472000(2), c=12.04820(2).

Keywords: solid state reaction, X-ray diffraction, Rietveld refinement

STRUCTURAL AND MAGNETO-TRANSPORT OF PEROVSKITE $La_{0.7}K_{0.3}Mn_{1-x}Ga_xO_3$

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Abstract

Our work includes the electrical behaviour by studying the magnetoresistance and magnetotransport properties of the $La_{0.7}K_{0.3}Mn_{1-x}Ga_xO_3$perovskite (x = 0.00, 0.125, 0.25 and 0.5). The compounds were elaborated by pechini sol-gel method. structural studies by X-ray diffraction measurements reveal that all samples have a rhombohedral structure with space group R $\bar{3}$ c. with regard to the electrical properties of transport, the effect of magnetoresistance (MR) increases with the doping of Ga until a strong maximum (~85%) around transition Metal-insulator T_{M-I} = 302 K for the x=0.125 with a field magnetic of 5 T. Another interesting calculation of the temperature coefficient of resistance (TCR) shows the same trend with doping until the highest value is 0.93% K^{-1} found at zero field. Then we continued our study by analyzing a mathematical model based on the theory of percolation.

Keywords: pechini sol-gel method, magnetoresistance properties; the temperature coefficient of resistance

Near room temperature, magnetocaloric properties of CrO_2 doped with Ru for magnetic refrigeration

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Abstract

In this work aims, we investigated the magnetocaloric properties of CrO_2 nanoparticles doped with Ru (0.125 and 0.250) near room temperature. The derivative of magnetisation versus temperature curves displays a magnetic phase transition at 390, 302 and 286 K respectively. The influence of Ru additions on the Curie temperature (T_C) was studied. Only 25% of Ru can reduce the T_C from ~390 K to 286 K. These alloys exhibit broad entropy v/s temperature curves, which is useful to enhance relative cooling power (RCP). For a field change of 1.5T, the RCP for $Cr_{1.875}Ru_{0.125}O_2$ nanoparticles was found to be 324.35 J/kg at T_C=302 K superior to Gd pur at T_C=293 K. Tunable T_C in broad range give us good RCP with earth abundance, low cost, and high corrosion resistance. Which allow, these nanoparticles are suitable for low-grade waste heat recovery as well as near room temperature for active cooling applications, which promise the development of new magnetic refrigerants.

Keywords: Magnetocaloric properties; Nanoparticles; Relative cooling power; Magnetic refrigerants

Structural, magnetic and magnetocaloric properties of Simple perovskite $CaCrO_3$

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Abstract

The structural, magnetic and magnetocaloric properties have been studied for $CaCrO_3$ nanoparticles. The $CaCrO_3$ compound was developed by the ceramic solid technique from a mechanical agate ball boyeur. The results by X-ray diffraction reveal that our sample crystallizes in an othoromobic structure with Pbnm space group. Magnetic measurements under zero-field cooled (ZFC) and field-cooled (FC) show a paramagnetic-antiferromagnetic transition at Néel temperature of 90K. The magnetic entropy was calculated from isothermal measurements of magnetization as a function of magnetic fields and temperature according to Maxwell's relationship. For a 5 T field change, the $-(\Delta S_M)_{max}$ and RCP parameters for $CaCrO_3$ nanoparticles were found to be 5.2 J/kg. K and 243.35 J/kg at TN=90 K, respectively. These high magnetocaloric results due to the high values of the magnetization have been interpreted by the Jahn-Teller (JT) distortion.

Keywords: Ceramic solid technique, Magnetocaloric properties; Nanoparticles; Relative cooling power; Jahn-Teller (JT) distortion

PORTATİV PC ƏSASLI CNC MAŞINI ÜÇÜN PAYLAŞILMIŞ NƏZARƏT SİSTEMİ DİZAYNI

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Xülasə
Avtomatlaşdırılmış emal tələbi artdı və daşınma qabiliyyəti, aşağı qiymətli istehsal qabiliyyəti, qarşılıqlı fəaliyyət və maşın istifadəsində sadəlik kimi bir çox məqsədə nail olmaq üçün təkmilləşdirmə tədqiqatları ortaya çıxdı. Bu təkmilləşdirmələr performans təhlili və istifadənin qiymətləndirilməsinə məhəl qoymadan həyata keçirilir. Bu tədqiqat portativ CNC maşınına nəzarət etmək üçün paylanmış idarəetmə sistemini dizayn etmişdir. Dizayn əsas emal bölməsindən, ikincil emal bölməsindən, motor idarəetməsindən və motor sürücüsündən ibarətdir. Performans təhlili üçün xətti dəqiqlik və dairəvi dəqiqlik daxil olmaqla ilkin simulyasiya aparılmışdır. Simulyasiyada əldə edilən nəticələr 5 milyon IDR-ə qədər bütün emal vahidinin ümumi dəyəri ilə 2 µm-ə qədər xətti dəqiqliyi təmin edir.

Açar sözlər: paylanmış idarəetmə, portativ CNC maşını, xətti interpolyasiya, dairəvi interpolyasiya

DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN FOR PORTABLE PC BASED CNC MACHINE

Abstract
The request on automatic machining has been improved and arises development research to attain many targets such as transportability, low-cost manufacturability, interoperability, and easiness in device usage. These developments are conducted without ignoring the performance analysis and usableness evaluation. This investigate has planned a distributed control system in resolve to control a movable CNC machine. The design contains of main handling unit, secondary processing unit, motor controller, and motor driver. A preliminary simulation has been steered for functioning analysis including linear accurateness and rounded accuracy.

ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЕ РАСПРЕДЕЛЕННОЙ СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ДЛЯ ПОРТАТИВНОГО СТАНКА С ЧПУ НА ОСНОВЕ ПК

Резюме
Спрос на автоматизированную обработку увеличился, и появляются исследования по улучшению для достижения многих целей, таких как портативность, дешевизна производства, функциональная совместимость и простота использования станка. Эти улучшения проводятся без игнорирования анализа производительности и оценки удобства использования. Это исследование разработало распределенную систему управления для управления портативным станком с ЧПУ. Конструкция состоит из основного процессора, вторичного процессора, блока управления двигателем и

драйвера двигателя. Предварительное моделирование было проведено для анализа производительности, включая линейную точность и круговую точность.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON STATIC DAMAGE OF CPVC

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Abstract

Plastics play an important role in our daily life due to their ease of installation and relatively low production costs. Currently, polymers are materials of great importance in our modern societies [1]. The Chlorinated PVC is one of the main polymers currently used. is obtained by post-chlorination of the PVC. It has been used in a variety of processes and industries for over 30 years. The effect of adding more chlorine to the PVC molecule is to raise the glass transition temperature (Tg) of the base resin from 95 to the 115–135 ◦C range [2]. The main objective of this study is to characterize the mechanical behavior of chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CVPC) at different degrees of temperature based on simple experimental tensile tests. The experimental results obtained allowed us to follow the evolution of the damage and to quantify it. Subsequently, we were able to determine three stages of damage which make it possible to initially predict the initiation of the damage and then the instant of the critical damage and therefore be able to intervene in time for predictive maintenance of the system.

Keywords: CPVC; Temperature; damage; tensile test; fraction of life

EXPLORATION THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SALUSIN A, SALUSIN B AND IRISIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH HEART DISEASEIN AL-ANBAR GOVERNORATE

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Abstract

Heart disease is the leading cause of mortality globally. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) encompasses a wide range of issues, including those affecting the heart's myocardial muscles and the circulatory system. Atherosclerosis, an inflammatory condition defined by the buildup of lipids and fibrous components in the middle arteries, is usually linked to CVD. Irisin, a peptide hormone generated by exercise, has been found to have essential functions in enhancing the conversion of white adipose tissue to brown adipose tissue, regulating energy metabolism, and reducing insulin resistance. Increasing evidence shows that irisin, through its antioxidative, anti-inflammatory, cell damage reduction, and endothelial cell repair capabilities, has a direct role in avoiding atherosclerosis, and some studies demonstrate that it is predictive of cardiovascular disease.On the other hand Salusin-β is a small endogenous bioactive peptide and high level of this peptide has been associated with diabet and migration of vascular smooth muscle cells and vascular fibrosis.

The purpose of this study is to measure the levels of salusin, , irisin, and also lipid profile and other parameters related with Diabetus mellitus, obesity and cardiovascular diseases in Iraq.

A total of 85 Iraqi individuals aged 35 years were recruited for a case control study. There were 25 "healthy" Iraqi patients with no history of CVD, and 60 Iraqi patients with HD. These patiens are applied to cardiac catheterization. These people are recorded as CVD patients in Iraq's Anbar Hospitals' "Cardiac Care Unit."

Our findings showed that Salusin, Salusin, and Irisin, with cut-off values of 95 pg/ml, 214 pg/ml, and 1.3 g/ml, respectively.. When comparing the glucose, insulin, HOMA-IR, TC, LDL, TG, and VLDL levels in patients with ACC and BCC, the results demonstrate a considerable rise when compared to the healthy control group. When BCC patients were compared to ACC patients, there were substantially greater levels of TC, LDL, TG, and VLDL, as well as a low level of HDL and non-significant levels of glucose, insulin, and HOMA-IR. This study suggests that salusin, irisin, and HOMA-IR together might be a good candidate panel diagnostic marker for prediction of atherosclerosis risk in the general population of Iraq.

Keywords: Salusin α, Salusin β, Irisin, Insulin, Heart Disease, HOMA-IR

CORRELATION BETWEEN COVID-19 AND BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY MARKERS IN IRAQI PATIENTS

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Abstract

Coronavirus (COVID) is a genus of viruses that can infect a variety of animals and cause moderate to severe respiratory illness. Our study aimed to demonstrate the relationship between COVID 19 infection and some biochemical parameters in patient of AL Anbar Governorate / Iraq. Therefore, it might be possible to predict the progression of Covid 19 by jointly assessing the patient's biochemical parameters and IgM levels.

Patients who had COVID-19 at Al-Ramadi Teaching Hospital in Anbar, Iraq, study period from April to December 2021, The study covers 100 Iraqi patients (60 patients was COVID-19 and 40 normal subject samples with age range 20 to 70 years. All of the patients who had COVID-19 were positive for the virus that was confirmed by polymerase chain reaction test. The patients and healthy subjects were divided into four groups according to COVID-19 IgM values as mild, moderate and severe groups. The control group in these investigations was seemingly healthy samples taken from a local lab in Al-Anbar, as well as healthy people (no previous or current infection with COVID-19).

When comparing between the studied groups, a significant association was found between biochemical parameters and severity of COVID-19. The results were Ferritin; AUC: 0.969, Procalcitonin; AUC: 0.926 cardiac troponin I; AUC: 0.988, Alanine transaminase; AUC: 0.957, Aspartate transaminase; AUC: 0.764, Alkaline phosphatase; AUC: 0.807, Lactate dehydrogenase AUC: 0.974,. Urea AUC: 0.958, and Creatinine AUC: 0.88.

Comorbidities showed a significant between severe, mild, and moderate cases in patients with diabetes, hypertension, and cardiac disease. Also the values of procalcitonine > 0.5 ng/mL, and ferritin > 600 µg/L, cardiac troponin I >1600 ng/L indicates that COVID-19 is progressing to a critical stage, which should be continuously monitored and perhaps averted.

Keywords: COVID-19, PCT, FER, cTnI, ALT, AST, ALP, LDH, Urea and Creatinine

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE EXTRACTS OF PISTACHIO HULL PREPARED IN DIFFERENT SOLVENTS

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Abstract

Foodborne disease is a global issue with significant impact on human health. With the growing consumer demand for natural preservatives to replace chemical compounds, antimicrobial compounds derived from natural sources must be thoroughly investigated for their potential to serve as biopreservatives. Every year tons of pistachio hulls are separated and eliminated, as waste products, from pistachio seeds. The hull is the largest waste product of the pistachio industry. Pistachio hull, as a valuable source of bioactive compounds, has not been investigated comprehensively. Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate potential antibacterial activities of pistachio (*Pistacia vera*) hull extracts prepared in different solvents with different polarity by hydrodistillation method. The antibacterial activities of each extract were screened by agar disc diffusion assay on Gram positive (*Listeria monocytogenes, Staphylococcus aureus, Clostridium difficile, Enterococcus sp.)* and Gram-negative bacteria (*Escherichia coli, Salmonella sp., Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). The experiment was performed as triplicate and the results were expressed as mean±standard deviation (SD). It was found that methanol extract had the highest antibacterial activity while hexane extract had the lowest antibacterial activity on the tested microorganisms. The pistachio hull methanol extract showed antibacterial activity on all the tested microorganisms. The highest and the lowest antimicrobial activity of methanol extract was observed on *L. monocytogenes* (inhibition zone = 19±1) and *E. coli* (inhibition zone = 11,53±0,58), respectively. Hexane extract showed mild antibacterial activity only against *C. difficile* (inhibition zone = 9,33±0,58) and *Salmonella* sp. (inhibition zone = 8±0) among the tested bacteria. Ethyl acetate extract also showed similar results only on *C. difficile* (inhibition zone = 10,67 ±1,16) and *Salmonella* sp. (inhibition zone = 7±0,42). The results suggested that pistachio hull methanol extract is a rich source to be used to combat foodborne diseases caused by bacteria.

Keywords: Pistachio hull, *Pistacia v*era, extraction, antimicrobial activity

THE ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY OF FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN *PIMELIA SUBGLOBOSA* (PALLAS, 1781) (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE)

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Abstract
In this study; the anatomy and histology of the female reproductive organs were described for *Pimelia subglobosa* (Pallas, 1781) using light and scanning electron microscopy. Our study results revealed that the female reproductive system in *P. subglobosa* consists of a pair of ovaries, a pair of lateral oviducts, a common oviduct, a spermatheca and a bursa copulatrix. The ovaries in *P. subglobosa* have of 24 telotrophic ovarioles. Each ovariole in *P. subglobosa* consists of distal to proximal terminal filament, germarium, vitellarium, and pedicel. The terminal filaments attach the ovarioles to the abdomen wall. The germarium is located posterior to the terminal filament. The germarium has the trophocytes (nurse cells) and prefollicular cells. In *P. subglobosa*, vitellarium, which forms the third part of the ovary; consists of oocyte at 3 developmental stages: previtellogenic, vitellogenic, and choriogenic. The previtellogenic oocyte is surrounded by the follicle epithelium. Its ooplasma is basophilic. Vitellogenic oocytes are surrounded by a monolayer follicular epithelium. There is an accumulation of nutrients from the germarium in the ooplasm. In the oocyte in choriogenesis, which is the last stage of the development of oocytes in the vitellarium, the epithelial layer is thinned and a chorion is formed. There are yolk granules of different sizes in the ooplasm of the oocyte at this stage. After this stage, the oocyte, which has completed its development, passes into the pedicel. There is eosinophilic secretory material in the lumen of the pedicel. The proximal end of the ovariole narrows to a fine duct, the pedicel, which connects the ovariole to a lateral oviduct. Mature eggs pass from the pedicel to common oviduct via the lateral oviduct. In histological examinations, the common oviduct wall is distinguished to be surrounded by the cuticular intima, monolayer cubic epithelium and a thick muscle layer. In *P. subglobosa*, there is a light yellow spermatheca, spermatheca duct and bursa copulatrix opening into the common oviduct. The aim of this paper is to summarized current state of knowledge of the female reproductive organs in *P. subglobosa*. These data are discussed in comparison with the female reproductive system in other coleopteran species.

Keywords: germarium, vitellarium, insect, light microscope, scanning electron microscope

RADIOFREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION EXPOSURE EFFECTS MRNA LEVELS OF CHOLINERGIC MOLECULES IN RATS

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Abstract
Given the extensive usage of cellular phones in modern life, researchers are particularly interested in how radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation (RF-EMR) exposure from cellular phones impacts brain processes. There has been no research on the impact of different doses of RF-EMR exposure at a specific frequency on the levels of central cholinergic molecules to date. Hence, the aim of present study was to evaluate the possible effects different doses of 2.1 GHz RF-EMR exposure on rats' hippocampal mRNA levels of central cholinergic molecules including AChE, ChAT, and VAChT. Rats were divided into three experimental groups: group 1 was sham-exposed group, group 2 and group 3 were exposed to different doses of 2.1 GHz frequency. mRNA expression levels of cholinergic biomarkers in the hippocampus were tested using Real-Time PCR. Data were analyzed by SPSS v. 23.0. The hippocampal mRNA levels of central cholinergic biomarkers were significantly lower in rats exposed to 65 V/m dose of 2.1 GHz RF-EMR than others. The stronger effect of "65 V/m" dose on rat's hippocampal mRNA levels of cholinergic biomarkers may be due to the stronger effect of "65 V/m" dose where rats' snouts were located at the nearest distance from the monopole antenna. For the first time, we show that short-term exposure to 2.1 GHz radiation can have dose-dependent effects on mRNA levels of cholinergic biomarkers in the hippocampus of rats. More research is needed to fully comprehend the mechanisms through which RF-EMR affects the cholinergic function in the brain.

Keywords: rats, RF-EMR, hippocampus, AChE, ChAT, VAChT

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTS ZINC APPLICATION ON *ctFAD2* GENE mRNA EXPRESSION LEVELS IN SAFFLOWER (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) CULTURE

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Abstract

Heavy metals it is known that accumulated in high concentrations in soil and water cause genotoxicity and damage to most of the functional biomolecules. For example, zinc is an element that low concentrations are necessary for all organisms, while at high concentrations, adversely affects all living things, from plants to humans. Safflower plant is an important agricultural plant with high economic value. The oil obtained is quite high in terms of oleic acid and linoleic acid content. In this study, the expression levels of *CtFAD2* genes (*FAD2-2*, *FAD2-4*, *FAD2-9*) responsible for the conversion of oleic acid to linoleic acid were determined by Real-Time PCR in root, cotyledon and leaf samples of three different safflower cultivars (BALCI, BDYAS-04, ASOL) exposed to stress at different concentrations (0, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640 mg/L) of zinc heavy metal. After growing the safflower varieties in a controlled environmental growth chamber for 21 days, they were exposed to different concentrations of zinc heavy metal stress for 24 hours. RNA isolation, cDNA synthesis and Real-Time PCR analysis were performed from root, cotyledon and leaf samples of safflower cultivars exposed to heavy metal stress for 24 hours. While there was a decrease in the expression levels of *FAD2* genes in safflower cultivars exposed to increasing zinc concentrations (80 mg/L and 160 mg/L), there was an increase again after 160 mg/L and 320 mg/L. The results obtained were evaluated, it was determined that the expression levels of *FAD2* genes increased at low concentrations in safflower cultivars that were subjected to different concentrations of zinc stress. As a result, with increasing zinc concentrations, the expression of *FAD2* genes decreased and increased again after 160 mg/L and 320 mg/L, which can be considered as the critical point. This has been accepted as an indication that the defense mechanism against the stress is activated and that the *FAD2* genes play a role in the defense against stress.

Keywords: Safflower, Zinc, Real-Time PCR, *FAD2* gene

ASPİR (*Carthamus tinctorius* L.) YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE ÇİNKO UYGULAMASININ ct*FAD2* GENİ mRNA İFADE SEVİYELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

Özet

Toprak ve suda yüksek konsantrasyonlarda biriken ağır metallerin genotoksisiteye ve fonksiyonel biyomoleküllerin çoğuna zarar verdiği bilinmektedir. Örneğin, düşük konsantrasyonlarda çinko tüm organizmalar için gerekliyken, yüksek konsantrasyonda bitkilerden insanlara kadar tüm canlıları olumsuz yönde etkileyen elementlerdendir. Aspir bitkisi ekonomik değeri yüksek olan önemli bir tarım bitkisidir. Elde edilen yağ oleik asit ve linoleik asit içeriği açısından oldukça yüksektir. Bu çalışmada, çinko ağır metalinin farklı konsantrasyonlardaki (0, 40, 80, 160, 320, 640 mg/L) stresine maruz bırakılan üç farklı aspir çeşidinin (BALCI, BDYAS-04, ASOL) kök, kotiledon ve yaprak örneklerinde oleik asitin linoleik aside dönüşümünden sorumlu *CtFAD2* (*FAD2-2, FAD2-4, FAD2-9*) genlerinin ifade düzeyleri Real-Time PCR ile belirlenmiştir. Aspir çeşitleri 21 gün süreyle iklimlendirme kabininde yetiştirildikten sonra 24 saat süreyle farklı konsantrasyonlardaki çinko ağır metal stresine maruz bırakılmıştır. 24 saat süre ile ağır metal stresine maruz kalan aspir çeşitlerinin kök, kotiledon ve yaprak örneklerinden RNA izolasyonu, cDNA sentezi ve Real-Time PCR analizi yapılmıştır. Artan çinko konsantrasyonlarına (80 mg/L ve 160 mg/L) maruz kalan aspir çeşitlerinde *FAD2* genlerinin ifade seviyelerinde azalma olurken, 160 mg/L ve 320 mg/L'den sonra yeniden artışın olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde farklı konsantrasyonlarda çinko stresi uygulanan aspir çeşitlerinde *FAD2* genlerinin ifade düzeylerinin düşük konsantrasyonlarda artış gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak artan çinko konsantrasyonlarında *FAD2* genlerinin ifadelerinin düşmesi ve kritik nokta olarak kabul edilebilecek olan 160 mg/L ile 320 mg/L'den sonra yeniden artış göstermesi, oluşan strese karşı savunma mekanizmasının devreye girdiğini ve *FAD2* genlerinin strese karşı savunmada rol aldığının göstergesi olarak kabul edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aspir, Çinko, Real-Time PCR, *FAD2* geni

TERAPÖTİK AMAÇLAR İLE KULLANILABİLECEK *S.aureus* FAJLARININ DIŞKI REZERVUARINDA VARLIĞININ GÖSTERİLMESİ

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Özet
Bacillales takımı *Staphylococcaceae* ailesi *Staphylococcus* cinsinden olan stafilokoklar insan ve hayvanlar için fırsatçı patojendir. Literatürde, stafilokoklar içerisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan *Staphyloccocus aureus*' un tüm dünyada toplum ve hastane kaynaklı enfeksiyonlara yol açan en önemli etkenlerden biri olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu önemli etkenin tedavi edilememesinin önündeki engellerden biri antibiyotik dirençliliği problemidir. Bilinen antibiyotiklerin çoğuna dirençli *S.aureus* varlığına paralel olarak yeni antibiyotiklerin keşfedilme potansiyelinin azalmasıyla birlikte *S.aureus*' un neden olduğu enfeksiyonlar tüm dünyada önemli bir sorun haline gelmiştir. Bu nedenle, *S.aureus* enfeksiyonlarının tedavisi için etkili ve güncel bir terapötik anlayışa ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Son yıllarda, antibiyotik direncin azaltılmasına yönelik alternatif çözüm önerileri arasında yenilikçi olarak bakteriyofaj ve faj bileşenlerinin antibakteriyel amaçla kullanılması bulunmaktadır. Fajların ve bileşenlerinin antibakteriyel amaçlarla kullanımı çalışmaları için doğada bulunan faj rezervuarlarının tespiti önemlidir. Fajlar doğada konakçılarının bulunduğu her ortamda bulunma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu yüzden fajların tıbbi, biyoteknolojik ve endüstriyel amaçlarla kullanımı için karakterizasyonunun ilk aşaması olan faj izolasyonu optimizasyon çalışmaları hız kazanmıştır.

Sunulan çalışmada, *S.aureus* doğal rezervuarlarından biri olan hayvan dışkı örneğindeki faj varlığının tespitine yönelik bir metot yer almaktadır. Çalışmanın ilk aşamasında kırsal sahalardan dışkı örnekleri toplanmıştır. İkinci aşamasında ise dışkı örnekleri filtrat haline getirilerek, çift agar yöntemi ile filtrattaki fajların varlığı gösterilmiştir. Fajların bol olduğu rezervuarların tespiti çalışmaları faj izolasyonunun zahmetsiz olması ve başarıya ulaşması için önemli aşamayı oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antibiyotik Direnci, Bakteriyofaj, *S.aureus*, Yenilikçi Terapötikler

DETECTION OF *S.aureus*'s PHAGES USED FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES IN FECES RESERVOIR

Abstract

Staphylococci are opportunistic pathogens for humans and animals, belonging to the genus *Staphylococcus* of the family *Staphylococcaceae* in the order Bacillales. In the literature, it is stated that *Staphyloccocus aureus*, which has an important place among staphylococci, is one of the most important factors causing community and hospital-acquired infections all over the world. One of the obstacles to the inability to treat this important factor is the problem of antibiotic resistance. Infections caused by *S.aureus* have become an important problem all over the world, with the decrease in the potential to discover new antibiotics in parallel with the existence of *S.aureus* resistant to most of the known antibiotics. Therefore, the search for effective and current therapeutics for the treatment of *S.aureus* infections has come to the fore.

In recent years, alternative solutions for reducing antibiotic resistance include the innovative use of bacteriophage and phage components for antibacterial purposes. Determination of phage reservoirs in nature is important for studies of the use of phages and their components for antibacterial purposes. Phages have the potential to be found in any environment where their hosts are found in nature. Therefore, optimization studies of phage isolation, which is the first stage of characterization of phages for medical, biotechnological and industrial use, have gained momentum.

In context, a method was designed to show the presence of phage in an animal feces sample, which is one of the natural reservoirs of *S.aureus*. In the first stage of the study, feces sample were collected from rural areas. In the second stage, feces sample were turned into filtrate and the presence of phages in the filtrate was demonstrated by double agar method. Detection of reservoirs with abundant phages constitute an important step for effortless and successful phage isolation.

Keywords: Antibiotic Resistance, Bacteriophage, *S.aureus*, Innovative Therapeutics

CHLOROMA OF THE NECK IN A CASE OF ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA: CONVENTIONAL AND DIFFUSIONAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING FINDINGS

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Abstract

In this report, we wanted to share the conventional and diffusion magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings of chloroma developing at the neck of a patient diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia (AML). A 60-year-old male patient who followed up with AML presented with the complaint of swelling in the neck. In the MRI performed, starting from the proximal part of the temporal muscles on the right, extending to the masticator space muscle planes that completely infiltrate the parotid gland, extending to the right parapharyngeal, retropharyngeal and prevertebral areas, the carotid cavity is all around the stylomastoid foramen, extending to the 7th cranial nerve trace, extending to the right external auditory canal, and it is characterized by widespread mass involvement that obliterates the middle ear cavity, extends to the intracranial level at the level of the tegmen tympani, has a dural-based, 3 cm mass component, infiltrates the mucosal surface of the nasopharynx and oropharynx, has a component extending to zone 5B localization at the infrahyoid level, affecting an area of approximately 16x12x9 cm lesion was seen. This lesion had intermediate intensity on T2-Weighted MRI images, homogeneous contrast on contrast-enhanced MRI images, and diffusion restriction reflecting cell proliferation. Chloroma was considered primarily in the differential diagnosis of the case followed up with AML. In addition, multiple lymphadenomegaly in the bilateral zone 1B-2A-2B-5 localizations in the neck and multiple focal lesions in the cervical vertebrae in the sections passing through the cervical level were detected. They were found to be compatible with bone lesions and lymphadenomegaly associated with AML. Apart from lymphoproliferative diseases, chloroma should also be considered in the differential diagnosis of neck swelling in cases followed up with acute myeloid leukemia. Knowing the MRI features may be useful in differentiating it from lymphadenopathies associated with the same disease.

Keywords: Acute myeloid leukemia, chloroma, magnetic resonance, MR

AKUT MYELOİD LÖSEMİ TANILI OLGUDA BOYUNDA KLOROMA: KONVANSİYONEL VE DİFFÜZYON MANYETİK REZONANS GÖRÜNTÜLEME BULGULARI

Özet

Bu bildiride akut myeloid lösemi (AML) tanısı bulunan olguda boyunda gelişen kloromanın konvansiyonel ve diffüzyon manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG) bulgularını paylaşmak istedik. AML ile takipli 60 yaşındaki erkek hasta boyunda şişlik şikayeti ile başvurdu. Yapılan MRG'de sağda temporal kasların proksimal kesiminden başlayan, parotis bezini tümüyle infiltre eden mastikatör boşluk kas planlarına, sağ parafarengial, retrofarengial ve prevertebral alana uzanım gösteren, karotid boşluğu çepeçevre stilomastoid foramene, 7. Kranial sinir trasesine uzanım gösteren, sağ dış kulak yolunu ve orta kulak boşluğunu oblitere eden, tempen timpani düzeyinde intrakranial düzeye uzanan dural tabanlı, 3cm'lik kitlesel komponenti bulunan, nazofarenks, orofarenks mukozal yüzeyini infiltre eden, infrahyoidal düzeyde zon 5B lokalizasyona uzanan komponenti bulunan, yaklaşık 16x12x9cm'lik bir alanı etkileyen yaygın kitlesel tutulumla karakterize lezyon görüldü. Bu lezyon T2A görüntülerde ara intensitede, kontrastlı görüntülerde homojen kontrast tumakta ve hücre proliferasyonunu yansıtan difüzyon kısıtlamasına sahipti. AML ile takipli olguda ayırıcı tanıda öncelikle kloroma düşünüldü. Ayrıca boyunda bilateral zon 1B-2A-2B-5 lokalizasyonlarında multipl lenfadenomegaliler ve servikal düzeyden geçen kesitlerde servikal vertebralarda multipl fokal lezyonlar saptandı. AML ile ilişkili kemik lezyonları ve lenfadenomegali ile uyumlu bulundu. Akut myeloid lösemi ile takipli olgularda boyunda gelişen şişliğin ayırıcı tanısında lenfoproliferatif hastalıklar haricinde kloroma da düşünülmelidir. MRG özelliklerinin bilinmesi, aynı hastalık ile ilişkili lenfadenopatilerden ayrımında faydalı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: akut myeloid lösemi, kloroma, manyetik rezonans, MR

ÜREME DEVRİMİN ETİK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

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Özet
Üreme devrimi iki yönlüdür. Biri üremeyi engelleme, kontrol etme, yasaklama yönündeyken diğeri üremeye yardımcı olma ve destekleme yönünde işler. Doğum kontrolü, kürtaj, negatif öjeni, negatif üreme devriminin parçaları iken, IVF, PGD, IVG, yumurta-sperm veya embriyo bağışına, taşıyıcı annelik, tek veya üç ebeveynli çocuklar, tasarım bebek, pozitif öjeni, genetik geliştirme/düzenleme (CRISPR), soy hattına yönelik genetik müdahale, üreme amaçlı klonlama ve yapay rahim pozitif üreme devriminin aşamalarıdır. Tüm toplumlarda o ya da bu hızda üreme alışkanlıkları nesilden nesile değişir. Ancak çağımızda üreme devrimindeki her adım çok büyük bir hızla yeni ve alışılmadık etik ikilemleri de beraberinde getirmektedir.

Pozitif üreme devrimi 44 yıl önce IVF ile başlamıştır. IVF, onu takip eden bu gelişmelerle birlikte çok geniş bir seçenek yelpazesi sunmaktadır ve potansiyel olarak birleşebileceği ileri teknolojilerle gelecekte insan türünün en yaygın üreme yolağı olmaya adaydır. Hal böyle olduğunda cinsel ilişkinin üreme işlevli kullanımı yepyeni formlar kazanarak yapısal değişikliklere uğrayabilir, hatta büyük ölçüde evrimden elenebilir. IVF'nin herkese genetik yavrusunu sunamama konusundaki kusurunu ise üreme devrimi sahnesine çıkmaya hazırlanan IVG gidermek üzeredir. IVG ile bir kadın ve erkeğin vücut hücresinden hem yumurta hem sperm üretilebilecektir. Yapay rahim ise üreme devrimin gelecekte beklenen üçüncü büyük ayağıdır.

IVF, IVG ve tasarım bebek teknolojileri sayesinde ikiden fazla bireyin genetik katkısıyla yeni nesli bir gen kokteyline dönüştüren veya özgürlükler, haklar ve sorumluluklar konusunda kafa karışıklığı yaratan "çoklu ebeveynlik", "işbirlikçi üreme", "genetik anne", "taşıyıcı (gestasyonel, doğuran, biyolojik) anne" ve "yetiştiren (sosyal, yasal) anne" gibi fenomenler yeşermektedir. Bireyi, aileyi, toplumu derinden etkileme ve dönüştürme kapasitesine sahip üreme devrimi birçok etik başlık açısından eleştirilmektedir. Yeni üreme teknolojileri tetiklediği büyük dönüşüm potansiyelleri itibarıyla farklı türde etik sorunlara ve itirazlara konudur. "Tanrı iradesine aykırı olma veya tanrıcılık oynama", "doğal olmama", "insan doğasını tahrif etme", "insan onurunu zedeleme", "öjenik ayrımcılıkları besleme", "özerkliğe saygıyı ihlal etme", "engelliliğe saygısızlık etme", "metalaştırmaya ve suistimale açık ve riskli olma", "erişim ve adaletle ilgili eşitsizlikler sergileme", ilgili etik eleştirilerden bazılarıdır. Bu bildiride bu etik eleştiriler için geçerli ilkeler aranacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üreme Devrimi, IVF, IVG, yapay rahim, işbirlikçi üreme, üreme devrimine yöneltilen etik eleştiriler

ETHICAL EVALUATION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE REVOLUTION

Abstract

The reproductive revolution is twofold. One works in the direction of preventing, controlling and prohibiting reproduction, while the other works in the direction of assisting and supporting it. Birth control, abortion, negative eugenics are all parts of the negative reproductive revolution, while IVF, PGD, IVG, egg-sperm or embryo donation, surrogacy, single or three-parent baby, designer baby, positive eugenics, genetic enhancement/editing (CRISPR), germline genetic engineering, reproductive cloning, and the artificial womb are stages of the positive reproductive revolution. In all societies, reproductive habits change at one level or another from generation to generation. However, every step in the reproductive revolution in the contemporary period brings with it new and unusual ethical dilemmas at a radical rapid pace.

The positive reproductive revolution started 44 years ago with IVF. IVF offers a wide range of options with the developments that followed it and is a candidate to be the most common reproductive pathway of the human species in the future with advanced technologies that it can potentially combine with. When this is the case, the reproductive use of sexual relation may take on new forms and undergo structural changes, and may even be largely eliminated from evolution. IVF's deficiencies in not being able to offer genetic offspring to everyone, are about to be overcome by IVG, which is preparing to enter the stage of the reproductive revolution. With IVG, both eggs and sperm can be produced from the body cells of a woman and a man. The artificial womb is the third major pillar of the reproductive revolution expected in the future.

Thanks to IVF, IVG and designer baby technologies, phenomena such as "multiplex-parenting", "cooperative breeding", "genetic mother", "surrogate (gestational, giving birth, biological) mother" and "raising (social, legal) mother" are emerging, which transform the new generation into a gene cocktail with the genetic contribution of more than two individuals or which creates confusion about freedoms, rights and responsibilities. The reproductive revolution, which has the capacity to deeply affect and transform the individual, family and society, has been criticized in terms of many ethical issues. New reproductive technologies are subject to different kinds of ethical problems and objections due to the great transformation potential they trigger. "Going against the will of God or playing God", "being unnatural", "falsifying human nature", "violating human dignity", "fostering eugenic discrimination", "violating respect for autonomy", "disrespecting disability", "being vulnerable and risky to commodification and abuse issues", "displaying inequalities in access and justice" are some of the related ethical criticisms. In this paper, valid ethical principles will be sought for these ethical criticisms.

Keywords: Reproductive revolution, IVF, IVG, artificial womb, cooperative breeding, ethical criticisms of the reproductive revolution

STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF NEPHRITE

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Abstract

In this study, the characteristic properties of nephrite mineral from Turkey with monoclinic crystal structure were revealed by using some structural, optical and luminescence techniques. The chemical formula for nephrite is $Ca_2(Mg, Fe)_5Si_8O_{22}(OH)_2$. It is a type of jade mineral and belongs to the Inosilicate group. Its hardness is between 6-6.5 and its specific gravity is 2.69. It is usually green, gray or creamy white in color. The sample used here is light green. X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Inductively Coupled Plasma – Mass Spectrometer (ICP-MS), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) analyses of the Nephrite sample were performed. Also Thermoluminescence (TL or TSL) and optical absorption measurements were taken. The TL spectra of the mineral exposed to X and β-rays for certain periods were taken in the temperature range of 50-400 ^{o}C. This type of luminescence is a useful technique that can detect defects as small as about 10^9 times in the material. It has the sensitivity to reveal the impurities and their concentrations in the material.

Keywords: Optical Absorption, Thermoluminescence (TL-TSL), XRD, ICP-MS, FT-IR

THE EFFECT OF HOLISTIC LEADERSHIP ON PROFESSIONAL VITALITY AND WORKPLACE HAPPINESS

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Abstract

In short, leadership is inspiring others to realize their best potential. Holistic leadership understanding is also a leadership style created in this context. The technological developments that have taken place and the changes in the business world have shown that there is a need for an holistic leadership type. In the changing business world conditions, an integrative perspective on developing and coordinating communication channels between employees and business, motivating and encouraging employees constitutes the focus of holistic leadership. Holistic leadership has four different dimensions: leading, teaching, participating and motivating. In accordance with the literature, it is thought that holistic leaders will increase the happiness of the employees in the workplace and will positively affect the professional vitality of the individuals and will make breakthroughs in this direction. In this context, Holistic Leadership Scale developed by Yaraş and Boydak Özan (2019), Professional Vitality Scale translated into Turkish by Uzunbacak and Akçakanat (2018), Workplace Happiness Scale translated into Turkish by Bilginoğlu and Yozgat (2020) were used. The data obtained by applying the questionnaire form to 312 people working in a public institution were analyzed with SPSS and AMOS software packages. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that Holistic Leadership had a significant and positive effect on Professional Vitality (β=362), and Holistic Leadership also had a positive effect on Workplace Happiness (β=413). It has been determined in the context of research findings that the effective use of holistic leadership practices in today's organizational structures will have a positive effect on the workplace happiness and professional vitality of the employees.

Keywords: Holistic Leadership, Professional Vitality, Workplace Happiness

HOLİSTİK LİDERLİĞİN MESLEKİ CANLILIK VE İŞYERİ MUTLULUĞU ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Özet

Kısaca liderlik, başkalarının en iyi potansiyellerini gerçekleştirmeleri için ilham vermektir. Holistik liderlik anlayışı da bu kapsamda oluşturulmuş bir liderlik şeklidir. Gerçekleşen teknolojik gelişmeler, iş dünyasında yaşanan değişimler bütünleştirici bir liderlik türüne ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermiştir. Değişen iş dünyası koşullarında, çalışanlar ve iş arasındaki iletişim kanallarının geliştirilmesi, koordine edilmesi, çalışanların motive edilmesi ve cesaretlendirilmesi konularında bütünleştirici bir bakış acısı holistik liderliğin odağını oluşturmaktadır. Holistik liderliğin yönetme, öğretme, katılımcılık ve motive etme olmak üzere dört farklı boyutu bulunmaktadır. Literatüre uygun olarak holistik liderlerin, işyerinde çalışanların işyeri mutluluğunu artıracağı ve bireylerin mesleki canlılıklarını olumlu yönde etkileceği ve bu yönde atılımlarda bulunacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu kapsamda çalışma için Yaraş ve Boydak Özan (2019) tarafından geliştirilen Holistik Liderlik Ölçeği, Uzunbacak ve Akçakanat (2018) tarafından Türkçeleştirilen Mesleki Canlılık Ölçeği, Bilginoğlu ve Yozgat

(2020) tarafından Türkçeleştirilen İşyeri Mutluluğu Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Anket formu bir kamu kuruluşunda çalışan 312 kişiye uygulanarak elde edilen veriler SPSS ve AMOS yazılım paketleri ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda Holistik Liderliğin Mesleki Canlılık üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü bir etkisinin (β=362) olduğu, Holistik Liderliğin aynı zamanda İşyeri Mutluluğu üzerinde de pozitif yönlü bir etkisinin (β=413) bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Holistik liderlik uygulamalarının günümüz örgütsel yapılarında etkin bir biçimde kullanılmasının çalışanların işyeri mutluluğu ve mesleki canlılıklarına olumlu etki yaratacağı araştırma bulguları bağlamında tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Holistik Liderlik, Mesleki Canlılık, İşyeri Mutluluğu

THE EFFECT OF HOLISTIC LEADERSHIP ON PROFESSIONAL VITALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL ETHICS CLIMATE

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Abstract

Scandals such as Enron and WordCom in the business world have caused significant changes in the understanding of leadership. The loss of trust in businesses and the negative organizational climate on employees have popularized the opinion of leaders that organizations should consider some spiritual facts along with profitability. In this context, a holistic leadership approach has been developed in order to integrate the structure formed between the emerging need and the old practices in a holistic way. The coordination of holistic leadership, organization and external environmental conditions as a whole has led to the development of an integrative perspective in terms of increasing the motivation of the employees, educational opportunities and their willingness to work. It is thought that the holistic leadership perspective will help to create an ethical climate within the organization. Organizational ethical climate refers to the assimilation of ethical practices and standards within the organization and their effective execution. It is thought that the widespread use of ethical practices within the organization will support holistic leadership and increase professional vitality at the same time. For this reason, it is thought that holistic leaders will create an ethical climate in organizations and put them into practice, and the practices will positively affect the professional vitality of the employees. Based on this, the Holistic Leadership Scale developed by Yaraş and Boydak Özan (2019), the Professional Vitality Scale translated into Turkish by Uzunbacak and Akçakanat (2018), and the Ethical Climate Scale translated into Turkish by Özen and Durkan (2016). The data obtained by applying the questionnaire form to 237 people working in a business were analyzed with SPSS and AMOS software packages. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that Holistic Leadership had a significant and positive effect on Professional Vitality (β=348), and Holistic Leadership also had a positive effect on Ethical Climate (β=396). It has been determined in the context of research findings that the effective use of holistic leadership practices in today's organizational structures will have a positive effect on the ethical climate and professional vitality of the employees.

Keywords: Holistic Leadership, Professional Vitality, Organizational Ethical Climate

HOLİSTİK LİDERLİĞİN MESLEKİ CANLILIK VE ÖRGÜTSEL ETİK İKLİMİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Özet
İşletme dünyasında yaşanan Enron, WordCom gibi skandallar liderlik anlayışında önemli değişikliklere neden olmuştur. İşletmelere karşı yaşanan güven kaybı, çalışanlar üzerinde oluşan olumsuz örgüt iklimi liderlerin örgütlerin karlılık ile birlikte bazı manevi olguları da göz önünde bulundurması gerektiği görüşünü yaygınlaştırmıştır. Bu kapsamda ortaya çıkan ihtiyaç ile eski uygulamalar arasında oluşan yapının bütüncül bir şekilde birleştirilmesi maksadıyla holistik liderlik anlayışı gelişmiştir. Holistik liderlik, örgüt ve dış çevre koşullarının bir bütün olarak koordine edilmesi, çalışanların motivasyonunun, eğitim imkânlarının, çalışma isteklerinin arttırılması açısından bütünleştirici bir bakış açısının gelişmesini sağlamıştır. Holistik liderlik bakış açısının, örgüt içerisinde bir etik iklimin oluşmasına yardımcı olacağı düşünülmektedir. Örgütsel etik iklimi, örgüt içerisinde ahlaki uygulama ve standartların özümsenmesi ile etkin bir şekilde yürütülmesini ifade etmektedir. Etik uygulamaların örgüt içerisinde yaygınlaşmasının holistik liderliği destekler iken aynı zamanda mesleki canlılığı da artıracağı düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle holistik liderlerin, örgütlerde etik iklimi oluşturarak uygulamaya koyacağı, yapılan uygulamaların çalışanların mesleki canlılıklarını olumlu yönde etkileyeceği düşünülmektedir. Buradan hareket ile yapılan çalışmada, Yaraş ve Boydak Özan (2019) tarafından geliştirilen Holistik Liderlik Ölçeği, Uzunbacak ve Akçakanat (2018) tarafından Türkçeleştirilen Mesleki Canlılık Ölçeği, Özen ve Durkan (2016) tarafından Türkçeleştirilen Etik İklimi Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Anket formu bir işletmede çalışan 237 kişiye uygulanarak elde edilen veriler SPSS ve AMOS yazılım paketleri ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda Holistik Liderliğin Mesleki Canlılık üzerinde anlamlı ve pozitif yönlü bir etkisinin (β=348) olduğu, Holistik Liderliğin aynı zamanda Etik İklimi üzerinde de pozitif yönlü bir etkisinin (β=396) bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Holistik liderlik uygulamalarının günümüz örgütsel yapılarında etkin bir biçimde kullanılmasının çalışanların etik iklime ve mesleki canlılıklarına olumlu etki yaratacağı araştırma bulguları bağlamında tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Holistik Liderlik, Mesleki Canlılık, Etik İklimi

YUNANİSTAN'IN GÖÇ VE GÖÇMENLERE YAKLAŞIMI

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Özet

Günümüz dünyasında Göç, yüksek öncelikli siyasi konulardan biri haline gelerek küresel ölçekte geniş kapsamlı ekonomik, siyasi, sosyal, siyasal ve teknolojik dönüşümlerle ilgili evrensel bir olgu haline gelmiştir. İnsan ve devlet odaklı olan bu çok boyutlu olgu sadece göç eden kişileri değil, göç edilen ülke ve ülkelerde yaşayan insanları ve hatta transit ülkeleri etkileyen bir yapıya dönüşmüştür.
Arap Baharı olarak adlandırılan süreçle birlikte 2010 yılının sonlarından itibaren Ortadoğu ve Kuzey Afrika ülkelerinde görülen halk hareketleri hükümet değişimlerine neden olmuş ve mevcut siyasi ve ekonomik koşullardan memnun olmayan milyonlarca insanın kendi ülkeleri dışında yeni bir hayat aramalarına neden olan kitlesel bir hareketine dönüşmüştür. Başta Suriye olmak üzere Irak, Afganistan ve diğer Afrika ülkelerinde bulunan birçok insan daha iyi bir yaşam umuduyla Türkiye üzerinden kara ve deniz yoluyla Yunanistan'a ve sonrasında ise Batı Avrupa'da yer alan refah seviyesi daha yüksek olan Almanya ve Fransa gibi ülkelere ulaşmak istemektedir. Yaşanan kitlesel göçler komşu ülkeleri etkilediği kadar Avrupa ülkelerini de önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Bu çerçevede, Yunanistan göç yolculuğunda Akdeniz üzerinden Avrupa'ya ulaşmaya çalışan birçok göçmenin hayatını kaybettiği ülkelerden biri olmuştur. Suriye'ye komşu ülkelerden Türkiye'de ve Avrupa basınına da yansıyan birçok haberde de görüleceği üzere Yunanistan bu süreçte Avrupa Birliği'nin sınır ülkelerinden biri olması nedeniyle Avrupa'ya yönelik göçün merkezinde öne çıkan ülkelerden biri olmaktadır. Yunanistan mevcut konumu itibariyle göçmenlerin ölümü göze alarak Avrupa'ya ulaşma çabasında Avrupa'nın adeta insanlık sınavı verdiği kritik bir ülke durumundadır.
Bu çalışmada, Yunanistan'ın göçe ve göçmenlere genel yaklaşımı, Yunan siyasi partilerinin göç konusundaki tutum ve politikaları (Yeni Demokrasi Hareketi, PASOK, Syriza, Altın Şafak), Yunan hükümetlerinin göçmenlere yönelik söylemleri, Yunan kolluk kuvvetlerinin ve Yunan halkının göçmenlere yönelik tutum ve davranışları incelenmiştir. Ayrıca düzensiz göçmenlerin Türkiye'nin Yunanistan ve Avrupa Birliği ilişkilerine etkisi ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, Düzensiz Göç, Yunanistan'ın Göç Politikaları, Türkiye Yunanistan İlişkileri, Türkiye Avrupa Birliği İlişkileri

GREECE'S APPROACH TO MIGRATION AND IMMIGRANTS

Abstract

In today's world, Migration has become one of the high-priority political issues and has become a universal phenomenon related to wide-ranging economic, political, social, political, and technological transformations on a global scale. This multidimensional phenomenon, which is focused on people and the state, has turned into a structure that affects not only the immigrants, but also the people living in the migrated country and countries, and even the transit countries.

With the process called the Arab Spring, the popular movements were seen in the Middle East and North African countries since the end of 2010 caused government changes and turned into a mass movement that caused millions of people who were not satisfied with the current political and economic conditions to seek a new life outside their own country. Many people in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other African countries, especially Syria, want to reach Greece by land and sea via Turkey, and then to countries with higher welfare levels in Western Europe, such as Germany and France, with the hope of a better life. The mass migrations experienced not only affected the neighboring countries but also affected the European countries significantly. In this context, Greece has been one of the countries where many migrants who tried to reach Europe via the Mediterranean during their migration journey lost their lives. As can be seen in many news from the neighboring countries of Syria, in Turkey, and the European press, Greece is one of the prominent countries in the center of migration to Europe, as it is one of the border countries of the European Union in this process. Due to its current position, Greece is in the position of a critical country where Europe gives the test of humanity in its effort to reach Europe by risking the death of immigrants.

In this study, the general approach of Greece to immigration and immigrants, the attitudes and policies of Greek political parties (New Democracy Movement, PASOK, Syriza, Golden Dawn), the discourses of Greek governments towards immigrants, the attitudes and behaviors of Greek law enforcement officers and Greek people towards immigrants. examined. In addition, the effect of irregular migrants on Turkey's relations with Greece and the European Union has been tried to be revealed.

Keywords: Migration, Irregular Migration, Greece's Migration Policies, Turkey-Greece Relations, Turkey-EU Relations

THE EFFECT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW EDUCATION ON CONSUMER AWARENESS LEVEL

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Abstract

When consumers do not know the law in the interpretation of abstractly written law texts regarding the concrete event, they interpret it according to ethical codes. Whereas, since consumer protection laws are consumer-biased, it will be in the interests of consumers to know the law. This study aims to determine whether there is a difference between the participants' interpretations of concrete consumer problems before and after the training within the scope of the Consumer Protection Law and ethically due to the three-hour lectures. The research started with 80 associate degree students in four groups of twenty people and was completed with 39 participants who answered the questionnaire before and after the training. The convenience sampling method was used in the research. Two days after the training, 39 people who answered both questionnaires were divided into two groups. Afterward, the case study questions in the survey were discussed within the scope of the Law on Consumer Protection, and their opinions were taken. According to the results of the research, the participants do not know enough about their legal rights; if a situation is legal, it is likely to be perceived as ethical, consumer protection laws are in favor of the customer, the right of withdrawal in distance contracts makes online sites more advantageous than stores, while the risk of selling used products worries the participants.
Consumer Rights, Protection of Consumer, Ethics, No. 6502 Law on the protection of the consumer, Defective Commodity, Right of Withdrawal, Conscious Consumption.

