CUKUROVA
7TH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE
September 7-8, 2021
ADANA



ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK

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CUKUROVA 7th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

September 7-8, 2021 / ADANA, TURKEY

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Edited by

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK

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CONFERENCE TITLE
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International Scientific Researches Conference

DATE and PLACE
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7th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

September 7-8, 2021
ADANA, TURKEY

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Yüz yüze sunumlar 07.09.2021 tarihinde 11:00'da Büyük Sürmeli Otelinde yapılacaktır. Yüz yüze sunum yapacak olan katılımcılarımızın saat 11:00'da Büyük Sürmeli Otelinde olmaları gerekmektedir

Hall-1, Session-1
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Binyam ZIGTA

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Binyam ZIGTA	*Wolaita Sodo University (Ethiopia)*	EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL
Prof. Dr. Nguyen Phu Loc Nguyen Ngoc Minh Thy, BSc. Trang Van De, MSc. Dr. Le Viet Minh Triet	*Can Tho University (Vietnam)* *Ho Chi Minh City University (Vietnam)*	APPLICATION OF THE INTEGRATED APPROACH IN TEACHING GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE TOPIC IN VIETNAMESE SECONDARY SCHOOL: A PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIMENT
V. Prasad D. L. Mahendra	*Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)*	UNSTEADY MHD CONVECTIVE FLOW OF A NANOLIQUID THROUGH A RADIALLY STRETCHED RIGA AREA VIA OPTIMAL HOMOTOPY ANALYSIS METHOD
Muhammad Salman Kausar Abid Hussanan Mustafa Mamat	*University Sultan Zainal Abidin (Malaysia)* *University of Education Division of Science & Technology (Pakistan)*	IMPACTS OF POROUS DISSIPATION ON NON-NEWTONIAN CASSON FLUID ON A FLAT PLATE EMBEDDED IN A POROUS MEDIA WITH SUCTION AND INJECTION
Dr. Nour El Houda Djaa Prof. Dr. Pr. Djaa Mustapha	*Laboratory of Geometry, Analysis, Control and Applications (Algeria)*	NATURAL METRICS ON THE TANGENT BUNDLE OF ORDER TWO AND HARMONICITY
Meziane Hind	*Mohammed I University (Morocco)*	IOT SECURITY: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES
Haseeb ur Rehman Fakhar Mustafa	*Punjab Bait-ul-Maal, Government of the Punjab (Pakistan)* *COMSATS University Islamabad (Pakistan)*	ESTIMATION OF CASE FATALITY RATES AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM BASED PREDICTION OF COVID-19 CASES IN SAARC
Dr. R.S. Lebelo S. O. Akindeinde	*Vaal University of Technology (South Africa)* *Botswana International University of Science and Technology (Botswana)*	APPROXIMATING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN A MEDIUM OF CONSTANT THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY USING STEP FUNCTIONS
Dr. Hanumesh Vaidya Miss. J. U. Viharika	*Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University (India)*	BICONVECTION PERISTALTIC TRANSPORT OF NANO EYRING-POWELL FLUID IN AN ASYMMETRIC CHANNEL CONTAINING GYROTACTIC MICROORGANISM
Bivash Majumder	*Raiganj University (India)*	HAWKING RADIATION WITH THE DYNAMICAL HORIZON IN THE K-ESSENCE EMERGENT VAIDYA SPACETIME

Hall-2, Session-1
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Gülnaz Gafurova

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeliz BOLAT	*Hitit University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' ATTRIBUTES TO DISTANCE EDUCATION ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES
Lect. Remziye AKARSU	*Biruni University (Turkey)*	ANALYSIS OF THE SENSORY PROCESSING SKILLS AND EATING BEHAVIORS OF CHILDREN WITH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT AT DIFFERENT AGE RANGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Başar ÖZTÜRK Lect. Remziye AKARSU	*Biruni University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UPPER EXTREMITY ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS AND HAND AND FINGER GRIP STRENGTH AND HAND DEXTERITY IN HEALTHY YOUNG INDIVIDUALS
Lect. Remziye AKARSU Erg. Yaprak TATAR Erg. Nezihe ACAR	*Biruni University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEO MODEL-BASED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY INTERVENTION ON OCCUPATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS WORKING FROM HOME DUE TO COVID-19
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür DEMİRTAŞ Lect. Sermed DOĞAN	*Kayseri University (Turkey)*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND UNETHICAL PRO-ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS
Lect. Hakan ÇELİK Lect. Mustafa ÖZER Prof. Dr. Handan ZİNCİR	*Çukurova University (Turkey)* *Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Turkey)* *Erciyes University (Turkey)*	MODIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF THE VACCINE HESITANCY SCALE FOR ADULT VACCINATION
Specialist Midwife Emel TIRKAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meltem AKBAŞ	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	FEMALE SEXUALITY AND INVESTIGATION OF CULTURAL APPROACHES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel GÖK	*Şırnak University (Turkey)*	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TURKISH PUBLIC HOSPITALS INSTITUTION AND THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Hall-3, Session-1
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Serdar Engin KOÇ

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Apoorva Singh	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	AVIATION INDUSTRY: DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION
Muhammad Nasir Muhammad Waqas Nurnadiah Zamri	*University Sultan Zainal Abidin (Malaysia)* *National University of Technology (Pakistan)*	REVISED FOURIER-FICK THEORIES OR CATTANEO- CHRISTOV DUAL DIFFUSION CONCEPTS
Suriati Jamalludin Prof. Madya Dr. Awanis Romli	*University Malaysia Pahang (Malaysia)*	THE CHRONOLOGICAL IMPACT EMERGENCY TRANSITION TO E-LEARNING TO THE ASSESSMENT COMPONENT IN THE LEARNING DELIVERY SYSTEM
S. H. Abbasi Muhammad Imran A. Mahmood M. B. Sial	*National University of Science and Technology (NUST) (Pakistan)* *Beihang University, Beijing, (China)*	MODELING, SIMULATION AND CONTROL OF A BIOMIMETIC UAV WING
Dr. Serdar Engin KOÇ	*Başkent University (Turkey)*	USING AUGMENTED AND MIXED REALITY IN EDUCATION:LEARNER PERCEPTIONS
Dr. Ebole Alpha Friday Dr. Aremu Idris Mr. Adewale Shomope	*Department of Computer Science School of Technology Lagos State Polytechnic Nigeria (Nigeria)*	HOME SECURITY SYSTEM FOR INTRUDER DETECTION USING GSM TECHNOLOGY
Nur Diyana Hisham Hanifah Jambari Mohamad Rasidi Pairin Nurul Aini Mohd Ahyan Nurhazirah Noh@Seth Norulhuda Ismail	*Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (Malaysia)*	INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION FOR STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL COLLEGE IN MALAYSIA
Ashish DHAMANDA	*Deemed University (India)*	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUE FOR POWER AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLING
Mona AFANGA Prof. Dr. Yunbo RAO	*University of Electronic Science and Technology of China (China)*	RECOGNITION OF ARABIC SIGN LANGUAGE MEDICAL WORDS USING THE LEAP MOTION CONTROLLER
Mr. M. Vivek Prabhu Dr. N. Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes	*Velammal College of Engg. & Technology Mepco Schlenk Engg. College (India)*	A REVIEW ON THE EFFECTS OF PREHEATING IN FRICTION STIR WELDING OF ALUMINIUM AND MAGNESIUM ALLOYS
Abubaker ALGUTTAR Prof. Dr. Remzi YILDIRIM	*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (Turkey)*	DEEP LEARNING - GAN TECHNIQUES FOR MISINFORMATION IDENTIFICATION, DETECTION AND

		CLASSIFICATION

Hall-4, Session-1
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Gupta

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
SAGHOURI EL IDRISSI Imane KETTANI Rajae FERRAHI Moha BRHADDA Najiba	*National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA) (Morocco)* *University of Ibn Tofail (Morocco)*	EVALUATION OF DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN SIXTEEN DURUM WHEAT UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS IN THE SAIS REGION
Abegunrin O.O. Oyewole O.O. Adebayo A.S. Olatunji B.T. Adedipe J. O. Ogunwale O.G	*Federal College of Forestry (Nigeria)*	CROP FARMERS' WILLINGNESS AND CONSTRAINTS TO PRACTISE CONSERVATION TILLAGE IN AKINYELE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF OYO STATE, NIGERIA
Prof. Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Gupta Dr. R.K. Manhas	*Govt. Degree College Basohli (India)*	INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES IN TEHSIL RAMKOTE OF DISTRICT KATHUA (NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS), JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA
Fadhila TAÏBI Khaled TAÏBI Mohamed BOUSSAID Leila AIT ABDERRAHIM	*Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret (Algeria)*	MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF SOME NATURAL POPULATIONS OF ATLAS CEDAR CEDRUS ATLANTICA IN THE EASTERN REGION OF ALGERIA
ZOUBIDA Bilal Khaled TAÏBI Leila AIT ABDERRAHIM Mohamed BOUSSAID	*Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret (Algeria)*	MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF SOME NATURAL POPULATIONS OF PRICKLY JUNIPER JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS IN THE WESTERN REGION OF ALGERIA
Dr. Muhammad Muddassir Ali Muhammad Ijaz Ahmad Riaz Khan Sehrish Firyal	*University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (Pakistan)*	TRACE METAL ASSOCIATED GENOTOXICITY IN LIVESTOCK FROM INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF LAHORE PAKISATN
Muhammad Irfan Said Effendi Abustam Farida Nur Yuliati Endah Murpi Ningrum Yuniar Saskia Supardi	*Hasanuddin University (Indonesia)*	CHARACTERISTICS OF CHICKEN NUGGET WITH ADDED COLLAGEN EXTRACT FERMENTED BY LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM BACTERIA
Nguyen Thi Tuoi Nguyen Phu Son Pham Le Thong Le Nhu Bich	*Dalat University (Vietnam)* *Can Tho University (Vietnam)*	ANALYSIS OF FARMERS' MARKET POWER IN THE VALUE CHAIN OF ARABICA COFFEE IN LAM DONG PROVINCE, VIETNAM
Nguyen Thi Tuoi Nguyen Phu Son Le Nhu Bich	*Dalat University (Vietnam)* *Can Tho University (Vietnam)*	REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Huynh Viet Khai Yuzuru Utsunomiya Khong Tien Dung Le Nguyen Doan Khoi	*Can Tho University (Vietnam)* *Nagasaki University (Japan)*	THE DEMAND OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT: A CASE STUDY OF U MINH HA FOREST

Hall-5, Session-1
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali DELİBAŞ

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan KAVUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ozan ARTUN Prof. Dr. Davut ALPTEKİN Dr. Gülşah EVYAPAN	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	CAN ZIKA VIRUS BE REPORTED FROM ADANA IN THE NEAR FUTURE?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan KAVUR Prof. Dr. Davut ALPTEKİN Hale ÖKSÜZ	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS AMONG SAND FLY SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS LARROUSSIOUS (DIPTERA: PSYCHODIDAE) IN ADANA BY MORPHOMETRIC AND MOLECULAR ANALYSIS
Dr. Pınar OĞUZHAN YILDIZ	*Ataturk University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CENTAURY OIL ADDED IN DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS TO FISH CROQUETS PREPARED FROM CARP ON SOME QUALITY CRITERIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yakup ASLAN Barzan Ismael GHAFOUR	*Siirt University (Turkey)*	IMMOBILIZATION OF CHAETOMIUM ERRATICUM DEXTRANASE O CARBON NANOTUBES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tezel YILDIRIM ŞAHAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu TÜRKER Assist. Prof. Dr. Senem DEMIRDEL	*University of Health Sciences (Turkey)*	INFORMATION AND AWARENESS OF ACADEMICIANS TOWARDS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Esra SOY Res. Assist. Aylin Özge PEKEL Prof. Dr.Hacı Ahmet PEKEL	*Gazi University (Turkey)*	THE STORY OF THE BOW AND ARROW: THROUGH THE EYES OF CHILDREN
Dr. Sema ÜSTGÖRÜL	*Manisa Celal Bayar University (Turkey)*	SEXUAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION ACCORDING TO DEVELOPMENT PERIODS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan COŞKUN Kadriye ÖNCEL Yasin AKKÖZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali DELİBAŞ	*Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)*	REMOVAL OF ACIDIC DYES FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS WITH BASIC POLYMERIC RESINS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ramazan COŞKUN Kadriye ÖNCEL Yasin AKKÖZ	*Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)*	SYNTHESIS OF AMPHHOTERIC RESIN: REMOVAL OF BOTH ANIONIC AND CATIONIC DYES FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ozan ARTUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY APPLICATIONS IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF VECTOR DISEASES IN ADANA

KAVUR		
Dr. Sema ÜSTGÖRÜL Dr. Cem KEÇE Mustafa ÇAY	*Manisa Celal Bayar (Turkey)University*	SOLUTION-FOCUSED BRİEF THERAPY-BASED SEXUAL COUNSELING IN VAGIINISMUS: A CASE REPORT

Hall-1, Session-2
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Atiya Thabet Abuharris

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tudor A. Onea	*Bilkent University (Turkey)*	IS THE US DECLINING RELATIVE TO CHINA? A GEOPOLITICAL ANALYSIS OF POLARITY, POWER SHIFTS, AND PRIMACY
Pham Thi Gam Nhung Vo Thanh Danh	*CanTho University (Vietnam)*	ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF STRAW MUSHROOMS PRODUCTION AT HOUSEHOLDS LEVEL IN THE MEKONG DELTA
Prof. Dr. Gaber Bassyouni Ali Khalifa	*Alexandria University (Egypt)*	THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EGYPT, SUDAN AND LIBYA ON THE INTRA-TRADE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES
Tanu Shri	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	LIVING WAGE FOR WORKERS
Abdulmumini Baba Alfa Emmanuel Tsado	*IBB University Lapai (Nigeria)*	IMPACT OF FERTILIZER SUBSIDY ON FARMERS PRODUCTIVITY: CASE STUDY OF RURAL FARMERS IN LAPAI COMMUNITIES, NIGERIA
Prof. Dr. Atiya Thabet Abuharris	*The Libyan Academy (Libya)*	THE ROLE OF E-COMMERCE IN COMPANIES' FINANCIAL FLOW DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Barun Kumar Jha Prof. R. K. Gupta	*University of Delhi (India)*	FORCED MERGER ANNOUNCEMENT EFFECT: FAMA FRENCH THREE FACTOR MODEL
Usman A. Usman Yusuf, Umar. Dantama Mika'ilu Abubakar Maryam A. Koko	*Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University (Nigeria)*	THE IMPACT OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION POLICY ON FDI INFLOW INTO SSA COUNTRIES
SALAKO,Oluwaseun Adewale OLABODE, Bolanle Motunrayo	*Federal Polytechnic Ilaro (Nigeria)*	NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN YEWA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OGUN STATE, NIGERIA
Thinakaridevi Shanmugam Zulhamri Abdullah	*University Putra Malaysia (Malaysia)*	FACTORS AFFECT CONSUMER'S ELECTRONIC WORD OF MOUTH INTENTION IN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTY

Hall-2, Session-2
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÜLGEN

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÜLGEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Sirin ÇETİN Assist. Prof. Dr. İsa DEDE	*Girne American University (KKTC)* *Tokat GaziosmanPasa University (Turkey)* *Mustafa Kemal University (Turkey)*	DEVELOPMENT OF THE COVID-19 FEAR SCALE IN CANCER PATIENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ÜLGEN Assist. Prof. Dr. Sirin ÇETİN Prof. Dr. Meryem ÇETIN Res. Assist. Dr. Wentian Li	*Girne American University (KKTC)* *Tokat GaziosmanPasa University (Turkey)* *Amasya University(Turkey)* *The Robert S. Boas Center for Genomics and Human Genetics (USA)*	BLOOD TYPE A IS A RISK FOR COVID-19 SEVERITY, AND TYPES B AND O ARE PROTECTIVE: A SURVEY OF A TURKISH COHORT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Münevver BARAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Gözde Özge ÖNDER Res. Assist. Dr. Özge GÖKTEPE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu YAY	*Erciyes University (Turkey)*	EFFECTS OF KUERSETIN ON APOPTOSIS AND AUTOPHAGY IN MDA MB-231 BREAST CANCER CELL LINE
Specialist Nurse Dudu ALPTEKİN Dr. Derya GEZER Esma GÖKÇE Hamide ŞİŞMAN Refiye AKPOLAT Prof. Dr. Sevban ARSLAN	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND COMPLIANCE OF HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL WORKING IN COVID-19 CLINICS WITH ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS
Dr. Derya GEZER Prof. Dr. Sevban ARSLAN	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF PERCEPTION OF KNOWLEDGE, SATISFACTION, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CANCER SURGERY
Dr. Derya GEZER Şeyma YURTSEVEN Dudu ALPTEKİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevilay ERDEN Prof. Dr. Sevban ARSLAN	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES 1 YEAR AFTER RESTRICTIVE BARIATRIC SURGERY
Dr. Derya GEZER Prof. Dr. Sevban ARSLAN Prof. Dr. Evşen NAZIK Lect. Zehra ÇERÇER	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONS OF WOMEN WITH ANAL INCONTINENCE
Prof. Dr. HÜLYA YAZICI Dr. Seda KILIÇ ERCİYAS Dr. Şeref Buğra TUNÇER Dr. Özge ŞÜKRÜOĞLU ERDOĞAN	*Istanbul University (Turkey)*	HIGH MIR-27A-3P LEVEL IN PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION OF PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN CARCINOMA

Dr. Demet AKDENİZ Msc. Betül ÇELİK Dr. Büşra KURT Msc. Gamze UYAROĞLU		

Hall-3, Session-2
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nadire ESER

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fırat ERPALA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mesut TAHTA Dr. Mete GEDİKBAŞ	*ÇeŞme Alperçizgenakat State Hospital(Turkey) Egepol Surgical Hospital(Turkey) Turhal State Hospital (Turkey)*	COMPRASION OF TREATMENT OPTIONS OF THREE AND FOUR PART HUMERUS PROXIMAL END FRACTURES IN OVER 50 YEARS OF PATIENTS
Lect. Dr. Cevriye YÜKSEL KAÇAN	*Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF WORKPLACE NURSING COURSE ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
Dr. Müjdat KARABULUT Assist. Prof. Dr. Ercan SARUHAN	*Mugla Sitki Kocman University (Turkey)*	CHANGES OF IL-10 LEVELS IN TEARS AFTER EXTERNAL DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY ACQUIRED NASOLACRIMAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION
Dr. Mehmet Mete KIRLANGIÇ Dr. Merve VURAL YALMAN Dr. Mefkure ERASLAN ŞAHIN	*Tuzla Goverment Hospital (Turkey) Terme Goverment Hospital (Turkey) Kayseri City Hospital (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF BONE DENSITY OF WOMEN WHO APPLIED TO OUR CLINIC IN THE PERIMENOPAUSAL PERIOD
Dr. Ares ALİZADE	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	IN VITRO INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS OF ß-GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID ON U87 CELLS INDUCED BY BETA-AMYLOID
Assist. Prof. Dr. Osman Ersegun BATÇIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Bülent ÖZDEMİR	*Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (Turkey)*	THE POSTERIOR LONGITUDINAL LIGAMENT (PLL) SUTURE LEADS TO AL LARGER INTRADURAL AREA
Dr. Ertuğrul ŞAHİN	*Izmir Kemalpasa State Hospital*	A QUALITY ANALYSIS OF ROBOTIC ASSISTED KNEE REPLACEMENT SURGERY VIDEOS ON YOUTUBE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nadire ESER	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECT OF FERULA ELAEOCHYTRIS ROOT EXTRACT ON BLADDER OVERACTIVITY IN CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE-INDUCED RAT CYSTITIS MODEL

Hall-4, Session-2
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sami KILINÇLI

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Tarık TANRIBİLİR	*Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Turkey)*	THE PERCEPTION CAPACITY OF THE SOUL TO PARTICULARS IN SHAMS AL-DĪN AL-SAMARQANDI
Lect. Dr. Tarık TANRIBİLİR	*Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Turkey)*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BEING AND ESSENCE IN SHAMS AL-DĪN AL-SAMARQANDI
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sami KILINÇLI	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	BEING REWARDED FOR THE BEST OF ACTION IN JURISDICTION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sami KILINÇLI	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	THE APPROACHES OF THE COMMENTATORS TO THE VERSES IN WHICH ALMIGHTY ALLAH EXPLAINS THAT THEY BLEW HUMAN FROM THEIR OWN SPIRIT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali TEMEL	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	THE VIEWS OF THE SEVEN VAJEEHS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF AL-AHRUF AL- SEB'A HADITHS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali TEMEL	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	REFERENCE OF THE WORD "SAWÂD" IN QIRĀʾĀT SOURCES TO THE TEXT OF THE QURʾĀN
Dr. Yaşar ATİLA	*Ministry of Education*	SOUL PURIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MAN'S IMPETUOSITY
Dr. Yaşar ATİLA	*Ministry of Education*	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY IN THE TRANSFERRING OF DIVINE-SOURCED VALUES
Res. Assist. Dr. Ahmet BEKEN	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	SCIENCES TRAINED IN NİZĀMİYA MADRASAHS
Res. Assist. Dr. Ahmet BEKEN	*Cukurova University (Turkey)*	MUHĀSABA AND MURĀKABA CONCEPTIONS IN TERMS OF CONTINUITY OF CONSCIOUSNESS FOR THE PERSON AND GOD: A CENTERED READING BY HĀRİTH AL-MUHĀSİBÎ (d. 243/857)

Hall-5, Session-2
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	*Mersin University (Turkey)*	THE ADEQUACY OF THE PHYSICAL STATES OF EFL CLASSROOMS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED DISTRICTS IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM	*Mersin University (Turkey)*	AN IDIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS INTO THE CONTEXT OF HANDICAPPED ENGLISH TEACHERS IN TURKEY
Dr. Burcu Nur BAŞTÜRK ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Menekşe Seden TAPAN BROUTIN	*Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES' DOCUMENTATIONAL GENESIS PROCESSES
Dr. Burcu Nur BAŞTÜRK ŞAHİN Dr. Salih BİRİŞÇİ	*Bursa Uludag University (Turkey)*	AN AUTO-ETNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A MATHEMATICS EDUCATION RESEARCHER'S OWN NOTICING SKILLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem BAYAR Derya ALİMCAN	*Amasya University (Turkey)*	TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE CONCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem BAYAR Derya ALİMCAN	*Amasya University (Turkey)*	A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES ON ORGANIZATIONAL RUMOURS AND GOSSIP
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem BAYAR Derya ALİMCAN	*Amasya University (Turkey)*	GRADUATE EDUCATION AS A FASHION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ Laura ALMAZOVA	*Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University (Kyrgyzstan)*	DETERMINATION OF THE ASSISTANCE THAT STUDENTS RECEIVE FROM GUIDANCE SERVICES AT SCHOOL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ Aida AKMATALİEVA	*Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University (Kyrgyzstan)*	EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CREATIVE DRAMA COURSE ON SELF-CONFIDENCE DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD ACCORDING TO FAMILY VIEWS

Hall-1, Session-3
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK	*Kilis 7 Aralik University (Turkey)* *Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Turkey)*	EDIRNE WITH ITS MAJESTIC MONUMENTS FROM THE PEN OF NERIMAN HIKMET
Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU	*Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Turkey)* *Kilis 7 Aralik University (Turkey)*	BEHÇET KEMAL ÇAĞLAR AND EDIRNE HIGH SCHOOL POETS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orhan HANBAY	*Adiyaman University (Turkey)*	EXAMINATION OF ENGLISH SELF-EFFICIENCY BELIEF LEVEL OF 10th STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER VARIABLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orhan HANBAY	*Adiyaman University (Turkey)*	EXAMINING LEVEL OF USE OF METACOGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES IN 10TH GRADE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Adem ÖZBEK	*Giresun University (Turkey)*	MEHMET CEMIL'S APHORISMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Seda ÖZBEK	*Giresun University (Turkey)*	ADANA IMPRESSIONS OF AN OTTOMAN JUDGE: "YUSUF ZİYA YOZGADÎ VE TABSIRA YAHUT ADANA TEMAŞASI"
Assist. Prof. Dr. Olcay TURAN	*Kırklareli University (Turkey)*	TRADE IN THE HITTITES
Dr. Neşe DOKUMACI SÜTÇÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kerem SÜTÇÜ	*Dicle University (Turkey)*	EXAMINATION OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS' COMPETENCE PERCEPTIONS FOR 21 th CENTURY SKILLS

Hall-2, Session-3
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ERSOY

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Yasin ŞEKER Ress. Asst. Oğuz Yusuf ATASEL Ress. Asst. Yusuf GÜNEYSU	*Hitit University (Turkey)* *Karadeniz Technical University(Turkey)* *Karadeniz Technical University(Turkey)*	THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM BORSA ISTANBUL LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION FIRMS
Dr. Yasin ŞEKER Ress. Asst. Oğuz Yusuf ATASEL	*Hitit University (Turkey)* *Karadeniz Technical University(Turkey)*	THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC'S IMPACT ON LOGISTICS AN TRANSPORTATION FIRMS: AN EVENT STUDY
Dr. Mehmet Güney CELBIŞ	*Yeditepe University (Turkey)*	THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN TURKEY: A MACHINE LEARNING EXPLORATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meltem ERDOĞAN Esra KOÇ	*Anadolu University (Turkey)*	USAGE AREAS AND BENEFITS OF DIGITAL NUDGE
Dr. Osman ÇALIŞKAN	*Pamukkale University (Turkey)*	"YOU ARE EITHER WITH US OR WITH THE TRAITORS": THE "BLACK OR WHITE" FALLACY AS A TOOL OF PERSUASION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE
Büşra İNCEKARA Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ERSOY	*Karabuk University (Turkey)*	UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RETURNING TO THEIR FAMILY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC EXAMINING THE VIEWS ON LIVING WITH THE FAMILY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Şule CAN (SAYAR)	*Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University (Turkey)*	COLLECTIVE HEALING AS A SOLIDARITY PRACTICE: WOMEN, DISPLACEMENT AND TOGETHERNESS IN ISTANBUL AND ANTAKYA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Berna GÜR	*Hitit University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT STUDENTS ON OHS PRACTICES AT THEIR WORKPLACES
Dr. Ugur ERDOGAN	*Istanbul University*	A STRATEGIC OUTLOOK TO SOUTHWEST INDIAN OCEAN: TURKEY'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE VANILLA ISLANDS REGION

Hall-3, Session-3
07.09.2021, Tuesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asim MANSHA

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ibrahim Kani Aminu Aminu Muhammad Abdullahi Abdulwaris Daura	*Bayero University Kano (Nigeria)* *Usman Danfodiyo University Sokoto (Nigeria)*	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND STUDY OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF Cu(II) AND Ni(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASE DERIVED FROM 2- HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALDEHYDE AND P-NITROANILINE
Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Khan	*Government College University (Pakistan)* *University De Montreal (Canada)* *Cardiff University (United Kingdom)*	DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF MANNICH BASE DERIVATIVE OF OXADIAZOLE AS A POTENT ANTITUMOR AGENT
Muhammad S. Sakina A. A.	*Sokoto State University (Nigeria)*	BEE POLLEN: A POTENTIAL ANTIOXIDANT FOR THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS
R. L. Monaledi O. D. Makinde K. S. Tshivhi	*Stellenbosch University (South Africa)*	MODELLING HEAT TRANSFER ENHANCEMENT OF VARIABLE VISCOSITY NANOFLUIDS IN A COUETTE FLOW THROUGH MICROCHANNELS
Matloob Ahmad	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	SYNTHESIS AND α-GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITION ACTIVITY OF 1,2-BENZOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES: AN IN SILICO AND BIOCHEMICAL APPROACH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asim MANSHA	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	A DFT STUDY OF IRGACURE-2959 FOR STRUCTURAL AND SPECTRAL PROPERTIES AND ITS POTENTIAL TO ACT AGAINST ALZHEIMER DISEASE
Mohamed Dhia Massoudi Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida	*Laboratory of Ionized Backgrounds and Reagents Studies (LEMIR), Preparatory Institute for Engineering Studies of Monastir (IPEIM), University of Monastir, (Tunisia)* *Ha'il University* *University of Sousse (Saudi Arabia)*	MHD NATURAL CONVECTION AND THERMAL RADIATION OF DIAMOND–WATER NANOFLUID AROUND ROTATING ELLIPTICAL BAFFLE INSIDE INCLINED TRAPEZOIDAL CAVITY
Prof. Dr. Saeed Olyaee Atefeh Najibi	*Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University (Iran)*	MODERN TEACHING METHOD IN ADVANCED SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES: NANO-PHOTONICS AND OPTOELECTRONICS RESEARCH LABORATORY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan	*University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (Pakistan)*	BIFURCATIONS OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL DISCRETE TIME PLANT-HERBIVORE SYSTEM

A. Guezane-Lakoud F. Fenizri R. Khaldi	*Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University (Algeria)*	THE EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR P-LAPLACIAN FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS ON INFINITE INTERVAL

Hall-4, Session-3
07.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mamoona MUSHTAQ

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kahraman GÜLER Murat Nuri AĞIRMAN	*Istanbul Aydin University (Turkey)*	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICA SYMPTOMS, LIFE SATISFACTION AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY VARIABLES IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS
Prof. Dr. Mamoona MUSHTAQ	*Govt. MAO College (Pakistan)*	THE ROLE OF DEATH ANXIETY DURING COVID-19 IN WELLBEING OF DOCTORS: TESTING A MEDIATED MODERATION MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Can MAVRUK	*Nigde Omer Halisdemir University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES OVER SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: THE CASE OF CUKUROVA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Saleem Abbas Assist. Prof. Dr. Shahid Iqbal	*Riphah International University* *Federal University for Arts Scinces and Technology (Pakistan)*	STIGMATIZATION AND MENTAL HEALTH OF MALE PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER IN PAKISTAN
Kalsoom Riaz Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq	*Govt. MAO College (Pakistan)*	FACIAL SATISFACTION, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND USE OF COSMETICS IN UNIVERSITY FEMALE STUDENTS
Maryam Ali Prof. Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq	*Govt. MAO College (Pakistan)*	COMPETITIVENESS, GOAL ADJUSTMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Sadia Ramzan Prof. Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq	*Govt. MAO College (Pakistan)*	LOVE, PHYSIQUE ANXIETY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Muhammad Adeeb Aqsa Waseem Mubeen Mateen	*Islamia University of Bahawalpur (Pakistan)* *Ripah International University (Pakistan)*	SELF-SILENCE AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AMONG MARRIED WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Hall-1, Session-1
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK Res. Assist. Hasan Kaan KÜÇÜKERDEM Dr. Bülent AYHAN Senem GÖK	*Çukurova University (Turkey)* *Iğdır University (Turkey)* *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)* *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)*	A RESEARCH ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF PHOTOSYNTHETICALLY ACTIVE RADIATION FOR SOME VEGETABLES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS TO BE GROWED IN GREENHOUSE IN ADANA
Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK Res. Assist. Hasan Kaan KÜÇÜKERDEM Dr. Bülent AYHAN Kazım TURGUT	*Çukurova University (Turkey)* *Iğdır University (Turkey)* *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)* *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)* *Çukurova University (Turkey)* *Iğdır University (Turkey)* *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)* *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural*	PROCESS MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRATION IN USE OF BIOGAS PRODUCED BY ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION AS VEHICLE FUEL

	Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey) Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)	
Agricultural Engineer Burak TATLISU Agricultural Engineer Bünyamin DAĞ Prof. Dr.Uğur ZÜLKADİR	*KONYA DSYB (Turkey) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 9th Region Ankara branch Office (Turkey) Selcuk University (Turkey)*	QUALITY CRITERIA IN RAW COW MILK
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail NANELİ	*Sakarya University of Applied Sciences (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF THE YIELD AND QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SOME BREAD WHEAT (Triticum aestivum L.) GENOTYPES IN SAKARYA-TARAKLI LOCATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail NANELİ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali SAKİN	*Sakarya University of Applied Sciences (Turkey) Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF THE YIELD AND QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SOMEnOAT (Avena sativa L.) GENOTYPES IN TOKAT-ZİLE CONDITIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail NANELİ	*Sakarya University of Applied Sciences (Turkey)*	DETERMINATION OF THE YIELD AND QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SOME BREAD WHEAT (Triticum aestivum L.) GENOTYPES IN SAKARYA-KAYNARCA LOCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamer ÜSTÜNER Gözde Sultan TAYLAN	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CONTROL METHODS AGAINST WEEDS CAUSING PROBLEMS IN POMEGRANATE (Punica granatum) GARDEN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tamer ÜSTÜNER Ali AVCI	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Turkey)*	WEED SPECIES CAUSING PROBLEMS IN OLIVE (Olea europaea L.) GARDENS, THEIR DENSITY, FIGHTING METHODS, AND EFFECTS ON YIELD
Tahir ÖKDEM Prof. Dr. Pınar SAÇAKLI	*Ankara University (Turkey)*	PHYTASE ENZYME AND USİNG SUPER DOSE OF PHYTASE IN POULTRY FEED
Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK Res. Assist. Hasan Kaan KÜÇÜKERDEM Dr. Bülent AYHAN Kazım TURGUT Senem GÖK	*Çukurova University (Turkey) Iğdır University (Turkey) Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey) Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-*	USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AIR CONDITIONING APPLICATIONS

	Service Training Center (Turkey) *Republic Of Turkey Ministry Of Agriculture And Forestry Directorate Of Agricultural Production Enterprise, Agricultural Extension And In-Service Training Center (Turkey)*	

Hall-2, Session-1
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Leyla Nurefşan GÜNDÜZ	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	TOCOPHEROL CONTENTS IN NUTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK	*Ege University (Turkey)*	COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCES SECOND CROP PRODUCT OF SOME POTATO CLONES OBTAINED BY CROSSING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK	*Ege University (Turkey)*	COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCES IN YIELD AND QUALITY OF SOME LOCAL POTATO GENOTYPES
Ceren BAŞ Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT (poster presentation)	*Selcuk University (Turkey)*	EFFECTS OF IN OVO PROGESTERONE INJECTION INTO BREEDER QUAIL EGGS ON INCUBATIO PERFORMANCE
Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR Ayşenur ÜN	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESENCE OF Bacillus cereus IN INFANT FOOD AND RICE FLOURS
Mikail MANGIR Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT (poster presentation)	*Selcuk University (Turkey)*	EFFECTS OF IN OVO PREGNENOLONE INJECTION INTO BREEDER QUAIL EGGS ON INCUBATIO PERFORMANCE
Ayşegül Esra GÖLCÜ	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OUR COUNTRY HYDROPONIC AGRICULTURE STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bilge Kaan TEKELİOĞLU	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	WEST NILE VIRUS INFECTION AND BIRDS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bilge Kaan TEKELİOĞLU	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	CAT FLU – FELINE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

Hall-3, Session-1
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dipanwita Pal

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Mamoona MUSHTAQ Prof. Dr. Richard Oliver de Visser	*Govt. M.A.O College (Pakistan)* *University of Sussex, United Kingdom (UK)*	A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER ROLES AND INTENTIONS TO HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG ADULTS OF PAKISTAN AND THE UK
Prof. Dr. Mamoona MUSHTAQ Arfah Ayesha Shahid Muhammad Hamid Ahmed Dastgir	*Govt. M.A.O College (Pakistan)* *Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science & Technology (Pakistan)*	ARE DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANGER OUTBURSTS IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS?
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ulfat Jaan Assist. Prof. Rafiq Lone	*Cluster University Of Srinagar (India)* *& Govt Degree College Sumbal (India)*	RESPONSE TO TRAUMA: POST TRAUMATIC GROWTH OR POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER
Ishika Jain Director Samiksha Jain	*Indira Gandhi National Open University (India)* *Director Of The Holistic Payche (India)*	AFFECTS OF EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFENESS ON SELF COMPASSION AND FLOURISHING
Rapti Dhar	*Visva Bharati University (India)*	PAST AND PRESENT OF DOWRY IN HINDU MARRIAGE
Tanya Aneja Director Samiksha Jain	*Amity university Nodia (India)* *Director Of The Holistic Payche (India)*	AN UNOPENED NOTE: A SURVEY ON PERCEPTION OF SUICIDA BEHAVIOUR
Kalsoom Yasin Dr. Memmona Shahid Dr. Saleem Abbas	*MAO College Lahore (Pakistan)* *Govt graduate MAO College (Pakistan)* *Riphah International University (Pakistan)*	SATISFACTION WITH JOB, BURNOUT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PAKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN SPECIAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL TEACHERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dipanwita Pal	*Galsi Mahavidyalaya (India)*	PARTITION AND THE TRAUMA: READING AGUNPAKHI THROUGH THE EYES OF THE FEMALE NARRATOR
Daksh Jain Tamanna Saxena	*Amity university (India)*	COLOUR AND PERSONALITY
Shivani Sagar	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	ONLINE PEDAGOGY

Hall-4, Session-1
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

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

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ Lect. Şerife KUZGUN	*Istanbul Arel University (Turkey)* *Istanbul Arel University (Turkey)* *Kırklareli University (Turkey)*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GREEN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND PERCEIVED GREEN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR: A THEORETICAL STUDY
Research Scholar Mr. Vivek Verma Prof. Dr. Binod Kumar Verma	*T. M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar (India)*	A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIAN RAILWAYS: A CUSTOMERS' PERSPECTIVE OF IRCTC'S CORE SERVICES
Abiyot Mogos	*Salale University (Ethiopia)*	MAKING SENSE OF INVESTMENT WORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A PRESSING NEED TO INTEGRATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO ETHIOPIAN INVESTMENT LAW
Kishlay Kumar	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	PRO-CHILD PROVISIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS IN INDIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kahkashan Khan	*Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology (India)*	A STUDY ON THE CONCEPT OF GREEN HRM PRACTICES WITH REFERENCE TO BANKING SECTOR
Abdulhafeez Abubakar Ochepa Dr. Umar Usman Dr. Hassan Barau Singhry Dr. Josiah Mangai Mallo	*Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (Nigeria)*	GRADUATE'S ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AND ARTISANAL BUSINESS VENTURE IN NIGERIA
Chems Eddine BOUKHDIMI	*The University of Tizi Ouzou (Algeria)*	THE LINK BETWEEN GENDER OF CONSUMER AND ITS ASSETS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SEMINARS: ANALYSE AND INTERPRETATION
Sulaiha Beevi Athambawa	*South Eastern University of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)*	WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: SPECAIL REFERENCE WITH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KALMUNAI ZONE
Nurul Aini Othman Awanis Romli	*DRB-HICOM University of Automotive Malaysia (Malaysia)* *Universiti Malaysia Pahang (Malaysia)*	E-LEARNING ACCEPTANCE MODELS AND THEORIES: A REVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION
Ananda Majumdar	*University of Alberta, Edmonton (Canada)*	NARRATIVE OF THE TRIBAL WOMEN AND COMMUNITY IN TRIPURA: AN EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

Hall-5, Session-1
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Can BIYIK

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Can BIYIK	*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (Turkey)*	UNDERSTANDING SMART CITIES: SOME STYLIZED FACTS
Dr. Can BIYIK	*Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (Turkey)*	LATEST TECHNOLOGY REVIEW OF RAILWAY DURABILITY MONITORING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali DOĞAN Civil Engineer İbrahim Halil TIRYAKI	*Iskenderun Technical University (Turkey)*	A STUDY ON THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLYESTER COATED CONCRETE SAMPLES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Levent LATIFOĞLU	*Erciyes University (Turkey)*	HIGH PERFORMANCE PREDICTION OF STREAM FLOW DATA USING EMPIRICAL WAVELET TRANSFORM AND DECISION TREE ALGORITHMS
Esra BİNYILDIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. İpek MEMİKOĞLU	*Atılım University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF BIOPHILIC DESIGN ELEMENTS IN SHARED OFFICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EMPLOYEES
Dr. Emre TERCAN	*General Directorate of Highways (Turkey)*	A PRACTICAL APPROACH IN SELECTING INTERSECTION TYPE ON HIGHWAY CORRIDORS
Dr. Emre TERCAN	*General Directorate of Highways (Turkey)*	THREE-DIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENT AND MODELING OF CAVE GEOMETRY: THE CASE STUDY OF BALATINI CAVE
Dr. Murat ŞAHİN Dr. Polat ÖZYİĞİT	*Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)*	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENT-BASED MORTARS
Dr. Murat ŞAHİN Dr. Polat ÖZYİĞİT	*Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECT OF FINENESS OF GLASS POWDER ON SOME PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENT-BASED MORTARS

Hall-6, Session-1
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 10^{00}:12^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Didem BAŞ

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mehmet BAKACAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. H. Murat ÜNVER	*Kirikkale University (Turkey)*	A SIMPLE 16 BIT MICROPROCESSOR DESIGN USING VHDL LANGUAGE ON FPGA
Şeyma DERECİ Res. Assist. İrem BEKAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şebnem ERTAŞ BEŞİR	*Akdeniz University* *Karadeniz Technical University (Turkey)* *Akdeniz University (Turkey)*	THE EVOLUTION OF THE TURKISH HOUSE FROM TRADITIONAL TO THE REPUBLICAN ERA MODERN: THE EXAMPLE OF SEDAD HAKKI ELDEM AHMED AĞAOĞLU HOUSE
Şeyma DERECİ Res. Assist. İrem BEKAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şebnem ERTAŞ BEŞİR	*Akdeniz University* *Karadeniz Technical University (Turkey)* *Akdeniz University (Turkey)*	DEFORMATION OF ARTIFICIAL AUTHENTICITY ON VERNACULAR STRUCTURES UNDER THE IMPACT OF TOURISM
Res. Assist. İzzettin KUTLU Lect. Saide Selin ERAY	*Mardin Artuklu University (Turkey)* *Agri Ibrahim Cecen University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION ON TRADITIONAL MIDYAT BUILDINGS AND CURRENT RESTORATION PROBLEMS
Lect. Saide Selin ERAY Res. Assist. İzzettin KUTLU	*Agri Ibrahim Cecen University (Turkey)* *Mardin Artuklu University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF MUQARNAS THROUGH EXAMPLES OF POST-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURAL IN IRAN
Prof. Dr. Hasbi YAPRAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Selçuk MEMİŞ	*Kastamonu University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL WASTES ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEOPOLYMER MORTARS
Prof. Dr. Didem BAŞ	*Istanbul Arel University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE SAMPLES OF CUKUROVA WITH THEIR ADAPTABILITY CAPACITIES

Hall-1, Session-2
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Bhumika Sharma

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nurdiyanah, Yusma indah Jayadi Widia Maharani	*Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar (Indonesia)*	THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ABOUT THE USE OF FAMILY MEDICINAL PLANTS USING LEAFLET MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES THE HAMLET COMMUNITY OF TANETE LABBA
Yusma indah Jayadi Nurdiyanah Widia Maharani	*Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar (Indonesia)*	THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ABOUT THE DANGERS OF SMOKING USING LEAFLET MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES THE HAMLET COMMUNITY OF TANETE LABBA
Shruti Pandey	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	MENSTRUAL HYGIENE AND HEALTH AMID COVID-19
Umesh Chandra Arya Bhumika Sharma	*D.A.V P.G College (India)* *Jagran School of Law (India)*	ONE HEALTH APPROACH VIS-À-VIS FUTURE PANDEMICS
Dr. Olubunmi T. OLORUNPOMI	*Nigeria Police Academy (Nigeria)*	NON-STATIONARY EVALUATION OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE
Mr. Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Mr. Kingsley I. John Mr. Oredola M. Olatona Mr. Abraham Abdul Adenle Mr. Chuks K. Odoh Dr. Oludare O. Osiboye Dr. Oluwakemi O. Banjoko	*Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) (China)* *Veritas University Abuja (Nigeria)* *Adekunle Ajasin University (Nigeria)* *School of Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education (Nigeria)*	SYNTHESIS OF RENEWABLE JET FUEL ADDITIVES WITH AROMATIC ALDEHYDE AND ACETONE
Mr. Aderemi Timothy Adeleye Mr. Kingsley I. John Miss. Promise Goodness Adeleye Mr. Oredola M. Olatona Mr. Abraham Abdul Adenle Mr. Chuks K. Odoh Dr. Oludare O. Osiboye	*Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) (China)* *Veritas University Abuja (Nigeria)* *University of Ilorin (Nigeria)* *Adekunle Ajasin University (Nigeria)* *School of Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education(Nigeria)*	UTILIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE BIOMASS MATERIALS FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS
Lect. Endalew Terefe Alene	*University of Gondar (Ethiopia)*	DETERMINANT FACTORS FOR THE EMERGENCE AND EXPANSION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN GONDAR

		CITY, NORTHWEST ETHIOPIA

Hall-2, Session-2
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Hasan AVLAR Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT	*İskenderun Technical University (Turkey)*	CRYOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF EGG YOLKS FROM DIFFERENT AVIAN SPECIES IN CRYOPRESERVATION OF SCALY CARP (Cyprinus carpio) SPERM
Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT Prof. Dr. Selçuk SEÇER	*İskenderun Technical University(Turkey)*	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPERMATOZOA MOTILITY, EGG SIZE, FECUNDITY AND FERTILIZATION SUCCESS IN BROWN TROUT (Salmo trutta fario)
Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT	*İskenderun Technical University(Turkey)*	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY CONDITION AND SPERMATOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN GOLDFISHS (Carassius auratus) SEMEN
Soosan P. Issac Archana Vijayan Neema Chandra Dr.Nayomi John	*Mar Athanasius College (India)*	A REVIEW ON IMPORTANCE OF QUORUM SENSING IN BACTERIA
Anjana Prasad Aryalakshmi Mohan Gadha Dileep Dr.Nayomi John	*Mar Athanasius College (India)*	A REVIEW OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE -2019 (COVID-19)
Ann Mariya Cheriyan Jomiya Joy Lekshmi S Sreepriya Sajeev Elza John	*Mar Athanasius College (India)*	RECENT TECHNIQUES FOR DETECTION OF BACILLUS CEREUS FROM CONTAMINATED FOOD ITEMS - A REVIEW
Aneetta Baby Dayana Binu Famidha T A Prakash M Patel Nivya Mariam Paul	*Mar Athanasius College (India)*	THE ROLE OF PHYSIOCHEMICAL FACTORS IN PIGMENT PRODUCTION BY SERRATIA MARCESCENS
Dr. Salybekova Nurdana Gulmira Babaeva Aikerim Serzhanova	*Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University (Kazakhstan)*	IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF PATHOGENS AFFECTING ORNAMENTAL TREE SPECIES

Hall-3, Session-2
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Bayyinatul Muchtaromah

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. R. Thiruchelvi Dr.K.N. Rajnish	*SRM Institute of Science and Technology (India)*	INSIGHTS INTO RECENT GENOME EDITING AND MULTI-OMICS APPROACHES TO ENHANCE THE COMPETENCE OF MICROALGAE AND CYANOBACTERIA FOR BIOREFINERY: A REVIEW
HAMDANI Anas BOUDA Said CHARAFI Jamal Adiba Atman RAZOUK Rachid	*National Agricultural Research Institute (Morocco)* *University of Sultan Moulay Slimane (Morocco)*	DEFICIT IRRIGATION STRATEGIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON PLUM FRUIT YIELD AND QUALITY
Atman ADIBA Jamal CHARAFI Abdelamajid HADDIOUI Anas HAMDANI Imane SAGHOURI EL IDRISSI Rachid RAZOUK	*National Agricultural Research Institute (Morocco)* *University of Sultan Moulay Slimane (Morocco)*	INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ELEVEN MEDITERRANEAN POMEGRANATE (PUNICA GRANATUM L.) CULTIVARS
Dr. Sevinç AKÇAY	*Kirsehir Ahi Evran University (Turkey)*	SARCOPENIA: GENETIC DETERMINATION, RISK FACTORS AND PUBLIC HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE
Prof. Dr. Bayyinatul Muchtaromah Nur Izzah Analisa Mujahidin Ahmad Prilya Dewi Fitriasari Soraya Habibi Dr. Alfiah Hayati Ely Nuril Fajriyah	*State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (Indonesia)* *Universitas Terbuka (Indonesia)* *Airlangga University (Indonesia)* *State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (Indonesia)*	IMMUNOMODULATORY ACTIVITY OF EXTRACTS COMBINATION NANOPARTICLE OF Allium sativum, Curcuma mangga, AND Acorus calamus ON LEUKOCYTES PROFILE OF MICE
Vidya Padmakumar Shine P Joseph	*Mangalore University (India)*	SPECIES DIVERSITY AND VEGETATIVE STRUCTURE OF MANGROVES ALONG THE GORAI CREEK, MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA
Usman Garba Kurmi Adina Zahir Parth K Patel Nana Ali Suleiman	*University of Maiduguri (Nigeria)* *University of Veterinary and Animal Science (Pakistan)* *H. K. College of Pharmacy (India)*	PLANT DISEASE DETECTION WITH THE HELP OF ADVANCED IMAGING SENSORS
Archana Ravi Athira Vijayan Greeshma Remesan	*Mar Athanasius College (India)*	PLANT BACTERIAL ENDOPHYTES AS A SOURCE OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTERS

Nivya Mariam Paul		

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Ankara Local Time- 13^{00}:15^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Assist. Dr. Abdulkadir SAKA	*Erciyes University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF THE AMENDMENTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REBUPLIC OF TURKEY (1982) WITH IN THE CONTEXT OF GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS
Res. Assist. Dr. Abdulkadir SAKA	*Erciyes University (Turkey)*	EVALUATION OF CURFEW APPLIED DURING THE PANDEMIC IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LIMITATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dursun Ali DEMİRBOĞA	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	RESTRICTIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY ARISING FROM ZONING LAW
Assist. Prof. Dr. Dursun Ali DEMİRBOĞA	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	THE NECESSITY OF A STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONCORDAT INSTITUTION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK	*Çukurova University (Turkey)*	THE RESULTS OF CONCORDAT TERM WITH REGARDS TO CREDITORS AS PER TO THE AMENDMENTS WITH THE LAW
Res. Assist. Özlem AKINCI ALBAYRAK	*Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University (Turkey)*	DETERMINING THE LAW APPLICABLE TO THE NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
Res. Assist. Özlem AKINCI ALBAYRAK	*Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University (Turkey)*	PUBLIC LEGAL PERSONS WHO HAVE SHAREHOLDERS MEMBERSHIP ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANY
Dr. Adnan DAL	*Fırat University (Turkey)*	EXAMINING THE ROLE OF SCIENCE DIPLOMACY DURING INTERSTATE CONFLICTS: THE CASE OF HANS ISLAND
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim SAYLAN	*Dokuz Eylül University (Turkey)*	BREXIT, PANDEMIC AND SCOTTISH NATIONALISM

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08.09.2021, Wednesday
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Levent ERIŞKIN

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hocine. Ayat Yasmina. Kellouche Mohamed. Ghrici	*University Hassiba Benbouali of Chlef (Algeria)*	PREDICTION OF ACCELERATED CARBONATION DEPTH OF CONCRETE MIXES DESIGN INCORPORATION LIMESTONE FILLER USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS
Mohamed BENDAHMANE Mohammed BENATTOU	*Ibn Tofail University (Morocco)*	TOWARD AN INDIVIDUALIZED E-LEARNING PATH BASED ON LEARNING-STYLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Levent ERIŞKIN	*National Defence University (Turkey)*	NAVAL FLEET STRUCTURE AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN OPTIMIZATION
Muhammad Usman Khan	*University of Engineering and Technology (Pakistan)*	UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTES TO IMPROVE THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF EPOXY-BASED COMPOSITES
G. Meenu Pragathi K. Gopinath Dr. C. Balalakshmi	*Alagappa University (India)* *Southwest University (India)*	FACILE SYNTHESIS OF 2D COPPER OXIDE NANOSHEETS AND THEIR ANTIBACTERIAL APPLICATION
Shahbaz Ahmad Nazeer Ahmad Anjum Muhammad Yasir Khan	*University of Engineering and Technology Pakistan)* *Government College of Technology Pakistan)*	STUDY THE EFFECT OF TOOL DESIGN AND WELDING PARAMETERS OF FRICTION STIR WELDING ON ALUMINUM AND STAINLESS-STEEL PIPES
M.TIHTIH Jamal F. M. Ibrahim Emese Kurovics László A. Gömze	*University of Miskolc (Hungary)* *Laboratory of Physics, Theoretical and Applied (Morocco)* *IGREX Engineering Service Ltd. (Hungary)*	ENHANCED STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF BATIO3 CERAMIC POWDER PROCESSED THROUGH SOL–GEL METHOD ROUTE
Assist. Prof. Mr.R.Meby Selvaraj Assoc. Prof. Dr. N.Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes	*AAA College of Engineering and Technology (India)* *Mepco Schlenlk Engineering College (India)*	REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON FRICTION DRILLING OF FERROUS AND NON FERROUS METALS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPICATIONS
Chichoune Samira Prof. Dr. Rebiai Cherif Bahloul Elhachemi	*University of Batna2 (Algeria)*	A EFFECTIVE STRAIN BASED SOLID ELEMENT FOR LINEAR ANALYSIS
Lamraoui Lazhar Prof. Dr. Rebiai Cherif Bahloul Elhachemi	*University of Batna2 (Algeria)*	ANEW PLATE BENDING FINITE ELEMENT BASED ON THE STRAIN APPROACH

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Barnabas Esther Singayina Kazi Mahcit Margaret	*University of Jos (Nigeria)*	IMPACT OF PACKAGING ON FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES IN BUKURU METROPOLIS JOS SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA
Kirtimaan Dwivedi	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	EFFECTUALNESS OF LAW
Senior Lecturer Mohamed Abdul Cader Salfiya Ummah	*South Eastern University of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)*	EFFECT OF EDUCATION LEVEL IN ENHANCING BUSINESS NETWORK ORGANISATIONS (BNA): EVIDENCE FROM RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS (RWEs) IN SRI LANKA
Assist. Lect. Mohamed Buhary Fathima Sanjeetha Prof. Dr. Samsudeen Sabraz Nawaz	*South Eastern University of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka)*	THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ON STUDENTS PURCHASING BEHAVIOR; PERSPECTIVES FROM SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
Sumi Jang	*The University of Newcastle (Australia)*	CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTH KOREA: A REVIEW ARTICLE
Faruk Nanoh Bello	*Ahmadu Bello University (Nigeria)*	PROFESSIONALISM AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN REPORTING CONFLICT AND TERRORISM IN NIGERIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
Dereje Negash (LLB, LLM)	*SaleleUniversity, School of Law (USA)*	THE LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT TO PEACEFU DEMONSTRATION IN ETHIOPIA: LEVEL OF RECOGNITION, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES
Abubakar Shehu	*Ahmadu Bello University(Nigeria)*	RETHINKING SAFETY OF KADUNA STATE JOURNALISTS IN "ASIRI" A CHARM-ORIENTED PROTECTION
Laavanya, K	*University of Jaffna (Sri Lanka)*	FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DECLINE IN THE USE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: A STUDY IN THE JAFFNA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Shalini Thakur	*Delhi University(India)*	INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Hall-1, Session-3
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ghanshyam Kumar

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kazi, Mahcit Margaret Barnabas Esther Singayina	*University of Jos (Nigeria)*	BALANCING CAREER AND THE FAMILY: PLIGHT OF THE NIGERIAN WOMAN
Dr. Muthareen Ali	*Bhagwant University (India)*	THE FEMININE IDENTITY BY ANITA DESAI: A RESEARCH STUDY
Muniza Javed Dr. Asma Seemi Malik Amjad Mahmood	*Lahore College for Women University (Pakistan)* *Lahore College for Women University(Pakistan)* *National college of business administration (Pakistan)*	"EMO CULTURE: THE SELF-DESTRUCTIVE TEENS
Dr. Ghanshyam Kumar	*G D College (India)*	AESTHETICIZING UGLINESS
Research Scholar Asif Rashid Raina	*Department of AIHC and Archaeology APS University Rewa(India)*	SOCIETY IN ANCIENT KASHMIR: DEVELOPMENT OF A PECULIAR CULTURE; COHERENT, ACCOMMODATIVE AND INTERACTIVE
Dr. Pham Duc Thuan Le Tuan Anh	*Can Tho University (Vietnam)*	IMPRINTS OF FRENCH CULTURE IN ARCHITECTURE IN CAN THO CITY, VIET NAM
Jessica Kaur Sidhu Dr. Uzma Nadeem	*Mata Sundri College for Women (India)*	WOMEN: RELIGION AND GENDER INEQUALITY
Arushi Saran Dr. Uzma Nadeem	*Mata Sundri College for Women (India)* *University of Delhi (India)*	ECO-FEMINISM: WOMEN WHO CARED FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Fidanka Vasileva

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Fidanka Vasileva	*University of Girona (Spain)*	MOTOR SKILLS IN FEMALE JUNIOR VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS FROM MACEDONIA AND PLAYERS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
Dr. ESPOSITO Giovanni	*University of Salerno (Italy)*	THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF VISION AND VISION TRAINING ON SPORT PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Tiziana D'Isanto	*University of Salerno (Italy)*	THE STATE OF THE AFFAIR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (PE) IN ITALIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL
Chitra Chand Dhananjoy Shaw	*University of Patanjali* *University of Delhi (ındia)*	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS OF YOGA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad YAR	*COMSATS University Islamabad (Pakistan)*	2-DEOXY-SUGAR AN INNOVATIVE PRO-ANGIOGENIC AGENT-DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGY THAT CAN TRANSLATE TO CLINIC
Nayyer Islam Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Irfan	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	ENHANCED ORAL BIOAVAILABILITY OF ITRACONAZOLE THROUGH POLYMERIC MICELLES: COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT MICELLES PREPARATION METHODS
Research Scholar Pallavi Saxena Alok Kumar Gaurav Gautam	*J. S. University (India)* *Central University of Jharkhand (India)* *Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee (India)*	DESIGN OF 2D PHOTONIC CRYSTAL BASED ALL-OPTICAL NOT GATE USING NANO-PHOTONIC CRYSTAL CAVITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bhuvaneshvar Kumar	*Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology (India)*	IMPACT OF THERMAL RADIATION ON MAGNETO-CONVECTION FLOW OF DISSIPATIVE FLUID OVER A PLATE
Dr. Karunesh TIWARI Anam ZAIDI	*Babu Banarasi Das University (India)*	RESISTIVE HUMIDITY SENSING BEHAVIOR OF Cu/ZnO NANOCOMPOSITES
Dr. Igor KORSUN Maryna MONCHUK	*Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University (Ukraine)*	RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR INSTABILITY IN PAINTING

Hall-3, Session-3
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Felice Di Domenico

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Umangkumar Pandya	*Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute of Science & Commerce (India)*	IMPACT OF COVID-19 CASES AND AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENT IN GANDHINAGAR (GREEN CITY) DURING LOCKDOWN AND DIWALI TIME PERIOD
Vidhi Tyagi Dr. Uzma Nadeem	*Mata Sundri College for Women (India)*	A REVIEW ON RECURRING LANDSLIDES IN INDIA: CAUSES, DESTRUCTION & SOLUTION
Ekisha Mehrotra Dr. Uzma Nadeem	*Mata Sundri College for Women (India)*	ECOSYSTEM VS. BUSINESS GROWTH
Ibrahim Idris Bala Jibrin Bala Ishiyaku	*Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University (Nigeria)*	EVALUATING THE EXISTING SERVICE QUALITY PROVIDED IN ATBU TEACHING HOSPITAL BAUCHI, NIGERIA
Akshat Chaturvedi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ruchi Ramesh	*Uttarakhand Technical University (India)*	DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS
Sathiyamoorthy Margabandu Rajeshkumar Selvaraj	*Vellore Institute of Technology (India)*	INFLUENCE OF MULTICORE LAYERS IN THE VIBRATION BEHAVIOR OF THE NATURAL COMPOSITE SANDWICH BEAM
Prof. Dr. Victor LACUSTA Prof. Dr. Valeriu FALA Assist. Prof. Dr. Gheorghe BORDENIUC Dr. Mihaela IVANOV Dr. Corina GRÎU	*State University of Medicine and Pharmacy (Moldova)*	DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF SYMPATHETIC SKIN RESPONSE VIA ELECTRIC STIMULATION AND JAW CONTRACTION
Diwakar GANGWAR	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA: A STUDY OF JUDICIAL TRENDS
Vinish Gautam	*Jagran School of Law (India)*	ELECTRIC MOBILITY IN INDIA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES
Felice Di Domenico	*University of Salerno (Italy)*	ECOLOGICAL THEORIES AND PERFORMANCE

Hall-4, Session-3
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ömrüye ÖZOK ARICI

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat ÖZDEMİR Lect. Ali Osman ÖZĞAN	*Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)* *Igdir University (Turkey)*	THE EFFECTS OF USE OF EGG SHELL IN WOOD PLASTIC COMPOSITE MATERIAL ON COMBUSTION RESISTANCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat ÖZDEMİR Lect. Ali Osman ÖZĞAN	*Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)* *Igdir University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EGG SHELL EFFECT ON THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF POLYPROPYLENE BASED COMPOSITE MATERIAL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ferhat ÖZDEMİR Lect. Ali Osman ÖZĞAN	*Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University (Turkey)* *Igdir University (Turkey)*	EFFECT OF EGG SHELL CONTENT ON SOME MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF WOOD PLASTIC COMPOSITE MATERIAL
İlhan ALTAY Ayşegül DİRİER	*Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Turkey)*	PRODUCTION AND DYEING OF YARN FROM HEMP FIBER AND INVESTIGATION OF USAGE IN THE PRODUCTION OF INNOVATIVE SOCKS
Chemical Engineer İlhan ALTAY Ayşegül DİRİER	*Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş. (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF ECO-FRIENDLY PRODUCTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR COTTON/PES BLEND KNITTED FABRICS
Dr. Öznur GÜNGÖR	*Inonu University (Turkey)*	ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR AND DETERMINATION OF TRYPTOPHAN USING FOUR DIFFERENT ELECTRODE
Feride GÜMÜŞ Semih GÜMÜŞ Meltem ÖZER	*Elatek Kauçuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş. (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF VIBRATION WELD MANAGEMENT PARAMETERS ON WELD SURFACE
R&D Center Specialist Tuncay TOYDEMIR R&D Center Manager Ali ÇIFCI	*Orta Anadolu Tic. ve San. T.A.Ş. (Turkey)*	THE USE OF HENNA PLANT AS A NATURAL DYING MATERIAL ON DENIM FABRIC DYING PROCESS, INVESTIGATION OF WASHING EFFECTS, FASTNESS VALUES AND INVESITGATION OF ANTI-BACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF HENNA ON DENIM FABRIC
Dr. Ömrüye ÖZOK ARICI Emrah KAVAK Prof. Dr. Arif KIVRAK	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL FURAN HYBRID MOLECULES
Dr. Ömrüye ÖZOK ARICI Emrah KAVAK Prof. Dr. Arif KIVRAK	*Eskisehir Osmangazi University (Turkey)*	SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL ANTIVIRAL ARTEMISININ-(THIOPHENE BRIDGE) BENZOTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES

Hall-5, Session-3
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Dr. Feray KÜÇÜKBAŞ DUMAN

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Kenan KILIÇ	*Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)*	IN FURNITURE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES IN GROUP TECHNOLOGY AND CELLULAR PRODUCTION DEVELOPMNENT OF CELL CREATION METHODS
Lect. Kenan KILIÇ	*Yozgat Bozok University (Turkey)*	ADHESION AND FACTORS AFFECTING ADHESIVE IN WOODWORKS INDUSTRY
Emin TOPAL Prof. Dr. Cihan KARAKUZU Assist. Prof. Dr. Hasan BOZKURT	*Bilecik Sheikh Edebali University (Turkey)*	OPTIMIZING TRAFFIC SIGNAL TIMES WITH A SIMPLE HEURISTIC APPROACH FOR A BENCHMARK ROAD-INTERCHANGE NETWORK
Lect. Dr. Feray KÜÇÜKBAŞ DUMAN	*Istanbul University (Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF WEARABLE TECHNOLOGICAL SPORTS PRODUCTS AND PRODUCT QUALITY
Fatma Nur BEDEL Muhammet KARA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe KALEMTAŞ	*Elatek Kauçuk San. Tic. A.Ş.* *Elatek Kauçuk San. Tic. A.Ş. (Turkey)*	THE EFFECT OF AMOUNT OF PEROXIDE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ETHYLENE PROPYLENE DIENE RUBBER COMPOUND
Aylin BELENE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan DEMİRDÖVEN	*Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University (Turkey)*	XANTHAN GUM AND FOOD INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS
Gökçe KESKIN Fatih GÖÇER Yasemin DÜLEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semiha EREN Dr. İdil YETIŞIR	*Ustaoğlu Tekstil San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Turkey)* *Bursa Uludag University Turkey)* *Bursa Uludag University Turkey)*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ULTRASONIC TECHNOLOGY ON THE INTERLINING REMOVAL PROCESS
Res. Assist. Dr. Emin SALUR	*Selcuk University (Turkey)*	SYNTHESIZING OF CU/AL 2 O 3 METAL MATRIX NANOCOMPOSITE POWDERS BY UTILIZING BALL MILLING METHOD
Ersin ÇAVUŞLAR Deniz BOZAR (poster presentation)	*Beybi Plastik Fabrikası A.Ş. - Ar-Ge Merkezi (Turkey)*	A NOZZLE PROVIDING 360-DEGREES SPRAYING AND DEVELOPED FOR ELECTROSTATIC SPRAYING MACHINES
Ersin ÇAVUŞLAR Hakan TÖRÜN (poster presentation)	*Beybi Plastik Fabrikası A.Ş. - Ar-Ge Merkezi (Turkey)*	PRODUCTION OF BIODEGRADABLE NONWOVENS FROM WASTE COTTON FIBERS

Hall-6, Session-3
08.09.2021, Wednesday
Ankara Local Time- 16^{00}:18^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mathew George

AUTHORS	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shubhanjali Bajpai Samrat Bajpai Dr. Rajinder Verma	*Jagran School of Law (India)* *Himachal Pradesh University (India)*	DAMAGING IMPACT OF PLASTIC ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL LIVES: REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
Grace D. O. Eneh Etiowo G. Ukpong	*Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic (Nigeria)*	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO GENERIC SPECIES OF COCOYAM (Xanthosoma sagitifolium And Colocasia esculenta)
Prof. Dr. Mathew George Dr. Lincy Joseph	*Sharda university (India)*	DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF SILVER SULPHADIAZINE LOADED SODIUM ALGINATE GELATIN FILM FOR WOUND DRESSING APPLICATIONS
Res. Assist. Ali Abbas Syed ali Raza naqvi	*Govt. College University (Pakistan)*	EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTI-FUNGAL ACTIVITIES OF SALVIA MACROSIPHON
Syed Ali Raza Naqvi Samina Roohi Atiq Ullah	*Government College University (Pakistan)* *Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (Pakistan)*	RADIOSYNTHESIS AND INFECTION IMAGING STUDY OF ^{99m}TC-LABELED ANTIBIOTICS
Shanu Khandelval S.R. Maloo	*Pacific University (India)*	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RHIZOBIUM SPECIES FROM ROOT NODULES OF IMPORTANT PULSE CROPSFOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE
Ghulam Jillani Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq	*Government M.A.O College Lahore (Pakistan)*	COGNITIVE ABILITIES, CRITICAL THINKING MOTIVATION AND SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS
Ameer Fawad Zahoor	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	EPOXIDE RING OPENING REACTION AS A FACILE SYNTHETIC APPROACH TOWARDS UNNATURAL/COMPLEX AMINO ACIDS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Akbar Ali	*Government College University (Pakistan)*	A GREENER 1,3-DIPOLAR CYCLOADDITION APPROACH FOR THE PEPTOID MODIFICATION CHEMISTRY
Vakeel A. Khan Umme Tuba	*Aligarh Muslim University (India)*	ON PARANORMED IDEAL CONVERGENT SEQUENCE SPACES DE NED BY JORDAN TOTIENT FUNCTION
Vakeel A. Khan SK Ashadul Rahaman	*Aligarh Muslim University (India)*	ON TRIBONACCI I-CONVERGENT SEQUENCE SPACES

PHOTO GALLERY





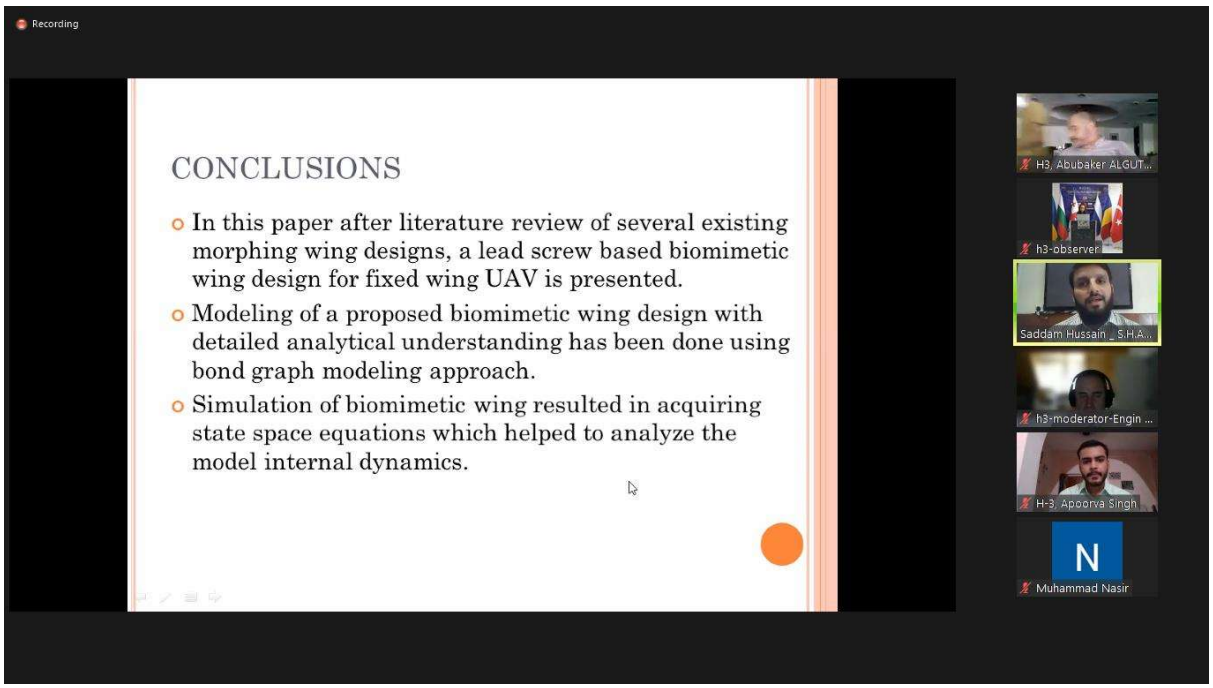

7 - 8 EYLÜL 2021, ADANA
7. ÇUKUROVA
ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ

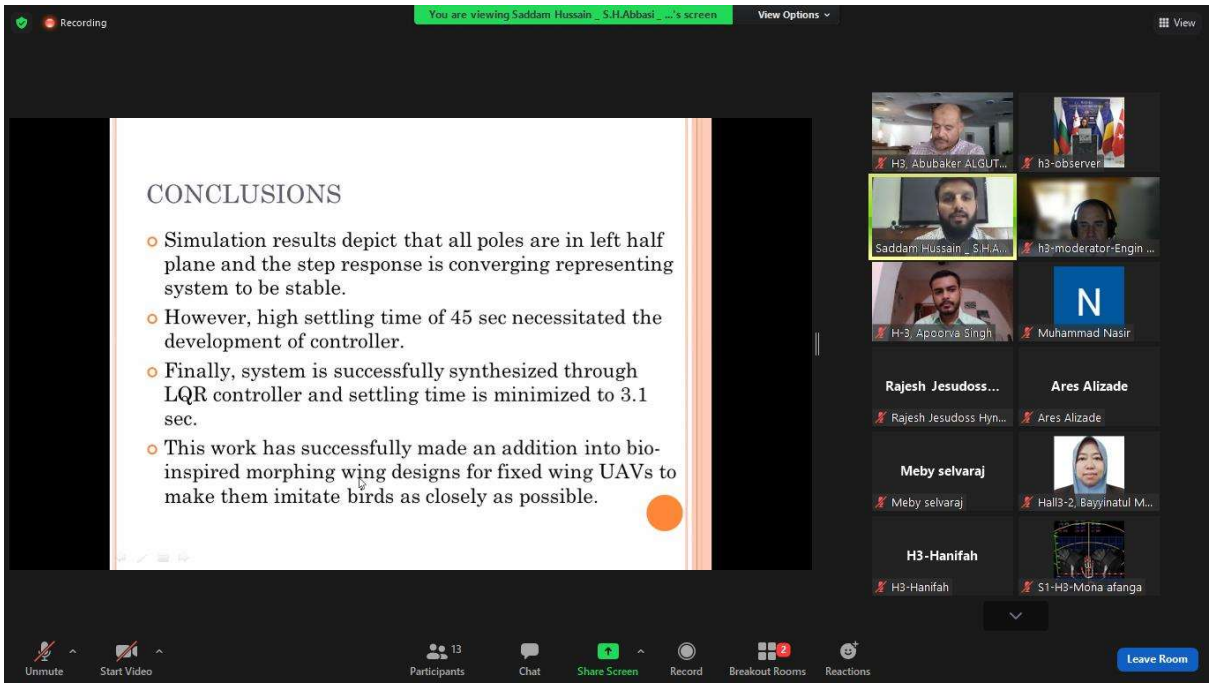


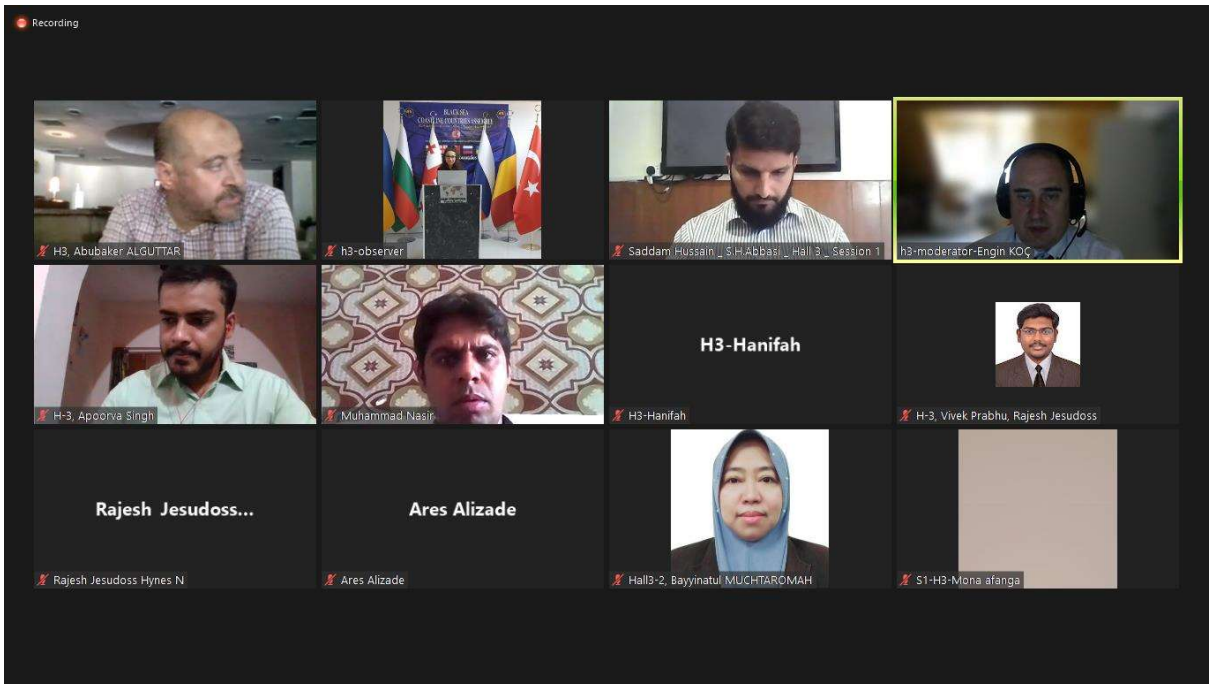

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7. ÇUKUROVA
ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ

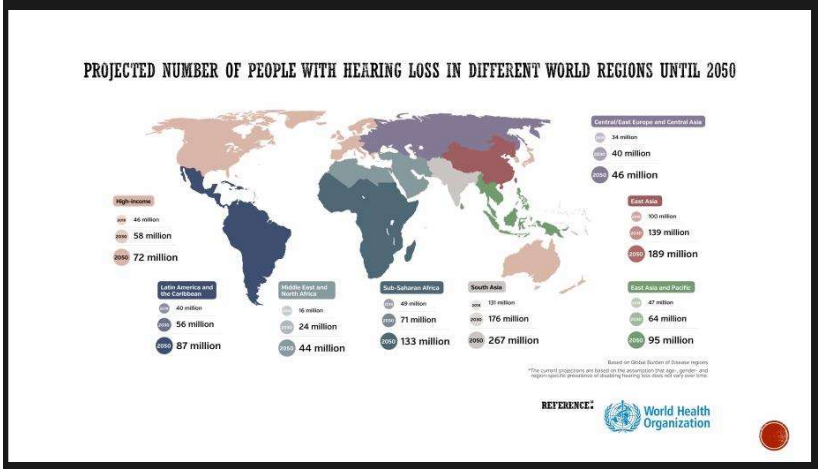

7 - 8 EYLÜL 2021, ADANA
7. ÇUKUROVA
ARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICATE

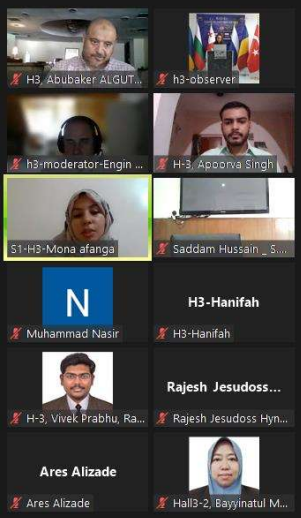

Recording
CONCLUSIONS
In this paper after literature review of several existing morphing wing designs, a lead screw based biomimetic wing design for fixed wing UAV is presented.
Modeling of a proposed biomimetic wing design with detailed analytical understanding has been done using bond graph modeling approach.
Simulation of biomimetic wing resulted in acquiring state space equations which helped to analyze the model internal dynamics.
H3, Abubaker ALGUT...
h3-observer
Saddam Hussain _ S.H.A...
h3-moderator-Engin ...
H-3, Apoorva Singh
N
Muhammad Nasir


Recording
You are viewing Saddam Hussain _ S.H.Abbasi _ ...'s screen
View Options
View
CONCLUSIONS
Simulation results depict that all poles are in left half plane and the step response is converging representing system to be stable.
However, high settling time of 45 sec necessitated the development of controller.
Finally, system is successfully synthesized through LQR controller and settling time is minimized to 3.1 sec.
This work has successfully made an addition into bio-inspired morphing wing designs for fixed wing UAVs to make them imitate birds as closely as possible.
H3, Abubaker ALGUT...
h3-observer
Saddam Hussain _ S.H.A...
h3-moderator-Engin ...
H-3, Apoorva Singh
Muhammad Nasir
Rajesh Jesudoss...
Rajesh Jesudoss Hyn...
Ares Alizade
Ares Alizade
Meby selvaraj
Meby selvaraj
Hall3-2, Bayyinatul M...
H3-Hanifah
H3-Hanifah
S1-H3-Mona afanga
Unmute
Start Video
Participants
Chat
Share Screen
Record
Breakout Rooms
Reactions
Leave Room

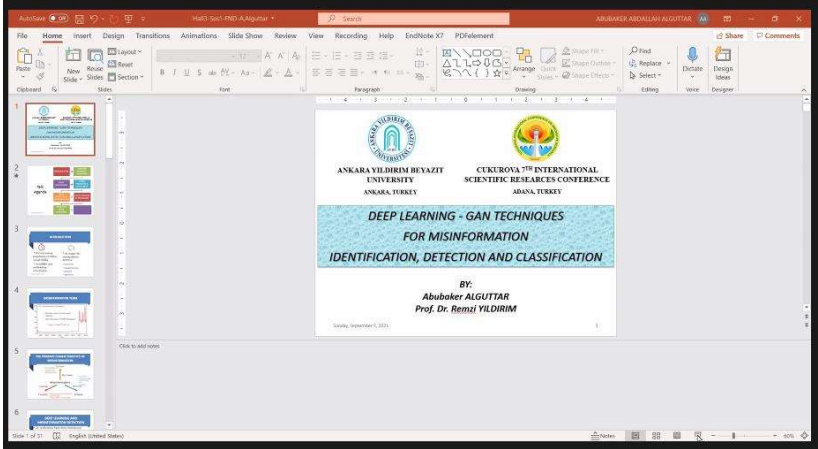

Recording
H3, Abubaker ALGUTTAR
h3-observer
Saddam Hussain _ S.H.Abbasi _ Hall 3 _ Session 1
h3-moderator-Engin KOÇ
H-3, Apoorva Singh
Muhammad Nasir
H3-Hanifah
H3-Hanifah
H-3, Vivek Prabhu, Rajesh Jesudoss
Rajesh Jesudoss...
Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes N
Ares Alizade
Ares Alizade
Hall3-2, Bayyinatul MUCHTAROMAH
S1-H3-Mona afanga