Keywords: Consumer Rights, Protection of Consumer, Ethics, No. 6502 Law on The Protection of The Consumer, Defective Commodity, Right of Withdrawal, Conscious Consumption

Tüketicinin Korunması Hakkında Kanun Eğitiminin Tüketici Bilinç Düzeyine Etkisi

Özet

Tüketiciler soyut olarak yazılmış kanun metinlerinin yaşanan somut olaya ilişkin yorumlanmasında kanunu bilmiyorsa bilmedikleri zaman etik kodlara göre yorum yapmaktadır. Oysa tüketiciyi koruma kanunları tüketici yanlısı olduğu için kanunu bilmesi tüketicilerin menfaatine olmaktadır. Bu çalışma, verilen üç ders saatlik eğitim sonunda, katılımcıların eğitim öncesi ve sonrası somut tüketici sorunlarını Tüketicinin Korunması Hakkında Kanun kapsamında ve etik açıdan yorumlamaları arasında farklılık olup, olmadığını tespit etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmaya yirmi kişilik dört grup halinde 80 ön lisans öğrencisi ile başlanmış olup eğitim öncesi ve sonrası anketi cevaplandıran 39 katılımcı ile tamamlanmıştır. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Eğitimden iki gün sonra, iki anketi de yanıtlayan 39 kişi iki gruba ayrılmıştır. Sonrasında ankette yer alan örnek olay soruları Tüketicinin Korunması Hakkında Kanun kapsamında tartışılmış ve görüşleri alınmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, katılımcılar hukuki haklarını yeterince bilmemekte, bir durum hukuki ise etik algılanma olasılığı yüksek olmakta, tüketiciyi koruma kanunları müşteriden yana bir yapıda bulunmakta, mesafeli sözleşmelerde cayma hakkı online siteleri, mağazalara göre daha avantajlı konuma getirirken, kullanılmış ürünlerin satılma riski katılımcıları endişelendirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketici Hakları, Tüketicinin Korunması, Etik, 6502 Sayılı Tüketicinin Korunması Hakkında Kanun, Ayıplı Mal, Cayma Hakkı, Bilinçli Tüketim

YÜZÜCÜLERDE 8 HAFTALIK PLİOMETRİK ANTRENMANININ ÇIKIŞ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

SALİH ÖNER
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu VAN

Özet

Bu çalışma yoğun çalışma döneminde olan yüzücülerde 8 haftalık pliometrik antrenmanının çıkışa etkisini araştırmak amacıyla yapıldı. Araştırma grubunu yaşları 12-14 arasında olan 10 deney ve 10 kontrol grubu toplamda 20 erkek yüzücü oluşturdu. Kontrol grubu normal yüzme antrenmanlarına devam ederken, deney grubu yüzme antrenmanlarına ek olarak 8 hafta, haftada 3 gün, günde 30 dakika pliometrik antrenmanı uygulandı. Katılımcılardan antrenman öncesi ve antrenman sonunda çıkış taşı ile ellerinin suya temas ettiği ilk nokta arasındaki mesafe alındı. Verilerin analizi için SPSS 17,0 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Çalışma bulgularına bakıldığında deney grubu ön test ve son test sonuçları arasında anlamlı bir sonuç görülürken ($p<0.05$), kontrol grubunda herhangi bir anlamlılık tespit edilmedi ($p>0.05$). Sonuç olarak yapılan pliometrik antrenmanının yüzücülerde çıkış üzerine olumlu etki sağladığı söylenebilir.

Keywords: Antrenman, Yüzme, Pliometrik

EFFECT OF 8 WEEKS OF PLIOMETRIC TRAINING ON OUTPUT IN SWIMMERS

Abstract

This study was carried out to investigate the effect of 8-week plyometric training on the output of swimmers who are in the intensive training period. The research group consisted of 10 experimental and 10 control groups, a total of 20 male swimmers aged 12-14 years. While the control group continued their normal swimming training, in addition to the experimental group swimming training, plyometric training was applied for 8 weeks, 3 days a week, 30 minutes a day. The distance between the starting stone and the first point where their hands touched the water was taken from the participants before and at the end of the training. SPSS 17.0 package program was used for the analysis of the data. Considering the study findings, a significant result was observed between the pre-test and post-test results of the experimental group ($p<0.05$), while no significance was found in the control group ($p>0.05$). As a result, it can be said that plyometric training has a positive effect on the output of swimmers.

Keywords: Training, Swimming, Plyometrics

ÖRGÜTSEL ADALET ALGISI VE KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ÖRGÜT YARARINA ETİK OLMAYAN DAVRANIŞ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BİR KAMU ÜNİVERSİTESİ AKADEMİSYENLERİ ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Üniversiteler, nitelikli iş gücünün yaratılması, sosyal ve ekonomik gelişmişliğin sağlanması, sosyolojik yapının şekillenmesi gibi toplumlar için hayati denilebilecek birçok noktada etki kabiliyetine sahip son derece önemli kurumlardır. Bahse konu bu çıktıların elde edilmesi ise akademik çalışanların örgütlerine ilişkin algıları ve bu algılar bağlamında şekillenen eğilimlerinin anlaşılması ile mümkün olabilmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle bu araştırmada akademisyenlerin örgütsel adalet algıları ve kişilik özelliklerinin, örgüt yararına etik olmayan davranışları üzerindeki etkisi incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Örgütsel adalet, karar alıcıların, herkes tarafından bilinen ve kabul görmüş olan örgütsel normlara uygun davranışları şeklinde tanımlanabilir. Fakat örgütsel adalet kavramında örgütsel uygulamaların ne derece doğru ya da hakkaniyetli olduğu değil, çalışanların bahse konu uygulamaları nasıl algılayıp yorumluyor olması asıl önemli olan husustur. Bu da örgütsel adalet kavramının doğrudan algı ile ilişkili olması gibi bir sonuç ortaya koymaktadır ki çalışmamızda da bu kavram algı boyutuyla ele alınmıştır. Kişilik, bireyin kendine özgü ve ayırıcı özelliklerinin toplamıdır. Davranışların şekillenmesinde kişiliğin önemi sıklıkla vurgulanmakta, araştırmada kişilik kavramına beş faktör kişilik özellikleri perspektifinden yaklaşılmıştır. Örgütün ya da üyelerinin faaliyetlerini destekleme niyetiyle sosyal norm, yasa veya ahlak değerlerini ihlal eden davranışlar olarak tanımlanan örgüt yararına etik olmayan davranışlar araştırmada ele alınan son konu olmakla birlikte çalışmanın odağını oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma evrenini Kafkas Üniversitesinde görev yapan 868 akademisyen, örneklem grubunu ise bu kurumda, farklı birim ve unvanda çalışan 316 akademisyen oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada kullanılan veriler anket yöntemiyle elde edilmiş, istatistikler SPSS Statistics 21 paket programı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırma neticesinde elde dilen bulgulara göre akademik personelin örgütsel adalet algılarının örgüt yararına etik olmayan davranışları üzerinde pozitif yönlü anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğu, yine akademisyenlerin kişilik özellikleri ile örgüt yararına etik olmayan davranışları arasında anlamlı ilişkilerin varlığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulguların yanı sıra katılımcıların bazı demografik özellikleri ile araştırmaya konu olan örgütsel adalet algısı, kişilik özellikleri ve örgüt yararına etik olmayan davranışları arasında bir takım anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen bulguların, benzer alan yazın araştırmalarında elde edilen bulgularla paralellik gösterdiği bu çalışma, üniversitelerde akademisyenlerden optimum fayda elde edilebilmesi ve örgütsel menfaat yaratacak davranışlar sergilemelerinin sağlanabilmesi noktasında hassasiyet gösterilmesi gereken önemli noktalara ilişkin bir çerçeve çizmesi bakımından önem arz etmekte ve alan yazına katkı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Adalet, Etik Olmayan Davranış, Kişilik, Akademisyenler, Örgüt Yararı

PERCEPTION OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ON UNTHETHICAL BEHAVIOR IN THE BENEFIT OF THE ORGANIZATION: EXAMPLE OF A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

Abstract

Universities are extremely important institutions that have the ability to influence many points that can be considered vital for societies, such as creating a qualified workforce, ensuring social and economic development, and shaping the sociological structure. Obtaining these outputs is possible by understanding the perceptions of academic employees about their organizations and their tendencies shaped in the context of these perceptions. From this point of view, in this study, it is aimed to examine the effects of academics' perceptions of organizational justice and personality traits on their unethical behaviors for the benefit of the organization. Organizational justice can be defined as the behavior of decision makers in accordance with organizational norms that are known and accepted by everyone. However, in the concept of organizational justice, the most important issue is not how correct or fair the organizational practices are, but how the employees perceive and interpret the said practices. This situation reveals a result that the concept of organizational justice is directly related to perception. In our study, this concept has been discussed with the dimension of perception. Personality is the sum of the individual's unique and distinctive features. The importance of personality in shaping behaviors is frequently emphasized, and the concept of personality was approached from the perspective of five factor personality traits in the study. Behaviors that violate social norms, laws or moral values with the intention of supporting the activities of the organization or its members are called unethical behaviors for the benefit of the organization. Unethical behavior for the benefit of the organization is the focus of this study. The research population consists of 868 academicians working at Kafkas University. The sample group consists of 316 academicians working in this institution. The data used in the research were obtained by the survey method. Statistics were made with SPSS Statistics 21 package program. According to the findings obtained as a result of the research, it has been seen that the organizational justice perceptions of the academic staff have a positive and significant effect on their unethical behaviors for the benefit of the organization. It has been determined that there are significant relationships between the personality traits of academicians and their unethical behaviors for the benefit of the organization. In addition to these findings, significant differences were found between some demographic characteristics of the participants and their perception of organizational justice, personality traits and unethical behaviors for the benefit of the organization. The findings obtained are similar to the findings obtained in similar literature studies. This study is important and contributes to the literature in terms of drawing a framework for the important points that need to be sensitive about obtaining optimum benefit from academicians in universities and ensuring that they exhibit behaviors that will create organizational benefits.

Keywords: Organizational Justice, Unethical Behavior, Personality, Academics, Organizational Benefit

KARS İLİNDEKİ KONAKLAMA İŞLETMELERİNE YÖNELİK E-ŞİKAYETLERİN İNCELENMESİ: TRİPADVİSOR ÖRNEĞİ

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Özet

Tüketiciler turizm gibi risk içeren hizmetleri satın alırken daha fazla bilgiye ihtiyaç duymakta ve bu bilgilere çoğu zaman internet üzerinden ulaşmaya çalışmaktadır. Tripadvisor gibi seyahat siteleri tüketicilere bu konuda yardımcı olmaktadır. Turistler seyahat sitelerine gittikleri konaklama yeri, restoran, müze, deneyim vs. hakkında memnuniyet veya şikayetlerini yazarak başkalarını etkileyebilmektedir. Çünkü tüketiciler, turistlerin paylaşmış oldukları bu bilgilere işletmelerin paylaştığı bilgilerden daha fazla güvenmektedir. Bu durum e-şikayetlerin işletmeler tarafından hassasiyetle ele alınması gerektiğini göstermesi açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmada Kars şehir merkezinde bulunan Tripadvisor'a kayıtlı konaklama işletmelerinin pandemi döneminde en çok şikayet aldıkları konuları belirleyerek işletmelere bu kapsamda önerilerde bulunmak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada toplanan veriler MAXQDA nitel veri analizi programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma örneklemi Tripadvisor'da yer alan ilk 10 konaklama işletmesine hakkında yapılan 22 şikayetten oluşmaktadır. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda en fazla şikayet edilen konu "oda kalitesi" olmuştur. Şikayet edilen diğer konular ise sırasıyla "yiyecek-içecek kalitesi", "ücret ve rezervasyon", "temizlik/hijyen", "personel" ve "sosyal imkan kısıtı" olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müşteri şikayetleri, Tripadvisor, İçerik analizi

EXAMINATION OF E-COMPLAINTS REGARDİNG ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENT IN KARS: THE CASE OF TRIPADVISOR

Abstract

Consumers need more information when purchasing risky services such as tourism, and they often try to access this information throuhg the internet. Travel sites like Tripadvisor help consumers about this matter. Tourists write their satisfaction or complaints about the hotel, restaurant, museum etc. they visit on travel sites and thereby influencing others. Because consumers trust this information shared by tourists more than information shared by businesses. This is important in terms of showing that e-complaints should be handled sensitively by businesses. In this study, it is aimed to determine the issues that the accommodation establishment registered with Tripadvisor located in Kars city center receive the most complaints during the pandemic period and to make suggestions to the businesses in this context. Content analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. The data collected in the research were analysed through the MAXQDA qualitative data analysis program. The research sample consists of 22 complaints about the top 10 accommodation establishment on Tripadvisor. As a result of examination, the most

complained subject was “room quality”. The other subjects complained about were “food-drink quality”, “price and reservation”, “cleaning/hygiene”, “staff” and “lack of social opportunities”.

Keywords: Customer complaints, Tripadvisor, Content Analysis

DIŞA DÖNÜK KIŞILIĞIN TURIZM SEKTÖRÜNE İLİŞKIN MOTIVASYON VE UYUM ALGISINA ETKISI

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Özet

Bu araştırma dışa dönük kişilik özelliğinin turizm sektörüne ilişkin motivasyon ve uyum algısını etkileyip etkilemediğini belirlemeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırma verileri turizm fakültesindeki öğrencilerden elde edilmiştir. Araştırmada kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ve anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. Anketler WhatsApp yoluyla öğrencilere iletilmiş ve gönüllülük esaslı doldurmaları istenmiştir. 103 kullanılabilir anket verisi elde edilmiş ve bu verilerle analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan analizlerde ölçeklerin güvenilir oldukları belirlenmiştir. Korelasyon analizinde dışa dönüklük ile turizm sektörüne ilişkin algılar arasında pozitif yönde ilişkiler olduğu belirlenmiştir. Regresyon analizinde ise dışa dönüklüğün, sektör uyumu ve motivasyon algısını pozitif yönde etkilediği görülmüştür. Ayrıca dışa dönük kişilik özelliği genel turizm sektörü algısını da pozitif yönde etkilemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilik, Dışa Dönüklük, Turizm Sektörü Algısı, Kişi-Sektör Uyumu, Motivasyon

THE EFFECT OF EXTROVERTED PERSONALITY ON THE PERCEPTION OF MOTIVATION AND FIT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR

Abstract

This research aimed to determine whether extroversion personality affects the perception of motivation and fit for the tourism sector. For this purpose, the research data were obtained from the students in the tourism faculty. In the research, convenience sampling method and survey technique were used. The questionnaires were sent to the students via WhatsApp. The questionnaires were asked to be filled on a voluntary basis. 103 usable survey data were obtained and analyzes were carried out with these data. In the analyzes made, it was determined that the scales were reliable. In the correlation analysis, it was determined that there was a positive relationship between extroversion and perception of the tourism sector. In the regression analysis, it was seen that extroversion positively affected the perception of sector fit and motivation. In addition, extrovert personality positively affected the general perception of the tourism sector.

Keywords: Personality, Extraversion, Perception of the Tourism Sector, Person-Sector Fit, Motivation

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ'NİN KAFKASYA POLİTİKASI: DENGELİ OLMA ÇELİŞKİSİ

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Özet

Jeoekonomik ve jeopolitik olarak önemli bir konumda olan Kafkasya bölgesi, küresel sistemdeki birçok aktörün olduğu gibi Avrupa Birliği (AB)'nin de dikkatini celbetmektedir. 1990'lı yıllara kadar bölgeye yönelik hatrı sayılır bir politika yürüt(e)meyen AB, Sovyetler Birliği (SSCB)'nin dağılmasının ardından bölgeyle ilgilenmeye başlamış ve bu konuda birçok somut adım atmıştır. Ülkelerin dış politikalarında Kafkasya'nın bu kadar önemli olmasının nedeni ise bölgedeki enerji kaynaklarının yanı sıra içinde barındırdığı çatışma ortamının sadece bölge devletlerini değil büyük güçlerin güvenliğini de etkileyecek potansiyele sahip olmasıdır. AB de bu bakış açısıyla hem her geçen gün artan enerji ihtiyacındaki kaynak çeşitliliğini artırmak ve enerji arz güvenliğini sağlamak hem Orta Asya ve Uzak Doğu'ya geçiş kapısı olan bu bölgeyi elden çıkarmamak hem de bölgede yaşanan ve AB güvenliğini etkileyebilecek pozisyona gelen birçok çatışmaya çözüm bulmak amaçlarıyla Kafkasya ile ilgilenmeye ve bölge ülkeleriyle özellikle ikili ilişkiler bağlamında yakınlık kurmaya çalışmaktadır. Elbette burada bölge ülkeleri ve Kafkasya derken Güney Kafkas ülkeleri olan Azerbaycan, Gürcistan ve Ermenistan kastedilmektedir. Zira Kuzey Kafkasya Rusya'nın egemenlik alanında olduğu için ayrı ayrı ilişki kurulması da söz konusu olmamaktadır. Bu bağlamda hazırlanan çalışmada Kafkasya'nın jeopolitik ve jeostratejik önemlerinden bahsedildikten sonra Güney Kafkasya özelinde Avrupa Birliği'nin politikası incelenmektedir. Bu politika ise 1999 yılında yürürlüğe giren "Ortaklık ve İşbirliği Anlaşması" temelinde ortaya konulan TACIS, TRASECA ve INOGATE; 2003 yılında benimsenen "Avrupa Güvenlik ve İşbirliği Stratejisi" ve 2004 yılında AB Dış İlişkiler Konseyi tarafından Güney Kafkasya ülkelerine yönelik kabul edilen " Yeni Komşuluk Politikası" bağlamında somutlaştırılarak ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa Birliği, Kafkasya, TACIS, TRASECA ve INOGATE, Yeni Komşuluk Politikası

THE CAUCASUS POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: CONTRADICTION OF BALANCE

Abstract

The Caucasus region, which has an important geoeconomic and geopolitical position, attracts the attention of the European Union (EU) as well as many actors in the global system. The EU, which did not (could) not carry out a remarkable policy towards the region until the 1990s, started to be interested in the region after the collapse of the Soviet Union (USSR) and took many concrete steps in this regard. The reason why the Caucasus is so important in the foreign policies of the countries is that, in addition to the energy resources in the region, the conflict area it contains has the potential to affect not only the regional states but also the security of the great powers. With this perspective, the EU aims to increase the diversity of resources in the ever-increasing energy need and to ensure energy supply security, to establish

relations with this region, which is the gateway to Central Asia and the Far East, and to find solutions to many conflicts in the region that may affect EU security. So it tries to deal with the Caucasus and to build close relationship with the countries of the region, especially in the context of bilateral relations. Of course, by the countries of the region and the Caucasus, the South Caucasian countries such as Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia are meant. Because the North Caucasus is under the sovereignty of Russia, it is not possible to establish separate relations. In the study prepared in this context, after mentioning the geopolitical and geostrategic importance of the Caucasus, the policy of the European Union in the South Caucasus is examined. This policy is embodied in the context of "TACIS, TRASECA and INOGATE, based on "Partnership and Cooperation Agreement" entered into force in 1999, the "European Security and Cooperation Strategy" adopted in 2003 and the New Neighborhood Policy approved by the EU Foreign Relations Council for the South Caucasus countries in 2004.

Keywords: European Union, Caucasus, TACIS, TRASECA and INOGATE, New Neighborhood Policy

HUKUK EĞİTİMİNDE DİJİTALLEŞME OLANAKLARI

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Özet

Pandemi ve Covit salgınıyla evlere kapanan insanlık, kendilerine dijital bir dünya yaratmıştır. Dijitalleşmenin hayatımıza girmesi ve dijital dönüşümün başlaması, tüm alanlarda yeni uygulamalarla eğitim ve eğitim süreçlerinin de her kademesini dönüştürmeye başlamıştır. Eğitim sektöründe neredeyse her alana uygulanabilecek, pek çok yeni eğitim ve yenilikçi eğitim olanakları ve çözümler ortaya çıkarken, geleneksel yöntemlerle devam ettirilen hukuk eğitimi de bu çözümlerden yararlanacaktır.

Hukuk fakültelerinde klasik eğitim şekli, genellikle konferans sistemiyle eğitim yapılmasıdır. Hukuk eğitimindeki dersler, ders müfredatları ve programlar üzerinde yapılan tartışmaların bir kısmı da hiç değişmeyen bu eğitim şekli üzerinde yoğunlaşmaktadır. Konferans sistemiyle yapılan eğitimin sakıncalarını gören hukuk eğitimcileri, bu eğitim şekline ilave olarak aktif eğitim ya da probleme dayalı eğitim tartışmalarına başlamışlar ve hukuk eğitiminde dijital öğrenmeyle bütünleştirilmiş bir karma eğitim gereği ortaya çıkmıştır.

Öte yandan çağdaş teknolojilerin eğitimde aktif olarak kullanılmaya başlamasıyla dijital eğitim olanakları ortaya çıkmıştır. Hukuk eğitimine dair sorunların çözümünde ve eğitime ulaşılabilirliğin arttırılmasında, klasik eğitime eklenecek dijital eğitim, alternatif bir olanak yaratabilir. Özellikle geleneksel çabalarla eğitim sorunlarının yeterince çözülemediği hukuk eğitiminde yeni bir yönelim olarak dijital eğitim olanakları, öğrenmeyi kolaylaştırabilir.

Hukuk eğitimi, incelendiğinde, sınıfta yapılan geleneksel eğitimin, tek başına artık kurumsal ve evrensel anlamda örgün eğitim olanakları sağlayan en iyi uygulama olma niteliğini yitirdiği görülmektedir. Çağdaş teknolojinin son derece ileri seviyelere getirdiği dijital eğitim yöntem ve metotları, yüz yüze yapılan hukuk eğitimi yanında bu eğitimi destekleyen ve tamamlayan bir eğitim yöntemi olarak fazlasıyla katkı sağlayabilir. Hukuk eğitiminde klasik ve geleneksel eğitime katkı ve yeni bir yönelim olarak, dijital eğitim uygulamaları, süreç içinde hukuk eğitimine çok daha fazla alanda katkı sağlayabilecek, çok daha etkin ve işlevsel bir şekilde kullanılma olanağına sahip olacaktır. Çalışmamızda, araştırma yöntemi olarak, araştırma konumuzla ilgili düzenleme ve politikalar taranarak, nicel araştırma yöntemine başvurularak, içerik analizi tekniğiyle irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijitalleşme, Dijital Eğitim, Hukuk Eğitimi

DIGITALIZATION OPPORTUNITIES IN LEGAL EDUCATION

Abstract

The humanity, which was closed to homes with the pandemic and the covit epidemic, has created a digital world for itself. The introduction of digitalization into our lives and the beginning of digital transformation have begun to transform every level of education and training processes with new applications in all fields. While many new training and innovative training opportunities and solutions that can be applied to almost every field in the education sector are emerging, legal education continued with traditional methods will also benefit from these solutions.

The classical form of education in law faculties is generally through a conference system. Some of the discussions on the courses, course curricula and programs in legal education focus on this never-changing form of education. Seeing the drawbacks of the conference system, legal educators started discussions on active education or problem-based education in addition to this form of education. The necessity of a coeducation integrated with digital learning has emerged.

On the other hand, with the active use of modern technologies in education, digital education opportunities have emerged. Digital education to be added to classical education can create an alternative opportunity in solving problems related to legal education and increasing accessibility to education. As a new orientation in legal education, where educational problems cannot be adequately resolved with traditional efforts, digital education opportunities can facilitate learning.

When legal education is examined, it is seen that traditional education in the classroom has lost its quality as the best practice that provides formal education opportunities in the institutional and universal sense. The digital education methods and methods that modern technology has brought to an extremely advanced level can contribute greatly as an education method that supports and complements this education, as well as face-to-face legal education. As a contribution and a new orientation to classical and traditional education in legal education, digital education applications will have the opportunity to contribute to legal education in many more areas in the process and to be used in a much more effective and functional way. In our study, as a research method, the regulations and policies related to our research topic were scanned, the quantitative research method was applied, and the content analysis technique was examined.

Keywords: Digitalization, Digital Education, Legal Education

İŞVERENİN ETİK DEĞERLERE ÖZEN BORCU

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Özet

İş sözleşmesinin unsurlarından biri olan bağımlılık ilişkisinin sonucunda, işverenin yönetim hakkı ortaya çıkmaktadır. İşverenin, işin yürütümü ve işçilerin işyerindeki davranışlarını düzenleyebilme hakkına, yönetim hakkı denir. İşverenin yönetim hakkı, aynı zamanda işverenin işin nerede nasıl ne zaman, hangi sıraya göre yürütüleceğini ve işyerinin düzeni ve güvenliğine ilişkin tek taraflı kurallar koyabilme, düzenlemeler getirebilme yetkisidir.

Çalışma yaşamında ve iş hukukunda; yasal mevzuat, iş yasaları, toplu iş sözleşmeleri ve iş akitleriyle birlikte; iş hukuku kaynaklarının tamamı bile dikkate alınsa, iş ilişkisinin niteliği gereği, çalışma yaşamında ortaya çıkabilecek her türlü soruna hukuk yoluyla çözüm getirmek mümkün değildir. Çalışma ilişkileri ve çalışma koşulları; işçi ile işveren arasında, çoğunlukla; işin yapımı sırasında belirlenirken, işyeri uygulamaları şeklinde somutlaşır. Bu süreç içinde; işveren çalışanlarına emir ve talimat verir ve yönetim hakkını kullanırken, etik kurallara özen göstermek zorundadır.

İşveren; yönetim hakkının üstünlüğünden doğan yetkilerini; işçiyi koruma ve eşit işlem yapma yükümlülüğünü gözetecek şekilde kullanması gerekir. İşverenin yönetim hakkının içeriği, yasa ve sözleşmelerle düzenlenebilir ve genişletilebilir, daraltılabilir ya da değiştirilebilirse de işverenin, etik değerlerle etik sınırlara dokunması imkânsızdır.

Etik kurallar, işverenin yönetim hakkını ve işçilere talimat verme yetkisini sınırlamaktadır. İşverenin yönetim hakkını kullanmasına ait en kesin sınırlama, etik kurallar tarafından belirlenirken, yönetim hakkı da etik kurallarca sınırlanmış olur. İşverenler; çoğu zaman yönetim hakkını kullanırken, kendi etik değerleri yanında; etik sınırlarını da, sorgulamak zorunda kalmakta ve bu sorgulamalar da önyargıları da dahil olmak üzere; kendi etik değerlerine bağlı olarak, birçok etik açmazla karşı karşıya gelmektedirler. Çalışmamızda, araştırma yöntemi olarak, araştırma konumuzla ilgili düzenleme ve politikalar taranarak, nicel araştırma yöntemine başvurularak, içerik analizi tekniğiyle irdelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşverenin Yönetim Hakkı, Etik Değerler, Özen Borcu, Etik Sınırlar

THE EMPLOYER'S OBLIGATION TO PAY ATTENTION TO ETHICAL VALUES

Abstract

As a result of the dependency relationship, which is one of the elements of the employment contract, the employer's right to manage emerges. The right of the employer to regulate the conduct of the work and the behavior of the workers in the workplace is called the right of management. The employer's right to manage is also the employer's authority to set unilateral rules and regulations regarding where, when, and in what order the work will be carried out, and the order and safety of the workplace.

In working life and labor law; together with legal regulations, labor laws, collective bargaining agreements and employment contracts; Even if all of the sources of labor law are taken into account, due to the nature of the business relationship, it is not possible to provide a legal solution to all kinds of problems that may arise in working life. Labor relations and working conditions; between the worker and the employer, mostly; While it is determined during the construction of the work, it is embodied in the form of workplace practices. In this process; The employer gives orders and instructions to its employees and has to pay attention to ethical rules while exercising its management right.

Employer; its powers arising from the supremacy of the right to manage; must use it in a way that takes into account the obligation to protect the worker and to treat them equally. Although the content of the employer's management right can be regulated and expanded, narrowed or changed by laws and contracts, it is impossible for the employer to touch ethical values and ethical limits.

Ethical rules limit the employer's right to manage and to instruct workers. While the most definite limitation of the employer's use of the management right is determined by the ethical rules, the management right is also limited by the ethical rules. Employers; most of the time, while using the right of management, besides their own ethical values; has to question their ethical limits, including their prejudices, and depending on their own ethical values, they face many ethical dilemmas. In our study, as a research method, the regulations and policies related to our research topic were scanned, the quantitative research method was applied, and the content analysis technique was examined.

Keywords: Employer's Right to Manage, Ethical Values, Duty of Care, Ethical Boundaries

PRE-SERVICE MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' NOTICING SKILLS: THE CASE OF STATISTICAL QUESTIONS

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Abstract

Araştırma sorusu istatistiksel problem çözmenin merkezinde yer alır. Etkili bir istatistik öğretimi için öğretmenlerin araştırma sorusuna ilişkin bilgi ve becerilere sahip olması ve öğrencilerin bu konudaki düşünme biçimlerine, kavram yanılgısı ve zorluklarına sahip olması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, ortaokul matematik öğretmen adaylarının öğrencilerin araştırma sorusuna bilgilerini fark etme düzeylerini ortaya çıkarmak amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla 57, 3. Sınıf öğretmen adayı çalışmaya katılmış ve öğretmen adayları gruplar oluşturmuştur. Öğretmen adaylarına öğrenci cevapları içeren üç durum verilmiş ve bu durumları grupça değerlendirmeleri istemiştir. Bu değerlendirmeler dikkat etme, yorumlama ve nasıl yanıt verileceğine karar verme olmak üzere üç bileşen merkeze alınarak yapılandırılmış ve verilen cevaplardan hareketle öğretmen adaylarının fark etme becerileri ortaya konmuştur. Elde edilen veriler yine bu üç bileşen çerçevesinde analiz edilmiş fark etme becerilerine ilişkin eksik, sınırlı ve güçlü göstergeleri oluşturulmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar öğretmen adaylarının verilen durumlardan hareketle öğrencilerin nasıl düşündüklerine dikkat etme ile öğrencilerin düşüncelerini hata ve kavram yanılgılarına yorumlamalarına ilişkin fark etme düzeylerinin sınırlı veya güçlü olduğunu göstermiştir. Öğrencilerin yanıtlarına nasıl cevap vermeye ilişkin ise öğretmen adaylarının fark etme düzeylerinin eksik veya sınırlı olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlardan hareketle öğretmen adaylarının fark etme becerileri hakkında çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Keywords: İstatistiksel araştırma sorusu, öğretmen adayları, fark etme becerileri

AN INVESTIGATION OF PRE-SERVICE MIDDLE SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' LESSON PLANS AND IMPLEMENTATIONS IN TERMS OF MATHEMATICAL CONNECTION SKILL

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Abstract

Matematik eğitiminde ilişkilendirme becerisi önemli bir süreç becerisi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Öğrencilere bu becerinin kazandırılması gerektiği vurgusu öğretim programlarında da yerini almıştır. Bu vurgu öğrencilere gerekli bilgi ve becerileri kazandırma noktasında kilit rol üstlenen öğretmenlerinde matematiksel ilişkilendirmeye ilişkin gerekli bilgi ve becerilere sahip olmalarının önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmada geleceğin öğretmeni olacak öğretmen adaylarının matematiksel ilişkilendirmeye ilişkin bilgilerini ortaya koymayı amaçlamıştır. Bu amaçla 56, 3. Sınıf öğretmen adayı çalışmaya katılmıştır. Öğretmen adayları 3-4 kişilik gruplar oluşturmuştur. 5-8. Ortaokul matematik öğretim programında yer alan kazanımlara odaklanarak ders planı hazırlamışlar ve hazırladıkları ders planlarını mikro öğretim kapsamında uygulamışlardır. Ders planları ve gerçekleştirdikleri uygulamalarda ilişkilendirme türlerine (günlük yaşamla ilişkilendirme, kavramlar arası ilişkilendirme, farklı temsillerle ilişkilendirme, farklı disiplinlerle ilişkilendirme) yer verip vermedikleri, verdiler ise nasıl yer verdikleri analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen ilk sonuçlar öğretmen adaylarının gerek ders planlarında gerekse gerçekleştirdikleri uygulamalarda günlük yaşamla ilişkilendirmeye yer verdiklerini göstermiştir. Ders plan ve uygulamalarında kavramlar arası ilişkilendirme ve farklı temsillerle ilişkilendirmeye yer vermekte zorlandıkları dikkate çeken bir diğer bulgudur. Farklı disiplinlerle ilişkilendirmeye ise ders plan ve uygulamalarında yer verdikleri ancak bu yer vermenin daha örtük kaldığı ortaya çıkmıştır. İlişkilendirme türlerine nasıl yer verdikleri açısından incelendiğinde ise çoğunlukla ilişkilendirmeyi kendilerinin yaptığı öğrencinin ilişkilendirme yapmalarını destekleyecek ifadelere daha az yer verdikleri gözlenmiştir.

Keywords: matematiksel ilişkilendirme, ortaokul matematik öğretmen adayları, ders planı, mikro öğretim

ON FACTORIZATION SOME SATURATED NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS

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Abstract

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

1) $0 \in S$,
2) $x_1 + x_2 \in S$, *for all* $x_1, x_2 \in S$,
3) $Card(\mathbb{N} \backslash \mathrm{M}) < \infty$.

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

$f(S) = \max \ x \in \mathbb{Z} : x \notin S$ is the Frobenius number of S;

$m(S) = \min \ x \in S : x \neq 0$ is multiplicity of S;

$n(S) = Card \ \ 0,1,2,..., f(S) \ \cap S$ is determine number of S.

If S is a numerical semigroup such that $S = < x_1, x_2, ..., x_n >$, then we observe that $S = < x_1, x_2, ..., x_n > = \ s_0 = 0, s_{1,}, s_2, ..., s_{n-1}, s_n = f(S) + 1, \rightarrow ...$ where $s_j < s_{j+1}, n = n(S)$, and the arrow means that every integer greater than $f(S) + 1$ belongs to S , for $j = 1, 2, ..., n = n(S)$. Here, we say the number $C = f(S) + 1$ is conductor of S.

Let $S = < x_1, x_2, ...x_n >$ be a numerical semigroup and $x \in S$. The factorization set of $x \in S$ is $Z(x) = \left\{ (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n : \ x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i \right\}$. In this case, the length of a factorization $(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \in Z(x)$ is $|(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)| = a_1 + a_2 + ... + a_n$, and the length set of $x \in S$ is $\delta(S) = \ |(a_1, a_2, ..., a_n)| \in \mathbb{N} : (a_1, a_2, ..., a_n) \in Z(x)$. We denote the maximum length factorization by $L(x)$ and the minimum length factoriztion by $l(x)$.

A numerical semigroup S is Arf if $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 \in S$, for all $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in S$ such that $x_1 \geq x_2 \geq x_3$. Also, S is called saturated numerical semigroup if $u + d_S(x) \in S$, for all $u, x \in S - \ 0$, where $d_S(x) = \gcd \ k \in S : k \leq x$. It known that a saturated numerical semigroup is Arf. But, Arf numerical semigroup cannot a saturated.

In this study, we will give some results about factorization of a element of S saturated numerical semigroups such that $S = < 3, C+1, C+2 >$ and $S = < 3, C, C+2 >$, where $C \equiv 0(3)$ and $C \equiv 2(3)$.

Keywords: Saturated numerical semigroups, Factorization, length, Conductor

SOME RESULTS IN MED NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS

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Abstract

A numerical semigroup is a subset S of $\mathbb{N}$ if $s_1+s_2\in S$ for all $s_1,s_2\in S$, $0\in S$ and $\mathbb{N}\backslash S$ is finite. It is known that for every numerical semigroup S there exists a unique minimal set of generators $c_1,c_2,...,c_n$ with $c_1<c_2<...<c_n$, that is, $S=<c_1,c_2,...,c_p>=\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{p}a_jc_j\ :\ a_j\in\mathbb{N}\right\}$. The smallest positive element of S is called the multiplicity of S, and the number p is embedding dimension of S .It is denoted by $m(S)$ and $e(S)$, respectively. It is known that $e(S)\leq m(S)$. The numerical semigroup S is maksimal embedding dimension (MED) if $e(S)=m(S)$.

Let S be a numerical semigroup. The largest element of $\mathbb{Z}\backslash S$ is called the Frobenius number of S, and it is denoted by $f(S)$. In this case, We say $C=f(S)+1$ is conductor of S.

On the other hand, $n(S)=\left|\ 0,1,2,...,f(S)\ \cap S\right|$ is called the determine number of S. In this case, $S=<c_1,c_2,...,c_p>=\ 0=s_0,s_1,s_2,...,s_{n-1},s_n=f(S)+1,\rightarrow...$ where $s_j<s_{j+1},\ n=n(S)$. Here, the arrow means that every integer greater then $f(S)+1$ belongs to S.

Let S be a numerical semigroup. The set $Ap(S,s)=\ x\in S:x-s\notin S$ is Apery set of S according to $s\in S,s\neq 0$ .The element of $\mathbb{N}\backslash S$ is called gap of S, and we denote the set of gaps of S, by $H(S)$. A element $x\in H(S)$ is pseudo-Frobenius number of S if $x+s\in S$ for all $s\in S,s\neq 0$. The set of all pseudo-Frobenius numbers of S we denote by $PF(S)$. The set $SG(S)=\ x\in PF(S):2x\in S$ is called the set of special gaps of S.
Let S be a numerical semigroup. Then $y\in H(S)$ is a isole gap of S if $y-1,y+1\in S$, and the set of isole gaps of S is denoted by $I(S)$. The numerical semigroup S is perfect if $I(S)=\phi$.

In this study, we will give some results for Maksimal Embedding Dimension (MED) numesical semigroup S such taht $S=<3,C+1,C+2>$ and $S=<3,C,C+2>$ where C is conductor of S, $C\equiv 0(3)$ and $C\equiv 2(3)$, respectively.

Keywords: Numerical semigroup, Gaps, Perfect, Pseudo-Frobenius number

ÜÇ SİMPLEKSİN ÇARPIM UZAYI ÜZERİNDEKİ DAR ÖRTÜLERİN ZAYIF DENKLİK SINIFLARININ SAYILARI ÜZERİNE

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Özet

Çokyüzlüler üzerindeki dar örtüler ve bu dar örtülerin Davis – Januskiewicz denklik sınıfları topolojide süregelen bir problemdir. Her bir dar örtü için karakteristik fonksiyon kurulabileceği bilinmektedir. Bu karakteristik fonksiyonlar matrisler ile eşlenebilmekte ve dar örtülerin sınıflandırma problemi matrisler üzerindeki işlemlere taşınabilmektedir. Karakteristik fonksiyonları temsil eden matrislerinin denklik bağıntısı altındaki sayılarını hesaplamak zordur. Bu sebeple döngüsüz yönlü çizgeler ile bire bir eşleme kullanılarak genel bir formül elde edilmiştir. Bu eşlemede matrisler üzerindeki genel doğrusal grup etkisi döngüsüz yönlü çizgelerde köşelerin etiketlerinin yer değiştirilmesi, yerel tamlama ve kaydırma şeklinde görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, simplekslerin çarpım uzayı üzerindeki dar örtülerin zayıf denklik sınıflarını saymak için, karakteristik fonksiyonları temsil eden matrisleri vektör ağırlıklı döngüsüz yönlü çizgeler ile eşleyeceğiz. Burada matrislerin satır uzunluğu simpleklerin boyutları toplamı kadar olurken, sütun uzunluğu ise bu sayıdan çarpan terim sayısı kadar fazla olmaktadır. Bu bilgiden hareketle, karakteristik fonksiyonlarla ilişkili matrisleri genel doğrusal grup etkisi altında daimi bir forma getireceğiz. Elde edilen bu form bir vektör matris verecek ve bu matrisin vektörlerini ağırlık vektörü kabul eden bir döngüsüz yönlü çizgenin komşuluk matrisini kuracağız. Simplekslerin otomorfizma grubunun sağ etkisi yönlü çizgeler üzerinde köşelerin etiketlerinin permütasyonu ya da ağırlık vektörleri ile birlikte yerel tamlama olarak gözükecektir. Son olarak, birinci tip Stirling sayıları ve bu sayıların katsayılar olarak elde edildiği artan faktöriyellerin kombinatorik yapılarını kullanarak, üç simpleksin çarpım uzayı üzerindeki dar örtülerin zayıf denklik sınıflarının sayısını simplekslerin boyutlarına bağlı temel fonksiyonlar ile vereceğiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dar örtü, homeomorfizma, döngüsüz yönlü çizge

ON THE NUMBER OF THE WEAK EQUIVARIANT CLASSES OF SMALL COVER OVER THE PRODUCT OF THREE SIMPLICIES

Abstract

Small covers over a polytope and their Davis – Januskiewicz equivalence classes are an ongoing problem in topology. It is known that a characteristic function can be established for each small cover. These characteristic functions can be represented by the matrices and the classification problem of small covers can be transferred to operations on matrices. It is difficult to calculate the number of matrices representing characteristic functions under the equivalence relations. For this reason, a general formula is obtained by using a one-to-one correspondence with acyclic digraphs. In this correspondence, the action of the general linear group on the matrices is seen in the form of permutation of the labels of the vertices in acyclic digraphs, local complementation and sliding the edges.

In this work, we will associate the matrices representing characteristic functions with vector-weighted acyclic digraphs to enumerate the weak equivalence classes of small covers over the product space of simplicies. Here, the number of rows of the matrices is equal to the sum of the dimensions of the simplicies, while the number of columns is equal to the sum of the sum of the dimensions and the number of terms in the product. Based on this information, we will bring the matrices associated with characteristic functions to a permanent form under the action of the general linear group. This form will give a vector matrix, and we will construct a corresponding adjacency matrix of an acyclic digraph that accepts the vectors of this matrix as the weight vector on the edges. The right action of the automorphism group of simplicies will appear on digraphs as a permutation of the labels of the vertices or as a local complementation on the weight vectors of the edges. Finally, using the combinatorial structure of the Stirling numbers of the first kind and rising factorials from which these numbers are obtained as coefficients, we will give the number of weak equivalence classes of small covers over the product of three simplicies with basic functions depending on the dimensions of the simplicies.
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Keywords: Small cover, homeomorphsim, acyclic digraph

ISI YALITIMI KONUSUNUN ÖĞRETİMİNDE FETEMM

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Özet

Gelişen ve değişen teknoloji hayatımızın her alanını etkilemektedir. Bu etki kapsamında değişim gösteren ve sürekli yenilenen teknoloji ile birlikte geleneksel eğitim sistemindeki öğretim uygulamalarında alternatif yaklaşımların kullanılması bir ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda öğretim çabalarındaki yenilikçi uygulamalar ile değişimler öğrenci ve öğretmenlerin rollerini de etkilemiştir. Yürürlükteki Fen Bilimleri Dersi Öğretim Programında öğrencinin rolü; bilgiye ulaşabilen, sorgulayan, işbirliği ile ortaya bir ürün çıkarabilen olarak belirtilmiştir. Belirtilen bu özellikler öğrencilere Fen, Teknoloji, Matematik, Mühendislik (FeTeMM) eğitim yaklaşımı ile kazandırılabilmektedir. Çünkü FeTeMM eğitiminde öğrenciler araştırmaya, üretime ve buluşlar yapmaya yönlendirilir. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın amacı, sorgulamaya dayalı öğrenme stratejisinde FeTeMM aşamaları doğrultusunda fen bilimleri 6. sınıf "Madde ve Isı" ünitesinde yer alan "Isı Yalıtımı" konusunun öğretimine yönelik uygulanabilir bir etkinlik geliştirmektir. Araştırma doküman analizi destekli tasarım temelli olarak yürütülmüştür. Etkinliğin; fen boyutunda, öğrencilere ısı yalıtımının öneminden bahsedilmiş ve ısı yalıtımı malzemelerinden örnekler sunulmuştur. Teknoloji boyutunda öğrencilerden termos materyalini araştırmaları ve termos yapımı için gerekli malzemeleri incelemeleri ayrıca gerekli malzemeler için maliyet tablosu oluşturmaları beklenmiştir. Matematik boyutunda, termos yapımında kullanılacak şişelerin boyutlarının ayarlanması yalıtım için kullanılacak malzemenin miktarı ve uygulanması istenmiştir. Mühendislik boyutu için ise termos tasarımının gerçekleştirilmesi ve modelin oluşturulması olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu araştırmada tasarlanarak geliştirilen ısı yalıtımı konusuna yönelik FeTeMM tasarım modelinin ilgili konu hakkında çalışma yapacak araştırmacılara ve fen bilimleri öğretmenlerine yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FeTeMM, Isı Yalıtımı, Tasarım Temelli Fen Eğitimi

STEM IN TEACHING THE SUBJECT OF THERMAL INSULATION

Abstract

Every aspect of our lives is affected by evolving and changing technology. With the ongoing advance of technology, it has become necessary to employ alternate teaching methods in the traditional educational system. In this context, modifications in innovative practices and teaching efforts have also affected the roles of students and teachers. The student's role in the current Science Curriculum is defined as being able to access knowledge, ask questions, and collaborate to produce a product. Students can learn these skills through STEM (Science, Technology, Mathematics, and Engineering) education. Because in STEM education, students are directed to investigate, generate, and make inventions. The aim of the study is to develop an applicable activity for teaching the subject of "Thermal Insulation" in the 6th grade "Matter and Heat" unit of science in accordance with the STEM stages of the inquiry-based learning strategy. The research was carried out with the design-based research method supported by document analysis. In the science part of the activity, the importance of thermal insulation was mentioned to the students and examples of thermal insulation materials were presented. In the technology dimension, students were expected to research the material of the thermos, examine the materials required for the construction of the thermos, and also create a cost table for the necessary materials. The size of the bottles to be used in thermos construction, the amount of insulating material to be utilized, and its application were all asked in the mathematical dimension. The fulfillment of the thermos design and the fabrication of the model were determined as engineering dimension. The STEM design model for thermal insulation that was designed and developed in this study is expected to guide researchers and science teachers who will work on the subject.

Keywords: STEM, Thermal Insulation, Design-Based Science Education

FEN ÖĞRETİMİNDE TERS YÜZ SINIF MODELİ ETKİNLİĞİ: SIVI BASINCI

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Özet

Fen bilimleri dersi, öğrencilerin anlamakta güçlük çektiği soyut kavramları barındırmaktadır. Öğrencilerin soyut kavramları somutlaştırılabilmesi için ders içeriklerinin uygulama, deney ve görsel destekli bir şekilde sunulması gerekmektedir. Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli, ders süresinin daha verimli geçmesi ve daha fazla uygulama yapılabilmesi için zamandan kazanç sağlayan bir öğretim tasarım modelidir. Öğrenciler sınıf ortamına gelmeden önce ilgili konu ve kavramları öğrenme şansına sahiptirler. Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli, sınıf dışı ve sınıf içi olmak üzere iki aşamadan oluşmaktadır. Sınıf dışı aşamasında, öğrenciler ön öğrenmeleri evde bireysel öğrenme ortamlarında gerçekleştirirken, sınıf içi aşamasında uygulama ve etkinlikler sayesinde konular somutlaştırılmaktadır. Sınıf içi öğrenme ortamında kazanımlara yönelik ölçme değerlendirme çalışmalarına daha fazla yer verilmektedir. Bu araştırmada 8. sınıf "Basınç" ünitesinde yer alan "Sıvı Basıncı" konusunda Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli'ne yönelik bir öğretim tasarımı geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, doküman analizi destekli tasarım temelli araştırma yöntemi ile yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli kullanılarak geliştirilen Sıvı Basıncı etkinliğinin uygulama basamakları aşamalı olarak anlatılmıştır. Öğretim sürecinde, öğretmen ile öğrencilerin görev ve sorumlulukları hakkında gerekli bilgiler sunulmuştur. Geliştirilen bu etkinliğin fen bilimleri öğretmenlerine öğretim çalışmalarında yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli ile ilgili çalışma yapacak araştırmacılara yol göstereceğine inanılmaktadır. Çalışma sonunda, geliştirilen etkinliğin dışında tüm disiplinlerde geliştirilecek olan Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli etkinliklerinden öğretimde yararlanılabileceği öneriler arasında belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ters Yüz Sınıf Modeli, Fen Öğretimi, Sıvı Basıncı

THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL ACTIVITY IN SCIENCE TEACHING: LIQUID PRESSURE

Abstract

Science course includes abstract concepts that students have trouble in understanding. For students to concretize abstract concepts, course contents should be presented in a way that is supported by practice, experiment and visuals. The Flipped Classroom Model is an instructional design model that saves time to pass the lesson time more efficiently and to make more applications. Students have the chance to learn related topics and concepts before they come to the classroom environment. The Flipped Classroom Model consists of two stages, out of the classroom and inside the classroom. In the out-of-class stage, the students perform their pre-learning at home in individual learning environments, while in the classroom stage, the subjects are embodied through practices and activities. In the classroom learning environment, more place is given to assessment and evaluation studies for achievements. It was aimed to develop an instructional design for the Flipped Classroom Model on the subject of "Liquid Pressure" in the 8th grade "Pressure" unit. The study was carried out with the design-based research method supported by document analysis. In the study, the application steps of the Liquid Pressure activity, which was developed using the Flipped Classroom Model, were explained. During the teaching process, necessary information about the duties and responsibilities of the teacher and the students was presented. It is thought that this developed activity will guide science teachers in their teaching studies. It is also believed that it will guide the researchers who will work on the Flipped Classroom Model. At the end of the study, it was stated among the suggestions that the developed activity and the Flipped Classroom Model activities that will be developed for all disciplines can be used in teaching.

Keywords: Flipped Classroom Model, Science Teaching, Liquid Pressure

ON GABOR INTEGRAL OPERATORS

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Abstract

The Gabor integral transform operator, among other integral transform operators, was proposed as a time-frequency integral operator to perform simultaneous time-frequency analysis of signals. This frequently was used for feature extraction, non-stationary signal processing, radar systems, sonar systems, communications, and space sciences. In this article, we discuss several properties of the Gabor integral operators.

Keywords: Time-frequency integral; Gabor integral; window function

STFT ON LEBESGUE AND LORENTZ SPACES

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Abstract

The standard Fourier transform provides the frequency information averaged over the entire signal time interval, whereas short time Fourier transform provides the time - localized frequency information for situations in which frequency components of a signal vary over time. The short time Fourier transform adds a time dimension to the base function parameters by multiplying the infinitely long complex exponential with a window to localize it. Window functions, also called sliding windows, are functions in which the amplitude tapers gradually and smoothly toward zero at the edges. Because each block occupies different time periods, the resulting short time Fourier transform indicates the spectral content of the signal at each corresponding time period. In this wor, we study contuniuty property of short-time Fourier transform on Lebesgue and Lorentz spaces.

Keywords: Short-time Fourier transform; Lebesgue space; Lorentz space

OCCURRENCE OF *Alburnus attalus* (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2007) IN BAKIRÇAY RIVER, İZMİR, TURKEY

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Abstract

In this study the presence of Bakır Shemaya *Alburnus attalus* (Özuluğ & Freyhof, 2007) an endemic species has been reported in Bakırçay River, İzmir, Turkey. The Bakır Shemaya *Alburnus attalus* is specific to the Bakırçay River in the Aegean Region of western Turkey and is limited to its tributaries. It extends through flowing water and rock substrates.
The fish species were captured by use of fishing rods, electroshocker, and nets with various mesh sizes from the different regions of the Bakırçay River, İzmir, Turkey in March 2017. The captured fish samples were kept in 4% of formaldehyde and brought to the laboratory to determine their meristic and metric features. In terms of biodiversity, revealing intra-species and inter-species variations and defining these variations depending on the region are among the subjects that have been given importance in recent years. Morphometry; it is a field that aims to define shape variations in organisms by statistical analysis of shape differences within or between groups.
This study describes the area where these fish were found and documents of the population. Monitoring the *Alburnus attalus* population in in independent stream, İzmir, Turkey and researching its biological and ecological characteristics would be advisable for the future of the ecosystem.

Keywords: *Alburnus attalus*, Bakır shemaya, Bakırçay River, İzmir, Turkey

OCCURRENCE OF *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859 IN INDEPENDENT STREAM, URLA, İZMİR, TURKEY

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Abstract

In this study the presence of Eastern Mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859 an invasive species has been reported in independent stream, Gülbahçe Village, Urla, İzmir, Turkey. The Eastern Mosquitofish *Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859 one of 100 of the world's worst invasive alien species, disperse well after entering a new area. *Gambusia holbrooki*, which originated in North America and are known as mosquito fish all over the world, started to be vaccinated in many countries of the world in the 1900s to be used as biological agents in the fight against malaria.
The fish species were captured by use of fishing rods, electroshocker, and nets with various mesh sizes from the different regions of the independent stream, Gülbahçe Village, Urla, İzmir, Turkey in June 2017. The captured fish samples were kept in 4% of formaldehyde and brought to the laboratory to determine their meristic and metric features. Turkey's inland waters are endemic, exotic and economic character, are hosting numerous species of fish. Morphometric and meristic measurements of fish taxa are required to determine the fish fauna in an ecosystem and to detect differences within the species.
This study describes the area where these fish were found and documents of the population. Monitoring the *Gambusia holbrooki* population in in independent stream, Gülbahçe Village, Urla, İzmir, Turkey and researching its biological and ecological characteristics would be advisable for the future of the ecosystem.

Keywords: *Gambusia holbrooki*, Eastern Mosquitofish, independent stream, İzmir, Turkey

PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE ÇOCUKLARIN COVİD-19 ÇİZİMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

2019 Yılında başlayan pandemi tüm dünyayı etkisi altına almış, kişiler üzerinde psikolojik, fizyolojik, sosyolojik alanda birçok etki yaratmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı 6-12 yaş çocukların pandemi dönemindeki Covid-19 virüsü hakkındaki çizimlerini incelemektir. Çizimler yoluyla kişilerin olay ve olguları nasıl anladıkları ve anlamlandırdıkları anlaşılabilir. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomolojik desenin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada, 123 öğrencinin çizimi incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın katılımcılarını 66 kız (%53), 57 (%47) erkek öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Çizilen resimler araştırmacılar tarafından kavramsal ve anlamsal açıdan değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma bulguları kavramsal açıdan incelendiğinde, virüs, insan, covid, maske, çocuk gibi kavramları ön plana çıkarmışlardır. Katılımcıların Covid 19 virüsünün temsilinde kaş, göz, ağız gibi insanlara ait özelliklerini kullandıkları görülmüştür. Anlamsal açıdan değerlendirildiğinde; virüsün özne olarak kullanmış resimlerin olumsuz özellikleri ön plana çıktığı görülmektedir. Cinsiyet arasında farklılıklar gözlemlenmemektedir. Öğrencilerin medyanın sunduğu maske, mesafe, temizlik kurallarını resimlerinde tasvir ettikleri görülmektedir. İletişim araçlarının doğru bir şekilde sunduğu bilgilerin öğrencilerin zihinsel yapılarında olumlu temsiller oluşturduğu görülmektedir. Resimlerin tamamına yakınında olumsuz ölüm, hastalanma vb. duyguların ön planda olduğu görülmektedir. Öğrencilerin mikroorganizmaları orantısız boyutlarda çizmeleri virüsler hakkında gerçekçi bilgilerinin olmadığını da gösterebilir. Sonuç olarak pandemi süreci bitme eğiliminde olsa da psikolojik açıdan çocuklar üzerinde olumsuz etkilediği görülmektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar toplumu etkileyen ani değişimlerde çocuklara güvenilir kaynaklardan bilgi edinmesinin desteklenmesi, içeriğin bilimsel açıdan doğru sunulması gerektiğini de göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid 19, virüs, çizim

EXAMINATION OF COVID-19 DRAWINGS OF CHILDREN DURING THE PANDEMIC PERIOD

Abstract

The pandemic, which started in 2019, has affected the whole world and has had many effects on people in the psychological, physiological, and sociological fields. The purpose of this research is to examine the drawings of 6-12-year-old children about the Covid-19 virus during the pandemic period. It can be understood how people understand and make sense of events and phenomena through drawings. In this study, in which the phenomenological design, one of the qualitative research methods, was used, the drawings of 123 students were examined. The study participants are 66 female (53%) and 57 (47%) male students. The drawn pictures were evaluated conceptually and semantically by the researchers. When the research findings are examined from a conceptual point of view, concepts such as virus, human, covid, mask, and child have come to the fore. It was observed that the participants used human features such as eyebrows, eyes, and mouths to represent the Covid 19 virus. When evaluated from a semantic point of view; It is seen that the negative features of the pictures that used the virus as a subject come to the fore. No differences are observed between genders. It is seen that the students depict the mask, distance, and cleaning rules presented by the media in their pictures. It is seen that the information presented correctly by the communication tools creates positive representations in the mental structures of the students. Nearly all of the pictures are negative about death, illness, etc. Emotions seem to be at the forefront. The fact that students draw microorganisms in disproportionate sizes may also show that they do not have real knowledge about viruses. As a result, although the pandemic process tends to end, it is seen that it has a negative effect on children psychologically. The results also show that in sudden changes affecting society, children should be supported to obtain information from reliable sources and the content should be presented scientifically correctly.

Keywords: Covid 19, virus, drawing

OKULUN TOPLUMSALLAŞTIRMA İŞLEVİ ÜZERİNE GENEL BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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Özet

Toplumsal hayatta önemli kurumlardan birisi olan okulların bir çok özelliği bulunmaktadır. Her şeyden önce bir eğitim kurumu olarak okulların yönetimi belirli bir sistem ile gerçekleşmektedir. Bunun yanında belirli bir misyon ve vizyona sahip olan okullar bir taraftan idareci, öğretmen, öğrenci ve yardımcı personellerden oluşan içsel bir yapıya sahipken bir yönüyle de dışa açık olan eğitim kurumlarıdır. Farklı sosyal sınıf veya etnik gruplardan öğrencilerin bir araya gelmesiyle oluşan okul aynı zamanda toplumun bir minyatürü gibi düşünülebilir. Bu nedenle okul, öğrencinin toplumsal normların farkına vardığı atölyeler olarak da ifade edilebilir. Değişimin çok hızlı yaşandığı günümüzde okulların rollerinde de önemli değişiklikler olmuştur. Bilgiye erişimin oldukça kolay olduğu 21.yüzyılda okulun görevlerini yalnızca okuma, yazma, matematik ve fen gibi bir çok dersin öğretimi ile sınırlandırmak mümkün değildir. Okul, öğrenciye sosyal beceriler de kazandırır. Okulda öğrenciler öğretmenlerinden otoriteye karşı koymamayı, dinlemeyi, beklemeyi vb. öğrenirken akranlarından ise sosyal yetilerin gelişmesini öğrenirler. Küresel bir salgın olan pandemi (Covid19) döneminde de görüldüğü üzere öğretimin ve iletişimin sosyal medya aracılığıyla yapıldığı bu gibi zamanlarda öğrenciler sosyal açıdan sorunlar yaşayabilmektedirler. Bunun sonucunda da öğrencilerin farlı sorunlarla karşı karşıya kaldıkları görülmektedir. Öğrencilerin içine kapanmaları, sosyalleşme ihtiyaçlarını sanal dünyadan karşılamak zorunda kalmaları bu sorunlar arasında gösterilebilir. Bu durum birlikte yaşamayı ve toplumsallaşmayı olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Bu aşamada okulların toplumsallaşmadaki rolü daha da anlamlı hale gelmektedir. Okullar öğrencilerin sosyalleşmesine yadsınamayacak düzeyde katkı sunmakla beraber bu sosyalleşmenin doğal bir sonucu olarak toplumsal normların öğretiminde, toplumun refah düzeyinin artırılmasında, mutlu birey - mutlu toplum olmasında başat rol üstlenmektedir. Yapılan bu araştırmada okul sosyalleştirme işlevinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmiş, amaca uygun bulunan makale, tez ve kitaplar betimsel analiz metodu ile değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda okulun sosyelleştirme işlevinin farklı yönlerine değinilmiş, okulun bu işlevinin neden önemli olduğu konusunda bilgilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul, sosyalleştirme, okulun sosyal işlevi, okulun sosyal temeli

A GENERAL EVALUATION ON THE SOCIALIZATION FUNCTION OF THE SCHOOL

Abstract

Schools, which are one of the important institutions in social life, have many features. First of all, the management of schools as an educational institution is carried out with a certain system. In addition, schools with a specific mission and vision, on the one hand, have an internal structure consisting of administrators, teachers, students and auxiliary personnel, on the other hand, they are educational institutions that are open to the outside. The school, which consists of students from different social classes or ethnic groups, can also be thought of as a miniature of the society. For this reason, school can also be expressed as workshops where students become aware of social norms. There have been significant changes in the roles of schools in today's world where change is experienced very rapidly. In the 21st century, where access to information is quite easy, it is not possible to limit the school's duties to teaching many subjects such as reading, writing, mathematics and science. School also provides students with social skills. At school, students ask their teachers not to resist authority, to listen, to wait, etc. While learning, they learn from their peers to develop social skills. As seen during the pandemic (Covid19), which is a global epidemic, students may experience social problems at such times when teaching and communication are done through social media. As a result, it is seen that students face different problems. Among these problems can be shown are the introversion of students and the fact that they have to meet their socialization needs from the virtual world. This situation can negatively affect living together and socialization. At this stage, the role of schools in socialization becomes even more meaningful. Although schools make an undeniable contribution to the socialization of students, as a natural result of this socialization, they play a leading role in teaching social norms, increasing the welfare level of the society, and making a happy individual - happy society. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the school socialization function. Within the framework of this purpose, literature review was carried out, articles, theses and books found suitable for the purpose were evaluated by descriptive analysis method. As a result of the research, different aspects of the socialization function of the school were mentioned and information was given about why this function of the school is important.

Keywords: School, socialization, social function of school, social basis of school

PANSİYONLU ORTAÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDA GÖREV YAPAN OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN PANSİYON YÖNETİMİNDE YAŞADIKLARI SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı pansiyonlu ortaöğretim kurumlarında görev yapan okul yöneticilerinin, pansiyon yönetiminde yaşadıkları sorunları belirlemek ve olası çözüm önerilerini ortaya koymaktır. Araştırma nitel araştırma çerçevesinde olgu bilim deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Amaçlı örneklem anlayışı çerçevesinde kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme tekniği ile belirlenen katılımcılar, Amasya İl Milli Eğitimi Müdürlüğüne bağlı pansiyonlu okullarda görev yapan 8 yöneticiden meydana gelmektedir. Veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmacılar analizler sonucunda katılımcıların sorun kavramına ilişkin tanımlamalarını sırasıyla karşılaşılan güçlük, çözülmesi gereken problem, kişinin önüne çıkan engel ve çözümü kişiyi aşan olay şeklinde bulmuşlardır. Ayrıca katılımcılar pansiyonlu okullarda yaşanan sorunları sırasıyla etütlere katılmama, disiplinsiz davranışlar, ilgisiz veli, şikâyetçi veli, sağlık problemleri ve bakım onarım şeklinde ifade etmişlerdir. Son olarak katılımcılar pansiyon yönetiminde karşılaşılan sorunların çözümüne ilişkin çözüm önerilerini rehberlik, sosyal etkinlik ve uyum etkinliklerinin yapılması, akademik başarı kriteri, veli toplantılarının yapılması, mevzuat anlamında okul yöneticilerinin güçlendirilmesi, mevzuatın açık ve net olması, pansiyon kapasitelerinin doldurulması, hemşire, güvenlikçi görevlendirilmesi ve personel eğitimi şeklinde sırlamışlardır. Yukarıdaki bulgular doğrultusunda araştırmacılar, her okulda olduğu gibi pansiyonlu okullarda da birtakım sorunların yaşanmasının doğal olduğunu ancak bu okulların özel alt amaçlarına ulaşabilmeleri için tespit edilen sorunların ivedilikle çözülmesi gerektiği sonucuna ulaşmışlardır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Pansiyonlu Okullar, Pansiyonlu Okul Yönetimi, Sorun, Çözüm Önerileri

PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS WORKING IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH DORMITORY AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS

Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the problems experienced by school administrators working in boarding secondary education institutions and to present possible solutions. The research was carried out using the phenomenology research design within the framework of qualitative research. The participants, who were determined by the easily accessible sampling technique within the framework of the purposeful sampling approach, consist of 8 administrators working in boarding schools affiliated to the Amasya Provincial Directorate of National Education. The data was obtained using a semi-structured interview form. The obtained data was analyzed using descriptive analysis. As a result of the analyzes, the researchers found the definitions of the participants regarding the concept of problem as the difficulty encountered, the problem to be solved, the obstacle in front of the person, and the solution that transcends the person. In addition, the participants expressed the problems experienced in boarding schools as not participating in the studies, undisciplined behaviors, disinterested parents, complaining parents, health problems and maintenance and repair, respectively. Finally, the participants offered some recommendations for the solution of the problems encountered in hostel management. These are guidance, social activities and adaptation activities, holding parent meetings for academic success criteria, strengthening school administrators in terms of legislation, clear and clear legislation, filling hostel capacities, appointing nurses, security guards and personnel training. In line with the findings above, the researchers have stated that it is natural to experience some problems in boarding schools as in every school; however, they have concluded that the identified problems should be solved immediately in order for these schools to achieve their special sub-goals.

Keywords: Hostel Schools, Hostel School Management, Problem, Solution Suggestions

ÖĞRETMENLERİN BAKIŞ AÇISINDAN İKİLİ ÖĞRETİM MODELİNİN UYGULANDIĞI OKULLARDA KARŞILAŞILAN SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM YOLLARI

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunları tespit etmek ve bu sorunların olası çözüm yollarını ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırma, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı ikili öğretim uygulanan okullarda görev yapan sınıf öğretmenleriyle yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgu bilim deseni sınırları içinde hazırlanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu amaçlı örneklem yöntemi çerçevesinde benzeşik (homojen) örnekleme tekniği ile belirlenmiştir. Çalışma grubu, 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Amasya ilinde ikili öğretim sisteminin uygulandığı devlet okullarında sınıf öğretmeni olarak görev yapan 10 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmacılar, veri toplamak amacıyla ikili öğretimle ilgili sorunları ve çözümlerini daha detaylı bir şekilde incelemek için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniğine başvurmuşlardır. Verilerin çözümlemesi betimsel analiz anlayışına göre yapılmıştır. Katılımcılar ikili öğretimi öğrencileri gruplara ayırma, dersliği ortak kullanma, alt yapı yetersizliğinden kaynaklanma, mecburiyetten uygulanma ve öğrenci yoğunluğu sonucunda olma şeklinde ifade etmişlerdir. Ayrıca araştırmacılar öğretmenlerin ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunları; öğrencilerin temel gereksinimlerini karşılayamaması, öğrencilerin sosyalleşememesi, öğrencilerin uyku ve beslenme problemi, öğrencilerin ders dışı aktivitelere katılamaması, öğretmenlerin zaman sorunu, okul temizliğinde yaşanan sorunlar ve teknolojik aletlerin bozulması şeklinde sıraladıklarını bulmuşlardır. Katılımcılar, ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunların çözümleri ile ilgili olarak; tam gün öğretime geçme, geçişi aşamalı yapma, eğitim öğretimde eşitliği sağlama, öğrencilerin boş zamanlarını değerlendirme, öğretmenler arasında birliği sağlama, öğretmenlerin işini kolaylaştırma ve okuldaki arızaları zamanında giderme gibi birtakım önerilerde bulunmuşlardır. Yukarıdaki bulgular doğrultusunda araştırmacılar Türk eğitim sisteminin bir gerçekliği olan ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunların üstesinden gelinerek bu uygulamanın güçlendirilmesi ya da ideal model uygulamasına geçilmesi gerektiği sonucuna varmışlardır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İkili öğretim, tam gün öğretim, sorun, çözüm, öğretmen

FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS WHERE DUAL INSTRUCTION MODEL IS APPLIED ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract

The aim of this research is to reveal the problems encountered in dual education and the solutions of these problems. For this purpose, the research was carried out with classroom teachers working in schools with dual education under the Ministry of National Education. This study was prepared within the boundaries of the phenomenology design, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of this research was determined by the homogeneous sampling technique within the framework of the purposeful sampling method. The study group consists of 10 teachers who work as classroom teachers in public schools where dual education system is implemented in Amasya in the 2021-2022 academic year. In order to collect data, the researchers applied the semi-structured interview technique to examine the problems and solutions related to dual teaching in more detail. The analysis of the data was made according to the descriptive analysis approach. The participants expressed dual education as dividing students into groups, using the classroom in common, due to insufficient infrastructure, being applied out of necessity, and as a result of student density. In addition, the researchers identified the problems faced by teachers in dual teaching; They found that students can't meet their basic needs, students can't socialize, students sleep and nutrition problems, students can't participate in extracurricular activities, teachers have time problems, school cleaning problems, and technological devices are broken. The participants offered some suggestions to overcome these problems: These are transitioning to full-time education, making the transition gradual, ensuring equality in education, making use of students' free time, ensuring unity among teachers, facilitating teachers' work, and correcting the faults at school on time. In line with the above findings, the researchers concluded that the problems encountered in dual education, which is a reality of the Turkish education system, should be overcome and this practice should be strengthened or the ideal model should be implemented.

Keywords: Dual teaching, full-time teaching, problem, solution, teacher

YÖNETİCİLERİN BAKIŞ AÇISINDAN İKİLİ ÖĞRETİM MODELİNİN UYGULANDIĞ OKULLARDA KARŞILAŞILAN SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM YOLLARI

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Özet

Bu araştırmanın amacı ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunları belirlemek ve bu sorunların çözüm yollarını ortaya koymaktır.Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırma,Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı ikili öğretim uygulanan okullarda görev yapan ve daha önce görev yapmış okul yöneticileriyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan olgu bilim deseni sınırları içinde hazırlanmıştır. Bu araştırmanın çalışma grubu amaçlı örneklem yöntemi çerçevesinde benzeşik (homojen) örnekleme tekniğiyle belirlenmiştir.Çalışma grubu, 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Amasya ilinde ikili öğretim sisteminin uygulandığı devlet okullarında müdür ve müdür yardımcısı olarak görev yapan ve daha önce görev yapmış olan 8 yöneticiden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmacılar,veri toplamak amacıyla ikili öğretimle ilgili sorunları ve çözüm yollarını daha detaylı bir şekilde incelemek için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniğine başvurmuşlardır. Verilerin çözümlemesi betimsel analiz anlayışına göre yapılmıştır. Katılımcılar ikili öğretimi;öğrencileri farklı devrelere ayırma, zamanı ikiye bölme, mekân eksikliğinden kaynaklanma, çocukların gelişimini olumsuz etkileme ve zorunluluktan ortaya çıkma şeklinde ifade etmişlerdir. Ayrıca araştırmacılar yöneticilerin ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunları;öğrencilerin fizyolojik ihtiyaçlarını giderememe, öğrencilerin hareketlerinin kısıtlanması, öğrencilerin günü verimli kullanamaması, öğrencilerin sosyal ilişkilerinin zayıflaması,yönetim sürecinin uzaması ve farklılaşması, okul temizliğinin vaktinde yapılamaması ile eşya ve cihazların zarar görmesi şeklinde sıraladıklarını bulmuşlardır. Katılımcılar, ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunların çözüm yolları ile ilgili olarak; normal öğretime geçme, iyi planlama yapma, okullar arası farklılıkları kaldırma, planlamayı öğrenciye göre yapma,öğrenciye uygun zamanı belirleme, verimliliği artırma, fiziksel ve teknolojik sorunları düzeltme gibi birtakım önerilerde bulunmuşlardır. Yukarıdaki bulgular doğrultusunda araştırmacılar, Türk eğitim sisteminin bir gerçekliği olan ikili öğretimde karşılaşılan sorunların üstesinden gelinerek bu uygulamanın güçlendirilmesi gerektiği sonucuna varmışlardır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İkili öğretim, normal öğretim, sorun, çözüm, yönetici

IN SCHOOLS WHERE DUAL INSTRUCTION MODEL IS APPLIED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ADMINISTRATORS PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND SOLUTIONS

Abstract

The aim of this research is to reveal the problems encountered in dual education and find their solutions. For this purpose, the research was carried out with school administrators who worked in schools with dual education under the Ministry of National Education and had done so before. This study was prepared within the boundaries of the phenomenology pattern, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The study group of this research was determined by the homogeneous sampling technique within the framework of purposive sampling method. The study group consists of 8 administrators who worked as principals and assistant principals in public schools where dual education system was implemented in Amasya in the 2021-2022 academic year and previously served. In order to collect data, the researchers applied the semi-structured interview technique to examine the problems and solutions related to dual teaching in more detail. The analysis of the data was made according to the descriptive analysis approach. The participants expressed dual education as dividing students into different periods, dividing time into two, due to lack of space, negatively affecting children's development, and emerging out of necessity. In addition, the researchers found that the participants face the following problems in dual education. These are students can't meet their physiological needs, students' movements are limited, students can't use the day efficiently, students' social relations are weakened, the management process is prolonged and differentiated, school cleaning cannot be done on time, and furniture and devices are damaged. The participants offered some solutions to overcome these problems. They are switching to normal education, making good planning, removing the differences between schools, making the planning according to the student, determining the appropriate time for the student, increasing the efficiency, and correcting the physical and technological problems. In line with the above findings, the researchers concluded that this practice should be strengthened by overcoming the problems encountered in dual education, which is a reality of the Turkish education system.

Keywords: Dual teaching, normal teaching, problem, solution, administrator

OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMDE eTWİNNİNG PROJE UYGULAMA MATERYALLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

2005 yılında farklı ülkeler ve kültürlerini ortak platformda birleştirerek oluşturulmuş bir faaliyet olan eTwinning yaklaşık 17 yıldır bu amaçla devam etmektedir. Temel görevi, Avrupa kıtasındaki öğrencileri ve öğretmenleri oluşturdukları proje platformlarında ortak çalışmalar yapabilmelerini sağlamaktadır. Avrupa ülkeleri arasında ortak projeler yapılırken, proje ekipleri internet teknolojisi ve internet web2 araçlarını kullanmaktadır.
eTwinning projelerinde okul öncesi dönem öğrencilerinin farklı alanlardaki becerilerini geliştirmeleri sağlanırken, aynı zamanda kültürler arası hoşgörü ve anlayışı da benimsemesini amaçlanmaktadır. Okul öncesi dönem öğrencileri proje faaliyetlerini yaparken, yüz yüze bir araya gelip çalışma imkânı bulamamaktadır. Öğretmen kılavuzunda yapılan ve internet teknolojileri kullanılan faaliyetlerle, öğrencilere birlikte projeler yürütme, etkinliklerini ve fikirlerini paylaşma, kendilerini ve kültürlerini tanıtma imkânı sunulabilmektedir. .
Bu çalışmada, okulöncesi dönem öğrencileriyle gerçekleştirilmiş 3 farkı eTwinning proje uygulaması sonrasında elde edilen sonuçlar ve yapılan projelerde kullanılan web2 araçları hakkında bilgi verilecektir. Masallar, oyunlar ve okulöncesi özel konularla ilgili hazırlanmış uluslararası eTwinning projeleri olan bu çalışmalarda, temel bilgisayar teknolojisine sahip okul öncesi öğrencileri farklı ülke ve şehirlerdeki yaşıtlarıyla ortak çalışmalar yaparak, fikirlerini paylaşma, kendi kültürlerini tanıtma imkânı bulmuşlardır. Projelerde kullanılan kavramlar, web2 araçları ve proje amaçları sonrasında elde edilen kazanımlar, proje öncesi/sonrasında yapılan öğrenci, veli, öğretmen değerlendirme anketleriyle ilişkilendirilerek çalışmada detaylı olarak anlatılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul öncesi, eTwinning projesi, değerlendirme anketi

EXAMINATION OF eTWINNING PROJECT APPLICATION MATERIALS IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract

eTwinning, an activity created in 2005 by combining different countries and cultures on a common platform, has been continuing for this purpose for about 17 years. Its main task is to enable students and teachers in the European continent to work together on the project platforms they have created. While joint projects are carried out between European countries, project teams use internet technology and internet web2 tools.
In eTwinning projects, it is aimed that preschool students develop their skills in different fields, while at the same time adopting intercultural tolerance and understanding. Preschool students do not have the opportunity to come together and work face-to-face while doing their project activities. With the activities done in the teacher's guide and using internet technologies, students can be offered the opportunity to carry out projects together, share their activities and ideas, and introduce themselves and their culture. .
In this study, information will be given about the results obtained after 3 different eTwinning project implementations with preschool students and the web2 tools used in the projects. In these studies, which are international eTwinning projects on fairy tales, games and special preschool topics, preschool students with basic computer technology had the opportunity to share their ideas and promote their own culture by working together with their peers in different countries and cities. The concepts used in the projects, the web2 tools and the achievements obtained after the project objectives will be explained in detail in the study by associating them with the student, parent and teacher evaluation questionnaires made before/after the project.

Keywords: Preschool, eTwinning project, evaluation questionnaire

OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMDE 3D YAZICIYLA MATERYAL ÜRETİMİ

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Özet

Okul öncesi dönem öğrencilerinin eğitiminde kullanılan çeşitli eğitici materyaller, bu dönemdeki öğrencilerin bilişsel ve psikomotor kazanımlarını geliştirmesine büyük katkı sağlamaktadır. İnce ve kaba motor kas gruplarının geliştirilmesi yanında öğrencilerin merak duygusunun tetiklenerek yapılan öğrenmelerde kalıcılık seviyesi yükseltilmektedir. Kullanılacak eğitim materyallerinin tasarımı, imalatı ve doğru şekilde kullanılması önem kazanmaktadır. Montessori felsefesinde bu amaca hizmet eden bir yöntemi bizlere sunmaktadır. Montessori temelinde emici zihin ilkesi ismi verilen bir kavram bulunmaktadır. Emici zihin fonksiyonu öğrencinin zihinsel faaliyetlerini herhangi bir çaba sarf etmeden ortaya çıkarmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu eğitim aşamasında, öğrenci zihinsel başarılar kazanmaya zorlanmamaktadır. Anlatılan bu işlevleri yerine getirmek için hazırlanmış malzemelere Montessori materyalleri denilir.
Öğretmenlerin bu yöntemin detaylarına sahip olması ve özel amaçlı eğitim materyali tasarlama/imalatında kullanılacak yöntemleri bilmesi önemli bir avantaj sağlar. Bu yöntemlerden biride 3D yazıcı baskı yöntemidir. 3D prototipleme teknolojisi, imalat, medikal, mimari, uzay, otomotiv vb., birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Montessori felsefesine uygun okul öncesi öğrencilerine yönelik eğitim malzemelerinin tasarımı ve imalatının yapılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. .
3D yazıcı için üretiminde ilk adım, herhangi bir CAD yazılımı veya tersine mühendislik yaparak parçanın 3D CAD modelinin oluşturulmasıdır. CAD yazılımlarıyla Stereo Lithography dosyasına dönüşümü yapılan 3D model farklı tipteki yazıcı teknolojileri kullanılarak imal edilebilir. Bu sayede öğretmen tarafından hedeflenen davranışların kazandırılmasında bu özel materyaller başarıyla kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul öncesi, 3D yazıcı, CAD

MATERIAL PRODUCTION WITH 3D PRINTING IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Abstract

Various educational materials used in the education of preschool students make a great contribution to the development of cognitive and psychomotor acquisitions of students in this period. In addition to the development of fine and gross motor muscle groups, the level of permanence in learning is increased by triggering students' sense of curiosity. The design, manufacture and correct use of the training materials to be used gain importance. It offers us a method that serves this purpose in Montessori philosophy. There is a concept called the principle of absorbing mind on the basis of Montessori. The absorbing mind function aims to reveal the mental activities of the student without any effort. At this stage of education, the student is not forced to gain mental achievements. Materials prepared to fulfill these functions are called Montessori materials.

It is an important advantage for teachers to have the details of this method and to know the methods to be used in designing/manufacturing special purpose educational material. One of these methods is the 3D printer printing method. 3D prototyping technology is used in many fields such as manufacturing, medical, architectural, aerospace, automotive etc. In this study, the feasibility of designing and manufacturing educational materials for preschool students in accordance with Montessori philosophy was investigated. .

The first step in manufacturing for a 3D printer is to create a 3D CAD model of the part using any CAD software or reverse engineering. The 3D model, which is converted to a Stereo Lithography file with CAD software, can be produced using different types of printer technologies. In this way, these special materials can be used successfully in gaining the behaviors targeted by the teacher.

Keywords: Preschool, 3D printer, CAD

LYNCH YAKLAŞIMININ PEYZAJ MİMARLIĞINA ETKİSİ

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Özet

Peyzaj mimarlığı, temelinde var olanı korumak ve geliştirmek olan bir meslek disiplinidir. Yapılan çalışmalar mevcut alanın kullanıcıya tasarım ve planlamayla dizayn edilip sunulmasıyla ilişkilidir. Kullanıcıların tasarlanan alanlarda bulunan bileşenleri, bireysel özelliklerine göre imgeleştirdikleri bilinmektedir. Başarılı bir şehir plancısı olan Kevın Lynch, kentsel tasarım ve planlama çalışmalarında gerçekleştirdiği kent okumasında bu imgeleri beş ana başlık altında kullanarak peyzaj mimarlığı meslek disiplinine farklı bir boyut kazandırmıştır. Lynch gerçekleştirdiği bu yaklaşımda kentsel mekanlardaki imgeleşen bileşenleri; yollar, bölgeler, işaretler, odak noktası ve kenarlar olarak 'image of city' adlı kitabında detaylı olarak açıklamıştır. Oldukça kompleks yapıya sahip olan kentlerin, bu yaklaşımda yapılan değerlendirmelerinin kent yapısına daha uygun tasarımları ortaya çıkaracağı düşünülmektedir.
Araştırma amaçlı olan çalışmada Kevin Lynch'in geliştirdiği bu yaklaşım incelenmiş ve peyzaj mimarlığına etkisi belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda imge ve bileşenlerin Lynch yaklaşımıyla değerlendirilmeleri yapılmış, sonuç olarak ele alınan yaklaşımın peyzaj mimarlığına ve çalışmalarına yeni bir boyut kazandırdığı belirlenmiştir.

Keywords: Peyzaj, İmge, Kent Okuma, Kevin Lynch

IMPACT OF THE LYNCH APPROACH ON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Abstract

Landscape architecture is a profession whose aim is to preserve and develop various methods. Here are the designs related to the commonly used designs made here. It was detected that users visualized. An urban plan Kevin Lynch is a successful in design and using this imagined basic design in his urban reading, which is the use of planners, to bring a discipline to the landscape mastery. Constructing images in spaces related to the use of Lynch; Streets, signs, markings, points and edges are depicted as the image of the city. Evaluations of the owners in the cities, which are quite comprehensive, will be designed in a way that will be more suitable for the future.

Trying to be considered to be hosted inside Kevin Lynch for research purposes. His assessments of what has been achieved for these purposes and taken from Lynch are derived from landscape architecture, which is not considered consequentially, and by giving it a new dimension**.**

Keywords: Landscape, Image, Reading the City, Kevin Lynch

AVTOMOBİL YANACAQLARININ ALINMASI VƏ KEYFİYYƏTİNƏ VERİLƏN TƏLƏBLƏR

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Özet

Müasir dövrdə respublikamızın ticarət şəbəkəsinə olduqca geniş çeşidli neft məhsulları daxil olur. Neft məhsullarını alınmasına görə iki qrupa bölmək olar: neftin emalından alınan məhsullar; neftdən alınan kimyəvi sintez məhsulları.

Neft emalı məhsullarının çeşidinə karbürator yanacaqları, dizel yanacaqları, sürtkü yağları, mazut, texniki mayelər, həll edicilər və s. kimi qiymətli məhsullar daxildir.

Neft məhsullarının keyfiyyəti onun kimyəvi tərkibindən və emal üsulundan asılı olaraq formalaşır.

Neft məhsullarının əsas keyfiyyət göstəricilərinə fraksiya tərkibi, kənar qarışıqların, kükürdün, qətranlı maddələrin miqdarı, turşu ədədi və s. göstəricilər daxildir.

Qiymətli məhsul olan karbürator və dizel yanacaqları üçün əsas keyfiyyət göstəricisi detonasiya davamlılığıdır ki, bu da oktan ədədi ilə ifadə olunur və benzinlərin markalarında göstərilir.

Azərbaycanda aparılan tədqiqatlar göstərir ki, yüksək oktanlı benzinlərin tərkibindəki aromatikanın miqdarının kütləcə 50% və benzolun miqdarı isə kütləcə 5,3%-dir. Benzinin tərkibində olan aromatik karbohidrogenlərin və benzolun miqdarının belə yüksək göstəricilərə malik olması onunla izah olunur ki, oktan ədədinin artırılması üsullarının əsasını riforminq benzinindən istifadə edilməsi təşkil edir. Buna görə də əhalinin sağlamlığının qorunması məsələsi əsas vəzifələrdən biri olduğunu nəzərə alaraq, riforminq benzinin tərkibindəki aromatik və benzolun miqdarı aşağı salınmalıdır.

Neft məhsullarının keyfiyyət göstəriciləri uyğun standartlarda normalaşdırılır və uyğun metodika üzrə, orqanoleptik və laboratoriya üsulları ilə təyin edilir. Orqanoleptik metodla neft məhsullarının rəngi, şəffaflığı, mexaniki qarışıqların miqdarı və s. kimi göstəriciləri yoxlanıla bilir.

Neft məhsullarının fraksiya tərkibi, detonasiya davamlığı, alışma temperaturu, özlülüyü və s. kimi keyfiyyət göstəriciləri isə laboratoriya üsulu ilə təyin edilir.

Dünya bazarına çıxarılan neft məhsullarının keyfiyyətinin daha da yüksəldilməsi üçün keyfiyyət göstəricilərinin Avropa standarlarının tələbləri səviyyəsinə uyğunlaşdırılması neft emalı sənayesi qarşısında duran ən vacib məsələlərdən biridir.

Açar sözlər: Neft məhsulları, mazut, texniki mayelər

REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASE AND QUALITY OF CAR FUEL

Abstract

In modern times, the trade network of our republic includes a very wide range of oil products. Petroleum products can be divided into two groups according to their purchase: petroleum products; products of chemical synthesis from oil.

The range of oil refining products includes carburetor fuels, diesel fuels, lubricants, fuel oil, technical fluids, solvents, etc. includes valuable products such as.The quality of oil products depends on its chemical composition and processing method.The main quality indicators of oil products are the composition of the fraction, the amount of impurities, sulfur, resinous substances, the number of acids, etc. indicators include.

The main quality indicator for carburetor and diesel fuels, which is a valuable product, is detonation resistance, which is expressed in octane numbers and is indicated on the brands of gasoline.

The high content of aromatic hydrocarbons and benzene in gasoline is explained by the fact that the basis for increasing the octane number is the use of reforming gasoline. Therefore, given that the protection of public health is one of the main tasks, the content of aromatic and benzene in reforming gasoline should be reduced.

Quality indicators of petroleum products are normalized to appropriate standards and determined methods, organoleptic and laboratory methods. The color, transparency, amount of mechanical impurities, of oil products by organoleptic method. such indicators can be checked.

Fractional composition of oil products, detonation duration, ignition temperature, viscosity, etc. Quality indicators such as are determined by laboratory methods.

One of the most important issues facing the oil refining industry is to bring quality indicators in line with the requirements of European standards to further improve the quality of oil products exported to the world market.

Keywords: Petroleum products, fuel oil, technical fluids

NEFT MƏHSULLARININEMALI ZAMANI YARANAN EKOLOJİ PROBLEMLƏRVƏ BU PROBLEMLƏRİNHƏLLİ YOLLARI ELMİRƏHBƏR:

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Özet

Neft AzərbaycanRespublikasınınqaraqızılı,sərvətidir.Təsadüfi deyildir ki, Azərbaycanın həm iqtisadi, həm sosial inkişafında neft ayrılmaz faktordur.Neft kimyası neftin təkcə bu cüri nkişaf yönümlü hissəsi ilə bərabər həmçinin neftin emalı, daşınması və istifadəsi zamanı yaranan ekoloji problemlərini də əhatə edir. Bu tədqiqat işimdə mən neft emalı zamanı yaranan ekoloji problemlər və onların həlli yolları mövzusunda araşdırma aparmışam.Uzun illər qabaqcıl texnoloji proseslərin olmaması və neft sənayesininsürətlə inkişafı ətraf mühitin nəzərddə tutulandan çox çirklənməsinə səbəb olmuş, atmosferə atılan zəhərli qazlarınmiqdarı artmış, neftlə çirklənmiş torpaq sahələri genişlənmişdir.Neftin emalı zamanı qurğulardan çıxan tullantı qazlarının atmosferə buraxılması nəticəsində hidrogensulfid və kükürd 4-oksid qazları ətraf mühitə yayılır.Belə qazların atmosferə yayıllması, emal zamanı yaranan çirkab suların su hövzələrinə axıdılması nəticəsində ətraf mühitə xeyli zərər dəyir. Ətraf mühitin mühafizəsi müasir dövrün ən aktual problemlərindən sayılır. Odur ki, müxtəlif texnoloji qurğuları olan, yüksək məhsullar istehsal edənmüasir neft emalı zavodlarının atmosfer və su hövzələrinin neft məhsullarının tullantıları ilə çirkləndirilməsinin azaldılması əsas vəzifə kimi qarşıda durur və bu məqsədlə aparılan tədqiqat işləri araşdırmalar mövzusunun aktuallığını bir daha təsdiq edir.Neftin emalı zamanı yaranan ekoloji problemlər: Neft hasilatı və emalı sənayesində xammal neftin və həmçinin neft məhsulları saxlanılan və məqsədli olaraq dəmir yolu və su yolu ilə və avto çənlər vasitəsilə daşınması üçün doldurulma estakadalarında aşağıda qeyd olunan ekoloji problemlər yaranır:

1) Emal üçün hazır olan xammal ləri saxlanılan çənlərdən daim olaraq atmosfer hava mühitinə külli miqdarda neft k/h-lərinin buxarlanması ilə bərabər neftin tərkibində olan sərbəst hidrogensulfid, kükürd oksidi və əsasən də ətraf mühit üçün zərərli olan merkaptan və disulfidli birləşmələrin atmosferə təbii olaraq atılması nəticəsində.

2)Hazırlanmış əmtəə xammal neftin və neft məhsullarının magistral boru xətləri ilə nəql olunması ilə bərabər xamal neftlərin dəmir yolu vasitəsilə xüsusi sternlərlə doldurulması və həmçinin su yolu iləxammal neftin və neft məhsullarınınxüsusi neft daşıyantankerlərlə (gəmilərlə) daşınması üçün xüsusi doldurma estakadalarında neftin və həmçinin neft məhsullarının doldurulması əməliyyatları zamanı atmosfer hava mühitinə külli miqdarda neft k/h-lərinin atılması baş verir. Bu isə ətraf mühitdə uzun müddətli ekoloji problemlər yaranmasına səbəb olur.

Açar sözlər: Əmtəə, xammal, neft , ətraf mühitdə, iqtisadi , atmosfer

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF OIL PRODUCTS AND SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS

Abstract

Oil is the wealth of the Republic of Azerbaijan. It is no coincidence that oil is an integral factor in both economic and social development of Azerbaijan. In this research, I have studied the environmental problems of oil refining and their solutions. For many years, the lack of advanced technological processes and the rapid development of the oil industry have led to more pollution than expected, the amount of toxic gases released into the atmosphere has increased. Hydrogen sulfide and sulfur dioxide emissions are released into the atmosphere as a result of the release of waste gases from the facilities during processing. Environmental protection is one of the most pressing problems of our time. Therefore, the main task of modern oil refineries with various technological facilities, producing high products, is to reduce the pollution of the atmosphere and water basins with oil products, and the research conducted for this purpose confirms the urgency of the research. Environmental problems during oil refining : The following environmental problems arise in the oil extraction and refining industry at the loading platforms for the storage and transportation of crude oil, as well as petroleum products, by rail and water and by road:

1) The natural release of free hydrogen sulfide, sulfur oxides, and especially mercaptan and disulfide compounds, which are harmful to the environment, into the atmosphere, along with the constant evaporation of large amounts of oil s / h into the atmosphere from storage tanks for crude oil ready for refining. as a result;
2) Filling of crude oil with special sterns by rail along with transportation of the prepared commodity crude oil and oil products by main pipelines, as well as filling of oil and also oil products on special filling platforms for transportation of crude oil and oil products by water by special oil tankers (vessels) During operations, large amounts of oil are released into the atmosphere. This causes long-term environmental problems.

ŞAGIRDLƏRIN YARADICILIQ QABILIYYƏTININ FORMALAŞMASINA YÖNƏLMIŞ PEDAQOJI TEXNOLOGIYALAR

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Özet

Yaradıcı bacarıqlar bilik, bacarıq və vərdişlər deyil, lakin onların sürətli qazanılması, möhkəmləndirilməsi və təcrübədə istifadə edilməsini təmin edir.Pedaqoji ədəbiyyatın təhlili nəticəsində şagirdlərin yaradıcılıq bacarıqlarının formalaşmasını aşağıdakı göstəricilər müəyyən edilmişdir.

- ✓ yaradıcı qabiliyyətlərin inkişafının əsasında dayanan: diqqət, yaddaş, təsəvvür kimi psixoloji proseslərin inkişaf səviyyəsi
- ✓ bilik və bacarıqların ehtiyatı, keyfiyyəti;
- ✓ şagirdin düşüncə tərzi, zehni hərəkətlərin mürəkkəbliyi
- ✓ (analiz, sintez, müqayisə, ümumiləşdirmə ...)
- ✓ axtarış və yaradıcılıq üsullarına malik olma

Nəzəri və empirik ümumiləşdirmələrə əsasən, aşağı, orta və yüksək səviyyədə yaradıcı fəaliyyət göstəriciləri və göstəricilərinin keyfiyyət xüsusiyyətlərini müəyyən etmək mümkündür. Yaradıcı fəaliyyətin aşağı səviyyədə inkişafı öyrənmə marağının olmaması ilə xarakterizə olunur.

Qeyd edək ki, şagirdlərin yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərini inkişafına yönələn, onların fəal təlim fəaliyyətlərinin formalaşdırılması şəraiti kimi müasir pedaqoji texnologiyaların təhlili aparılmışdır. Şagirdlər üçün əlverişli olan texnologiyaların seçilməsi adaptiv sistemin məqsədinə uyğun aparılır.

Şagirdlərin yaradıcılıq potensialının və idrak fəaliyyətinin fəallaşmasında rollu və ya işgüzar oyunların böyük təsiri vardır. Biologiya dərslərində oyun elementlərində istifadə olunması şagirdlərdə elmi təxəyyülün "oyanmasına", yaddaşda müxtəlif bioloji biliklərin əlaqələndirilməsinə kömək edir. Başqa sözlə, şəxsiyyətin yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətinin oyanmasında təsir edir.

Açar sözlər: bilik, bacarıq, keyfiyyət, analiz, sintez, müqayisə

PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS 'CREATIVENESS

Abstract

Creative skills are not knowledge, skills and habits, but ensure their rapid acquisition, strengthening and use in practice. As a result of the analysis of pedagogical literature, the following indicators of the formation of students' creative skills were identified.

- ✓ Underlying the development of creative abilities: the level of development of psychological processes such as attention, memory, imagination
- ✓ reserve, quality of knowledge and skills;
- ✓ student's way of thinking, complexity of mental actions
- ✓ (analysis, synthesis, comparison, generalization ...)
- ✓ Knowledge of search and creative methods

Based on theoretical and empirical generalizations, it is possible to determine the quality characteristics of low, medium and high level creative performance indicators. The low level of development of creative activity is characterized by a lack of interest in learning.

It should be noted that the analysis of modern pedagogical technologies aimed at the development of creative abilities of students, as a condition for the formation of their active learning activities. The selection of technologies that are suitable for students is based on the purpose of the adaptive system.

Role-playing or business games have a great impact on the activation of students' creative potential and cognitive activity. The use of game elements in biology lessons helps students to "awaken" the scientific imagination and connect different biological knowledge in memory. In other words, it affects the awakening of the individual's creative ability.

Keywords: knowledge, skills, quality, analysis, synthesis, comparison

UŞAQLARDA NİTQ İNKİŞAFININ MƏRHƏLƏLƏRİ

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Özet

Hər bir adam öz fikrini ifadə etmək və başqalarının dediklərini anlamaq üçün ana dilindən istifadə edir. Dil anadangəlmə xüsusiyyət deyil. O körpəlikdən başlayaraq tədricən yaranır. Uşaq ana dilinə nitq vasitəsilə yiyələnir və bu proses tam şüurlu xarakter daşımır, əsasən intuitiv şəkildə gedir. Uşaq ətrafdakıların nitqini dinləyərkən müxtəlif şəraitdə tələffüz olunan müxtəlif fikirlərlə qarşılaşır: fonları əzbərləyir və tədricən dəfələrlə təkrar olunan elementləri - söz və ifadələri müəyyən məna ilə bağlamağı öyrənir.

Məktəbəqədər dövrdə uşağın özü, onun bədən üzvləri, yaxınları, yaşadığı ev, ətraf mühit, uşaq bağçasında gördükləri üzərində müşahidələr, həmçinin folklor nümunələri və bədii ədəbiyyatla aparılan işlər nitq inkişafının mənbələri hesab olunur. Məsələn: 1,5 yaşdan 3 yaşadək qrupda uşaqlardan soyadını, dogma və yaxın adamlarının adlarını (ata, ana, baba, nənə, dayı, xala və s.), ev əşyalarının adlarını (stol, stul, boşqab, qaşıq və s.), onların vəzifələrini deyə bilmək tələb olunur və bununla kifayətlənmək olar. Bu dövrdə, əsasən, iki sözdən ibarət cümlə qurmaq öyrədilməlidir: Ata gəldi, Quş uçur, Yağış yağır və s.

3-4 yaşda heyvanların, tərəvəz və meyvələrin, müxtəlif əşyaların xüsusiyyətlərini adlandırmaq tələb olunur. Uşaqların lüğət ehtiyatına daxil ediləcək hər söz əvvəlcədən ölçülüb-biçilməli, tematik prinsipə əsasən qruplaşdırılmalıdır.

Açar sözlər: uşaq nitqi, ana dili, məktəbəqədər, nitq vasitələri

STAGES OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN

Abstract

Everyone uses their mother tongue in order to express themselves and to understand what others are saying. Language is not a congenital feature. It develops gradually, starting in infancy. Child masters his native language through speech, and this process is not fully conscious, but mostly intuitive. While listening to the speech of others, the child encounters different ideas which are pronounced in different situations: memorizes backgrounds and gradually learns to connect repetitive elements - words and expressions with a certain meaning.

Child’s observation on himself, his body parts, relatives, home, environment, observations on what he sees in kindergarten, as well as examples of folklore and literature are considered sources of speech development in the preschool period. For instance, in a group of 1.5 to 3 years old, children are required to state their last names, names of their relatives (father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, etc.), names of household items (table, chair, plate, spoon, etc.), their usage and those would be enough. During this period, composing a sentence consisting of two words should be taught: Father came, Bird is flying, It is raining, and so on.

At the age of 3-4 years it is required to name the characteristics of animals, vegetables, fruits, and various objects. Each word to be included in the children's vocabulary should be pre-measured and grouped according to a thematic principle.

Keywords: children’s speech, mother tongue, pre-school, speaking tools

TƏHSİL HƏYATA HAZIRLIQ DEYİL, TƏHSİL HƏYATIN ÖZÜDÜR

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Rezüme

Məqalədə təhsilin inkişafında ölkədə əhalinin rifahının yaxşılaşdırılmasından, fərdin həyatının daha yüksək səviyyədə qurulmasından bəhs edilir. Təhsilin inkişafı hər bir ölkədə inkişaf konsepsiyasının mühüm tərkib hissəsidir.
Təhsilin beynəlxalq təcrübəyə əsaslanan inkişafı bizə onu deməyə imkan verir ki, ölkədə biliklərə əsaslanan iqtisadiyyat və onun inkişafı, eyni zamanda informasiya cəmiyyəti sürətli şəkildə öz təşəkkülünü yaşayacaqdır.
Həmçinin məqalədə tədris prosesində istifadə olunan müxtəlif tipli elektron resurslardan və internet alətlərindən tələbələrin müvəffəqiyyətlə təhsil alması üçün şərait yaradılmasından, onlar tərəfindən tədris prosesinin dərk edilməsi üçün yardım edilməsindən, aktiv fəaliyyətlərini təmin etmək üçün və biliklərin tətbiq yolları haqqında analiz aparmaqla bağlı geniş təhlillər verilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: təhsil, inkişaf, informasiya, islahat, texnologiya

ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - ЭТО НЕ ПОДГОТОВКА К ЖИЗНИ, ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - ЭТО САМА ЖИЗНЬ

Резюме

В статье рассматривается повышение благосостояния населения при развитии образования в стране, построении более высокого уровня индивидуальной жизни. Развитие образования - важная часть концепции развития любой страны.
Развитие образования на основе международного опыта позволяет говорить о стремительном формировании экономики знаний и ее развития в стране, а также информационного общества.
В статье также представлен всесторонний анализ различных типов электронных ресурсов и интернет-инструментов, используемых в процессе обучения, чтобы создать условия для успешной учебы учащимся, помочь им понять процесс обучения, обеспечить активную деятельность и проанализировать способы применения знаний.

Ключевые слова: образование, развитие, информация, реформа, технологии

EDUCATION IS NOT PREPARATION FOR LIFE, EDUCATION IS LIFE ITSELF

Abstract

The article discusses the development of education, improving the welfare of the population in the country, building a higher level of individual life. The development of education is an important part of the concept of development in any country.
The development of education based on international experience allows us to say that the knowledge-based economy and its development in the country, as well as the information society will be rapidly formed.
The article also provides a comprehensive analysis of the various types of electronic resources and Internet tools used in the teaching process to create conditions for students to study successfully, to help them understand the learning process, to ensure active activities and to analyze ways to apply knowledge.

Keywords: education, development, information, reform, technology

AZƏRBAYCANDA NOVRUZUN TARİXİ İNKİŞAFI

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ADPU, Xarici dillər mərkəzinin dosenti

Özet
Novruz bayramı Şimal yarımkürəsinə, Azərbaycana yazın gəlişini simvolizə edən, çox qədim zamanlardan xalq arasında bir ənənəyə çevrilən qədim xalq bayramıdır. 21 mart tarixində gecə ilə gündüzün bərabərləşdiyi bu gündə qədim zamanlardan bir sıra xalqlar, həmçinin azərbaycanlılar yazın gəlişini, təbiətin oyanışını yeni ilin başlanğıcı kimi qeyd etmiş, şənliklər keçirmişlər. Bu şənliklər təkcə Azərbaycanda yox, həmçinin İran, Əfqanıstan, Türkiyə, Tacikistan, Qırğızıstan, Özbəkistan və bir sıra şərq ölkələrində qeyd olunur. Hətta İran və Əfqanıstan təkcə bununla kifayətlənmirlər, həmin gün onlarda təqvimin ilk günü hesab olunur və yeni il 21 mart tarixində başlayır.
Novruz bayramı 2009-cu ildə YUNESKO tərəfindən qeyri-maddi mədəni irs siyahısına daxil edilmiş, 2010-cu ildə isə BMT Baş Asambleyasının 64-cü sessiyasının iclasında 21 mart tarixi "Beynəlxalq Novruz Günü" elan edilmişdir. Hal-hazırda bu bayram eyni qayda ilə qeyd olunur. Keçmişdə olduğu kimi, bu gün də Azərbaycanda, digər türk dövlətlərində və bir çox qonşu ölkələrdə Novruz Bahar bayramı kimi qeyd olunur.
Novruz – hərfi mənada yeni gün deməkdir. Amma ifadə etdiyi mərasim semantikasına görə keçidin bitməsi və yeni nizamın başlanğıcıdır. Novruza Bozqurd, Çağan, Ergenekon, Nevruz, Sultan Nevruz, Mart Doqquzu, Novruz və s. də deyilmişdir.
Novruz haqqında məlumatlara Biruni Əbu Reyhanın "Asarul Baqiye", Kaşğarlı Mahmudun "Divanü Lüğat-it Türk", Balasaqunlu Yusif Has Hacibin "Kutadqu biliq", Ömər Xəyyamın "Novruznamə", Nizamülmülkün "Siyasətnamə", Nizami Gəncəvinin "İsgəndərnamə" və b. əsərlərində rast gəlirik. Biruninin müasiri olan mütəfəkkirlər Mahmud Kaşğarlı və Ömər Xəyyam Novruz haqqında müəyyən məlumatlar vermişlər. Onların əsərlərində təkcə bu bayramın təbiətlə və onun qanunauyğunluqları ilə əlaqəsindən deyil, həm də onunla bağlı mərasimlər, sınamalar və rituallar haqqında bəhs edilir. Məsələn, Biruni belə bir sınama haqqında məlumat verir. "Əgər Novruzun ilk günü gün doğan vaxt, hələ heç bir söz demədən üç qaşıq bal yesən və üç parça mum yandırsan, bütün xəstəliklərdən xilas olarsan". Digər bir sınama isə belədir: "Hər kim səhər ibadətdən öncə bir az şəkər yesə və özünü zeytun yağı ilə yağlasa, bütün il ərzində ona heç bir xəstəlik dəyməz".
Qədim dövrlərdə Novruz təkcə xalq bayramı kimi deyil, eyni zamanda, dövlət bayramı kimi qeyd olunmuşdur. Tarixi məlumatlara görə, Novruz bayramı bir ay davam edirdi.