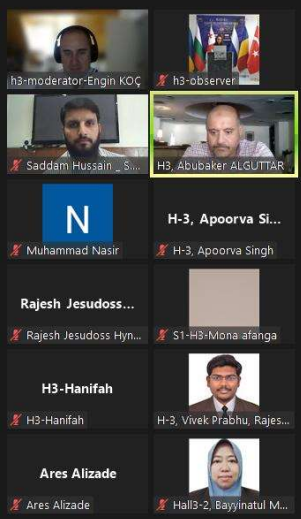
Recording

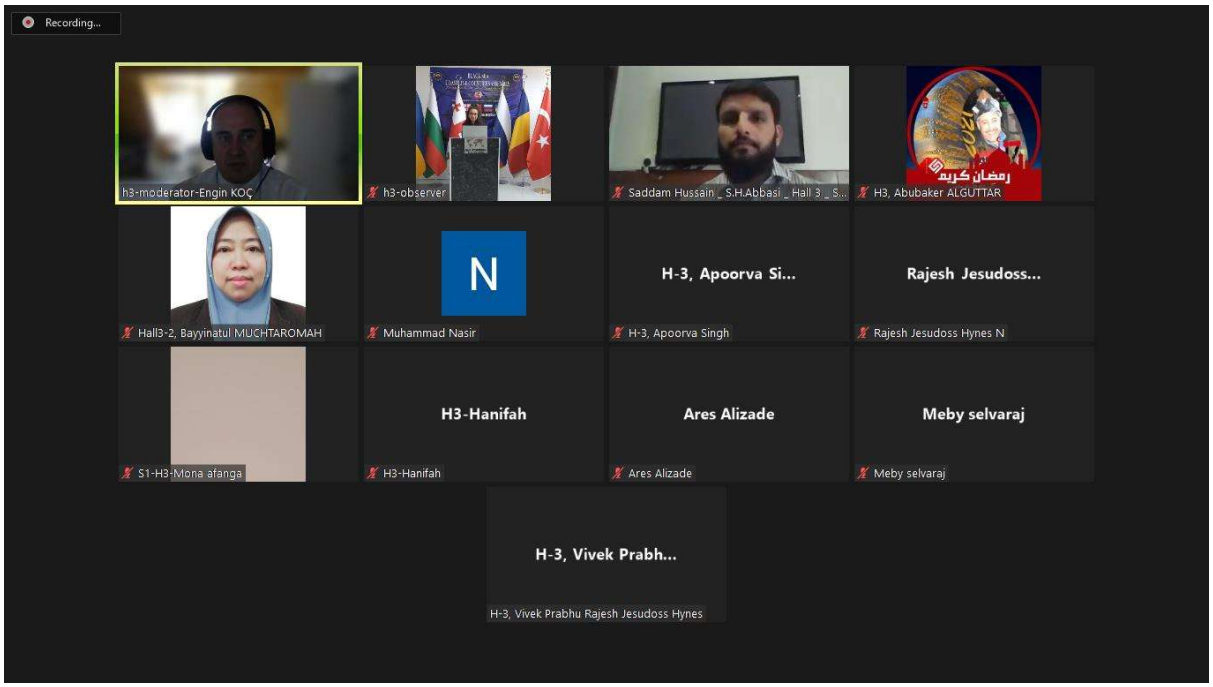


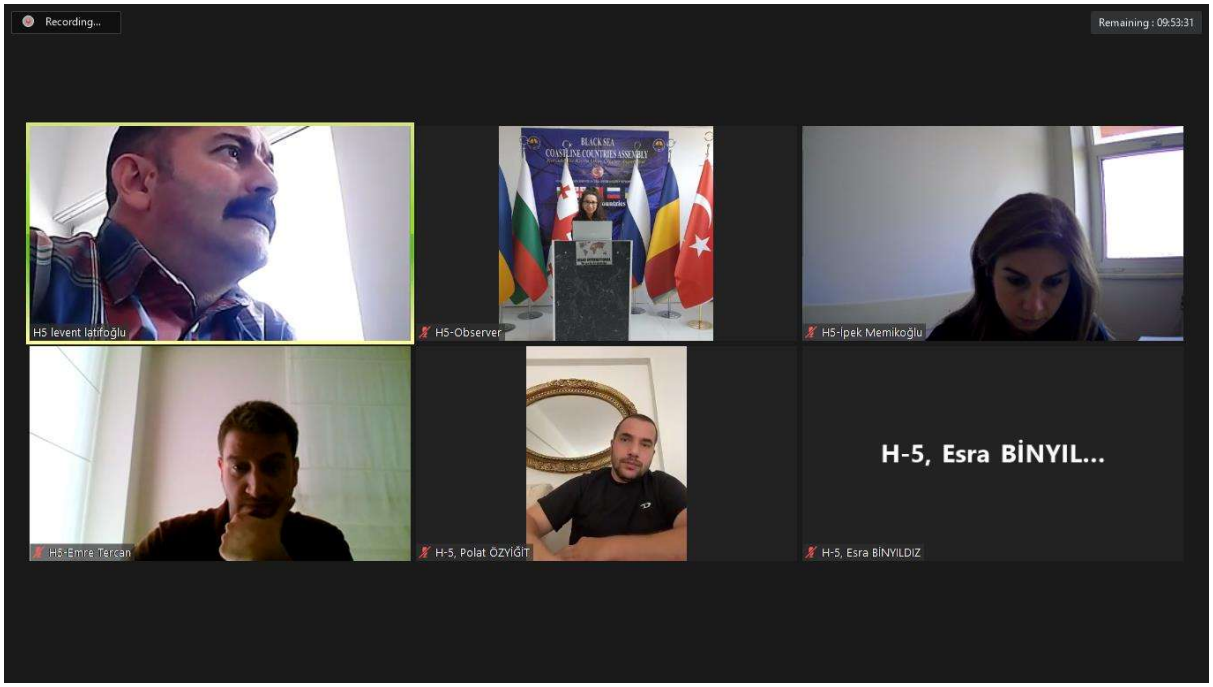


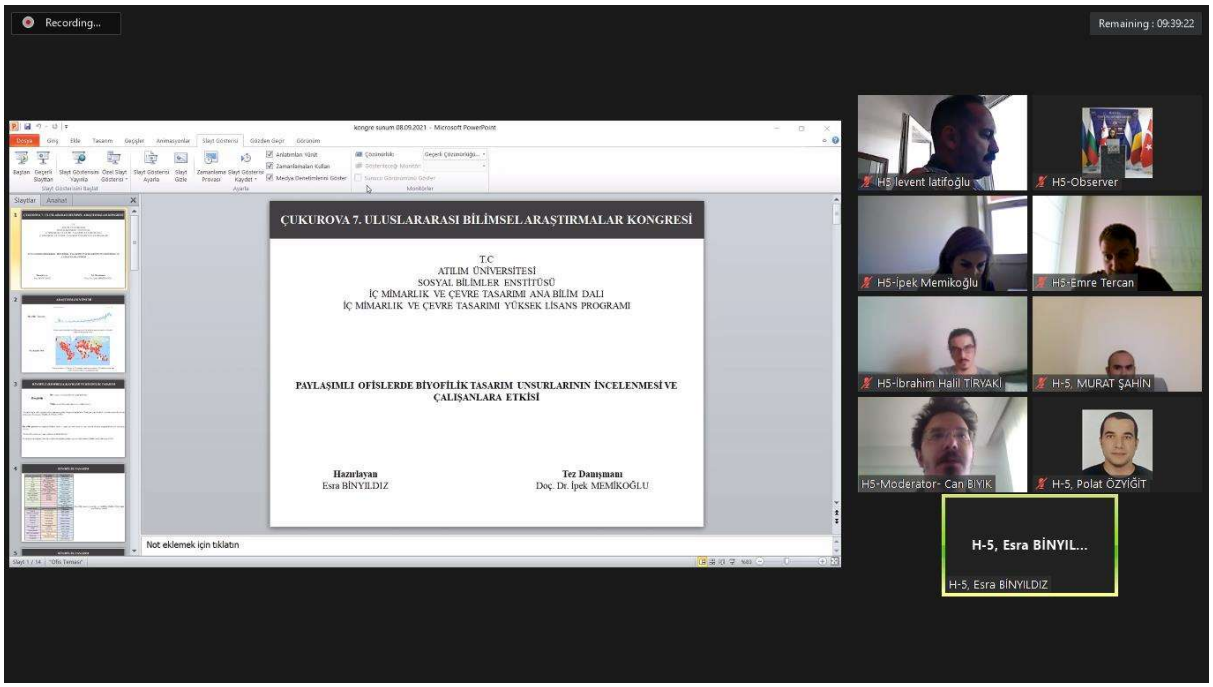
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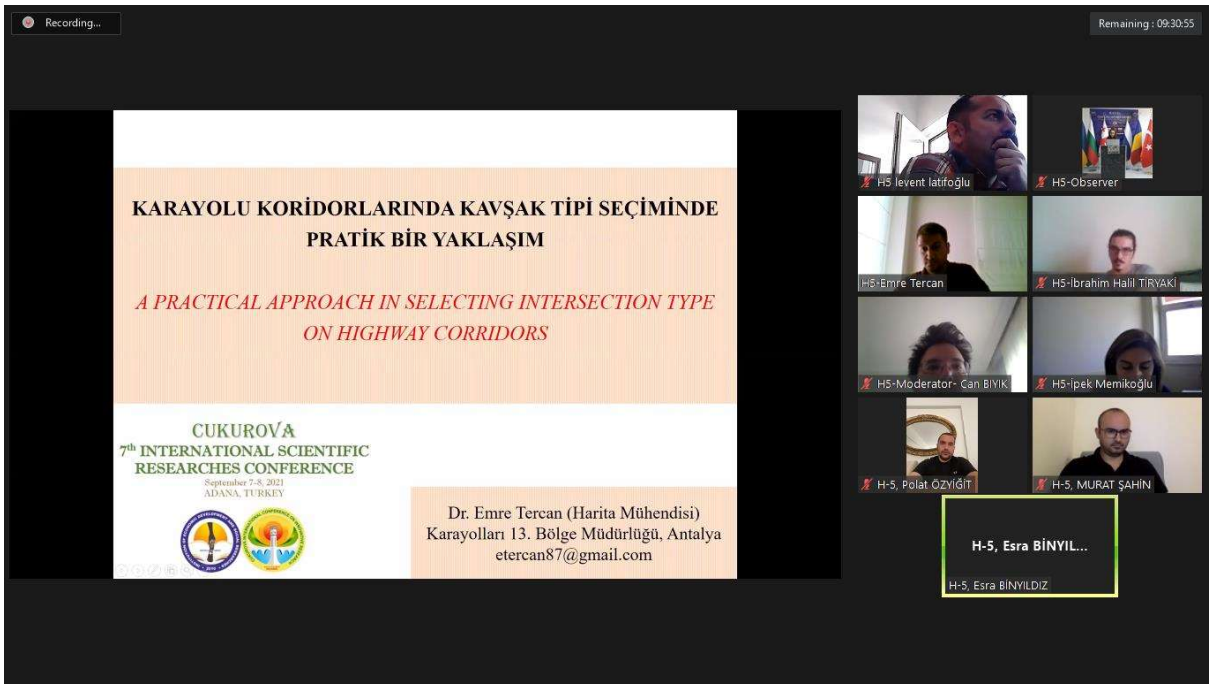


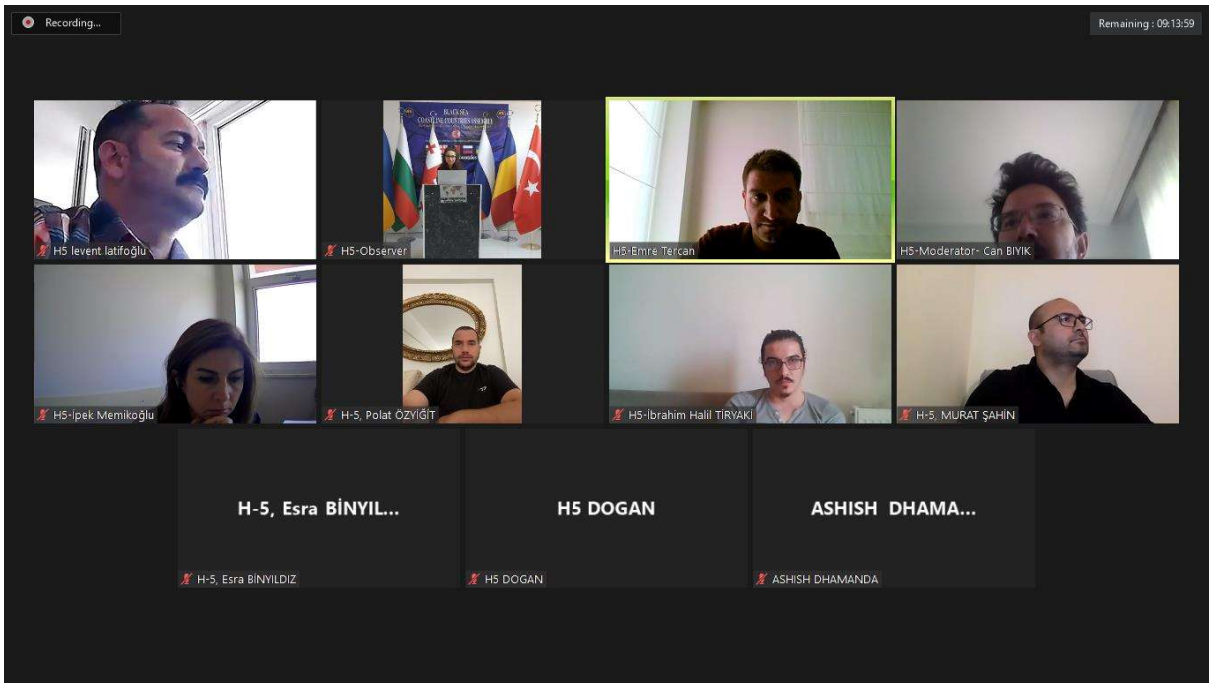



Recording...
h3-moderator-Engin KOÇ
h3-observer
Saddam Hussain _ S.H.Abbasi _ Hall 3 _ S...
H3, Abubaker ALGUTTAR
Hall3-2, Bayyinatul MUCHTAROMAH
N
Muhammad Nasir
H-3, Apoorva Si...
H-3, Apoorva Singh
Rajesh Jesudoss...
Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes N
S1-H3-Mona afanga
H3-Hanifah
H3-Hanifah
Ares Alizade
Ares Alizade
Meby selvaraj
Meby selvaraj
H-3, Vivek Prabh...
H-3, Vivek Prabhu Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes

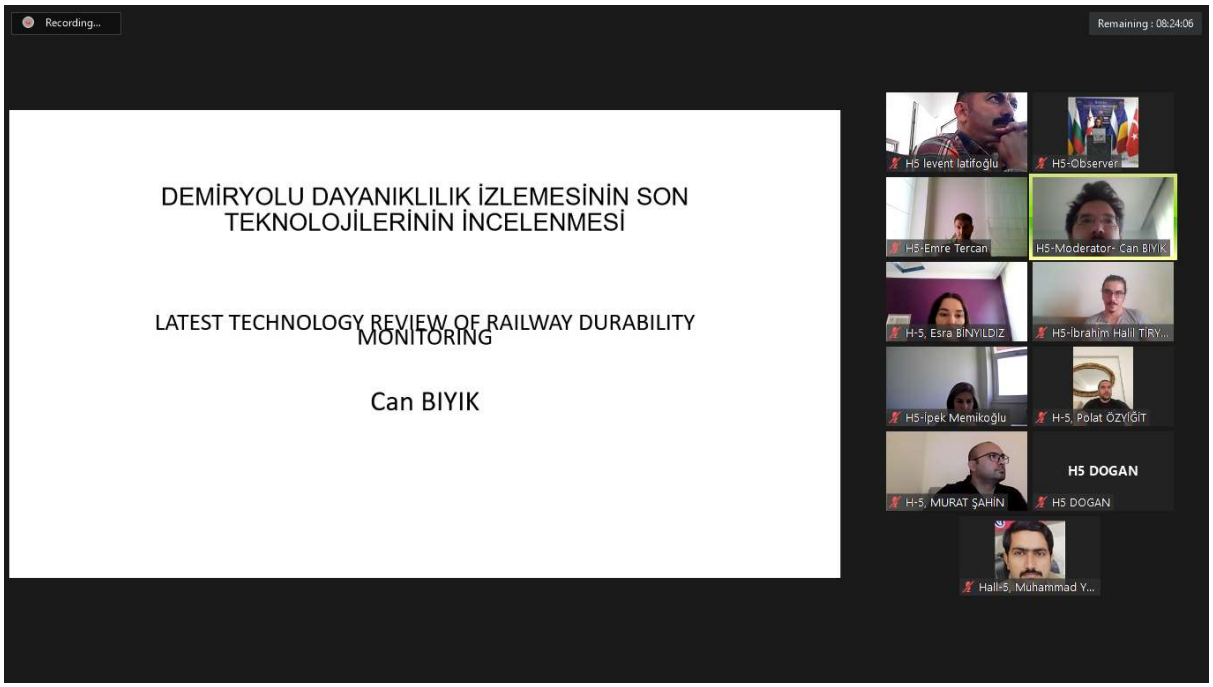

Recording...
Remaining : 09:53:31
H5 levent latifoğlu
H5-Observer
H5-Ipek Memikoğlu
H5-Emre Tercan
H-5, Polat ÖZYİĞİT
H-5, Esra BİNYIL...
H-5, Esra BİNYILDIZ

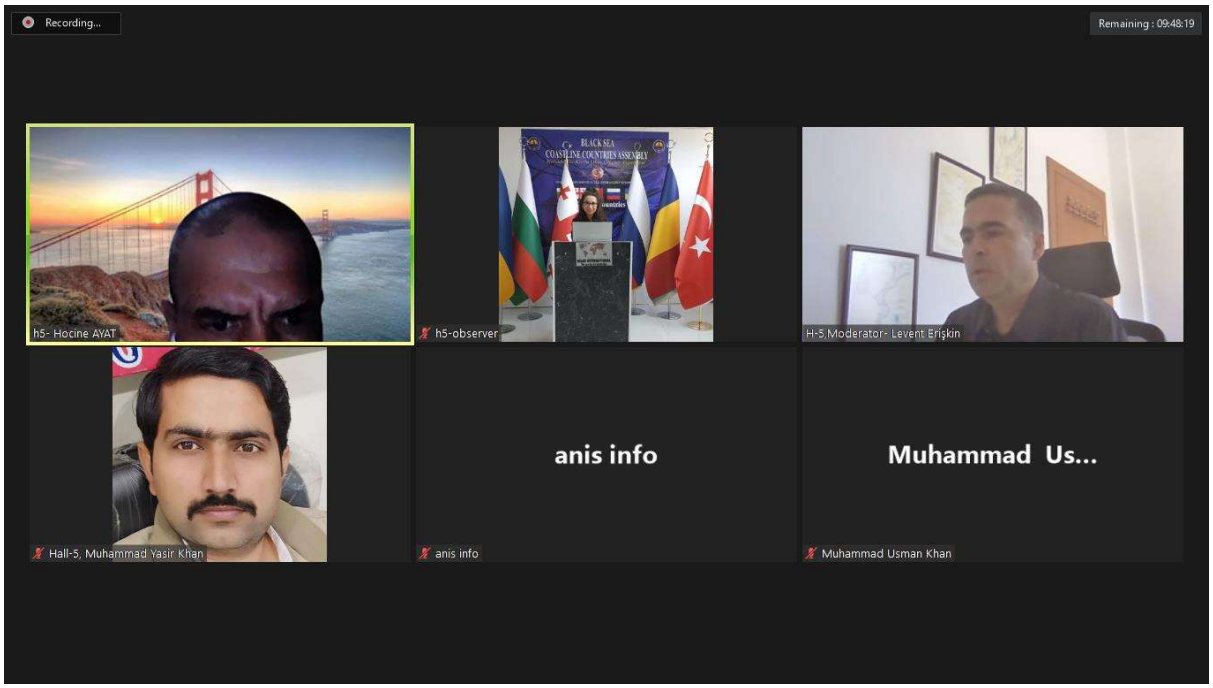

Recording...
Remaining : 09:39:22
ÇUKUROVA 7. ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
T.C
ATILIM ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ
İÇ MİMARLIK VE ÇEVRE TASARIMI ANA BİLİM DALI
İÇ MİMARLIK VE ÇEVRE TASARIMI YÜKSEK LİSANS PROGRAMI
PAYLAŞIMLI OFİSLERDE BİYOFİLİK TASARIM UNSURLARININ İNCELENMESİ VE ÇALIŞANLARA ETKİSİ
Hazırlayan
Esra BİNYILDIZ
Tez Danışmanı
Doç. Dr. İpek MEMİKOĞLU
Not eklemek için tıklatın
H5 levent latifoğlu
H5-Observer
H5-İpek Memikoğlu
H5-Emre Tercan
H5-İbrahim Halil TİRYAKİ
H-5, MURAT ŞAHİN
H5-Moderator- Can BIYIK
H-5, Polat ÖZYİĞİT
H-5, Esra BİNYIL...
H-5, Esra BİNYILDIZ


Recording...
Remaining : 09:30:55
KARAYOLU KORİDORLARINDA KAVŞAK TİPİ SEÇİMİNDE PRATİK BİR YAKLAŞIM
A PRACTICAL APPROACH IN SELECTING INTERSECTION TYPE ON HIGHWAY CORRIDORS
CUKUROVA
7th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE
September 7-8, 2021
ADANA, TURKEY
Dr. Emre Tercan (Harita Mühendisi)
Karayolları 13. Bölge Müdürlüğü, Antalya
etercan87@gmail.com
H5 levent latifoğlu
H5-Observer
H5-Emre Tercan
H5-İbrahim Halil TİRYAKİ
H5-Moderator- Can BIYIK
H5-İpek Memikoğlu
H-5, Polat ÖZYİĞİT
H-5, MURAT ŞAHİN
H-5, Esra BİNYIL...
H-5, Esra BİNYILDIZ


Recording...
Remaining : 09:13:59
H5 levent latifoğlu
H5-Observer
H5-Emre Tercan
H5-Moderator- Can BIYIK
H5-İpek Memikoğlu
H-5, Polat ÖZYİĞİT
H5-İbrahim Halil TİRYAKİ
H-5, MURAT ŞAHİN
H-5, Esra BİNYIL...
H-5, Esra BİNYILDIZ
H5 DOGAN
H5 DOGAN
ASHISH DHAMA...
ASHISH DHAMANDA


Recording...
Remaining : 08:51:01
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY
2006
YOZGAT BOZOK UNIVERSITY
The Effect of Fineness of Glass Powder on Some Physical and Mechanical Properties of Cement-based Mortars
Dr. Murat Şahin
Dr. Polat Özyiğit
With Determination
YOBU
To Success
1
H5 levent latifoğlu
H5-Observer
H5-Emre Tercan
H5-Moderator- Can BIYIK
H5-İpek Memikoğlu
H-5, Polat ÖZYİĞİT
H-5, MURAT ŞAHİN
H-5, Esra BİNYILDIZ
H5-İbrahim Halil TİRYAKİ
H5 DOGAN
H5 DOGAN


Recording...
Remaining : 08:24:06
DEMİRYOLU DAYANIKLILIK İZLEMESİNİN SON TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
LATEST TECHNOLOGY REVIEW OF RAILWAY DURABILITY MONITORING
Can BIYIK
H5 levent latifoğlu
H5-Observer
H5-Emre Tercan
H5-Moderator- Can BIYIK
H-5, Esra BİNYILDIZ
H5-İbrahim Halil TİRY...
H5-İpek Memikoğlu
H-5, Polat ÖZYİĞİT
H-5, MURAT ŞAHİN
H5 DOGAN
H5 DOGAN
Hall-5, Muhammad Y...


Recording...
Remaining : 09:48:19
h5- Hocine AYAT
h5-observer
H-5,Moderator- Levent Erişkin
Hall-5, Muhammad Yasir Khan
anis info
anis info
Muhammad Us...
Muhammad Usman Khan

Recording...

Remaining : 09:35:34

Naval Fleet Structure and Deployment Plan Optimization

Levent Erişkin

Turkish Naval Academy, National Defence University

7-8 September 2021
Adana, TURKEY

1

H-5,Moderator- Levent Erişkin

h5-observer

Muhammad Usman Khan

Hall-5, Muhammad Yasir K...

m

H5, Mohamed Bendahmane

h5-Lamraoui laz...

h5-Lamraoui lazhar

Hall 5 , Naveed...

Hall 5 , Naveed Ahmad Khan

H5 S2 Meby sel...

H5 S2 Meby selvaraj Rajesh J...

Recording...

Remaining : 09:32:33

Preliminaries

- Capabilities of different platforms w.r.t. warfare types
- Deployment of naval platforms to meet capability requirements of missions
- Cost of acquisition



Frigate

SW - AAW - ASW



Submarine

SW



Fast Patrol Boat

SW - AAW



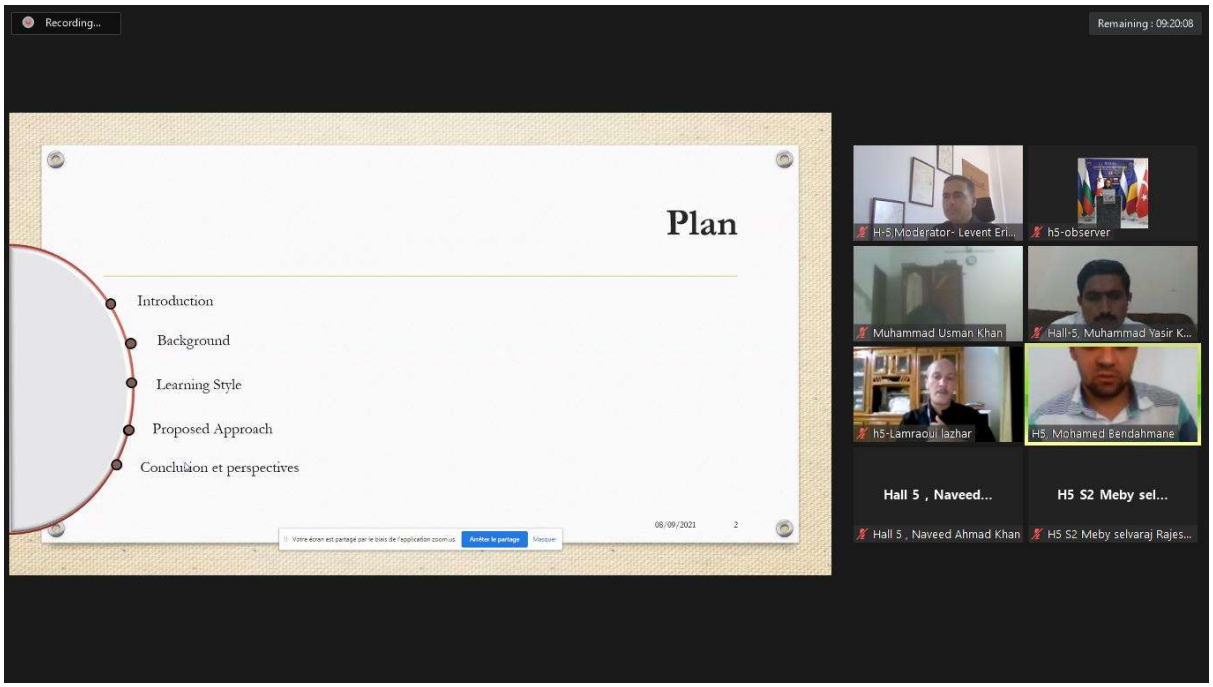
Maritime Patrol A/C

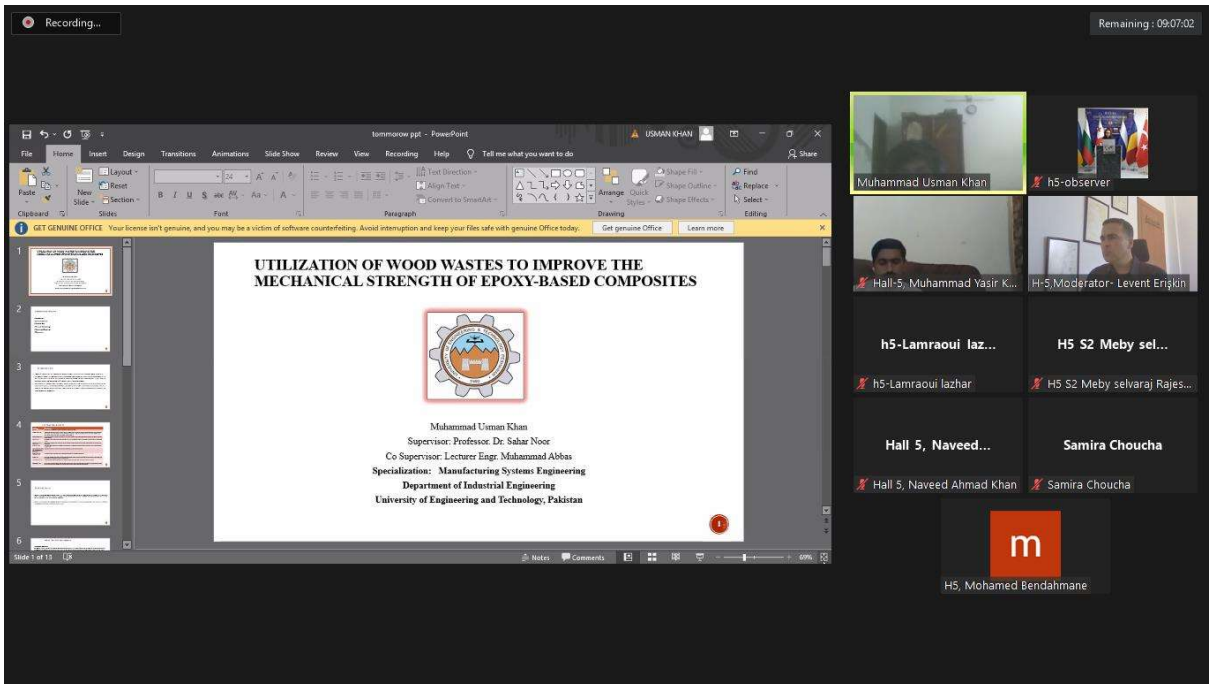
SW - ASW

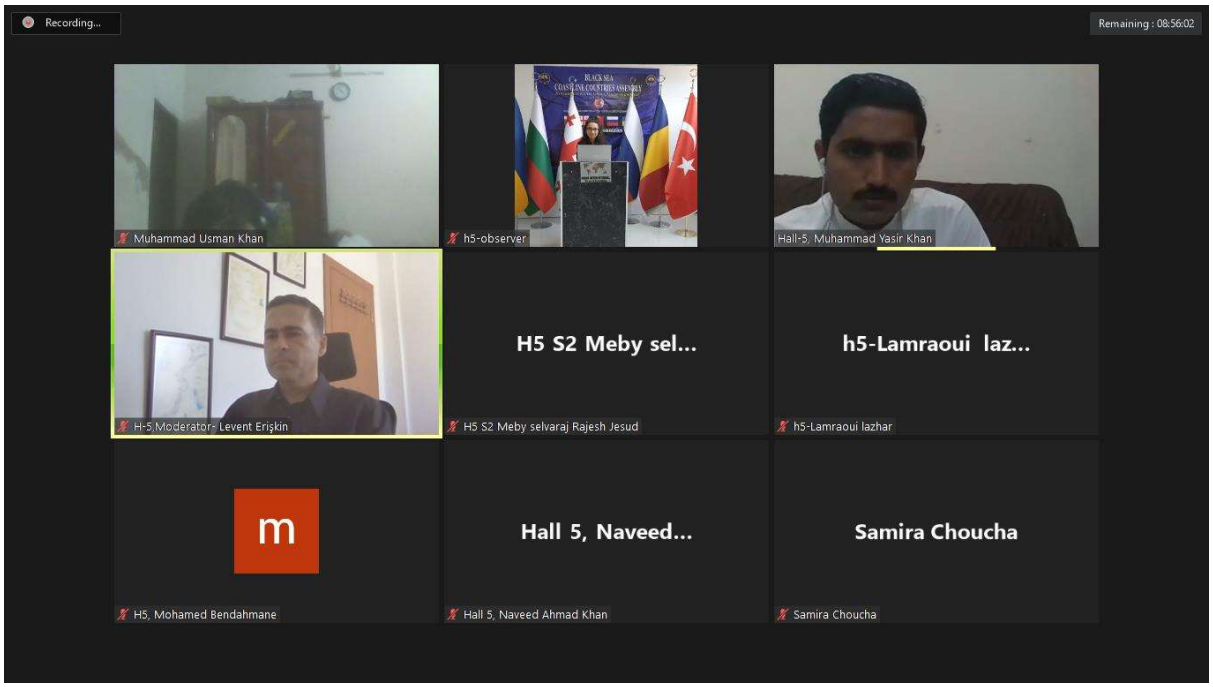
H-5,Moderator- Levent Erişkin

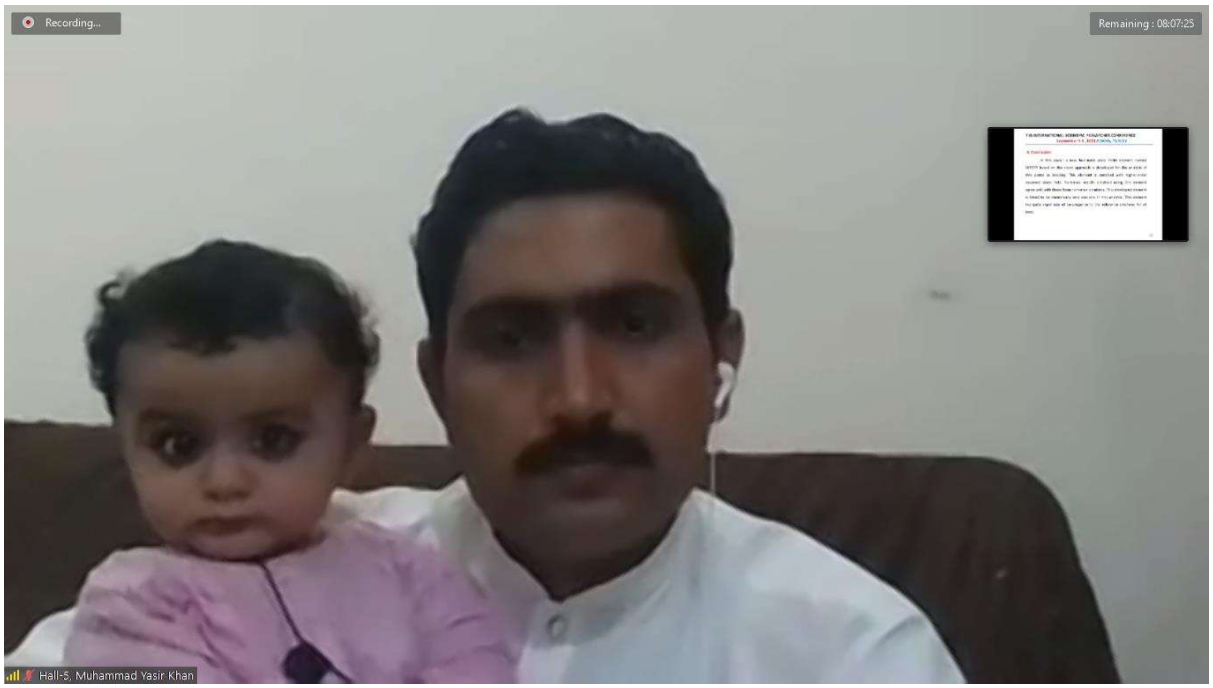
7-8 September 2021
Adana, TURKEY

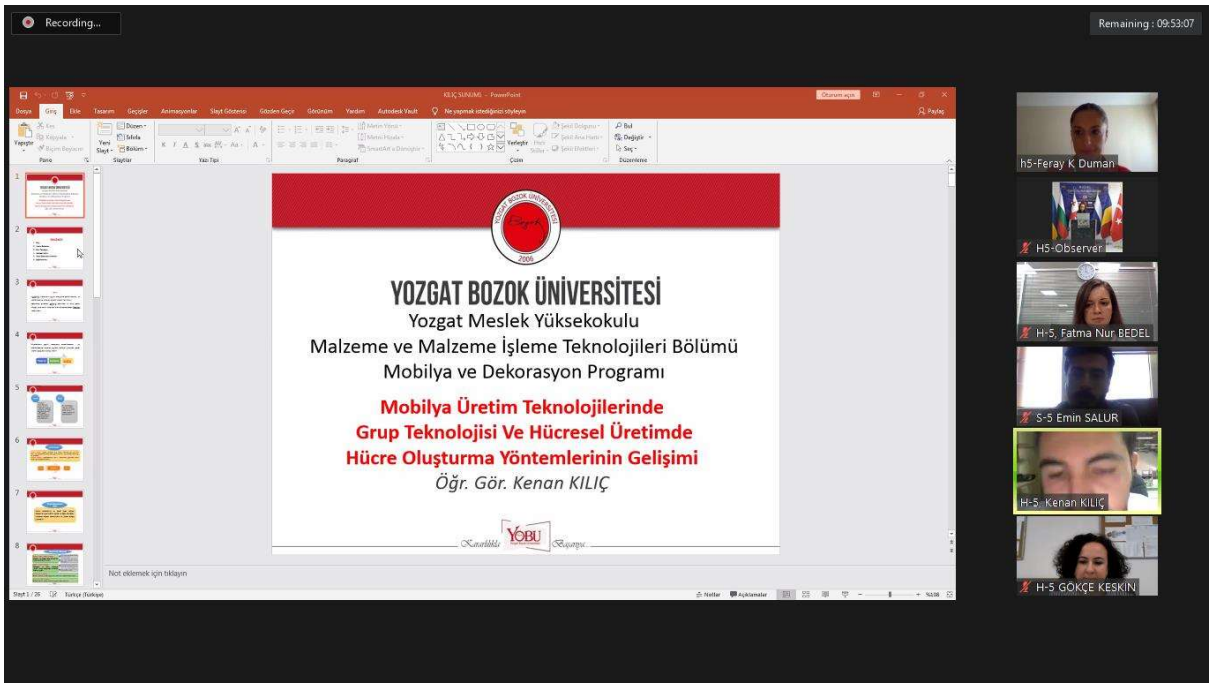
4

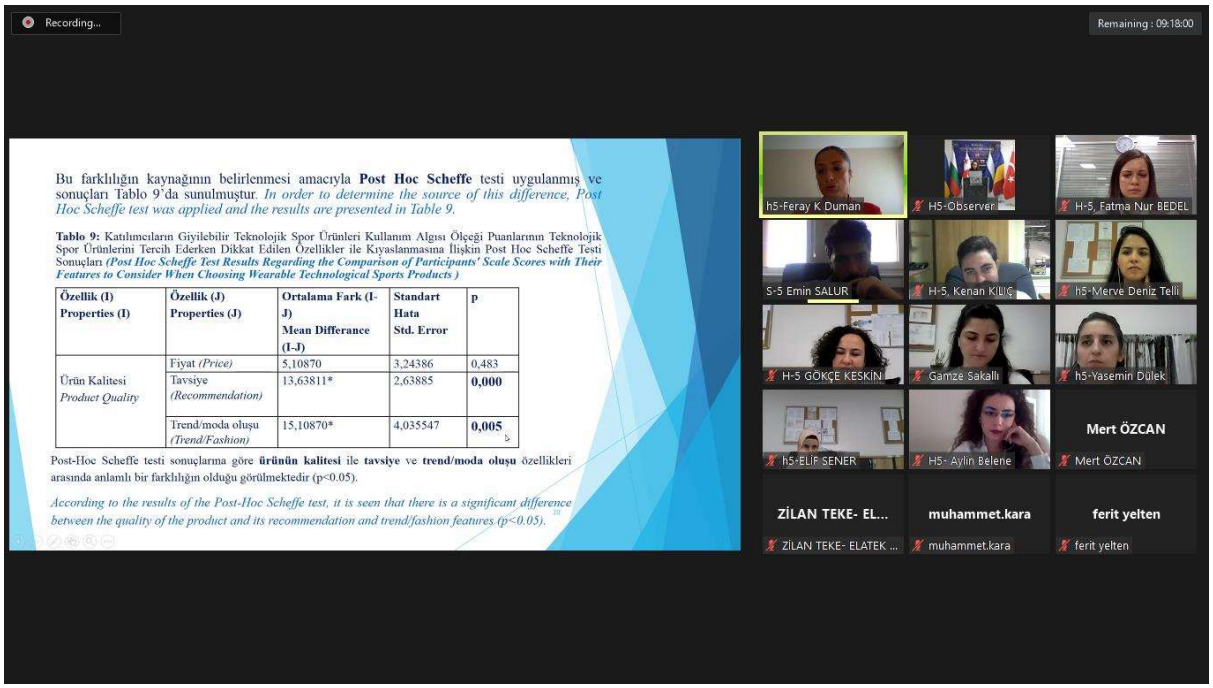

Recording...
Remaining : 09:20:08
Plan
Introduction
Background
Learning Style
Proposed Approach
Conclusion et perspectives
08/09/2021
2
H-5,Moderator- Levent Eri...
h5-observer
Muhammad Usman Khan
Hall-5, Muhammad Yasir K...
h5-Lamraoui lazhar
H5, Mohamed Bendahmane
Hall 5 , Naveed...
H5 S2 Meby sel...
Hall 5 , Naveed Ahmad Khan
H5 S2 Meby selvaraj Rajes...