Açar sözlər: Novruz bayramı, Novruz ölkələri, Novruz adətləri, Novruzun tarixi, Novruzun mənşəyi

Historical development of Novruz Holiday in Azerbaijan

Abstract

Novruz holiday is an ancient folk holiday that symbolizes the arrival of spring in the Northern Hemisphere, Azerbaijan, and has become a tradition among the people since ancient times. On this day, March 21, when night and day are equal, a number of peoples, as well as Azerbaijanis, have celebrated the arrival of spring, the awakening of nature as the beginning of the new year, and held festivities. These festivities are celebrated not only in Azerbaijan, but also in Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and a number of eastern countries. Even Iran and Afghanistan are not satisfied with this, that day is considered the first day of the calendar, and the new year begins on March 21.
Novruz holiday was included in the list of intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2009, and in 2010, at the 64th session of the UN General Assembly, March 21 was declared "International Novruz Day". Today, this holiday is celebrated in the same way. Today, as in the past, Novruz is celebrated as the Spring Holiday in Azerbaijan, other Turkic states and many neighboring countries.
Novruz literally means a new day. But according to the ceremonial semantics he expresses the end of the transition and the beginning of a new order. Novruz is also called Bozgurd, Chaghan, Ergenekon, Nevruz, Sultan Nevruz, March Dogguzu, Novruz and so on.
We find nformation about Novruz in work of Biruni Abu Reyhan "Asarul Baqiye", Kashgarli Mahmud's "Divanu Lugat-it Turk", Balasagunlu Yusif Has Hajib's "Kutadgu bilig", Omar Khayyam's "Novruznama", Nizamulmulk's "Siyasatnama", Nizami Ganjavi's "Iskandarnama" and other works.
Biruni's contemporary thinkers Mahmud Kashgarli and Omar Khayyam gave some information about Novruz. Their works speak not only about the connection of this holiday with nature and its conformities, but also about the ceremonies, trials and rituals associated with it. For example, Biruni gives information about such an experiment. "If you eat three spoons of honey at the dawn of the first day of Novruz, without saying a word, and burn three pieces of wax, you will get rid of all diseases." Another test is: "Whoever eats a little sugar in the morning before worship and anoints himself with olive oil will not get sick all year."
In ancient times, Novruz was celebrated not only as a national holiday, but also as a state holiday. According to historical data, Novruz holiday lasted for a month.

Keywords: Novruz holiday, Novruz countries, Novruz customs, history of Novruz, origin of Novruz

FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT FACTORS OF TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS SYSTEM IN AZERBAIJAN

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Abstract

The transport and logistics system as one of the important areas of National Economic Systems plays an important role in ensuring overall economic development. This system is used in the provision of production areas with raw materials and other necessary products, the delivery of finished products to consumers, the provision of information flows, etc. by directly participating in processes, it solves many problems. Taking into account the important socio-economic significance of the transport and logistics system in the study, the concepts of "logistics", "logistics system" are explained, the conditions and factors that are important for the formation of the logistics and transport system are listed, including environmental, social, economic factors, their signs are interpreted. The interconnections and dependencies of the elements of the transport and logistics system are brought to attention. Azerbaijan's strategic position, structural components of the transport and logistics system are characterized, and the development factors of this system in the country are evaluated. It was noted that, sustainable development of the national economy and ensuring macroeconomic stability, restoration and reconstruction of the infrastructure of liberated territories, creation of opportunities to attract investments for the effective use of its potential, unity and uniformity of the elements of the transport and logistics system in operation, existence of stable mutual relations between its subjects, creation of flexible functional organizational structure, , it creates the basis for the formation and development of the transport and logistics system. It was concluded that there are sufficient factors for the establishment and development of the transport and logistics system.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, transport, logistics, unit of elements, hierarchy

BAŞSAĞLIĞI METİNLERİ

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Özet

Dilin temel işlevi insanlar arasında iletişimi sağlamaktır. Düşünceler ve duygular dil sayesinde kodlanır, okuyucu ya da dinleyici bu kodları çözer. Yazılı ya da sözlü olarak kodlanan düşünce ve duyguların amaçlandığı şekilde çözülebilmesi için kendi içlerinde bütünsellik arz etmesi gerekir. Bu bütünselliğin diğer adı metinselliktir. Daha önceleri söz sanatları (retorik), üslup çalışmaları ve edebi türler çerçevesinde konu edilen metin kavramı; edebiyat bilimi, hukuk bilimi ve din bilimlerinin gelişmesiyle 1960'lı yıllarda metindilbilimin kuramsallaşmasıyla bağımsız bir bilim alanının ögesi haline gelmiştir. Metin olmanın yedi koşulu vardır: Bağlaşıklık (Kohäsion), metni oluşturan ögeler arasındaki biçimsel / yüzeysel/dilbilgisel ilişkilerin düzenlenmesi anlamına gelir. Bağdaşıklık (Kohärenz), başlaşık olan ögeler arasındaki anlamsal bütünlüğü inceler. Amaçlılık, metnin bir hedefinin olduğu anlamına gelir. Benimsenirlik (Akzeptabilität), oluşturulan metnin söz konusu anadili konuşucuları tarafından kabul edilebilirliğini, yani geçerliliğini ifade eder. Bilgisellik Informativität), amaca yönelik bir içerik gerektirir. Durumsallık (Situativität), metni oluşturan ve alımlayan kişiler arasındaki kişisel / sosyal / kültürel bağlam demektir. Metinlerarasılık (Intertextualität) ise birçok metin türünün birbirinden bağımsız düşünülemeyeceği varsayımına dayanır. Yazı ya da sözlü dilde kaç metin türü olduğunu söylemek zordur. İçeriklerine, biçimlerine, işlevlerine ve durumsallıklarına göre yapılan birçok modelleme vardır. Ancak gerçek şu ki bu özellikler bir bütün oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmamızda ele alınan başsağlığı metinleri ayrı bir metin türü olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Biçimsel açıdan bu metinlerin temel özelliği kısalıktır. İçerik açısından da hayatın bir gerçeği olan ölüm karşısında duyulan üzüntüdür. Sevdiğimiz bir insanı ya da yakınını kaybetmenin verdiği acıya ortak olmak ve ölenin yakınlarını teselli etmek amacıyla kimi zaman formaliteden öteye gitmeyen başsağlığı mesajı göndermek, sosyal ilişkileri ayakta tutmak açısından son derece önemli kültürel bir olgudur. Bu realiteden yola çıkarak Türkçe ve Almanca başsağlığı metinlerinden örnekler alınacak ve karşılaştırmalı bir yöntemle çözümlenecektir. Çözümlemenin biçim ve içerik özelliklere dayandırılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Metindilbilim, Türkçe-Almanca, başsağlığı metinleri, biçim, içerik

CONDOLENCE TEXTS

Abstract

The main function of language is to provide communication between people. Thoughts and emotions are encoded by language, and the reader or listener decodes these codes. Written or verbally coded thoughts and feelings must be holistic in themselves in order to be resolved as intended. Another name for this totality is textuality. The concept of text, which was previously discussed within the framework of rhetorical, stylistic and literary genres, has become an independent field of science with the theorization of textlinguistics in the 1960s with the development of literary science, legal science and religious sciences. There are seven conditions for being a text: Cohesion means the arrangement of formal / superficial / grammatical relations between the elements that make up the text. Coherence examines semantic unity. Intentionality means the text has a target. Akzeptability refers to the validity, of the created text by the native speakers in question. Informativity requires purposeful content. Situativity means the personal/social/cultural context between the people who compose and read the text. Intertextuality, on the other hand, is based on the assumption that many text types cannot be considered independently of each other. It is difficult to say how many types of texts exist in written or spoken language. There are many models based on their content, form, function and contingency. But the truth is that these features form a whole. Condolence texts discussed in our study are considered as a separate text type. From a formal point of view, the main feature of these texts is brevity. In terms of content, it is the sadness felt in the face of death, which is a fact of life. Sending a condolence message, which sometimes goes beyond a formality, in order to share the pain of losing a loved one or a relative and to console the relatives of the deceased, is an extremely important cultural phenomenon in terms of keeping social relations alive. Based on this reality, samples from Turkish and German condolence texts will be taken and analyzed with a comparative method. It is aimed to base the analysis on form and content features.

Keywords: Text linguistics, Turkish-German, condolences, form, content

YABANCI DİL ÖĞRENİMİNDE DİLBİLGİSİNİN GEREKLİLİĞİNE DAİR DÜŞÜNCELER

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Özet

Yabancı dil eğitimine dair yöntemsel ve eğitbilimsel çalışmaların yoğunlaştığı 20. Yüzyılın başlarından beri en çok tartışılan konulardan birisi dilbilgisinin ya da diğer adıyla gramerin gerekli olup olmadığı konusudur. 19. Yüzyılın sonlarına kadar hâkim olan çeviri-dilbilgisi yönteminin yerine dilbilgisini yok sayan dolaysız yöntem oturtulmak istenmiştir. Ancak kısa sürede bu yöntemin de yabancı dil öğretimine gerekli katkıyı sağlayamadığı anlaşılınca, özellikle 2. Dünya Savaşından sonra tekrara ve ezbere dayanan öğrenmeyi işitsellik ve görsellikle destekleyen karma yöntemler keşfedilmiştir. Özellikle sözlü iletişimin öneminin artması nedeniyle bu yöntemler de arzu edilen sonuçları vermeyince, iletişim becerilerini ve kültürlerarasılığı öne çıkaran yaklaşımlar çoğalmıştır. Hatta bu yöntemlerden daha fazla sayıda alternatif yöntemler ortaya atılmıştır ki, bunların genel okul ortamlarında uygulanması mümkün değildir. Çeviri-dilbilgisi yöntemi hariç, dilbilgisini açıkça referans alan hiçbir yöntem olmamasına rağmen, hangi yöntem bazında olursa olsun yabancı dil öğreniminde dilbilgisi her zaman dayanak noktası olmuştur ki, bu bir tesadüf değildir. Zira dilbilgisi, bir iletişimin işletim sistemi gibidir ve bu sistem olmadan iletişim olmaz. Peki öğrenciler dilbilgisine yeterince hâkim midir? Bunu görmek için Çukurova Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Almanca Öğretmenliği 3. Yıl öğrencisi 40 kişiye bir test uyguladık. Testin amacı, ilköğretimden beri Türkçe derslerinde konulaştırılan dolaylı / dolaysız nesnelere ve Almanca eğitiminde hazırlık sınıfı eğitimiyle birlikte öğretilen karşılıklarına dilbilgisi kategorisi olarak vâkıf olup olmadıklarını saptamaktır. Testte Türkçe ve Almanca cümleler verilecek ve yalın olmayan ögelerin / nesnelerin altını çizmeleri istenecektir. Böylece öğretmen adayı öğrencilerin bu temel konudaki yeterliliği tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Yabancı dil eğitimi, yöntemler, dilbilgisi, dolaylı / dolaysız nesne

THOUGHTS ON THE NEED FOR GRAMMAR IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Abstract

One of the most discussed issues since the beginning of the 20th century, when didactic and methodical studies on foreign language education were concentrated, is whether grammar is necessary or not. Instead of the translation-grammar method, which was dominant until the end of the 19th century, the direct method ignoring grammar was intended to be placed. However, when it was understood that this method could not make the necessary contribution to foreign language teaching in a short time, especially after the Second World War, mixed methods were discovered that supported learning based on repetition and memorization with audio and visuals. When these methods did not produce the desired results, especially due to the increasing importance of verbal communication, approaches that emphasize communication skills and interculturality have increased. In fact, more alternative methods than these methods have been put forward. However, it is not possible to apply them in general school settings. Although there is no method that explicitly references grammar, except for the translation-grammar method, grammar has always been the mainstay in foreign language learning, regardless of the method. This is not a coincidence. Because grammar is like the operating system of a communication, and there is no communication without this system. So, do the students have enough knowledge of grammar? To see this, we applied a test to 40 students of Çukurova University Faculty of Education, 3rd Year German Teaching. The aim of the test is to determine whether they are familiar with the indirect / direct objects that have been the subject of Turkish lessons since primary education and their equivalents taught in German education together with the preparatory class education, as a grammar category. In the test, Turkish and German sentences will be given and they will be asked to underline non-simple items/objects. Thus, the proficiency of prospective teachers in this fundamental subject will be discussed.

Keywords: Foreign language education, methods, grammar, indirect / direct object

FARKLI ORANLARDA NAR SUYU İLE SOSLANAN SUDAK BALIĞI (*SANDER LUCİOPERCA*) MARİNATLARININ KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışmada %4 asetik asit ve %10 tuz içeren salamura ile marine edilen sudak balığı filetoları 4 ayrı gruba ayrılarak (%100 zeytinyağı (kontrol grubu), %75 zeytinyağı+%25 nar suyu (A grubu), %50 zeytinyağı+%50 nar suyu (B grubu) ve %25 zeytinyağı+%75 nar suyu (C grubu)) soslanmış ve 120 gün süreyle +4ºC'de muhafaza edilen marinatların fiziksel, kimyasal, mikrobiyolojik ve duyusal kaliteleri araştırılmıştır. Nar suyunun marinatların kuru madde, kül, yağ, protein ve tuz miktarını düşürdüğü belirlenmiştir. Muhafaza süresince en yüksek pH değerlerinin kontrol grubunda olduğu görülmüş, kontrol grubu ile A grubu pH değerleri arasında istatistiksel açıdan önemli bir fark olmamasına (P>0,05) rağmen, B ve C grupları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olduğu (P<0,05) gözlemlenmiştir. Nar suyunun marinatların toplam uçucu bazik azot (TVB-N) ve tiyobarbitürik asit (TBA) değerlerinin yükselmesini yavaşlattığı, kontrol grubu ile deney grupları arasındaki farkın istatistiksel açıdan önemli olduğu (P<0,05) belirlenmiştir. Nar suyunun, marinat renginin L* değerini düşürdüğü, a* değerini ise yükselttiği görülmüştür. Kontrol ve deney gruplarında sülfit indirgeyen ve koliform grubu bakteriler tespit edilememiştir. Sudak balığı marinatlarında toplam psikrofilik aerob canlı ile maya-küf sayılarının muhafaza süresi sonunda tespit edilebilir düzeyin altında olduğu görülmüştür. Tüm marinat gruplarında 120. gün itibariyle en yüksek laktobasil grubu ve *Staphylococcus-Micrococcus* bakteri sayıları, sırasıyla 3,61±0,31 ve 3,64±0,34 log kob/g değeriyle C grubunda olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yapılan duyusal değerlendirmeler sonucunda tüm parametrelerde A grubu skorlarının muhafaza süresince diğer gruplardan daha yüksek olduğu, ancak kontrol ve A grubu arasında belirlenen duyusal skor farklılıklarının istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olmadığı (p>0,05) tespit edilmiştir. Deney gruplarının muhafazanın 120. günü itibariyle TVB-N ve TBA değerleri ile mikrobiyolojik açıdan tüketilebilir kalitede olduğu belirlense de duyusal açıdan 90. gün itibariyle tüketime uygun olmadığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak sudak balığı marinatlarının soslanmasında kullanılan nar suyunun ürüne lezzet, aroma ve renk vermesinin yanı sıra, üründe asidik yapının korunmasına destek olduğu ve muhafaza süresince duyusal, fiziksel, kimyasal ve mikrobiyolojik kalitesini 90 güne kadar koruduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kimyasal kalite, marinasyon, mikrobiyolojik kalite, nar suyu, sudak balığı

DETERMINATION OF QUALITY PARAMETERS OF PIKE-PERCH (*SANDER LUCIOPERCA*) MARINADES IN SAUCING WITH POMEGRANATE JUICE AT DIFFERENT RATES

Abstract

In this study, pike-perch fillets marinated in a solution containing 4% acetic acid and 10% salt were allocated to one of 4 different groups sauced with different pomegranate juice and olive oil ratio (0% (control), 25% (A), 50% (B), and 75% (C) v:v). The marinades were kept at +4°C for 120. days physical, chemical, microbiological, and sensory qualities were investigated. Pomegranate juice was decreased the dry matter, ash, fat, protein, and salt in the marinates. During storage, the highest pH values were in control group with no statistical difference between group A (P>0.05), whereas the difference between the other groups were significant (P<0.05). Pomegranate juice slowed down the increase in total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N) and thiobarbituric acid (TBA) values of marinades, and the difference level between control and pomegranate juice groups was statistically significant (P<0.05). It was observed that pomegranate juice decreased the L* value and increased a* value in the marinade color. Sulfite-reducing anaerobic bacteria and coliform bacteria were not detected in any marinate groups. It was observed that the total psychrophilic aerobic bacteria and yeast-mold numbers in the pikeperch marinades were below the detectable level at the end of the storage period. The highest lactobacillus group and *Staphylococcus-Micrococcus* bacteria were counted in group C as of the 120th day in all marinade groups, with counts of 3.61±0.31 and 3.64±0.34 log cfu/g, respectively. Considering the sensory assessments, group A scores were the highest in all sensory parameters during storage, but the differences in sensory scores between the control and group A were not statistically significant (P>0.05). Although marinates were consumable microbiologically quality, TVB-N, and TBA values as of the 120th day, it was determined that sensory assessments were not suitable for consumption after the 90th day of the storage period. In conclusion, it was determined that the pomegranate juice used in the sauce of pike-perch marinades not only gives flavor, aroma, and color to the product but also supports the preservation of the acidic structure in the product and preserves its physical, chemical, microbiological, and sensory qualities for up to 90 days during storage.

Keywords: Chemical quality, marination, microbiological quality, pike-perch, pomegranate juice

OSMANLI'DA KELÂM İLMİNİN SEYRİ

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Özet

Osmanlı'da Kelâm'a dair ortaya konulmuş entelektüel faaliyetler, genelde önceki Müslüman coğrafyanın tamamında özelde ise VI./XII. yüzyıldan itibaren Anadolu Selçukluları tarafından temelleri atılan ilmî çabanın devamıdır. Bu çabanın varisi durumundaki Osmanlı uleması da genelde şerh ve hâşiye türünden de olsa kelâma dair çok sayıda eser yazmış ve bazı detay ve teorik konularda münazaralara dalmıştır.

Osmanlı dönemi kelâmını sağlıklı bir değerlendirmeye tabi tutmak adına öncelikle Osmanlı entelektüel tarihini, modern öncesi dönemin karanlık çağı gibi ele almamak, bunun yerine İslâm kültür ve medeniyetinin bir uzantısı şeklinde ve fakat kendi şartları içinde tetkik etmek gerekmektedir. Mamafih Osmanlı düşünürlerinin tarih boyunca diğer dinî kültürlerin temsilcileriyle olan etkileşimini dikkate almak ve aldıkları tesirleri araştırmak da söz konusu inceleme ve anlama çabasında oldukça mühimdir.

Anlaşıldığı kadarıyla Osmanlı yönetimi, özellikle XV. yüzyılda canlı ve entelektüel bir faaliyet içerisine girmiştir. Bu durum yalnızca dinî disiplinlerde değil felsefe ve öteki bilim alanlarında da görülmektedir ki bu entelektüel çaba, ender de olsa bazı alimlerin daha önceki dönemlere ait düşünceleri eleştirmesini ve yeni fikirlerin ortaya çıkmasını sağlamış ve XVI. yüzyıl boyunca devam etmiştir.

Osmanlı'da Sünnî kelâmın önemli ekollerinden biri olan Mâturîdîlik esas alınmış olsa da burada özellikle kelamcılar, XIII. ve XIV. yüzyıllarda Sünnî bloğun diğer bir ekolü Eş'arîliğin temsilcilerinden ciddi anlamda etkilenmişlerdir. Dahası Eş'arîlerin çalışmaları Osmanlı kelamcılarına iki mezhep arasında sentez ve terkip yapmaya giden ilmî bir zemin sağlamıştır. Osmanlı uleması bu vesileyle geç dönem Eş'arî eserler kanalıyla kelamcılar ve felsefeciler arasında tartışılagelen meseleleri keşfetmişlerdir. Bununla birlikte ulemanın bir kısmı nadiren de olsa Hanefî/Mâturîdî çizgisindeki görüşlerle uyuşmayan bazı teferruatlarda Eş'arî görüşlere rezerv koymayı tercih etmiştir.

Osmanlı kelamcıları kendi düşüncelerinin gelişim ve şekillenmesindeki etkisi göz ardı edilemeyecek olan Orta Asya ve İran menşeli XIV. yüzyıl ulemasının eserlerine, ilk temastan modern dönemin başlangıcına kadar çok sayıda şerh ve hâşiye yazmışlardır. Dönemin kelâm kitapları üzerinde yapılan incelemelerde bu şerh ve hâşiyelerin en çok Şerhu'l-Mevâkıf üzerine yapıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Biz de bu bildirimizde Osmanlıda kelâm ilminin söz konusu tarihî seyrini, backgroundunu ve muhtevasını tahlil etmeyi planlıyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelâm, Osmanlı, Şerh ve Haşiye

THE COURSE OF KALAM SCIENCE IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Abstract

Intellectual activities on Kalam in the Ottoman Empire are the continuation of the scientific effort, the foundations of which were laid by the Anatolian Seljuks, in general, in the whole of the previous Muslim geography, and in particular, from the VI.(XII.) century. The Ottoman scholars, who are the heirs of this effort, also wrote many works on theology, albeit generally in the form of commentary and annotations, and delved into discussions on some details and theoretical issues.

In order to subject the Ottoman period theology to a sound evaluation, it is necessary not to treat the Ottoman intellectual history as the dark age of the pre-modern period, but instead to examine it as an extension of Islamic culture and civilization, but within its own conditions. However, it is also very important to consider the interaction of Ottoman thinkers with representatives of other religious cultures throughout history and to investigate the influences they received in this study and understanding effort.

As it is understood, the Ottoman administration, especially in the XV. century has entered into a lively and intellectual activity. This situation is seen not only in religious disciplines but also in philosophy and other fields of science. has continued throughout the century.

Although Mâturîdism, one of the important schools of Sunni theology in the Ottoman Empire, was taken as a basis, especially theologians, XIII. and XIV. In the centuries, another school of the Sunni bloc was seriously influenced by the representatives of Ash'arism. Moreover, the works of the Ash'arites provided the Ottoman theologians with a scientific basis for synthesis and combination between the two sects. On this occasion, Ottoman scholars discovered issues that were discussed among theologians and philosophers through late Ash'ari works. However, some of the ulama preferred to reserve the Ash'ari views in some details that did not agree with the views on the Hanafi/Mâturîdî line, albeit rarely.

The Ottoman theologians, whose influence on the development and shaping of their own thoughts cannot be ignored, originated from Central Asia and Iran. They wrote many commentary and annotations on the works of the 19th century scholars, from the first contact to the beginning of the modern period. In the examinations made on the theological books of the period, it was determined that these commentary and annotations were mostly made on Şerhu'l-Mavakıf. In this paper, we plan to analyze the historical course, background and content of the science of kalam in the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Kalam, Ottoman, Commentary and annotation

KELÂM'DA CEM VE TAHKİK (ŞERH VE HÂŞİYE) DÖNEMİ

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Özet

Gazzâlî ile başlayan müteahhirîn dönemi, felsefe ile yakın ilişki içerisine girilmiş kelâm dönemi olarak bilinir. Zira bu dönemde kelâm ve felsefenin meseleleri aynı literatürde tartışılmaya başlanmıştır. Kelâm için kırılma olarak kabul edilen bu dönemde yaşamış Sünnî kelâm bilginleri, İslâm'ın özüne yönelik saldırılara karşı çıkmada İslâm filozoflarının ortaya koydukları görüşlerden yararlanmışlardır. Özellikle nazar, metafizik ve tabiat konuları bunların başında gelmiştir. Böylece Kelâm'ın Felsefe ile mezcedilmesinden bir Kelâm Felsefesi ve Metafiziği doğmuştur.

Müteahhirîn dönemi içerisinde VIII./XIV. yüzyıldan başlayıp XIII./XIX. yüzyılın ortalarına kadar devam eden aşamaya ise cem ve tahkik ve ayrıca çözülme, donukluk ve duraksama dönemi denilmektedir. Bu dönemin en bariz özellikleri, özgün eserler verme döneminin kapandığı, geçmişte kaleme alınmış eserler üzerine şerh, hâşiye ve ta'liklerin yazılmış olmasıdır.

Cem ve tahkik döneminde kelâm ilmi gerilemeye başlamış, buna karşın (alternatif olarak) tasavvufî düşünce felsefeleşerek geniş bir çevre bulmuştur. Zamanla değişen dünya dengeleri ve yeni oluşumlar karşısında kelâm alimleri, müteahhirîn döneminin Yeni İlm-i Kelâm aşamasına geçmişlerdir. Zira cem ve tahkik adı verilen bu dönemde kelâm ekollerinin genel görüşleri deyim yerindeyse sabitlenmiş; kelamcıların telifâtında yer alan tez ve teoriler büyük çapta varis oldukları mirasın öncü veya sivrilen simalarının beyanlarına dayanır olmuştur.

Müteahhirîn dönemine dahil cem ve tahkik dönemlendirilmesi metodik ve kavramsal bir tasnif biçimidir. Belirgin biçimde Adududdin el-Îcî sonrası Sa‘duddîn et-Teftâzânî ve Şerîf el-Cürcânî’nin şerhleriyle başlayıp Ahmed Hayâlî ve Celâleddîn ed-Devvânî ile zirveye ulaşan bu sürecin cem ve tahkik dönemi olarak isimlendirmesi genel bir kabul görmüştür. Bunun yanı sıra bu yüzyıl sonrasından Yeni İlm-i Kelâm dönemine kadar olan devir, söz konusu literatürün yaygınlığı sebebiyle aynı zamanda şerh ve hâşiye dönemi olarak da adlandırılmıştır.

Biz de bu bildirimizde Cem ve Tahkik (Şerh ve Hâşiye) olarak adlandırılan ve altı asır süren bu dönemin siyasî ve kültürel ortamının ve bu ortamda yetişen alimlerin, onların ürettiği eserlerin ve muhtevalarının bir fotoğrafını çekmeyi ve ortaya çıkan fotoğrafın tahlil ve tenkidini yapmayı planlamaktayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelâm, Müteahhirîn Dönemi, Cem ve Tahkik, Şerh ve Hâşiye

COLLECTION AND RESEARCH (COMMENTARY AND ANNOTATION) PERIOD IN KALAM

Abstract

The period of the contractor, which started with Ghazali, is known as the period of kalam, which was in close relationship with philosophy. In this period, the issues of theology and philosophy began to be discussed in the same literature. Sunni kalam scholars who lived in this period, which is considered to be a breaking point for kalam, benefited from the views of Islamic philosophers in opposing the attacks on the essence of Islam. In particular, the evil eye, metaphysics and nature subjects were at the forefront of these. Thus, a Kalam Philosophy and Metaphysics arose from the amalgamation of Kalam with Philosophy.

The phase, which starts from the VIII(XIV) century and continues until the middle of the XIII(XIX) century, is called "Collection and Research", the period of dissolution, opacity and hesitation. The most obvious features of this period are the closure of the period of producing original works, the writing of commentaries, annotations and essays on works written in the past.

During the Collection and Research period, the science of kalam began to decline, however (alternatively) mystical thought became philosophized and found a wide circle. In the face of the changing world balances and new formations over time, kalam scholars moved to the "New Kalam Science" stage of the contractor's period. Because in this period, called Collection and Research, the general views of the kalam schools were fixed, so to speak; The theses and theories in the works of theologians have largely been based on the statements of the leading or prominent figures of the heritage they inherited.

Periodization of Collection and Research, which is included in the period of the contractor, is a methodical and conceptual classification. It is generally accepted that this process, which started with the commentaries of "Sa'duddin al-Teftâzânî and "Sherrîf al-Cürcânî" after "Adudaddin al-Ici" and reached its peak with Ahmed Hayâlî and Celaleddin al-Davvani, as the period of Collection and Research. In addition, the period from this century until the period of the New Science of Kalam is also called the period of commentary and annotation due to the prevalence of the aforementioned literature.

In this paper, we are planning to take a photograph of the political and cultural environment of this six-century-long period, called Collection and Research (Comment and Annotation), and the scholars who grew up in this environment, the works produced by them and their contents, and to analyze and criticize the resulting photograph.

Keywords: Kalam, Contractor Period, Collection and Research, Commentary and Annotation

NATURE PAINTINGS AS A NATIONAL EFFORT IN SCANDINAVIAN PAINTING IN THE 19TH CENTURY

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Abstract

The industrial revolution, with the extraordinary social changes and transformations it created in 19th century Europe, led to a new and different period in art as well as in all areas of life. However, this process could not develop at the same pace and in a similar character in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, Aland Islands and Greenland Nordic countries called Scandinavia. Among the primary reasons for this, both the differences in cultural, social and religious structures and the physical and climatic difficulties created by the geography played a very important role. Scandinavia was a geography that was not easy to live in. Because of this, Scandinavia was far from the influence of what was going on in central Europe. Europeans did not know Scandinavia's nature and art and artists well enough. The role assigned to Scandinavian artists in 19th century Europe was not very valuable. According to Europeans, Scandinavian artists had a primitive level of art and talent because they had not gone through the stages that European artists had gone through, and in a sense, they had not yet completed their artistic evolution. However, despite this prejudice, Scandinavian artists, under the influence of their own cultural environment, developed an extremely natural and plain expression power, and depicted the nature of the geography they live in with a documentary sensitivity.

We begin to see this characteristic of Scandinavian painting, which is directed towards the documentation of nature, very clearly and effectively in Johan Christian Dahl's masterful paintings. This 'ideal' of painting, pioneered by Dahl, who since the beginning of the 19th century is regarded as both the greatest of Norwegian art and one of the most important figures of Romantic landscape painting in European painting, became a 'national' for Scandinavian artists to promote the extraordinary, sublime nature of their homeland. became an issue and influenced almost all Scandinavian artists who came after him. It can be said that painting landscapes depicting the Scandinavian nature has become almost the single most important national artistic effort, especially among the Norwegian, Finnish and Swedish Nordic painter communities living in Düsseldorf, Germany and other European countries between 1850 and 1860.

Keywords: Nature, Landscape, Romantic landscape, Romance, Sublime, Scandinavian painting

19.YY İSKANDİNAV RESİM SANATINDA MİLLİ BİR ÇABA OLARAK DOĞA RESİMLERİ

Özet

Sanayi devrimi,19.yy Avrupasında yarattığı olağanüstü toplumsal değişimler ve dönüşümler ile hayatın her alanında olduğu gibi sanatta da yeni, farklı bir döneme geçilmesine neden olmuştur. Fakat bu süreç, İskandinavya olarak adlandırılan Danimarka, Norveç, İsveç, Finlandiya, İzlanda, Faroe Adaları, Aland Adaları ve Grönland Nordik ülkelerinde aynı hızda ve benzer karakterde gelişememiştir. Bunun birincil nedenleri arasında hem kültürel, sosyal, dini yapılardaki farklılıklar hem de coğrafyanın yarattığı fiziksel, iklimsel zorluklar çok önemli bir rol oynamıştır. İskandinavya, yaşanması hiç de kolay olmayan bir coğrafyaya idi. Bundan ötürü İskandinavya, merkez Avrupa da ki olan biten hadiselerin etkisinden bir hayli uzak kalıyordu. Avrupalılar İskandinavya'nın hem doğasını hem de sanatını ve sanatçılarını yeterince iyi tanımıyorlardı. 19.yy Avrupasında İskandinav sanatçılara biçilen rol çok kıymetli sayılmazdı. Avrupalılara göre İskandinav sanatçılar primitif seviyede bir sanata ve kabiliyete sahiptiler çünkü Avrupalı sanatçıların geçmiş olduğu aşamalardan geçmemiş, bir anlamda henüz sanatsal evrimlerini tamamlayamamışlardı. Fakat bu önyargıya rağmen İskandinav sanatçılar kendi kültürel çevrelerinin etkisiyle son derece doğal, yalın bir ifade gücü geliştirerek yaşadıkları coğrafyanın doğasını adeta belgeselci bir hassasiyetle resmetmişlerdir.

İskandinav Resim sanatının doğanın belgelenmesine dönük bu karakterini, ilk olarak Johan Christian Dahl'ın ustalıklı resimlerinde çok belirgin ve etkili bir şekilde görmeye başlamaktayız. 19.yy başından itibaren hem Norveç sanatının en büyük hem de Avrupa resim sanatında Romantik manzara resminin en önemli isimlerinden biri olarak kabul edilen Dahl'ın öncülük ettiği bu resim yapma 'ülküsü' İskandinav sanatçılar için anavatanlarının olağanüstü, yüce doğasını tanıtma amacında "milli" bir mesele haline gelmiş ve kendisinden sonra gelen neredeyse tüm İskandinav sanatçıları etkilemiştir. Özellikle 1850-1860 yılları arasında Almanya Düsseldrof da ve diğer Avrupa ülkelerinde yaşayan Norveçli, Finlandiyalı ve İsveçli Nordic ressam toplulukları arasında İskandinavya doğasını tasvir eden manzara resimleri yapmak neredeyse tek ve en önemli milli sanatsal çaba haline gelmiştir denilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğa, Manzara, Romantik manzara, Romantizm, Yüce, İskandinav resmi

ŞAH ABBASIN GƏNCƏDƏ KARVANSARAYI

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Özet

Gəncədə onlarla karvansaralar tikilmişdir, onlardan yalnız bir neçəsi qalmışdır. Mərkəzi ansambla daxil olan (memar Şeyx Bəhaəddin 17-ci əsr) "Şah Abbas" karvansarayı (XVII əsr) Cümə məscidindən bir az məsafədə tikilmişdir. Başlıca planlaşma prinsipləri əsasında dəqiq işlənmiş həyət kompozisiyalı karvansaray təxminən 114 otaqdan ibarət idi. Onlardan çoxu hücrələrdən, planda uzunsov kompozisiyalı, düzbucaqlı idi. Əzəmətli sarsılmaz monoliti xatırladan karvanlar (ümumi sahəsi 450 kv.m) inkişaf etmiş giriş qrupu baştağ kompozisiyalı "balaxana" (darvazaüstü otaqlar) şəklində keçirdi.

Açar sözlər: Gəncə, memarlıq, karvansara, hücrə,balaxana

CARAVANSERAI OF SHAH ABBAS IN GANJA

Abstract

Dozens of caravanserais were built in Ganja, only a few of them were preserved. Caravanserai "Shah Abbas" (XVIIc) included in the central ensemble (arch. Sheikh Baha-addin XVIIc) was built in a small distance from Juma mosque, in the centre of Ganja. Clearly worked out in its main planning principles arranged with a single volume, caravanserai of the composition had approximately 114 premises. Most of them there were compiled hujres organizing the whole composition of oblong, right-angled in plan of the yard. There were provided enclosures for animals.
Buildings reminding vigorous inaccessible monolit, caravans were passing through wide gates ($450m^2$) worked out in the form of portal composition "balakhana" (premises over the gates).

Keywords: Ganja, architecture, caravanseray, hudjra, balaxana

ÜTOPİK VE DİSTOPİK DÜŞÜNCELER IŞIĞINDA METAVERSE TARTIŞMALARI: YAZILI BASIN ÖRNEĞİNDE BİR İNCELEME

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Özet

Teknolojik gelişmelerin hızla yaşandığı günümüz dünyasındaki değişim ve dönüşümler, insan yaşamından toplumsal ilişkilere kadar birçok alanda etkisini göstermiştir. Bu etkiler olumlu olduğu kadar olumsuz düşüncelere de kapı aralamış, özellikle bilgisayar ve internet teknolojisinde yaşanan değişimler iyimser ve kötümser bağlamda birçok değerlendirmenin yapılmasına neden olmuştur. Son dönemde sıkça tartışılan ve merak edilen konulardan biri haline gelen "metaverse" tartışmaları da birbirine karşıt düşünceler ışığında değerlendirilen konulardan biri olmaya başlamıştır. Özellikle sanal gerçeklik teknolojisi ile ilgili gelişmeler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda "metaverse", sunduğu çok boyutlu kurgusal dijital evren ile satış, pazarlama, ticaret, çevrim içi oyun, düğün, festival, konser, toplantı gibi birçok alan ile birlikte değerlendirilmektedir. Diğer yandan eğitimden işe, alışverişten konaklama ve kültürel etkinliklere kadar birçok faaliyetin sanal dünyada yapılabilmesini amaçlayan bu uygulama ile birlikte birçok değişimin yaşanması da öngörülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, "metaverse" ile ilgili yazılı basında çıkan haberlerin ve köşe yazılarının ütopik ve distopik düşünceler ışığında nasıl ele alındığını ve değerlendirildiğini tespit etmektir. Bu kapsamda 2022 yılı Ocak ayı itibariyle en çok okunan (Hürriyet, Sabah, Sözcü, Posta, Milliyet, Türkiye, Akşam, Takvim, Yeni Şafak, Yeni Akit) ilk 10 gazete değerlendirme kapsamına alınmıştır. Çalışma kapsamına alınan gazetelerin her birinin internet sitelerinde yer alan arama kutusuna "metaverse" anahtar kelimesi girilerek ilgili içeriklere ulaşılmış, ulaşılan içerikler betimsel içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonrası ulaşılan sonuçlar ütopik ve distopik bakış açıları ışığında karşılaştırmalı şekilde ele alınarak değerlendirilmiş, birbirinden farklı görüşlerin varlığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ütopik, Distopik, Sanal Gerçeklik, Metaverse

METAVERSE DISCUSSIONS IN THE LIGHT OF UTOPIC AND DISTOPIC THOUGHTS:A REVIEW ON THE EXAMPLE OF WRITTEN PRESS

Abstract

Changes and transformations in today's world where technological developments are experienced rapidly have had an impact on many areas from human life to social relations. These effects opened the door to negative thoughts as well as positive ones, especially the changes in computer and internet technology have led to many evaluations in the context of optimistic and pessimistic. Metaverse discussions, which have become one of the topics that have been frequently discussed and wondered lately, have also started to be one of the issues evaluated in the light of opposing thoughts. Especially considering the developments in virtual reality technology, Metaverse is being evaluated together with many areas such as sales, marketing, commerce, online games, weddings, festivals, concerts, meetings, with the multidimensional fictional digital universe it offers. On the other hand, it is foreseen that many changes will occur with this application which aims to enable many activities from education to work, from shopping to accommodation and cultural activities in the virtual world. The aim of this study is to determine how the news and columns in the written media about Metaverse are handled and evaluated in the light of utopian and dystopian thoughts. In this context, the top 10 most read newspapers as of January 2022 (Hürriyet, Sabah, Sözcü, Posta, Milliyet, Türkiye, Akşam, Takvim, Yeni Şafak, Yeni Akit) were included in the evaluation. The relevant content was accessed by entering the keyword "Metaverse" in the search box on the websites of each of the newspapers included in the study, and the contents were analyzed by descriptive content analysis method. The results obtained after the examination were evaluated in a comparative way in the light of utopian and dystopian perspectives and the existence of different opinions from each other was determined.

Keywords: Utopian, Dystopian, Virtual Reality, Metaverse

KADIN KÖŞE YAZARLARININ ULUSAL BASINDAKİ VARLIĞI: KADININ TEMSİLİYET PROBLEMİ

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Özet

Medya içeriklerinde cinsellik, erotizm, güzellik, moda vb. alanlarda "ideal görünüm" ile çokça karşımıza çıkan kadın özne, belirli alanlarda söz sahibi olma konusunda aynı oranda ve değerde yer almamakta, erkekler kadar varlık gösterememektedir. Bu bağlamda tarihsel süreçte kadınların varlık göster(e)meme durumu sosyo-kültürel alanda yapılan birçok çalışmada sorunlu olduğuna yönelik verilerle birlikte ele alınmış, incelenmiştir. Kadın tarihi araştırmaları, toplumsal alanda kadının durumunu sorgularken, cinsiyetlerin birbiri ile olan ilişkisi de anaerkillik ve ataerkillik bağlamında değerlendirilen konular arasında yer almıştır. Bu çalışmada kadın öznenin durumu sosyo-kültürel alandaki konumuyla birlikte ele alınmakta, kadının bu konumuyla ilişkili temsili, medya bağlamında ulusal basın üzerinden değerlendirilmektedir. Betimsel içerik analizi yöntemiyle hazırlanan çalışmada 1 Ocak 2022 – 1 Mayıs 2022 tarihleri arasında en yüksek tiraj rakamlarına sahip ilk 10 gazetede (Hürriyet, Sabah, Sözcü, Posta, Milliyet, Türkiye, Akşam, Takvim, Yeni Şafak, Yeni Akit) yer alan kadın köşe yazarlarının varlığına ilişkin veriler sunulmaktadır. Bu gazetelerdeki kadın köşe yazarlarının erkek köşe yazarlarına oranla basın alanında ne ölçüde varlık gösterdiği ve kadının bu alandaki temsilinin problemli niteliği sorgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Medya, Kadın, Temsil, Köşe Yazarı

WOMAN COLUMNISTS'S PRESENCE IN THE NATIONAL MEDIA: THE PROBLEM OF WOMEN'S REPRESENTATION

Abstract

The female subject who is frequently encountered with the "ideal appearance" in media content includes sexuality, eroticism, beauty, fashion, etc. do not take part in the same ratio and value in having a say in certain areas, and they do not show as much presence as men. In this context, in the historical process, women's presence (not) status has been discussed and examined together with the data indicating that it is problematic in many socio-cultural studies. While question in the social arena women's status in history women studies, the relationship of the sexes with each other is also among the subjects evaluated in the context of matriarchy and patriarchy. In this study, the situation of the female subject is discussed together with her position in the socio-cultural field, and it is evaluated through the national press in the context of the representative media related to this position of the woman. In the study prepared by descriptive content analysis method, data on the existence of female columnists in the top 10 newspapers (Hürriyet, Sabah, Sözcü, Posta, Milliyet, Turkey, Akşam, Takvim, Yeni Şafak, Yeni Akit) with the highest circulation figures between January 1, 2022 and May 1, 2022 are presented. Compared to male columnists, female columnists in these newspapers it is questioned to what extent have a presence in the field of press and the problematic nature of women's representation in this field.

Keywords: Media, Women, Representation, Columnist

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONALISM IN THE MEDIA; NEFES, VATAN SAĞOLSUN MOVIE EXAMPLE

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Abstract

Nationalism, as a modern thought, came to life as a reality brought by the conditions in the West. The understanding of nationalism, which started with social reality and historical accumulation, first brought up the issue of the determination of the nations' own future. With this intermediary idea, multinational countries went into serious depressions and went through a process of disintegration. Turkish nationalism has developed its state with a national understanding with its own experience. Turkey, which was stuck in the Anatolian Peninsula as the last piece of land, had to replace the nationalist thought in an obligatory way. Ziya Gökalp, whose value was revealed by the reference of Atatürk's "my father of ideas", created a nationalism understanding by adapting the thoughts of the French sociologist E. Durkheim to Turkey. One of the themes of cinema is nationalism that renews itself. It is seen that all kinds of micro and macro nationalism exist based on race or land. While choosing cinema subjects, he is in close relationship with the society. Naturally, the power centers that direct the society take advantage of the possibilities of the cinema as much as possible, and conscious messages are loaded by taking into account the size of the audience it addresses as an important media tool. In Turkey, where the image of postmodern society has become more widespread, almost every view can find supporters, so they have the opportunity to present their ideas by diversifying them through cinema. Nationalism is one of these issues. It is seen that cinema, in which all kinds of nationalism are displayed in world cinema, is used as an educational tool. The aim of this study is to investigate how the idea of nationalism is handled in the film. Nefes, taken at the center of the study; Vatan Sağolsun film is analyzed by semiotic film analysis method, based on discourse and signs. It seems that it aims to rethink the concept of military service, which has lost popularity in society, by taking certain indicators into context. The film, which coincides with the years when the state took serious initiatives for the solution of the "Kurdish Question" as a result of the initiatives of the state, seems to aim at not delaying the effort and sacrifice of the soldier while the "issue" is being resolved. Therefore, it is seen that a film loaded with a political message determines its own point of view.

Keywords: Nationalism, Turkish Nationalism, Cinema

MİLLİYETÇİLİĞİN MEDYADA İNŞASI; NEFES: VATAN SAĞOLSUN FİLM ÖRNEĞİ

Özet

Milliyetçilik modern bir düşünce haliyle Batı'da şartların getirdiği bir gerçeklik olarak hayat bulmuştur. Toplumsal gerçeklik ve tarihi birikimle başlayan milliyetçilik anlayışı öncelikle milletlerin kendi geleceklerinin tayini konusunu gündeme getirmiştir. Bu aracı düşünceyle çok uluslu ülkeler ciddi bunalımlara girmiş ve dağılma süreci yaşamıştır. Türk milliyetçiliği kendi tecrübesiyle devletini milli bir anlayışla geliştirmiştir. Son toprak parçası olarak *Anadolu Yarımadası'* na sıkışmış olan Türkiye zorunlu bir şekilde milliyetçi düşünceyi ikame etmek durumunda kalmıştır. Atatürk'ün ''fikir babam'' atfıyla değeri ortaya konulan Ziya Gökalp, Fransız Sosyolog E. Durkheim'in düşüncelerini Türkiye'ye uyarlayarak bir milliyetçilik anlayışı oluşturmuştur. Sinemanın konularından biri de kendini yenileyen milliyetçiliktir. Mikro ve makro milliyetçiliğin her türlüsünü ırka ya da toprağa dayalı bir şekilde varlık bulduğu görülmekte, toprağa dayalı milliyetçiliğin hâkim olduğu Türkiye' de son yıllarda milliyetçi filmlerin artışı dikkatleri çekmektedir. Sinema konularını seçerken toplumsalla yakın ilişki içerisindedir. Doğal olarak toplumu yönlendiren güç odakları sinemanın imkanlarından olabildiğince yararlanmakta, önemli bir medya aracı olarak hitap ettiği kitlenin büyüklüğü hesaba katılarak bilinçli mesajlar yüklenilmektedir. Postmodern toplum görüntüsünün daha da yaygınlaştığı Türkiye'de hemen her görüş taraftar bulabilmekte, böylece fikirlerini sinema aracılığıyla çeşitlendirerek sunma imkânı yakalayabilmektedir. Milliyetçilik bu konulardan birisidir. Dünya sinemasında milliyetçiliğin her çeşidinin görüntülendiği sinema bir eğitim aracı olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada amaç milliyetçilik düşüncesinin filmde nasıl ele alındığını araştırmaktır. Çalışmanın merkezine alınan Nefes; Vatan Sağolsun filmi söylem ve göstergelerden hareket ederek göstergebilimsel film çözümleme yöntemiyle incelenmektedir. Belli göstergeleri bağlamına alarak toplumda popülerliği azalan askerlik kavramını yeniden düşünmeyi amaçladığı görülmektedir. Devletin girişimleri sonucunda ''Kürt Meselesi''nin çözümüne dair ciddi inisiyatifler aldığı yıllara denk gelen film, 'mesele' çözüme kavuşturulurken askerin vermiş olduğu çaba ve fedakarlığın ötelenmemesini de hedeflendiği görülmektedir. Dolayısıyla politik mesaj yüklü olan bir filmin kendine göre bir bakış açısı belirlediği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimler: Milliyetçilik, Türk Milliyetçiliği, Sinema

EVALUATION OF COVID-19 LOANS PROVIDED TO ITS MEMBERS BY THE ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

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Abstract
The first incidence of coronavirus was discovered in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, and it quickly spread throughout the world. Countries have implemented certain precautionary policies in response to the Covid-19 epidemic, which threatens the health systems of affluent countries. Then-US President Donald Trump claimed that China was mostly to blame for the virus's global spread. Defining Covid-19 as the Chinese Virus, Trump stated that the United States' financial assistance for the World Health Organization may be cut by questioning the organization's institutional existence. Given the magnitude of these events, China has taken stringent steps to contain the epidemic across the country. China's reputation has been severely tarnished as a result of its role in the global spread of the virus. China has focused on the story of the 'Health Silk Road,' using soft power aspects in the provision of health equipment and mask distribution to try to alter the situation in its favor. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has utilized financing packages totaling 13 billion dollars as part of Covid-19. The Covid-19 loans provided by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to its members will be assessed in this research.

Keywords: China; Covid-19; Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

A TOOL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL EDUCATION AND ACQUISITION OF THE ABILITY TO CONSTRUCTION KNOWLEDGE IN FINE ARTS EDUCATION: MONOPRINT TECHNIQUE[1]

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Abstract

In the research, it is aimed to show the gains for the ability to grow monoprint toys as a plastic application. To be able to examine the abundance of information and the technique and preparation stage in its system. There is no doubt that it is necessary to keep up with this development dynamism in education and to be done continuously because education; This knowledge effectively from generation to generation and in systems related to development. In such an age, where it is constantly renewed and up-to-date, the education system cannot be solely about "using and transferring knowledge". Therefore, effective and experiential learning method and modern education will be indispensable. The most important issue in monoprint technique; Another demonstration, by actual uses and facts, is the use of experiences in creating a visual design and continuous use. The process related to this process is important for the quality and development of monoprint. Every hard strain to achieve this abrasion; In this regard, it means to learn about something like being sure to learn. In monoprint small, information and part of the solutions obtained from the models in each process can be transmitted on the way to progress. It is aimed that those who accept the information from the users about this research as correct, come from the new information and that they can have trainings and trainings related to a subtle education in education from this plastic. The information to be obtained without benefiting from the application process allows you to have information about the usage. research; obtaining concrete data, practice and theoretical tests. As a data collection tool to be examined as application tools; With video imaging, fully structured forms researchers are predicted to apply predictability and observation, in the estimation of the obtained and predicted forms. It is for research that; proposing the monoprint technique with a correct method and operability; It can be a learning and experience tool in creating a dialectical learning process, in your use and in its transformation into a simple language of expression.

Keywords: Monoprint, Experiential Learning, Constructivism

[1] This study is derived from the relevant part of the doctoral thesis titled **"The Benefits of Monoprinting Technique in Fine Arts Education for Teacher Candidates in the Context of Active Learning and Professional Skills: Action Research"** presented to Marmara University Institute of Educational Sciences in 2020.

GÜZEL SANATLAR EĞİTİMİNDE BİLGİYİ YAPILANDIRMA YETİSİNİN KAZANIMINDA VE DENEYSEL ÖĞRENMEDE BİR ARAÇ: MONOBASKI TEKNİĞİ [1]

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Özet

Araştırmada deneysel bir uygulama olarak monobaskı tekniğinin öğrencilerin bilgiyi yapılandırma yetilerine yönelik kazanımları bulgulandırılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bilginin çokluğu ve bilgiye ulaşmadaki teknik ve teknolojik olanaklar düşünüldüğünde çağımız oldukça gelişmiş bir durumdadır. Hiç kuşku yoktur ki bu gelişim dinamizmine eğitim de ayak uydurmak ve sürekli yapılanmak zorundadır çünkü eğitim; gelişime tabi tüm bu bilgisel oluşların nesilden nesile doğru ve sistematik şekilde aktarılmasında etkin bir araçtır. Her şeyin hızla yenilendiği ve güncellendiği böyle bir çağda eğitim sistemi yalnızca "bilgiyi kullanma ve aktarma" üzerine kurulu olamaz. Dolayısı ile etkin ve deneyimsel öğrenme yöntem ve becerileri çağdaş eğitimin vazgeçilmez bir unsuru olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Monobaskı tekniğinde en önemli husus; bilginin işlerliği ve teknik olgular gereği, başka bir deyişle anlamlı bir görsel tasarım oluşturmada bilgilerin ve deneyimlerin sürekli yapılandırılma ihtiyacı hissedilmesidir. Monobaskının kalitesi ve sanatsal içeriğinin gelişmesi için bu yapılandırma süreci oldukça önemlidir. Bu ihtiyacın karşılanması noktasında öğrenciler tarafından girişilen her türlü deneysel çaba; yaratıcılık, farkındalık, öğrenme sürecinin sorumluluğunu alma ve özgüven gibi birçok etkin öğrenme edimini de beraberinde getirmektedir. Monobaskı tekniğinde bilgi, her işlem sürecinde var olan sorunların giderilmesi, elde edilen çözümlerin saklanması ve bir sonraki baskı sürecinde kullanılmak üzere aktarılması ile gelişmektedir. Bu araştırma ile öğrencilerin kendilerine sunulan bilgileri değişmez doğru olarak kabul edip kullanmalarından ziyade yeni bilgilere açık hale gelmeleri ve bu bilgileri her baskıda doğrusal bir ritimle kompozisyonun, plastik içeriklerin ve tekniğin işlerliğine sokabilmeleri amaçlanmıştır. Uygulama sürecinde öğrencilerden beklenen bilgiyi kendi deneyimleri doğrultusunda yapılandırarak, etkin bir sonuca ulaşma noktasında doğru bir öğrenme ve deneme süreci yaşayabilmeleridir. Araştırma; somut verilerin elde edilmesi, uygulamalı ve teorik süreçlerin kıyaslamalı ve güncel verilere dayandırılması açısından on kişilik bir örneklem(yoğunluk örneklemi) ile gerçekleştirilmiş ve nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden araçsal durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Uygulama süreçlerinin kapsamlı olarak incelenebilmesi için veri toplama aracı olarak; video kaydı, gözlem raporları, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formları araştırmacı günlükleri ile birlikte elde edilen bulgular ve görüşme formlarının çözümlemeli ve betimsel olarak analiz edilmesinin bu sürece doğruluk, kanıtlanabilirlik ve güvenilirlik kazandıracağı düşünülmüştür. Araştırmaya yönelik bulgular göstermiştir ki; monobaskı tekniği doğru bir yöntem ve işlerlikle uygulandığında; diyalektik

[1] Bu çalışma Marmara Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü'ne 2020 yılında sunulan "**Güzel Sanatlar Eğitiminde Monobaskı Tekniğinin Etkin Öğrenme ve Mesleki Beceri Bağlamında Öğretmen Adaylarına kazanımları: Eylem Araştırması"** başlıklı doktora tezinin ilgili bölümünden türetilmiştir.

bir öğrenme süreci oluşturmada, bilginin yapılandırılmasında ve düşüncelerin özgün bir anlatım diline dönüşmesinde etkili bir öğrenme ve deneyim aracı olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Monobaskı, Deneyimsel Öğrenme, Yapılandırmacılık

REFLECTING THE OF EXPLANATION AND UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION THE LINK BETWEEN THE PHILOSOPHICAL HERMENEUTICS OF DASEIN 'BEING WEIGHT' MARTIN HEIDEGGER IS A DIFFERENT STEP THAN 'METHODOLOGICAL HERMENEUTIC'

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Abstract
In Iran, some have identified *Martin Heidegger* as the world's most important and advanced philosopher of the next century, and even said that the world remains, will remain. We have strongly sanctified *Heidegger* in Iran, but in a philosophical country like England they are not good with his thinking. There is a rumor that he wrote some of *Hitler's* speeches. The first book published by *Heidegger* in Persian was the translation of *seyyed Ahmad Fardid*. From What is Philosophy? From March 1953, for the first time an article entitled "From Kant to Heidegger" by *seyyed Ahmad Fardid* in the Magazine of Speech until 1988, the book "What is Philosophy?" Martin Heidegger was translated into Persian and made available to Persian -speaking audiences, the name of *Heidegger* repeatedly in Iranian philosophical circles and caused controversy. In other words, at 78 years since Heidegger's introduction to Iranians until the first translation of his work, Heidegger's name was the quotation of Iranian philosophical and intellectual circles without a book published. *Heidegger* is usually considered to be existentialists. This is both true and incorrect. Because, despite the ambiguity of his philosophy and sometimes two -part, it seems that we are faced with a philosopher and a philosophy who makes every effort to protect the ontological or " *Beingology* " position. What is the subject of the who and what his difference with the existentialist philosopher is what we will explain below? This article seeks to present philosophical hermeneutics from *Heidegger's* view, and it has been shown that hermeneutics has entered a different phase of "methodological hermeneutics" with the book "***The Being and Time*** ". To do this, we have dealt with one of the important books of the book "Being and Time", " exist ". "Dasein" as a being thrown into life and has the abilities to reach the future that is original and original, which requires *Heidegger* to understand and interpret. *Heidegger* is sometimes written by Dasein, sometimes separate and with the Da-Sein distance line. In the first case, Dasein is man because it is open and open to existence. And in the second use, the meaning is still human, but because it is the embodiment of existence. *Heidegger*, when he speaks of Dasein, is the same human being. The literal meaning of the word is: "Being - there", meaning that man is "there - Being " is paying attention to his body. Heidegger entered a phase of his traditional discussion with Heidegger's book "Being and Time". Instead of interpreting and interpreting the text like *Dilthety and Schleiera Macker*, Heidegger seeks which interpretation of "valid" and "invalid" and, instead of presenting a "method" to interpret the text, entered a new valley. *Rene Descartes* began to escape the doubt and find a certain point for philosophy of "self" and concluded that "I think, then". As a being who doubts in all things, man is the human being who believes in the mind. So, this person is skeptical, and there is no doubt about being. In his philosophy, Heidegger examined this man or, according to him, "Dasein". Not from the angle that, like *Rene Descartes*, to find a certain point for his philosophy, but on the basis that he wanted to mean existence. For Heidegger, the "being" that seeks the meaning of being, who is in his own way

and is an interpretation and understanding, is "Dasein" himself. So first one has to examine this "Dasein" as a phenomenon. In this field, *Heidegger* was influenced by his master, *Edmund Husserl*. *Heidegger* examines "Dasein" that has been "thrown" or "thrown" into the text of life.

Keywords: Mart Heidegger, methodological hermeneutics, existentialist,Phenomenology, Ontology, Dasein, throwing, Interpretation

HONESTY'S IMPORTANCE IN BUILDING A PEACEFUL SOCIETY (IN THE LIGHT OF ISLAMIC TRADITION)

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Abstract

Honesty is a positive quality and an Almighty Allah blessing. Almighty Allah bestows this attribute on anyone He pleases. The best attributes are honesty and sincerity. Because Islam is a religion of peace and security, it seeks to live in a peaceful society. Dishonesty, betrayal, deception, corruption, lying, and deception are all forbidden in Islam. Islam has identified the correct and incorrect paths, and it is now up to the individual to choose one of these paths, whether the good road or the bad one. However, it is a proven fact that people who become ethical and honest spend their lives in a society that is prosperous and peaceful. When it comes to modern civilization, it is undeniable that we will deteriorate over time. We have disregarded Islam's precepts, as a result of which unethical principles, such as dishonesty, robbery, deceit, treachery, kidnapping, murder, violence, and corruption, are prevalent throughout society. People's honesty and integrity are essential for a society's advancement and prosperity; when people are honest, society's environment is calm. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate how honesty is critical to the development of a peaceful community.

Keywords: Role of Honesty, Islamic teachings, Society, Establishment of a peaceful society

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION: CHALLENGES OF HRM IN DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract

This paper focuses on the concept of digital transformation in Human resources management and how different technologies are serving different HR functions and its employees. The overall economic situation and need to be better prepared for competitive challenges put pressure on modern companies to shift toward automation and digitalization. As a consequence of rapid technological development and the speed of change and therefore forced transformation of business models and work design, organizations are faced with a need for a massive change of features and an extended role of HR management processes. To be able to drive future organizational performance, HR leaders and professionals are required to make changes in the skills and competencies they have and to acquire and possess new ones. The critical components of a digital transformation strategy that can help achieve a competitive advantage are human capital, intellectual capital, and knowledge. The purpose of this paper is to explore and elaborate on the existing position and the changing function of HRM in light of digital transformation. In that sense, literature has been conducted addressing the domains of HR planning, reward management, performance management, employee engagement, training and development, health and safety, employee relations, as well as their change under the influence of digital transformation.

Keywords: technological change, digital human resource management, digitalization, digital competence, digital transformation

THE MODERATING ROLE OF ENTERPRENEURIAL ORIENTATION IN THE EFFECT OF ANTECEDENTS ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF TEXTILE AND GARMENT EXPORTING ENTERPRISES IN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to examine managerial, organizational, and environmental resources on export performance of Medium and large-scale Textile and Garment Enterprises in Ethiopia. Data was collected from 252 Medium and Large-scale Textile and Garment Enterprises managers in Ethiopia and then were analyzed by smart PLS-SEM 3 software the findings of the study indicate a significant relationship between organizational resources, environmental capabilities, and entrepreneurial orientation on export performance of Medium and Large-scale Textile and Garment Enterprises. In addition, the results of the study validate that entrepreneurial orientation moderates the relationship between organizational resources and export performance of Medium and Large-scale Textile and Garment enterprises in Ethiopia. This study has implications for policymakers, government, and Medium and Large-scale enterprise owner-managers to look at government support policy as it affects Medium and Large-Scale Enterprise's export performance by providing a conducive environment for business operation success in international business.

Keywords: Textile and Garment Enterprises, Medium and Large Scale, Export Performance, Ethiopia

REDEFINING PASSIVE EUTHANASIA AS HUMAN RIGHT

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Abstract

Every state wants to develop in present times. The process of development is hardly possible without the progress and development of a human being. In the International Conventions and development, the third-generation rights are recognized as Human Rights. Such human right includes the right to food and health. Therefore, good health as well as dignity is needed for the development of a state as it is the mandate of a welfare State. All human beings are entitled to attain the highest enjoyment of good health conducive to a dignified life. Formulation of human policies, implementation of health policies and adoption of certain legal instruments might help one to pursue the reduction of good health. The Constitutional framers imposed heavy obligation upon the state for securing justice. It shall include social as well as economic justice. Though the right to health is not provided as a fundamental right in the Constitution, it directs the state to take measures to improve the conditions of health care of the people. The Preamble has been amplified in the Directive Principles of State Policy. The question arises that, Is Euthanasia a globally recognized human right? As right to health, food, housing is not explicit provided it was drawn from Right to life in International documents in the same way Can Right to die with dignity is also considered as a part of Right to life and declared as human right.

Keywords: Passive Euthanasia, Human Right, Right to Life, Constitution, India

REFLECTING THE OF UNDERSTANDING AND INTERPRETATION THE LINK BETWEEN THE PHILOSOPHICAL HERMENEUTICS OF DAZIN 'BEING WEIGHT' MARTIN HEIDEGGER IS A DIFFERENT STEP THAN 'METHODOLOGICAL HERMENEUTICS'

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Abstract
In Iran, some have identified *Martin Heidegger* as the world's most important and advanced philosopher of the next century, and even said that the world remains, will remain. We have strongly sanctified *Heidegger* in Iran, but in a philosophical country like England they are not good with his thinking. There is a rumor that he wrote some of *Hitler's* speeches. The first book published by *Heidegger* in Persian was the translation of *Ahmad Fardid*. From What is Philosophy? From March 1953, for the first time an article entitled "From Kant to Heidegger" by *Ahmad Fardid* in the Magazine of Speech until 1988, the book "What is Philosophy?" Martin Heidegger was translated into Persian and made available to Persian - speaking audiences, the name of *Heidegger* repeatedly in Iranian philosophical circles and caused controversy. In other words, at 78 years since Heidegger's introduction to Iranians until the first translation of his work, Heidegger's name was the quotation of Iranian philosophical and intellectual circles without a book published. *Heidegger* is usually considered to be existentialists. This is both true and incorrect. Because, despite the ambiguity of his philosophy and sometimes two -part, it seems that we are faced with a philosopher and a philosophy who makes every effort to protect the ontological or " Budology " position. What is the subject of the who and what his difference with the existentialist philosopher is what we will explain below? This article seeks to present philosophical hermeneutics from *Heidegger's* view, and it has been shown that hermeneutics has entered a different phase of "methodological hermeneutics" with the book "The Being of the Website". To do this, we have dealt with one of the important books of the book "Being and Time", " exist ". "Dazin" as a being thrown into life and has the abilities to reach the future that is original and original, which requires *Heidegger* to understand and interpret. *Heidegger* is sometimes written by Dasein, sometimes separate and with the Da-Sein distance line. In the first case, Dasein is man because it is open and open to existence. And in the second use, the meaning is still human, but because it is the embodiment of existence. *Heidegger*, when he speaks of Dazin, is the same human being. The literal meaning of the word is: "Being - there", meaning that man is "there - there" is paying attention to his body

Keywords: Martin Heidegger, methodological hermeneutics, existentialist, phenomenology, ontology, Dazine, throwing, interpretation

TEACHING HISTORY IN HIGH SCHOOLS IN VIETNAM TODAY CURRENT SITUATION AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract

Vietnam is a country that attaches great importance to historical education, especially in general education. Therefore, in Vietnamese high schools, history is carefully compiled, including both Vietnamese history and world history. In teaching history in high schools, Vietnam also faces some difficulties in igniting students' interest, many history lessons have many boring contents that students don't like history. From 2018 to now, Vietnam has reformed education and history subjects have also undergone many changes in the direction of promoting learners' analytical capacity, not just focusing on learning to memorize historical events. However, in order for history to be truly the most important subject in education in Vietnam, more drastic changes are needed.
The following article aims to analyze the factors affecting history education in Vietnam today. The research method used is actual survey, statistics, analysis and synthesis to clarify problems in teaching history in high schools. Thereby, there are proposed solutions to further improve the teaching of history in Vietnam.

Keywords: Vietnam, teaching, history, current situation, prospects

EMOTION REGULATION AND EFL LEARNERS' ORAL FLUENCY IN ONLINE EDUCATION

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Abstract
Given the fundamental role of emotion in learning, especially in virtual contexts, where students experience more stress, boredom, and anxiety and the need to understand their own feelings and the mutual feelings of their friends, recognizing and understanding and using their feelings gain more importance. In this regard, the main purpose of this study is to first introduce a new educational program to improve and enhance the level of emotion regulation in the virtual education environment and then, investigate the possibility of improving students' performance in oral tasks in online educational setting. The sample included 72 EFL learners who were selected by the convenience sampling method and were divided in two groups: the control group (n = 34) had the regular task-based speaking activities, and the experimental group (n = 38) received a treatment focusing on strategies to regulate one's emotion. To assess the effectiveness of the treatment, an oral narrative task under laboratory conditions and an emotion-regulation scale were used both as the pretests and posttests. Statistical analysis of the data showed a positive effect for the program on learners' speaking performance. In addition, the correlational analysis of the results pointed to a positive and significant relationship between learners' emotion regulation level and their oral fluency. The study concludes by strategies to increase learners' level of emotion regulation and enhance their learning rate by producing a positive mental feeling.

Keywords: emotional intelligence, emotion-regulation, speaking, applied linguistics, online education

TRADE AS A TOOL OF POVERTY REDUCTION IN A POST PANDEMIC ERA: A CASE STUDY OF WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIES

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Abstract

This paper attempt to investigate the role that a trade (regional and international) plays as a tool for poverty reduction in West African region after the suppression/end of Covid-19 pandemic. The Novel virus has caused a lot of socio-economic problems in the West African sub-region, ranging from lost of jobs, closure of factories, stoppage of intra and inter West African trade which leads to hunger, poverty, unemployment, lost of revenue to the government as a result of restrictions of movement of people, goods and services during the lockdown. Secondary data and conceptual analysis were used in assessing on how revival of trade in the region contributed in alleviating poverty in the trading bloc. The analysis shows that by reopening their borders after the suppression of Corona Virus pandemic growth and restoration of cross-border movement of people, goods and services thereby reducing poverty among the people. Policy recommendations like provision of adequate infrastructure in the region, complete regional integration of West African economics, intensifying measures against the resurgence of the Novel virus, creation of industries, provision of adequate security at the borders` of the bloc to facilitate trade in the regional bloc.

Keywords: Poverty, Trade, Corona Virus

THE SOCIO-MORAL CONSEQUENCES OF BETRAYAL UNDER ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Islam is a religion of peace and harmony. It does not like immoral activities. In which one is also betrayal. Betrayal is not merely a sin, but a plague and an evil that has spread throughout society. Theft, robbery, murder, kidnapping, lying, suspicion, inequality, dishonesty, and fraud are just a few of the ills that have arisen as a result of this curse. It is undeniable that a society plagued by such horrors will eventually collapse. The current society is in the same condition, and it is on the verge of collapse. We can witness the same situation that existed in pre-Islamic Arabia, when people were uninformed. Regrettably, modern man has forgotten the Islamic doctrines and commands. With the passage of time, humanity is on the verge of annihilation. Human beings have been taught by Islam that treachery is a significant sin that damages trust, confidence, and belief. As a result, human beings should avoid it in order to save their physical and spiritual lives. In order to improve the state of society, it is necessary to follow the teachings of Islam. Then a civilization with a balanced environment will be conceivable. We should teach our children moral ethics at an earlier stage of their growth, so then they can understand the sensitivity of immoral ethics. The goal of this study was to bring attention to the societal implications of betrayal in today's society in light of Islamic teachings. For scholars and readers, this research can be beneficial and enlightening in terms of its specific goal.

Keywords: Islamic teachings, Betrayal, Society, Socio Moral Effects

ROLE OF FRAUD THEORIES IN COMBATING AGAINST FRAUD INCIDENCE

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Abstract

Detection and prevention of fraudulent practices is a challenging assignment. Fraudulent practices such as money laundering, investment scams, funds embezzlement and corruption culture are widely spread all over the world. Fraudsters commit fraud to fulfill their unlimited human wants like greediness, living beyond means, large expenses, personal debt, family financial problems, drug addiction and poor living standard. To overcome these fraud practices, the financial institutions of the countries hire services of the professional accountants, auditors and adopt forensic accounting procedure. Past studies are evident of effective implementation of accounting procedures, taking services of professional accountants and auditors in combating financial criminal practices. In this regard, the role of fraud theories is very important to study the behavior of fraudsters. Fraud triangle and fraud diamond theories discusses the basic element of committing fraud. In this research the fraud theories has been discuss and try to find the relationship between elements of fraud theories and fraud incidence. The results of the survey has produced significant association between element of fraud theories and fraud incidence.

Keywords: Financial Crime, Fraud Incidence, Fraud Triangle Theory, Fraud Diamond Theory

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

For the past three decades the organization of state and the politico administrative relationships between its constituent parts have been common themes in public administration, local governance studies, political science, federalism studies and others. Thus, the aim of this paper is to critically analyse decentralization and local government in Ethiopia. additionally, paper builds on previous research by looking into the characteristics of actors involved in decentralisation, fiscal, administrative, and other resource autonomy, and their implications for Ethiopian local government reforms. The paper encompasses general introduction, local government concept, decentralization and local government in Ethiopia and conclusion part. Regarding the sources of data, to analyse this paper, data was collected from different secondary sources such as Google Scholar, Web of Science sources, peer-reviewed journals, books, and international organizations' data were used. So, local government reforms in developing countries, particularly in Africa, including Ethiopia, have similarities and differences. However, central governments' inability to decentralize adequate power and fiscal autonomy in the name of national unity and stability is linked to the challenges of autonomous local government in in Ethiopia.

Keywords: Decentralization, Local Government, Autonomy, Ethiopia

CHILD MARRIAGE

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Abstract

In India, marriage is considered as one of the most important social institutions through which society runs as it is a menace of establishing family relations. This social institution is expressed in many forms of rituals and ceremonies.

Child Marriage is considered as one of the most burning and hot issues of Indian society. It refers to the social phenomenon in where a young girl before the age of fifteen is married to an adult man. One another form of child marriage is that in which the parents of the would be bride and groom arrange a future marriage. In this kind of marriage both the girl and the boy do not meet each other until they reach at the marriage able age. Child marriage constitutes a gross violation of human rights, leaving physical, psychological and emotional scars for life.

Usually, sexual activities starts soon after marriage and pregnancy and childbirth at an early age can lead to maternal as well as infant mortality. Moreover, girls are and women who marry at a younger age are more likely to experience domestic violence within their matrimonial home.

There are various reasons for the prevalence of child marriage like, gender inequality, social norms, perceived low status of girls, poverty, lack of education, safety concerns about girl and children.

There are various laws against the Child Marriage in India like,

The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

Hindu Marriage Act, 1956

Child Marriage are considered as one of the social menace that can not be curbed easily without the support of the society. Many a times the parents of the girl child forcibly marry their to some elder man so that person can give some money to the girl's family and from that money their financial condition can turn better.

It can be concluded that in early marriages the girls reproductive and sexual health is affected the most. The child bride suffer from high rates of vaginal related complications, higher mortality rates, stillbirths, miscarriages and also lead to infant mortality.

Here, legislation will not serve the purpose unless, there is support and backing from the society.

Keywords – Child marriage, especially impact on girls, government provisions

DIGITIZATION OF BROADCASTING IN NIGERIA: THE JOURNEY SO FAR AND THE WAY FORWARD

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Abstract

Nigeria's quest for full-scale digitization of broadcasting, as stipulated by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), remains problematic. Despite the pronouncement and activities of the government on digitization, along with the efforts of pressure groups to hasten the switch- over, broadcasting in Nigeria remains largely analogue. Using secondary data, particularly data from relevant research works and published documents, this paper examines the progress thus far made; discusses extant challenges and comes up with recommendations towards the full realisation of the country's switch over from analogue to digital broadcasting in keeping with ITU's mandate. Consequently, the paper establishes that moderate success are recorded in digitisation processes, including relative democratization of the broadcast space, improved picture quality, wider range of choice to the viewers, as well as availability of affordable broadcast contents. Identified challenges include technical and financial constraints, absence of needed skilled manpower, irregular public power supply as well as knowledge gap among operators. The paper therefore concludes with appropriate recommendations including: remover of tariffs on importation of digital broadcast equipment, need for proper training and development of needed manpower, direct financial support by the federal government to empower small and medium-scale private broadcast station operators and the need for the government to urgently address the infrastructural deficits to speed up and urgently complete the processes of digitisation of broadcasting in Nigeria.

Keywords: Broadcasting; digitisation; progress; challenges, Nigeria

CONTRIBUTIONS OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANIES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigated the contributions of corporate social responsibility initiatives of telecommunications companies to the development of tertiary educational institutions in Lagos State, Nigeria. The descriptive survey research design was adopted, along with the use of questionnaire, in-depth interview and document observation methods for data collection. The total sample size of 462 participants were involved in the study, including 270 students of tertiary educational institutions and 180 lecturers who responded to questionnaire items, and 12 top-ranking officials of the selected institutions who were interviewed. The data collected from the respondents and interviewees were analysed, using descriptive method and thematic mapping respectively. The study found that the types of CSR initiatives implemented by telecommunications companies to support the development of tertiary education in Lagos State are scant (with the mean score of 0.12); and that CSR initiatives in the selected tertiary educational institutions are considered inadequate (with the mean score of 0.953). Considering the low involvement of telecommunications companies' CSR initiatives in the development of tertiary education in Lagos State, this study recommends, among others, that telecommunications companies should increase their contributions to tertiary education development especially in the provision of physical and infrastructural facilities, online library services and WI-FI; and involve Tertiary Educational Institutions in the formulating and implementing their CSR policy.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility; Initiatives; Tertiary Education

ETHICS AND ETHICAL ISSUES IN ONLINE TEACHING AND LEARNING: NIGERIAN TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION

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Abstract

Nowadays more and more questions arise that need constructive answers. Such questions include: Why teaching online is necessary now? Must every teacher teach online? Are there any philosophical moral principles guiding teaching and learning online? How do we separate good moral teaching and learning from bad ones? How do we judge teachers' and students' right or wrong actions while online? This study identifies and compares ethical issues and behaviours concerned teachers and students in online teaching and learning and how to resolve them. The study as well sheds more light on the assessment and management of ethical challenges in online teaching and learning. Teachers and students formed the target population for this study using focus groups and questionnaire instruments. Students and teachers focused groups were formed and used with 5 participants in each group. Questionnaire items were used to collect elaborated information for the study and to ensure the mixed design approach. The questions and items of the instruments were validated and also subjected to a reliability index with a reasonable value. The analysis was done with tables and charts for easy interpretation and visualization. The results showed that ethical issues and challenges in online teaching and learning are easily monitored and resolved if they are identified, assessed and managed at right time by the right individual using the right manner or approach. It was also observed that the cost of connectivity/data, and resource accessibility among others may stand as a blocking stone to picking out what exactly are the ethical issues intervening the smooth running of online teaching and learning. Online teaching and learning have come to stay, it is very imperative to identify, assess, and manage any kind of bad or wrong ethics that hinder the efficient and effective running of online classes from different perspectives. All hands must be on deck by all stakeholders of the educational system to educate and spread the benefits of good and right morals/ethics to boost the efficiency and continuity of the online teaching and learning system.

Keywords: Ethics, Ethical Issues, Online Classes, Online Teaching and Learning

IMPACT OF QUALITY CERTIFICATION IN THE ALGERIAN COMPANY ACCORDING TO THE ISO 9001/2015 STANDARD

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Abstract

The first major problem encountered in industrial manufacturing was the conformity of products to customer needs, so the largest share of the market will undoubtedly go to the one that will best meet the customer's requirements. But the customer now requires guarantees on the amplitude of the supplier to master his production tool to ensure him a quality product this leads the Algerian company to the establishment of a rigorous quality system. This system allows the company to meet the requirements, satisfy the customer and give him confidence, the latter requires the company to be certified.
In our work, we studied the maintenance and certification of the company according to the international standard ISO 9001 version 2015 following a quality management system.
In our work, we studied the maintenance and certification of the company according to the international standard ISO 9001 version 2015 following a quality management system.

Keywords: Quality, audit, procedure, compliance, management, process

THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY TYPES AND ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE ON GROUP DYNAMICS

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Abstract

Considering that human is a social being, exist in a group and living in a group is an inevitable fact in real life. With the rapid changes and increasing competition in the internal and external environment, we see that organizations prioritize group success rather than individual success. Ensuring the effectiveness of groups and analyzing group dynamics correctly has become a necessity for organizations to be successful and to ensure continuity.

In this study, our main aim is to reveal how group dynamics are affected by organizational climate and personality types. The research sample consists of people working as a group (team) in the service sector. Group dynamics will be discussed with therapeutic factors. These factors were used to assess the limitations and strengths of groups and experts use this method when making assessments. Through the therapeutic factors, it is possible to calculate which factor is seen in what proportion within the group. This model is also common in clinical group studies and is used in the field of psychology. By adapting this study to the field of business, we will be able to see which personality type is associated with these therapeutic factors while analyzing group dynamics in terms of therapeutic factors. In line with this study, it will be possible to see how group dynamics are affected by these two concepts as a result of measuring the personality types of people working in the service sector and the organizational climate they are in. While we have the opportunity to measure and interpret the personality types of people working in the service sector, we will be able to explain the human behaviors in the organization together with the concept of organizational climate, which is perceived by the members of the organization and gives the organization an identity. We will also have the chance to determine the relationships between personality and organizational climate. It is expected that this study will serve as a guide for organizations in providing effectiveness, continuity and efficiency.

Keywords: Personality, organizational climate, group dynamics, therapeutic factors

KİŞİLİK TİPLERİ VE ÖRGÜTSEL İKLİMİN GRUP DİNAMİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

Özet

İnsanın sosyal bir varlık olduğu göz önüne alındığında bir grup içinde bulunmak, grup içinde yaşamak kaçınılmaz bir gerçektir. Grup belirli amaçlar gerçekleştirmek için bir araya gelmiş ve birbirleriyle iletişim halinde bulunan bireylerden oluşmaktadır. Bir grup içerisinde bulunmak ve gruba ait hissetmek insanların hem sosyal hem de fiziksel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmektedir. İç ve dış çevredeki hızlı değişimler ve artan rekabetle örgütlerin bireysel başarılardan çok grup başarılarını daha ön planda tuttuğunu görmekteyiz. Grupların etkinliğinin sağlanabilmesi ve grup dinamiklerinin doğru analiz edilebilmesi örgütlerin başarılı olması ve süreklilik sağlayabilmesi için gereklilik haline gelmiştir.

Bu çalışmada grup dinamiklerinin örgüt iklimi ve kişilik tiplerinden nasıl etkilendiğini ortaya çıkarmak amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma örneklemini hizmet sektöründe grup (takım) olarak çalışan kişiler oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma da grup dinamikleri terapötik faktörler ile ele alınacaktır. Bu faktörler grupların sınırlılıklarını ve güçlerini değerlendirmek için kullanılmış olup uzmanların değerlendirmeler yaparken kullandığı bir modeldir. Terapötik faktörler ile hangi faktörün grup içinde ne oranda görüldüğü hesaplanabilmektedir. Bu model klinik grup çalışmaların da yaygın olup psikoloji alanında kullanılmaktadır. Biz bu çalışmayı işletme alanına uyarlayarak grup dinamiklerini terapötik faktörler bakımından analiz ederken hangi kişilik tipinin bu terapötik faktörlerle ilişkide olduğunu görebileceğiz. Bu çalışma doğrultusunda hizmet sektöründe çalışan kişilerin kişilik tiplerinin ve içinde bulundukları örgüt ikliminin ölçümü sonucu grup dinamiklerinin bu iki kavram tarafından nasıl etkilendiğini görebilme fırsatı elde edilecektir. Hizmet sektöründe çalışan kişilerin kişilik tiplerini ölçme ve yorumlayabilme fırsatı elde ederken örgüt üyeleri tarafından algılanan ve örgüte kimlik kazandıran örgütsel iklim kavramıyla birlikte örgütte bulunan insan davranışlarını açıklayabileceğiz. Ayrıca kişilik ve örgüt iklimi arasındaki ilişkileri de saptama şansımız olacaktır. Bu çalışma örgütler için etkinlik, süreklilik ve verimlilik sağlamada bir kılavuz niteliğini göreceği beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilik tipleri, örgüt iklimi, grup dimaniği, terapötik faktörler

IS SERBIA A CITY BREAK DESTINATION? TRAVELERS' IMPULSE AND PROFILE

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Abstract

As a low-key sort of vacation, city breaks have been a major growth sector in recent years in the travel and tourism industry. Generally speaking, the city break product is considered to be distinct from other vacation products, notably in terms of its spatial and temporal context. Cities are perceived as multi-attraction destinations that induce complex travelers' impulses leading to specific tourism niches. The study utilizes latent profile analysis and previously tested and validated city break travel motivation scale in order to conduct city break tourist profile when visiting Serbian cities. Four profiles were derived and named: Indifferent city break tourist, conventional city break tourist, psycho-physical relaxing city break tourist and ego-boosting and shopping city break tourist. Further characteristics of those profiles are presented, providing practical suggestions for marketing strategies targeting this important tourism niche affecting destination management and marketing.

Keywords: city break travel motivation scale, city break travel profile, Serbia

DIGITALIZATION SYSTEM AND WORK FROM HOME IMPACT ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE DURING THE PANDEMIC

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on all sectors, especially the government sector. New policy is set regarding the work from home system and the application of the digitalization system. This study aims to determine the effect of work from home and the digitalization on employee performance through job satisfaction as an intervention variable at the Department of Community and Village Empowerment, Population and Civil Registration of Central Java Province. The number of samples used is 87 respondents. This research is quantitative research with data collection using survey with a questionnaire. Technical analysis of this research using SPSS version 24.0. The results of data analysis show that: The work from home variable has no effect on job satisfaction and employee performance. The variable of the digitization system has a positive and significant effect on job satisfaction and employee performance. Job satisfaction variable has a positive and significant effect on employee performance. The work from home variable indirectly affects employee performance through job satisfaction. The variable of the digitization system tends to be directly related to employee performance without going through job satisfaction.

Keywords: work from home, digitalization system, job satisfaction, employee performance

EXPORT BEHAVIOR, EXPORT PERFORMANCE, AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETING STRATEGY ON EXPORT PROMOTION OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE PERSPECTIVE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The aim of this review is to examine why the majority of SMEs in developing countries like Ethiopia remain focused on the domestic market, while few choose to sell a proportion of their goods abroad, even though they face similar market conditions and operate in the same location. A variety of explanations for this problem exist in the literature examining the export promotion strategy of SMEs. Following the recognition of a gap in international marketing strategies such as standardization and adaption, managerial determinants, and export behavior including expansion and involvement based on the literature studies, this review seeks to shed light on the issue from the Ethiopian context. The seminar proposes an integrated theoretical framework, developed from the analyses of the extant literature review, to address an explanation of why some SMEs export do not succeed to achieve exporting their products in the context of developing countries like Ethiopia. The proposed framework consists of a synthesized integration of the following theoretical perspectives: the resource-based view of the firm; stage theory; network theory, international entrepreneurship theory; and contingency theory which are mostly applicable in the context of SMEs. Here, the key assumption underlying the integrated framework is that SME export behavior represents a complex event, and therefore no single theoretical framework is robust enough to explain the phenomenon in detail. In addition, as none of the theoretical frameworks are without weakness it is that argued their integration offsets the weaknesses of each, thereby offering a deeper explanation of the factors underlying export behavior, international marketing strategy, and managerial determinants.

Keywords: Export promotion, Internationalization, Export behavior, Ethiopia

VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS OF COFFEE: KEY FOR UPGRADING THE SMALLHOLDER FARMERS IN THE SIDAMA REGIONAL STATE OF ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

Smallholder farmers in developing countries like Ethiopia need to improve their position for agricultural products like coffee in order to improve productivity and profitability through innovations within the chains. The study was conducted to analyze the coffee value chain in the Sidama Regional State of Ethiopia. Both primary and secondary data were used. Descriptive statistics, value chain mapping, and econometric methods were employed to analyze the data. Proportional stratified random sampling techniques for farmers and random sampling techniques for traders were used. To analyze the collected data the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21 was used. The result of value-added activities among the major value chain actors showed that all actors involved in the coffee value chain were adding value to the product; processors were dominant in adding value (47.58%). In addition, the study also disclosed that six value chain actors: Farmers, Collectors, Wholesalers, Retailers, Processors, and Consumers were identified. The result from econometric analysis indicates that four variables are significantly affecting the value chain and education has a positive and significant effect with the value of beta = 0.573 whereas the age of the plantation has negative (-0.025). The findings also indicated that farmers faced production, marketing, and transportation problems among which poor disease control, low irrigation facility, low supply of coffee seed, low price of coffee, price fluctuations, brokers interference, shortage of trucks, and high transportation cost. Therefore, the findings of the study underscore strengthening extension service, sharing experience among farmers, increasing production and productivity and strengthening input supply, increasing the proportion of coffee selling at significant premiums, timely updated and sustainable market information services, coffee quality improvement, solving existing problems of the hulling machine, and cooperatives expansion as important policy issues to improve the coffee value chain in the study area.

Keywords: Coffee, Sidama Regional State, Value Chain Mapping, Value Chain Analysis

SERVICE QUALITY DIMENSIONS: KEY TO CUSTOMER SATISFACTION A GLANCE AT COMMERCIAL BANKS IN ETHIOPIA

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Abstract

This descriptive study strives to examine the effect of service quality on customer satisfaction in Banking Industries. In today's competitive business, delivering quality service is the key and undeniable for sustainable growth, competitive advantage, and even survival for any organization to stay in this dynamic and turbulent environment. Satisfied customers are the bases for any successful business as customer satisfaction leads to repeated purchases, brand loyalty, and positive word of mouth which will have a positive impact on the success of the organization. The aim of the study was to apply the SERVQUAL model in the context of service quality of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, Leku Branch. The study showed that five service quality dimensions have a positive and significant relationship with customer satisfaction. The researcher has used a descriptive research method and both primary and secondary data were used. To collect primary data, questionnaires were distributed to the customers of the Bank, Leku, Branch. The study also indicated that the collected data have been analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The finding advised that the Bank (Leku Branch) needs to improve all dimensions of service quality.

Keywords: SERVQUAL, Bank, Tangibility, Reliability, Assurance, Responsiveness, Empathy, and Customer Satisfaction

SMART CITIES: A CREDIBLE RESPONSE TO REAL NEEDS OR A FAD?

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Abstract

The massive and accelerated urbanization of our societies confronts us with a series of major demographic, socio-economic, technological and environmental challenges.

A smart city, which is part of the image of the ideal city, is certainly a marketing concept invented by manufacturers, that is intended to be replaced in ten years by another terminology that sells better, because it will be more adapted to new future economic challenges.

Nevertheless, beyond the terminology, the action carried out step by step by the experiments, which constitute composite elements of smart cities, acts as a soft power: a lasting behavioral modification, through the intermediary of local economic and political actors. Digital technologies, products of economic globalization and liberalism, are calling into question, by mechanical pressure, the structuring of our State.

In this context, this paper aims to contribute to questioning the concept of "a smart city" and its concrete implementation in order to analyze whether it represents a reliable response to real needs or it is more a fad.

Keywords : Smart City; Energetic Transition; Transportation; Innovation; Digital

BRIDGING INDUSTRY 4.O AMIDST THE PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Alert Levels in different parts of the Philippines change from time to time and we do not know when they will stop for good. The majority of the Industry Sector suffered from the devastating effect of the pandemic problem and the war between Ukraine and Russia. Many of the constituents lost their jobs because the majority of the companies suffered from closure. The Government should think back on how the economy of the Philippines may survive and recover by strengthening the facilities for Industry 4.0 by connecting factories and government institutions to all transactions. By proposing this kind of project the Government can strengthen the enactment of the Work from Home Law and at the same time we can do online, real-time transactions including Virtual Conferences, Training, Bank Transactions, and other transactions that can be done online. The Benefits of Industry 4.0 will be able to help our economy by bridging and connecting all business sectors in one platform and with these, it will help to be a big help to the Philippine economy.

Keywords: Industry 4.0, Bridging, Realtime

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: IMPLICATIONS FOR CCOUNSELLING

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Abstract

In our society, many women are violently treated by their intimate partners while they suffer in silence. In some cases, domestic violence leads to the death of these women. This should not be allowed to continue because women are crucial to the growth and development of any nation and the world at large. They are homemakers, custodians of social, cultural and fundamental values of the society; and permanent change is often best achieved through them. Full community development is impossible without their understanding, cooperation and effective participation. Considering all these, women deserve better treatment but opposite are usually the case. Wife battery affects the physical and psychological wellbeing of the abused women and even that of their children. It is on this premise that this paper discusses the meaning of domestic violence against women, types of intimate partner violence, effects of these types of violence on abused women and their children. This paper also discusses causes and management of domestic violence against women. In conclusion recommendations were made to eradicate this menace from the society.

Keywords: Domestic violence, women, wife battery, physical, psychological damage

A QUALITATIVE EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AND SOCIAL MATURITY OF CHILDREN ATTENDING ONLINE CLASSES: A CASE STUDY METHOD (OCTOBER 2020-21)

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Abstract

Cognitive development and social maturity are the utmost requirements for one's growth. In consideration to children, one achieves it both at home and school. Cognitive grounding is incumbent for every child's healthy growth, for which parents send their children to school seeking growth and development. With the onset of the pandemic all over the nation, the online platform has taken its firm place, making children screen dependent for their learning and higher accomplishments. Training and Monitoring are required in higher-order skill developments, which is lacking in online classes, therefore making it strenuous for children to cope.

The current research study aims at evaluating the cognitive growth and social maturity of children through a case study method (October 2020-21). Six samples were selected for the study within the age range of 5-7 years. The tools administered were the Mini-Mental state examination for Children (MMC) was adapted by Dr Gouri Rao Passi and M Jain, The Vineland Social Maturity Scale, Indian Adaptation developed by Dr A. J. Malin (1965). Each parent was interviewed and their child was thoroughly examined. Through observation and evaluation of all the functions, adopted scales, similarities, differences finding themes and categorizing them accordingly. The findings reveal differences in cognitive growth and social maturity of children attending online classes from their earlier records.

Keywords: Cognitive grounding, Pandemic, Training, Monitoring and Maturity

HOW AEROBIC PHYSICAL EXERCISES CAN IMPROVE THE CONSOLIDATION OF LONG-TERM MEMORY IN TEACHING-LEARNING RELATIONSHIPS

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Abstract

The objective of this article was to understand the impacts of physical exercises, specifically aerobic exercises, for the consolidation of long-term memory in relation to teaching and learning that contributes to cognitive performance, based on the contribution of neuroscience and according to the understanding of Iván Izquierdo. Izquierdo describes that learning does not occur in isolated structures of the brain, that is, for information to have a satisfactory response, several structures act together. And in this aspect, the school brings with it the function of creating strategies, resources and adequacy of the environment, so that learning can occur. In this sense, the action of physical exercise on cognitive function can be direct or indirect and the mechanisms that act directly increase the speed of cognitive processing, improving cerebral circulation and the change in the synthesis and degradation of neurotransmitters. Aerobic exercises are those that need O^2 (Oxygen) to produce energy, whose characteristics of this type of exercise are low or moderate intensity, long duration and continuous exercises. Therefore, the routine and intensity of physical activities bring favorable benefits not only to the body, but also improve cognitive performance and long-term memory formation. this work, a bibliographic survey was carried out in the bibliographic databases, Capes, Bireme and Google Scholar, seeking scientific articles, which contributed to the construction of this study. Those that focused on the relationship between learning and long-term memory were selected, both from the perspective of neuroscience and Physical Education, bringing arguments that could prove the understanding of learning strategies, from aerobic exercises for the consolidation of long-term memory. Books inherent to the support of the themes discussed for this work were also selected. The results showed that aerobic exercise strategies produce positive effects on learning, consequently on long-term memory.

Keywords: Neuroscience; Long term memory; aerobic exercises

GREEK SCHOOL TEACHERS OPINIONS ABOUT OFFICIAL TEXTS AND LITERACY PRACTICES OF THE PRESCHOOL AND FIRST GRADE SCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate the knowledge and the perceptions of first-grade primary school teachers and kindergarten teachers about the official texts (curricula and text books) of the primary school and preschool, respectively. In addition, teachers' perceptions of the relevance of official texts on literacy, curriculum, and literacy enhancement practices as studied in both kindergarten and primary schools, are the key questions explored. The data were collected through a questionnaire sample of 326 kindergarten teachers and 306 teachers teaching the year of the process in the first grade of Greek elementary schools (Achaia and Ilia) as well as conducting semi-structured interviews with 32 teachers who participated and completing the questionnaire. The results showed that kindergarten teachers and first-grade teachers and teachers were ignorant of the texts and practices of the grade that followed or preceded their own in enhancing literacy. The ignorance of the connection between the theoretical principles of the two programs seemed to lead to the discontinuity of their perceptions and practices of enhancing literacy.

Keywords: literacy, kindergarten, primary school, teachers' knowledge, teachers' perceptions, curricula, literacy practices

PRESS FREEDOM IN NIGERIA DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GOODLUCK EBELE JONATHAN (2010-2015)

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Abstract

Nigeria returned to democratic rule in May1999 with a renewed hope on freedom of the press to be guaranteed under a constitutional government. This was against the background of the country's emergence from nearly twenty years of military regime between 1983 and 1999. The data utilised in this paper were extracted from a major and comprehensive study dealing with a comparative analysis of dimensions of press freedom during two civilian administrations in Nigeria between 2010 and 2021. However, this paper examines the dimensions of freedom of the press enjoyed by the Nigerian press during the administration of President Goodluck Ebele Jonathan (GEJ) of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) between 2010 and 2015, with particular focus on the magnitude of impunity committed against the press. Data for the period between May 2015 and December 2021 (period of President Muhammadu Buhari of the All Progressives Congress (APC) are deliberately left out of this paper, since this period is still work in progress. The study adopted a qualitative approach with Key Informant Interview (KII) and document analysis. Data were analysed using NVivo blended with thematic analysis. The study established the preponderances of gross violations of the rights of journalists to publish, seizure of printed copies of newspapers perceived to be antagonistic to government's unpopular programmes and arbitrary detention of journalists. The paper also shows that, although GEJ signed the Freedom of Information Act (FoI Act) into law, some journalists and information seekers were denied needed access to government information. The implications of this study for the sustenance of democracy and socio-political development of Nigeria are discussed.

Keywords: Press, Journalists, Press Freedom, Impunity

FINANCIAL AND TAX STUDY OF SPANISH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Abstract

There is great heterogeneity in the revenues that municipalities receive, which has a direct impact on their financial autonomy. Local governments have administrative and financial autonomy. Financial autonomy translates into the capacity of local entities to govern their respective finances, determining, within certain limits, the level of the volume of their own resources and organizing their expenditures. In this paper we analyse the evolution of the financial autonomy of Spanish municipalities between 2009-2018. Tax revenues accounted for 59.1% of all revenues in 2018 for municipalities, which have relative financial autonomy. The financial autonomy of municipalities has improved from about 43% of total revenues in 2009 to almost 60% in 2018. In the municipalities, revenues are mainly of a non-financial nature, the most relevant being Real Estate Taxes, current transfers from the General State Administration, fees for the provision of public services or activities, or for private use or exploitation of the public domain.

Keywords: financial autonomy; local governments; taxes; public sector

NUTRACEUTICALS AND OSTEOARTHRITIS PAIN: IMPACT OF ARTROPOL

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Abstract

Background The prevalence of osteoarthritis increases not only because of longer life expectancy but also because of the modern lifestyle, in particular physical inactivity and diets low in fiber and rich in sugar and saturated fats, which promote chronic low-grade inflammation and obesity. The gut microbiome may shed light on this possible common pathogenesis.
Objectives Nutraceuticals have recently been shown to have potential in relieving osteoarthritis pain. The purpose of this study was to review the association between gut microbiome and pain in the osteoarthritis population. This study designed to evaluate the effect of nutraceutical supplementation on pain intensity and physical function in patients with knee/hip osteoarthritis. The objective of this review is to discuss the scientific evidence supporting the efficacy of Artropol.
Materials and methods Nutraceuticals refer to compounds or materials that can function as nutrition and exert a potential therapeutic effect, including the relief of pain, such as pain related to arthritis, of which osteoarthritis is the most common form. We will overview osteoarthritis pain and the use of Artropol in osteoarthritis pain management, focusing on those that have been evaluated by clinical trials.
Results Our study opens new horizons for the managing of degenerative joint diseases. Nutraceuticals and dietary supplements derived from herbs have long been used in traditional medicine and there is considerable evidence that nutraceuticals may play an important role in inflammation and joint destruction in osteoarthritis.
Conclusion The study indicates Artropol may represent promising alternative for the relief of osteoarthritis pain. Such prevention and alternative/adjunct therapies could come from nutraceuticals.

Keywords: osteoarthritis, pain management, nutraceuticals, Artropol

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF URBAN RENEWAL ON THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

Urban renewal (UR) has a significant impact on the built environment and society. Its significant impact on individual and group activities in society, both negatively and positively. As a result of an increase in population over time, the city becomes congested, and available social amenities are overused beyond their intended designs if they are not continuously renewed, resulting in urban decay processes such as bad roads, dilapidated houses, poor infrastructures, insufficient water supply, drainage blockages, and inadequate recreational centres. As a result, the loss of value for infrastructures, sick and unhealthy city, health and safety concerns, reduced expected return on investment and poor economy. Developing economies, predominantly African nations, are being ravaged by the negative effect of UR, which is another cause for their stunt economic growth to become a developed nation. Hence, this study assesses the impact of UR in the Nigerian built environment to establish the influences of UR and develop strategies towards mitigation of the de-de-merits. The study adopts a qualitative research method; data were collected through observations and interviews with the built environment professionals in Abuja. Eighteen professionals were interviewed; however, only twelve professionals could complete the interview process; hence the study used data from the eighteen professionals. The findings of the study reveal that UR has a positive and negative impact on a city, such as an environment upgrade, economic stability, increase in value for land and infrastructures and can also lead to displacement, loss of property, excessive price of land and infrastructures, hardship in doing business for lower and middle class. Strategies such as community engagement, adequate compensation, government policy and implementation were developed to mitigate the challenges of UR.

Keywords: Built Environment, Development, Infrastructure, Impact, Urban Renewal

EVALUATION OF NUTRACEUTICAL ATTRIBUTE OF CRUDE AND MODIFIED DATE PALM MUCILAGE

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Abstract

In the current research work, Phoenix dactylifera mucilage was explored to disclose its modification and capping potential for encapsulation of silver nano particles. Process of silver nano formulation was monitored by running the sample on UV/ VIS spectrophotometry. Antioxidant, antimicrobial activity as well as cytotoxicity of crude and modified mucilage were analysed. Synthesized spherical nanoparticles were sized up to 39 nm. UV/ VIS spectrophotometric results revealed an intense peak at 427 nm along with other small peaks in region of 350-450 nm owing to the existence of poly disperse silver nanoparticles. Maximum phenolic contents were displayed by crude mucilage (230.37 ± 0.04 mg GAE/100g Dw). Scavenging activity (44.18 ± 0.95%) and flavonoid contents (28.47 ± 0.07 mg QE/100g Dw) were detected maximum in carboxy methylated mucilage. Nano formulated mucilage exhibited bactericidal activity maximum against *Escherichia coli* and minimum against *Staphylococcus aureus* and inhibition zone was calculated up to 35 and 17 mm respectively. Growth inhibition of *Fusarium solani* and *Aspergillus niger* by nano formulated mucilage was maximum (45.00 & 66.67%, respectively) of all the samples under investigations. The outcome exposed that such modified products might have potential applications in food as well as medicinal products.

Keywords: Date palm mucilage, nano particles, industrial products, antioxidant activity, antimicrobial activity

HOW DIFFERENT TREATMENTS INFLUENCE DERMAL MATRIX: A CYTOTOXICITY ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to compare the direct and indirect cytotoxicity of a porcine dried acellular dermal matrix (PDADM) versus a porcine hydrated acellular dermal matrix (PHADM) in vitro. Both are used for periodontal and peri-implant soft tissue regeneration.

Two standard direct cytotoxicity tests—namely, the Trypan exclusion method (TEM) and the reagent WST-1 test (4-3-[4-iodophenyl]-2-[4-nitrophenyl]-2H-[5-tetrazolio]-1,3- benzol-desulphonated)—were performed using human primary mesenchymal stem cells (HPMSCs) seeded directly onto a PDADM and PHADM after seven days. Two standard indirect cytotoxicity tests—namely, lactate dehydrogenase (LTT) and MTT (3-[4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl]-2,5-diphenyl- 2H-tetrazoliumbromide)—were performed using HPMSCs cultivated in eluates from the matrices incubated for 0.16 h (10 min), 1 h, and 24 h in a serum-free cell culture medium.

The WST and the TEM tests revealed significantly lower direct cytotoxicity values of HPMSCs on the PHADM compared with the PDADM. The indirect cytotoxicity levels were low for both the PHADM and PDADM, peaking in short-term eluates and decreasing with longer incubation times. However, they were lower for the PHADM with a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.005$).

The results of the current study demonstrated a different biologic behaviour between the PHADM and the PDADM, with the hydrated form showing a lower direct and indirect cytotoxicity.