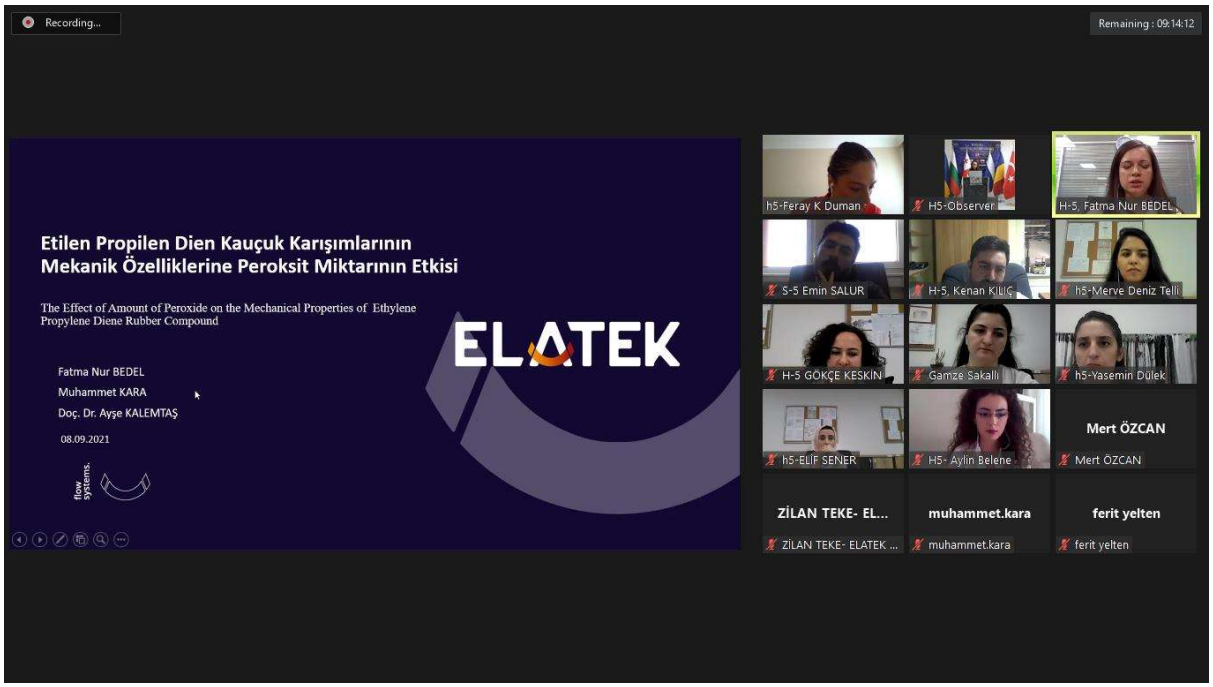

Recording...
Remaining : 09:07:02
UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTES TO IMPROVE THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH OF EPOXY-BASED COMPOSITES
Muhammad Usman Khan
Supervisor: Professor. Dr. Sahar Noor
Co Supervisor: Lecturer Engr. Muhammad Abbas
Specialization: Manufacturing Systems Engineering
Department of Industrial Engineering
University of Engineering and Technology, Pakistan
Muhammad Usman Khan
h5-observer
Hall-5, Muhammad Yasir K...
H-5,Moderator- Levent Erişkin
h5-Lamraoui laz...
H5 S2 Meby sel...
h5-Lamraoui lazhar
H5 S2 Meby selvaraj Rajes...
Hall 5, Naveed...
Samira Choucha
Hall 5, Naveed Ahmad Khan
Samira Choucha
H5, Mohamed Bendahmane

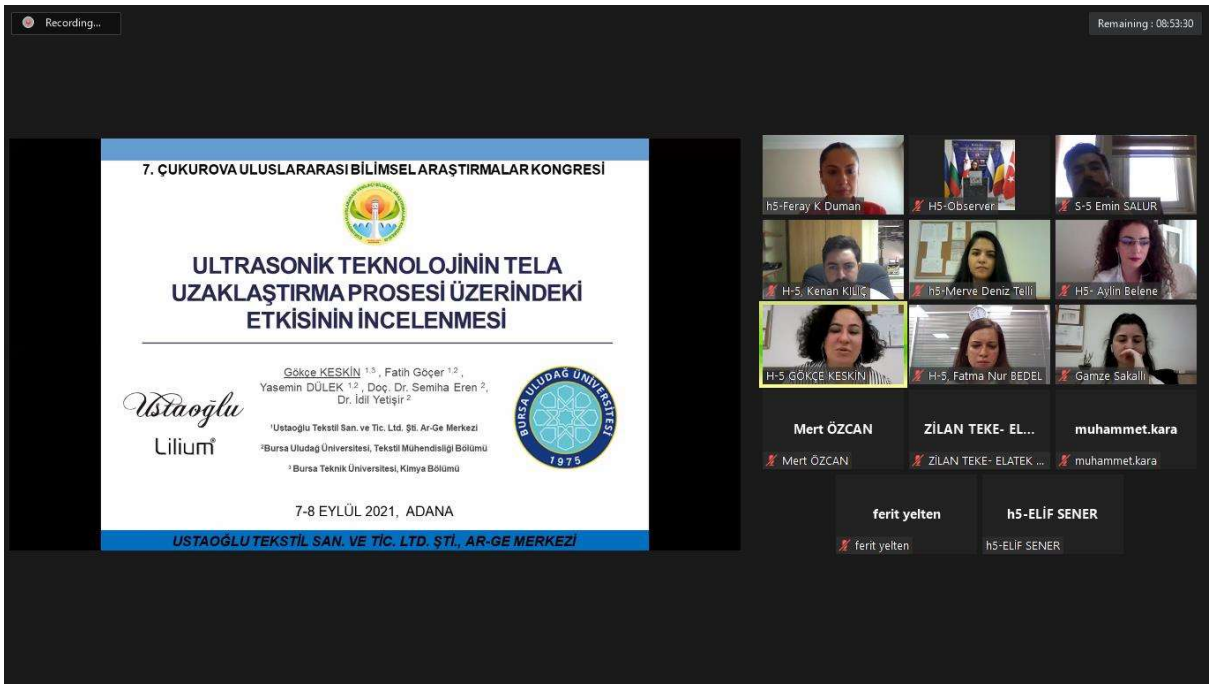

Recording...
Remaining : 08:56:02
Muhammad Usman Khan
h5-observer
Hall-5, Muhammad Yasir Khan
H-5,Moderator- Levent Erişkin
H5 S2 Meby sel...
H5 S2 Meby selvaraj Rajesh Jesud
h5-Lamraoui laz...
h5-Lamraoui lazhar
H5, Mohamed Bendahmane
Hall 5, Naveed...
Hall 5, Naveed Ahmad Khan
Samira Choucha
Samira Choucha


Recording...
Remaining : 08:07:25
Hall-5, Muhammad Yasir Khan


Recording...
Remaining : 09:53:07
YOZGAT BOZOK ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Yozgat Meslek Yüksekokulu
Malzeme ve Malzeme İşleme Teknolojileri Bölümü
Mobilya ve Dekorasyon Programı
Mobilya Üretim Teknolojilerinde
Grup Teknolojisi Ve Hücresel Üretimde
Hücre Oluşturma Yöntemlerinin Gelişimi
Öğr. Gör. Kenan KILIÇ
h5-Feray K Duman
H5-Observer
H-5, Fatma Nur BEDEL
S-5 Emin SALUR
H-5 Kenan KILIÇ
H-5 GÖKÇE KESKİN


Recording...
Remaining : 09:18:00
Bu farklılığın kaynağının belirlenmesi amacıyla Post Hoc Scheffe testi uygulanmış ve sonuçları Tablo 9'da sunulmuştur. In order to determine the source of this difference, Post Hoc Scheffe test was applied and the results are presented in Table 9.
Tablo 9: Katılımcıların Giyilebilir Teknolojik Spor Ürünleri Kullanım Algısı Ölçeği Puanlarının Teknolojik Spor Ürünlerini Tercih Ederken Dikkat Edilen Özellikler ile Kıyaslanmasına İlişkin Post Hoc Scheffe Testi Sonuçları (Post Hoc Scheffe Test Results Regarding the Comparison of Participants' Scale Scores with Their Features to Consider When Choosing Wearable Technological Sports Products)
Özellik (I) Properties (I)
Özellik (J) Properties (J)
Ortalama Fark (I-J) Mean Difference (I-J)
Standart Hata Std. Error
p
Ürün Kalitesi Product Quality
Fiyat (Price) 5,10870 3,24386 0,483
Tavsiye (Recommendation) 13,63811* 2,63885 0,000
Trend/moda oluşu (Trend/Fashion) 15,10870* 4,035547 0,005
Post-Hoc Scheffe testi sonuçlarına göre ürünün kalitesi ile tavsiye ve trend/moda oluşu özellikleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılığın olduğu görülmektedir (p<0.05).
According to the results of the Post-Hoc Scheffe test, it is seen that there is a significant difference between the quality of the product and its recommendation and trend/fashion features (p<0.05).
h5-Feray K Duman
H5-Observer
H-5, Fatma Nur BEDEL
S-5 Emin SALUR
H-5, Kenan KILIÇ
h5-Merve Deniz Telli
H-5 GÖKÇE KESKİN
Gamze Sakallı
h5-Yasemin Dülek
h5-ELİF SENER
H5- Aylin Belene
Mert ÖZCAN
ZİLAN TEKE- EL...
muhammet.kara
ferit yelten


Recording...
Remaining : 09:14:12
Etilen Propilen Dien Kauçuk Karışımlarının
Mekanik Özelliklerine Peroksit Miktarının Etkisi
The Effect of Amount of Peroxide on the Mechanical Properties of Ethylene Propylene Diene Rubber Compound
ELATEK
Fatma Nur BEDEL
Muhammet KARA
Doç. Dr. Ayşe KALEMTAŞ
08.09.2021
flow systems.
h5-Feray K Duman
H5-Observer
H-5, Fatma Nur BEDEL
S-5 Emin SALUR
H-5, Kenan KILIÇ
h5-Merve Deniz Telli
H-5 GÖKÇE KESKİN
Gamze Sakallı
h5-Yasemin Dülek
h5-ELİF SENER
H5- Aylin Belene
Mert ÖZCAN
ZİLAN TEKE- EL...
muhammet.kara
ferit yelten


Recording...
Remaining : 08:53:30
7. ÇUKUROVA ULUSLARARASI BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
ULTRASONİK TEKNOLOJİNİN TELA UZAKLAŞTIRMA PROSESİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ
Gökçe KESKİN [1,3], Fatih Göçer [1,2], Yasemin DÜLEK [1,2], Doç. Dr. Semiha Eren [2], Dr. İdil Yetişir [2]
[1]Ustaoğlu Tekstil San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Ar-Ge Merkezi
[2]Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü
[3] Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya Bölümü
Ustaoğlu Lilium
BURSA ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ 1975
7-8 EYLÜL 2021, ADANA
USTAOĞLU TEKSTİL SAN. VE TİC. LTD. ŞTİ., AR-GE MERKEZİ
h5-Feray K Duman
H5-Observer
S-5 Emin SALUR
H-5, Kenan KILIÇ
h5-Merve Deniz Telli
H5- Aylin Belene
H-5 GÖKÇE KESKİN
H-5, Fatma Nur BEDEL
Gamze Sakallı
Mert ÖZCAN
ZİLAN TEKE- EL...
muhammet.kara
ferit yelten
h5-ELİF SENER

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

Dr. Binyam ZIGTA
Wolaita Sodo University, College of Natural and Computational Science,
Department of Mathematics
P.O.BOX 138, ETHIOPIA

ABSTRACT

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

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

APPLICATION OF THE INTEGRATED APPROACH IN TEACHING GEOMETRIC SEQUENCE TOPIC IN VIETNAMESE SECONDARY SCHOOL: A PEDAGOGICAL EXPERIMENT

Prof. Dr. Nguyen Phu Loc

Can Tho University, Department of Mathematics Education

Nguyen Ngoc Minh Thy,BSc.

Can Tho University, Department of Mathematics Education

Trang Van De, MSc.

Can Tho University, Department of Mathematics Education

Le Viet Minh Triet*, PhD.

Ho Chi Minh City University of Education, Department of Mathematics Education

ABSTRACT

Integrated teaching is a teaching orientation that assists students in developing the ability to synthesize knowledge, skills, and so on from a variety of fields in order to effectively solve problems in learning and in life, which is done right in the process of acquiring knowledge and practicing skills. This means that mathematical teaching establishes the relationship between different concepts of the same subject and different subjects, ensuring that students can mobilize their knowledge and capacity to solve problems. In other words, integrated teaching is a method of teaching in which knowledge is organized and solidified.

The purpose of this study is to propose integrated strategies for teaching the Geometric Sequence topic and illustrative examples. Furthermore, the study compares the effectiveness of integrated teaching to traditional teaching methods. This objective was achieved through a pedagogical experiment with a non-random and post-test-only control design. This study's sample population consists of 69 upper secondary school students in Can Tho City, Vietnam. The sample in this study was divided into two classes, one for the experimental class and one for the control class. Documentation, observation, written tests, interviews, and student worksheets will be used to gather the necessary data. The data was analyzed using the U-test. The study's findings are as follows: 1) The learning outcome of students in the experimental class is significantly higher than that of students in the control class. 2) Students in the experimental class had better attitudes toward learning: 71.8 percent are interested, and 28.2 percent are interested in integrating geometric sequence with other subjects. The study's findings confirm the feasibility of using integrated teaching to teach geometric sequence knowledge in high schools. It is suggested that more research be conducted on the use of integrated teaching methods in high schools.

Keywords: Integrated teaching, geometric sequence, experimental method, mathematical modelling; teacher education.

UNSTEADY MHD CONVECTIVE FLOW OF A NANOLIQUID THROUGH A RADIALLY STRETCHED RIGA AREA VIA OPTIMAL HOMOTOPY ANALYSIS METHOD

K. V. Prasad

D. L. Mahendra

Department of Mathematics, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari, Karnataka, India

ABSTRACT

This article presents the investigation of mechanism of mass and heat transport of an unsteady electrically conducting incompressible viscous convective nanoliquid through a radially stretching Riga plate in the presence of viscous dissipation, velocity slip, Brownian motion, Thermophoresis parameter, and first-order chemical reaction. The optimal homotopy analysis technique has been employed to compute the solutions for the differential equations system after using the similarity variables to the governing flow equations. For physical clarification, the acquired outcomes are illustrated graphically and also in the form of tables. These graphs and tables are used to exhibit physical quantities, namely, Sherwood number, skin friction coefficient, concentration, Nusselt number,temperature and velocity. One of the significant outcomes of the current scrutiny is velocity profile improves for increasing values of Hartman number, and this investigation finds several applications in different fields of automobile industries and engineering.

Keywords: Convective Nanofluid, Velocity slip, Viscous dissipation, Chemical reaction, OHAM

IMPACTS OF POROUS DISSIPATION ON NON-NEWTONIAN CASSON FLUID ON A FLAT PLATE EMBEDDED IN A POROUS MEDIA WITH SUCTION AND INJECTION

Muhammad Salman Kausar[1], Abid Hussanan[2], Mustafa Mamat[1]

[1]Faculty of Informatics and Computing, University Sultan Zainal Abidin (Kampus Gong Badak), 21300 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu, Malaysia; *(M.S.K.); (M.M.)*
[2]Department of Mathematics, Division of Science and Technology, University of Education, Lahore 54000, Pakistan; (*A.H.)*

ABSTRACT

This paper concerns the boundary layer flow of a Casson fluid in the presence of a heat transfer analysis with the suction and injection parameter influences on a flat plate through porous dissipation. The partial differential equations are changed to common differential equations with similarities under boundary conditions. The resulting nonlinear differential system is numerically solved by the Runge–Kutta method of the 4^{th} order. Graphic results are defined and discussed for dimensionless linear velocity and fluid temperature for flow parameters like Casson fluid (β), Eckert number (Ec), Prandtl number (Pr), and porosity parameter (Pm). The linear velocity decreases with enhancing the Casson and porosity parameters. Furthermore, an increase in the suction parameter slows down the linear velocity. However, linear velocity enhances the injection parameter. Fluid temperature decreases with the increase of Prandtl number and the Casson parameter. The Skin friction are Nusselt number are also explained through tables and matched with the published data. Moreover, the thermal boundary layer thickness increases with increasing porosity parameter and the Eckert number.

Keywords: Casson fluid; numerical solutions; suction/injection; flat plate; porous dissipation.

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NATURAL METRICS ON THE TANGENT BUNDLE OF ORDER TWO AND HARMONICITY

Dr. NOUR EL HOUDA DJAA
Laboratory of Geometry, Analysis, Control and Applications, Saida, Algeria.
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0568-0629
Prof. Dr. Pr. DJAA MUSTAPHA
Laboratory of Geometry, Analysis, Control and Applications, Saida, Algeria.

ABSTRACT

Let $\varphi: (M^m, g) \rightarrow (N^n, h)$ be a smooth map between two Riemannian manifolds, The existence and explicit construction of harmonic mappings between two given Riemannian manifolds (M, g) and (N, h) are two of the most fundamental problems of the theory of harmonic mappings.

The sections on tangent bundle of order two T^2M (bundle of accelerations on a smooth manifold M), locally, described in detail the second order ordinary differential equations on M (Dodson and Galanis). These equations have received renewed geometric attention in recent years from interactions with jet fields, linear and nonlinear connections, Lagrangians, Finsler structures and the theory of timedependent Lagrangian particle systems. As a natural generalization of the works of Ishihara, Konderak , Oniciuc, Boeckx and Vanhecke and Abbassi, Calvaruso and Perrone;

In this note, we define a natural metric on the tangent bundle of order two T^2M, and we investigate the geometry and the harmonicity of sections as maps from a Riemannian manifold (M, g) onto its tangent bundle T^2M. This natural metric will lead us to interesting results Afterward we establish necessary and sufficient conditions under which a section be harmonic. We also construct some examples of harmonic section sections on tangent bundle of order two T^2M.

Keywords: Horizontal lift, vertical lift, natural metric, λ-lift, harmonic section.

IOT SECURITY: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

Meziane HIND
Mohammed I University, Faculty of Sciences, Mathematics Department, Oujda, Morocco,
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9513-5236

Nowadays, the Internet of Things (IoT) is a hot issue in a variety of fields. Thus, there are many application domains of IoT. However, IoT is vulnearble and susceptible to various cyberattacks. IoT is a vast domain which contains physical objects, networks communication, technologies, hardware (devices, computers), protocols, electronics, platforms and applications that interconnects anything from the physical environment (physical objects, animals, places, plants, machines and peoples …) to the internet in order to exchange data without any human interaction (Meziane et al, 2021).

Recently, the IoT has been drawing wide attention. It's growing rapidly. Thus, several security challenges facing the IoT. Besides, due to IoT systems rapid progression many threats in security exists. However, many kinds of attacks have been invented to breach the security of IoT. Consequently, IoT security is an important concern that needs to be well studied before developing more advanced IoT systems. So, the leading companies in this field should consider cybersecurity as a top priority (Meziane et al, 2021).

The paper presents a survey on IoT security. Then, we give the related works. Besides, several security challenges facing the IoT is also presented and discussed. Afterthat, results and discussion are provided. After concluding, we address current research challenges and offer some future research directions for securing the IoT.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Attacks, IoT Security

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ESTIMATION OF CASE FATALITY RATES AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM BASED PREDICTION OF COVID-19 CASES IN SAARC

Haseeb ur Rehman[*1], Fakhar Mustafa[2]

[*1] Punjab Bait-ul-Maal, Government of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
[2]COMSATS University Islamabad, Sahiwal Campus, Department of Mathematics, Sahiwal, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

COVID-19 pandemic is the biggest global health crisis of this century with over 210 countries and territories exposed. The worldwide health emergency imposed due to the pandemic led to lockdowns across the globe which has shattered world economies especially least developed countries. Countries are trying to slow the spread of this virus by adopting different strategies to minimize its socio-economic impact on masses. This paper aims to establish an understanding of the changing trends in the cases, deaths, recoveries, Case Mortality Rate (CMR), Naïve Case Fatality Rate (nCFR), Kaplan-Meier Case Fatality Rate (kCFR) and Case Reproduction Rate (CRR) of COVID-19 in one the least developed SAARC region. Moreover, a predictive model is also proposed using k-way cross validation; a Machine Learning algorithm which would help to estimate the rates of COVID-19 cases in SAARC countries.

Keywords: COVID-19, Regression, Machine Learning Algorithm, SAARC

APPROXIMATING TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN A MEDIUM OF CONSTANT THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY USING STEP FUNCTIONS

R.S. Lebelo[1*], S. O. Akindeinde[2]

[1]Department of Education, Vaal University of Technology, Private Bag X021, Andries Potgieter Boulevard,Vanderbijlpark,1911, South Africa.
3Department of Mathematics and Statistical Sciences, Botswana International University of Science and Technology, Private Bag 16, Palapye, Botswana.

ABSTRACT

A study of temperature distribution through a one-dimensional *N*-cross-sections domain of a vase shaped medium is considered in this article. In this case, step functions are used to approximate the distribution of temperature in the medium chosen. Temperature distribution is described by heat equation and the analysis thereof is based on calculation of eigenvalues which give corresponding eigen-functions appropriate to satisfy stated boundary conditions at the medium endpoints. The tool used to calculate the eigenvalues and present analytical solutions is Mathcad software. An example of a one-dimensional vase shaped domain of length 4 units is used to demonstrate calculation of eigenvalues and presentation of the solution to the problem.

Key words. Heat transfer coefficient, eigenvalues, eigen-functions, boundary conditions, step functions.

BICONVECTION PERISTALTIC TRANSPORT OF NANO EYRING-POWELL FLUID IN AN ASYMMETRIC CHANNEL CONTAINING GYROTACTIC MICROORGANISM

Dr. Hanumesh Vaidya
Department of Mathematics, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University
Vinayaka Nagar, Ballari-583 105, Karnataka, India.
ORCID:0000-0001-5343-8039
Miss. J. U. Viharika
Department of Mathematics, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University
Vinayaka Nagar, Ballari-583 105, Karnataka, India.
ORCID:0000-0002-1157-5200

Abstract

Due to the instructive role of nanofluids in many industrial and biomedical fields mostly in fluid transport mechanism so-called peristalsis, inquisitiveness has been undertaken by the researchers to study the peristaltic transport of nanofluids. Also, nanoparticles have indispensable solicitations in numerous manufacturing and engineering processes like heat exchangers, cooling systems, boilers, MEMS, chemical engineering, laser diode arrays and cool automobiles engines, and variety of research is presented in this topic. On this end, the current theoretical study deals with the swimming of migratory gyrotactic micro-organism in a non-Newtonian blood-based nanofluid via an anisotropic narrowing artery. Powell Eyring fluid model is used in order to understand the rheology of the blood as a non-Newtonian fluid model. This fluid pattern has the ability to show Newtonian fluid and non-Newtonian features. The mathematical formulation is accomplished via continuity, temperature, motile microorganism, momentum and concentration equation. The series solutions are obtained using perturbation scheme solutions are discussed with the help of graphs for all leading parameters. Further, the distribution of velocity, temperature, swimming microorganism and temperature is discussed. Moreover, the variation of impedance and the impact of wall shear stress, Nusselt number and Sherwood number, and the trapping phenomena are discussed and presented through the graphs and are deliberated in detail. The analysis also has a vital behaviour in the medical practice of extra-corporal circulation of blood employing the heart-lung engine that may affect the impairment of red blood cells due to the wall shear stress's significant variation. The consequences are also of meaningful value in using arthro pumps and roller pumps through which liquids are conveyed in the living organs. Also, the consequences may be valid in the fluid peristaltic pump used in haemodialysis and are enormously supportive to carry out particle movement actions operated on cardiac surgery.

Keywords: Peristalsis, bioconvection, asymmetric channel, nano Eyring-Powell fluid, gyrotactic microorganism.

HAWKING RADIATION WITH THE DYNAMICAL HORIZON IN THE K-ESSENCE EMERGENT VAIDYA SPACETIME

Bivash Majumder

Department of Mathematics, Raiganj University, Raiganj, West Bengal, India

ABSTRACT

We study the Hawking radiation with the dynamical horizon in the K-essence Vaidya geometry. By considering the K-essence action to be of the Dirac-Born-Infeld variety, the physical spacetime to be a general static spherically symmetric black hole, and by restricting the K-essence scalar field to be a function solely of the advanced or the retarded time, Manna et. al. have established the connection between the K-essence emergent gravity scenario and generalizations of Vaidya spacetime. Based on modified definition of the dynamical horizon by Sawayama, we investigate the Hawking effect in the K-essence Vaidya Schwarzschild spacetime. Especially, we investigate the Hawking Radiation by using the dynamical horizon equation. The results are different from the usual Vaidya spacetime geometry.

Keywords: Emergent Gravity; K- essence; Vaidya Spacetime

ÖĞRETMENLERİN UZAKTAN ÖĞRETİME YÖNELİK TUTUM DÜZEYLERİNİN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF TEACHERS' ATTRIBUTES TO DISTANCE EDUCATION ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES

Yeliz BOLAT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hitit Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Çocuk Gelişimi Anabilim Dalı,

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı covid-19 salgını nedeniyle yüz yüze eğitime ara verilmesinden dolayı zorunlu olarak yapılan uzaktan öğretime yönelik öğretmen tutumlarının düzeylerinin bazı değişkenler açısından belirlenmesidir. Araştırma nicel araştırma yaklaşımına göre desenlenmiş tarama modelinde betimsel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubu amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden maksimum çeşitlilik örnekleme ile belirlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda ilkokul, ortaokul, lise ve Bilsemde görev yapan ve farklı branşlara sahip olan 531 öğretmen çalışma grubunu oluşturmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak Ağır (2007) tarafından geliştirilen ve beşli likert olarak cevaplanan yedisi olumsuz on dördü olumlu toplam 21 maddeden oluşan "Uzaktan Eğitime Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada ela alınan değişkenler açısından anlamlı bir fark olup olmadığını belirlemek için ikili karşılaştırmalarda Mann Whitney U Testi, üç ve üçten fazla grupların olduğu karşılaştırmalarda ise Kruskal-Wallis Testi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi sonucunda araştırmaya katılan öğretmenlerin uzaktan eğitime yönelik tutum düzeylerinin düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ele alınan değişkenler açısından bakıldığında öğretmenlerin cinsiyetine, evde internet bağlantısına sahip olmalarına ve tablet ya da bilgisayar sahibi olmalarına göre uzaktan eğitime yönelik tutumları arasında anlamlı bir fark belirlenememiştir. Ancak öğretmenlerin uzaktan eğitim ile ilgili eğitim alma durumlarına, kıdemlerine, uzaktan eğitim verme durumlarına ve okulun kademesine göre uzaktan eğitime yönelik tutumları arasında anlamlı bir fark olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan eğitim, covid-19, öğretmen tutumu.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the levels of teacher attitudes towards distance education, which is compulsory due to the interruption of face-to-face education due to the covid-19 epidemic, in terms of some variables. The research is a descriptive research in the scanning model designed according to the quantitative research approach. The study group of the research was determined by sampling the maximum diversity, one of the purposeful sampling methods. In this context, 531 teachers working in primary, secondary, high school and Bilsem and having different branches formed the study group. As a data collection tool, the "Attitude Scale Towards Distance Education" developed by Ağır (2007) and consisting of 21 items, seven of which were negative and fourteen positive, answered as a five-point Likert scale was used. Mann Whitney U Test was used in pairwise comparisons and Kruskal-Wallis Test was used in comparisons with three or more groups in order to determine whether there was a significant difference in terms of the variables considered in the study. As a result of the analysis of the data, it was determined that the teachers who participated in the research had low levels of attitude towards distance education. In terms of the variables discussed, no significant difference could be determined between the attitudes of teachers towards distance education according to their gender, having an internet connection at home, and having a tablet or computer. However, it has been determined that there is a significant difference

between teachers' attitudes towards distance education according to their educational status, seniority, distance education status and school level.

Keywords: Distance education, covid-19, teacher attitude.

TİPİK GELİŞİM GÖSTEREN FARKLI YAŞ ARALIKLARINDAKİ ÇOCUKLARDA DUYUSAL İŞLEMLEME BECERİLERİ VE YEME DAVRANIŞLARININ İNCELENMESİ

ANALYSIS OF THE SENSORY PROCESSING SKILLS AND EATING BEHAVIORS OF CHILDREN WITH TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT AT DIFFERENT AGE RANGE

Öğr. Gör. Remziye AKARSU
Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1855-1623

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Tipik gelişim gösteren çocuklarda duyusal işlemleme becerileri ve yeme davranışlarının yaşların değişimi ile farklılık göstereceği düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, farklı yaş gruplarındaki tipik gelişim gösteren çocukların duyusal işlemleme becerileri ve yeme davranışlarını incelemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmaya toplam 171 tipik gelişim gösteren çocuk dahil edildi. Ebeveynlere, kişisel bilgi formu, Çocuklarda Yeme Davranışlarını Tarama Ölçeği (ÇOYED), Dunn Duyu Profili Testi ve Çocuklarda Yeme Davranışı Anketi (ÇYDA) uygulandı.

Bulgular: Dunn Duyu Profili Testi sonuçlarına göre 6-9 yaş aralığındaki çocukların 'hareketsizlik' puanlarının istatistiksel olarak daha az 'algısal ince motor' puanlarının ise daha fazla olduğu görüldü ($p<0,05$). ÇOYED alt puanlarında 3-5 yaş arası gruptaki puanlar istatistiksel anlamlı olarak yüksek bulundu. ÇYDA ölçeği 'gıda heveslisi', 'duygusal aşırı yeme', 'gıdadan keyif alma' ve yemek seçiciliği' alt puanlarında 6-9 yaş aralığındaki çocukların 3-5 yaş aralığındakilere göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı yüksek sonuçlara sahip olduğu, 'tokluk heveslisi' ve 'yavaş yeme' puanlarında ise daha düşük sonuçlar gösterdiği görüldü.

Sonuç ve Öneriler: Sonuçlara göre, yaş grupları arasında çocukların duyusal işlemleme puanlarında belirgin bir farklılık görülmezken, 6-9 yaş aralığındaki çocukların daha olumlu yeme davranışlarında bulunduğu göze çarpmaktadır. Gelecekte, yeme davranışı problemi görülen tipik çocukların dahil edildiği daha özelleşmiş çalışmalar yapılması gerektiğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tipik gelişim, Duyusal işlemleme, Yeme davranışı.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and aim: It is thought that sensory processing skills and eating behaviors in children with typical development differ with the change of ages. The aim of this study is to examine the sensory processing skills and eating behaviors of children with typical development in different age groups.

Method: A total of 171 children with typical development were included in the study. A personal information form, the Brief Assessment of Mealtime Behaviour in Children

(BAMBIC), Dunn Sensory Profile Test, and Child Eating Behavior Questionnaire (CEBQ) were administered to the parents.
Findings: According to the results of the Dunn Sensory Profile Test, it was seen that the "sedentary" scores were statistically less and the "perceptual fine motor" scores were higher of children between the ages of 6-9 ($p < 0.05$). The scores in the group of 3-5 years old in the sub-scores of BAMBIC were found to be statistically significantly higher. While the CEBQ scale showed that children between the ages of 6-9 had statistically significantly higher results than those in the 3-5-year-old age group in the sub-scores of 'Food responsiveness' 'emotional over-eating', 'Enjoyment of food' and 'food fussiness', it was observed that it showed lower results in 'Satiety responsiveness' and 'slowness in eating'.

Conclusion and Suggestions: According to the results, while there is no significant difference in sensory processing scores of children between age groups, it is striking that children between the ages of 6 and 9 have more positive eating behaviors.

Keywords: Typical development, Sensory processing, Eating behaviour.

SAĞLIKLI GENÇ BİREYLERDE ÜST EKSTREMİTE ANTROPOMETRİK ÖLÇÜMLERİ İLE EL VE PARMAK KAVRAMA KUVVETİ VE EL BECERİSİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UPPER EXTREMITY ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS AND HAND AND FINGER GRIP STRENGTH AND HAND DEXTERITY IN HEALTHY YOUNG INDIVIDUALS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi BaşaR ÖZTÜRK
Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5763-6008
Öğr. Gör. Remziye AKARSU
Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1855-1623

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç:
Üst ekstremiteyi oluşturan komponentlerin uzunluk ölçümleri aynı yaş grubundaki bireyler arasında dahi farklılıklar gösterebilmektedir. Çalışmanın amacı, bu ölçümler ile kavrama kuvveti ve el fonksiyonel arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Araştırma kapsamında Biruni Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesinde öğrenim gören yaş ortalaması 21,59±2,19 olan 32 öğrenci dahil edilmiştir. Katılımcıların toplam üst ekstremite, kol, önkol ve el uzunluğu, palmar yüzey uzunlukları, 1., 2. 3. parmakların uzunlukları ve kubital açı ölçümleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca Jamar el dinamometresi ile el kavrama kuvveti, pinchmetre ile tripod, çimdikleyici ve anahtar kavrama kuvvetleri hesaplanmıştır. Kavrama fonksiyonunu değerlendirmek amacıyla da 9 delikli Peg test uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular: Yapılan ölçümler sonrasında verilerin analizi Spearman sıra farkları korelasyon katsayısı ile gerçekleştirilmiş olup katılımcıların boy uzunluğu ile el kavrama kuvveti arasında ($p<0.001$), sağ ve sol üst ekstremite uzunlukları, önkol, el uzunluğu, avuç içi uzunluk ve genişlik ve işaret parmağı uzunluğu ile el kavrama kuvveti arasında, sağ kol uzunluğu ile çimdikleyici kavrama kuvveti, sağ önkol ile sağ anahtar kavrama kuvveti arasında pozitif korelasyon olduğu görülmüştür ($p<0.05$). Üst ekstremite antropometrik ölçümleri ve el ve parmak kavrama kuvvetleri ile Peg test arasında ise anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç ve Öneriler: Araştırmada üst ekstremite antropometrisi ile el kavrama kuvveti arasında belirgin bir ilişki olmakla beraber bunun el becerilerine yansıması gözlenmemiştir. Daha fazla olgu sayısı ve farklı parametrelerin de ölçümleri ve diğer el beceri testlerinin de uygulanacağı ileri çalışmaların yapılması planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üst ekstremite, Antropometrik ölçümler, Kavrama kuvveti, El becerisi

ABSTRACT

Introduction and aim: Upper extremity anthropometric measurements may differ even among individuals in the same age group. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between these measurements and grip strength and hand functionality.

Method: In the current study, 32 students (21.59 ± 2.19 years) studying at the Faculty of Health Sciences of Biruni University were included. Participants' total upper extremity, arm, forearm and hand length, palmar surface lengths, first, second and third finger lengths and cubital angle were measured. In addition, hand grip strength with Jamar hand dynamometer, tripod, pincher and key grip strengths with pinchmeter were calculated. In order to evaluate the grip function, nine-hole Peg test was applied.

Findings: After the measurements, the analysis of the data was carried out with the Spearman rank differences correlation coefficient. There were significant relationships between the height and hand grip strength ($p<0.001$), upper extremity, forearm, hand length, palm length and width, index finger length and hand grip strength, right arm length and pinch grip strength, right forearm and right key grip strength ($p<0.05$). There was no significant relationship between upper extremity anthropometric measurements, grip strengths and Peg test ($p> 0.05$).

Conclusion and Suggestions: In the study, although there was a significant relationship between upper extremity anthropometry and hand grip strength, it wasn't observed to have a reflection on hand skills. Further studies are planned in which more cases and different measurement parameters and other hand dexterity tests will be applied.

Keywords: Upper limb, Anthropometric measurements, Grip strength, Dexterity.

COVID-19 NEDENİYLE EVDEN MASA BAŞI ÇALIŞANLARDA PEO MODELİ TEMELLİ ERGOTERAPİ MÜDAHALESİNİN OKUPASYONEL PERFORMANS VE YAŞAM KALİTESİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PEO MODEL-BASED OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY INTERVENTION ON OCCUPATIONAL PERFORMANCE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS WORKING FROM HOME DUE TO COVID-19

Öğr. Gör. Remziye AKARSU

Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1855-1623

Erg. Yaprak TATAR

Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,

ORCID NO:0000-0003-4129-8125

Erg. Nezihe ACAR

Biruni Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2107-2874

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Masa başı çalışanların Covid-19 nedeniyle evden çalışması ile birlikte yaşam kaliteleri ve okupasyonel performanslarının olumsuz etkileneceği öngörülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Covid-19 nedeniyle evden masa başı çalışan bireylerde Kişi-Çevre-Okupasyon modeli (PEO) temelli ergoterapi müdahalesinin okupasyonel performansa ve yaşam kalitesine etkisini araştırmaktır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmaya 25-45 yaş aralığında masa başı çalışan 8 birey katıldı. Katılımcılara 4 hafta, haftada 1 kez 30-45 dakika şeklinde kişi merkezli tedavi programı uygulandı. PEO modeli kapsamında kullanılan test, ölçek ve anketler ile değerlendirmeler yapıldı. Kanada Aktivite Performans Ölçeği (KAPÖ) ve SF-36 Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği müdahale öncesi ve sonrası uygulanarak aradaki fark istatistiksel olarak hesaplandı.

Bulgular: Müdahale öncesi ve sonrası yapılan analizde SF-36 Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği ve KAPÖ performans ve tatmin puanlarında bir artış olmasına karşın skorlar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunamadı. Yapılan korelasyon analizine göre KAPÖ tatmin ve SF-36 genel sağlık algısı puanları arasında anlamlı ilişki olduğu görüldü.

Sonuç ve Öneriler: Bu çalışmada PEO temelli ergoterapi müdahalesinin okupasyonel performansa ve yaşam kalitesine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkisi bulunamamasına karşın, puan artışları müdahalenin olumlu etkileri olabileceğini göstermiştir. Yapılan ergoterapi müdahalelerinde ergonomi, eklem enerji koruma teknikleri, gevşeme teknikleri ve öz yönetim becerilerinin müdahale sürecine eklenerek bütüncül yaklaşımlar sağlanmasının önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Ergoterapi müdahalesinin daha fazla katılımcıda, daha uzun müdahale süresi olan ve kontrol grubunun da yer aldığı çalışmalarla etkinliğinin araştırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Masa Başı Çalışan, Covid-19, Okupasyonel Performans, Yaşam Kalitesi

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: It is predicted that the quality of life and occupational performance of desk workers will be adversely affected by working from home due to Covid-19. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of Person-Environment-Occupation Model (PEO)-based occupational therapy intervention on occupational performance and quality of life in individuals working from home due to Covid-19.

Materials and Methods: Eight desk-workers between the ages of 25-45 participated in the study. A person-centered treatment program was applied to the participants for 4 weeks, once a week for 30-45 minutes. Evaluations were made with the tests, scales and questionnaires used within the scope of the PEO model. The Canadian Occupational Performance Measure (COPM) and the SF-36 Quality of Life Scale were applied before and after the intervention and the difference was calculated statistically.

Results: Although there was an increase in the SF-36 Quality of Life Scale and KAPÖ performance and satisfaction scores in the analysis performed before and after the intervention, no statistically significant difference was found between the scores. According to the correlation analysis, it was seen that there was a significant relationship between the COPM satisfaction and SF-36 general health perception scores.

Conclusion and Recommendations: In this study, although no statistically significant effect of PEO-based occupational therapy intervention on occupational performance and quality of life was found, the increase in scores showed that the intervention could have positive effects. It is thought that it is important to provide holistic approaches by adding ergonomics, joint energy conservation techniques, relaxation techniques and self-management skills to the intervention process in occupational therapy interventions. It is recommended to investigate the effectiveness of occupational therapy intervention in studies with more participants, with longer intervention times, and with a control group.

Keywords: Desk Worker, Covid-19, Occupational Performance, Quality of Life

AŞI TEREDDÜTÜ ÖLÇEĞİNİN YETİŞKİN AŞILANMASI İÇİN MODİFİKASYONU VE DOĞRULANMASI

MODIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF THE VACCINE HESITANCY SCALE FOR ADULT VACCINATION

Öğr. Gör. Hakan ÇELİK
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6126-8690
Öğr. Gör. Mustafa ÖZER
Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4185-2782
Prof. Dr. Handan ZİNCİR
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1722-4647

ÖZET

Aşıya ilişkin kararsızlığı yansıtmak için aşı kabulü konusundaki tartışmalarda artık "aşıda tereddüt" kavramı sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. DSÖ Stratejik Uzmanlar Grubu (SAGE), Aşı Tereddüt Çalışma Grubu'nun aşı tereddüt tanımını “aşı hizmetlerinin mevcut olmasına rağmen aşıların kabulünde veya reddinde gecikme” olarak tanımlamıştır. Aşı tereddütünü ele almak, aşıda tereddütlü popülasyon gruplarını tanımlamak, bu gruplarda aşılamanın engellerini ve kolaylaştırıcılarını teşhis etmek için araçlar gerekmektedir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Aşı Tereddüt Çalışma Grubu tarafından hazırlanan ebeveynlerin çocukluk aşılamasına yönelik tereddütünü ölçmeyi hedefleyen ölçeğin Türk toplumunda çocuklara atıfta bulunmadan, 18 yaş üstü bireylere sorulacak şekilde modifiye edilmesi ve doğrulanmasıdır.

Bu çalışma metodolojik türde tasarlanmıştır. Uygun örnekleme yöntemi ile 15.05.2021-15.07.2021 tarihleri arasında Adana ve Erzincan ilinde dahil edilme kriterine uyan 720 katılımcı çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. On maddelik ölçek 18 yaş üstü bireylerden google anket aracılığı ile toplanmıştır. Faktör analizi için veri tabanı ikiye bölünmüştür. Açıklayıcı faktör analizi (AFA) örneklemi, %66,9’u kadın, %46,9’u 18-28 yaş arasında, %19,4’ü COVID-19 aşısı yaptırmamış ve %7,2’si aşıya engel bir inancı olan 360 katılımcıyı içermektedir. Doğrulayıcı faktör (DFA) analizi örneklemi, %53,6’sı kadın, %33,6’sı 18-28 yaş arasında, %24,2’si COVID-19 aşısı yaptırmamış ve %16,7’si aşıya engel bir inancı olan 360 katılımcıyı içermektedir. Ölçeğin Türk diline çeviri ve kültürel adaptasyonu Dünya Sağlık Örgütü’nün önerdiği ölçeklerin adaptasyon ve çeviri süreci (ileri çeviri, uzman paneli, geri çeviri, ön test, ölçeğin son hali) basamakları izlenmiştir. Uzman görüşü (12 öğretim üyesi) sonrası her madde için Davis tekniğine göre hesaplanan kapsam geçerlik indeksi 0,80 değeri üzerinde bulunmuştur. Ölçeğin doğrulanma aşamasında madde- faktör ilişkileri için açımlayıcı faktör analizi (AFA) sonrası 7 ters maddelik 1.alt boyut, 3 maddelik 2. Alt boyut

ve toplamda 10 madde, 2 faktörlü ölçek ortaya çıkmıştır. Maddelerin ve alt boyutların orijinal ölçeğin yapısına uygunluğunu değerlendiren doğrulayıcı faktör analizi (DFA) sonrası uyum indeksi değerleri kabul edilebilir ve mükemmel aralıkta çıkmıştır. Faktör analizi sonrası iç tutarlılığı belirlemek için yapılan güvenirlik analizde 10 maddelik ATÖ' nin 0,883, birinci alt boyutunun 0,935 ve ikinci alt boyutunun 0,620 Cronbach's alpha katsayısına sahip olduğu gözlenmiştir. Zamana karşı tutarlılığını test etmek için yapılan test-tekrar test analizinde toplam puan ortalamaları arasında anlamlı fark bulunmamıştır (t=0,088, p:0,930). Test-tekrar test güvenirlik korelasyonu 0,56-0,79 aralığında çıkmıştır (p<0,00).
Yapılan analizler ile Aşı Tereddütü Ölçeğinin, Türk toplumunda 18 yaş üstü bireylerin aşı tereddütlerini tespit etmek amacıyla kullanılabilir, geçerli ve güvenilir bir araç olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Halk Sağlığı, Aşı, Aşı Tereddütü, Ölçek, Modifikasyon, Doğrulama

ABSTRACT

The term "vaccine hesitation" is now frequently used in discussions about vaccine acceptance to reflect vaccine ambivalence. The WHO Group of Strategic Experts (SAGE) defined the Vaccine Hesitancy Working Group's definition of vaccine hesitancy as “delay in accepting or rejecting vaccines despite the availability of vaccine services”. Tools are needed to address vaccine hesitancy, identify vaccine-reluctant population groups, and identify barriers and facilitators of vaccination in these groups. This study aims to modify and validate the scale prepared by the Vaccine Hesitancy Working Group, which aims to measure parents' hesitance towards childhood vaccination, in a way to ask individuals over the age of 18 without referring to children in Turkish society.

This study was designed in methodological type. With the appropriate sampling method, 720 participants who met the inclusion criteria in Adana and Erzincan provinces between 15.05.2021 and 15.07.2021 were included in the study. The ten-item scale was collected from individuals over the age of 18 using a google survey. The database was divided into two for factor analysis. Explanatory factor analysis (EFA) sample consisted of 66.9% female, 46.9% 18-28 years old, 19.4% not vaccinated against COVID-19, and 7.2% had a belief against vaccination it includes 360 participants. The sample of confirmatory factor (CFA) analysis was 53.6% female, 33.6% between the ages of 18-28, 24.2% had not been vaccinated against COVID-19, and 16.7% had a belief against vaccination it includes 360 participants. The adaptation and translation process (advanced translation, expert panel, back translation, pre-test, final version of the scale) steps of the scales recommended by the World Health Organization were followed. After the expert opinion (12 faculty members), the content validity index calculated according to the Davis technique for each item was found to be above 0.80. In the validation phase of the scale, after the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) for item-factor relations, the 1st sub-dimension with 7 reverse items, the 2nd sub-dimension with 3 items, and a total of 10 items, and a 2-factor scale emerged. After confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), which evaluates the suitability of the items and sub-dimensions to the structure of the original scale, the fit index values were found to be in an acceptable and excellent range. In the reliability analysis performed to determine internal consistency after factor analysis, it was observed that the 10-item ATS had a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.883, the first sub-dimension of 0.935, and the second sub-dimension of 0.620. In the test-retest analysis performed to test the consistency against time, no significant difference was found between the total mean scores (t=0,088, p:0,930). Test-retest reliability correlation was found in the range of 0.56-0.79 ($p<0.00$).

With the analyzes made, it has been determined that the Vaccine Hesitancy Scale is a valid and reliable tool that can be used to determine the vaccination hesitations of individuals over the age of 18 in Turkish society.

Keywords: Public Health, Vaccine, Vaccine Hesitation, Scale, Modification, Validation

KADIN CİNSELLİĞİ VE KÜLTÜREL YAKLAŞIMLARIN İNCELENMESİ

FEMALE SEXUALITY AND INVESTIGATION OF CULTURAL APPROACHES

Uzman Ebe. Emel TIRKAZ
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4776-2649
Doç. Dr. Meltem AKBAŞ
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5845-0552

ÖZET

Cinsel sağlık, yalnızca hastalık, işlev bozukluğu veya sakatlığın olmaması değil, cinsellikle ilgili fiziksel, duygusal, zihinsel ve sosyal bir iyilik halidir. İnsan cinselliği, birey ve daha geniş toplum arasındaki etkileşimler yoluyla inşa edilir ve gelişimi, yakınlık, duygusal ifade ve sevgi dahil olmak üzere temel insan ihtiyaçlarının ifadesine bağlıdır. Cinsel sağlık, biyolojik ve sosyal faktörlerin karmaşık bir ağından etkilenir. Cinselliğe ve cinsel ilişkilere pozitif, sorumlu bir yaklaşımın yanı sıra zorlama, ayrımcılık veya şiddet içermeyen zevkli, güvenli cinsel deneyimler gerektirir.

İntrauterin hayatla başlayan yaşam evrelerine göre değişim ve gelişim gösteren cinsellik ölüme kadar devam eder. Kadının cinsel tecrübeleri, cinselliğini ifade etme yöntemi kişiye özgüdür. Çocuklar 3-5 yaşlarında toplumun kadın ve erkeklerin nasıl davranmaları gerektiğine dair gönderdiği mesajların etkisiyle toplumsal cinsiyetlerin öngördüğü rollere bürünürler. Ergenlik dönemindeki biyolojik farklılıkların da etkisiyle kadın cinsel gelişimini tamamlamış ve yaşayabilir hale gelmiştir. Yetişkinliğe yaklaştığında cinsiyetin toplumsal rolleri ile yaşarlarken, cinsel rolleri kadın ve erkek olarak farklılık gösterirken davranışlar kültürel beklentilere göre şekil alır. Bu dönemlerde cinselliğin ahlaki tutumlarla sınırlandırılması ilerleyen dönemlerde kadınlarda cinsel sorunlara yol açmaktadır.