Keywords: cytotoxicity; cytocompatibility; acellular matrices; porcine dermal matrices; pre-hydrated matrix; dried form matrix

PRELIMINARY SCREENING FOR ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF *Clematis hedysarifolia* DC PLANT EXTRACTS

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Abstract

The pet ether, ethyl acetate, n-butanol and ethanol extracts of leaves and stems of plant *Clematis hedysarifolia DC* was assessed for their antimicrobial properties against 1Gram positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*), 2 Gram negative (*Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa)* bacteria and 1 fungi (Candida sp.). Among all the extract only pet ether extract of leaves showing antimicrobial activity against Gram positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*) bacteria. Further the stem extracts of ethyl acetate, n-butanol and ethanol solvents only showed considerable antifungal activity. However, the petroleum ether extract of stem showed highest antibacterial and antifungal activity against all the bacteria and fungi. Among all the solvents, the petroleum ether extract showed highest antimicrobial activity indicating the release of most of the bioactive substances dissolved in the solvent. The inhibition of both Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria and fungi indicated the presence of broad-spectrum antimicrobial substances in the stem pet ether extracts and only inhibition of gram-positive bacteria in case of pet ether extract of leaves.

Keywords: Antimicrobial activity, *Clematis hedysarifolia*

INVESTIGATING THE USE OF CALCIUM CARBIDE IN THE ARTIFICIAL RIPENING OF *CITRUS SINENSIS*

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Abstract

The use of calcium carbide in the ripening of *Citrus sinensis*, one of numerous fruits artificially ripened with calcium carbide in Nigeria, was explored in this study. This is a typical process, and it was necessary to see if contaminants like arsenic in CaC2 accumulated significantly in orange juices after they were ripened. Two distinct types of calcium carbide (CaC2) were presented (wet and dry). Weighed were 1, 2.5, and 5 grams of CaC_2 for dry. Similarly, CaC_2 was weighed and moistened before being placed in small lidded cylindrical containers with a surface area of 1507.96 cm2. *Citrus sinensis* were picked at an immature yet mature stage from a field in Benin City. In these containers, three oranges were placed. The control set up was allowed to naturally ripen. The control oranges began to ripen on the 7th day, with severe color loss, whereas the oranges treated to 5.0g CAC2 (dry) began to ripen on the second day. There were already signs of rotting by the sixth day. Despite the fact that the orange exposed to 5.0g CaC_2 (wet) began to ripen after 24 hours, there were no symptoms of fruit degradation after one week. However, in oranges ripened with CaC_2, there was a large deposition of arsenic. The dried and wet-CaC_2 exposed oranges showed no significant variations in accumulation. Oranges have 2.15 mg/l of juice and 2.06 mg/l of peel. The use of CaC_2 is therefore discouraged.

Keywords: *Citrus sinensis*, calcium carbide, fruit ripening, climacteric fruits, artificial ripening

OSTEOPOROSIS IN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHMAOUS (SLE)

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Abstract

Osteoporosis is frequently associated with SLE, Moreover, several studies have shown that osteoporosis is widespread among SLE patients, who are at risk due to many causes, including glucocorticoids, and systemic inflammation in which increases the osteoclastic bone resorption while decreasing osteoblastic bone production, resulting in bone loss and osteoporosis.
To make a literature review about the osteoporosis pathology in SLE patients, by analyzing the clinical aspects, incidence, diagnosis methods and prevention of osteoporosis in SLE.
We have performed a database search of all relevant literature published until March 2022.The search included English written articles. Electronic databases including PubMed, Oxford Academics, Google Scholar were searched using the following terms: "osteoporosis, SLE, BMD"
The search yielded 100 articles, with different study types: literature review, meta-analysis, case control and cross sectional. The results of the studies demonstrated that osteoporosis significantly is increased among SLE patients as compared with controls. The age, disease duration, medications used has negative impact on bone and its quality. Cumulative glucocorticoid dose, duration of glucocorticoid therapy, Systemic inflammation in SLE reduces bone formation, increase bone resorption, these play an important role in osteoporosis development. Studies in different geographic regions show an increased prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among SLE patients, low (25[OH]D) levels associated with low BMD in the lumbar spine in SLE patients.
Osteoporosis, Low BMD, and fracture rate is highly significant in SLE especially in younger female patient. Every SLE patient should have an osteoporosis screening DEXA of the lumbar spine and femur should be performed every2 years.Management of osteoporosis in SLE patient must begin with mitigating the risk of BMD deterioration during the treatment of SLE.Because even low doses of GC can increase fracture risk, its recommended early diet intervention, adequate calcium, and vitamin D supplementation and anti-resorptive treatment as necessary in patient who has started or has been on glucocorticoids for an extended period, regardless of age.

Keywords SLE, osteoporosis, BMD, DEX

BONE PATHOLOGY IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

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Abstract

Mineral and bone metabolism disturbances are common in chronic kidney disease (CKD). Different studies have demonstrated that CKD impact bone metabolism and mineralization. The most common types of renal osteodystrophy that develops in CKD are caused primarily by changes in parathyroid hormone levels in the blood (PTH), which leads to decrease in bone mineral density and subsequently bones with greater risk of fragility and fractures.
To perform a descriptive review of the role of the CKD in the pathogenesis of (MBD), diagnosis management and prevention of bone pathology in CKD.
The database search for all relevant literatures published until February 2022. The search includes English written articles identified through searches of PubMed and Google Scholar. Combinations of search terms were chronic kidney disease, bone pathology, pathogenesis of CKD, CKD-MBD (mineral bone disease) and management.
According to the 81 relevant articles, the articles have demonstrated that, in CKD when GFR<60mL/min/1.73m2, the homeostasis of calcium and phosphorus is disturbed, hyperphosphatemia develops, and primary body response is increase secretion of FGF23 (Fibroblast growth factor-23) from osteocytes as it increases urinary phosphorus excretion and decrease calcium levels. Chronic hypocalcemia causes secondary hyperparathyroidism. PTH stimulates bone cell proliferation and activity of each remodeling unit, so high serum PTH accelerate bone turnover what leads to CKD-MBD.As a result, bone activity increases, osteoid formation is abnormal, immature and non-lamellar matrix is formed and mineralized inadequately. It results in a bone with a lower strength and a greater fragility. Bone alkaline phosphatase(bALP), and intact parathyroid hormone(iPTH)biomarkers may assist to assess bone turnover in early stages but classical dual energy absorptiometry (DEXA) is recommended as standard assessment of the patients.
CKD-MBD pathological changes include increase in FGF23, hypocalcemia, hyperphosphatemia, and increase in PTH, which lead to renal osteodystrophy. In patients with CKD-MBD, using DEXA every 1-2 year to screen fracture risk should be considered. Biomarkers such as bALP and iPTH may assist to assess bone turnover. The prophylaxis of CKD-MBD is achieved by early diagnosis, lifestyle modifications, calcium, vitamin D supplementation, and pharmacotherapy such as antiresorptive- bisphosphonates and anabolic drugs.

Keywords: CKD, MBD, FGF23, DEXA

HPLC QUANTIFICATION OF THE CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS FROM INDIGENOUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES OF INDIAN HIMALAYAN REGION

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Abstract

The purpose of the present work was to determine the phytochemical profiles by HPLC of the indigenous fruits and vegetables. The phenolic contents showed diverse variation in the selected fruits and vegetables. Development of genuine and dependable analytical methods with profile marker phytoconstituents in an extract containing a mixture of several components is a challenging task. A simple, rapid, precise and reliable HPLC method was developed for the quantification of phytochemicals from the extracts of selected minor fruits and vegetables. The *Taraxacum officinale* genus comprised a mixture of different bioactive compounds belonging to different chemical types, such as flavonoids, sesquiterpenes, triterpenes, phenolic acids, sterols. *Malva neglecta* contains different compounds including several phenolic acids, flavonoids and some non-phenolic compounds. Caffeoylquinic acids (3-, 4-, and 5-O-caffeoylquinic acids and 3,5-dicaffeoylquinic acid) are mainly present in *Cydonia oblonga* pulps. Three different hydroxycinnamic acid derivatives (neochlorogenic acid, p-coumaroylquinic acid and chlorogenic acid) were detected and quantified in *Prunus avium*.

Keywords: Analysis; Crops; Gradient; HPLC; Minor; Phytochemicals

AMIODARONE-INDUCED THYROID DYSFUNCTION

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Abstract

Amiodarone is a benzofuran derivative with two iodine atoms in each molecule. Amiodarone is a class III antiarrhythmic agent that blocks voltage-gated potassium channels, despite its remarkable antiarrhythmic profile, its usage is complicated by a variety of possible side effects, including thyroid dysfunction such as hypothyroidism or, less frequently, hyperthyroidism or thyrotoxicosis.
To study the amiodarone induced thyroid dysfunction to improve the diagnosis and management of this disorder**.**
We have performed a database search of all relevant literature published until March 2022. The search included English written articles. Electronic databases including PubMed, Oxford Academics, Google Scholar were searched using the following terms: “Amiodarone, thyroid dysfunction, thyrotoxicosis, hypothyroidism"
The search yielded 45 articles, with different study types: literature review, meta-analysis, case control and cross sectional. Amiodarone and its active metabolite, due to its iodine-rich chemical composition, can induce thyroid dysfunction. The effects of amiodarone on thyroid function develop through several mechanisms: excess of iodine, inhibition of conversion of T4 to T3, similarity to T3, destruction of thyroid cells. amiodarone use can cause hypothyroidism (AIH) and thyrotoxicosis (AIT). AIH develops predominantly in underlying autoimmune thyroid disease. Levothyroxine treatment is recommended in all cases of AIH whereas it may be avoided in some cases. Two distinct kinds of AIT have been reported Type 1 is defined as excessive iodine-induced thyroid hormone production, type 2 is defined as destruction of thyroid follicles with excessive T3 and T4 release. The choice between the continuation or discontinuation of amiodarone in AIT patients should be individualized.AIT type 1 is best treated by antithyroid drugs. Glucocorticoids are recommended as the first-line therapy for type 2.
Amiodarone is highly associated with thyroid dysfunction hypothyroidism and thyrotoxicosis. Amiodarone-induced hypothyroidism is treated by levothyroxine. Treatment of amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis depend on the type of AIT.All patients should have thyroid function tests checked before starting therapy with amiodarone and during treatment.

Keywords Amiodarone, amiodarone induced thyrotoxicosis, amiodarone induced hypothyroidism

RISK FACTORS OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN INDIAN STUDENTS OF USMF 'NICOLAE TESTEMITANU'

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Abstract

The study Risk factors of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Indian students of USMF "Nicolae Testemitanu" was done with the prime intention of identifying the influential risk factors that can contribute to the development of diabetes mellitus and thereby prevent future disease development. For the study, a questionnaire was circulated in January 2022, with specific questions aimed at risk factor identification in different aspects. A total of 115 responses were obtained and infographics were deciphered from pie charts, bar graphs, and plots. The questionnaire was constructed using Google forms and included sections: 'General characteristics', 'Family History', and 'Dietary history'. Results were analyzed. Since the study was performed on a young population, modifiable risk factors were found to have more influence. The most prevalent risk factor was Sedentarism as 54% of participants expressed that they did not have a daily physical activity of more than 30 minutes. Another important area was dietary habits. Most students followed a non-vegetarian diet and many students opted to eat out food at least for a few days every week. The kind of food they preferred was: Indian foods (Biriyani and other Indian Delicacies) - 44.3%, Fast Food (Pizza, Burgers, Fried Chicken.) - 39.1%, Arabic Food (Kebab, Shawarmas) - 15.7% students. For assessing genetic predisposal, family history was assessed. However, most participants belonged to the category "No diabetes in parents" in 51.3%. 77.2% of participants did not have obesity in parents and most participants expressed there was no hypertension in both parents- 57.4% of participants. So more than half of the participants in the study were on the safer side of the spectrum. This points to the need for students to abstain from an unhealthy lifestyle which includes fast food, sugared beverage consumption and sedentary behavior and the need for implementation of physical exercise.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus Type 2, Indians, sedentarism, dietery habits, family history

SEROPREVALENCE OF IGM AND IGG ANTIBODIES AGAINST PARVOVIRUS B19 AMONG SICKLE CELL DISEASE PATIENTS IN BENIN CITY, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Parvovirus B19 (B19V) is a transfusion-transmissible viral infection. B19V can have serious implications in patients with chronic hemolytic anemia. The aim of this study was to determine the seroprevalence of B19V antibodies (IgM and IgG) among SCD patients in Benin City, Nigeria. A total of 192 SCD patients attending the Sickle Cell centre in Benin City were recruited in this study. And 50 healthy individuals with haemoglobin genotype AA (controls) were also recruited in this study. Blood samples (4ml) were collected from each participant and screened for human parvovirus B19 using Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA- Partec Gmbh, Wuzburg, Germany). Prevalence of 27.3% for IgM and 34.9% for IgG respectively was obtained among SCD patients in this study. DNA extraction method was employed to extract B19V genomic DNA from the samples that were IgM positive. Nested PCR procedure and agarose gel electrophoresis was performed on the genomic DNA extracted. Electrophoretic bands, the size expected for B19V DNA were produced in the agarose gel lanes by eleven (11) of the IgM positive samples. DNA bands were consistently absent from agarose gel lanes of 9 of the B19V IgM positive sera. DNA bands were also consistently absent from the control group as seen in the negative and blank controls. Findings revealed that parvovirus B19 viral DNA was only found in the sera of patients extremely ill with parvovirus B19 infection.

Keywords: Human parvovirus B19, IgG antibodies, IgM antibodies, Sickle Cell Disease

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE COMBINED WITH DIABETES EFFECT ON HEPATITIS B

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Abstract

The factors that favor hepatitis B are multiple. This study analyzes the effect of two combined factors which are blood pressure and diabetes in patients diagnosed at the hospital of Setif in Algeria for hepatitis B. As the system is very complex to analyze using classical mathematical techniques, because the effect of other factors is ignored, an intelligent system is proposed in this study. The principles of fuzzy logic are applied in this analysis. The study concerns 31 patients diagnosed in our department. Risk factors are considered imprecise and therefore fuzzy. A fuzzy inference system is applied in this analysis. The data are fuzzified and a rule base is established.

As the principles of fuzzy logic deal with the uncertain, it allowed us to circumvent this imprecision and this complexity. The established rule base maps the inputs, which are blood pressure and diabetes, to hepatitis B as the output variable. Several factors promote hepatitis B. The physiological system differs from one individual to another. In addition, the weight of each factor is ignored. Given this complexity, the proposed fuzzy logic principles are adequate. Once the system is established, it allows the random introduction of values expressed by blood pressure and diabetes in input to automatically read the result at the output. This tool can be considered as a prevention system in the appearance or even the aggravation of this disease.

Keywords: Blood pressure, Diabetes, Hepatitis B, Risk factors, Fuzzy logic

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION IN RELATION TO THEIR POPULATION INTENT IN MAY 2021 NOT TO VACCINATE AGAINST THE SARS-COV-2 VIRUS

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Abstract

We will estimate the tendency of EU populations not to vaccinate against the SARS-COV-2 virus. The data were selected from a Eurobarometer conducted in May 2021. A total of 26106 European citizens answered to the questions from a common questionnaire. For statistical processing, the initial survey data has been weighted taking into account the real proportions of current demographic features in each EU country. Several statistical approaches have been proposed to analyze the answers received to the QVIC question in the questionnaire. The QVIC categorical ordinal variable characterizes the interviewee's responses to vaccinate against SARS-COV-2 coronavirus. Specifically, QVIC question has the following wording: "When would you like to get vaccinated against Covid-19 (Coronavirus)?". The respondents to this question have only one choice from seven possible answers: I have already been vaccinated (R1); As soon as possible (R2); Sometime in 2021 (R3); Later (R4); Never (R5); Don't know (DK); I prefer not to answer (NR).
The proposed statistical models will only interpret the effective R1-R5 answer options of QVIC's question avoiding "non-response" and "I do not know" situations. We intend to establish hierarchies of the European Union countries based on two criteria: the proportion of vaccinated persons in each country (code R1), respectively the percentage of people who do not want to vaccinate soon (answers R4 + R5). The two hierarchies are quite different, but are maintained the countries situated on the first and last places (Bulgaria and Malta).
Finally, the classification dendrogram is obtained in the problem of anti-Covid EU vaccination. In the classification procedure is used the Euclidean distance between the distributions of the QVIC variables associated with every country from EU. Certain groups of countries in the European Union have been highlighted too.

Keywords: Covid-19, hierarchy, cluster analysis, non-vaccination intention, European Union.
JEL classification : I18, C83, C02, C38, C88

THE EFFECT OF MARASMUS ON CHILDREN: A MEDICATION THERAPY

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Abstract

Marasmus is a type of severe malnutrition that can affect anyone with severe malnutrition; however, it is most common in children owing to insufficient protein and calorie intake. This is mainly due to a lack of food and poverty. In most cases, this condition develops after a second pregnancy or a series of childbirths. Despite the fact that India is a developing country, it is estimated that roughly 230 million children are malnourished. Malnutrition affects 32 percent of children under the age of five in developing nations, according to the WHO, and malnutrition causes nearly 50 percent of the 10 million fatalities that occur each year in developing countries.

The hospital admitted the 11-month-old male infant, who weighed 4.600 kilograms. From 5 days, the patient had been complaining of breathing difficulties, cough, sneezing, skin rashes, and a wound. The patient was found to be physically malnourished. Physical examination revealed a bloated stomach, moderate lymphadenopathy, and decreased responsiveness in the patient. The baby was discovered to be feeble and bald. The patient was discovered to be drowsy during the assessment. Patient had no previous medical history; however, the patient's social history revealed that the baby was the third kid in the family, born at home, and breastfed

The patient has a relative who died of respiratory sickness in the past. CRP is positive in the laboratory report. HGB is really low. There are no serum electrolytes available. The patient was diagnosed as having marasmus based on the history, clinical examination, and test findings. Antibiotics (cefotaxime 200mg), ferrous sulphate 1mg, vitamin A, inj.Zinc 5 ml, and blood transfusions were used to treat the patient (35 ml over 3:00 hours). The patient requested discharge after ten days of treatment.

Keywords: Malnutrition; lymphadenopathy; electrolytes

ANTIOXIDANT AND HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN SPRAGUE DAWLEY RATS' SEMINAL VESICLES AFTER PROLONGED EXPOSURE TO BRAND AND GENERIC SMARTPHONE RADIOFREQUENCY RADIATION

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Abstract

Mobile phone use has become an essential part of our everyday lives. However, the deleterious impact of the radiofrequency electromagnetic radiation (RF-EMR) emission of the gadget on the nervous system has been described. Free radical generation has been termed as one of the non-thermal effects of RF-EMR exposure, a phenomenon that may harm the biological system if the antioxidant defensive system is overpowered. Different phone models by different manufacturers of mobile phones are available, and some have been said to be leaking excess radiation more than documented. This has prompted the biochemical and histological analysis of the seminal vesicles of Sprague-Dawley rat exposure to the brand and generic phones' radiation. Forty male Sprague-Dawley rats were divided into eight groups, with two controls and six exposed groups based on different models of the brand and generic phones. They were exposed to smartphone radiofrequency radiation for six months. The result showed that the MDA level of the exposed groups was higher compared to the control groups. The MDA level of the generic phones (Unitel X6 and K-mous S25) was significantly higher than the control, but not statistically significantly different from the branded phones (iPhone 6s, Infinix Smart 5, and Samsung Galaxy S8). The antioxidant enzyme activity levels (catalase, reduced glutathione, and superoxide dismutase) of the smartphones (branded and generic) exposed groups were not significantly different from the negative control group. The only statistically significant difference found was between the baseline and exposed groups, which can be attributed to age differences rather than radiofrequency radiation. Histological analysis showed a normal seminal vesicle with no epithelial or connective tissue degeneration. This result from the study suggests that exposure to mobile phone radiofrequency induces lipid peroxidation as signified by the MDA level, but its level is below that which can disrupt the antioxidant defensive system. There was no difference in the impact of the radiation from the brand and the generic, both on the antioxidant/oxidant level and the histology of the seminal vesicle. Further studies that may include a larger number of mobile phone models may be investigated.

Keywords: Radiofrequency radiation; Phones; Seminal vesicle; Exposure; Histological; Antioxidant

HISTOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TILAPIA FISH ORGANS HARVESTED IN ILORIN, NIGERIA

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Abstract

Histopathological assessments of selected organs of Tilapia fishes caught from contaminated rivers in Ilorin metropolis were examined in this study using histological techniques. Total of 200 Tilapia fishes were randomly caught using Malian nets from different established points at river banks over period of three months. Caught fishes were identified taxonomically, washed, measured, weighed, and aseptically dissected using dissecting set. Liver, kidney, muscle and muscle were harvested, fixed, processed histologically, embedded with paraffin wax and sectioned. Tissues ribbons were stained with Hematoxyline and Eosin techniques. Histomorphological investigations revealed a gross desquamation and loss of cellular integrity in gills across fishes caught from different locations, mild to severe degenerative changes and loss of cellular integrity in the kidney, inflammations and necrotizing hepatocytes of the liver and degenerative fibers of the muscles were observed. This study showed significant toxic effects of commercial fishes caught from contaminated rivers in Ilorin metropolis, thus, some of this commercially caught fishes are not safe for human consumption without inspections.

Keywords: Contamination, Inspection, Tilapia, Histopathological Assessments

CYCLIC SULFONAMIDES AS POTENT INHIBITORS OF α-GLUCOSIDASE ENZYME: MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus (DM), a severe chronic disorder, results due to lack of insulin production in the body that causes an increase in blood glucose level. The degradation of long chain polysaccharides into absorbable monosaccharides is catalyzed by α-glucosidase enzyme. A variety of natural and synthetic candidates help to block the function of α-glucosidase enzyme and ultimately blood glucose level is controlled. In order to explore novel α-glucosidase inhibitors (AGIs), herein, we have screened various 1,2-benzothiazine derivatives for their *in vitro* α-glucosidase inhibitions. The most effective inhibitors were found with lower IC_{50} values of 3.9, 5.9 and 7.8 μM compared to the reference drug, acarbose (IC_{50} = 38.3 μM). Furthermore, these scaffolds also exhibited good binding energies, low rmsd values and excellent interactions with the receptor enzyme during molecular docking studies. Moreover, these compounds were proved more potent AGIs compared to some reported heterocycles.

Keywords: α-glucosidase, 1,2-benzothiazine, molecular docking, anti-diabetic

EVALUATION OF ANTI-ARTHRITIC AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITY OF HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE AND RIBOFLAVIN LOADED POLY LACTIC-CO-GLYCOLIC ACID NANOPARTICLES IN FCA INDUCED ARTHRITIC RATS

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Abstract

Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic and progressive autoimmune disorder, stimulates various cytokines especially, macrophages triggering release of various proinflammatory cytokines leading to persistent synovitis. Hydroxychloroquine, an anti-malarial drug and also been used in RA by inhibiting the production of inflammatory cytokines thus halting the progression of disease. Now-a-days, vitamins have also been used for relieving pain and riboflavin is one of the water-soluble vitamins having ability to reduce inflammation by inhibiting the production of proinflammatory mediators. Nanotechnology is an emerging technology and drug delivery by the use of nano-carriers is a rapidly promising technology to improve therapeutic effect of drug and conquer many drug limitations. The aim of present study was to prepare and characterize hydroxychloroquine- riboflavin loaded poly lactic co-glycolic acid nanoparticles (HCQ-RF PLGA Ns) and to evaluate anti-arthritic activity in Complete Freund's adjuvant-induced arthritis in albino rats. HCQ-RF PLGA NPs were prepared by solvent displacement method and characterized by zeta analyzer for determination of particle size and zeta potential. For this study 30 rats were used and divided into 5 groups. G1 as Normal control, G2 as Arthritic control, G3 as Standard control treated with HCQ-RF, G4 and G5 test group treated with low and high dose of nanoformulation (20mg/kg,40mg/kg) respectively. The anti-arthritic activity was evaluated by paw thickness, oxidative stress markers and inflammatory mediator levels. The results of particle size and zeta potential of HCQ-RF PLGA NPs was (164nm, 18nm) and (-18mV, -10mV) respectively which indicated that loading of both drugs were done successfully. The present study suggested that HCQ-RF PLGA NPs have markedly alleviated inflammation and improved arthritis by inhibiting paw thickness and down-regulated inflammatory cytokines levels and up-regulated oxidative stress markers. It was concluded that HCQ-RF PLGA nanoparticles have potential in diminishing inflammatory mediators at the arthritic site and ceasing the progression of disease.

Keywords: Rheumatoid arthritis, Nanoparticles, Poly lactic-co-glycolic acid, Hydroxychloroquine, Riboflavin, Inflammation

EXPLORING AL(III) SENSING POTENTIAL OF SOME ESIPT BASED BIS(S- AND O- BRIDGED) IMINE FLUOROPHORES

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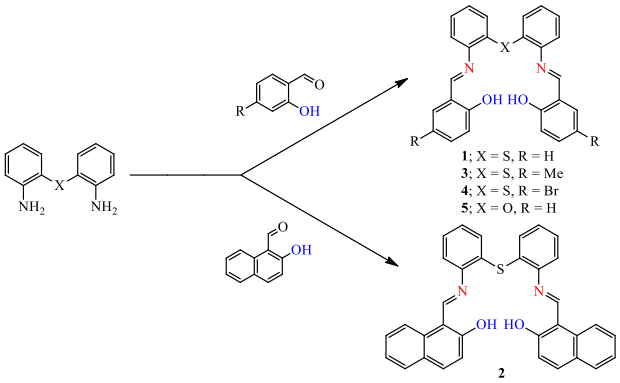
Abstract

A large array of chemosensors are known for the detection and monitoring of M^{2+} ions, but comparatively few have been reported for M^{3+} ions. Although the weak coordinating ability of Al^{3+} makes fluorescence turn-on challenging, such fluorophores are appearing in literature[1,2]. To investigate the effect of molecular derivatisation on Al^{3+} detection a series of potentially pentadentate S-bridged O^N^S^N^O (**1-4**) and O-bridged O^N^O^N^O (**5**) Schiff bases were prepared. The N···H-O donor-acceptor capabilities of the scaffolds appears to favour Excited State Intramolecular Proton Transfer (ESIPT). Substituent dependent turn-on produced a sensitive and selective detection of Al^{3+} in **5**, which showed 528-fold turn-on ratio (I/I_o) with *LOD* of 5.48 nM. Job's plot, ^{1}H nmr spectral analysis and structural description support a 1:1 (L:M) stoichiometry. Hence, result from tuning of molecular architecture showed benefit in Al^{3+} sensing.

Keywords: Al^{3+} sensor, pentadentate imines, molecular tuning, ESIPT



Scheme 1: Synthetic route to imines.

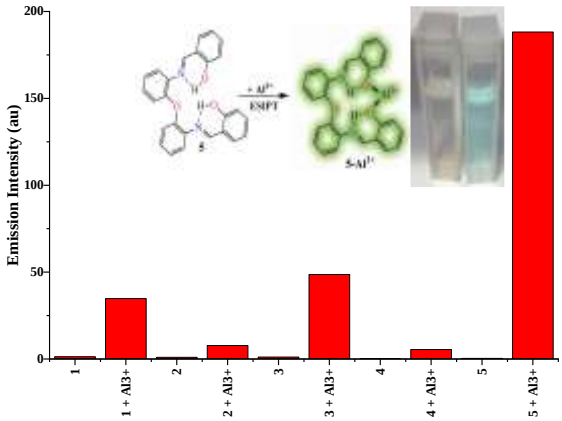


Figure 1: Fluorescent sensing of Al^{3+} by materials (Inset: ESIPT and turn-on behaviour of **5**)

EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM UNDER A GENERALIZED FRACTIONAL OPERATOR

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Abstract

The branch of mathematics that deals with the study of noninteger order derivatives and integrals is called fractional calculus. Fractional calculus is almost 300 years old as the classical calculus. The interesting thing about this subject is that in contrast to the classical derivatives,
the fractional derivatives are not a point quantity. Indeed, the fractional derivative of a function of order α at some point is a local property only for α being an integer. On the other hand, when α is not an integer, the derivative does not only depend on the graph of the function very close to the point but it also depends on some history.
Fractional calculus has not been a famous applied field of interest among scientists and engineers in the previous years.
Thus, many researchers have not recognized the rich applications of Fractional calculus for a long period of time. In recent decades, however, it has been realized that the Fractional calculus has several potential applications in different areas of engineering and science such as propagation, electrochemistry, finance, and bio engineering. In the literature, one can figure out that there are many definitions of fractional derivatives. For instance, we refer here to the most well-known types such as Caputo derivative, Liouville derivative, Hadamard derivative, Katugampola derivative, and many others. Consequently, this has led to several types of fractional differential equations defined by different fractional operators. best way to deal with such a variety of fractional operators is to accommodate generalized forms of fractional operators that include other operators.

In this present work, we study a nonlinear fractional boundary value problem within the generalized Riemann-Liouville fractional operators supplemented by nonlocal boundary conditions. By using the fixed point $q-\varphi$-Geraghty contractive type mappings, we establish the existence and uniqueness of positive solutions for the proposed problems. Illustrative examples are given to show the applicability of the obtained results.

Keywords: fixed point $q-\varphi$- Geraghty contractive type mappings, b-metric space, Positive solution

DESIGN OF T-S FUZZY CONTROLLER FOR STEER-BY-WIRE BASED VEHICLES

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Abstract

Many car manufacturers have introduced steer-by-wire systems in vehicles to improve operational efficiency and fuel economy. The modern steer-by-wire system that replaces the mechanical steering shaft between the hand-wheel and front wheels with an electric motor and sensors involves various types of nonlinearities and disturbances, such as Coulomb friction, tyre self-aligning torque and so on. Then, the steer-by-wire systems show considerable advantages over conventional steering arrangements; however, there are also limitations. For this reason, a controller is developed in this talk to ensure the reliability and the robustness of these systems. Considering the necessity for a reliable motor, an effective way to model the friction of the DC motor is also determined in this talk. Simulation results are given to show that the front wheel angle can converge to the steering wheel reference angle ideally and quickly with steer-by-wire technology despite significant perturbations.

Keywords: Steer-by-wire systems, Vehicles, Disturbances, Controller, Robustness, DC motor

AN EXPONENTIALLY FITTED NUMERICAL INTEGRATION METHOD FOR SINGULAR PERTURBATION PROBLEMS

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Abstract

This paper presents the exponentially fitted numerical integration technique on a uniform mesh to solve singularly perturbed two-point boundary value problems in which the boundary layer exists at one end (left or right) point. Using the concept of evaluating exact and approximate value of the definite integral with finite difference approximation of derivatives, a tri-diagonal system of equations is obtained. Using the theory of singular perturbation, a fitting factor is introduced in the obtained system. Thomas algorithm is employed to obtain the solution of the system. Stability and convergence of the method are investigated. Model linear and nonlinear example problems are solved for different values of perturbation parameter ε and mesh size $h = \frac{1}{N}$. The numerical results are tabulated and compared with some of the previous finding reported in the literature and it is remarked that the present method is more efficient. It is observed that the method is able to achieve high accuracy when perturbation parameter $\varepsilon \to 0$ for any fixed value of the mesh size $h > \varepsilon$.

Keywords: Singular perturbation problem, Boundary layer, Stability and convergence of numerical methods, Fitting factor

2010 ***Mathematics Subject Classification:*** *65L11, 65L10, 65L20*

VOICE CONTROLLED ROBOT VEHICLE USING ARDUINO MICROCONTROLLER

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Abstract

This task changed into advanced in a manner that the robotic is managed via way of means of voice instructions. An android software with a microcontroller is used for required tasks. The connection among the android app and the automobile is facilitated with Bluetooth technology. The robotic is managed via way of means of buttons at the software or via way of means of spoken instructions of the user.

The movement of the automaton is expedited by the 2 dc servo motors connected with microcontroller at the receiver side. The commands from the applying is born-again in to digital signals by the Bluetooth RF transmitter for AN acceptable vary (about a hundred meters) to the robot. At the receiver finish the information gets decoded by the receiver and is fed to the microcontroller that drives the DC motors for the mandatory work. The aim of Voice Controlled Robotic Vehicle is to perform the required task by paying attention to the commands of the user. A prior preparative session is required for the graceful operation the automaton by the user. For identical a code is employed for giving instruction to the controller.

Keywords: control, Design, system, Sensor, Automation

A NONLINEAR CAPUTO FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM

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Abstract

The first definition of fractional derivative was introduced at the end of the nineteenth century by Liouville and Riemann, but the concept of non-integer derivative and integral, as a generalization of the traditional integer order differential and integral calculus, was mentioned already in 1695 by Leibniz and L'Hospital. In fact, fractional derivatives provide an excellent tool for the description of memory and hereditary properties of various materials and processes. The mathematical modelling of systems and processes in the fields of physics, chemistry, aerodynamics, electrodynamics of complex medium, polymer rheology, Bode's analysis of feedback amplifiers, capacitor theory, electrical circuits, electro-analytical chemistry, biology, control theory, fitting of experimental data, involves derivatives (or q-derivatives) of fractional order.

Differential equations of fractional order are one of the fast-growing area of research in the field of mathematics and have recently been proved to be valuable tools in the modeling of many phenomena in various fields of science and engineering. Indeed, one can find numerous applications of fractional order differential equations in viscoelasticity, electro-chemistry, control theory, movement through porous media, electromagnetics, and signal processing of wireless communication system, etc.
Several definitions of fractional derivative have been presented to the literature, amongst are; Riemann-Liouville, Caputo and Grunwald-Letnikov definitions, Atangana-Baleanu operator, Liouville-Caputo, Caputo-Fabrizio, the conformable derivative.
Now, there are many papers dealing with the problem for different kinds of boundary value conditions such as multi-point boundary condition, integral boundary condition and many other boundary conditions.
In this work, we establish the existence and uniqueness of solutions for a nonlinear Caputo fractional differential equation supplemented with multipoint and multi-term integral boundary conditions. To obtain this the existence results, we use fixed point theory, more precisely the Banach contraction principle and the well-known fixed-point theorem of Krasnoselskii for a sum of contraction and compact mappings in Banach spaces. To show the applicability of our obtained results, we give some two examples.

Keywords: Krasnoselskii fixed point theorem, multi-term integral boundary conditions, Caputo fractional derivatives

A HONEYBEE-VIRUS MODEL WITH DEMOGRAPHIC STOCHASTICITY

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Abstract

The honeybee-virus model has been the focus of this work. To reflect the random effects that occur throughout the honeybee virus transmission process, we develop and study a continuous-time Markov chain (CTMC) model based on pre-existing deterministic assumptions. We found that disease extinction is possible even when the basic reproduction number is more than one, which is the major difference between deterministic and stochastic models.

The probability of disease extinction is estimated using the basic reproduction number and the initial number of infected honeybees. We conduct a sensitivity analysis to see how system parameters impact disease extinction probability. We have calculated the estimated time necessary to reach disease-free equilibrium. Finally, the effect of the parameters on the estimated time is depicted graphically.

Keywords: Sensitivity analysis; Continuous-time Markov chain (CTMC); Probability of disease extinction; Expected time to reach disease-free equilibrium

ELECTRONIC AND MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF Ce_xNi_{1-x} ALLOY: THEORETICAL STUDY WITHIN DFT FRAMEWORK

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Abstract

The influence of Ni substitution on the electronic and magnetic properties of Ce_xNi_{1-x} ($0 \leq x \leq 1$) was investigated. *Ab*-initio calculations carried out using full potential augmented plane wave (FP-LAPW) method using generalized gradient approximation (GGA) within the WIEN2k code were performed. We find that the Ni magnetic moment decreases, when Ce content increases. The band structure, density of states (DOS) and electron density of Ce_xNi_{1-x} reveal a strong hybridization of the Ce 4f states with the Ni 3d states.

Keywords: Ce_xNi_{1-x} alloy; Ab-initio calculations electronic; magnetic properties

PHOTOLUMINESCENCE AND ENERGY TRANSFER KINETICS BETWEEN SILVER SPECIES IN BOROPHOSPHATE GLASSES

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Abstract

Silver (Ag) doped glasses have become attractive materials due to their usage in solid state displays, optical switching, bio and chemical-sensors, down-conversion of the solar spectrum and etc. [1-2]. The Ag nanoclusters have extremely small size, about a few nanometers, that can emit intense and broad luminescent band. Such a feature is absent in bulk silver due to its nature. The formation of Ag nanoclusters in various hosts (liquids, polymers and glasses) by the irradiation of x-ray and γ-ray, ion-irradiation, ion-exchange and laser writing has been reported in literature [3, 4]. Recently, Ag doped SiO_2+Al_2O_3+CdF_2+PbF_2+ZnF_2 glasses have been prepared using conventional melt-quenching technique [5]. They concluded that the glasses doped with Ag nanoclusters opens a new perspective to prevent drawbacks that lead to the possibility of fabrication of bulk, thin films and fibers with improved structural and optical properties. In the present work, borophosphate glasses doped with Ag ions have been successfully prepared by melt-quenching method. Their structure and luminescence properties were analyzed by XRD, TEM, EDS, optical absorption, and photoluminescence measurements. The unique properties of excitation/emission of silver oxide embedded glass matrix, the inhomogeneous broadband character of B (Ag^+-Ag^0 pairs) and C (Ag^+-Ag^+ pairs) centers were identified upon 310 nm and 400 nm excitation wavelengths. The observed suppression of B center emission with extension of inhomogeneous broadening region toward the low energy side may be interpreted as due to non-radiative energy transfer process. The nanosecond decay curves were recorded at 470 nm (λ_{exc} = 310 nm) and 550 nm (λ_{exc} = 400 nm), respectively, and were fitted by double exponential function. The observed increase of τ_2 (longer lived decay) in HT samples is due to different size/site distribution of Ag nanoclusters/particles in glass. The evolution of τ_2 of B and C with HT show an indicative of the energy transfer from B→C and Ag NP→B→C in the studied glasses.

Keywords: Borophosphate glass; Silver ions; Optical properties, Energy transfer process

FINDINGS OF BLACK QUEEN CELL VIRUS (BQCV) IN BEES IN SERBIA

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Abstract

Viral diseases of bees very often pass as covert infections, and due to the lack of specific clinically visible signs of the disease, they are often not given enough attention. The first cases of viral infections of bees in Serbia were established in 1986, and since that period they have been sporadically and later continuously monitored. During our examination, using real-time RT-PCR technique, most common viruses considered to be able to cause damage to bee colonies.

One of the most common viruses is BQCV reported as highly prevalent in studies that tested the presence of this virus in the Serbia. BQCV viruses was detected at bees in Belgrade area, Central and Northern Serbia (South Bačka and Srem District). At same tiime BQCV viruses was detected of both, honeys and live and dead bees, from four apiaries located in central Serbia. The phylogenetic analysis showed that Serbian BQCV strains were similar to each other (98.5%), and mostly similar to some other European strains (86.4%) clustered by geographical origin. BQCV were most commonly detected in moderately strong societies.

The disease is most common in spring and early summer. It is believed that infection with BQCV may be transmitted by *Nosema apis*, a microsporidian fungus of bees that invades the gut of adult honey bees. BQCV visibly affects the pupae of queen bees, causing them first to turn yellow and then black, and eventually die. These pupae come from queen bees that seem healthy and show no symptoms of being infected with this virus, as it only manifests itself with visible symptoms in the larvae Although only the larvae are visibly affected by this disease, adults can also be infected, but asymptomatically. Based on previous research, it can be concluded that BQCV was one of the most prevalent bee viruses in Serbia and that great attention must be paid to its control.

Keywords: BQCV, honey bee, Serbia

IMPORTANCE OF BIODIVERSITY FOR SUSTAINABILITYAND MAINTENANCE OF ECOSYSTEM HEALTH

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Abstract

Biodiversity is increasingly being acknowledged as a critical component and one of the most representative traits of a healthy ecosystem on a global scale. It supplies human society with a variety of ecosystem services that are significant to local and global environmental concerns and sustainability. Biodiversity contributes significantly to the economic well-being of communities and the maintenance of a healthy human civilization by ensuring a steady supply of natural resources and ecological services, hence reinforcing sustainable development in numerous ways. Numerous ongoing challenges to taxonomy, community, and ecosystems, on the other hand, result in biodiversity loss and ecosystem destabilisation, thwarting efforts for sustainable development. As a result, biodiversity conservation becomes a key goal for effective environmental management. Here in this paper, I will discuss the key challenges to biodiversity, such as deforestation, land degradation, and soil degradation together with some of the other associated dimensions such as habitat degradation, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution and climate change. Conservation initiatives, rules, and regulations, as well as public awareness, have been cited as critical elements in mitigating biodiversity threats and ensuring sustainable development.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Conservation, Climate change, Biodiversity threats, Sustainability

THE EFFECT OF MULCHED AND NON-MULCHED APPLICATIONS ON VEGETABLE GROWING

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Abstract

Mulching, which is the covering of the soil surface with organic or inorganic materials, is also used to protect plant roots and environmental factors that the soil does not want, to facilitate plant growth and to regulate the energy and water balance of the soil. Mulching in vegetable cultivation has become more and more important with the need to increase yield and quality. Mulching material is divided into two groups as organic and inorganic. It is used in organic mulch material, in various products such as straw, sawdust, wood chips, shredded bark, leaves, animal manure and compost, corn cob, peanut shell, rice husk, sugarcane, sunflower husk. Paper, aluminum, plastic (black, transparent, white, gray, red, yellow, brown, blue plastics) are used in inorganic mulch material. By mulching, plastic mulch film increases soil temperature, keeps soil moist, protects from harmful populations, is effective in controlling weeds, reduces labor requirements, preserves soil structure, reduces water and nutrient loss, yields both clean and undamaged fruit and product loss. reduction, resulting in lower product costs.

Keywords: Mulch, organic, inorganic, yield

TIME PRODUCTION OF HOT WATER FROM ENGİNE WASTE HEAT FOR USE AGRICULTURAL STRUGGLE

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My Institute, Faculty, Department, City, Country

Abstract

Tractors are used as power source in agricultural enterprises. While the tractor loses a significant part of its fuel energy during the cooling of the engine, it releases another important part of the energy as heat energy from the exhaust. Hot water and steam machines working with different energy sources are used in the fight against soil disinfection, weeds, diseases and pests. Hot water production from engine waste heat can be used in agricultural production to control pests and weeds. Heat transfer calculations were made by adding intermediate devices and equipment to the engine cooling and exhaust systems for hot water production. In the operation of the system, there is no need for an energy source other than the energy obtained from engine waste heat. Waste heat varies according to the engine's operating speed. According to the average 1500 min^{-1} cycle at which the engine will operate under field conditions, the heat transferred from the engine to the cooling was determined as 41.252 kW, and the amount of heat released from the exhaust was determined as 40.841 kW. It has been calculated that the temperature of 558 L of water per hour will be increased to 150 °C with a total energy of 82.094 kW. At 1900 min^{-1}, which is the nominal speed of the engine, the heat transferred to the cooling system is 53.485 kW, and the amount of heat discharged from the exhaust becomes 48.606 kW. Accordingly, the temperature of 653 L of water per hour is raised to 150 °C with a total of 101.751 kW of energy. When compared with the commonly used glyphosate application, the energy consumed is 560-589 kW ha^{-1}, while it is predicted to be 60-503 kW ha^{-1} in hot water application.

Keywords: Heat exchanger, waste energy, thermal struggle

HATIRA ORMAN ARAZİLERİNDE MERAYA DAYALI KOYUN YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ

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Özet

Hayvansal üretim/tüketim toplumların gelişmişlik düzeyini ve ekonomik düzeyini belirleyen göstergeler arasında yer almaktadır. Dünya nufüsu gün geçtikte artmaktadır ve kaynaklar yeterli gelmemektedir. Yeterli kaynak arayışları olumlu sonuçlanmadığı taktirde talep-arz dengesi bozulacak insanlar yeterli besine ulaşamayacaktır. Başta ülkemiz olmak üzere dünyada artan tüketimi karşılayacak alternatif üretim modellerini hayata geçirmelidir. Üretim modelleri hayata geçirilmeli, toprağı ve ormanı en iyi şeklide değerlendirme yollarına gidilmeli ve aynı zamanda başta orman alanları olmak üzere ikincil görevler yükleyerek üretimin en ucuz ve doğal yollarla yapılması hedeflenmelidir. Kaba yem açığı bu alanlardan planlı şekilde karşılanırken aynı zamanda başta koyun olmak üzere hayvansal üretim artırılabilir ve sürüdürülebilir şekilde devam ettirilebilir. Ülkemizde yaklaşık olarak kayıtlı 625.980 dönüm hatıra orman arazilerine mera uygulamaları ile ikincil bir görev yüklenebilir. Bu sayede hem ekonomik hemde kültürel hem de tarımsal girdi elde edilebilir. Bu model ile hali hazırda kötü kullanım sonucu zarar görümüş ve yok olamaya mahkum olmuş meraların kendine gelmesi için fırsat tanınabilir, üretimden kopmuş yada koparılmış, otlatma arazisi olmayan bölgeler için yeniden tarıma teşvik, üretime teşvik uygulamaları ile üertim desteklenebilir. Bu projenin hayata geçirilmesini destekleyen birçok sebep vardır. Bunlardan bazıları; orman yangılarının azaltılması/önüne geçilmesi, boş, atıl haldeki arazilerin ülke ekonomisine katkı sağlaması,orman arazilerinin doğal gübreler ile daha iyi bir şekilde gelişmesini sağlamak, ucuz ve yerli et üretimi, damızlık hayvan üretiminin devamının sağlanması, hayvancılığın sadece kırsal bölgelerde yapılmayacağını kanıtlamak, hayvancılığın uygun şekilde yapıldığında çevresel sorunlar ortaya çıkarmadığını kanıtlamak, en az maliyetle üretim yapmak, çoban ihtiyacının/açığının önüne geçmek, uygulamalı eğitim alanları oluşturmak gibi birçok verilerle desteklenmekte olan önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hatıra ormanı, mera, koyun

SHEEP BREEDING BASED ON PASTURE IN MEMORIAL FOREST LANDS

Abstract

Animal production/consumption is among the indicators that determine the development level and economic level of societies. The world population is increasing day by day and the resources are not enough. If the search for sufficient resources does not give a positive result, the balance of demand-offer will deteriorate and people will not be able to reach enough food. It should implement alternative production models that will meet the increasing consumption in the world, especially in our country. Production models should be implemented, the best ways to use the soil and forest should be sought, and at the same time, it should be aimed to carry out production in the cheapest and natural way by assigning secondary tasks, especially forest areas. While the forage deficit is met in a planned manner from these areas, animal production, especially sheep, can be increased and sustained in a sustainable manner. A secondary task can be assigned to approximately 625,980 decares of memory forest lands registered in our country with pasture applications. In this way, both economic, cultural and agricultural inputs can be obtained. With this model, pasturelands that have already been damaged as a result of abuse and are condemned to extinction can be given an opportunity to recover, and production can be supported by incentives practices for agriculture and production for regions that are detached or cut off from production and that do not have grazing land. There are many reasons supporting the realization of this Project. Suggestions have been made, which are supported by many data such as; reducing/preventing forest fires, contributing to the national economy of vacant and unused lands, ensuring better development of forest lands with natural fertilizers, producing cheap and local meat, ensuring the continuation of breeding animal production, proving that animal husbandry cannot be done only in rural areas, proving that it does not cause environmental problems when done properly, producing at the least cost and preventing the breeder's need/deficiency.

Keywords: Memorial forest, pasture, sheep

AMMI AND GGE BIPLOT ANALYSIS FOR YIELD PERFORMANCE AND STABILITY ASSESSMENT OF DURUM WHEAT (*T. DURUM DESF.)* GENOTYPES

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Abstract
In this study, the effects of G × E interaction on yield stability were investigated in 25 spring bread wheat genotypes in two different locations, Adana and Hatay. The experiment used a randomized block design with four replications at each location in the 2019-20 growing season. In the combined analysis of variance for grain yield, variations between genotypes, locations and G × E interaction were found to be significant ($p < 0.01$). In the combined analysis of variance, the variation of genotype, environment and G × E interaction was found to be %56.61 ,%10.22 ve %33.17 respectively. As a result, genotype x environment interaction is explained with the first main component and which genotypes, where and how they are stable are shown with genotype, environment, genotype x environment interaction biplot graphics. Accordingly, in Adana location, Genotype 12 found as high grain yield and stable line, while in Hatay location, Genotype 1 and 7 was determined as a good yield and stable genotype. When both locations were evaluated together, Gen2 was found to be the most stable and Gen 12 was found to be the highest grain yield.

Keywords: Durum wheat, Genotype x Environment interaction, Stability, Biplot

Özet
Bu araştırmada, Adana ve Hatay olmak üzere iki farklı lokasyonda 25 yazlık makarnalık buğday genotipinde G × E etkileşiminin verim stabilitesi üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Deneme 2019-20 yetiştirme sezonunda her bir lokasyonda tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre dört tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Dane verimi için yapılan birleştirilmiş varyans analizinde, genotipler, çevre ve(G × E etkileşimi) arasındaki varyasyonlar önemli ($p < 0.01$) bulunmuştur. Birleştirilmiş varyans analizinde toplam G + E + (G × E) varyasyonunun sırasıyla %56.61 ,%10.22 ve %33.17'i olarak bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak genotip x çevre etkileşimi ilk ana bileşen ile açıklanmış ve hangi genotiplerin, nerede, nasıl kararlı oldukları genotip, çevre, genotip x çevre interassiyonbiplot grafikleri ile gösterilmiştir. Buna göre 1 nolu lokasyonunda 12 nolu genotip en iyi verim ve stabilite değerine sahipken 2 nolu lokasyonda 1 ve 7 nolu genotipler en verimli ve stabil çeşitler olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Her iki lokasyon birlikte değerlendirildiğinde ise Gen2 en stabil Gen12 ise en verimli hatlar olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makarnalık buğday, Genotip x Çevre interaksiyon, Stabilite, Biplot

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF DOPED ZnO POWDERS SYNTHESIZED BY SOL-GEL METHOD

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Abstract

ZnO is an important semiconductor used in solar cells with its wide band gap of 3.37 eV and high binding energy (60 meV). It is also an important piezoelectric component in obtaining electromechanically coupled sensors. Many methods such as laser ablation, hydrothermal methods, electrochemical precipitation, sol-gel method, chemical vapor deposition and thermal decomposition are used for the production of ZnO nanomaterials. Sol-gel method, which is widely used among these methods, was preferred as a synthesis method in this study, with the advantages of being easy to prepare nanoparticles and applicability of low-cost products to large industrial scale production. In the literature, material properties such as conductivity properties have been developed with different element additives by using alternative semiconductor materials such as TiO_2, Nb_2O_5 to ZnO. Within the scope of this study, Mn and La elements, which have not yet been encountered in the literature, were synthesized as nanoparticles by sol-gel method by co-doping to ZnO and characterized. It is expected that there will be hope for many sectors, especially solar cells, to produce semiconductor ZnO-based materials as an alternative to existing semiconductor materials by illuminating of the structures of the synthesized powders.
This work is supported by Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University Scientific Research Projects Unit, Project number 2022-02-03-LAP04.

Keywords: sol-gel, synthesis, characterization, ZnO

INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTIES OF EGGSHELL REINFORCED NB2O5 POWDERS

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Abstract

With the increasing world population and energy demands day by day, our natural resources are rapidly decreasing. Recycling has gained great importance in our country where resources are limited and consumption is increasing rapidly. For this reason, in this study, eggshell wastes, which are easy to recycle, are evaluated and their effects on Nb_2O_5 powders are examined in order to respond to the energy needs of our country and the world and for a cleaner world by evaluating the wastes. In the study, it was aimed to obtain Nb_2O_5 powder by using eggshell as a calcium source instead of commercially sold calcium oxide. For this, after the eggshells are ground in a ball mill and calcined, calcium oxide powders are obtained. This obtained calcium oxide additive was mixed with Nb_2O_5 powders in a solvent environment and a homogeneous nano-composite material was obtained. The properties of the obtained eggshell doped Nb_2O_5 materials were examined and their structures were characterized.
This work is supported by Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University Scientific Research Projects Unit, Project number 2022-02-03-LAP03.

Keywords: eggshell, Nb_2O_5, recycling, waste

SOME VIRULENCE PROPERTIES and ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PROFILE OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATED FROM CATTLE SLAUGHTERING LINE

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Abstract

Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most important pathogens which may also threat public health globally due to foodborne intoxications and its antibiotic resistance. This study aimed to investigate the level of *S. aureus* in slaughter process and to determine some virulence properties, and antibiotic resistance profile of this agent. Samples were taken from the cattle carcasses, the personnel (hands) working in the slaughter line and the equipment (knife, knife-sharpener and apron) used in 10 slaughtering processes. *S. aureus* was detected in 2 beef carcasses after hide removal and 6 beef carcasses at the end of processes from 100 randomly selected beef carcasses in 10 slaughtering processes. This study observed that the mean levels of *S. aureus* obtained from beef carcasses after hide removal and after the process completed were 0.66±0.26 log cfu/cm^2 and 1.49±0.44 log cfu/cm^2, respectively. *S. aureus* was not found in any of the samples taken from the equipment and personnel at the beginning of the process. *S. aureus* was detected in 1 of the apron samples and 2 of the personnel samples taken in the middle of the process, considering the slaughtering process time applied in the slaughterhouse. At the end of process, *S. aureus* was not detected in the personnel samples, but different levels of *S. aureus* contamination were determined one from each of knife, knife-sharpener and apron samples. Two out of 14 *S. aureus* isolates were found to be enterotoxigenic and both of these isolates had *seb* and *sed* among the enterotoxin genes investigated (*sea-see, seg-sei, selj, sep*). The isolates were mostly resistant to penicillin (92.8%) followed by clindamycin (14.2%), erythromycin and oxacillin (7.1%). The presence of *mecA* was investigated in 14 *S. aureus* isolates obtained from all of the slaughtering process samples and was determined in only 1 (12.5%) of the isolates, but no *mecC* was found. It was concluded that *S. aureus* isolates isolated from slaughtering process possessed enterotoxin genes which might have the possibility of causing foodborne intoxications, and antibiotic resistance profiles of these strains, including MRSA strains, might also result in public health hazards.

Keywords: contamination, public health, slaughter process, *S. Aureus*

FİZYOTERAPİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE KLİNİK UYGULAMANIN PSİKOLOJİK DAYANIKLILIK, ANKSİYETE VE KORONAFOBİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Kovid-19 pandemisi sırasında birçok hükümet yüz yüze eğitimi durdurdu ve uzaktan eğitimi zorunlu hale getirdi. Kovid-19' un yayılımının azalmasıyla birlikte yüz yüze eğitim ve klinik uygulama eğitimleri kısmen yeniden başladı. Ancak fizyoterapi öğrencilerinde klinik uygulama eğitiminin duygu durum üzerine etkisi bilinmemektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada fizyoterapi öğrencilerinde klinik uygulamanın psikolojik dayanıklılık, anksiyete ve koronafobi üzerine etkilerinin incelenmesi amaçlandı. Fizyoterapi öğrencileri iki gruba ayrıldı: 1. Grup: Klinik uygulama eğitimine katılan öğrenciler (n:28); 2. Grup: Uzaktan eğitime katılan öğrenciler (n:22) (kontrol grubu). 1. gruptaki öğrenciler üç hafta boyunca klinik uygulama eğitimine, 2. gruptaki öğrenciler ise üç hafta boyunca uzaktan eğitime katıldı. Psikolojik dayanıklılık Kısa Psikolojik Sağlamlık Ölçeği (BRS) ile, anksiyete Koronavirüs Anksiyete Ölçeği (CAS) ile, koronafobi COVID-19 Fobi Ölçeği (C19P-S) ile değerlendirildi. Değerlendirmeler 3 haftalık eğitimden önce ve sonra yapıldı. Gruplar arası karşılaştırma için Paired Sample T-testi ve Wilcoxon Signed Rank testi kullanıldı. Gruplar arası karşılaştırma için Mann-Whitney U testi kullanıldı. Eğitim sonrasında grup 1 (p=0,002) ve grup 2’ de (p=0,008) C19P-S skoru azaldı. Eğitim sonrasında grup 1 (p=0,399; p=0,398) ve grup 2' de (p=0,498; p=0,440) BRS ve CAS skorları değişmedi. Gruplar arası karşılaştırmada C19P-S (p=0,930), BRS (p=0,797) ve CAS (p=0,637) skorlarında anlamlı fark olmadığı bulundu. Çalışma sonunda klinik uygulama eğitimi ve uzaktan eğitim sonrasında koronafobinin azalabileceği sonucuna varıldı. Klinik uygulama eğitimi ve uzaktan eğitim sonrasında psikolojik dayanıklılık, anksiyete ve koronafobi düzeylerindeki değişim benzerdi. Bu nedenle, pandemi döneminde aktif klinik uygulamanın duygu durum bakımından olumsuz bir etki oluşturmadığı söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kovid-19, klinik uygulama, uzaktan eğitim, sağlık eğitimi

THE EFFECTS OF CLINICAL PRACTICE ON PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE, ANXIETY, AND CORONAPHOBIA IN PHYSIOTHERAPY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Many governments had ceased face-to-face education and mandated distance education during the Covid-19 pandemic. With a reduction in the transmission spread of Covid-19, face-to-face education and clinical practice education partially started again. However, the effect of clinical practice education on emotional status in physiotherapy students has not been known. Therefore, the study aimed to investigate the effects of clinical practice on psychological resilience, anxiety, and coronaphobia in physiotherapy students. The physiotherapy students as divided into two groups: Group 1: Students who attended the clinical practice education (n:28); Group 2: Students who attended the distance education (n:22) (control group). Students in group 1 participated in clinical practice education for three weeks, whereas students in group 2 participated to distance education for three weeks. Psychological resilience with the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS), anxiety with the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), and coronaphobia with the COVID-19 Phobia Scale (C19P-S) were assessed. Assessments were carried out before and after 3-weeks of education. For intragroup comparison, Paired Sample T-test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank test were used. For intergroup comparison, the Mann-Whitney U test was used. As a result of the analysis, the C19P-S score decreased in group 1 (p=0.002) and group 2 (p=0.008) after education. The BRS and CAS scores did not change in group 1 (p=0.399; p=0.398) and group 2 (p=0.498; p=0.440) after education. The intergroup comparison showed that there were no significant differences in the C19P-S (p=0.930), BRS (p=0.797), and CAS (p=0.637) scores. The study concluded that coronaphobia may decrease after clinical practice education and distance education. The change in the psychological resilience, anxiety and coronaphobia levels after clinal practice education and distance education were similar. Therefore, it may be interpreted that active clinical practice does not have a negative effect on emotional status during the pandemic period.

Keywords: Covid-19, clinical practice, distance education, health education

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE AND EMOTIONAL STATUS OF PHYSIOTHERAPY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Emotional problems in university students during the pandemic period were reported. No study has investigated the relationship between the level of knowledge about Covid-19 and the emotional status of physiotherapy students. Therefore, the study aimed to investigate the relationship between Covid-19 knowledge level and the emotional status (psychological resilience, anxiety, and coronaphobia) of physiotherapy students. One hundred one physiotherapy students (age:21.58±1.28 years, gender:13 (%12.9) male, 88 (%87.1) female) were involved in the study. The level of Covid-19 knowledge was assessed with a questionnaire formed by researchers based on the information announced by World Health Organization. Psychological resilience with the Brief Resilience Scale (BRS), anxiety with the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), and coronaphobia with the COVID-19 Phobia Scale (C19P-S) were assessed. The correlation between Covid-19 knowledge level and emotional status was analyzed with the Spearman correlation coefficient test. The scores of Covid-19 knowledge level, BRS, CAS, and C19P-S of participants were 9.00 (2.00), 18.00 (2.00), 1.00 (3.00), and 55.00 (18.50), respectively. A negative correlation was found between Covid-19 knowledge level and CAS score (p=0.008; rho=-0.264). There was no correlation between Covid-19 knowledge level and BRS (p=0.677; rho=0.042) and C19P-S (p=0.143; rho=-0.147) scores. The study put forward that an increase in knowledge about Covid-19 may be related to a decrease in anxiety in physiotherapy students. Therefore, education aimed to increase Covid-19 knowledge may reduce anxiety about Covid-19 for students.

Keywords: Covid-19, emotional status, knowledge, students

FİZYOTERAPİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KOVİD-19 BİLGİSİ İLE DUYGU DURUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Özet
Pandemi döneminde üniversite öğrencilerinde duygu durum problemleri rapor edilmiştir. Fizyoterapi öğrencilerinin Kovid-19 hakkında bilgi düzeyi ve duygu durumu arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamıştır. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmada fizyoterapi öğrencilerinin Kovid-19 bilgi düzeyleri ile duygu durumları (psikolojik dayanıklılık, anksiyete ve koronafobi) arasındaki ilişkinin araştırılması amaçladı. Çalışmaya yüz bir fizyoterapi öğrencisi (yaş:21,58±1,28 yıl, cinsiyet:13 (%12,9) erkek, 88 (%87,1) kadın) katıldı. Kovid-19 bilgi düzeyi, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü' nün açıkladığı bilgilere dayalı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan bir anket ile değerlendirildi. Psikolojik dayanıklılık Kısa Psikolojik Sağlamlık Ölçeği (BRS) ile, anksiyete Koronavirüs Anksiyete Ölçeği (CAS) ile, koronafobi COVID-19 Fobi Ölçeği (C19P-S) ile değerlendirildi. Kovid-19 bilgi düzeyi ile duygu durum arasındaki ilişki Spearman' ın sıralama korelasyon katsayısı ile analiz edildi. Katılımcıların Kovid-19 bilgi düzeyi, BRS, CAS ve C19P-S skorları sırasıyla 9,00 (2,00), 18,00 (2,00), 1,00 (3,00) ve 55,00 (18,50) idi. Kovid-19 bilgi düzeyi ile CAS skoru arasında negatif yönde bir ilişki bulundu (p=0,008; rho=-0,264). Kovid-19 bilgi düzeyi ile BRS (p=0,677; rho=0,042) ve C19P-S (p=0,143; rho=-0,147) skorları arasında bir ilişki yoktu. Bu çalışma fizyoterapi öğrencilerinde Kovid-19 hakkında bilgi artışının anksiyetenin azalmasıyla ilişkili olabileceğini ortaya koydu. Bu nedenle Kovid-19 ile ilgili bilgiyi artırmaya yönelik eğitimler öğrencilerin Kovid-19 ile ilgili anksiyetesini azaltabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Kovid-19, duygu durum, bilgi, öğrenciler

INVESTIGATION OF BIOELECTRICITY GENERATION PERFORMANCE OF DOUBLE CHAMBER PHOTOSYNTHETIC BIOCATHODE MICROBIAL FUEL CELL UNDER NATURAL LIGHT CONDITIONS

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Abstract

The limitations in cathodic reactions in a microbial fuel cell (MFC) significantly reduce the bioelectricity generation performance of MFCs. Therefore, researchers have developed photosynthetic biocathodes to improve the MFC performance. In a photosynthetic cathode MFC, algal cells are used in the cathode compartment of MFC to improve oxygen reduction reactions. In this study, mixed microalgal culture was used as the photosynthetic cells in the cathode of a double chamber MFC. The double-chamber photosynthetic biocathode MFC was operated under natural light conditions during the operation time. The produced voltage of MFC significantly changed during the day and night periods. The produced voltage reached to 188.6 mV during the day period of operation time. The MFC reactor produced a high maximum power density of 1239.3 mW/m^2. The solution resistance (R_s) and charge transfer resistance (R_{ct}) of MFC were 2.9 Ω and 43.9 Ω, respectively. The results showed that the mixed microalgal cell were suitable photosynthetic cathodes for double chamber MFCs.

Keywords: Microbial fuel cell, photosynthetic biocathode, bioelectricity generation, natural light conditions

DOĞAL IŞIK KOŞULLARINDA ÇİFT ODACIKLI FOTOSENTETİK BİYOKATOT MİKROBİYAL YAKIT HÜCRESİNİN BİYOELEKTRİK ÜRETİM PERFORMANSININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

Özet

Bir mikrobiyal yakıt hücresinde (MYH) katodik reaksiyonlardaki sınırlamalar, MYH'lerin biyoelektrik üretim performansını önemli ölçüde azaltmaktadır. Bu nedenle araştırmacılar, MFC performansını iyileştirmek için fotosentetik biyokatotlar geliştirmişlerdiler. Bir fotosentetik biocathode MYH'de, oksijen indirgeme reaksiyonlarını iyileştirmek için MYH'nin katot bölmesinde alg hücreleri kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, çift bölmeli bir MYH'nin katodunda fotosentetik hücreler olarak karışık mikroalgal kültür kullanılmıştır. Çalışma süresince çift bölmeli fotosentetik biokatot MYH doğal ışık koşullarında işletildi. MYH'de üretilen voltaj, gündüz ve gece periyotlarında önemli ölçüde değişti. Çalışma süresi boyunca üretilen voltaj 188,6 mV'a ulaşmıştır. MFC reaktöründe 1239,3 mW/m^2'lik yüksek bir maksimum güç yoğunluğu üretildi. MYH'nin solüsyon direnci (R_s) ve yük transfer direnci (R_{ct}) sırasıyla 2,9 Ω ve 43,9 Ω olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, karışık mikroalgal hücrelerin, çift bölmeli MYH'ler için uygun fotosentetik katot olarak kullanılabileceğini gösterdi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mikrobiyal yakıt hücresi, fotosentetik biyokatot, biyoelektrik üretimi, doğal ışık şartları

İSTATİSTİKSEL SUBMERSİYONLARIN BİR TÜRÜ ÜZERİNE

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Özet

Son zamanlarda istatistiksel submersiyonlar pek çok yazar tarafından çalışılmaktadır. 2001 de N. Abe ve K. Hasegawa, B. O'Neill'in [2] Riemann submersiyonlar ve geodeziklerini düşünerek genelleştirdiği bazı sonuçlar neticesinde istatistiksel manifoldlar arasında istatistiksel submersiyon kavramını verdiler [4]. Daha sonra 2014 te K. Takano, hemen hemen kompleks yapılı istatistiksel manifoldları ve onların submersiyonlarını sundu. Biz de bu çalışmamızda holomorfik istatistiksel submersiyonların karşıt-değişmezliğini (anti-invaryantlığını) inceledik. Burada biliyoruz ki (M, ∇^M, g_M, J) bir holomorfik istatistiksel manifold ve (N, ∇^N, g_N) bir istatistiksel manifold olmak üzere $\sigma: M \to N$ istatistiksel submersiyonuna bir holomorfik istatistiksel submersiyon denir. Çalışmamızda ayrıca distribüsyonların integrallenebilirliğini ve tamamen geodezikliğini inceledik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstatistiksel manifold, İstatistiksel submersiyon, Anti-invaryant submersiyon

ON A TYPE OF STATISTICAL SUBMERSIONS

Abstract

Recently statistical submersions have been studied some authors. In 2001, N. Abe and K. Hasegawa have introduced the notion of statistical submersion between statistical manifolds by generalizing some basic results of B. O'Neill [2] concerning Riemannian submersions and geodesics [4]. Later, K.Takano has introduced statistical manifolds with almost complex structures and its submersions in 2004. We also studied anti-invariant statistical submersions from holomophic statistical manifolds. We know that Let (M, ∇^M, g_M, J) be a holomorphic statistical manifold and (N, ∇^N, g_N) be a statistical manifold. The statistical submersion $\sigma: M \to N$ is called a holomorphic statistical submersion. Also, in this study, we examine the integrability and the totally geodesicness of the distributions.

Keywords: Statistical manifold, Statistical submersion, Anti-invariant submersion

NOHUTTA (*Cicer arietinum* L.) FARKLI ORGANİK GÜBRE UYGULAMALARININ TANE VERİMİNE ETKİLERİ

FERİDE ÖNCAN SÜMER
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Özet

Nohut, ülkemizde kurak ve karasal iklimin hüküm sürdüğü bölgelerde yaygın olarak yetiştirilmektedir. Bu bölgelerde yapılacak agronomik çalışmalarla tane verim potansiyelinin artırılması gerekmektedir. Yapraktan organik gübre uygulaması, bitkinin tane dolum döneminde gerçekleşecek olumsuz faktörlerden en az şekilde etkilenerek optimum tane verimi almayı hedefler. Bu çalışmada farklı organik gübre tiplerinin yapraktan uygulamasıyla nohutta tane verim ve bazı verim komponentlerine olan etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma, Uşak İli koşullarında 2020 üretim sezonunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bitkiler çiçeklenme dönemine geldiğinde beş farklı gübre tipi (kontrol-yosun gübresi-amino asit gübresi-solucan gübresi-yarasa gübresi) yapraktan uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlara göre en yüksek tane verimleri solucan gübresi (245.2 kg/da) ve yosun gübresinden (213.3 kg/da) elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organik gübre, tane verimi, nohut

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZER APPLICATIONS ON SEED YİELD IN CHICKPEA (*Cicer arietinum* L.)

Abstract

Chickpea is widely grown in regions where arid and continental climate prevails in our country. Seed yield potential should be increased with agronomic studies to be carried out in these regions. Foliar organic fertilizer application aims to obtain optimum seed yield by being affected by the negative factors that will occur during the seed filling period of the plant. In this study, it was aimed to determine the effect of different organic fertilizer types on seed yield and some yield components of chickpea. The study was carried out in Uşak conditions in the 2020 growing season. Five different fertilizer types (control-moss fertilizer-amino acid fertilizer-worm casting-bat fertilizer) were foliar applied when the plants were in the flowering period. According to the results, the highest grain yields were obtained from vermicompost (245.2 kg da^{-1}) and seaweed manure (213.3 kg da^{-1}).

Keywords:Organic fertilizer, seed yield, chickpea

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİNİN YEMEKLİK TANE BAKLAGİLLER ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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Özet

İklim sistemi, birbiriyle etkileşimi olan atmosfer, kara yüzeyleri, buzullar, okyanuslar ve diğer su kütleleri ile canlıları kapsayan karmaşık bir sistemdir. Bu sistem zaman içinde kendi iç etkileri ve dış etmenlerdeki değişikliklere (volkanik patlamalar, güneşle ilgili ve insan kaynaklı değişkenlikler) bağlı olarak yavaş yavaş farklılaşmıştır. Bu farklılaşma ve dünya nüfusun hızla artmasıyla birlikte enerji tüketiminin artması, fosil yakıt kullanımındaki artış gibi birçok etken küresel ısınmanın nedenlerindendir. iklim değişiklikleri dünyanın farklı bölgelerinde önemli düzeyde hissedilmektedir. Ülkemizde su kaynaklarının azalması, orman yangınlarının artması, çölleşme gibi sorunların artacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada öncelikle küresel iklim değişiklerinin tanımı, oluşumu ve sonuçları ile bu sonuçların yemeklik dane baklagiller üzerine etkilerinin ortaya konulması hedeflenmiştir. İklim değişiklikleri sonucunda oluşan sıcaklık artışı ve kuraklık gibi olumsuz faktörler, yemeklik tane baklagiller üzerine etkilidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küresel iklim değişimi, kuraklık, yemeklik tane baklagiller

THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGES ON LEGUMES

Abstract

The climate system is a complex system that includes the atmosphere, land surfaces, glaciers, oceans, and other water bodies and living things that interact with each other. This system has gradually differentiated over time due to its internal effects and changes in external factors (volcanic eruptions, solar and human-induced variability). This differentiation and strata around the world are among the causes of warming from the wealthy, such as from energy production, fossil fuels, etc. Climate changes are felt significantly in different parts of the world. It is estimated that problems such as decrease in water resources, increase in forest fires and desertification will increase in our country. In this study, it is aimed to reveal the definition, formation and consequences of global climate changes and the effects of these results on legumes. Negative factors such as temperature increase and drought as a result of climate changes are effective on legumes.

Keywords:Climate changes, drought, legume

INFLUENCE OF ACTIVATION ENERGY ON TRIPLE DIFFUSIVE ENTROPY OPTIMIZED TIME-DEPENDENT QUADRATIC MIXED CONVECTIVE MAGNETIZED FLOW

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Abstract

The flow over a wedge with chemical reaction and activation energy gain widespread applications in food processing, insulation, oil reservoir, compound creations, catalysis, etc. The vast applicability of activation energy with a binary chemical reaction comprising multiple diffusions and the time-dependent nature of the entropy optimized flow drawn our attention to this work. The consequences of time, activation energy, diffusions of liquid hydrogen and oxygen, magnetic field over a wedge in the quadratic combined convection flow with entropy analysis are explored to achieve more mechanically realistic outcomes. The nonlinear dimensional coupled partial differential equations (PDEs) which govern the modelled phenomenon are tackled with the aid of non-similar transformations, Quasilinearization technique followed by implicit finite difference scheme and Varga's matrix inverse procedure. The study's findings are visualized using graphs of various profiles and gradients. The entropy generation can be minimized by upsurging the magnitude of temperature difference ratio attribute Ω_T . The higher wedge angle results in lower fluid motion. The activation energy boosts liquid hydrogen and oxygen concentration distributions, while the chemical reaction parameter declines the concentration distribution. This behaviour is due to higher values of the chemical reaction parameter leading to more destructive chemical reactions. On the other hand, a low temperature and high activation energy result in a slower reaction rate. The current steady-state findings are compared with the results available in the literature. The comparison of results reveal that the outcomes are in good accord with existing literature.

Keywords: Unsteady flow; Entropy Generation; Activation Energy; Quasilinearization technique; Finite difference scheme; Quadratic combined convection

NONLINEAR MIXED CONVECTIVE FLOW OF WILLIAMSON NANOFLUID WITH TRIPLE DIFFUSION

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Abstract

The present work will characterize the heat and mass transport phenomena in the nonlinear combined convective Williamson nanoliquid flow along with the moving plate in a continuously moving parallel free stream. The nonlinear thermal radiation and diffusions of chemical species such as liquid Nitrogen and liquid Ammonia are also considered in this analysis. The physical problem is modelled mathematically as a set of nonlinear coupled partial differential equations with suitable boundary conditions. The governing equations are expressed in the dimensionless form by utilizing non-similar transformations. Further, we employ the Quasilinearization technique and implicit finite difference scheme for numerical computation. The results are discussed with the aid of graphs and tables. The drag coefficient, rates of heat and mass transports are pronounced more for higher values of nonlinear convection, while reverse behaviour can be observed for the Williamson parameter. Moreover, the mass transfer rate for liquid Ammonia is approximately 22% more than that of liquid Nitrogen. So obtained numerical results in this analysis are compared with previously published works and achieved an excellent agreement.

Keywords: Mixed convection; Nonlinear thermal radiation; Williamson Nanofluid; liquid Nitrogen; liquid Ammonia; Quasilinearization

THE IMPACT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISE (SMES) ON POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCTION IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA.

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Abstract

Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SME) has proved to be a major tool adopted by the developed nations to attain socio-economic development. In recent times, the small-scale industrial sector is considered to be the backbone of the modern-day economy. Historical facts show that before the late 19th century, cottage industries, mostly small and medium scale businesses controlled the economy of Europe. The Industrial Revolution changed the status quo and introduced mass production. This study examined the impact of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) on poverty and unemployment reduction of Kano State between 2015 and 2021. The study employs the use of secondary data which was sourced from the CBN bulletin. This study adopted an ex-post facto research design. Primary data from the questionnaire was distributed to the sample population. 200 (Two Hundred) respondents from ten selected Local Government areas in Kano State, were used for the study. Regression analysis was used with the aids of SPSS version 23 software. The results indicated that there is a positive and significant relationship between Small and Medium Scale Enterprise with poverty reduction, employment generation, and in Kano State. The study recommended that government should encourage the youth to cultivate and nurture entrepreneurial spirit as a way of achieving gainful employment. The government should review and expand its skill acquisition program by creating additional skill acquisition centers in addition to the already existing ones to boost skill acquisition and entrepreneurial capabilities of the youths among other recommendations that were made.

Keywords: Poverty, Unemployment, SMEs, Economic growth

INTERACTION BETWEEN FINANCIAL ECONOMY AND REAL ECONOMY

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Abstract

The paper analyzes the interaction between the financial economy and real economy on a data sample of 180 economies over 1990-2020. In particular, the financial economy mentions to the value of financial markets, including the bonds, debts, securities and related assets, while the real economy is based on the production capacity of an economy.
The research methodology is based on a quantitative analysis. This method carries out the graphical and data analysis, then, derives main princinple underlying the interaction between the financial and real economy.
The quantitative analysis shows that the financial economy can fluctuate with a different cycle with the real economy. Especially during the current Covid-19 pandemic, the financial economy expands while the real economy can fall into the recession. This phenomenon can rely on various factors, one of which is the demand for safe assets as a store of wealth.
The empirical evidence suggests that the financial economy does not necessary illustrate the production capacity but mainly illustrates the expectation by the households and investors. Thus, an appropriated policy can be the participation of government to provide useful information to drive and stablize the financial markets, especially during the recession time period.

Keywords: Financial Economy; Real Economy; Quantitative Analysis

CHARACTERIZATION OF ORANGE-FOOTED SCRUBFOWL (*Megapodius reinwardt*) BASED ON PARTIAL CYTOCHROME-B GENE: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY

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Abstract

Orange-footed srubfowl (*Megapodius reinwardt*) is a *Megapodiidae* family bird that can be found in eastern Indonesia region mainly at Sulawesi and Papua islands. According to the IUCN Red List, this bird has a conservation status of Least Concern. This study was aimed to observe the genetic diversity in the partial Cytochrome-b (Cyt-b) gene of Orange-footed scrubfowl with a meta-analysis study. Total 11 sequences of Cyt-b gene (727 bp) in birds study were collected from the GenBank database as the primary data in this study. Three molecula softwares of BioEdit, MEGA-X and DNAsp were used in this study for the bioinformatic analysis. Research showed that four-teen (14) mutation sites were detected in the observed sequences. Hence, eight (8) haplotypes of partial Cyt-b gene were observed in the Cyt-b gene of birds study. The pairwise genetic distance in the birds study was ranged from 0.001 to 0.014. The neutrality test (Fu's and Tajima's parameters) revealed that low nucleotide variation in birds study may be conducted to species expansion. According to the partial Cyt-b gene, Orange-footed srubfowl can be characterized into three (3) haplogroups of A (haplotype 2, 5 and 6), B (haplotype 4, 8 and 7) and C (haplotype 1 and 3). In conclusion, the Cyt-b gene can be used to characterize Orange-footed srubfowl with high haplotype diversity.

Keywords: Cyt-b gene, GenBank, Meta-analysis, Mutation, Orange-footed srubfowl

PATTERN OF ONLINE AND HARDCOPY NEWSPAPER READERSHIP: IS THE PRINTED MATTER VANISHING? THE FUTURE WILL TELL

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Abstract

Although opinion diverged on whether the hardcopy newspaper journalism will survive the threats posed by the digital era and remain in its traditional hardcopy form; or that the information age phenomenon will become so pervasive that it will swallow up the traditional printed tabloid. This study was conducted in a semi-urban city in southwest Nigeria to establish which of online and hardcopy newspaper is mostly read by the inhabitants. Descriptive quantitative survey approach was adopted, using stratified and random sampling technique to select 200 respondents, who were administered with a close-ended questionnaire. The study was based on Uses and Gratification Theory. The study revealed that the threats posed by the online newspapers to the hardcopy newspapers are real, as the percentage of online readers 72.8% (139 respondents) is higher than those who read the printed version 27.2% (52 respondents). This is because, as the study found out, the online version is readily available and accessed before the hardcopies are delivered. On the pattern of readership across gender, the study revealed more males 53.9% (103 respondents) read newspapers than females 46.1% (88 females). The study concludes that the steady migration of hardcopy newspaper readers to the online version is a real threat that undoubtedly undermines the printed matter. However, the study does not hold the view that the printed newspaper will disappear any time soon.

Keywords: Pattern, Online, Hardcopy, Newspaper Readership, Printed Matter, Vanishing

GENDER BUDGETING IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

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Abstract

The Paper is an attempt to fill the informational gap that exists when it comes to the conceptual basics related to Gender Budgeting. Present Paper tries to fill the research gap when it comes to Gender based budgeting at both national and international level. We in the present paper also have evaluated the Gender Budgeting with focusing on Women Empowerment in India. Unfortunately, when it comes to Gender based budgeting there exist a gap in literature. This paper tries to fill this gap only. The Paper utilizes Government of India Official data from union and state level budgets. Finally, we conclude by suggesting various solutions as how the tool of gender budgeting can be used effectively to raise women empowerment.

Keywords: Gender Budgeting, Women Empowerment, Social Sector, Public Expenditures

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TURKISH-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER

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Abstract

The present study deals with the changing position of Turkey in the world economy and the growing Turkish-Hungarian bilateral relations in the light of the rise of the Eurasian region. Turkey's economic performance has developed rapidly over the past decade. London-based Standard Chartered, a multinational banking and financial services company, predicts that Turkey will become the world's fifth largest economy by 2030, which seems far from unrealistic given recent developments and economic indicators. At the same time, it has become an unavoidable factor in the global energy market and is also occupying an increasingly prominent position in the field of energy security. Turkey is now not only a cultural gateway to the East and the West, but has also become a key player in both its economic and energy supply, and can be one of the cornerstones of the new emerging world order alongside China. In addition to the economic aspects, one of the important elements of our research is to shed light on the Hungarian-Turkish relations that have been gaining more and more space in the recent period. The two countries have significantly increased their trade with each other, and Hungary has repeatedly stated that Turkey is a key partner. This is faithfully reflected in the investments and collaborations that we have witnessed recently, but it is also not a negligible fact that visits at the level of Heads of State and Ministers are becoming more frequent, with extremely important decisions and agreements being reached. Turkey is also an unavoidable factor for Hungary in terms of energy security and the fight against illegal migration, and co-operation can bring significant benefits to both parties. Turkish-Hungarian cooperation is becoming more and more intense, and this relationship is guaranteed to intensify in the near future. Cooperation covers areas such as trade, investment, defense policy and energy security, but cultural relations must not be overlooked either. The nearly three thousand square meter Hungarian embassy building to be built in Ankara by mid-2023 also reflects the special connection. It can be well seen that the challenges only exacerbate the close relationship that has developed. The security problems that arose after the Russo-Ukrainian war made the Hungarian and Turkish parties aware of the vital importance of developing a strategic partnership, and the leadership of both countries stated that they were interested in a peaceful end of the conflict. Turkey is taking an active role in achieving this, which is supported by the Hungarian government.

Keywords: Eurasia, Turkey, Hungary, new word order, bilateral relations, economy, trade

Enhancement photocatalytic degradation of methylene blue on graphene oxide intercalated ZnAl–NO_3 layered double hydroxides

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Abstract

Graphene oxide is a type of two-dimensional material that can be used in the field of photocatalysis, but its agglomeration characteristics limit its use. So we tried to combine GO with hydrotalcite to improve the morphology and enhance the performance of Layerd Double Hydroxide. The XRD, XPS, UVVis prove that the material obtained is GO intercalated zinc-aluminum hydrotalcite,. Then, in the experiment of degrading methylene blue, the effects of time, pollutant concentration, pH and catalyst dosage on degradation were investigated. After 30 minutes of adsorption and 100 minutes of illumination, the maximum degradation rate of methylene blue can reach 99% by ZnLDH/GO 200 at pH 10 and 100 mg of catalyst to degradation 5 ppm of the methylene blue. The enhanced activity of ZnLDH/GO composites may be due to the concerted catalysis effect between two constituents of as-prepared composites. Therefore, composite with hydrotalcite enhances photocatalytic performance of GO, so the composite of ZnLDH/GO has great potential in the field of photocatalytic degradation.

Keywords: Photocatalysis; Graphene Oxide; Methylene Blue

PRELIMINARY PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING OF *Cyphostemma auriculatum* Roxb. LEAVES EXTRACTS

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Abstract

Medicinal plants and their derivatives have a long history of treating human diseases. The secondary metabolites present in plants containing medicinal properties are considered as herbal drugs. At present many herbal drugs are being used not only in various formulations of traditional systems but also in modern medicines. The objective of this study is Preliminary phytochemical screening of Cyphostemma auriculatum Roxb. Leaves extracts. Phytochemical screening helps to reveal the constituents of the plant extracts and also is helpful in searching for bioactive agents those can be used in the synthesis of useful drugs. In view of this, aim of the present study was phytochemical screening of *C. auriculatum* leaves from the pet ether and ethanolic extracts using standard procedures revealed the presence of various phytochemical such as Terpenoids, Steroids, Glycosides, Saponins, Alkaloids, Flavonoids and Tannins. These two extracts showed the presence of the secondary metabolites with varying degree of above phytoconstituents.

Keywords: Phytochemical screening, *Cyphostemma auriculatum*, Secondary metabolites.

INFLUENCE OF SYNTHESIS CONDITIONS ON PHYSICO-CHEMICAL AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF SILVER NANOMATERIALS

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Abstract

Silver based nanomaterials were successfully synthesized by adopting different synthesis conditions to investigate their influence on physico-chemical and photocatalytic properties of the materials. Different analytical techniques such as X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and the diffuse reflectance UV-vis spectra (DR UV-vis) were used to investigate the physico-chemical properties of synthesized Ag nanomaterials. The silver samples (Ag-1 and Ag-2) synthesized using silver nitrate ($AgNO_3$), sodium bicarbonate ($NaHCO_3$) and polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) template produced phase pure silver (Ag) metal nanorods and nanoparticles; the morphology of Ag metal phase is depended on the hydrothermal treatment. However, the sample (Ag-3) prepared without PVP template with simple calcined at 250 oC showed presence of pure silver oxide (Ag_2O) phase. The sample (Ag-4) prepared without PVP template and calcination step showed presence of pure silver carbonate (Ag_2CO_3) phase; interestingly subjecting the sample to hydrothermal treatment (Ag-5) has not resulted any change in crystal structure of the sample except increase of particle size of Ag_2CO_3. All synthesized Ag nanomaterials were used as photocatalysts for degradation of p-nitrophenol (p-NP) under visible light irradiation. The Ag-4 sample showed best photocatalytic activity (86% at pH 10, p-NP conc of 16 mgL-1, 120 min and catalyst mass of 100 mg) than the other synthesized silver nanomaterials; this is possibly due to the presence of pure Ag_2CO_3 crystal structure with nanorod morphology with low band gap energy of 1.96 eV.

Keywords: Silver nanomaterials; Synthesis conditions; Photodegradation; p-nitrophenol; Visible light

DIFFERENCES IN THE LEVEL OF LEAD HEAVY METAL CONTAMINATION BETWEEN CATTLE RAISED IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

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Abstract

The cattle are exposed to lead heavy metal contamination from the environment, air, water and feed. Furthermore, its presence in blood and body tissues poses a serious threat to the health of consumers. The level of environmental pollution in urban areas is assumed to be higher than in rural areas. Therefore, this study aims to determine the differences in the level of lead heavy metal contamination between cattle raised in rural and urban areas. Blood plasma samples were taken from 60 cattle raised around Denpasar City, as an urban category, and 60 raised in Kintamani village as a rural category, bringing the total samples to 120. Furthermore, the 60 samples from each location was divided into 30 calves and 30 adult cattle. Blood samples were examined for lead heavy metal contamination using the atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) method. The results showed that the average level of lead heavy metal contamination in urban cattle was significantly greater than in their rural counterpart. More specifically, the values obtained were 0.397 ± 0.100 ppm in calves and 1.175 ± 0.108 ppm in adults in urban areas, as well as 0.068 ± 0.085 ppm in calves and 0.120 ± 0.205 ppm in adults in rural areas. The result also showed that adult cattle are more exposed to lead than calves' ones, both in urban and rural areas. However, this comparison is significant for cattle in urban areas and not significant for those in rural areas. Therefore, it can be concluded that urban cattle are more exposed to the lead heavy metal than their rural counterparts. In addition, heavy metal exposure to adult cattle in urban areas is significantly greater than in calves.

Keywords: calves, cattle, lead, rural, urban

EXPERIMENTAL AND NUMERICAL STUDY OF COOLING EFFECTS ON RESISTANCE SPOT WELDING

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Abstract

Resistance Spot Welding (RSW) is a discontinuous assembly process, by covering steel sheets held under pressure between two electrodes. The point of contact, crossed by a high electric current, reaches fusion temperature and allows after cooling the junction of the two sheets.
The aim of this work is to study the cooling effect of the welded point on its mechanical strength. The welded sheets, cooled in three different media air, water and oil considered as heat treatments on the fusion and heat affected zone were then tested experimentally by a shear test until failure to determine the ultimate load level value.
A nonlinear elastoplastic analysis was also conducted to determine the stress concentration zones and their fracture behavior. These results accurately expressed the fracture separation of the two plates in the experimental test. This rupture is clearly reflected by the stress concentration zones in the HAZ in the different shear planes.

Keywords: RSW, fracture, current, cooling, strength

FRACTIONAL CONTROL IN RENEWABLE ENERGY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Fractional calculus has been extensively used in the field of control systems, wherein fractional order differentiation and integration can be used in the controller. It generalizes conventional integer order calculus by using real, complex, variable or distributed order operators. Fractional controllers have gained popularity in recent years because of their robustness towards plant gain variations and plant uncertainties. The study aims to review the developments in fractional order control in renewable energy; we have adopted both qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the topic. We used the Scopus database to find the articles related to the topics since 2006 until now or the number of articles studied is 284 articles. We used Vos viewer software to process the results. This search visually demonstrates a complete overview of the field related to fractional order and renewable energy, in terms of production, regular publications, main field of this topic researchers, most influential countries (institutions, sources, authors), and research directions in the field of fractional control in embedded systems. We also present the most cited authors, and the graphical linkage between the keywords that have a relation with fractional control. The bibliometric analysis of existing works has provided a valuable and fundamental reference for researchers and practitioners of research communities related to fractional control renewable energy. The results show that there is a wide range of this topic. The bibliometric analysis shows that fractional in renewable energy is a rapidly growing scientific field. In this sense, such controllers can be embedded into power converters, resulting in smart power electronic systems that contribute to the faster and greener implementation of industry 4.0 standards.

Keywords: Fractional control, renewable energy, embedded systems, a bibliometric analysis

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN PROJECT-BASED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN ALGERIA

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Abstract

Nowadays, companies in Algeria in the construction sector are flooded with projects, whether they are ongoing or proposed, the majority of them are called to implement new processes and integrate new skills, which consist in creating and launching new services for a better satisfaction of users and customers. Every company has a number of projects, but not all of them are designed in a way to optimize the alignment of organizational objectives, which should be consistent with the strategy and methodology appropriate to the projects, while evaluating the project management process appropriate for these organizations.

Project management assessment exists within project-based organizations that conduct the majority of their business as projects, but the majority of companies still do not understand how to structure themselves to effectively create strategic advantage from projects. Companies need to be structured to create consistency between project, program and portfolio management and choose the most appropriate project management methodology to create value for project stakeholders and increase the likelihood of project success. But before choosing the right methodology for each project, it is first necessary to analyze the organizational environment of the companies, the project management practices adopted and the performance of these companies to decide to apply the most appropriate methodology to achieve the objectives of each project by ensuring customer satisfaction.

In this context, an analysis was conducted at the level of Algerian companies in the construction sector in order to evaluate and understand how to succeed through projects and create value by analyzing the project management methodologies used. The aim of this research is to understand the reality of the application of the different mechanisms of project management.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC BEHAVIOR OF SOLID ROTOR AND ROTOR WITH HOLLOW SHAFT WITH VISCOELASTIC LAYER

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Abstract

This work is devoted to the comparative analysis of the vibration behavior of the solid rotor and the rotor with hollow shaft with viscoelastic layer with one rigid disc, on the bearings.

We determine the expressions of kinetic energies and deformation as well as the virtual work of the disc, the shaft and the unbalance mass. Using the Lagrange's equations and the Rayleigh-Ritz method to find the mathematical model of the rotor. From the simulation analysis we obtain the natural frequencies, the mode shapes and the critical speeds from Campbell diagram to treat the influence of the viscoelastic coating and the hollowing on the dynamic properties of the rotor shaft model.

Keywords: solid rotor, hollow shaft, viscoelastic layer, natural frequency, mode shape, critical speed, Campbell diagram

PREPARATION OF RESIN SYNTHETIC TANNING AGENT, NAMED AS RETINGAN DCR FOR USE IN LEATHER INDUSTRY

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Abstract

Synthetic tanning agents are essential for the manufacture of any kind of leather. Most Resin Synthetic Tanning Agent available today in the market are products made by condensation reaction using formaldehyde as a condensing agent. The resulting products, most of the time contain and contribute to more than acceptable limits of free formaldehyde in leather which is hazardous, though there is a growing need for preparing syntans without free formaldehyde to meet the rigorous regulations on the use and presence of formaldehyde in leather and leather chemicals.

Here a process for the preparation of an eco friendly composition of Resin Synthetic Tanning Agent named as Retingan DCR is disclosed, wherein this is prepared by carrying out i.e., the methylene linked condensation product (N,N-dimethyl epoxy, 2-cyanoguanidine) from Cyanoguanidine, with formaldehyde in the presence of borax as a catalyst at 85°C to 90°C and then blended with Sodium dodecyl sulphate to yield the Retingan DCR, having pH 9.3, with anionic charge which then applied further on goat's wet blue leather to produce leathers in wet end leather processing, contains very negligible amount of formaldehyde present.

The present innovation is claimed to produce the all types of leathers with good fullness, softness and smooth grain characteristics, with low astringency, selective filling effect in bellies and other parts of skins when applied on goat wet blue, being mainly deposited in the less dense structured part of the hide and is best used in un-dissolved from in a short float also a dye fixing agent for the retanning of all types of leather. Resin Synthetic Tanning Agent are used commonly in combination with other syntan to produce leather suitable for use as shoe upper, garments leathers, etc. After synthesis and application on goat wet blue leather, it showed the excellent properties also a green (eco-friendly) product with no free formaldehyde as FT-IR analysis revealed the absence of the free formaldehyde content in the product, so it is an environmentally friendly product and showed to improve the buffing character of leather as well as impairs the depth of shades less on application on wet blue.

PRODUCTION OF BIOSYNTHETIC HUMAN INSULIN BY RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Diabetes is a major threat to the human health. Up to now, the most effective method to treat this disease in the case of hyperglycemia is still insulin delivery. Insulin has captured researcher's attention worldwide. There is a rapid global rise in the number of diabetic patients, which increases the demand for insulin. Current methods of insulin production are expensive and time-consuming. A PCR-based strategy was employed for the cloning and verification of human insulin. The human insulin protein was then overexpressed in E. coli on a laboratory scale. This study reported the construction of a new pIBAINS expression vector and the establishment of a new bacterial host strain E. coli 20, which is able to produce human insulin with high efficiency. The successful attempts were made to produce biosynthetic human insulin on a laboratory scale, and several batches were performed on a semi-technical scale. The production process has been divided into several stages such as; Biosynthesis of insulin, isolation and purification and dissolution of inclusion bodies, protein denaturation, enzymatic reaction with trypsin, multi-stage purification of insulin using HPLC techniques. At each stage of insulin production, qualitative and quantitative analyses were performed to confirm identity and purity. However, there is an upmost need to increase the production by several fold of a biologically active insulin and its analogues from E. coli using latest novel and efficient technologies. There is a need to establish high-capacity production of insulin in very cost-effective manner.

Keywords: Human insulin, E. coli 20, pIBAINS expression, HPLC, Inclusion bodies, Recombinant DNA Technology

BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL-SPIRITUAL ASEESSMENT IN TERMINAL ILL EXPERIENCES

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Abstract

The primary focus of palliative end-of-life care is not to prolong life, rather to deliver 'quality of life.' However, the absence of quality of life in the present scenario of palliative end of life care, India is considered as one among the worst place to die by many. Majority of the terminal ill patients died with unfulfilling wishes and without meeting their primary needs, which were the core components for quality of life and well-being. At present, the failure of Indian palliative end-of-life care in delivering holistic care and quality of life lies in confining itself mainly within the contemporary medicines, which does not value the biopsychosocial-spiritual model of health care in many cases. Thus, the failure of contemporary medicines in delivering total care for the well-being of the whole, gave rise to the needs for biopsychosocial-spiritual model of health care, which is the modern humanistic and holistic approach that viewed illness as the complex interplay between the biological, social, psychological, and the spiritual factors.

Keywords: Spirituality, holistic care, terminal illness, depression, and quality of life

LIPIDEMIC PROFILE OF OBESITY IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT COVID-19

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Abstract

Coronavirus infection is known to be the most severe in the elderly with cardiovascular disease and type 2 diabetes. However, according to US researchers, the majority of the older people hospitalized for severe coronavirus infection were obese. And the risk of death from COVID-19 in elderly patients with obesity is nine times higher than in patients with normal body weight.

To determine changes in lipid metabolism in geriatric patients who underwent COVID-19.

The study involved 15 MNE "Rivne Central District Hospital" patients aged 67-78 years (research group) with a medical history of obesity and COVID-19. The control group consisted of 15 elderly people (70-80 years) with normal body weight who underwent COVID-19. Gender was not taken into account. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki principles. Informed consent of patients was obtained for the research. Obesity was diagnosed by determining BMI. Determination of lipid profile was performed on an automatic biochemical analyzer HumaStar 600 (Austria) in three stages for two months after COVID-19.

Our study has revealed that in two groups 96.5% of patients were diagnosed with progressive dyslipidemia within two months of observation. Assessing the characteristics of the average values of the lipid profile in the groups, it was observed an increase in total cholesterol (CLR) above the target value (4.5 mmol / l). Thus, in the group of elderly patients with obesity, the average value of cholesterol in the final third stage of the study was 5.96 mmol / l, and in patients without obesity, but who underwent COVID-19 it was 5.47 mmol / l. Interestingly, in obese patients, cholesterol increased quite rapidly: the first stage was 5.02 mmol / l, the second stage was 5.33 mmol / l. It can be assumed that coronavirus infection affects cholesterol metabolism in the elderly, even while maintaining a normal body weight.

High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) plays an important role in determining markers of atherogenic dyslipoproteinemia. As a result of our study, the following data were obtained: HDL-C in the experimental group (average value) in the third stage of the study was 1.03 mmol / l, and in the control group it was 1.13 mmol / l, which is almost the same for two groups of patients and indicates the danger of coronavirus infection for lipid metabolism.

In the correction of disorders of lipid metabolism, special importance is given to low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C). The results of our study showed that in the studied groups LDL-C is above the target level. At the same time in elderly patients with obesity, the concentration of LDL-C was - 3.33 mmol / l (average), and in the control group it was 3.08 mmol / l (the third stage of the study). In the experimental group there was a significant increase in triglycerides (TG) - 2.56 mmol / l against the control group - 1.62 mmol / l. The target TG level is considered to be less than 1.7 mmol / l. It should be noted that although the level of TG in the control group remained within normal limits, but constantly increased. At the first stage of the study, the level of TG in the control group was 1.32 mmol / l, and at the second stage it was 1.55 mmol / l.

As a result of the above-mentioned study, it can be concluded that coronavirus infection at the level of obesity contributes to the development of dyslipidemia, and thus contributes to the development of cardiovascular disease. However, a little time spent on research and a small number of people involved in the experiment is not enough to get valid results. Therefore, it is important to continue and study in more detail the lipid profile in elderly patients with obesity and those who have COVID-19 in their medical history.

FEATURES OF POST-COVID SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WHO HAD COVID-19: EFFECTS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

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Abstract

Many studies have shown that comorbid cardiovascular disease is associated with a more severe course and higher mortality from COVID-19. Despite extensive research into the cardiovascular complications of COVID-19 and its mechanisms, a number of unanswered questions remain unanswered. However, it should be noted that the study should also identify the target group, the timing of screening after initial recovery from COVID-19, and tests to help sort people at risk.

This study involved individuals who had relapsed to COVID-19 of varying severity. A comprehensive study will be conducted to assess the risk of post-COVID syndrome in patients with comorbid COVID-19 and cardiovascular disease and determine the probable predictors of post-COVID syndrome in these patients based on medical and social analysis, history, routine and specialized laboratory and instrumental data. expediency and prospects of developing measures to prevent the development of post-COVID syndrome.

The case histories of 237 patients who relapsed to COVID-19 of varying severity for the period 2020-2021 were analyzed. According to the study, 40% of patients with COVID-19 have problems with the cardiovascular system. Cardiac complications affect both patients who have already been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease and people without a burdensome history, previously healthy people. The data of our study show that among the diseases of the cardiovascular system are the most common cases of hypertension and coronary heart disease.

Concomitant cardiovascular disease is common in patients with coronavirus infection and is associated with worsening. Cardiac monitoring of patients is important to mitigate further adverse effects of COVID-19 on physical and mental health.

Based on the results of the research, the frequency and type of long-term cardiovascular complications after will be determined COVID - 19, clinical consequences and long-term risk factors, clear algorithms for the treatment of post-COVID lesions.

Approved by I. Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University Ethical Committee, protocol number 12 on April 30, 2022.

Keywords: COVID-19; post-COVID syndrome; cardiovascular pathology

MOLECULAR DOCKING AND VIRTUAL SCREENING OF NOVEL 5HT-2a ANTAGONIST FOR ANTIHYPERTENSIVE ACTION BY USING CADD

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Abstract

Novel 5HT-2a Antagonist helps to reduced high blood pressure in a patient who are suffering from the hypertension. it showing good binding affinity towards the 5HT-2a receptor, in contrast to other antihypertensive drugs it showing less side effect. screening of biologically active ligand as 5HT-2a receptor inhibitor & find out best ligand showing good binding affinity.the screening of biologically active ligand as 5HT-2a receptor inhibitor was carried out by docking software i.e. PyRx, Avagadro, DS visualiser & Chemsketch.After performing virtual screening of different molecules with active ligand as 5-HT2A receptors inhibitors The Dibenzcycloheptenes and Pyrazine derivative showed better binding affinity than the other molecules. 4-(5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5-ylidene)-1,4-pyrazine, Pyrazine, and Cyproheptadine- {4-(5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5-ylidene)-1-methyl-pyridine one showed good binding affinities. 4-(5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5-ylidene)-1,4-pyrazine(novel 5HT2a antagonist) – this one had the best binding affinity of -8.6 Kcal/mol The study showed 4-(5H-Dibenzo[a,d]cycloheptene-5-ylidene)-1,4-pyrazine (novel 5HT2a antagonist) one molecule having potent Antihypertensive, antiasthmatic, antiplatelate aggregation. The results revealed binding affinity as -8.6 kcal/mol and interactions with active sites. These helped us to confirm the potency of the molecule towards receptor responsible for treatment of Antihypertension.

Keywords: Molecular Docking, CADD, Novel 5HT-2a Antagonist

VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES A NEW HYBRID COMPOUND

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Abstract

In this study, we propose the results of vibrational spectroscopy and electrical investigations of a new hybrid compound $[N(C_2H_5)_4][NCH_3)_4]CoCl_4$. From X-Ray diffraction this material crystallized in the orthorhombic system with $P2_12_12$ space group. Two endothermic peaks at T_1=293 K, T_2=387 K are observed by differential scanning calorimetric. The real and imaginary parts of the permittivity as function of temperature shows the ferroelectric phase below T = 288 K. The Nyquist diagrams are simulated based on the equivalent circuit chosen by the Z-View-software and show the contribution of the grain and electrodes effect. Raman spectroscopy study at room temperature confirms the composition of the synthesized compound. The Raman spectra of the title compound can be divided into three parts: for υ< 300 $cm^{-1}$the vibrational modes of $[CoCl4]^{2-}$, the internal modes of the $[(CH_3)_4N]^+$, and the$[(C_2H_5)_4N]^+$ cation in the 300–1000 cm^{-1} range and the vibrational modes of CH_3 and CH_2 above 1000 cm^{-1}.