Mısır'da cinsel ve toplumsal cinsiyete dayalı şiddet oranları yüksek olmaya devam etmektedir. Zorla evlilik, bekaret testi, evlilik içi tecavüz, kadın sünneti ve homofobi yaygındır ve hatta profesyoneller arasında tecavüz, taciz, aile içi şiddet ve diğer istismar biçimlerine sıklıkla hoşgörü gösterilir. İspanya 'da Frankocu görüşe sahip toplum üremeyi cinselliğin tek amacı olarak tanımlarken, cinselliği sadece heteroseksüel evlilikte meşru kılarken zevk almak için yapılamazdı. Mastürbasyon ve eşcinsellik gibi cinsel ilişkiyle ilgisi olmayan uygulamalar suçlu sayılıp kınandı. Bu bildiride araştırma kapsamında ulaşılabilen kültürlerde kadın cinselliği araştırılıp, değerlendirilerek genel özellikleriyle aktarılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın, Cinsel Yaşam, Kültürel Yaklaşım, Cinsel Doyum

ABSTRACT

Sexual health is a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being related to sexuality and not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity. Human sexuality is constructed through interactions between the individual and the wider society, and its development depends on the expression of basic human needs, including intimacy, emotional expression, and love. Sexual health is affected by a complex web of biological and social factors. It requires a positive, responsible approach to sexuality and sexual relations, as well as enjoyable, safe sexual experiences that are free of coercion, discrimination or violence.

Sexuality, which changes and develops according to the life stages that start with intrauterine life, continues until death. A woman's sexual experiences and her way of expressing her sexuality are personal. At the age of 3-5, children take on the roles predicted by gender, with the effect of the messages society sends about how men and women should behave. With the effect of biological differences during adolescence, women have completed their sexual development and become viable. When they approach adulthood, they live with the social roles of gender, while their sexual roles differ as men and women, behaviors take shape according to cultural expectations. Limiting sexuality with moral attitudes in these periods leads to sexual problems in women in the future.

Rates of sexual and gender-based violence remain high in Egypt. Forced marriage, virginity testing, marital rape, female genital mutilation and homophobia are common, and even rape, harassment, domestic violence and other forms of abuse are often tolerated among professionals. While the Francoist society in Spain defined procreation as the sole purpose of sexuality, it could not be done for pleasure, while legitimizing sex only in heterosexual marriage. Non-sexual practices such as masturbation and homosexuality were criminalized and condemned. In this paper, female sexuality will be investigated and evaluated in the cultures that can be reached within the scope of the research and will be conveyed with its general characteristics.

Keywords: Women, Sexual Life, Cultural Approach, Sexual Satisfaction

TÜRKİYE KAMU HASTANELERİ KURUMU VE İL KAMU HASTANELERİ BİRLİKLERİNİN ÖRGÜTSEL YAPISI VE YÖNETİMİ[1]

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE TURKISH PUBLIC HOSPITALS INSTITUTION AND THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Sibel GÖK
Şırnak Üniversitesi Silopi Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCİD NO: 0000-0003-3387-5949

ÖZET

20. yüzyılın son çeyreğinden bu yana Türkiye'de sağlık sisteminde değişim ve dönüşüm yaşanmaktadır. Sağlık sistemindeki bu reform süreci, Sağlık Bakanlığının işlevinden sağlık hizmetinin yönetim ve teşkilat yapısına kadar birçok alanda önemli değişiklikleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Sağlıkta meydana gelen bu reform süreci "sağlıkta dönüşüm projesi" olarak isimlendirilmektedir. Bu proje kapsamında, Sağlık Bakanlığı bünyesinde 2012 yılında Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu ve kurumun taşra birimleri olarak da İl Kamu Hastaneleri Birlikleri kurulmuştur. Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu ve İl Kamu Hastaneleri Birlikleri yaklaşık altı yıl hizmet vermiş ve 2017 yılında da kapatılmıştır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, bu değişim ve dönüşüm kapsamında ortaya çıkan ve yeni bir model olarak sunulan Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu ve İl Kamu Hastaneleri Birliklerinin örgütsel ve yönetsel yapısını anlatmak ve genel olarak kamu yönetimi, özel olarak da Sağlık Bakanlığı örgütlenmesindeki yerini, işlevini ve önemini tartışmaktır. Bu kapsamda, Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu ve İl Kamu Hastaneleri Birliklerinin kuruluş süreci açıklanacak, yönetim ve örgütlenme şekli incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel yapı, Yönetim, Sağlıkta Reform, Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu, İl Kamu Hastaneleri Birlikleri.

ABSTRACT

[1]Bu makale, Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Kamu Yönetimi Anabilim Dalı'nda Prof. Dr. Ahmet Hamdi AYDIN danışmanlığında Sibel GÖK tarafından 2019 yılında tamamlanan "Tarihsel Süreç İçerisinde Türkiye Kamu Hastaneleri Kurumu Ve İl Kamu Hastaneleri Birlikleri: Yönetim Ve Örgütlenme Bağlamında Bir Değerlendirme" başlıklı doktora tezinin konu ile ilgili bölümlerinden üretilmiştir. Ayrıca bu doktora tezi Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir.

Since the last quarter of the 20th century, there has been a change and transformation in the health system in Turkey. This reform process in the health system brought with it important changes in many areas from the function of the Ministry of Health to the management and organizational structure of the health service. This reform process in health is called the "health transformation project". Within the scope of this project, the Turkish Public Hospitals Institution was established in 2012 under the Ministry of Health, and the Provincial Associations of Public Hospitals were established as the provincial units of the institution. Turkish Public Hospitals Institution and Provincial Associations of Public Hospitals served for about six years and were closed in 2017.

The aim of this study is to explain the organizational and administrative structure of the Turkish Public Hospitals İnstitution and the Provincial Associations of Public Hospitals, which emerged within the scope of this change and transformation and presented as a new model, and to discuss its place, function and importance in the organization of public administration in general and the Ministry of Health in particular. In this context, the establishment process of the Turkish Public Hospitals İnstitution and the Provincial Associations of Public Hospitals will be explained, and the management and organization will be examined.

Keywords: Organizational Structure, Management, Health Reform, Turkish Public Hospitals İnstitution, Provincial Associations of Public Hospitals.

AVIATION INDUSTRY: DEVELOPMENT & REGULATION

Apoorva Singh
BBA. LL.B. 5th year
Jagran School of Law
Selaqui, India.

ABSTRACT

Every child who has just learned how to use a pen or a teenager who is jostling with the thought of his career would look up in the sky and wish whether he could live his life as birds. This dream was made possible by **Sir George Cayley** in the year **1799** when he designed his first aircraft, often referred as the "Father of aeronautics". It was his thought which was followed by Wright Brothers, and several other aviators who were inspired by him. The word 'Aviation' comes from Latin word *AVIS* which means 'bird'. Aviation primarily deals with traveling by air, primarily airplanes including the vast variety dealing from manufacturing of aircraft to operating it, the flying staff such as the pilot and the ground staff which controls the air traffic. As every sector has its own set of rule and laws the aviation industry also has its own laws and structures to maintain its efficiency and smooth working. The Aircraft Act 1934 is the most important domestic legislation which regulates the Indian aviation sector. It led to establishment of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Transport Safety Administration (TSA), and Air Traffic Control system. The Aircraft Act regulated the manufacture, sale, use, operation, export, import and safety of all civil aircraft. The Aircraft Rules 1937 was another statute which was brought to register the Indian made aircraft and to grant them license and other specifications. The Airports Authority of Indian Act 1994, The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act 2008, The Carriage by Air Act 1972, The Aircraft (Security) Rules 2011, The Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules 2012; are certain other legislation enacted to supervise the Indian aviation sector. Like the sky, the vastness of the Aviation sector cannot be outlined, there are international air laws which has to be accepted by nations so that any dispute can be avoided when the aircraft travels in the international borders. Thus there are lots and lots of legislation to maintain this sector. Concluding it I would say that as a person sees the horizon but can never measure its vastness the same can be applied to this unique field where a person's imagination is just a path to explore this unlimited field with unlimited possibilities. It's a dream that people live.

Key words - Aviation, Legislation, Statute.

REVISED FOURIER-FICK THEORIES OR CATTANEO- CHRISTOV DUAL DIFFUSION CONCEPTS

Muhammad Nasir[1], Muhammad Waqas,[2] Nurnadiah Zamri[1]

[1]Faculty of Informatics and Computing, University Sultan Zainal Abidin (Kampus Gong Badak), Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu 21300, Malaysia

[2]NUTECH School of Applied Science and Humanities, National University of Technology, Islamabad 44000, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to discover the scheme of Cattaneo-Christov double diffusion for the flow of tangent hyperbolic nanofluid over a stretchable surface. In the temperature and concentration expressions, the definitions of Cattaneo-Christov double diffusion are employed. The scheme of Cattaneo–Christov double diffusion is implemented in defining the energy and concentration diffusions with thermal and solutal relaxation times respectively, Aspects of heat and mass transfer are explored under the stimulus of nonlinear mixed convection and heat generation/absorption. Brownian motion and thermophoresis are introduced into the nanofluid model. Appropriate conversion is implemented to convert dimensional governing equations, nonlinear partial differential systems to nonlinear ordinary differential systems. By an adequate homotopic analysis method (HAM), the governing dimensionless problems are derived. The role of sundry parameters is graphically discussed in the field of velocity, temperature, and concentration of nanoparticles. The results of skin friction are tabulated and examined numerically.

Temperature $\theta(\eta)$ and boundary layer thickness is relatively opposite for heat generation $(S>0)$ and heat absorption $(S>0)$.

Keywords: tangent hyperbolic nanofluid, Cattaneo–Christov double diffusion, heat generation/absorption, nonlinear mixed convection.

THE CHRONOLOGICAL IMPACT EMERGENCY TRANSITION TO E-LEARNING TO THE ASSESSMENT COMPONENT IN THE LEARNING DELIVERY SYSTEM

Suriati Jamalludin

University Malaysia Pahang, Faculty of Computing

suriati81jamalludin@gmail.com

Prof. Madya Dr. Awanis Romli

University Malaysia Pahang, Faculty of Computing

awanis@ump.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Assessment is an important component of education especially in the context of teaching and learning. In higher education, assessment is one of the main indicator tools to evaluate the successful of teaching and learning. Thus, any amendments taken to an assessment is considered crucial because it affects the outcomes of the lesson. This paper aims to provide a significant scenario on adjustments made on an assessment especially in E-learning environment due to various objective requirements. When CoVid-19 pandemic hit, most educational institutions shift to E-learning as the medium for teaching and learning delivery because the process could not be halted even though the detail discussion on the key components of an assessment is still lacking. Previously, multiple researchers agree that the improvement of an assessment criteria due to the technology advancement towards Industrial Revolution 4.0 is imperative for improvisation to take place. Nonetheless, the current crisis has shown that it can be a pivotal point for adjustments to take place especially when there is an integration of technology. Despite of various trainings and exposure, many educators, learners and institutions are still facing challenges in the application of e-assessment related to validity, reliability and fairness. Based on this, the study is providing the recommendations of these challenges in the successful implementation of e-assessment in higher education which focus on the characteristics of e-assessment, the design of assessments according to the lesson outcomes and the new accessible E-assessment model.

Keywords: covid-19, Industrial Revolution 4.0, E-assessment model

MODELING, SIMULATION AND CONTROL OF A BIOMIMETIC UAV WING

S. H. Abbasi1, Muhammad Imran2 , A. Mahmood3 and M. B. Sial4
1,3Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering, Pakistan
2Military College of Signals, National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Pakistan
4 Beihang University, Beijing, China

ABSTRACT

Small UAVs, due to their easy handling and lesser logistic support requirements are attracting lot of interest for applications ranging from military to commercial, and even for scientific data collection. Efforts are being made continously to reduce fuel comsumption and provide more mission flexibility. The concept of bio-inspired morphing wing UAVs is one of the promising candidates that provide advantages of multiple types of mission flights, perform new manoeuvres not possible with traditional control surfaces, more fuel efficient and provide a minimized radar signature. This paper presents a lead screw based biomimetic wing design comprising of fixed portion imitating secondary feathers of birds and foldable portion mimicking primary feathers to achieve enhanced manuverability and speed. The foldable part consists of 7 feathers. The eleteromechanical wing design consists of servo motor, lead screws, gears, pin joints and springs. Bond graph modeling approach is used for detailed model and for the digital simulation. State space equations are computed to analyze the model internal dynamics and responses. Finally, model is synthesized with LQR controller. This research is a further addition into a bio-inspired morphing wing designs for fixed wing UAVs that enable aircraft to operate in a manner more closely inspired by their natural counterparts.

Keywords: Bio-Inspiration, Avian Flight, Biomimetic Wing, Fixed wing UAV, Bond Graph Modeling, Simulation, LQR Control

USING AUGMENTED AND MIXED REALITY IN EDUCATION:LEARNER PERCEPTIONS

Dr. Serdar Engin KOÇ

Başkent University, Faculty of Education, Computer Education and Instructional Technologies

OrcidID: 0000-0002-1170-333X

ABSTRACT

Using augmented reality or mixed reality in a game is a trending approach to bring out novel and fun experiences for learners. While this kind of research is in its infancy due to the limited number research as well as sample populations, it is expected educational studies will continue to benefit from new technologies such as Hololens and other virtual glasses. Perceptions of learners and usability studies in this respect gain importance to create frameworks and understand feasibility for most appropriate fields these devices with different media can be used. This descriptive study aims to report results about perceptions of learners, problems encountered and suggestions for future research under themes that appear from recent research about augmented and mixed reality games. Preliminary results show that there are problems about engagement, discomfort wearing the VR-sets. Also research depends on mostly self-report studies and on different frameworks which can have validity issues and. In addition to this, suggestions such as playing games in multiple mode and having more performance metrics in evaluation of games were seen from the results.

Keywords: Virtual reality, mixed reality, serious games, perceptions.

HOME SECURITY SYSTEM FOR INTRUDER DETECTION USING GSM TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Ebole Alpha Friday **Dr. Aremu Idris** **Mr. Adewale Shomope**
Department of Computer Science Department of Computer Science Department of Computer Science
School of Technology School of Technology School of Technology
Lagos State Polytechnic, Nigeria Lagos State Polytechnic, Nigeria Lagos State Polytechnic, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The paper is about the application of a home security system use for monitoring intruder and home activities. In security in Nigeria today has increased geometrically and advancing different techniques. The needs to monitor our children, equipment and visitors when will are not at home is very necessary to our health. Home security is getting to be essential as the possible consequences of disruption are expanding step by step. The tendency of real time control using GSM technology is very necessary in sending a signal to security agency as determined by the owner of the property. An allotment of Security organizations is accessible towards quick responses in other to avert protecting the house from being vandalized. The design involved utilizing sensors like PIR, Sensor Camera, GSM the use of Yet at the same time there is no much assurance that the house is sheltered or regardless of whether the house vandalized, security staff protected and sound to answer to police close-by. This prompts property misfortune and harm. A parcel of research been completed utilizing sensors like PIR, Sensor Camera, GSM towards identifying the gate crasher at home.

Keywords: Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM), Passive Infrared Sensor (PIR), Arduino.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IMPLEMENTATION FOR STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL COLLEGE IN MALAYSIA

Nur Diyana Hisham, Hanifah Jambari, Mohamad Rasidi Pairin, Nurul Aini Mohd Ahyan, Nurhazirah Noh@Seth, and Norulhuda Ismail

School of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Skudai, Johor Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Emphasis on industrial training is pivotal to a country's development in order to produce a competitive workforce capable of meeting the industry's current requirements. Therefore, this study was conducted to identify the effectiveness of the industrial training implementation for Vocational College at Tanah Merah Kelantan, Malaysia. The aspects studied are types of working experience gained by the students, the form of cooperation from the industry, the appropriateness of the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills gained by the students. This study uses the quantitative research method, and the questionnaires were distributed to 125 final-year students from the Electrical Technology, Construction Technology, Welding Technology, and Automotive Technology courses that had undergone industrial training. The findings of the study show that the average mean score for each question of the study is high. In particular, the highest mean score is for the types of working experiences gained by the students, with a score of 4.23; while the lowest score is for the form of cooperation from the industry, with a score of 4.04. The correlation test values show that every variable item has a relationship with each other. Therefore, this study provides evidence that the implementation of industrial training is very effective for the students who undergo the training

Keywords: industrial training, experience, skills, industry

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUE FOR POWER AND FREQUENCY CONTROLLING

Ashish Dhamanda
Gurukula Kangri (Deemed to be University) Haridwar, UK, India

ABSTRACT

In power generating station frequency and power corelated to each other and having great impact for fulfulling the variation of electricity demand from consumer's through out the years. The successful operation of interconnected power system requires the matching of total generation with total load demand and associated system losses. With the deviation of demand from its normal value with an unpredictable small amount, the corresponding power changes, and hence, system deviate in nominal system frequency and scheduled power exchanges to other areas, which may yield undesirable effects. This paper presents PID and Artificial Intelligent (AI) techniques which is Fuzzy Technique has been used to control the frequency and power variation in generating station. PID technique is the traditional technique, whenever Artificial Intelligent (AI) techniques help to circumvent the need for rigorous mathematical modeling. Simulink model of thermal generating station has been taken to controlled by AI and PID techniques. In thermal system highly purified water in the boiler is converted into superheated steam which is passed through several turbine stages on the shaft of a turbo generator. Comparative results shows that the AI techniques gives the better and effective results with respect to the PID techniques by providing constant supply through out the year.

Keywords: Power Generating Station, Mathematical Modelling, Power and Frequency Deviation, Artificial Intelligent (AI) Techniques

RECOGNITION OF ARABIC SIGN LANGUAGE MEDICAL WORDS USING THE LEAP MOTION CONTROLLER

MONA AFANGA

University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, School of Information and Software engineering, Laboratory of Intelligent Media and Virtual Reality

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9611-3904

Prof. Dr. YUNBO RAO

University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, School of Information and Software engineering, Laboratory of Intelligent Media and Virtual Reality

ABSTRACT

In this study, we developed a new Arabic sign language interpreter capable of translate 32 words from the medical field. This translator aims to provide an efficient mechanism capable of converting Arabic sign words into text to facilitate communication between hearing impaired and speaking impaired people and their caregivers. According to the latest statistics of the world health organization (WHO) in the year 2018, around 16 million people in the middle east and north Africa with disabling hearing loss. Hearing impaired people are individuals with partial or complete loss of hearing in one or both ears. Speech impaired people are individuals who can hear however not able to speak normally. We used the Leap Motion Controller device to collect information on hand gestures. It is a touchless interactive device used to generates 3D patterns of IR lights and send them via USB cable to the host PC for further processing. It captures hand information within an effective range that extends from approximately 1 inch to 2 feet or 25 to 600 millimeters above the device with around 8 cubic feet or 0.2 cubic meters of interactive 3D space. Its driver software does not provide pictures of recognized pictures however it treats and analyzes data captured utilizing complex mathematics. We collected forty samples for each sign, giving a total of 1280 samples. We split the data into two segments. We reserved 80% for training our model, and 20% for testing it. For our model, we used Linear Discriminant Analysis for classification.

Keywords: Human-Machine Interaction, Arabic Sign Language, Leap Motion Controller, Linear Discriminant Analysis

A REVIEW ON THE EFFECTS OF PREHEATING IN FRICTION STIR WELDING OF ALUMINIUM AND MAGNESIUM ALLOYS

Mr. M. Vivek Prabhu

Mechanical Department, Velammal College of Engg. & Technology, Madurai, TN, India

Dr. N. Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes

Mechanical Department, Mepco Schlenk Engg. College, Sivakasi, TN, India

ABSTRACT

Friction Stir Welding, a solid state welding process known for its effectiveness in joining dissimilar materials, is predominantly applied in automotive industry for welding aluminium and magnesium alloys. This paper reviews the effects of preheating the weld plates and their notable responses in the FSW process. The preheating of workpieces are attempted from 100°C and to the maximum extent of 450°C. Previous researchers reported that preheating softens the material and enhances the flow of materials in the stir zone. The additional heat also reduces friction between the tool and the workpiece, thereby decreasing the welding forces. This is recognized through the longer tool life and minimal tool wear rates by several researchers. On the other hand, it is also reported that the thermal stresses in the HAZ are incremented due to preheating and the additional heat reduces the TMAZ and increases the HAZ. In addition, there is a marginal modification in the deformation behaviour and increased hardness in the nugget zone and as well, researchers achieved to develop dissimilar joints without void formations due to preheating. Moreover, increment in the peak temperature of the process was observed. Authors confirmed that there is at least 8% increase in joint strength after preheating. The plastic flow of materials augments the tensile strength, bending strength and fracture behaviour of the joints which is observed in the microstructure.

Keywords: Friction Stir Welding, Aluminium alloys, Preheating

DEEP LEARNING - GAN TECHNIQUES FOR MISINFORMATION IDENTIFICATION, DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

Abubaker ALGUTTAR
(ORCID: 0000-0003-2442-3289)

Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ankara Turkey

Prof. Dr. Remzi YILDIRIM

(ORCID: 0000 000 1 9686 2008)

Department of Computer Engineering, Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University, Ankara Turkey

ABSTRACT

Deep learning has grown more popular in a variety of disciplines in recent years. There has also been a growth in the popularity of online social media. Furthermore, the Internet provides a perfect breeding environment for misinformation, such as fake news, to propagate. As a result, substantial research on online misinformation detection is in great demand to assist internet users in identifying misleading or true news. Despite the availability of such a detection system, it currently lacks dependable and practical features to serve applications that require quick and automated detection. Several Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) approaches have been suggested by various academics in recent years to give this help. However, such approaches still have a number of flaws that must be addressed in future designs and implementations.

A literature overview is presented in this study in order to highlight GAN models' difficulties for textual classification and possible solutions for interested researchers and developers. Answering a few recommended issues about GAN models in order to open the gates to emerging trends and domains in the field of misinformation detection. The survey's time frame is from January 2014 to the end of April 2021, and it encompasses all research publications published in those seven years. Out of 107 articles published in this range throughout the time period, 44 articles fulfilled the selection criteria. Based on the study and discussion of those selected articles, a new categorization has been produced, followed by an assessment of the obstacles of using GAN technologies. Finally, recommendations for GAN approaches were compiled to assist researchers in improving existing techniques or developing new ones that are more efficient.

Keywords: Generative Adversarial Network, GAN, Misinformation Identification, Textual Classification, Fake News Detection.

EVALUATION OF DROUGHT TOLERANCE IN SIXTEEN DURUM WHEAT UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS IN THE SAIS REGION

SAGHOURI EL IDRISSI Imane[1, 2]; KETTANI Rajae[1]; FERRAHI Moha[1]; BRHADDA Najiba[2]

1 Laboratory of physiology and genetic improvement of cereals, National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA), Meknes, Morocco, crrameknes@inra.org.ma

2 Laboratory of Biodiversity and Natural Resources, Department of Biology, Faculty of Sciences, University of Ibn Tofail, University campus, BP 133, Kenitra, Morocco.

ABSTRACT

Durum wheat is particularly sensitive to drought occurring at flowering stage. Furthermore, water stress is more and more frequent because of change climate context in Morocco. So, this study was conducted to evaluate rapeseed genetic resources under drought conditions. The aim is to identify the main agronomic and physiological traits that led to variability in seed production yield under water stress. The experiment was carried out in pots during two cropping years (2017-2018 and 2019-2020) under greenhouse controlled conditions. During the flowering stage to early seed maturity, sixteen Durum wheat genotypes were evaluated under two levels of water stress (T2: 66% of T1) and T3 (33% of T1). T1 is the control water regime irrigated with humidity at field capacity. Results showed significant effect of genotype, water regime and their interaction on all measured parameters. The variety 'V1, V4 and V9' are the most performing in terms of seed yield and proline content under the two levels of water stress. These variety exhibited lower stomatal conductance and higher relative water content than the other genotypes. Therefore, it is recommended as a valuable germplasm in Durum wheat breeding program for drought resistance. High proline content combined with low stomata resistance could be very useful as breeding criteria for durum wheat variety creation. Statistical analysis reveals the presence of a highly significant correlation between leaf area and Relative Water Content RWC (r=0, 763**), leaf area and yield (r=0, 676**), stomatal conductance and yield (r=0, 594**). However, a highly significant negative correlation was found between leaf temperature and stomatal conductance (r=-0.453**).

Keywords: Durum wheat, Water deficit, Proline, Stomatal conductance, Selection index.

CROP FARMERS' WILLINGNESS AND CONSTRAINTS TO PRACTISE CONSERVATION TILLAGE IN AKINYELE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF OYO STATE, NIGERIA

Abegunrin O.O., Oyewole O.O., Adebayo A.S.,Olatunji B.T., Adedipe J. O.& Ogunwale O.G

Federal College of Forestry, PMB, 5087, Jericho Ibadan Oyo state

ABSTRACT

The growing concern for food security through improved soil management techniques demands identification of an environmental friendly and crop yield sustainable system of tillage. This study therefore examined the Crop farmers' willingness and constraints to practise conservation tillage in Akinyele local government of Oyo state, Nigeria. Multi-stage sampling technique was used to select 125 respondents. Structured questionnaire was used to elicit information from the respondents. Data were statistically described and analysed using frequency, percentage and Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). The result showed that most (56.1%) of the respondents were male, married (81.3%) with majority (84%) had age range up to 50 years and 52.8% completed secondary education. The result further showed that most (54.4%) of the respondents were not willing to practice conservation tillage while 45.6% indicated their interest and readiness to practice. Also, majority (56.8%) of the respondents considered the constraints to conservation tillage practices to be highly severe while 43.2% of them had low constraints. PPMC analysis showed significant relationship between the constraints and willingness of farmers to practice conservation tillage (r-value= 0.537, p-value= 0.000). It is therefore recommended that training support should be adequately given to farmers in order to practice conservation tillage.

Keywords: crop farmers, willingness, constraints, conservation

INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES IN TEHSIL RAMKOTE OF DISTRICT KATHUA (NORTH-WEST HIMALAYAS), JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA

[*]Sanjeev Kumar Gupta and Dr. R.K. Manhas[1]
[*]Head, Department of Botany, Govt. Degree College Basohli, Jammu and Kashmir, India
[1]Department of Botany, Govt. Degree College Basohli, Jammu and Kashmir, India- 184201

ABSTRACT

North Western Himalayan ranges support rich and vibrant plant diversity. The area of study lies in the foothills of mighty Himalayas popularly known as the Siwalik Hills. The climate of the region is moderate sub-tropical type which supports rich floral diversity. The plant diversity plays a significant role in the lives of people inhabiting the low lying Siwalik Hills. The aim of study is to explore and record the invasive alien species present in this region of Ramkote of Kathua District of Jammu and Kashmir Union Territory of Indian Republic. Invasive plant species which spread outside of their natural habitat found invading the Himalayan ranges where they out-compete native species and have become invasive and noxious weeds. It has been found that most of the invasive alien weeds have naturally intruded into the area due to its geographical position in the vicinity of northern plains of India and have successfully colonized in most of the area. The invasive alien species studied over the period of time have been enlisted and described along with other relevant information. The higher rates of natality together with frequency and density of invasive species have marginalized several native species. All the invasive alien species have seriously affected the native biodiversity. The severity of the problem demands appropriate eradication measures.

Keywords: invasive alien species, natural habitat, native biodiversity.

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF SOME NATURAL POPULATIONS OF ATLAS CEDAR *CEDRUS ATLANTICA* IN THE EASTERN REGION OF ALGERIA

Fadhila TAÏBI, Khaled TAÏBI, Mohamed BOUSSAID, Leila AIT ABDERRAHIM
Faculty of Life and Natural Sciences, Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* (Endl.) Manetti ex Carrière) is a moisture-sensitive conifer endemic to semi-arid and humid areas of Algeria and Morocco. In Algeria, the Atlas cedar stands of the atlas are circumscribed in the center and in the east of the country under different bioclimatic conditions, thus forming beautiful forests when the ecological conditions are favorable.

This study aims to characterize the intra- and inter-population morphological variability of three natural populations of Atlas cedar *C. atlantica*, geographically isolated in eastern Algeria, on the basis of vegetative and reproductive traits.

The obtained results illustrate a remarkable heterogeneity that can be perceived within and between the different populations. The vegetative traits seem to be more conserved between populations of this species contrary to the reproductive traits.

Overall, the studied populations are characterized by larger cones and smaller seeds compared to what is known for *C. atlantica*. The most discriminating features that can constitute potential morphological markers are related mainly to the weight and dimensions of cones and seeds.

In general, two phenotypes of *C. atlantica* M. can be distinguished; the populations of Ain Kerrouch and Talmet show a phenotype different from that expressed by the population of Oued Tidder.

This study shows an important morphological variation of Atlas cedar which is mainly related to the diversity of its environment.

Keywords: Atlas cedar, *Cedrus atlantica*, variability, morphological markers, needle, cone, seed, Belezma, Chélia, Algeria.

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION OF SOME NATURAL POPULATIONS OF PRICKLY JUNIPER *JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS* IN THE WESTERN REGION OF ALGERIA

ZOUBIDA Bilal, Khaled TAÏBI, Leila AIT ABDERRAHIM, Mohamed BOUSSAID
Faculty of Life and Natural Sciences, Ibn Khaldoun University of Tiaret, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Juniperus oxycedrus L. subsp. *oxycedrus* is a typical subspecies of Prickly Juniper (*J. oxycedrus* L.) widely distributed in north Africa. It is an evergreen, dioecious erect shrub or small tree that occurs on dry, stony slopes in thin soil on all kinds of parent rock but is rare on sand dunes. In Algeria, this species grows between low altitudes formations and forests.

The present work aims to characterize the intra- and inter-population morphological variability of some natural populations of *J. oxycedrus*, geographically isolated in Western Algeria, on the basis of vegetative and reproductive traits.

The obtained results indicate the existence of numerous correlations between the selected traits; reproductive traits are strongly correlated with each other unlike vegetative traits. Despite the geographic isolation of the studied populations, certain resemblance between the most distant populations have been observed. The analysis of quantitative and qualitative vegetative and reproductive traits allowed the identification of several morphotypes.

Overall, the cones contain a high number of seeds, which represents an advantage for the propagation of the species which suffers in certain regions from high abortion rates. The population of El Youssoufia has its specificity of being in pure vegetation without the accompaniment of other forest species, as it has the disparity of being the most homogeneous on the most part of the studied traits, as it presents the largest number of grains per cone.

This study shows an important morphological variation of prickly juniper which could be used for the improvement and management of this endangered species.

Keywords: Prickly juniper, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, variability, morphological markers, needle, cone, seed, Algeria.

TRACE METAL ASSOCIATED GENOTOXICITY IN LIVESTOCK FROM INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF LAHORE PAKISATN

[1]Muhammad Muddassir Ali, Muhammad Ijaz[2], Ahmad Riaz Khan[1], Sehrish Firyal[1]

Institute of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore, Pakistan

2 Department of veterinary medicine, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Lahore, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The industrial waste contains many kinds of toxic chemicals along with many kinds of trace metals. Trace metals secreted by the industries, induced genotoxic effect animal and human health by entering in to the food chain. So, this study was designed to explore genotoxic effects on bovine lymphocytes due to presence of trace metals. Blood samples were taken from the bovines residing the surroundings of industrial areas. The bovine blood was collected in EDTA contained test tube. The trace metals lead, Chromium, nickel, cadmium, mercury and arsenic were analyzed from the collected samples. Then comet assay was performed for the DNA damage assessment. Heavy metals were found animal blood. Moreover, DNA damage was also observed in those animals. it was concluded that there was high concentration of trace metals present in animals and also there was genotoxic effects due to these metals.

Keywords: Bovine blood, Heavy metals, Pakistan, DNA damage

Corresponding author: Muhammad Muddassir Ali

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHICKEN NUGGET WITH ADDED COLLAGEN EXTRACT FERMENTED BY *LACTOBACILLUS PLANTARUM* BACTERIA

Muhammad Irfan Said[1], Effendi Abustam[2], Farida Nur Yuliati[3], Endah Murpi Ningrum[4], Yuniar Saskia Supardi[5]

[1]Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University;
Jl.Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10
Makassar, Indonesia 90245

[2]Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University;
Jl.Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10
Makassar, Indonesia 90245

[3]Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University
Jl.Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10
Makassar, Indonesia 90245

[4]Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University
Jl.Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10
Makassar, Indonesia 90245

[5]Department of Animal Production, Faculty of Animal Science, Hasanuddin University
Jl.Perintis Kemerdekaan Km.10
Makassar, Indonesia 90245

ABSTRACT

Chicken nuggets are a processed meat product, which is very popular with people around the world. Chicken nuggets can be used as functional food by adding fermented collagen extract using *Lactobacillus plantarum* (*L.plantarum*) bacteria. The addition of fermented collagen extract is thought to affect the properties of chicken nuggets. This study aims to examine the properties of chicken nuggets added with collagen extract fermented by *L.plantarum* bacteria. Chicken nuggets use broiler meat as the main ingredient. Collagen extract is produced from the skin of broiler chicken feet. Collagen extract treatment applied, $N_0$2=without fermentation-2%) ; $N_0$4= without fermentation-4%); $N_0$6=without fermentation-6%; $N_1$2=fermented by *L.Plantarum*-2%; $N_1$4=fermented by *L.Plantarum*-4%; $N_1$6=fermented by *L.Plantarum*-6%. The application of the fermentation process by *L.Plantarum* and the level of use of collagen extract did not affect the properties of nuggets such as: yields, water content, pH value and consumer acceptance of chicken chicken nuggets. In terms of efficiency considerations, in the nugget production process, the use of collagen extract with a level of 2% without fermentation ($N_0$2) can be considered to be applied.

Keywords: chicken nuggets, collagen extract, fermentation, bacteria, *L.Plantarum*

ANALYSIS OF FARMERS' MARKET POWER IN THE VALUE CHAIN OF ARABICA COFFEE IN LAM DONG PROVINCE, VIETNAM

Nguyen Thi Tuoi[1]*, Nguyen Phu Son[2], Pham Le Thong[2], Le Nhu Bich[3]

[1]Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Dalat University, Vietnam; Ph.D. student of Can Tho University, Can Tho, Vietnam
[2]Department of Economics, Can Tho University, Vietnam
[3]Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Dalat University, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

The market that operates effectively will contribute to actors' profit and welfare in the coffee value chain conversely if the market is affected by imperfect problems. Suppose the value chain lacks market news, short-term storage, information for product and processing, quality check, and market power. In that case, implied chain actors' profit and welfare will not be reached. A new method can estimate market power by Lerner index through the stochastic cost frontier once the inputs data price is unavailable and the existence or non-existence of constant returns to scale. So this approach is applied to evaluate farmers' market power in the value chain of Arabica coffee in Lam Dong province, Vietnam. Primary data were collected through interviews with 200 farmers Da Lat, Lac Duong, Lam Ha, and Don Duong of Lam Dong province. The estimated results of the market power and Lerner rate are 0.001. This index indicates that the local coffee market is perfect competition. So the coffee growers do not have market power. The RTS index of 0.56 (less than one) illustrates that farmers' return to scale (RTS) is decreased. Therefore, coffee farmers should link together to establish cooperative that increases market power in price negotiation and coffee consumption.

Keywords: Arabica coffee farmers; lerner index; market power; value chain.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS

Nguyen Thi Tuoi[1]*, Nguyen Phu Son[2], Le Nhu Bich[3]

[1]Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Dalat University, Vietnam; Ph.D. student of Can Tho University, Can Tho, Vietnam
[2]Department of Economics, Can Tho University, Vietnam
[3]Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Dalat University, Vietnam

ABSTRACT

Value chain analysis has a central role in determining the distribution of benefits of the participants to upgrade solutions to the value chain. This paper is based on an integrated approach of methods and results of research on agricultural product value chain analysis. Research focuses on analyzing value chain approaches commodity chain analysis, Porter's value chain model, Global value chain and GTZ organization, the number of actors in the value chain, profit distribution among actors participating in the chain, some popular tools in value chain analysis, and solutions to upgrade the chain. On that basis, the paper also points out the gaps in the current agricultural value chain research: 1) There is no combination of SCP analysis framework with other approaches; 2) Researchers have not analyzed the causes of the mark up through the actors or the market power of the actors; 3) There are few studies combine all three models: Porter's five forces, PEST and SWOT to have a complete basis for proposing solutions to upgrade the value chain.

Keywords: actors; agriculture; profit distribution; value chain.

THE DEMAND OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT: A CASE STUDY OF U MINH HA FOREST

Huynh Viet Khai [1] *, Yuzuru Utsunomiya [2], Khong Tien Dung [1] and Le Nguyen Doan Khoi [1]

1. College of Economics, Can Tho University, Vietnam
2. Faculty of Economics, Nagasaki University

ABSTRACT

U Minh Ha Forest (UMH) has an approximately 8,527.8 hectares area in total. The area is full of diversity: species of animals (e.g., deer, wild boar, monkey, snake, turtle), 60 species of fish, and over 79 species of wild plants belonging to 65 genera, and 36 different flora families. UMH is of particular importance due to the many economic benefits of local and regional communities, including the provision of timber and non-timber forest products, stabilization of water quality and quantity, soil erosion control, climate control, as well as recreational and cultural services (U Minh Ha report of U Minh district, 2013).

UMH still has many serious problems such as increasing risk of forest fires, and water shortages in the dry season. If this would continue, it could lead to an increasingly high rate of deforestation. Since residents change land use and the ineffective land plans from local authorities have changed natural capital and made unsustainable exploitation and ineffective use of natural resources, these lead to resource depletion, natural disasters, and pollution, and poverty. We need to use the land wisely and sustainably not only for the present but also for future generations.

Over the years, the Government of Vietnam has made great efforts in organizing and taking action to protect and develop forests, enacting the legal system, many policies, and large funding sources to protect and develop forest resources. In particular, the Government has piloted the payment for forest environmental services according to Decision No. 380/QD-TTg dated April 10, 2008 of the Prime Minister, and recently the Government has issued Decree No. 99/2010/ND-CP dated September 24, 2010 on the policy of payment for forest environmental services. It is an economic tool used by those who earn benefit from forest environmental services to pay those who maintain, protect, and develop the ecosystem.

The Government promulgates a policy of payment for forest environment protection which is a problem in promoting and socializing forest protection and development, gradually improving people's lives, and raising awareness of forest protection. Therefore, the research on the assessment of willingness to pay for the forest protection is an urgent requirement. Recognizing the importance of the problem above, this study was conducted to understand the perceptions and demands of residents for the forest conservation project by using the approach of contingent valuation model (CVM) to estimate their willingness to pay. Primary data was collected through direct interviews with 375 residents living around U Minh Ha, who have directly benefited from the forest. The results indicated that respondents were willing to contribute about 4.3 kg of rice per month to the project. The results also indicated that respondents those who knew neighbors' participation in the conservation project and thought that forest ecotourism had benefits for their families were more likely to contribute to the conservation project.

Keywords: *Biodiversity conservation, contingent valuation method, logit function, Vietnam.*

Acknowledgment: This study is funded in part by the Can Tho University Improvement Project VN14-P6, supported by a Japanese ODA loan.

ZİKA VİRÜSÜ ADANA'DAN YAKIN GELECEKTE BİLDİRİLEBİLİR Mİ?

CAN ZIKA VIRUS REPORTED FROM ADANA IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

Doç. Dr. Hakan KAVUR
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Karaisalı Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4188-440X
Doç. Dr. Ozan ARTUN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Karaisalı Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6122-2729
Prof. Dr. Davut ALPTEKİN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9072-8780
Dr. Gülşah EVYAPAN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı

ÖZET

Flaviviridae ailesinde yer alan ve bir RNA virüsü olan Zika virüsünün neden olduğu hastalık, *Aedes* cinsi sivrisinekler aracılığıyla insanlara bulaşmaktadır. Zika virüsü ile enfekte olan kişilerde genel olarak herhangi bir belirti bulunmaz. Nadir olmakla birlikte, belirtileri akut başlangıçlı ateş, makülopapüler döküntü, artralji veya nonpürülan konjonktivitle nitelenir. Zika virüsünün neden olduğu hastalık, fetal anomalilere ve nadir de olsa nörolojik komplikasyonlara neden olur.

Türkiye'den bildirilmiş olgu bulunmamasına rağmen, virüsün yayılımından sorumlu *Aedes* cinsi sivrisinekler Türkiye'de de bulunmaktadır. Özellikle ülkemizde deniz kıyılarına yakın bölgelerde saliniteye toleranslarından dolayı tespit edilmişlerdir.

Çalışmamızda, sivrisinek larvaları toplama amacıyla 28-30 Mayıs ve 25-28 Haziran 2021 tarihlerinde iki adet saha çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Adana'nın sahil şeridinde bulunan Yumurtalık (Ayvalık, Zeytinbeli, Haylazlı ve Deveciuşağı) ve Karataş (Tabaklar, Yemişli, Bahçe ve Merkez) ilçelerindeki mahalleler ile Mersin'in Tarsus ilçesinin Adana'ya sınır olan mahallelerinde bulunan toplam 64 lokaliteden sivrisinek larvaları toplanmıştır. Larva toplama kepçesinin kullanıldığı saha çalışmalarında toplanan örnekler %95 alkolde muhafaza edilip laboratuvara getirildikten sonra tür teşhislerine başlanmıştır. Tür teşhisi devam eden çalışmamızdaki bulgular ile *Aedes* türlerinin populasyonuna ait bir veri tabanı oluşturulacaktır.

NASA'dan ve Devlet Meteoroloji Müdürlüğü'nden 2020 ve 2021 yıllarına ait, Normalleştirilmiş Fark Vejetaryasyon İndeksi [Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)], Geliştirilmiş Vejetasyon İndeksi [Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)], Dijital Yükseklik Modelleri [Digital Elevation Models (DEM)], MODIS Yansıma bantları [Reflectance bands (MIR)], Emissivite [Emissivity (EMIS31 ve EMIS32)], Karasal yüzey sıcaklığı [land surface temperature (LST Day Time ve LST Night Time)], LANDSAT NDVI verileri elde edilecektir. Elde edilecek verilerden; daha önceden saha çalışması yapılan alanlardaki *Aedes* türü sineklerinin varlığı ile söz konusu yerlerin çevresel indeksleri

arasındaki muhtemel ilişki PASW 18.0 programında regresyon analizleri kullanılarak test edilecektir.

Sonuç olarak, *Aedes* türü sivrisineklerinin il genelinde bulunması muhtemel alanların tahmini olarak belirlenmesi ve Zika virüsünün bulaşı için olası alanların belirlenmesi planlanmaktadır.

Çalışmamızı "FBA-2020-12496" numaralı proje ile destekleyen Çukurova Üniversitesi, Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğüne Teşekkür ederiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sivrisinek, *Aedes*, Zika virüsü, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, Adana.

ABSTRACT

The disease caused by the Zika virus, an RNA virus in the Flaviviridae family, is transmitted to humans through *Aedes* mosquitoes. People infected with the Zika virus generally have no symptoms. Although rare, manifestations are characterized by acute onset fever, maculopapular rash, arthralgia, or nonpurulent conjunctivitis. The disease caused by the Zika virus causes fetal anomalies and, although rare, neurological complications.

Although there are no reported cases from Turkey, *Aedes* mosquitoes responsible for the spread of the virus are also found in Turkey. Especially in our country, they have been detected in areas close to the sea coasts due to their tolerance to salinity.

In our study, two field works were carried out on 28-30 May and 25-28 June 2021 to collect mosquito larvae. Mosquito larvae were collected from 64 localities in the districts of Yumurtalık (Ayvalık, Zeytinbeli, Haylazlı and Deveciuşağı) and Karataş (Tabaklar, Yemişli, Bahçe and Merkez) located on the coastline of Adana, and in the neighborhoods of Tarsus district of Mersin bordering Adana. Species identification was started after the samples collected in field studies using a larval dipper were preserved in 70% alcohol and brought to the laboratory. A database of the population of *Aedes* species will be created with the findings of our study, whose species identification is ongoing.

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), Digital Elevation Models (DEM) for 2020 and 2021 from NASA and the State Meteorology Department)], MODIS Reflectance bands [Reflectance bands (MIR)], Emissivity [Emissivity (EMIS31 and EMIS32)], land surface temperature [land surface temperature (LST Day Time and LST Night Time)], LANDSAT NDVI data will be obtained. From the data to be obtained; The possible relationship between the presence of *Aedes* species flies in the areas where fieldwork has been done before and the environmental indexes of these areas will be tested using regression analyzes in the PASW 18.0 program.

As a result, it is planned to determine the probable areas of *Aedes* mosquitoes to be found throughout the province and to identify possible areas for the transmission of Zika virus.

We would like to thank Çukurova University Scientific Research Projects Coordinatorship for supporting our work with the project numbered “FBA-2020-12496”.

Keywords: Mosquito, *Aedes*, Zika virus, Geographic Information Systems, Adana.

ADANADAKİ LARROUSSIOUS (DIPTERA: PSYCHODIDAE) ALT CİNSİNE BAĞLI KUM SİNEĞİ TÜRLERİ ARASINDAKİ MORFOLOJİK VARYASYONLARIN MORFOMETRİK VE MOLEKÜLER ANALİZLER İLE BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS AMONG SAND FLY SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS LARROUSSIOUS (DIPTERA: PSYCHODIDAE) IN ADANA BY MORPHOMETRIC AND MOLECULAR ANALYSIS

Doç. Dr. Hakan KAVUR
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Karaisalı Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4188-440X
Prof. Dr. Davut ALPTEKİN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9072-8780
Hale ÖKSÜZ
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyoloji Anabilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2191-4066

ÖZET

Leishmaniasisin, Türkiye'de iki klinik formu bulunmaktadır; kutanöz (KL) ve viseral leishmaniasis (VL). Adana'da leishmaniasis hastalığının dominant vektörü olan *Phlebotomus* (*P.*) *tobbi* türünün de içinde bulunduğu *Larroussious* alt cinsinin ülkemizde önceden bildirilen 9 türü bulunmaktadır.

Çalışmamızın amacı, *Larroussious* (Diptera: Psychodidae) alt cinsine ait (özellikle ikiz türler olarak kabul edilen; *P. syriacus*, *P. neglectus* ve *P. major*) doğadan yakalanmış kum sineği örnekleri arasındaki olası morfolojik varyasyonları morfometrik ölçümler ve istatistiksel analizler ile doğrulayarak tanımlamaktır.

Araştırmamızda, kum sineği örneklerinin toplanması için önceden söz konusu türlerin varlığının tespit edildiği Adana'nın Karaisalı (Boztahta), Kozan (Zerdali) ve İmamoğlu (Otluk ve Sokutaş) ilçelerinin mahallelerine 11-14 Haziran 2021 tarihinde saha çalışmaları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Saha çalışmalarında her odağa 10 adet ışıklı tuzak kurulmuştur. Söz konusu tuzaklarda, 24 saat boyunca yakalanan kum sinekleri %95'lik alkolde muhafaza edilerek laboratuvara getirilmiştir. Tür teşhislerine başlanan örneklerin ayrıca ışık mikroskobuna bağlı kamera ile morfometrik ölçümleri de yapılmaktadır. Detaylı yapılan ölçümlerin sonrasında, elde edilen veriler istatistiksel olarak değerlendirilecektir. Verilere, SPSS programında t-testi, Temel Bileşenler Analizi ve Diskriminant Fonksiyon Analizleri (DFA) uygulanacaktır.

Sonuç olarak, tespit edilecek anlamlı morfolojik varyasyonların, *Larroussious* alt cinsinin üyelerinin sistematik olarak ayrımlarının daha kolay bir şekilde yapılmasına, katkı sağlayacağı, ayrıca ikiz türlerin teşhisini kolaylaştıracağı düşünülmektedir.

Çalışmamızı "FBA-2020-13128" numaralı proje ile destekleyen Çukurova Üniversitesi, Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğüne Teşekkür ederiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kum sineği, *Larroussious*, Morfoloji, Tür teşhisi, Adana.

ABSTRACT

Leishmaniasis has two clinical forms in Turkey; cutaneous (KL) and visceral leishmaniasis (VL). There are 9 previously reported species of *Larroussious* subgenus in Adana, including *Phlebotomus* (*P.*) *tobbi*, is the dominant vector of leishmaniasis disease in Adana.

The aim of our study was to identify possible morphological variations among wild-caught sand fly samples belonging to the subgenus *Larroussious* (Diptera: Psychodidae) (especially *P. syriacus*, *P. neglectus* and *P. major*, are considered sister species), by confirming with morphometric measurements and statistical analysis.

In our research, field works were carried out on 11-14 June 2021 in the neighborhoods of Karaisalı (Boztahta), Kozan (Zerdali) and İmamoğlu (Otluk and Sokutaş) districts of Adana, where the presence of the aforementioned species was previously determined for the collection of sand fly samples. During the field works, 10 light traps were set in each focus. Sand flies caught in these traps for 24 hours were preserved in 95% alcohol and brought to the laboratory. In addition, morphometric measurements are made with a camera connected to a light microscope of the specimens for which species identification is started. After detailed measurements, the obtained data will be evaluated statistically. T-test, Principal Component Analysis and Discriminant Function Analysis (DFA) will be applied to the data in SPSS program.

Consequently, it is thought that the significant morphological variations to be detected will contribute to the systematic differentiation of the members of the Larroussious subgenus, and will also facilitate the diagnosis of sister species.

We would like to thank Çukurova University Scientific Research Projects Coordinatorship for supporting our work with the project numbered “FBA-2020-13128”.

Keywords: Sand fly, *Larroussious*, Morphology, Species identification, Adana.

ADANA'DA VEKTÖR HASTALIKLARININ EPİDEMİYOLOJİSİNDE TIBBİ COĞRAFYA UYGULAMALARI

MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY APPLICATIONS IN THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF VECTOR DISEASES IN ADANA

Doç. Dr. Ozan ARTUN,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Karaisalı MYO, Mimarlık ve Şehir Planlama Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6122-2729
Doç. Dr. Hakan KAVUR
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Karaisalı MYO, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4188-440X

ÖZET

1980'lere kadar geleneksel teknikler kullanılan Tıbbi Coğrafya, bu tarihten sonra gelişen coğrafi teknolojilere (coğrafi bilgi sistemleri), bilgisayarlara, mekânsal analiz yazılımlarına bağlı olarak değişime uğramıştır. Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS), epidemiyolojik verileri analiz etmek ve eğilimleri ortaya çıkarmak için oldukça uygundur. CBS, son birkaç on yılda sağlık ve insan hizmetlerinde gelişmeler göstermektedir ve epidemiyologlar için bulaşıcı hastalıkları izleme ve nüfus sağlığı çalışmasını iyileştirme çalışmalarında önemli bir araç haline gelmiştir.

Adana, coğrafi özellikleri itibarıyla, vektör eklem bacaklılar ve bulaştırdığı hastalıklar açısından önemli bir konuma sahiptir. Bu nedenle, sıtma, leşmanyöz, Kırım-Kongo kanamalı ateşi (KKKA) gibi hastalıkların vaka sayıları, vakaların konumları ve söz konusu hastalıkların epidemiyolojisi son 10 yıllık periyotta araştırıcılar tarafından sıklıkla çalışılmıştır.

Bu çalışma, tıbbi coğrafya alanında Adana'da 2010 yılından sonra tarafımızca ve diğer araştırıcılar tarafından yapılan bazı makale, bildiri ve kitap türündeki yayınları ele almaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, Adana'da tıbbi coğrafya alanındaki çalışmaların giderek arttığı ve bilim insanlarının bu alana son yıllarda daha fazla ilgi göstermeye başladıkları görülmektedir.

Çalışmamızı "FBA-2020-12496" numaralı proje ile destekleyen Çukurova Üniversitesi, Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğüne teşekkür ederiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıbbi Coğrafya, Vektör Hastalıkları, Epidemiyoloji, Adana

ABSTRACT

Medical Geography, which used traditional techniques until the 1980s, has changed depending on the developing geographical technologies (Geographic Information Systems), computers and spatial analysis software after this date. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) is highly suitable for analyzing epidemiological data and revealing trends. GIS have shown advances in health and human services over the past few decades and became an

important tool for epidemiologists in the work of tracking infectious diseases and perfecting the study of population health.

Due to its geographical features, Adana has an important position in terms of vector arthropods and the diseases they transmit. For this reason, the number of cases, the locations of the cases and the epidemiology of diseases such as malaria, lesmaniasis, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) and similar diseases have been frequently studied by researchers in the last 10 years.

This study deals with some articles, papers and books in the field of medical geography made by us and other researchers in Adana after 2010.

As a result of the study, it has been seen that the studies in the field of medical geography have increased gradually in Adana, and scientists have started to show more interest in this field in recent years.

We would like to thank Çukurova University Scientific Research Projects Coordinatorship for supporting our work with the project numbered “FBA-2020-12496”.

Keywords: Medical Geography, Vector Diseases, Epidemiology, Adana

SAZAN BALIĞI (*Cyprinus carpio*)'NDAN HAZIRLANAN BALIK KROKETLERE FARKLI ORANLARDA İLAVE EDİLEN KANTARON YAĞININ BAZI KALİTE KRİTERLERİNE ETKİSİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CENTAURY OIL ADDED IN DIFFERENT PROPORTIONS TO FISH CROQUETS PREPARED FROM CARP ON SOME QUALITY CRITERIA

Dr. Pınar OĞUZHAN YILDIZ

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi, Erzurum.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9892-7925

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada sazan balığı (*Cyprinus carpio*)'dan hazırlanan balık kroketlere farklı oranlarda (%2 ve %4) kantaron yağı ilave edilerek bazı kalite kriterleri üzerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Sazan balığı filetoları kıyma haline getirilmiş ve kroket yapımı için çeşitli katkı maddeleri ilave edilmiştir. Balık kroketler kontrol (K), %2 kantaron yağı ilaveli (A) ve %4 kantaron ilaveli grup olmak üzere (B) üç gruba ayrılmıştır. Daha sonra örnekler kilitli buzdolabı poşetlerine yerleştirilip, 4±1ºC'de depolanmıştır. Kroketlere depolama başlangıcında (0. gün) ve sonunda (12. gün) besin kompozisyonu (ham protein, ham yağ, ham kül, nem) analizlerinin yanı sıra, depolamanın 0., 3., 6., 9. ve 12. günlerinde duyusal ve kimyasal (pH, toplam uçucu bazik azot (TVB-N), tiyobarbutirik asit (TBARS)) analizler yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonunda kantaron yağı ilaveli gruplarda kontrol grubuna kıyasla TBARS ve TVB-N değeri daha düşük tespit edilmiştir. Depolamanın 0. gününde balık kroketler tüm parametreler yönünden en yüksek beğeniyi almıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Cyprinus carpio*, kroket, besin kompozisyonu, kalite

ABSTRACT

In this study, different ratios (2% and 4%) of centaury oil were added to fish croquets prepared from carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and its effect on some quality criteria was investigated. Carp fillets were minced and various additives were added to make croquets. Fish croquets were divided into three groups as control (K), 2% centaury oil added (A) and 4% centaury oil group (B). Afterwards, the samples were placed in lock bags and stored at 4±1ºC. In addition to the nutrient composition (crude protein, crude oil, crude ash, moisture) analyzes at the beginning (day 0) and at the end (day 12) of storage. Sensory and chemical (pH, total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N), thiobarbutiric acid (TBARS)) analyzes were performed on the 0th, 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th days of storage. At the end of the study, lower TBARS and TVB-N

values were determined in the groups with centaury oil added compared to the control group. On the 0th day of storage, fish croquets received the highest appreciation in terms of all parameters.

Keywords: *Cyprinus carpio*, croquet, nutritient composition, quality

CHAETOMIUM ERRATICUM DEXTRANAZIN KARBON NANOTÜPLERİNDE İMMOBİLİZASYONU

IMMOBILIZATION OF *CHAETOMIUM ERRATICUM* DEXTRANASE ON CARBON NANOTUBES

Doç. Dr. Yakup ASLAN
Siirt Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9668-9559
Barzan Ismael GHAFOUR.
Siirt Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6498-4606

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, *Chaetomium erraticum* dekstranaz (CED) enzimi adsorpsiyon yöntemi kullanılarak karboksillenmiş çok duvarlı karbon nanotüpler (c-MWCNT) üzerine immobilize edildi. İmmobilizasyon tamponunun pH ve molaritesi, c-MWCNT miktarı ve immobilizasyon süresi gibi immobilizasyon koşullarının optimize edilmesi % 100 immobilizasyon verimi ve % 114.15 aktivite verimi ile sonuçlandı. Serbest ve immobilize CED'in karakterizasyonu da incelendi. İmmobilizasyondan sonra CED'in optimum pH'sı 5.0'dan 6.0'a kayarken, optimum sıcaklığı (55 °C) değişmedi. Ayrıca, serbest ve immobilize CED için, Lineweaver-Burk grafiği kullanılarak kinetik sabitler de belirlendi. Serbest ve immobilize CED'in K_m değerleri sırasıyla 56.18 g/L ve 65.36 g/L ve V_{max} değerleri ise sırasıyla 523.56 µg indirgeyici şeker/L.dk.ve 595.24 µg indirgeyici şeker/L.dk. olarak hesaplandı. Diğer taraftan, tekrarlanan 20 kullanımdan sonra ve optimum depolama koşullarında 30 gün depolamadan sonra immobilize CED'in başlangıç aktivitesinde bir azalma olmamıştır. Son olarak, serbest ve immobilize CED kullanılarak, %10 dekstran çözeltisindeki (pH 6.0) dekstranın sırasıyla % 17.15'i ve % 17.53'ünün 12 saat içinde indirgenmiş şekerlere (IMOs ve Glukoz) dönüştürüldü. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışmada elde edilen immobilize CED, IMO'nun endüstriyel üretiminde ve dekstranın hidrolizinde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Chaetomium erraticum*, dekstranaz, Dextran T70, immobilizasyon, izomaltooligosakkarit, c-MWCNT.

ABSTRACT

In this study, CED was immobilized onto carboxylated multi walled carbon nanotubes (c-MWCNT) by adsorption. Optimization of immobilization conditions (immobilization buffer's pH and molarity, c-MWCNT amount, and immobilization time) was resulted in 100% immobilization yield and 114.13% activity yield. Further, characterization of FCED and ICED was also studied. After immobilization, the optimum pH shifted from 5.0 to 6.0, while the optimum temperature (55 °C) did not change. Furthermore, kinetic constants for FCED and ICED were also determined using the Lineweaver-Burk plot. The K_m value for both FCED and ICED were 54.35 g / L, while V_{max} values for FCED and ICED were 2.77 µmol reducing sugar / L.mg.min and 3.19 µmol reducing sugar / L.mg.min, respectively. Moreover, there was no reduction in the initial activity of ICED after 20 consecutive uses and 30 days of storage at optimal storage conditions. Finally, 17.15% and 17.53% of the dextran in 10% dextran solution (pH 6.0) were converted to reduced sugars (IMOs and Glucose) in 12 hours using FCED and ICED, respectively. Consequently, it can be concluded that ICED obtained in this study can be effectively used for industrial production of IMOs and for hydrolysis of dextran.

Keywords: c-MWCNT, *Chaetomium erraticum*, dextranase, Dextran T70, immobilization, isomaltooligosaccharide.

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİNDE ÇALIŞAN AKADEMİSYENLERİN YAPAY ZEKÂ KONUSUNDA BİLGİ VE FARKINDALIKLARI

INFORMATION AND AWARENESS OF ACADEMICIANS TOWARDS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Tezel YILDIRIM ŞAHAN
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4004-3713
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Duygu TÜRKER
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2470-5737
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Senem DEMİRDEL
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7395-8859

ÖZET

Amaç: Yapay zekâ, bilgisayar veya bilgisayar destekli bir makinenin, genellikle insana özgü nitelikler, çözüm yolu bulma, anlama, bir anlam çıkartma, genelleme veya geçmişteki deneyimlerden öğrenme gibi yüksek mantık süreçlerine ilişkin görevleri yerine getirmesi olarak tanımlanmakta ve dünyada sağlık alanında kullanımı da giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde çalışan akademisyenlerde yapay zekâ konusunda bilgi ve farkındalıklarını araştırmaktı.

Yöntem: Çalışmamıza Türkiye'de farklı üniversitelerin sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde çalışan 20- 50 yaş arasındaki gönüllü akademisyenler katıldı. Değerlendirmelerde demografik özelliklerine ek olarak, gönüllülerin akademik özelliklerini, günlük ekran karşısında kalma sürelerini ve yapay zekâ hakkındaki bilgi ve farkındalıklarını incelemek üzere bu araştırmaya özel hazırlanan 10 soruluk anket uygulandı.

Sonuçlar: Araştırmaya katılan 52 akademisyenin yaş aralığı %3,8 (46-50 yaş), %9,6 (41-45 yaş), %34,6 (36-40 yaş,) %28,8 (31-35 yaş), %19,2 (26-30 yaş), %3,8 (20-25 yaş) olarak bulundu. Araştırmamıza 3 profesör, 9 doçent, 16 doktor öğretim üyesi, 11 öğretim görevlisi, 13 araştırma görevlisi katılım gösterdi. Akademisyen olarak görev alma süreleri incelendiğinde 22 kişi 0-5 yıldır, 20 kişi 5-10 yıldır, 6 kişi 10-15 yıldır,4 kişi 15 yıl ve üzeri süredir görev yapmakta olduğu belirlendi. 50 kişi yapay zekâ hakkında fikir sahibi olduğunu belirtti. Katılımcıların %71'i internet ve medya, %51'i kongre ve konferanslar, %44 'ü bilimsel ve mesleki yayınlar, %30,8'i meslektaşlar ve iş arkadaşları, %3,8'i lisans eğitimi aracılığıyla yapay zekâ hakkında bilgi sahibi olduğunu belirtti. Katılımcıların yapay zekânın sağlık bilimlerinde seçmeli bir ders olması gerektiği (%55,8) ve yapay zekâ hakkında bilgi sahibi olmanın gelecekte daha önemli hale geleceği (%59,6) sorularında "kesinlikle katılıyorum" seçeneğini işaretlediği tespit edildi.

Tartışma: Sağlık bilimleri alanında yapay zekâ uygulama örnekleri ve bilgi düzeyi giderek önem kazanmaktadır**.** Ülkemizde yapay zekâ ile ilgili farkındalık düzeyi iyi olsa da sağlık bilimleri alanında kullanımı henüz tam olarak yaygınlaşmamıştır. Bu doğrultuda dünya çapında güncel bilgileri takip edebilme ve sağlık bilimleri alanına uygulama becerisine sahip mezunlar yetiştirebilmek için sağlık alanında yapay zekâya farkındalığı arttırmak ve yapay zekâ ile ilgili derslerin lisans eğitimine eklenmesinin faydalı olacağını düşünüyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay zekâ, farkındalık, akademisyen, sağlık bilimleri

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Artificial intelligence is defined as a computer or computer-assisted machine performing tasks related to higher logical processes such as human-specific qualities, finding a solution, understanding, making sense, generalizing or learning from past experiences, and its use in the field of health is becoming increasingly common in the world.

Method: Volunteer academics between the ages of 20 and 50 working in the health sciences faculties of different universities in Turkey participated in our study. In addition to their demographic characteristics, a 10-question questionnaire prepared specifically for this research was applied to examine the academic characteristics, daily screen time, and their knowledge and awareness of artificial intelligence.

Results: Age range of 52 academicians participating in the research 3.8% (46-50 years), 9.6% (41-45 years), 34.6% (36-40 years), 28.8% (31-35 years), 19.2% (26-30 years old), 3.8% (20-25 years old). 3 professors, 9 associate professors, 16 assistant professors, 11 lecturers and 13 research assistants participated in our research. When the duration of their employment as an academician was examined, it was determined that 22 persons had been working for 0-5 years, 20 persons for 5-10 years, 6 persons for 10-15 years, and 4 persons for 15 years or more. 50 people stated that they have an idea about artificial intelligence. 71% of the participants learned about artificial intelligence through the internet and media, 51% of congresses and conferences, 44% of scientific and professional publications, 30.8% of colleagues and colleagues, 3.8% of them through undergraduate education. He said he owns it. It was determined that the participants chose the option "strongly agree" in the questions that artificial intelligence should be an elective course in health sciences (55.8%) and that having knowledge about artificial intelligence will become more important in the future (59.6%).

Conclusion: Artificial intelligence application examples and level of knowledge in the field of health sciences are becoming increasingly important. Although the level of awareness about artificial intelligence is good in our country, its use in the field of health sciences has not yet become fully widespread. In this direction, we think that it would be beneficial to raise awareness of artificial intelligence in the field of health and to add courses related to artificial intelligence to undergraduate education to raise graduates with the ability to follow up-to-date information worldwide and apply it to the field of health sciences.

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sahibi olmanın gelecekte daha önemli hale geleceği (%59,6) sorularında "kesinlikle katılıyorum" seçeneğini işaretlediği tespit edildi.

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GİRİŞ

Yapay zekâ, bilgisayar veya bilgisayar destekli bir makinenin, genellikle insana özgü nitelikleri yerine getirmesi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Başka bir deyişle çözüm yolu bulma, anlama, bir anlam çıkartma, genelleme veya geçmişteki deneyimlerden öğrenme gibi yüksek mantık süreçlerine ilişkin görevleri yerine getirmesi olarak da ifade edilebilmektedir (McCarthy, J., 2007). Luger ve Stubblefield, 1993 yılında yapay zekayı "zeki davranışların otomasyonu ile ilgili bilgisayar bilimleri dalıdır" şeklinde tanımlamıştır (Luger, G.F., 2002). Popov'a göre yapay zekâ; insanların yapmış oldukları çalışmaları bilgisayarlara yaptırabilme olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Popov, E. V.,1990).

Sağlık bilimlerinde yeni teknoloji ve yöntemlerle ilgili araştırmalar dünyada ve ülkemizde giderek önem kazanmaktadır. Günümüzde Endüstri 4.0 düşünüldüğünde dijital dönüşüm, kendi kendini yöneten (otonom) sistemler, insansız iş akışları gibi kavramları içermektedir (Kosif 2019). Bu kavramların sağlık alanında yer alması, giyilebilir teknolojiler, akıllı bantlar, robotik cihazlar, makineler arası iletişim, nesnelerin interneti ve bulut teknolojilerinin kullanımının yaygınlaşması süreçlerin dijitalleşmesini sağlamaktadır (Altundaş, 2019). Kullanılan alt yapı ve sistemlerin dijitalleşmesi, çalışanların yeni beceriler kazanmasını ve sağlık alanında çalışan personelin buna uygun eğitim alarak mezun olmasını ve mezuniyet sonrasında eğitimler almasını gerektirmektedir. Bu durum, sağlık alanındaki eğitim müfredatının güncellenmesini ve yeni teknolojilere ayak uyduracak şekilde biçimlendirilmesi ile yeni iş rolleri ve imkânlar yaratmıştır (Akalın, B., & Veranyurt, Ü., 2020; Çalışkan, S. A., Demir, K., & Karaca, O. ,2021).

Yapay zekânın alt kolları olan makine öğrenmesi, derin öğrenme gibi yöntemler kullanarak sağlık uzmanları hastalıkların tanı, teşhis, tedavi, rehabilitasyon ve sağlığın korunması gibi süreçlerde yeni yöntemlere geçmektedir (Akalın, B., & Veranyurt, Ü., 2020). Büyükgöze ve ark. yapmış oldukları araştırmalarında yapay zekanın sağlıklı kalmak, teşhis, tedavi, araştırma, erken teşhis, karar verme, yaşlı bakımı, eğitim olarak yapay zekanın sağlıkta kullanıldığı alanları göstermişlerdir (Büyükgöze S. & Dereli E., 2019). Bireye özgü klinik veriler toplandığında, doğru tedavi için bu verilerin analiz edilmesi ve yönetilmesi için yapay zekâ, laboratuvar testlerini analiz etmek, röntgen, BT taramaları ve veri girişi gibi görevleri gerçekleştirmek için de uygulanabilmektedir. Yapay zekâ içerikli uygulamalar, konsültasyonda yardım sağlayabilecek hastaların mevcut tıbbi durumuna erişmek için de kullanılabilmektedir. Buna örnek olarak Google'ın DeepMind Health uygulaması, sağlık

sorunlarını çözmek için doktorlar, araştırmacılar ve hastalar ile ortaklaşa çalışmaktadır. Teknoloji, insan beynini taklit eden sinir ağlarına, güçlü genel amaçlı öğrenme algoritmaları oluşturmak için makine öğrenmesini ve sistem sinir bilimini birleştirir (Deepmind, 2010).

Ancak gittikçe artan sağlık verileri ile kişisel verilerin korunması ve depolanması konusunda da bilgi mahremiyetinin sağlanması oldukça önem arz etmektedir (Atalay, H. N. ,2021). Artan verilerle birlikte, kişisel verilerin mahremiyeti ve korunması gerekirken aynı zamanda sağlık çalışanlarının bu verilere ulaşırken kimlik doğrulaması yapması gerekmektedir. Tüm bunlarla birlikte gelecekte hastanın daha önceki verilerine de ulaşmaya ihtiyaç duyulabilmektedir. Bu nedenle bu verilerin güvenli bir şekilde depolanması da önem arz etmektedir. Kişisel sağlık kayıtlarının elektronik ortamlarda tutulması kapsamında günümüzde, Google Health ve Microsoft HealthVault gibi sistemler geliştirilmiş ve bu alanlara ciddi yatırımlar yapılmıştır (İnal ve Ercil Cagiltay, 2019). Bu verileri kaydedip bunları depolanmanın yanı sıra gelecekte bunlar arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koyabilmesi için yapay zekanın alt dallarından biri olan bulut sistemleri kullanılmaktadır. Yani büyük veriler söz konusu olduğunda, hızlı veri birikimi için yüksek hacim, çeşitlilik ve potansiyelden ayrıca veri kalıplarının keşfi ve iletişimi olan analitikten bahsedilmektedir (Bates ve ark,2014). Bayın ve ark. yapmış oldukları çalışmalarında bulut bilişim sistemleri, sağlıkta kullanılan bilgi sistemlerinin daha yenilikçi ve modern olması konusundaki engelleri de azaltmakta olduğunu vurgulamışlardır (Bayın ve ark, 2016). Ancak ülkemizde yeni mezun öğrencilerimize bu bilgi ve becerileri kazandırma konusunda önemli yeri olan akademisyenlerimizin bu konudaki bilgi ve farkındalıklarını ölçen araştırmaya literatürde rastlanılmamıştır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmamızın amacı; sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde çalışan akademisyenlerin yapay zekâ konusunda bilgi ve farkındalıklarını belirlemektir.

YÖNTEM

Evren ve Örneklem

Araştırmanın evreni olarak Türkiye'deki farklı üniversitelerin Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültelerinde çalışan 20- 50 yaş arasındaki gönüllü akademisyenler seçilmiştir. Değerlendirmelerde demografik özelliklerine ek olarak, gönüllülerin akademik özelliklerini, günlük ekran karşısında kalma sürelerini ve yapay zekâ hakkındaki bilgi ve farkındalıklarını incelemek üzere bu araştırmaya özel hazırlanan 10 soruluk anket uygulandı. Araştırmada yapılan anketler için Google Formlar uygulaması kullanıldı.

Araştırmamız link yollanarak da 56 kişilik örnekleme ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmamız Haziran 2021 ile Ağustos 2021 tarihleri arasında Ankara, İzmir, Antalya, Kırıkkale, Balıkesir illerindeki üniversitelerindeki gönüllü akademisyenler oluşturmuştur. Çalışmada, sorgulama formunun başında detaylı şekilde açıklanan yazılı aydınlatılmış onam formunu onaylayan gönüllülerin verileri kullanıldı.

Veri Toplama Araçları

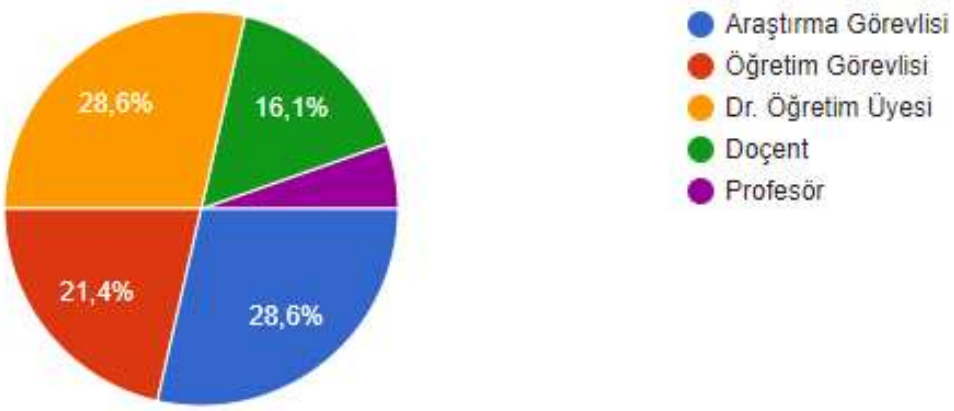
Bu araştırma kapsamında değerlendirmede demografik verilerin yanı sıra; akademisyenlerin mesleki süreleri, ünvanları, günlük ekran süreleri ve yapay zekâ hakkında bilgi ve tutumlarını incelemek üzere bu araştırmaya özel olarak hazırlanan bir anket formu kullanıldı. Sorgulama formu geliştirme sürecinde literatürde tanımlanan şu basamaklar takip edildi: (1) Problemi tanımlama (amaç ve soruları belirleme), (2) Taslak form oluşturma, (3) Uzman görüşü alma (Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon bölümü öğretim elemanları ortak görüşü), (4) Ön değerlendirme ve formun son şeklinin verilmesi (Tezcan S. ,1992). Bu aşamada oluşturulan sorgulama formu 5 akademisyen üzerinde uygulanarak görüşleri alındı ve formda düzenlemeler yapıldıktan sonra uygulamaya geçildi. Hazırlanan anket toplam 10 sorudan oluşmaktaydı ve katılımcıların yaklaşık 12-15 dakika gibi sürede cevaplaması beklenmekteydi. Sorular 6'li likert ölçeği kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Ankette bulunan sorular akademisyenlerin yapay zekâ ile ilgili bilgisini nereden edindiği, yapay zekanın faydaları, yapay zekanın sağlık bilimlerinde müfredata eklenebilecek bir seçmeli veya zorunlu ders olup olmadığı, yapay zekanın gelecekte öneminin artacağı, yapay zekanın maliyetleri düşürebileceği, gelecekteki tehlikeleri, verileri yönetmedeki başarısı ile ilgili bilgi toplanması amaçlandı. Hazırlanan çevrimiçi form akademisyenlerin üye olduğu sosyal medya ve e-posta ile iletilerek çalışma verileri toplandı.

Verilerin Analizi

Verilerin istatistiksel analizinde SPSS Statistics Version 21.0 (IBM Statistical Package for the Social Science, New York, ABD) programı kullanıldı. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Shapiro Wilks Testi ile değerlendirildi ve normal dağılım görülmediği için parametrik olmayan testler tercih edildi. Tanımlayıcı istatistikler yapıldı, değişkenler yüzde cinsinden ifade edildi.

BULGULAR

Araştırma kapsamında hazırlanan sorgulama formuna 56 akademisyen erişim sağladı; formu tamamlamayan veya bilgilerinde eksiklik bulunan kişiler tespit edilerek çalışma dışı bırakıldı. Katılımcıların sorgulama formunun ortalama 14,20±3,45 dakikada tamamlandığı görüldü. Araştırmaya katılan 56 akademisyenin yaş aralığı %3,8 (46-50 yaş), %9,6 (41-45 yaş), %34,6 (36-40 yaş,) %28,8 (31-35 yaş), %19,2 (26-30 yaş), %3,8 (20-25 yaş) olarak bulundu. Araştırmamıza 3 profesör, 9 doçent, 16 doktor öğretim üyesi, 11 öğretim görevlisi, 13 araştırma görevlisi katılım gösterdi (Şekil 1).



Şekil 1. Katılımcıların akademik ünvanları

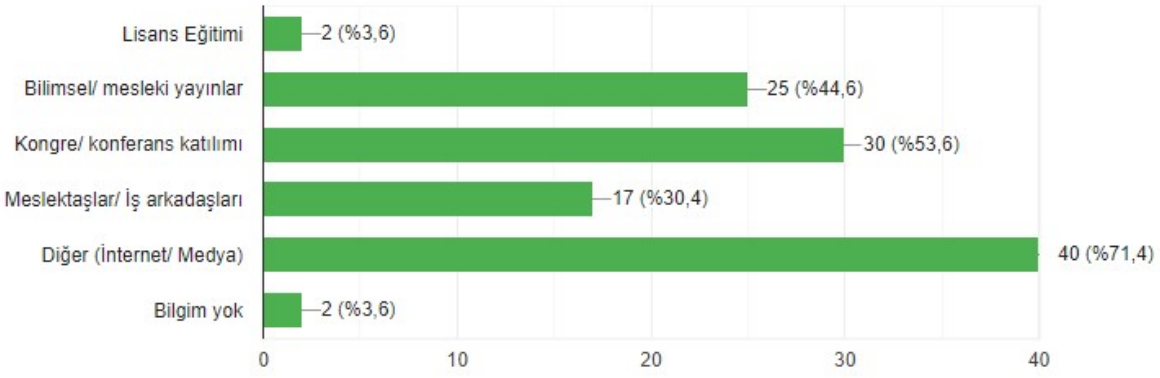
Akademisyen olarak görev alma süreleri incelendiğinde 23 kişi 0-5 yıldır, 23 kişi 5-10 yıldır, 6 kişi 10-15 yıldır,4 kişi 15 yıl ve üzeri süredir görev yapmakta olduğu belirlendi. Katılımcıların günlük ekran süreleri (cep telefonu+ bilgisayar+ tablet) Tablo 1 'de verilmiştir.

Tablo 1.Katılımcıların Günlük Ekran Süreleri

Ekran Süresi	**n (%)**
0-1 saat	1(1,8)
2-3 saat	11(19,6)
4-5 saat	13(23,2)
6 saat ve üzeri	31 (55,4)

Yapay zekâ hakkında bilgi sahibi olup olmadıkları sorulduğunda sadece 3 kişi bilgi sahibi olmadığını belirtti. Yapay zekâ hakkında bilgi edindikleri yerler Tablo 2'de verilmiştir. "Doğrudan insan girdisi olmadan (doktor veya sağlık personeli olmadan), sensörler kullanılarak toplanan tıbbi verilerin analizinde yapay zekâ kullanılabilir" önermesine 16 kişi (%28,6) kesinlikle katılıyorum,27 kişi (48,2) katılıyorum,8 kişi (14,3) kararsızım, 4 kişi (7,1) katılmıyorum,1 kişi (1,8) kesinlikle katılmıyorum olarak cevap vermiştir. "Yapay zekâ gelecekte insanların işten çıkarılmalarına neden olabilir" önermesine ise 21 kişi (%37,5) katılmıyorum, 15 kişi (%26,7) kararsızım,13 kişi (%23,2) katılıyorum, 6 kişi (10,7) kesinlikle katılıyorum,1 kişi (1,8) kesinlikle katılmıyorum şeklinde yanıt vermiştir. "Yapay zekâ gelecekte sağlık endüstrisini ele geçirebilir" önermesine 1 kişi (%1,8) kesinlikle katılıyorum,15 kişi (26,8) katılıyorum,11 kişi (19,6) kararsızım, 23 kişi (41,1) katılmıyorum,6 kişi (10,7) kesinlikle katılmıyorum olarak cevap vermiştir.

Tablo 2. Katılımcıların Yapay Zekâ Hakkında Bilgi Kaynakları



"Yapay zekâ sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde müfredata eklenebilecek seçmeli bir ders olabilir "önermesine 24 kişi (%42,9) kesinlikle katılıyorum,31 kişi (55,4) katılıyorum,1 kişi (1,8) kararsızım olarak cevap vermiştir.

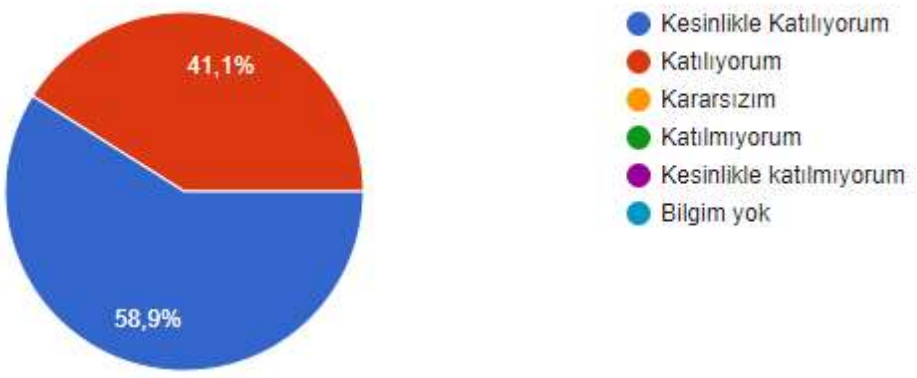
"Yapay zekâ sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde müfredata eklenebilecek zorunlu bir ders olabilir" önermesine 9 kişi (%16,4) kesinlikle katılıyorum,16 kişi (29,1) katılıyorum,14 kişi (25,5) kararsızım, 14 kişi (25,5) katılmıyorum, 2 kişi (3,6) kesinlikle katılmıyorum olarak cevap vermiştir.

"Sağlık alanında yapay zekâ faydalı bir uygulama olacağı için desteklenmelidir" önermesine 29 kişi (%51,8) katılıyorum, 21 kişi (37,5) kesinlikle katılıyorum,6 kişi (10,7) kararsızım olarak cevap vermiştir.

"Yapay zekanın klinik karar verme ve tanı koyma konusunda insanlara yardımcı olması işlemlerin daha kısa sürede sonuçlanmasını sağlayabilir" önermesine 20 kişi (%36,4) kesinlikle katılıyorum, 30 kişi (54,5) katılıyorum,4 kişi (7,3) kararsızım, 1 kişi (1,8) katılmıyorum olarak cevap vermiştir.

"Yapay zekanın klinik karar verme ve tanı koyma konusunda insanlara yardımcı olması sağlık maliyetlerini azaltabilir" önermesine 20 kişi (%36,4) kesinlikle katılıyorum, 30 kişi (54,5) katılıyorum, 4 kişi (7,3) kararsızım, 1 kişi (1,8) katılmıyorum olarak cevap vermiştir.

"Yapay zekâ ile ilgili bilgi sahibi olmak, gelecekte daha önemli bir konu haline gelebilir" önermesine verilen cevaplar Şekil 3'te görülmektedir.



Şekil 3. Yapay zekanın gelecekte daha önemli bir konu olacağı önermesine verilen cevaplar

"Giyilebilir teknolojiler ve akıllı telefonlar gibi sensörler tarafından elde edilen çok miktardaki veriyle derin öğrenme algoritmaları kolaylıkla başa çıkabilir" önermesine 1 kişi (%1,8) kesinlikle katılıyorum,15 kişi (26,8) katılıyorum,11 kişi (19,6) kararsızım, 23 kişi (41,1) katılmıyorum,6 kişi (10,7) kesinlikle katılmıyorum olarak cevap vermiştir.

TARTIŞMA VE SONUÇ

Bu çalışma ile ülkemizde sağlık bilimlerinde çalışan akademisyenlerin yapay zekâ konusundaki bilgi ve farkındalıklarını ortaya koymak ve sağlık bilimlerinde yapay zekanın önemine dikkat çekmek istedik. Çalışmamızda akademisyenlerin sağlık bilimlerinde hem ders müfredatına yapay zekanın eklenebilecek bir ders olduğu hem de yapay zekanın gelecekteki öneminin artacağı ve sağlık bilimleri alanında yapay zekanın da gelecekte daha çok yer alacağı belirlendi.

Yapay zekâ, karar verme ve tahmin etme gibi çözülmesi zor olan problemlerin çözümüne imkân tanıyan bir bilim dalıdır. Yapay zekânın bir alt dalı olan makine öğrenmesi ise örneklerden öğrenerek, görüntü, resim ve ses tanıma gibi birçok zor probleme çözüm getirmektedir. Literatürde makine öğrenmesi, hastalıkların erken tanısında en çok kullanılan yöntemlerdendir Derin öğrenme; nesne tanıma, konuşma tanıma, doğal dil işleme gibi alanlarda çok katmanlı yapay sinir ağlarını kullanan bir yapay zekâ yöntemi olup makine öğrenmesinin çeşitlerinden biridir (Kaya U. &Yılmaz A. ,2019). Farklı ağ mimarileri ve öğrenme algoritmaları ile büyük verinin analizinde başarılı olan derin öğrenme yöntemleri sağlık alanında da hem hastalıkların erken tanısında hem de hastalığın erken tedavisinde sağlık çalışanlarına yardımcı olacağı görülmektedir (Kaya U., Yılmaz, A., & Dikmen, Y. ,2019). Özellikle yeni mezun sağlık çalışanlarının bu bilgi ve farkındalık ile sağlık alanına katılmaları sağlıkta dijitalleşme ile önem taşımaktadır (Akalın, B., & Veranyurt, Ü., 2020). Bu doğrultuda yapay zeka bilgi ve farkındalığının öncelikle akademisyenlerde bulunup, yer edinmesi gerektiğini düşünüyoruz. Literatürde bu anlamda sağlık bilimlerindeki bilgi ve farkındalığı ölçen bir ankete rastlanılmamıştır. Bu nedenle çalışmamızda kendi sorularımızdan oluşan 10 soruluk anket kullanılmıştır. Anket sonuçlarımız incelendiğinde ise

yapay zekanın tıbbi verilerin analizinde kullanılabileceği, bu durumun hem maliyet hem de zaman tasarrufu sağlayacağı ve yapay zekanın sağlık bilimlerinde müfredata eklenmesi gereken seçmeli veya zorunlu bir ders olabileceği, yapay zekânın faydalı bir uygulama olduğu, gelecekte daha önemli bir uygulama olacağı, ayrıca giyilebilir teknolojiler ve akıllı telefonlar gibi sensörler ile tarafından elde edilen büyük veri ile başa çıkmada yapay zekânın derin öğrenme algoritmalarının kolaylıkla başa çıkabileceği görülmüştür.