Keywords: Electrical properties, Raman spectroscopy, Structural properties

ADVANCES IN SYNTHESIS OF BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES AND THEIR BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

In the field of Medicinal Chemistry, the uses of heterocyclic compounds increased day by day. Benzimidazoles are classified as a category of heterocyclic compounds. They possess a significant structural feature of 6-membered benzene fused to 5-membered imidazole moiety. Benzimidazole belongs to the highest five most ordinarily used five membered aromatic nitrogen heterocycles among U.S. FDA approved pharmaceuticals. Over the previous few years, an outsized number of improved synthetic strategies are developed to construct the benzimidazole molecular framework under environmentally benign conditions. Recently, the synthesis of benzimidazole scaffold and their biological activities has become more popular. Usually, the synthesis of benzimidazole has been conducted through; 1) The condensation reaction of o-phenylenediamine with carboxylic acids within the presence of an acid catalyst. 2) The double condensation reaction protocol at low pH. 3) The new Schiff bases bearing benzimidazole and p-toluene sulfonyl moiety were synthesized and exhibited higher antimicrobial activities. 4) The Catalyst-free oxidative coupling of primary amines. 5) The metal catalyzed reaction. 6) The metal free catalyzed reaction. Molecules having benzimidazole moiety confirmed promising utility in organic and scientific studies. Benzimidazole is one in every of the privileged nitrogen-containing scaffolds known for its versatile diversified role in insecticides, pesticides, dyes, pigments and pharmaceuticals. Benzimidazole derivatives exhibit a broad spectrum of biological activity that majorly includes antimicrobial, antifungal, analgesics, anti-diabetic, anticancer agents, antiviral and antihistaminic agents. Moreover, they are going to be utilized in upset, neurology, endocrinology, and ophthalmology. this review summarizes the varied derivatives of benzimidazoles and their biological activities.

Keywords: Benzimidazole, Synthesis, Condensation, anticancer, Catalyst

POROSITY IN ADDITIVELY MANUFACTURED CONCRETE: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Additive manufacturing, also known as 3D concrete printing; as opposed to subtractive manufacturing approaches, is defined as a process of combining materials to produce items from 3D model data, usually layer by layer. The main advantages of this process are: design freedom, faster construction, no formwork, higher productivity, a safer site, and lower worker demand. The fact that the ultimate product is a layered structure limits the advantages of this technology. Additively manufactured concrete has a layer by layer structure, so unlike conventional concrete, it's not subject to any vibration, even before or after deposition of the layers, so porosity or voids are commonly found in this type of concrete. Porosity, namely the void fractions, sizes, forms, distribution, and positions, both inside and between the filaments influence the mechanical properties of 3D concrete printing (3DCP). This study aims to make a review of 3D concrete printed porosity observed in different studies, its repercussions on 3D concrete performance, and the solutions that have been made to encounter this defect in printed concrete.

Keywords: Additive manufacturing, 3D concrete printing, porosity, layer

COMPARISON OF INCIDENCE OF HYPOGLYCEMIA IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY BETWEEN GENDERS

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Abstract
To explore that difference of hypoglycemia in hemodialysis among different sex of patients with diabetic nephropathy on hemodialysis. The purpose of this study was to explore the relationship between hypoglycemia and gender by analyzing the incidence of dialysis hypoglycemia in patients with diabetic nephropathy on hemodialysis, in order to improve the clinical attention to the patients with diabetic nephropathy on hemodialysis and the quality of life of patients with diabetic nephropathy on hemodialysis.
A sample of 138 patients with diabetic nephropathy who received hemodialysis in the hemodialysis center was collected by convenient sampling. General and clinical data of all patients were collected. All patients underwent glucose meter testing. The enumeration data were described with frequency and constituent ratio, and measurement data were described with mean standard deviation. The enumeration data were compared using chi-square test.
Of the 138 patients, 58 had dialysis hypoglycemia in hemodialysis patients with diabetic nephropathy; The incidence of hypoglycemia was 43.0% in males and 40.0% in females. The incidence of hypoglycemia in male patients with diabetic nephropathy on hemodialysis is higher than that in female patients, and the difference is statistically significant.
Hypoglycemia in hemodialysis patients with diabetic nephropathy is gender-related, and the incidence of hypoglycemia in hemodialysis patients with male diabetic nephropathy is higher than that in female patients.

Keywords: Diabetic nephropathy; Hypoglycemia; Gender

CORRELATION BETWEEN HYPOGLYCEMIA ON DIALYSIS AND HYPOTENSION ON DIALYSIS IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY

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Abstract

To investigate the correlation between hypoglycemia on dialysis and hypotension on dialysis in hemodialysis patients with diabetic nephropathy. Understanding the occurrence and characteristics of hemodialysis hypotension in patients with diabetic nephropathy is of great investigative significance for improving the prognosis of patients, perfecting relevant treatments, and improving the quality of life of patients.
A total of 136 diabetic nephropathy patients undergoing hemodialysis in the hemodialysis center were selected and distributed with the questionnaire to investigate the general and clinical data. SPSS20.0 was used for data analysis. Measurement data were described as mean standard deviation ($\bar{x}\pm s$), and frequency and constituent ratio were used to describe enumeration data. The correlation between hypotension and hypoglycemia during dialysis of patients was analyzed by Chi-square test.
Hypoglycemia on dialysis was positively correlated with hypotension on dialysis in patients with diabetic nephropathy on hemodialysis, with X^2 value =4.655,P=0.038. The incidence of hypoglycemia was 70.3% in patients with hypotension during dialysis and 54.5% in patients without hypotension during dialysis. Compared with non-hemodialysis patients, the incidence of hypoglycemia in hemodialysis patients with hypotension was higher than that in dialysis patients without hypotension, and the difference was statistically significant.
Hypoglycemia during dialysis occurs in patients with diabetic nephropathy on dialysis, and the higher the risk of hypotension during dialysis.

Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathy; Dialysis; Hypotension; Hypoglycemia

FUNDING AND INNOVATION

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Abstract

The study examined the extent to which lack of access to external funding constitutes a barrier to innovation for small businesses.

The findings indicate that, these businesses do not view lack of access to funding as a barrier to innovation, however, for most of the innovations they promoted, the levels of innovation were relatively low which naturally entails relatively low risk to businesses.

The study's contribution lies in its focus on small businesses which essential to economic growth but have garnered less separate attention in the innovation sphere.

The study points to a vicious circle in which these businesses do not promote innovation at high levels that would advance their own competitive advantage and require external funding. Because this funding is not within their reach, they continue promoting low-level innovation, and so on and so forth.

The study may practically contribute by assisting policymakers as they draw plans dedicated to supporting innovation in small businesses

Keywords: Small business, Innovation, Funding

COVİD-19 SALGINI SIRASINDA ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE UYKU VE YAŞAM KALİTESİ

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Özet

Bu çalışma, COVID-19 salgınında üniversite öğrencilerinin uyku kalitesi ve yaşam kaliteleri üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmek için korelasyonel bir kesitsel çalışma olarak tasarlanmıştır. Amaç, karantinanın öğrencilerin uyku kalitesi üzerindeki etkisi ve ruh ve beden sağlıklarını nasıl etkilediğini araştırmaktı.

1 Mart 2021- 1 Mayıs 2021 tarihleri arasında korelasyonel bir kesitsel çalışma olarak yürütülmüştür. Çevrimiçi bir ankete katılmayı kabul eden üniversite öğrencileri hedeflenmiştir. Sosyodemografik veriler, uyku ve yaşam kalitesi ile pandemiye ilişkin veriler toplandı.

Öğrencilerin 193'ü (%79,1) kadın, 51'i (%20,9) erkek; 192'si (%78,7) hemşirelik, 13'ü (%5,3) ebelik, 22'si (%9,0) ftr, 17'si (%7,0) beslenme ve diyetetik bölümünde okumakta; 26'sının (%10,7) herhangi bir hastalığı bulunmakta; 81'i (%33,2) 6 ve üzerimde saat internette vakit geçirmekte; 41'i (%16,8) sigara kullanmakta iken 33'ü (%13,5) alkol kullanmakta; 21'i (%8,6) hiç kitap okumamakta; 187'si (%76,6) uyku düzensizliği yaşamakta; pandemi sürecinde 52'si (%21,3) iyi, 77'si (%31,6) üzgün, 21'i (%8,6) sinirli, 94'ü (%38,5) endişeli hissetmekte; 45'i (%18,4) covid19 geçirmiş, 199'u (%81,6) ise geçirmemiştir. Öğrencilerin "uyku kalitesi" ortalaması 6,881±3,646 (Min=0; Maks=17), "fiziksel sağlık" ortalaması 64,795±24,502 (Min=0; Maks=100), "mental sağlık" ortalaması 36,230±15,887 (Min=0; Maks=80), "sosyal sağlık" ortalaması 35,410±16,931 (Min=0; Maks=80), "genel sağlık" ortalaması 45,478±10,636 (Min=13.33; Maks=73.33), "algılanan sağlık" ortalaması 25,410±29,569 (Min=0; Maks=100), "benlik saygısı" ortalaması 35,246±19,275 (Min=0; Maks=90), "anksiyete" ortalaması 50,784±15,519 (Min=16.67; Maks=91.66), "depresyon" ortalaması 54,631±16,687 (Min=10; Maks=100), "anksiyete ve depresyon" ortalaması 56,998±14,953 (Min=21.43; Maks=92.86), "ağrı" ortalaması 34,836±35,653 (Min=0; Maks=100), "engellilik" ortalaması 8,607±22,855 (Min=0; Maks=100), olarak saptanmıştır. uyku kalitesi ile Fiziksel sağlık ,Sosyal sağlık,Genel sağlık, Algılanan sağlık, Benlik saygısı, Anksiyete, Depresyon, ağrı, Engellilik arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark saptandı ($p=0,001<0.05$).

Sonuçlar, öğrencilerin uyku kalitelerinin azaldığı, yaşam kalitesi ve anksiyete-depresyon düzeylerinin de olumsuz yönde etkilendiğini göstermiştir. Kötü uyku kalitesinin yordayıcıları arasında, uyku düzensizliği yaşama, ailesi ile vakit geçirme, hiç kitap okumama, alkol kullanma, günlük 6 saatten fazla internette zaman geçirme, fiziksel hastalığı olma uyku kalitesi ile anlamlı şekilde ilişkiliydi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid- 19 salgını, yaşam kalitesi, uyku

SLEEP AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS İN THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Abstract

This study has been conducted as a correlational and cross sectional study to evaluate the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the sleep and life quality of the university students.

This study was conducted between the dates of 4 March 2021 and 1 May 2021 as a correlational and cross sectional study among the university students who accepted to answer an online questionnaire. The data was collected by the sociodemographic identifying information form, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) and Duke Health Profile Scoring. In the evaluation of the data, the frequency and percentage analyses, averages and standard deviation, t-test, one-way analysis of variance (Anova) and post hoc analyses (Tukey, LSD).

193 students (79.1%) are females and 51 students (20.9%) are males; 192 of them (78.7%) study nursing, 13 of them (5.3%) study midwifery, 22 of them (9.0%) study physical therapy and rehabilitation, 17 of them (7.0%) study nutrition and dietetics. 81 of them (33.2%) pass time on the internet 6 hours or more, 187 of them (76.6%) experience sleep disorder; and during the pandemics 52 of them (21.3%) have been feeling good, 77 of them (31.6%) have been feeling sad, 21 of them (8.6%) have been feeling angry and 94 of them (%38.5) have been feeling anxious; and 45 of them (18.4%) had Covid-19. The average of “sleep quality” of the students is 6,881±3,646 (Min=0; Max=17), their average “physical health” is 64,795±24,502 (Min=0; Max=100), average “mental health” is 36,230±15,887 (Min=0; Max=80), average “social health” is 35,410±16,931 (Min=0; Max=80), average “general health” is 45,478±10,636 (Min=13.33; Max=73.33), average “perceived health” is 25,410±29,569 (Min=0; Max=100), average “self-respect” is 35,246±19,275 (Min=0; Max=90), average “anxiety” is 50,784±15,519 (Min=16.67; Max=91.66), average “depression” is 54,631±16,687 (Min=10; Max=100), average “anxiety and depression” is 56,998±14,953 (Min=21.43; Max=92.86), average “pain” is 34,836±35,653 (Min=0; Max=100), average “disability” is 8,607±22,855 (Min=0; Max=100).

A statistically significant difference was determined between the sleep quality and physical health, social health, general health, perceived health, self-respect, anxiety, depression, pain, disability ($p=0,001<0.05$). The results indicate that the sleep quality of the students decreased during the Covid-19 process, their quality of life was negatively affected, and their levels of anxiety and depression increased.

Keywords: Covid-19 outbreak, quality of life, sleep

TESTİS ADRENAL REST TÜMÖRÜ- SONOGRAFİK GÖRÜNTÜLEME BULGULARI/ MALİGNİTEDEN AYIRT EDİLEBİLİR Mİ?

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Özet

Testiküler Adrenal Rest Tümör (TART), Konjenital Adrenal Hiperplazi (KAH) öyküsü bulunan (en sık 21-Hidroksilaz eksikliğine bağlı) hastalarda görülen benign testis tümörüdür. Sıklıkla bilateraldir ve mediastinum testiste tutulum sıktır. Genelde uygun tedavi almayan ve hormon düzeyleri kontrol altında olmayan hastalarda görülmektedir. İnfertiliteye yol açabilmektedir. Histopatolojik olarak Leydig Hücreli Tümörler ile karışabilirler. Steroid tedavisi ile lezyonlarda regresyon görülebilmektedir. Tanıda ve takipte ilk tercih edilecek görüntüleme yöntemi Ultrasonografi'dir. Bu yazıda TART'ın klinik özellikleri ve sonografik görüntüleme bulgularını değerlendirmeyi amaçladık.

Keywords: Testiküler Adrenal Rest Tümör (TART), Ultrasonografi (US), Konjenital Adrenal Hiperplazi (KAH)

TESTICULAR ADRENAL REST TUMOR- SONOGRAPHIC IMAGING FINDINGS/ CAN IT BE DISTINCTIVE FROM MALIGNITY?

Abstract

Testicular Adrenal Rest Tumor (TART) is a benign testicular tumor seen in patients with Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH) (most common cause is 21-Hydroxylase deficiency). TARTs are bilateral in most cases and localized in testicular mediastinum. Poor hormonal control seems to be associated with TART. This tumor can be misdiagnosed as Leydig cell tumor (LCT). The size of tumors can be reduced with the steroid treatment. Ultrasonography is the first preferred imaging method in diagnosis and treatment. This article presents the clinical features of TART and sonographic imaging findings.

Keywords: Testicular Adrenal Rest Tumor (TART), Ultrasonography (US), Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)

DEVELOPMENT OF COLLAGEN/POLYLACTIDE (PLA) HYBRID SCAFFOLDS WITH IMPROVED MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

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Abstract

Development of tissue engineering scaffolds with improved properties is becoming more important in different areas especially in tendon regeneration. There are many parameters when it comes to designing a suitable scaffold. Ideal scaffolds should be mechanically strong and flexible for tendon regeneration.
In this study, collagen/polylactide (PLA) hybrids were fabricated through plastic compression (PC) technique where collagen density can be increased without the need of cells. The technique involves rapid expulsion of the water from the hydrogels. In this system collagen was used to mimic the natural tissue environment and density of the collagen was increased with PC technique. PLA was used to increase the mechanical strength even further.
Collagen hydrogels with different initial concentrations (2 mg/mL–6 mg/mL) were first compressed to produce dense collagen matrices and then the PLA support sheets were placed on the top of the collagen hydrogel sheets. Then these hybrid structures were rolled to give 3D rod-like structure. Compressed collagen density was increased to 11.60 ± 0.44% from 0.2% (w/w). The potential use of newly-developed scaffolds for tissue engineering applications was determined by the analysis of the microstructure, mechanical strength, water uptake, and swelling ratio.
The mechanical properties of scaffolds were improved by the hybrid structure compared to plastic compressed collagen scaffolds. The results show that the collagen/PLA hybrid scaffolds in 3D rod-like structure are the most promising scaffolds for tissue engineering.

Keyword: Collagen, polylactide (PLA), tissue engineering scaffolds, mechanical properties

SYNTHESIS AND PROPERTIES OF POLY VINYL ALCOHOL - POLYVINYLIDENE FLUORIDE MEMBRANE FOR PEM FUEL CELLS

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Abstract

Energy demand is increasing globally, especially with the effect of the increasing world population. Alternative energy sources are sought in order to both respond to the increasing global energy demand and to avoid the carbon emissions that arise due to this energy demand. In this context, fuel cells, which offer many advantages as an alternative energy source, come to the fore. Fuel cells are seen as the energy source of the future with their features such as being environmentally friendly and efficient, and operating quietly and safely. The most popular type of fuel cells is the Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) fuel cell, with its lower operating temperature and better cell efficiencies. In PEM fuel cells, a polymer membrane, which is seen as the most important component of the fuel cell, is used as the electrolyte. Among the membranes that can be an alternative to commercial membranes, blend membranes have been found to be more suitable for the development of targeted properties. In this study, poly vinyl alcohol (PVA), which is low in cost in terms of economy and applicability, has high mechanical stability and high film forming capacity, and polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), which has excellent mechanical strength, thermal stability and good chemical resistance, were used as polymer matrix. Phosphonation was chosen as the active group, which was found to increase proton conductivity and improve fuel cell performance in literature studies. Phosphonation process was performed by controlling the degree of phosphonation. As a result, the phosphonation of PVA was decided as %40. Phosphonated PVA (pPVA) and PVDF, selected polymers for the polymer matrix, were mixed in different ratios and the membrane was prepared by the solution casting method. The solution was cast into teflon and the membranes were dried at 40 ^{o}C for 5 days. In order to improve the mechanical properties of the membrane, thermal crosslinking process was applied at 120 ^{o}C. When all the results are compared, the cross-linked membrane containing 90% pPVA 10% PVDF by volume showed the highest performance with its high-water uptake capacity of 27% and low thickness.

Keywords: PEM fuel cell, blend membrane, phosphonated polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylidene fluoride

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Foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor Prof. H. Canan CABBAR for the continuous support of my study and research, for her encouragement, enthusiasm and immense knowledge. She provided me with invaluable advice. Besides my advisor, I would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Alpay ŞAHİN for his motivation, support and patience. His guidance helped me in all the time of research and laboratroy work.

Zn/*n*-GaP/Al ve Zn/Klorofil-a/*n*-GaP/Al YAPILARININ KARAKTERİZASYONU

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Özet
Bu çalışmada özdirenci 1,95 Ω.cm olan, [100] doğrultusunda büyütülmüş *n*-tipi GaP yarıiletkeni kullanılarak Zn/*n*-GaP/Al ve Zn/Klorofil-a/*n*-GaP/Al yapıları üretilmiştir. n-GaP alttaşa omik kontak oluşturmak için alttaşın mat yüzeyine termal buharlaştırma yöntemi kullanılarak aliminyum (Al) kaplanmış ve 500°C'de azot gazı altında 3 dakika tavlanmıştır. Spin kaplama yöntemiyle Klorofil-a çözeltisi GaP yarıiletkeninin parlak yüzeyi üzerinde ince film tabakası oluşturulmuş ve Klorofil-a ince filminin optik geçirgenlik ölçümü alınmıştır. Elektriksel ölçümler için 0,5 mm yarıçaplı bir maske yardımıyla DC saçtırma yöntemi ile çinko (Zn) kaplanarak yapılar elde edilmiştir. Zn/*n*-GaP/Al ve Zn/Klorofil-a/*n*-GaP/Al yapılarının oda sıcaklığında akım-gerilim ($I-V$) ölçümleri alınmıştır. Bu yapılara ait karakteristik parametreler (idealite faktörü, engel yüksekliği ve seri direnç değerleri) hesaplanmıştır. Cheung fonksiyonu, Norde fonksiyonları kullanılarak Zn/*n*-GaP/Al ve Zn/Klorofil-a/*n*-GaP/Al yapılarına ait çeşitli parametreler belirlenmiş ve Klorofil-a ince filminin yapı üzerine etkileri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klorofil-a, DC saçtırma, Norde Fonksiyonu, Cheung Fonksiyonu

CHARACTERIZATION OF Zn/*n*-GaP/Al and Zn/Chlorophyll-a/*n*-GaP/Al STRUCTURES

Abstract
In this study, Zn/n-GaP/Al and Zn/Chlorophyll-a/n-GaP/Al structures were produced using n-type GaP semiconductor with a resistivity of 1.95 Ω cm and [100] orientation. In order to create ohmic contact on the matte surface of the n-GaP semiconductor, aluminum (Al) was coated using the thermal evaporation method and annealed under nitrogen gas at 500°C for 3 minutes. A thin film layer was formed on the bright surface of the GaP semiconductor by spin coating method using Chlorophyll-a solution and optical transmittance measurement of the Chlorophyll-a thin film was taken. Structures were obtained by coating zinc (Zn) with DC sputtering method using a 0.5 mm radius mask for electrical measurements. Current-voltage (I−V) measurements of Zn/n-GaP/Al and Zn/Chlorophyll-a/n-GaP/Al structures were taken at room temperature. The characteristic parameters of these structures (ideality factor, barrier height and series resistance values) were calculated. Various parameters of Zn/n-GaP/Al and Zn/Chlorophyll-a/n-GaP/Al structures were determined by using Cheung function and Norde functions, and the effects of Chlorophyll-a thin film were investigated on the structure.

Keywords: Chlorophyll-a, DC sputtering, Norde Functions, Cheung Functions

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİKTE ANNE SÜTÜ MÜ YAPAY GIDA MI?

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Özet

Emzirme anne ve çocuk sağlığına birçok pozitif faydaları bulunmaktadır. Enfeksiyona karşı korur, obeziteyi azaltır, uzun süre emziren kadınları meme ve over kanseri açısından koruduğuna dair birçok çalışma yapılmıştır.

Bu derlemede anne sütü kullanımının ülkelere göre dağılımını araştırmak, yenidoğan bakım sürecinde anne sütü ve emzirmenin önemini, sürdürülebilir kalkınmadaki yeri, yapay gıdaların ülke ekonomisi ve açlıkla mücadelede yeri üzerinde durulmak istenmiştir.

Anne sütü ile beslenme, anne ve çocuk sağlığına faydalarının yanı sıra ülke ekonomisinde, açlıkla mücadelede ve Evrensel Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmanın önemli bir bileşenidir. Türkiye Nüfus ve Sağlık Araştırması verilerine göre; emzirme oranının yüksek olduğu fakat sadece anne sütü ile beslenme oranlarının ise yeteri seviyede olmadığı görülmektedir. Türkiye'de 5 yaş altı çocuklar yaklaşık %96 oranında bir süre emzirilmektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü doğumdan sonraki ilk altı ay sadece anne sütü önerisinde bulunmasına rağmen, Türkiye'de altıncı ayda bu oran %4,7 olup istenen seviyenin altında kalmıştır.

Açlık, yeteri kadar beslenememe veya yapay gıdanın maliyetli oluşu ise, ülkelerde kalkınmanın önüne geçen büyük etmenlerden biridir. Beslenmeyle ilgili problemler, yalnızca düşük gelire sahip ülkelerin problemlerinden değildir. Son yıllarda, hazır gıdaların ve mamaların yaygınlaşması ve teknolojisinin gelişmesiyle birlikte dünya genelinde anne sütü alma oranlarının azaldığı ve istenilen seviye de olmadığı görülmektedir.

Emzirme uygulamalarını korumak ve teşvik etmek, 2030 Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerine ulaşmanın anahtarıdır. Kalkınmanın hedefe ulaşmasını sağlamada ise ebelere sorumluluklar düşmektedir. Doğum sonrası anne ve yenidoğanın ten tene temasını sağlaması, beslenmenin en kısa sürede başlatılmasında etkin rol almalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne sütü, mama, emzirme, sürdürülebilirlik, kalkınma hedefleri, açlık

IS IT SUSTAINABLE BREAST MILK OR ARTIFICIAL FOOD?

Abstract

Breastfeeding has many positive benefits for maternal and child health. It protects against infection, reduces obesity, and many studies have been conducted showing that it protects women who breastfeed for a long time in terms of breast and ovarian cancer.

In this review, it is aimed to investigate the distribution of breast milk use by countries, the importance of breast milk and breastfeeding in the newborn care process, its place in sustainable development, the place of artificial foods in the country's economy and the fight against hunger.

According to Turkey Demographic and Health Survey data; It is seen that the rate of breastfeeding is high, but the rates of feeding only with breast milk are not at a sufficient level. In Turkey, children under the age of 5 are breastfed for a period of approximately 96%. Although the World Health Organization recommends only breast milk for the first six months after birth, this rate is 4.7% in the sixth month in Turkey, which is below the desired level.

Hunger, insufficient nutrition or the cost of artificial food is one of the major factors that prevent development in countries. Nutritional problems are not just problems of low-income countries. In recent years, with the spread of ready-made foods and formulas and the development of technology, it is seen that the rates of breastfeeding throughout the world have decreased and are not at the desired level**.**
Protecting and promoting breastfeeding practices is key to achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Midwives have responsibilities in ensuring that the development reaches the target. Providing skin-to-skin contact between the mother and the newborn after birth, it should play an active role in the initiation of feeding as soon as possible.

Keywords: Breast milk, formula, breastfeeding, development goals, hunger

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERANT NITROGENS AND ZINC DOSES ON YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF LENTIL (*Lens cullinaris* MEDİC.) IN VAN EKOLOGICAL CONDITIENS

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Abstract

This research was carried out in Van-Turkey conditions in 2020 and 2021 in three replications according to the Random Blocks Divided Plots Trial Design. Four different doses of nitrogen (N) (0, 4, 8, 12 kg/da N) were applied to the main plots and four different doses of Zinc (Zn) (0, 2, 4 and 6 kg/da ZnSO4) were applied to the sub-plots. Winter Fırat-87 lentil variety was used as material in the experiment. In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of different zinc and nitrogen doses on yield and yield components of lentil (Lens culinaris Medik.) plant, which is among the edible legumes with high nutritional value and protein quality. Nitrogen (N) and zinc (Zn) fertilizer applied to lentils plant at different doses; plant height (cm), first pod height (cm), number of pods per plant (piece plant^{-1}), number of branches (piece plant^{-1}), grain yield per plant (kg da^{-1}), thousand grain weight (g) and harvest the effect on the index (%) was examined. As a result of the trial; Plant height 18.53-21.13 cm, first pod height 11.60-13.63 cm, Number of branches per plant 2.00-2.67, Number of pods per plant 16.03-18.57, Number of seeds per pod 1.20-1.53, Number of seeds per plant 16.57-18.93, Weight of thousand seeds 31.30-54.60 g, grain yield was determined between 67.08-88.37 kg/da. The highest grain yield of 88.37 kg/da was obtained from the plots where 12 kg/da nitrogen (N) and 6 kg/da Zn were applied. The increase in nitrogen and zinc doses was found to be significant at the 5% level. Increasing the doses of zinc and nitrogen also increased the grain yield.
These findings will be a pioneering study that will help in the use of Fırat-87 lentil variety, which will be grown in the province of Van from now on, as plant material.

Keywords: Lentil, Fırat-87, Nitrogen(N), Zinc (Zn), Yield and Yield Elements

VAN KOŞULLARINDA FARKLI AZOT VE ÇİNKO DOZLARININ KIŞLIKKIRMIZI MERCİMEĞİN (*Lens culinaris* MEDİC.) VERİM VE VERİM ÖĞELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

Özet

Bu araştırma, Van-Türkiye koşullarında 2020 ve 2021 yıllarında Tesadüf Blokları Bölünmüş Parseller Deneme Desenine göre üç tekrarlamalı olarak yürütülmüştür. Ana parsellere dört farklı azot(N) dozu (0, 4, 8, 12 kg/da N) ve alt parsellere dört farklı Çinko(Zn) dozu (0, 2, 4 ve 6 kg/da $ZnSO_4$) uygulanmıştır. Denemede materyal olarak kışlık Fırat-87 mercimek çeşidi kullanılmıştır. Yapılan bu çalışmada, yemeklik tane baklagiller içerisinde yer alan beslenme değeri ve protein kalitesi yüksek olan mercimek (*Lens culinaris* Medik.) bitkisinin Van ekolojik şartlarında farklı çinko ve azot dozlarının verim ve verim öğeleri üzerine etkisinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. N ve Zn'un farklı doz ve etkileşimlerinin bitki boyu(cm), ilk bakla yüksekliği(cm), bitkide bakla sayısı(adet bitki^{-1}), dal sayısı(adet bitki^{-1}), bitkide tane verimi(kg da^{-1}), bin tane ağırlığı(g) ve hasat indeksi(%) üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Deneme sonucunda; Bitki boyu 18.53-21.13 cm, İlk bakla yüksekliği 11.60-13.63 cm, Bitkide dal sayısı 2.00-2.67 adet, Bitkide bakla sayısı 16.03-18.57 adet, Baklada tane sayısı 1.20-1.53 adet, Bitkide tane sayısı 16.57-18.93 adet, Bin tane ağırlığı 31.30-54.60 g, Tane verimi 67.08-88.37 kg/da arasında tespit edilmiştir. En yüksek tane verimi 88.37 kg/da ile 12 kg/da azot (N) ve 6 kg/da Zn uygulanan parsellerden elde edilmiştir. Azot ve çinko dozlarının artışı % 5 seviyesinde önemli bulunmuştur. Çinko ile azot dozlarının artışı tane verimini de arttırmıştır.
Elde edilen bu bulgular, Van ilinde bundan sonra yetiştirilecek olan Fırat-87 mercimek çeşidinin bitkisel materyal olarak kullanılmasında yardımcı olacak öncü bir çalışma niteliğindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mercimek, Fırat-87, Azot(N), Çinko(Zn), Verim ve Verim Öğeleri

SOSYAL ZEKA İLE BENLİK SAYGISI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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Özet

Sosyal zeka, kişilerin duygularını, psikolojik durumlarını ve motivlerini doğru bir şekilde değerlendirme, başkalarını anlama, diğer insanlarla etkili iletişim kurabilme ve işbirliği yapabilme yeteneğidir. Sosyal zeka; sosyal beceriler, sosyal uyum, sosyal farkındalık, etkili iletişim, girişkenlik, kendini tanıma ve insanları okuma gibi becerileri içermektedir. Benlik saygısı, kişinin genel olarak kendisine verdiği değeri ifade etmektedir. Diğer bir ifadeyle benlik saygısı, kişinin kendisine ilişkin olumlu ya da olumsuz tutumudur. Benlik saygısı yüksek olan kişilerin sosyal ilişkileri güçlüdür. Sosyal zekası yüksek olan kişilerin diğerlerine göre benlik saygısının daha yüksek olduğu söylenebilir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi Salihli Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda öğrenim gören öğrencilerin algısına göre sosyal zeka ile benlik saygısı arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Öğrencilerin sosyal zeka düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde "Tromso Sosyal Zeka Ölçeği", benlik saygılarının belirlenmesinde "Rosenberg Benlik Saygısı Ölçeği" uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören 355 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde frekans analizi, tanımlayıcı istatistik ve korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucunda, araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin algısına göre, sosyal zeka ve benlik saygısı düzeyleri oldukça yüksek olduğu belirlenmiş olup, sosyal zeka boyutları ile benlik saygısı arasında pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Zeka, Sosyal Beceriler, Benlik Saygısı

A RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF-ESTEEM

Abstract

Social intelligence is the ability to accurately assess people's emotions, psychological states and motives, to understand others, to communicate effectively and to cooperate with other people. Social intelligence; social skills include skills such as social adaptation, social awareness, effective communication, assertiveness, self-awareness and reading people. Self-esteem refers to the value that a person gives to himself in general. In other words, self-esteem is a person's positive or negative attitude towards himself. People with high self-esteem have strong social relationships. It can be said that people with high social intelligence have higher self-esteem than others. The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between social intelligence and self-esteem according to the perception of students studying at Manisa Celal Bayar University Salihli Vocational School. The "Tromso Social Intelligence Scale" was used to determine the social intelligence levels of the students, and the "Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale" was used to determine their self-esteem. The sample of the study consists of 355 students studying at Manisa Celal Bayar University. Frequency analysis, descriptive statistics and correlation analysis were used in the analysis of the data obtained. As a result of the analysis, according to the perception of the students participating in the research, it was determined that the levels of social intelligence and self-esteem were quite high, and it was determined that there were positive and significant relationships between social intelligence dimensions and self-esteem.

Keywords: Social Intelligence, Social Skills, Self-Esteem

BEŞ FAKTÖR KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE BEĞENİLME ARZUSU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Kişilik, bir kişiye ait belirgin özellikler, ruhsal ve manevi niteliklerin tümüdür. Kişilik en yalın ifadeyle kişinin yaşama biçimidir. Beğenilme arzusu, başarılı hissetme, takdir, sevgi, saygı ve kabul görme ihtiyaçlarından kaynaklanan bir güdüdür. İnsan doğası gereği ilgi görmek, kabul görmek, beğenilmek ister. Fakat her bireyin kişilik özellikleri birbirinden farklı olduğu için beğenilme arzusunun şiddeti farklı olabilir. Bu çalışmada, bireylerin kişilik özelliklerinin belirlenmesinde yaygınlıkla kullanılan Beş Faktör kişilik Modeli esas alınmıştır. Ayrıntılı bir birey analizi yapılmasını kolaylaştıran bu model, bir bireye ilişkin kişilik özelliklerinin dışadönüklük, uyumluluk, sorumluluk, deneyime açıklık ve nevrotiklik olmak üzere birbirinden bağımsız beş özellik kapsamında incelemektedir. Bu özellikler beğenilme arzusu değişkeni ile ilişkilendirilerek incelenecektir. Bu noktadan hareketle araştırmanın amacı, beş faktör kişilik özellikleri (sorumluluk, uyumluluk, dışadönüklük, nörotizm ve deneyime açıklık) ile beğenilme arzusu arasındaki ilişkiyi üniversite öğrencileri özelinde incelemektir. Araştırmanın evrenini, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi Salihli Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemi ise evren içindeki öğrencilerden ulaşılabilen ve gönüllü olarak araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 315 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veriler anket yoluyla toplanmıştır. Katılımcıların kişilik özelliklerini belirlemek için "Beş Faktör Kişilik Envanteri", beğenilme arzusu düzeylerini belirlemek için "Beğenilme Arzusu Envanteri" uygulanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde frekans analizi, tanımlayıcı istatistik ve korelasyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, öğrencilerin algısına göre beş faktör kişilik özellikleri ile beğenilme arzusu düzeyleri arasında pozitif yönlü anlamlı ilişkiler bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilik Özellikleri, Beğenilme Arzusu, Üniversite Öğrencileri

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIVE FACTOR PERSONALITY TRAITS AND DESIRE FOR BEING LIKED

Abstract

Personality is all of the distinctive features, spiritual and spiritual qualities of a person. Personality, in the simplest terms, is a person's way of life. The desire to be liked is a drive that stems from the need to feel successful, to be appreciated, loved, respected, and accepted. By nature, human beings want to be noticed, accepted and liked. However, since the personality traits of each individual are different from each other, the intensity of the desire to be liked may be different. In this study, the Five Factor Personality Model, which is widely used in determining the personality traits of individuals, is based on. This model, which facilitates a detailed individual analysis, examines the personality traits of an individual within the scope of five independent characteristics: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience and neuroticism. These features will be examined in relation to the variable of desire to be liked. From this point of view, the aim of the study is to examine the relationship between the five-factor personality traits (responsibility, agreeableness, extroversion, neuroticism, and openness to experience) and the desire to be admired for university students. The population of the research consists of students at Manisa Celal Bayar University Salihli Vocational School. The sample consists of 315 students who can be reached from the students in the universe and who voluntarily agree to participate in the research. Data were collected through a questionnaire. The "Five Factor Personality Inventory" was used to determine the personality traits of the participants, and the "Desire to be Liked Inventory" was used to determine the levels of the desire to be liked. In the analysis of the data were used frequency analysis, descriptive statistics and correlation analysis. As a result of the research, positive and significant relationships were found between the five-factor personality traits and the level of desire to be liked according to the students' perceptions.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Desire to be Admired, University Students

MATERNAL OBEZİTENİN FETÜS VE YENİDOĞAN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ VE EBELİK BAKIMI

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Özet
Obezite insan sağlığını olumsuz etkileyen, yaşam süresini kısaltan, birçok sağlık sorununa neden olan vücut yağlarının aşırı ve anormal artmasıyla karakterize olan multifaktöriyel kronik bir hastalıktır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından beden kitle indeksi 30 kg/m^2 ve üzeri olanlar obez olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Obezite tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde hızla yayılan özellikle üreme çağındaki kadınlar ve gebeleri ciddi şekilde etkileyen önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunudur. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, kadınlarda erkeklerden daha fazla görülen obeziteyi bir salgın olarak değerlendirmektedir. Amerika Tıp Enstitüsü (IOM) gebelik öncesi obez olan kadınlarda gebelik sürecinde maksimum 5-7 kg almalarını önermektedir. Obezitenin gebe, fetüs ve yenidoğan üzerinde oluşturduğu risklerini gösteren birçok araştırma bulunmaktadır. Maternal obezite fetüste makrozomi, düşük, ölü doğum ve konjenital anomaliye neden olabilmektedir. Diğer yandan doğum komplikasyonlarında artışa yol açabilmekte, omuz distozisi ve ölü doğum gibi olumsuz doğum sonuçlarına yol açabilmektedir. Annesinde obezite olan yenidoğanlarda daha yüksek oranda prematürite, çocukluk çağı obezitesi, metabolik sendrom, kardiyovasküler ve sinir sistemi sorunları yaşanabilmektedir. Ebeler prekonsepsiyonel ve antenetal dönemde gebeyi yakından izleyen profesyonellerdir. Prekonsepsiyonel dönemde kilo kontrolünün sağlanması ve antenetal dönemde bakımın sürdürülmesi maternal obezitenin azaltılmasında oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada, maternal obezitenin fetal ve yenidoğan etkileri ve bu kapsamda ebelik bakımının önemi literatür doğrultusunda incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Maternal obezite, Fetüs, Yenidoğan, Ebelik

EFFECTS OF MATERNAL OBESITY ON FETUS AND NEWBORN HEALTH AND MIDWIFERY CARE

Abstract

Obesity is a multifactorial chronic disease characterized by excessive and abnormal increase in body fat, which negatively affects human health, shortens life expectancy, and causes many health problems. Those with a body mass index of 30 kg/m2 and above are classified as obese by the World Health Organization. Obesity is an important public health problem that is spreading rapidly all over the world and in our country, especially affecting women of reproductive age and pregnant women. The World Health Organization considers obesity, which is more common in women than men, as an epidemic. The American Institute of Medicine (IOM) recommends that women who were obese before pregnancy gain a maximum of 5-7 kg during pregnancy. There are many studies showing the risks of obesity on pregnant women, fetuses and newborns. Maternal obesity can cause macrosomia, miscarriage, stillbirth and congenital anomalies in the fetus. On the other hand, it may lead to an increase in birth complications and may lead to negative birth outcomes such as shoulder dystocia and stillbirth. Newborns whose mothers have obesity may experience higher rates of prematurity, childhood obesity, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular and nervous system problems. Midwives are professionals who closely monitor pregnant women in the preconceptional and antenatal period. Providing weight control in the preconceptional period and maintaining care in the antenatal period are very important in reducing maternal obesity. In this study, fetal and neonatal effects of maternal obesity and the importance of midwifery care in this context were examined in line with the literature.

Keywords: Maternal obesity, Fetus, Newborn, Midwifery

GENÇ YETİŞKİNLERDE AKILLI TELEFON KULLANIM SÜRESİNİN KAS İSKELET SİSTEMİ PROBLEMLERİNE VE GÜNLÜK YAŞAMA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Ekran tabanlı teknolojiler günlük hayatın içine yerleşmiş durumda ve genç yetişkinlerin akıllı telefon ekran süresi (akıllı telefonun ekranına bakmak/izlemek için harcanan toplam süre) son yıllarda oldukça artmıştır. Genç yetişkinler akıllı telefonu genellikle iletişim, eğlence ve eğitim faaliyetlerini gerçekleştirmek amaçlarıyla kullanmaktadır. Akıllı telefon ile uzun zaman geçiren kişilerde kas iskelet sistemi problemleri, uykusuzluk, yorgunluk ve konsantrasyon güçlüğü gibi semptomlar gözlenebilmektedir. Tüm bu semptomlar kişilerin günlük yaşamlarını olumsuz yönde etkileme potansiyeline sahip olabilir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada, genç yetişkinlerde akıllı telefon kullanım süresinin kas iskelet sistemi problemlerine ve günlük yaşama etkisinin incelenmeyi amaçladık.

Çalışmaya akıllı telefon kullanan 18-25 yaş aralığındaki genç yetişkinler dahil edildi. Akıllı telefon haftalık ekran süresi katılımcıların telefonlarındaki ilgili kayıtlardan elde edildi. Akıllı telefon haftalık ekran süresinin kas iskelet sistemi problemlerine (geçtiğimiz hafta içerisinde uzun süreli akıllı telefon kullanmaktan dolayı kas iskelet sistemi problemleri yaşama durumu) ve günlük yaşama etkisi (geçtiğimiz hafta içerisinde akıllı telefonu uzun süreli kullanmaktan dolayı günlük işleri tamamlamakta zorlanma ve geçtiğimiz hafta içerisinde günlük yaşamı aksatmasına rağmen akıllı telefon kullanımına devam etme durumu) araştırmacılar tarafından oluşturulan sorular aracılığıyla sorgulandı.

Yaş ortalaması 19,89±1,24 (18-23) yıl olan toplam 67 (48 kadın, 19 erkek) katılımcı dahil edildi. Akıllı telefon haftalık ekran süresi 35,74±19,99 saat idi. Akıllı telefon haftalık ekran süresi ile kas iskelet sistemi problemleri arasında yüksek (r=0.728: p=0.000), günlük işleri tamamlamakta zorlanma arasında düşük (r=0.338: p=0.005) ve günlük yaşamını aksatmasına rağmen akıllı telefon kullanımına devam etme arasında orta (r=0.519: p=0.000) düzeyde ilişki saptandı.

Araştırma sonuçları ile akıllı telefon ekran süresinin genç yetişkinlerde kas-iskelet sistemi sorunlarına neden olabileceği ve günlük yaşamı etkileyebileceği saptandı. Gelecekteki araştırmalarda akıllı telefon ekran süresi ile ilişkili oluşabilecek problemlere yönelik kapsamlı değerlendirmelere odaklanılabilir. Ayrıca akıllı telefon kullanımı sırasındaki uygunsuz postürlerin önlenmesi için uygun davranış modellerinin oluşturulması, cihazda geçirilen süreyi azaltma veya günün saatlerine yayma, ara vermek amacıyla zaman sınırlamaları veya hatırlatmaları, uyarıcıları ve egzersiz molaları gibi tavsiyeleri içeren farkındalık eğitimleri düzenlenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı telefon kullanımı, Kas iskelet sistemi, Günlük yaşam

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF SMART PHONE SCREEN TIME ON MUSCULOSKELETAL PROBLEMS AND DAILY LIVING IN YOUNG ADULTS

Abstract

Screen-based technologies are embedded in daily lives, and young adults' smartphone screen time (cumulative time spent looking at/watching the screen of smatphone) has increased considerably in recent years. Young adults generally use smartphones for communication, entertainment and educational activities. People who spend a long time with a smartphone may experience symptoms such as musculoskeletal problems, insomnia, fatigue and difficulty concentrating. All of these symptoms can have the potential to negatively affect their daily lives. Therefore, in this study, we aimed to examine the effect of smart phone screen time on musculoskeletal system problems and daily life in young adults.

Young adults aged 18-25 years using smartphones were included in the study. Smartphone weekly screen time was obtained from relevant recordings on the their phones. The effect of the weekly screen time of the smartphone on musculoskeletal problems (musculoskeletal problems resulting from prolonged use of smartphones in the past week) and daily life (difficulty completing daily tasks due to prolonged use of the smartphone in the past week, and continuing to use smartphones despite daily life disruption in the past week) was examined through the questions determined by the researchers.

A total of 67 (47 female, 19 male) participants with a mean age of 19.89±1.24 (18-23) years were included. The weekly smartphone screen time was 35.74±19.99 hours. A high level relationship was found between weekly screen time on smart phones and musculoskeletal system problems (r=0.728: p=0.000), and a low level relationship was found between difficulties in completing daily tasks (r=0.338: p=0.005), and a moderate level relationship between continuing to use a smart phone despite disrupting daily life (r=0.519: p=0.000).

The research findings found that smartphone screen time can cause musculoskeletal problems and affect daily life in young adults. Future research may focus on comprehensive assessments of potential problems associated with smartphone screen time. In addition, awareness-raising trainings can be organized, including recommendations such as creating appropriate behavioral models to prevent inappropriate postures during smartphone use, reducing the time spent on the device or extending it to hours of the day, time limits or reminders to take a break, stimulants and exercise breaks.

Keywords: Smartphone usage, Musculoskeletal system, Daily life

INVESTIGATION OF THE COMMUNITY FEELING IN THE ONLINE DISTANCE EDUCATION ENVIRONMENT IN TERMS OF SOCIAL ISOLATION SCHEMA AND VARIOUS VARIABLES

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemisi ile birlikte eğitimin her kademesinde yüz yüze eğitimden çevrimiçi uzaktan eğitim sistemine geçiş yapılmıştır. Öğrenciler yeni bir sosyal ortama maruz kalmışlardır. Bu ortamda öğrencilerin sosyal etkileşimleri ve gruba aidiyet hislerinin geleneksel yüz yüze eğitimden farklılık göstermesi ve bunların öğrencilerin sahip olduğu birtakım faktörlerden etkilenmesi muhtemeldir. Bu çerçevede bu çalışmanın amacı üniversite öğrencilerinin çevrimiçi uzaktan eğitim ortamında topluluk hissinin sosyal izolasyon şeması ve çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenmesidir. Çalışmaya Türkiye'de çeşitli üniversitelere devam eden, yaşları 18 ile 53 yaşları arasında değişen (Ort.=21.64; SS= 4.05) 199 üniversite öğrencisi (169 kadın, 30 erkek) katılmıştır. Araştırma verileri kolay örnekleme yöntemi ile Demografik Bilgi Toplama Formu, Young Şema Ölçeği-Kısa Form 3 (Young ve diğ., 2006) ve Çevrimiçi Uzaktan Eğitim Ortamında Topluluk Hissi Ölçeği (ÇUETHÖ) (Ilgaz ve Aşkar, 2009) kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Üniversite öğrencilerinin demografik veriler, sosyal izolasyon şema ve çevrimiçi uzaktan eğitim ortamında topluluk hissi ölçek puanları arasındaki ilişki ve farklılıklarını incelemek için elde edilen veriler aritmetik ortalama, korelasyon, adım adım regresyon, t testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ile incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda; t testi, katılımcıların cinsiyetleri ve ANOVA analizi ise katılımcıların eğitim gördükleri bölümler, sınıflar, aylık aile geliri ve uzaktan eğitim gören kardeş sayısı bakımından ÇUETHÖ duyuşsal, eylemsel ve toplam puanlarının farklılık göstermediğini ortaya koymuştur. ANOVA analizi okuma yazma bilmeyen annelerin çocuklarının ÇUETHÖ duyuşsal, eylemsel ve toplam puanlarının diğer eğitim gruplarındaki annelerin çocuklarının puanlarından daha düşük olduğu sonucunu vermiştir. Babası okuma yazma bilmeyen ve lisans mezunu olan katılımcıların ÇUETHÖ duyuşsal, eylemsel ve toplam puanlarının babası diğer eğitim seviyelerinde olan katılımcılardan daha düşük olduğu bulunmuştur. Regresyon analizi sonucunda, sosyal izolasyon şeması, uzaktan eğitim için donanıma sahip olma ve katılımcıların babasının lisans mezunu olması değişkenlerinin birlikte, ÇUETHÖ eylemsel puanlarını anlamlı bir şekilde yordadığı bulunmuştur. Sosyal izolasyon ve babanın lisans mezunu olması öğrencilerin ÇUETHÖ eylemsel puanlarına negatif yönde etki ederken uzaktan eğitim için donanıma sahip olmak pozitif yönde etki oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma

sonucunda elde edilen, üniversite öğrencilerinin çevrimiçi uzaktan eğitim ortamındaki topluluk hisleriyle ilişkili bu değişkenler eğitimin bir parçası haline gelmiş olan bu tür ortamların tasarlanmasında öğrencilerin sağlıklı topluluk hissi geliştirmeleri için dikkate alınmalıdır. İleriki çalışmalarda bu konu daha farklı değişkenlerle daha büyük örneklem gruplarında çalışılmalıdır.

Keywords: Topluluk hissi, çevrimiçi uzaktan eğitim, sosyal izolasyon, pandemi, akademik motivasyon

A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM TARGETING THE SELECTION OF CNC MACHINE TOOLS SUITABLE FOR MACHINING CONDITIONS AND WORKPIECE PROPERTIES

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Abstarct
Machine instrument determination is a vital issue for assembling organizations due to the high capital speculation. In the machine-instrument market, a lot of machining focus types and models are being sold. In this review, a choice decision support system (DSS), in particular, IMS, is created. The created DSS integrates disposal questions and in light of the work definitions the inquiries dispense with unsatisfactory machine devices. The leftover (appropriate) machines are recorded for additional consideration by the client. The choice is performed among roughly 160 machine instruments that are set in an information base. The created decision support system network is shown with two genuine contextual investigations and positive outcomes are found.

Keywords: Machining focuses, machining focus determination, decision support system(DSS)

Emal şəraitinə və iş parçasının xüsusiyyətlərinə uyğun olan CNC dəzgahlarının seçilməsinə yönəlmiş qərar qəbuluna dəstək sistemi

Xülasə
Dəzgah seçimi yüksək kapital qoyuluşu səbəbindən istehsal şirkətləri üçün çox vacib problemdir. Dəzgah bazarında çoxlu emal mərkəzi növləri və modelləri satılır. Bu işdə qərara dəstək sistemi (DSS), yəni IMS hazırlanmışdır. Hazırlanmış DSS aradan qaldırma suallarını özündə birləşdirir və iş təriflərinə əsaslanaraq suallar uyğun olmayan dəzgahları aradan qaldırır. Qalan (uyğun) maşınlar istifadəçi tərəfindən əlavə nəzərdən keçirmək üçün siyahıya salınır. Seçim verilənlər bazasında yerləşdirilən təxminən 160 dəzgah arasında aparılır. Hazırlanmış qərara dəstək sistemi iki real nümunə ilə təsvir edilmişdir və müsbət nəticələr əldə edilmişdir.

Система поддержки принятия решений, нацеленная на выбор станков с ЧПУ, подходящих для условий обработки и свойств заготовки

Резюме
Выбор станка является очень важной проблемой для производственных компаний из-за больших капиталовложений. На рынке станков продается большое количество типов и моделей обрабатывающих центров. В данном исследовании разрабатывается система поддержки принятия решений (СППР), а именно IMS. Разработанный DSS включает вопросы исключения, и на основе рабочих определений вопросы исключают

неподходящие станки. Остальные (подходящие) машины перечислены для дальнейшего просмотра пользователем. Выбор осуществляется среди примерно 160 станков, размещенных в базе данных. Разработанная система поддержки принятия решений проиллюстрирована двумя реальными кейсами и выявлены положительные результаты.