Sonuç olarak bu farkındalık çalışması ile sağlık bilimleri alanında çalışan akademisyenlerin ülkemizde dünyada yapılan uygulamalarla benzer olarak, yapay zekâ ile ilgili bir dersin müfredata eklenebileceği, sağlık bilimleri alanında yapay zekanın önemini ve yer alması gerektiğini ancak halen daha yaygın şekilde kullanılmadığı ve bilgi sahibi olunmadığını ancak gelecekte daha önemli olacağı fikri görüldü. Özellikle son yıllarda yapay zekâ hakkında fikir sahibi olan akademisyenlerin yetişmesi gerektiği ve bu doğrultuda sağlık alanında çalışacak yeni mezunlara böyle bir perspektif sunmaları gerektiği görülebilir. Ayrıca güncel bilgiyi takip etme ve diğer ülkelerde yetişen mezunlar ile etkin profesyonel iletişim kurabilme yetisine sahip mezunlar yetiştirilmesi bakımından yapay zekânın lisans eğitimindeki yerinin öneminin altı çizilmelidir. Bu bağlamda yapay zekâ ile ilgili ders veya derslerin sağlık bilimleri fakültesi lisans müfredatına eklenmesinin faydalı olacağı görüşündeyiz.

Aydınlatılmış Onam: Çalışmaya katılan gönüllülere sorgulama formunun başında detaylı yazılı açıklama yapılmış ve onamları sorulmuştur. Sadece bilgilendirilmiş gönüllü olur formundaki tüm açıklamaları okuyup anladığını ve sorgulama formunu yanıtlayarak araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katıldığını onaylayan gönüllülerin verileri kullanılmıştır.

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YAY VE OKUN HİKAYESİ: ÇOCUKLARIN GÖZÜNDEN

THE STORY OF THE BOW AND ARROW: THROUGH THE EYES OF CHILDREN

Doktora Öğrencisi Esra SOY
Gazi Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8258-2830
Araştırma Görevlisi Aylin Özge PEKEL
Gazi Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7552-4106
Prof. Dr.Hacı Ahmet PEKEL
Gazi Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3172-4186

ÖZET

Geleneksel türk okçuluğu branşı ve diğer spor branşlarında sporcuların motivasyonun yükseltilmesinden, bilişsel karmaşıklıkların çözülmesi ve beden eğitimi derslerinde yeni beceri öğretimlerinde öğrenmeyi kolaylaştırmasına kadar metaforların birçok özelliği vardır. Sporla ilişkili bir çok kavramın anlamlandırılmasında da metaforlar kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarda zihnimiz ve kavramlar arasında metaforlar sayesinde kavramların asıl anlamının değiştirilmeden ilişki kurabildiğimiz belirtilmiştir. İnsanların çoğu, metaforları zihnimizde üretip, kağıda şiir veya resim olarak yansıtırlar. Bu sayede resim yaparak ifade edilen metaforlar, monotonluktan kurtularak farklı bir yol izlenmesini sağlar. Spor alanındaki benzetmelerin çok olması kavramlar üzerinde metafor oluşturmaya oldukça yatkındır. Bu kavramlar günlük hayatımızda da karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sportif becerilerin öğretiminde metafor kullanmanın öğretimde etkin bir rol oynadığını belirtilmektedir. Günümüzde hızla yaygınlaşan geleneksel türk okçuluk branşında, bu sporu öğrenen ve geliştirmek isteyen sporcuların fiziksel gelişimleri yanında zihinsel süreçlerine ayna tutması ve sporu benimseyen çocukların ilgi ihtiyaçlarını belirleme konusunda metafor ve çizimlerin aydınlatıcı ve yol gösterici olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, çocukların geleneksel türk okçuluğu kavramına yönelik metaforik algılarının ve çizimlerinin belirlenmesidir. Metaforik anlamların ortaya çıkartılıp incelenmesini amaçlayan bu çalışmada, fenomenoloji deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırma grubu kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yoluyla belirlenmiştir. Araştırmaya, 2020–2021 sezonunda Ankara ilinde geleneksel türk okçuluğu branşında spor okullarında öğrenim gören 7-12 yaş aralığında (37 erkek 17 kadın) toplam 54 sporcu katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan çocukların geleneksel türk okçuluğu kavramına ilişkin algılarını metaforlar yoluyla belirlemek için; sporcuların "geleneksel türk okçuluğu……. gibidir /benzer; çünkü……." cümlesini tamamlamaları ve geleneksel türk okçuluğu kavramına ilişkin düşüncelerini yansıtan bir resim çizmeleri yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Kullandıkları metaforu "çünkü" ifadesiyle açıklamaları istenen çocuklara resimlerini tamamlamaları için yeterli süre verilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak; katılımcıların çizimlerinde branşa özgü kullanılan materyalleri içeren çizimlere rastlanırken, sporu yaparken eğlenen, mutlu insan figürlerine de sıklıkla rastlanılmıştır. Çocukların geleneksel türk

okçuluğuna ait, çizdikleri materyallerin büyüklükleri, çizimleri güneş gibi pozitif enerji içeren figürler ile desteklemişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Türk Okçuluğu, Metafor, Spor

ABSTRACT

There are many features of metaphors in traditional Turkish archery and other sports, from athletes raising motivation, solving cognitive complexities and facilitating learning in physical education classes in teaching new skills. Metaphors are also used to make sense of many concepts related to sports. In studies, it has been stated that we can establish a relationship between our decency and concepts without changing the actual meaning of concepts through metaphors. Most people produce metaphors in our minds and reflect them on paper as poems or paintings. In this way, the metaphors expressed by painting allow you to follow a different path by getting rid of monotony. A lot of analogies in the field of sports are quite prone to creating metaphors on concepts. These concepts also appear in our daily lives. It is stated that the use of metaphors in the teaching of sports skills plays an active role in the teaching. Nowadays, rapidly spreading traditional Turkish archery in the industry, this sport athletes who want to learn and improve physical development, as well as the interests of adopted children as well as focus on the mental processes in terms of meeting the needs of this sport of drawings enlightening and guiding metaphor and thought.s

The aim of this study is to determine children's metaphorical perceptions and drawings of the traditional concept of Turkish archery. In this study, which aims to uncover and examine metaphorical meanings, the phenomenology pattern was used. The research group was determined through easy-to-access sampling. A total of 54 athletes between the ages of 7 and 12 (37 males and 17 females) who studied in sports schools in the traditional turkish archery branch participated in the study in Ankara during the 2020-2021 season. In order to determine the perceptions of the children participating in the research on the concept of traditional Turkish archery through metaphors; “Traditional Turkish archery ……. like/similar; because……..” and drawing a picture reflecting their thoughts on the concept of traditional Turkish archery. Children who were asked to explain the metaphor they used with the phrase "because" were given sufficient time to complete their pictures. Content analysis technique was used in the evaluation of the data. In conclusion; While drawings containing materials specific to the branch were encountered in the drawings of the participants, happy human figures who had fun while doing sports were also frequently encountered. The sizes of the materials of the traditional Turkish archery of the children and the drawings were supported by figures containing positive energy such as the sun.
Keywords: Traditional Turkish Archery, Metaphor, Sports

VAJİNİSMUS'TA ÇÖZÜM ODAKLI KISA SÜRELİ TERAPİYE DAYALI CİNSEL DANIŞMANLIK: OLGU SUNUMU

SOLUTION-FOCUSED BRİEF THERAPY-BASED SEXUAL COUNSELING IN VAGIINISMUS: A CASE REPORT

Dr. Sema ÜSTGÖRÜL
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8163-726X
Dr. Cem KEÇE
Psikiyatrist
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5376-3691
Mustafa ÇAY
Klinik Psikolog
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6522-6591

ÖZET

Genel sağlığın ayrılmaz parçalarından birini oluşturan cinsel sağlık, duygusal, zihinsel ve sosyal olarak cinsellikle ilgili iyilik hali olarak tanımlanmakta olup, cinsel ilişkilerde zorlama ve şiddet içermeden keyifli, güvenli ve saygılı bir yaklaşımı içermektedir. Cinsel sağlık ile ilgili yaşanan problemler bireylerin hayatlarında ruhsal ve sosyal açıdan mutsuz olmalarına ve aile içindeki dinamiğin bozulmasına neden olan önemli bir aile sağlığı sorunudur.

Cinsel işlev bozuklukları, cinsel siklusun herhangi bir evresinde yaşanan bir ya da birden fazla bozulma ve buna bağlı belirgin düzeyde öznel sıkıntı yaşama durumudur. Bireylerin psikososyal ve kültürel yapısı, ekonomik sorunlar, yaş dönemlerine bağlı yaşanan değişiklikler, fiziksel ve psikiyatrik hastalıklar, bazı ilaç tedavileri, eş kayıpları, partnerin cinsel işlev problemi yaşaması, sadakatsizlik cinsel işlev bozukluklarına yol açan nedenlerden olup, dünya genelinde kadınların yaklaşık %40'ını etkilemektedir. Kadın cinsel işlev bozuklarından olan vajinismus ise, vajinal penetrasyon sırasında korku ya da anksiyete yaşamaya bağlı pelvik kasların belirgin bir şekilde kasılması olup, oldukça yaygın görülen bir sorundur. Yapılan çalışmalarda kadınların İran'da %19,2'sinin, Tunus'ta %40,0'ının ve İstanbul'da %36,2'sinin vajinismus nedeniyle sağlık kurumuna başvurduğu saptanmıştır. Cinsel işlev bozuklukları, cinsel danışmanlık ya da cinsel terapi ile çözümlenebilmektedir.

Bu olguda 14 aydır evli olan çiftin pandemi döneminde vajinismus sorununun Çözüm Odaklı Kısa Süreli Terapi'ye dayalı cinsel danışmanlık ile çözülmesi ele alınmıştır. Çift evlenmeden önce altı ay flört dönemi ve ardından altı ay nişanlılık dönemi yaşamıştır. Bu dönemde kısa yakınlaşmalar yaşansa bile cinsel ilişki için evlenmeyi beklediklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Bir yıldan fazla olan evlilik sürecinde cinsel birliktelikte bulunamadıklarını ve artık bu durumdan çok sıkıldıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Çiftimiz severek evlenmiş olmalarına rağmen bu sorun nedeniyle evliliklerinin sonlanması korkusu yaşamaktadır. Vajinismus sorununa çözüm bulmak için özel psikolojik danışmanlık merkezine cinsel danışmanlık için başvuruda bulunmuşlardır.

Çiftin cinsel sorunu Çözüm Odaklı Kısa Süreli Terapi temeline dayalı iki seans yüz yüze, üç seans online danışmanlık yapılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak tedavi olmak için sağlık profesyonellerine en çok başvurulan cinsel sorulardan olan vajinismus, Çözüm Odaklı Kısa Süreli Terapi yaklaşımı ile tedavi edilebildiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vajinismus, Çözüm Odaklı Kısa Süreli Terapi, Cinsel danışmanlık

ABSTRACT

Sexual health, which is an integral part of general health, is defined as emotional, mental and social well-being related to sexuality and it includes a pleasant, safe and respectful approach to sexual relations without coercion or violence. Sexual health problems are an important family health problem that causes to be mentally and socially unhappy in lives and it disrupt the dynamics in the family.

Sexual dysfunctions are one or more impairments at any stage of the sexual cycle and subjective distress associated with it. Psychosocial and cultural structure, economic problems, changes due to age periods, physical and psychiatric diseases, some drug treatments, loss of spouse, sexual dysfunction of the partner, infidelity causes that lead to sexual dysfunctions, and affects approximately 40% of women worldwide. Vaginismus, which is one of the female sexual dysfunctions, is a marked contraction of the pelvic muscles due to fear or anxiety during vaginal penetration and it's a very common problem. Studies have found that 19.2% of women in Iran, 40.0% in Tunisia and 36.2% in Istanbul apply to a health institution because of vaginismus. Sexual dysfunctions can be resolved with sexual counseling or sexual therapy.

In this case, the solution of the vaginismus problem of the couple, who has been married for 14 months, with sexual counseling based on Solution-Focused Brief Therapy is discussed. Before our couple got married, they had a dating period for six months and then a six-month engagement period. They stated that they were waiting for marriage for sexual intercourse even if they had brief intimacy during this period. They stated that they could not have sexual intercourse during the marriage process, which lasted more than a year, and that they were very bored with this situation. Although our couple is happily married, they are afraid of ending their marriage because of this problem. In order to find a solution to the problem of vaginismus, they applied to a private psychological counseling center for sexual counseling.

Two sessions of face-to-face and three sessions of online counseling based on Solution-Focused Brief Therapy were given to the couple's sexual problem.

As a result, it is seen that vaginismus, which is one of the most frequently applied sexual questions to health professionals for treatment, can be treated with the Solution-Focused Brief Therapy approach.

Key words: Vaginismus, Solution Focused Brief Therapy, Sexual Counseling

GELİŞİM DÖNEMLERİNE GÖRE CİNSEL EĞİTİM VE İLETİŞİM

SEXUAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION ACCORDING TO DEVELOPMENT PERIODS

Dr. Sema ÜSTGÖRÜL
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8163-726X

ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne göre; "Cinsellik, cinsiyet, cinsel kimlikler ve roller, cinsel yönelim, erotizm, zevk, yakınlık ve üremeyi kapsayan bir terimdir. Anne karnından (intrauterin) itibaren başlayan ve bir ömür boyu devam eden temel yaşam gereksinimlerinin vazgeçilmez bir unsurudur.

Cinsel eğitim genel anlamda ilk başta cinsel olarak var olma yani kadın ve erkek olma kavramı ile başlar. Kendi cinsiyetini kabullenen çocuk karşı cinsi anlamaya ve ayırt etmeye çalışır. Cinsel eğitimdeki ilk amaç kendi cinsiyetini kabul ederek, toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin de üzerine eklenmesi ile saygı ve güven ilişkisi içinde sorumluluklarının farkına varılmasıdır.

Cinsel gelişim süreci yaşamla beraber başlayan ve ömür boyu devam eden bir süreç olduğu için her aşamada eğitilmeye ve desteklenmeye ihtiyaç vardır.

Özellikle cinselliğin tabu olarak görüldüğü ülkelerde ve toplumda cinsellik kavramının karşılığı "seks" olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle çocukluk döneminden itibaren cinsel gelişimini tamamlamaya çalışan, merak ettiği konuları ailesine soran bireyler çoğu zaman sorularına karşılık bulamaz ve aileleri tarafından cinsellik hakkında konuşmasına izin verilmez. Oysa cinsel eğitim, kişilerin öncelikle fiziksel, duygusal ve cinsel gelişimini anlaması, pozitif bir kişilik gelişimi yaklaşımı benimsemesi, kendi ve diğer insanların cinselliğine saygı duyması, olumlu davranış biçimi ve değer yargıları geliştirmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir.

Cinsel eğitim yalnızca cinselliğin tabu olarak görüldüğü toplumlarda değil tüm dünyada ele alınması gereken bir konudur. Bazı toplumlarda cinselliğin konuşulmaması, bazı toplumlarda yeterli eğitim verilmemesi özellikle çocukları ve gençleri cinsel konularda hata yapmaya doğru sürüklemektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü yaşam ve gelişimsel dönemlerine uygun olarak verilen cinsel eğitimin bireyleri cinsel şiddet ve istismara karşı koruduğunu, özellikle gençler arasında madde kullanımı ve intihar olaylarında azalttığını belirtmektedir. Bu bağlamda cinsel eğitimin önemini daha iyi anlayabilmek, uygun ve kapsamlı bir cinsel eğitim verebilmek için yaş dönemlerine özgü cinsel gelişimi ve kullanılacak iletişim dilini iyi bilmek gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı da cinsel gelişim dönemi özelliklerinin açıklanarak cinsel eğitim ve iletişimin önemini literatüre dayalı olarak tartışmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cinsel gelişim, Cinsel eğitim, Cinsel iletişim

ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization; "Sexuality is a term that encompasses gender, sexual identities and roles, sexual orientation, eroticism, pleasure, intimacy and reproduction. It is an indispensable element of basic life needs that starts from intrauterine life and continues for a lifetime.

In general, sexual education is the concept of being sexually in the first place, that is, being a woman and a man. The child who accepts her/his own gender tries to understand and distinguish the opposite sex. The first aim of sexual education is to accept the individual's own gender, to learn about gender roles, to be aware of their responsibilities with respect and trust. Since the sexual development process is a life-long process that begins with life, there is a need for training and support at every stage.

Especially in countries and society where sexuality is considered taboo, the concept of sexuality appears as "sex". For this reason, individuals who try to complete their sexual development from childhood and ask their families about the subjects they are curious about are often unable to answer their questions and are not allowed to talk about sexuality by their families. However, sexual education is very important in terms of understanding the physical, emotional and sexual development of individuals, adopting a positive personality development approach, respecting their own and other people's sexuality, and developing positive behavior and value judgments.

Sex education is an issue that needs to be addressed not only in societies where sexuality is considered taboo, but also all over the world. Not talking about sexuality in some societies and not providing adequate education in some societies lead especially children and young people to make mistakes in sexual matters. The World Health Organization states that sexual education given in accordance with their life and developmental periods protects individuals against sexual violence and abuse, and reduces the incidence of substance use and suicide, especially among young people. In this context, it is necessary to know the sexual development specific to age periods and the language of communication to be used in order to better understand the importance of sexual education and to provide an appropriate and comprehensive sexual education.

The aim of this study is to explain the characteristics of the sexual development period and to discuss the importance of sexual education and communication based on the literature.

Key Words: Sexual development, Sex education, Sexual communication

BAZİK POLİMERİK REÇİNELER İLE ASİDİK BOYALARIN SULU ÇÖZELTİLERDEN GİDERİLMESİ

REMOVAL OF ACIDIC DYES FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS WITH BASIC POLYMERIC RESINS

Doç. Dr. Ramazan COŞKUN,
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5755-523X

Kadriye ÖNCEL,
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4063-8247

Yasin AKKÖZ
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8511-7202

Doç. Dr. Ali DELİBAŞ,
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2630-0533

ÖZET

Sentetik boyalar modern dünyada birçok endüstride yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır, ancak bu boyaların %2-20'si üretim veya boyama sonrası atık olarak sulu ortama atılmaktadır. Endüstriyel atıksulardaki boyalar doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak yerüstü ve yer altı su kaynaklarına karışmaktadır. Sudaki yüksek boya konsantrasyonu, suyun kalitesini değiştirebilir ve ayrıca güçlü toksik ve kanserojen olduklarından dolayı; insanlar, hayvanlar ve sucul yaşam üzerinde olumsuz etkileri oluştururlar. Bu nedenle, bu boyaların su sistemine veya doğal çevreye boşaltılmadan önce atık sularından uzaklaştırılması gerekir. Bu çalışmada, maleik anhidrit-divinil benzen (MA-DVB) ve glisidilmetakrilat-divinil benzenin (GMA-DVB) çapraz bağlı polimerleri tetraetilen pentaamin (TEPA) ile modifiye edilerek bazik reçineler, R1 ve R2, hazırlandı ve sulu çözeltilerden asidik boyaların uzaklaştırılması için adsorban olarak kullanılmıştır. Hazırlanan reçineler, ATR-FTIR, SEM-EDX, XRD, TGA/DTA, BET teknikleri kullanılarak ve yüzey pHpzc'leri de belirlenerek karakterize edildi. Karakterizasyon çalışmalarından, R2 reçinesinin yüksek yüzey alanına, R1 reçinesinin ise düşük yüzey alanına sahip olduğu gözlendi. Bununla birlikte her iki reçinenin de yüksek ısıl kararlılığa, amorf yapıya ve bazik karaktere sahip olduğu belirlendi. Asidik boya olan Reaktif Ret-45 (RR-45)'in hazırlanan reçinelere batch yöntemiyle yapılan adsorpsiyon çalışmalarında, adsorbent miktarının, pH'ın, başlangıç boya derişiminin ve sıcaklığın adsorpsiyona etkileri araştırıldı. Ayrıca kinetik, izoterm ve termodinamik parametreler hesaplanarak uygun modeller belirlendi. R1 reçinesinin RR-45 boyası için, dar pH ve konsantrasyon aralığında ancak R2 reçinesinin geniş pH ve konsantrasyon aralığında yüksek verimde ve hızlı bir şekilde sulu çözeltilerden uzaklaştırılmasında adsorban olarak kullanılabileceği gözlendi. RR-45'in R1'e adsorpsiyonunun Freundlich izotermi, R2'ye adsorpsiyonunun ise Langmuir izotermine bununla birlikte her iki adsorbana adsorpsiyonun yalancı ikinci dereceden kinetik modele daha uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir.

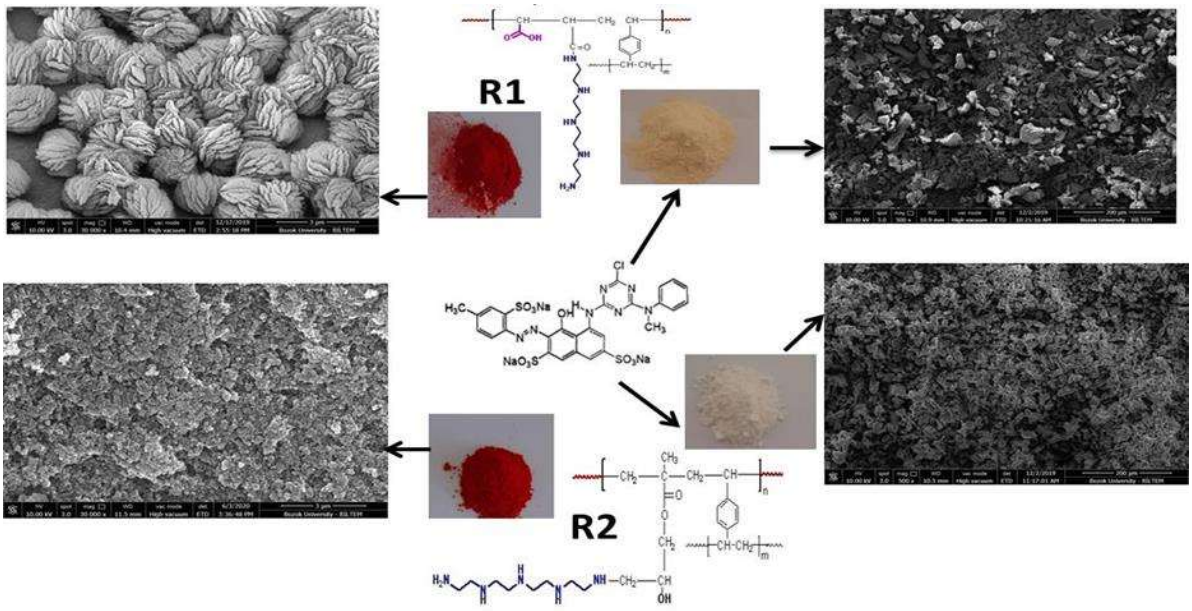
Anahtar Kelimeler: Adsorpsiyon, çapraz bağlama, modifikasyon, radikal polimerizasyon, bazik reçine

ABSTRACT

Synthetic paints are widely used in many industries in the modern world, however, 2-20% of these dyes are discharged into the aqueous environment after production or dyeing as waste. Dyes in

industrial wastewater are directly or indirectly mixed to surface and underground water resources. The high concentration of dyes in the water can change the quality of the water and also because they are strongly toxic and carcinogenic; have negative effects on humans, animals and aquatic life. Therefore, these dyes must be removed from wastewater before they are discharged into the water system or the natural environment. In this study, basic resins, R1 and R2, were prepared by modifying the cross-linked polymers of maleic anhydride-divinyl benzene (MA-DVB) and glycidylmethacrylate-divinyl benzene (GMA-DVB) with tetra ethylene pentaamine (TEPA), and were used as adsorbent to remove of acidic dyes from aqueous solutions. The prepared resins were characterized using ATR-FTIR, SEM-EDX, XRD, TGA/DTA, BET techniques and by determining their surface pHpzc. From the characterization studies, it was observed that the R2 resin had a high surface area and the R1 resin had a low surface area. However, it was determined that both resins had high thermal stability, amorphous structure and basic character. In the adsorption studies of Reactive Ret-45 (RR-45), an acidic dye, to the prepared resins by batch method, the effects of adsorbent amount, pH, initial dye concentration and temperature on adsorption were investigated. In addition, kinetic, isotherm and thermodynamic parameters were calculated and suitable models were determined. It was observed that R1 resin can be used as an adsorbent for RR-45 in a narrow pH and concentration range, but in a wide pH and concentration range of R2 resin, with high efficiency and rapid removal from aqueous solutions. It was determined that the adsorption of RR-45 to R1 is more suitable for the Freundlich isotherm, and its adsorption to R2 to the Langmuir isotherm, however, the adsorption to both adsorbent is more suitable for the pseudo-second-order kinetic model.

Keywords: Adsorption, crosslinking, modification, radical polymerization, basic resin



Bu çalışma, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi BAP Birimi tarafından 6602a-FEN/19-312 numaralı proje ile desteklenmiştir.

AMFOTERİK REÇİNE SENTEZİ: SULU ÇÖZELTİLERDEN HEM ANYONİK HEM DE KATYONİK BOYALARIN GİDERİMİ

SYNTHESIS OF AMPHHOTERIC RESIN: REMOVAL OF BOTH ANIONIC AND CATIONIC DYES FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS

Doç. Dr. Ramazan COŞKUN,
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5755-523X

Kadriye ÖNCEL
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4063-8247

Yasin AKKÖZ
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8511-7202

ÖZET

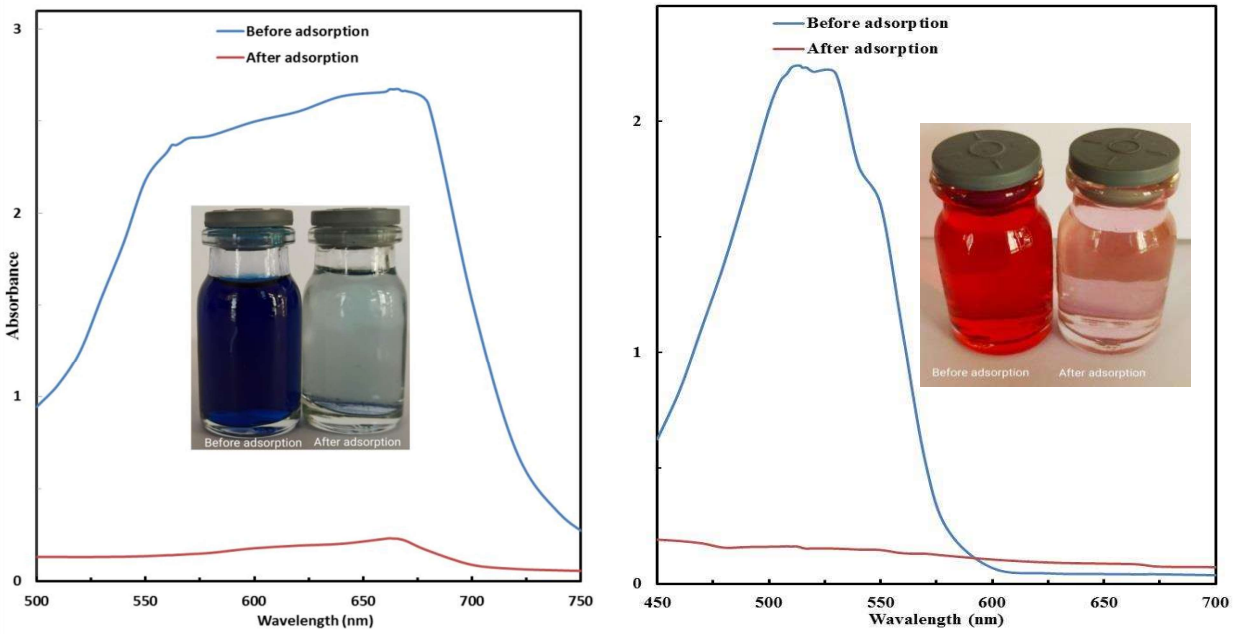
Sürekli gelişen sanayileşme nedeniyle çevreye salınan kirleticilerin miktarı dünya genelinde her geçen gün artmaktadır. Tekstil, kağıt, ilaç, kozmetik ve deri gibi farklı endüstrilerde kullanılmak üzere, RR-120 ve Metilen mavisi (MB) gibi asidik ve bazik sentetik ticari boyaların yıllık üretim miktarları yaklaşık $8x10^7$ tondur. Endüstride kullanılan sentetik boyalar, stabil, kompleks ve mikroorganizmalara karşı dirençleri nedeniyle çevre dostu değildir. Bu nedenle kirleticiler arasında sentetik boyalar önemli bir yere sahiptir. Birçok çalışmada belirtildiği gibi, sentetik boyaların neden olduğu kirlilik, güçlü toksik ve kanserojen olması nedeniyle insan sağlığı ve sucul ekosistem için çok önemli bir tehdittir. Boyaların olumsuz etkilerini ortadan kaldırmak için bu kirleticilerin çevreye boşaltılmadan önce temizlenmesi gerekmektedir. Adsorpsiyon prosesi, endüstriyel atık sulardaki kirleticilerin uzaklaştırılmasında kolay uygulanabilirliği ve düşük maliyeti nedeniyle tercih edilen prosestir. Adsorpsiyon işleminin etkinliği, kirleticileri hızlı uzaklaştırabilen yüksek kapasiteli adsorbana bağlıdır. Bu çalışmada, sulu çözeltilerden hem asidik (RR-120) hem de bazik (MB) boyaların uzaklaştırılmasında kullanılabilecek, çeşitli tekniklerle karakterize edilen (ATR-FTIR, SEM–EDX, TGA/DTA, DLS, BET) bir amfoterik adsorban hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan amfoterik reçine RR-120 boyasına asidik ortamda yüksek uzaklaştırma afinitesi gösterirken, MB boyasına ise hem asidik hem de bazik ortamda yüksek uzaklaştırma afinitesi göstermiştir. Her iki boyanın amfoterik reçine üzerine adsorpsiyonunun, Langmuir izotermi ve yalancı ikinci dereceden kinetik model ile uyumlu ve ayrıca adsorpsiyon da elektrostatik etkileşimin baskın olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca reçinenin adsorpsiyon kapasitesinin her iki boya için de yüksek olduğu, RR-120'yi daha hızlı uzaklaştırdığı ve her iki boya için de konsantre matris ortamında yüksek uzaklaştırma verimini neredeyse kaybetmediği görülmüştür. Beş tekrarlanan adsorpsiyon-desorpsiyon döngüsünden sonra reçine, her iki boya için de yüksek uzaklaştırma verimini kaybetmedi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adsorpsiyon, MB, RR-120, amfoterik reçine

ABSTRACT

Amount of pollutants released into the environment is increasing day by day around the world. Due to the constantly developing industrialization. Annual production amounts of acidic and basic synthetic commercial dyes such as RR-120 and Methylene blue (MB) to be used in different industries such as textile, paper, medicine, cosmetics and leather are approximately $8x10^7$ tons. Synthetic dyes used in industry are not environmentally friendly due to their stability, complex and resistance to microorganisms. Therefore, synthetic dyes have an important place among pollutants. As stated in many studies, the pollution caused by synthetic dyes is a very important threat to human health and aquatic ecosystem due to its strong toxic and carcinogenicity. In order to eliminate the negative effects of dyes must be cleaned of these pollutants before discharging into the environment. Adsorption process is the preferred process to remove contaminants in industrial wastewaters due to its easy applicability and low cost. The efficiency of the adsorption process depends on the high-capacity adsorbent, which can remove pollutants quickly In this study, an amphoteric adsorbent that was characterized by various techniques (ATR-FTIR, SEM–EDX, TGA/DTA, DLS, BET), which can be used in the removal of both acidic (RR-120) and basic (MB) dyes from aqueous solutions, was prepared. While the prepared amphoteric resin showed high removal affinity for RR-120 dye in acidic medium, it showed high removal affinity for MB dye in both acidic and basic medium. It was determined that the adsorption of both dyes on the amphoteric resin was compatible with the Langmuir isotherm and pseudo-second-order kinetic model, and electrostatic interaction was dominant in the adsorption. In addition, it was observed that the adsorption capacity of the resin was high for both dyes, it removed RR-120 faster and almost did not lose its high removal efficiency in the concentrated matrix environment for both dyes. After five repeated adsorption-desorption cycles, the resin did not lose its high removal efficiency for both dyes.

Keywords: Adsorption, MB, RR-120, amphoteric resin Number: 6602a-FEN/19-312



Bu çalışma, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi BAP Birimi tarafından 6602a-FEN/19-312 numaralı proje ile desteklenmiştir.

IS THE US DECLİNİNG RELATİVE TO CHİNA? A GEOPOLİTİCAL ANALYSİS OF POLARİTY, POWER SHİFTS, AND PRİMACY

Dr. Tudor A. Onea

Bilkent University, Faculty of Economics, Admimistrative and Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

The US presently considers China as a major strategic competitor. A heated debate is taking place on whether the US is still ahead of China, or if China will manage to surpass the US over the next two decades (Beckley, 2011; Layne, 2012; Brooks and Wohlforth, 2015; Allison, 2017). This is an important question both for theory since it impacts whether power transition produces war, and in terms of policy relevance, since it determines the policies that states can follow to reduce the chances of confrontation (Kugler and Lemke, 1996; Tammen, 2000; Greve and Levy, 2019.)

The paper's contribution to this on-going debate consists in identifying and measuring US decline. The paper defines decline as a consistent reduction of capabilities and efficiency relative to another state or states (Kennedy, 1987; Nye, 1990; Wohlforth, 2012.) Therefore, decline is multidimensional, and in order to identify it a state must fall behind its competitor in several areas: economy; military; technology; and the ability to deal with major challenges. Furthermore, decline is not a temporary fluctuation but a serious and steady diminution: one power grows weaker while the other grows stronger.

The paper measures US and Chinese statistics in economic productivity; in military spending and equipment; and in level of technological sophistication. In order to measure competency and social power, which are not directly measurable, it then compares the performance of US and China in dealing with a war-like emergency: the on-going COVID epidemic. The paper finds that while the US is still the dominant state, its lead on China has been eroding.

Accordingly, the US should consider giving up on its current grand strategy of primacy, of maintaining political and military commitments worldwide and focus on a more pragmatic approach of blocking further advances by China thus preserving its lead in the dimensions in which it is still ahead. If China will not be able to catch up to the US overall, it will have to accept the existing international order.

Keywords: Power transition theory; hegemony; United States foreign policy; China; great power conflict

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF STRAW MUSHROOMS PRODUCTION AT HOUSEHOLDS LEVEL IN THE MEKONG DELTA

Pham Thi Gam Nhung[1*] and Vo Thanh Danh[2]
[1] PhD student at the College of Economics, CanTho University
[2] College of Economics, CanTho University

ABSTRACT

The paper aimed to analyze the economic efficiency of straw mushroom production at the household level in the Mekong Delta. The study estimated the marginal profit function of the Cobb-Douglas. *The data was collected from a face-to-face* interview with 115 mushroom farmers in Lai Vung district in Dong Thap province and Binh Thuy and O Mon district in Can Tho city. The findings showed that the average economic efficiency of the straw mushroom households was 40,27%. The highest level of economic efficiency of households growing straw mushrooms was 99%, and the lowest was 0,017%. There is a large difference in economic efficiency across households. It showed that mushroom farmers could increase economic efficiency by improving techniques, improving factors of socio-economic household characteristics, and appropriately using inputs corresponding to their prices in straw mushroom production.

Keywords: Economic efficiency, profit, straw mushroom production, Mekong Delta

THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BETWEEN EGYPT, SUDAN AND LIBYA ON THE INTRA-TRADE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Gaber Bassyouni **Ali Khalifa**
Dept. of Agricultural Econompcs, Faculty of Agriculture (Saba Basha),
Alexandria University

ABSTRACT

The research mainly aimed to measure the impact of economic integration between Egypt, Sudan and Libya on inter-trade of the most important crops and agricultural commodities during the period (2008-2019) . To achieve this objective, the research relied on two methods of descriptive and quantitative statistical analysis. The research relied on secondary data published in many sites. Electronic official bodies such as the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the World Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and some Arab and foreign research, letters, studies, and scientific books related to the research topic have also been used.

It was shown that the most important findings are:-

1- It was found that the volume of intra-regional trade of the most important crops and agricultural commodities decreased between Egypt and Sudan, as it was found that the total fishing plants of Sudan for all studied crop and agricultural commodities groups except for oilseeds, fruits, meat and sugar, indicating decrease of about 21.3%, 6.6% , 17.1%, 16.8%, 16.1%, 47.7%, 11.1% for grains, vegetable oils, legumes, tubers, vegetables, live animals and dairy, respectively, while the growth rate was about 7.3%, 71.2%, 19.8%, 9.4% for oilseeds , fruit, meat and sugar, respectively, for the average period (2008-2019).

2- It was found that the volume of intra-regional trade of the most important crops and agricultural commodities decreased between Egypt and Libya, as it was shown that the growth rate of Egyptian exports to Libya decreased for all the studied crops and agricultural commodities except for vegetables and sugar, where the rate of decline reached about 16.6%, 11.1%, 15.1%, 10.5 %, 18.6%, 12.7%, 18.6%, 25.8%, 10% for grains, oilseeds, vegetable oils, legumes, tubers, fruits, live animals, meat and dairy, respectively, while the growth rate was about 13.1%, 10.2% for vegetables and sugar. respectively, during the average period (2008-2019).

3- The existence of economic integration between Egypt, Sudan and Libya results in an increase in the intra-regional exports of the studied crop groups and agricultural commodities as follows: an increase in grain exports by about 68.1 million dollars, representing about 39.6% of the intra-regional grain exports, and a decrease in the total trade volume of grains by about 1.2%, An increase in the exports of oilseeds by about 412.4 million dollars, representing about 516.3% of the intra-regional oilseed exports, and a decrease in the total trade volume of oilseeds by about 27.8%, while it was found that the vegetable oil exports increased by about 52.5 million dollars, representing about 39.4% of the intra-regional vegetable oils exports. And reduce the total trade volume of vegetable oils by about 3%.

It also showed an increase in vegetable exports by about 462.4 million dollars, representing about 179.3% of intra-regional vegetable exports, and a decrease in the total trade volume of vegetables by about 55.6%, and an increase in fruit exports by about 917.8 million dollars, representing about 251.9% of intraregional fruit exports, and a decrease in the total trade volume fruit by about 53.8%, while it was found that the exports of live animals increased by about 8.5 million dollars, representing about 183% of the inter-export of live animals, and the total volume of trade of live animals was reduced by about 5.8%.

It also showed an increase in meat exports by about 7.7 million dollars, representing about 29.4% of intra-regional meat exports, and a decrease in the total volume of meat trade by about 0.6%, and an increase in dairy exports by about 84.2 million dollars, representing about 26.6% of intra-dairy exports, and a decrease in the total trade volume For milk by about 6.5%, while it was shown that sugar exports increased by about 45.6 million dollars, representing about 29% of the intra-regional sugar exports, and the total volume of sugar trade was reduced by about 4.5%.

Finally, it was shown that the total intra-regional exports of the studied crops and agricultural commodities have increased by about $2248.3 million, representing about 133.3% of the intra-regional exports of the studied crop and agricultural commodity groups, and the reduction of the total trade volume of these crop groups and studied agricultural commodities by about 13.6%

Related to previous research results, it recommends the following recommendations:-

1. Searching for the reasons for the low rates of inter-Arab agricultural trade and trying to open new markets, and benefiting from the experiences of competing countries in exporting agricultural crops and commodities.
2. The necessity of having sufficient data available to exporters on foreign markets, and encouraging studies that study external demand for the most important crops and agricultural export commodities, as well as studies related to climatic changes and their impact on the agricultural sector.
3. Directing policies towards expanding the production of export agricultural crops and devising high-productivity seeds and strains of crops related to food security to ensure an increase in the exported quantity and thus increase the value of inter-agricultural exports.
4. Maximizing the benefit from international agreements and economic integrations, and activating trade exchange between member states, especially Arab countries, and benefiting from the advantages of Arab economic integration to increase the opportunities for intra-agricultural foreign trade.
5. Improving the air, land and sea transport network between the Arab countries.
6. Establishing a network for economic and commercial information and introducing investment opportunities in the Arab countries to attract investments in the field of

agricultural production to ensure an increase in the production of food security commodities.

LIVING WAGE FOR WORKERS

Tanu Shri

LLB student, Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, India

ABSTRACT

The workers constitute a fundamental portion of the modern world. Industrialisation has made the role of industrial workers more significant. Their 'wage' is the start how they are treated in the society by the employers and the governments. The national governments across the world determine the minimum wage for its work-force, which bind the employers. This minimum wage fixed by the various countries depends upon the economic prosperity and needs, of their people. It varies and increases with each passing year. The Governments thus bring change in the minimum wage fixed by them to suit the changed economic-social needs of the workers. To ensure that the employers and the organisations adhere to the wage, statutes and Rules are thereby enacted. The present paper seeks to discuss the concept of the living wage, its features and the current trends across the globe. The study is doctrinal in nature, using various secondary resources.

Key Words- Living, Minimum, trend, wage, worker.

IMPACT OF FERTILIZER SUBSIDY ON FARMERS PRODUCTIVITY: CASE STUDY OF RURAL FARMERS IN LAPAI COMMUNITIES, NIGERIA

Abdulmumini Baba Alfa
Department of Economics
IBB University Lapai
Emmanuel Tsado
Department of Economics
IBB University Lapai

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the extent to which access to fertilizer subsidy enhance farmers' productivity in Lapai rural communities. A cross-sectional data were obtained through a structured questionnaire from 142 farmers and multiple regression analysis was applied on fertilizer subsidy, micro credit and farmers' productivity. Finding shows that fertilizer subsidy and microcredit contributes to farmers' productivity. Fertilizer subsidy contribution is more in rice than the maize productivity, as the rate of returns in rice is almost twice to that of maize production. The study therefore recommends further subsidy in the prices of fertilizers in order to ensure its affordability by all farmers, as well as, access to micro loans should be improved with removal of bureaucratic nature attached to obtaining loans in order to attract farmers to applying for loans.

Keywords: Community, Farmers, Fertilizer Subsidy, Productivity

THE ROLE OF E-COMMERCE IN COMPANIES' FINANCIAL FLOW DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Professor Atiya Thabet Abuharris
Marketing Department
School of Managerial and Financial Sciences
The Libyan Academy
Tripoli – Libya

ABSTRACT

There are a number of companies benefitted from E-commerce to increase financial income during Covid-19 pandemic. The level of sales of these companies has been increased through online business sales due to lockdown regimes and store closure. Online and mobile shopping became the best method for people to fulfill their daily needs and wants from products and services. The increase of demand of these needs made a available opportunity for companies to rise their financial income level and to reduce expenses through employees downsizing. People pay for their purchases through electronic payments as credit cards and so forth, which increase the E-commerce processes. On the other side we should not forget the negative effect of Covied-19 on hacking and online piracy via viruses deployment to destroy or change the exchanged information of the transactions processes which exhausts both the seller and technology developer in terms of technical and faineance matters. The purpose of this study is to show the effect of covid-19 on e-commerce and consumers' purchasing behavior. Also, the study will discuss the challenges that face this developed technology.

Keywords: E-commerce, companies, finance, Covid-19 pandemic

دور التجارة الالكترونية في التدفق المالي للشركات خلال فترة وباء كوفيد - 19

أ.د عطية الثابت أبوخريص
قسم التسويق، مدرسة العلوم الإدارية والمالية
الأكاديمية الليبية طرابلس - ليبيا

المستخلص:

استفادت العديد من الشركات من التجارة الالكترونية في الدخل المالي خلال فترة كوفيد – 19 ، ارتفعت المبيعات بهذه الشركات المتعاملة عبر الشبكة الدولية (الانترنت) واستفادتها من الحجر الصحي الذي فرضته دول العالم على المواطنين. ولتلبية طلبات المواطنين فان الطريق الأفضل لسد احتياجاتهم اليومية من السلع والخدمات هو الشراء من خلال الانترنت. فان الزيادة في الطلب على هذه الاحتياجات جعلها فرصة سامحة أمام الشركات للرفع من مستوى الدخل المادي والتخفيض من المصروفات وذلك من خلال الاستغناء على عدد كبير من العاملين بهذه الشركات. ومن خلال وسائل الدفع الالكتروني كالبطاقات الائتمانية، وغيرها مما زاد من استخدام عمليات التجارة الالكترونية من خلال شركات التكنولوجيا والانترنت. ومن جانب أخر لا ننسى بان كوفيد -19 اثر بشكل سلبي على زيادة عمليات الاختراق والقرصنة الالكترونية من خلال نشر الفيروسات التي تدمر وتغير المعلومات المتبادلة لإجراء الصفقات بين الشركة البائعة من ناحية ويرهق القائمين على تطوير تكنولوجيا الانترنت من ناحية أخرى ماليا وفنيا. الهدف من هذه الدراسة توضيح أثر الجائحة على التجارة الالكترونية، وسلوك المستهلكين الشرائي، وكذلك التحديات التي تواجه هذه التقنية المتطورة.

الكلمات المفتحية: التجارة الالكترونية، الشركات، المالية، جائحة كوفيد-19

FORCED MERGER ANNOUNCEMENT EFFECT: FAMA FRENCH THREE FACTOR MODEL

Barun Kumar Jha, Research Scholar,

Department of Commerce, University of Delhi.

Prof. R. K. Gupta, Principal,

PGDAV College (Eve.), University of Delhi.

Abstract

Background and aim: The Indian Finance Minister announced on 30th Sep., 2019 to merge ten nationalized banksinto four large banks. Mergers have the potential of possible value creation for various stakeholders, which in turn may affect their wealth. The change in wealth very well starts from the announcement of the merger itself. But the impact of change in wealth is a concern of research as there is no consensus among the researchers regarding results thereof. Present paper evaluates the impact of merger announcement on stock return for Indian Bank and Allahabad Bank.

Material and Methods: This paper examines the impact of merger announcement on stock returns by using daily stock returns through Event Study Methodology. The sample companies taken for this research are Indian Bank and Allahabad Bank. This study includes Event Window of 41 days (-20, +20), and Estimation Window of 200 days (from -221 to -21 days). The data is collected from Yahoo Finance database and NSE is taken as Market Index. Fama French 3 Factor Model is used to calculate Abnormal Return.

Results: The Abnormal Return (AR) of Bidder Company is found to be negative on event day and day after event. But the Abnormal return of Target Company is found positive on the event day. This means the announcement of merger creates some abnormal return on the event day for Target Company but generates negative abnormal return for Transferor Company. In different window period the transferor company generates negative cumulative abnormal return (CAR) whereas the target company generates positive CAR.

Conclusion: The forced merger of Indian Bank and Allahabad Bank by the Government created some positive AR for target company shareholder but later on this benefit is adjusted and the AR no longer remains in the market. But the transferor company shareholder enjoys negative AR from this merger.

Key Words: Merger, Acquisition, Stock Return, Abnormal Return, Three Factor Model, Event Window.

UTILIZATION OF WOOD WASTES TO IMPROVE THE MECHANICAL STRENGTH EPOXY-BASED COMPOSITES

Muhammad Usman Khan,
Department of Industrial Engineering
University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan
ORCID NO: **0000-0003-1940-0672**
Sahar Noor
Department of Industrial Engineering
University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan
Muhammad Abas
Department of Industrial Engineering
University of Engineering and Technology, Peshawar Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Presently, the period for the development of any fine products from the utilization of any natural resources in it, polymer composite can be manufactured from any parts or materials that are being used generally due to affluence in creating weightless to amount relation. Due to rise in environmental problems, implementing the green manufacturing techniques can make result positive as in the utilizing of wood waste in daily useful composites. This paper is deals with the recycling of hardwood and softwood waste (i-e., acacia wood and cedar wood) content processed in epoxy polymer composite. The tensile test is executed with the head speed of 1mm/min to study the mechanical behavior of the fine sample. Based on Taguchi L_9 orthogonal array, the experiments were organized considering two important design control factors such as hardwood and soft waste percentage in weight (10 %, 15 %, and 25 %) and ratio of epoxy and hardener (2:1, 5:2, 3:1). The main aim of this experimental work is to manufacture wood waste-based polymer composite, optimize the manufacturing process parameters of the composite and to perform tensile testing (UTM). The result indicates that both wood waste composite shows the successful result, while the hard wood composite waste exhibits the maximum load strength as compared to soft wood waste composite.

Keyword: Taguchi Method, Green manufacturing, Orthogonal array

THE IMPACT OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION POLICY ON FDI INFLOW INTO SSA COUNTRIES

Usman A. Usman[1], Yusuf, Umar. Dantama[2]..Mika'ilu Abubakar[3]& . Maryam A. Koko[4]
Department of Economics, Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University Lapai, Niger State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The period structural adjustment program has a major implication on macroeconomic indices in Sub Saharan African economy. This study seeks to investigate the impact of trade liberalization policy on FDI inflow into SSA countries covering 24 countries for the period 1988 to 2017. The study employed the GMM technique of estimation and Panel vector autoregressive technique. The result of the study shows that in the short run, lagged value of dependent variable FDI has a negative effect on current FDI. Tariff has a negative impact on FDI inflow in SSA countries. Gross fixed capital formation is positively related to FDI. However, corruption has a negative impact on FDI in the short run. Law and order has a positive influence on FDI in the short run. However, export has a positive and significant long run relationship with FDI. On the long run relationship, tariff has a negative and significant impact on FDI. Gross fixed capital formation has a positive and significant effect on FDI inflow. Corruption has a negative and significant impact on FDI in the long run and law and order also has a positive impact on FDI. On causality relationship, tariff has a long run causal effect on FDI. Gross fixed capital formation has a long run causal effect on FDI at 1% level. Export granger causes FDI in the long run which corroborate the export led FDI hypothesis. Lastly, corruption has a long run causal effect on FDI on SSA economies.SSA countries need efficient policy framework, institutional quality and legal framework to consolidate on previous achievement thus, build on sustainable increased FDI inflow. More so, a fair trade policy to support the foreign firm entry into SSA region to support capital flow cannot be underscore hence reduces debt overhang of SSA countries. Lastly, export oriented policy is a key strategy to drive FDI inflow.

Key words: FDI, Trade liberalization and GMM

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN YEWA NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

SALAKO,Oluwaseun Adewale
Department of Public Administration
Federal Polytechnic Ilaro
Ogun State, Nigeria
&
OLABODE, Bolanle Motunrayo
Department of Public Administration
Federal Polytechnic Ilaro
Ogun State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The research examined the role of non-governmental organization on rural development in Nigeria, the broad objective of this research was to analyze the role of non-governmental organizations on development of rural occupant in Nigeria. The data for this research study were obtained from primary source where a survey was carried out on the staff of Yewa North local government area, the data was analyzed using simple percentage method of analysis, From the findings it showed that majority of the respondents agreed that non-governmental organization serves as a transformation link that facilitates the development of rural areas in Yewa North local government area. It was recommended that government should partner with the NGOs to strategies on community development; also that wealthy individuals and corporate groups in Nigeria should improve on their support to the Non-Governmental Organizations.

Keywords: Non-governmental Organization, Rural Development, Economic, Government

FACTORS AFFECT CONSUMER'S ELECTRONIC WORD OF MOUTH INTENTION IN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILTY

Thinakaridevi Shanmugam
Department of Communication, Faculty of Modern Languages and Communication,
University Putra Malaysia

Zulhamri Abdullah
Department of Communication, Faculty of Modern Languages and Communication,
University Putra Malaysia
zulhamri@upm.edu.my

ABSTRACT

Organizations involvement in Corporate Social Respsibility (CSR) has rapidly growing field in the research field. CSR initiatives ehanced organization image and society. Furthermore, CSR activities benefit the environment as well as society. It is crucial for organization to share the CSR messages to their stakeholders. Despite of CSR reporting, CSR messages are disseminated by the organization through various channel. Hence, today social media become very influential in delivering CSR information to a wide range of stakeholders. In line with this context, stakeholders EWOM has gain attention in recent studies and attention has given to the consumer's EWOM. However, literature has scarcely focused on consumer's EWOM in the CSR context.. Consumer's EWOM is important to an organization as their words contribute to develop the reputation and positively impact the other stakeholders. Consumer's EWOM enhanced understanding of sustainability issues and scepticism among other stakeholders. It is important to understand consumer's perception of a company CSR activities and how this perception influence EWOM intention. Therefore, this study aims to identify the effect of CSR dimensions on consumers' EWOM intention. This conceptual paper has adopted the categorization of three CSR dimensions (environment, society and stakeholders) which has been largely studied in the past literature. The conceptual framework developed based on Social Exchange Theory (SET). This conceptual paper will enhance the current understanding of consumer's behaviour towards CSR and contribute to the Public Relations literature, subsequently offers theoretical and practical insight to the social science field.

KEYWORD: Elektronic Word of Mouth; Social Media; Corporate Social Responsibility; Social Exchange Theory

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COVID-19 FEAR SCALE IN CANCER PATIENTS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Ayşe ÜLGEN
Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Biyoistatistik Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0000-0002-0872-667X

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Sirin ÇETİN
Tokat GaziosmanPaşa Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Biyoistatistik Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0000-0001-9878-2554

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. İsa DEDE
Mustafa Kemal University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Oncology, Antakya, Turkey
ORCID: 0000-0002-1836-9370

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused panic and anxiety in cancer patients with high risk mortality . It has been observed that cancer patients develop fear more twice in scale compared to normal individuals during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is natural for individuals to experience distress during and after the pandemic. This problem is more common in individuals who have received and are receiving cancer treatment.

The aim of this study is to develop a scale to determine the severity of the physical and mental distress of cancer patients during the epidemic process.

In the study, the effects of the pandemic on cancer patients will be discussed. Cancer is a chronic disorder with high mortality. According to the World Health Organization, there are many cancer patients receiving treatment in Turkey in 2019 when the pandemic first struck. The emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic has increased the anxiety of cancer patients. Because while cancer patients are already experiencing uncertainty about their future, the emergence of the pandemic has increased anxiety in cancer patients. Their lives have become doubly obscure.

In short, cancer patients have begun to experience the uncertainty about the future. The Covid-19 Fear Scale will be developed to reveal the COVID-19 concerns of Cancer Patients. The research study will include patients who report to the Mustafa Kemal University Health Application and Research Center Medical Oncology outpatient clinic. Sampling will not be made, and the whole population of cancer patients who agree to participate in the study voluntarily will be included.

Keywords: Cancer, Covid-19, Fear scale, pandemic, uncertainty

BLOOD TYPE A IS A RISK FOR COVID-19 SEVERITY, AND TYPES B AND O ARE PROTECTIVE: A SURVEY OF A TURKISH COHORT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Ayşe ÜLGEN
Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Biyoistatistik Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0000-0002-0872-667X

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Sirin ÇETİN
Tokat GaziosmanPaşa Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Biyoistatistik Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0000-0001-9878-2554

Prof. Dr. Meryem ÇETİN
Amasya Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Mikrobiyoloji Anabilim Dalı
ORCID: 0000-0002-3307-9531

Araş. Gör. Dr. Wentian Li
The Robert S. Boas Center for Genomics and Human Genetics, The Feinstein Institutes for Medical Research, Northwell Health, Manhasset, NY, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri
ORCID: 0000-0003-1155-110X

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine if there is a relationship between blood type and COVID-10 disease severity. We use patients who receive treatment at home (outpatients) as surrogate to having wild disease, whereas patients who receive treatment at hospital (inpatients) as those who have severe disease. We have collected 6565 patients from Amasya State Hospital, 5629 outpatients and 925 inpatients (11 unknown). Overall, 44.1% of the patients are A(Rh+), 24.0% are O(Rh+), 13.2% are B(Rh-), 7.6% are AB(Rh+), 5.5% A(Rh-), 2.8% O(Rh-), 1.5% B(Rh-), and 1.2% AB(Rh-). If Rh is ignored, the ABO frequencies are A: 49.6%, O: 26.8%, B: 14.8% and AB: 8.8%. If ABO type is ignored, Rh+: 88.9% and RH-: 11.1%.

If ABO/Rh type is considered jointly with 8 groups, their frequencies are significantly different between inpatients and outpatients (chi-square test p-value=0.04). If only the four ABO types are compared between in and out-patients, type A is over-represented in inpatients, and types O and B are under-represented in inpatients, leading to p-value of 0.01 for chi-square test on the 4-by-2 count table. These observation indicate A being a risk for COVID-19 severity whereas B or O as protective alleles. These are allele-specific test results: A vs. non-A chi-square p-value=0.0019, B or O vs. A or AB: pv=0.0077, B vs. non-B: 0.02, O vs non-O: pv=0.28. The risk for A and protection for O confirmed previously similar results[1-3]. The Rh status in the in and outpatients are not significantly different (p-value= 0.5).

Our data itself cannot conclude on the ABO blood type impact on infection, because the uninfecteds are not surveyed in this study. However, using the general population ABO frequency in Turkey, it seems that type A is over-represented in our COVID-19 patients, and type O and B are under-presented. A more precise general population data on ABO blood type is needed to confirm these observations.

Keywords: COVID-19, Blood Type, severity, protective

MDA MB-231 MEME KANSERİ HÜCRE HATTINDA KUERSETİN'İN APOPTOZ VE OTOFAJİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ:

EFFECTS OF KUERSETIN ON APOPTOSIS AND AUTOPHAGY IN MDA MB-231 BREAST CANCER CELL LINE:

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Münevver BARAN
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0369-1022
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gözde Özge ÖNDER
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0515-9286
Öğr. Üyesi Özge GÖKTEPE
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8205-2132
Doç. Dr. Dr. Arzu YAY
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0541-8372

ÖZET

Meme kanseri, yüksek ölüm oranıyla dünya çapında kadınlarda en sık görülen kanserdir. Erken tanı ve tedavideki ilerlemelere rağmen, tedaviye yanıt hala tam olarak alınamamaktadır. Bu nedenle, meme kanseri yönetimi için daha güvenli ve etkili terapötik yöntemler bulmak klinik olarak önemlidir.

Kanser tedavisinin en büyük zorluğu, kanser hücrelerinin apoptozdan kaçma yeteneğinden dolayı tedaviye direnç göstermesidir. Bu nedenle tedavi direncini yenmek için yeni terapötik ajanların geliştirilmesi çok önemlidir. Flavanoidlerden zengin diyet alımının meme kanseride dahil olmak üzere insan kanserinin önlenmesinde umut verici bir rolü olduğu düşünülmektedir. MDA MB-231 hücre dizisi, insan üçlü negatif meme kanseri hücrelerinin bir modelidir. Epidemiyolojik ve klinik çalışmalar, bitki flavanoidlerin kanser kemoprevansiyonu ve kemoterapi üzerinde önemli etkiler sergilediğini göstermiştir. Kuersetin (Kue) doğal olarak bulunan iyi bilinen flavonoidlerden biridir. Bildiğimiz kadarıyla, Kue'nin insan meme kanseri hücreleri üzerindeki etkisini değerlendiren kapsamlı inceleme çalışmaları yetersizdir. Bu çalışmada, MDA MB-231 insan meme kanseri hücre hattında kuersetinin apoptoz ve otofaji mekanizmaları üzerine olası etkisinin araştırılması amaçlandı.

Bu çalışmada, MDA-MB-231 hücre hattında MTT testi aracılığıyla IC50 dozu hesaplamak için farklı konsantrasyonlarda ve sürelerde Kue uygulandı ve beş grup oluşturuldu. Kuersetinin hücre hattına ait gruplardaki apoptotik etkilerini belirlemek için TUNEL boyama yöntemi kullanılırken, otofajik etkilerini belirlemek için Beklin-1 ve LC3/2 immünofloresan boyama yöntemi uygulandı. Elde edilen sonuçlar Graphpad yazılımı kullanılarak değerlendirildi.

Kue'nin MDA MB231 insan meme kanseri hücre hattı üzerinde etkisi değerlendirildiğinde hücre canlılığını doza ve zamana bağımlı olarak inhibe ettiği görüldü. Tunel boyama sonuçlarına göre Kue'nin apoptozu indüklediği gözlendi. Ayrıca otofaji belirteçleri olan artan Beklin-1 ve LC3/2 immunreaktivite yoğunluklarının otofaji yoluyla hücre ölümüne neden olabileceği gözlendi.

Çalışmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, Kue'in hem apoptoz hem de otofaji ile MDA MB 231 meme kanseri hücre hattını ölüme götürdüğü gözlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuersetin, Meme Kanseri, Apoptoz, Otofaji, Sitotoksisite

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide, with a high mortality rate. Despite advances in early diagnosis and treatment, response to treatment is still not complete. Therefore, it is clinically important to find safer and more effective therapeutic modalities for breast cancer management.

The biggest challenge of cancer treatment is the resistance of cancer cells to treatment due to their ability to escape apoptosis. Therefore, it is very important to develop new therapeutic agents to overcome treatment resistance. Dietary intake rich in flavonoids is thought to have a promising role in the prevention of human cancer, including breast cancer. The MDA MB-231 cell line is a model of human triple-negative breast cancer cells. Epidemiological and clinical studies have shown that plant flavonoids exert significant effects on cancer chemoprevention and chemotherapy. Quercetin (Que) is one of the well-known naturally occurring flavonoids. To our knowledge, comprehensive review studies evaluating the effect of Que on human breast cancer cells are scarce. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the possible effect of Que on apoptosis and autophagy mechanisms in MDA MB-231 human breast cancer cell line.

In this study, Que was applied at different concentrations and times to calculate the IC50 dose via MTT test in the MDA MB-231 cell line, and five groups were formed. While TUNEL staining method was used to determine the apoptotic effects of Que in cell line groups, Beclin-1 and LC3/2 immunofluorescence staining method was applied to determine its autophagic effects. Obtained results were evaluated using Graphpad software.

When the effect of Que on the MDA MB-231 human breast cancer cell line was evaluated, it was observed that it inhibited cell viability in a dose- and time-dependent manner. According to the tunnel staining results, it was observed that Que induced apoptosis. In addition, it was observed that increased Beclin-1 and LC3/2 immunoreactivity intensities, which are autophagy markers, could cause cell death by autophagy.

According to the findings of the study, it was observed that Que killed MDA MB 231 breast cancer cell lines by both apoptosis and autophagy.

Keywords: Quercetin, Breast Cancer, Apoptosis, Autophagy, Cytotoxicity

COVID-19 KLİNİKLERİNDE ÇALIŞAN SAĞLIK PERSONELİNİN BİLGİ DÜZEYİ VE İZOLASYON ÖNLEMLERİNE YÖNELİK UYUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE LEVEL AND COMPLIANCE OF HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL WORKING IN COVID-19 CLINICS WITH ISOLATION PRECAUTIONS

Uzm.Hem. Dudu ALPTEKİN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2612-7379
DR. Derya Gezer
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4576-2204
Uzm.Hem. Esma GÖKÇE
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9581-6958
Uzm.Hem. Hamide ŞİŞMAN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6867-9054
Uzm.Hem. Refiye AKPOLAT
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8907-0651
Prof. Dr. Sevban Arslan
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8893-9391

ÖZET

Bu araştırma; Covid-19 kliniklerinde çalışan sağlık profeyonellerinin bilgi düzeyi ve izolasyon önlemlerine yönelik uyumlarının belirlenmesi amacı ile yapıldı.

Araştırma; Tanımlayıcı- ilişki arayıcı nitelikte yapılan çalışma, 1- 30 Haziran 2020 tarihleri arasında, bir üniversite hastanesinin Covid-19 kliniklerinde çalışan ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 136 sağlık profesyoneli ile yüz-yüze görüşme yöntemi ile yapıldı. Veriler, tanıtıcı özellikler ile ilgili sorular içeren kişisel bilgi formu ve İzolasyon Önlemlerine Uyum Ölçeği (İÖUÖ) kullanılarak toplandı.

Sağlık profesyonellerinin yaş ortalaması 34,11±7,65 (yıl), %64,7'si kadındır. İÖUÖ puan ortalaması 76,16±14,02'dir. Katılımcıların neredeyse tamamı izolasyon önlemleri ile ilgili eğitim almış olup, çoğunluğu eğitimi yeterli bulmuştur. Kadın katılımcıların; İÖUÖ puan ortalamaları, erkeklere göre anlamlı ölçüde daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır ($p<0,05$). Eğitim durumu yüksek lisans olanların çalışan/hasta güvenliği ve toplam İÖUÖ puan ortalamaları, ön lisans mezunu olanlara göre anlamlı ölçüde daha yüksektir. Covid 19 hastalığı ve bakımı ile ilgili bilgi düzeyinin değerlendirildiği sorulara yüksek oranda doğru yanıtlar verilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak; Katılımcıların tamamına yakının izolasyon önlemleriyle ilgili eğitim aldığı bu eğitimleri çoğunluğun yeterli bulduğu belirlendi. Tüm meslek gruplarının İÖUÖ puan

ortalamaları yüksek olup Covid-19 nedeniyle uygulanan izolasyon önlemlerine uyumunun iyi olduğu görüldü.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, İzolasyon Önlemleri Uyum, Sağlık Çalışanları.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the level of knowledge of healthcare personnel working in COVID-19 clinics and to assess their compliance with the isolation precautions.
This descriptive-correlational study was conducted between June 1 and June 30, 2020, and involved 136 healthcare personnel working in the COVID-19 clinics of a university hospital who volunteered to take part in the study, and who subsequently took part in face-to-face interviews. The data was collected using a personal information form that included descriptive properties and a Compliance Scale with Isolation Precautions (CSIP).
Mean age of the healthcare personnel was 34.11±7.65 (years), and 64.7% were female. The mean CSIP score was 76.16±14.02. Almost all of the participants had received training in isolation precautions, and a large majority found the training to be adequate. The mean CSIP scores of the female participants was significantly higher than that of their male counterparts ($p<0.05$). The mean CSIP score of the respondents with Master's degrees was significantly higher than that of those with Associate's degrees. The answers to the questions associated with the level of knowledge of COVID-19 and the necessary associated care were correct in a high rate.
Conclusion; Almost all of the participants were found to have undergone training in isolation precautions, and most found the education to be adequate. Compliance with the isolation precautions applied due to COVID-19 was considered to be good, since the mean CSIP scores were high and the level of knowledge was good in all groups of occupation.

Keywords: COVID-19, Compliance with Isolation Precautions, Healthcare personnel

ANAL İNKONTİNANSLI KADINLARIN YAŞAM KALİTELERİNİN VE CİNSEL FONKSİYONLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SEXUAL FUNCTIONS OF WOMEN WITH ANAL INCONTINENCE

Dr. Derya Gezer
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4576-2204
Prof. Dr. Sevban Arslan
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8893-9391
Prof. Dr. Evşen Nazik
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5464-4467
Öğr. Gör. Zehra Çerçer
İslami Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2487-2140

ÖZET

Anal İnkontinanslı kadınların yaşam kalitelerinin ve cinsel fonksiyonlarının değerlendirilmesi ve etkileyen faktörlerin incelenmesi amacıyla tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı nitelikte yapılmıştır. Araştırma Haziran 2018-Haziran 2021 tarihleri arasında bir üniversite hastanesinin genel cerrahi kliniğinde takip edilen hastalar çalışma evrenini oluşturmuştur. Örneklemi ise; aynı hastanenin genel cerrahi kliniğinde aynı tarihler arasında;18 yaşından büyük, yönelimi tam (zaman, kişi, yer) ve bilinci açık, görebilen, işitebilen, Türkçeyi okuma, yazma, konuşabilme ve anlayabilme becerisine sahip, psikiyatrik hastalık tanısı konulmamış olan, gebe olmayan, cinsel yaşantısı aktif olan ve araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 34 kadın oluşturmuştur. Veriler Kişisel bilgi formu, Fekal İnkontinans Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği (FİYKÖ) ve Kadın Cinsel Fonksiyon Sorgulama İndeksi (IFSF), kullanılarak toplanmıştır. İnkontinans derecesi Wexner inkontinans skoru kullanılarak belirlenmiştir.

Hastaların yaş ortalaması 45,95±9,92 (yıl) ve %52,9'unun inkontinans süresi >10 yıldır. Wexner Skalası puan ortalaması 12,97±4,47, IFSF puan ortalaması 17,09±7,76 ve FİYKÖ toplam puan ortalaması 58,94±20,34'tür.

Sonuç olarak; hastaların inkontinans ciddiyeti yüksek, anal inkontinansa bağlı yaşam kaliteleri ve cinsel fonksiyonları kötüdür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anal İnkontinans, Yaşam Kalitesi, Cinsel Fonksiyon

ABSTRACT

The aim of this descriptive-correlational study was to evaluate the quality of life and sexual functions of women with anal incontinence and to analyze effecting factors.

The universe of the study was composed of patients followed-up at the general surgery clinic of a university hospital between June 2018 and June 2021. The study sample was composed of 34 women above 18 years of age and who presented to the general surgery clinic of the same hospital, agreed to participate in the study, were fully oriented (time, person and place), conscious, could see and hear, had the ability of reading, writing, speaking and understanding Turkish language, with no diagnosis of psychiatric disease, not pregnant and had active sexual life. The data were collected using Personal Information Form, Fecal Incontinence Quality of Life Scale (FIQOLS) and Index of Female Sexual Function (IFSF). The degree of incontinence was determined using Wexner incontinence score.

The mean age of the patients was 45,95±9,92 (years) with a duration of incontinence >10 years in 52.9%. Mean Wexner Scale points, mean IFSF and FIQOLS was 12,97±4,47, 17,09±7,76 and 58,94±20,34.

In conclusion, the severity of incontinence of the patients was high and their quality of life and sexual functions were poor secondary to anal incontinence.

Key Words: Anal Incontinence, Quality of Life, Sexual Function

KISITLAYICI BARİATRİK CERRAHİDEN 1 YIL SONRAKİ PSİKOLOJİK SONUÇLAR

PSYCHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES 1 YEAR AFTER RESTRICTIVE BARIATRIC SURGERY

Dr. Derya Gezer
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4576-2204
Bil. Uzm. Şeyma Yurtseven
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2378-682X
Bil. Uzm. Dudu Alptekin
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Abdi Sütçü SHMYO
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2612-7379
Doç. Dr. Sevilay Erden
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6519-864X
Prof. Dr. Sevban Arslan
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8893-9391

ÖZET

Çalışma; bariatrik cerrahi geçiren hastalarda, depresyon ve beden algısının süreç ile ilişkisini değerlendirmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Prospektif çalışma tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı niteliktedir. Bariatrik cerrahi geçiren hastaların, depresyon ve beden algısının sürece bağlı değerlendirilmesi amacıyla Ocak 2014-Ocak 2015 tarihleri arasında bir üniversite hastanesinin genel cerrahi kliniğinde yatan hastalar çalışma evrenini oluşturmuştur. Örneklemi ise; aynı hastanenin genel cerrahi kliniğinde Ocak 2014-Ocak 2015 tarihleri arasında;18 yaşından büyük, yönelimi tam (zaman, kişi, yer) ve bilinci açık, görebilen, işitebilen, Türkçeyi okuma, yazma, konuşabilme ve anlayabilme becerisine sahip, morbid obezite tanısı konmuş, ameliyat kararı alınmış, psikiyatrik hastalığı olmayan ve araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 22 hasta oluşturmuştur. Çalışmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan Kişisel Bilgi Formu ile Beden Algısı Ölçeği (BAÖ) ve Beck Depresyon Ölçeği (BDÖ) kullanılarak toplanmıştır.

Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 31,18±7,79 (yıl) ve %72,7'si kadındır. Ameliyattan bir yıl sonraki BKİ (kg/m^2) değerleri, ilk değerlendirmeye göre anlamlı ölçüde daha düşüktür (Z=-4,107; p=0,000). Ameliyattan bir yıl sonraki BAÖ puan ortalamaları, ilk değerlendirmeye göre anlamlı ölçüde daha düşüktür (t=3,447; p=0,002). Ön test BKİ (kg/m^2) ile BDÖ arasında pozitif yönde, zayıf derecede istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir (r=0,448; p=0,036). BKİ (kg/m^2) arttıkça ön test BDÖ puanları artmış aynı şekilde, BKİ (kg/m^2) azaldıkça, ön test BDÖ puanları azalmıştır.

Hastaların; bariatrik cerrahiden bir yıl sonra önemli bir kilo kaybı yaşadığı, ameliyat öncesi sınırda klinik depresyon veya orta düzey depresyon, bir yıl sonra hafif duygu durum

bozukluğu veya sınırda klinik depresyon olarak değişim gösterdiği ve bariatrik cerrahinin beden algısını olumlu yönde etkilediği belirlendi.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Morbid Obezite, Bariatrik Cerrahi, Depresyon, Beden Algısı.

ABSTRACT

The present study evaluates the association between depression and body image perception, and the operation process in patients who have undergone bariatric surgery.

This prospective study followed a descriptive-correlational study design. Patients admitted to the general surgery clinic of a university hospital between January 2014 and January 2015 constituted the universe of the study, which was carried out to evaluate the level of depression and the perception of body image associated with the bariatric surgery they had undergone. The study sample comprised 22 patients who were admitted to the general surgery clinic of the same hospital between January 2014 and January 2015 who met the following criteria: aged 18 years or above; alert and orientated in terms of time, person and place; conscious; able to see and hear; possessing good intellectual ability; diagnosed as morbidly obese; having no psychiatric disease; and consented to participation in the study. The data for the study were collected using a Personal Information Form (PIF) prepared by the investigators, the Body Perception Scale (BPS) and the Beck Depression Scale (BDS).

Mean age of the respondents was 31.18±7.79 (years) and 72.7% were female. The BMI (kg/m^2) values recorded 1 year after the operation were significantly lower than the baseline levels ($Z=-4.107$; $p=0.000$). The mean BPS 1 year after the operation was significantly lower than at the time of the baseline evaluation ($t=3.447$; $p=0.002$). The baseline BMI (kg/m^2) and BDS were found to be statistically significantly and positively correlated ($r=0.448$; $p=0.036$). The baseline BDS increased with increased BMI (kg/m^2), and baseline BDS decreased with decreased BMI (kg/m^2).

The patients were found to have lost a significant amount of body weight one year after the bariatric surgery. They were further found to have baseline borderline clinical depression or an intermediate level of depression, although this reduced to a mild affective disorder or borderline clinical depression one year after bariatric surgery. Bariatric surgery was thus determined to have a positive effect on body image perception.

Key Words: Morbid Obesity, Bariatric Surgery, Depression, Perception of Body Image

KANSER CERRAHİSİ GEÇİREN HASTALARIN BİLGİ ALGISININ, MEMNUNİYETLERİNİN VE YAŞAM KALİTELERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF PERCEPTION OF KNOWLEDGE, SATISFACTION, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CANCER SURGERY

Dr. Derya Gezer
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4576-2204
Prof. Dr. Sevban Arslan
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8893-9391

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, kanser cerrahisi geçiren hastaların bilgi algılarının, hastane temelli bakım memnuniyetlerinin ve yaşam kalitelerinin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirildi.

Araştırma Ekim 2019 ile Eylül 2020 tarihleri arasında yürütüldü. Araştırmanın örneklemini bu tarihler arasında kanser cerrahisi geçiren, çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden ve örneklem kriterlerine uyan 160 hasta oluşturdu. Araştırma verileri Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu, Avrupa Kanser Araştırma ve Tedavi Organizasyonu Bilgi Modülü Anketi (EORTC QLQ-INFO25), Yatan Hasta Memnuniyet Modülü Anketi (EORTC IN-PATSAT32) ve Yaşam Kalitesi Anketi (EORTC QLQ-C30) kullanılarak toplandı. Tanımlayıcı veriler, ortalama±standart sapma (SD), medyan (min-maks) veya uygun olan yerlerde sayı ve yüzde olarak ifade edildi. İstatistiksel analiz için Kruskal-Wallis testi, Mann-Whitney U testi ve Spearman korelasyon analizi kullanıldı.

EORTC QLQ-INFO25 toplam puan ortalaması 63,05±13,05'tir. En yüksek bilgi seviyesi "tıbbi tahliller" (78,383±19,267), en düşük bilgi seviyesi ise, "diğer hizmetler" (43,869±21,769) ile ilgili bilgilendirmedir. EORTC IN-PATSAT32 genel memnuniyet puan ortalaması 83,38±16,52'dir. En yüksek memnuniyet Doktorlar alt boyutunda "kişilerarası ilişkiler" (87,080±15,147), Hemşireler alt boyutunda "teknik beceriler" (90,100±13,907), Diğer alanlar alt boyutunda ise "bilgi alışverişi" (83,620±18,340) alanlarındadır. EORTC QLQ-C30 Global Sağlık Durumu puan ortalaması 89,76±40,82'dir. Fonksiyonel Skala alt boyut bölümünden en yüksek puanı sosyal fonksiyondan (55,62±23,20), en düşük puanı kognitif fonksiyondan aldıkları (41,25±16,46); Semptom Skalasında ise en yoğun görülen semptomun yorgunluk (62,75±28,30) olduğu belirlenmiştir. Anketler arasındaki ilişki incelendiğinde, EORTC QLQ-INFO25 ile EORTC IN-PATSAT32 arasında pozitif yönlü ve orta düzey bir ilişki vardır ($p<0,05$, $r=0,541$).

Sonuç olarak; kanser cerrahisi geçiren hastaların, bilgi algılarının orta seviyenin üzerinde, hastane temelli bakım memnuniyetlerinin oldukça iyi ve yaşam kalitelerinin düşük olduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: EORTC QLQ-INFO25, EORTC IN-PATSAT32, EORTC QLQ-C30, Cerrahi Onkoloji, Sağlıkla İlgili Yaşam Kalitesi.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to evaluate perception of knowledge, hospital-based care satisfaction, and quality of life in patients undergoing cancer surgery.

This study was conducted between October 2019 and September 2020. A total of 160 patients who underwent cancer surgery and fulfilled the eligibility criteria of the study on a voluntary basis were included. Data collection was performed using the Introductory Information Form, European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer (EORTC) QLQ-INFO25, Patient Satisfaction 32, (EORTC IN-PATSAT32) and Quality of Life Questionnaire-Cancer (EORTC QLQ-C30) questionnaires. Descriptive data were expressed in mean±standard deviation (SD), median (min-max) or number and frequency, where applicable. The Kruskal-Wallis test, Mann-Whitney U test, and Spearman correlation analysis were used for statistical analysis.

The mean EORTC QLQ-INFO25 score was 63.05±13.05. The highest information score was 78.383±19.267 for “medical tests”, while the lowest score was 43.869±21.769 for “other services”. The mean overall hospital-based care satisfaction score of the EORTC IN-PATSAT32 was 83.38±16.52. The highest mean scores of satisfaction were achieved for “interpersonal communication” in the physicians subdomain (87.080±15.147), “technical competence” in the nurses subdomain (90.100±13.907), and “information exchange” in the other subdomains (83.620±18.340). The mean EORTC QLQ-C30 global health status score was 89.76±40.82. The highest mean functional scores were achieved in the social function subdomain (55.62±23.20), while the lowest functional scores were achieved in the cognitive function subdomain (41.25±16.46). Using the symptom scale, the most common symptom was fatigue (62.75±28.30). When the relationship between the questionnaires are examined, there is a positive and medium level relationship between EORTC QLQ-INFO25 and EORTC IN-PATSAT32 ($p<0,05$, $r=0,541$).

In conclusion, our study results suggest that patients undergoing cancer surgery have a moderate level of knowledge perception with a high hospital-based care satisfaction rate and impaired quality of life.

Key words: EORTC QLQ-INFO25, EORTC IN – PATSAT32, EORTC QLQ-C30, Surgical Oncology, Health Related Quality of Life.

YUMURTALIK KANSERLİ HASTALARIN PERİFERİK DOLAŞIMINDA YÜKSEK MİR-27A-3P DÜZEYİ

HIGH MIR-27A-3P LEVEL IN PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION OF PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN CARCINOMA

Prof. Dr. HÜLYA YAZICI
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8919-0482
Dr. Seda KILIÇ ERCİYAS
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4417-4005
Dr. Şeref Buğra TUNÇER
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8023-3223
Dr. Özge ŞÜKRÜOĞLU ERDOĞAN
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0893-1251
Dr. Demet AKDENİZ
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2271-8481
Msc. Betül ÇELİK
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7923-275X
Dr. Büşra KURT
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4151-7711
Msc. Gamze UYAROĞLU
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kanser Genetiği, Onkoloji Enstitüsü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5958-925X

ÖZET

Kadınların çoğunda yumurtalık kanseri tanısı, erken evrede asemptomatik olması ve yeterli erken teşhis tarama yöntemlerinin bulunmaması sebebiyle ileri evrede tanı almaktadır. Yumurtalık kanserinin erken tanısı, tedavisi ve takibi için hastalığın moleküler patogenezinin açıklanması gerekmektedir. Bu sayede yeni biyolojik belirteçlere gereksinim duyulmaktadır. MikroRNA'lar, post-transkripsiyonel seviyede gen ekspresyonunu düzenleyen küçük (18-25 nükelotid uzunluğunda) kodlayıcı olmayan RNA molekülü sınıfıdır. miRNA'ların onkogenezde hücre çoğalmasını, hücre farklılaşmasını ve onkogen veya tümör baskılayıcı olarak apoptozu düzenleyerek çok önemli bir işlevleri olduğu bilinmektedir. Yumurtalık kanseri oluşumunda çok sayıda miRNA'nın değişiklik gösterdiği bildirilmiş ve bu genlerin bazılarının tanı, prognoz ve tedavi için ideal hedefler olabileceği gösterilmiştir. Çalışmada yumurtalık kanserinde önemli olduğu saptanan miRNA'lar arasından seçilen miR-27a-3p'nin

ekspresyon düzeyi, yumurtalık kanserli hastalarda ve sağlıklı kişilerin periferik kanında araştırıldı. RT-PCR tekniği kullanılarak yapılan ekspresyon analizi SPSS v21.0 programı kullanılarak istatiksel olarak değerlendirildi. Mann-WhitneyU testi sonucunda sağlıklı kontroller ile yumurtalık kanserli hasta grupları arasında miR-27a-3p ekspresyonu açısından belirgin bir farkın olduğu saptandı. Yumurtalık kanseri hastalarında kontrol grubuna göre miR-27a-3p ekspresyonunun 1,95 kat arttığı ve istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı ($p<0,05$) olduğu görüldü. Literatürde, miR-27a-3p'nin yumurtalık kanseri dahil birçok kanser türünün doku ve hücrelerinde aşırı eksprese edildiği bildirilmiş olmakla beraber, yumurtalık kanserli hastaların periferik dolaşımda miR-27a-3p seviyesindeki artış ilk kez bu çalışma ile gösterilmiştir. Çalışmamızda ilave olarak miR-27a-3p molekülünün yumurtalık kanseri için biyolojik belirteç olma potansiyeli yapılan ROC analizi ile de kanıtlanmıştır. Özetle, periferik dolaşımdaki miR-23a-3p'nin yüksek ekpresyonunun yumurtalık kanserinin erken tanısında tedavinin izlenmesinde hatta yumurtalık kanseri için terapötik bir hedef olarak kullanılabileceğini düşündürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: miR-27a-3p, miRNA, Ekspresyon, Biyobelirteç, Over/Yumurtalık Kanseri.

ABSTRACT

Most women are diagnosed with ovarian cancer at an advanced stage because they are asymptomatic at an early stage and there are no sufficient early detection screening methods. The molecular pathogenesis of the disease should be explained for the early diagnosis, treatment and follow-up of ovarian cancer. In this way, new biomarkers are needed. MicroRNAs are a class of small (18-25 nucleotides long) non-coding RNA molecules that regulate gene expression at the post-transcriptional level. It is known that miRNAs have a very important function in oncogenesis by regulating cell proliferation, cell differentiation and apoptosis as an oncogene or tumor suppressor. Many miRNAs have been reported to be altered in the formation of ovarian cancer, and some of these genes have been shown to be ideal targets for diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. In the study, the expression level of miR-27a-3p, which was selected among the miRNAs found to be important in ovarian cancer, was investigated in the peripheral blood of ovarian cancer patients and healthy individuals. Expression analysis using RT-PCR technique was evaluated statistically using SPSS v21.0 program. As a result of the Mann-WhitneyU test, it was determined that there was a significant difference in miR-27a-3p expression between healthy controls and ovarian cancer patient groups. It was observed that miR-27a-3p expression increased 1.95 times in ovarian

cancer patients compared to the control group and it was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). Although it has been reported in the literature that miR-27a-3p is overexpressed in tissues and cells of many cancer types, including ovarian cancer, the increase in miR-27a-3p level in the peripheral circulation of patients with ovarian cancer was demonstrated for the first time in this study. In addition, the potential of miR-27a-3p to be a biomarker for ovarian cancer was also proven by ROC analysis in our study. In summary, it suggests that the high expression of miR-23a-3p in the peripheral circulation can be used in the early diagnosis of ovarian cancer, to follow-up treatment and even as a therapeutic target for ovarian cancer.

Keywords: miR-27a-3p, miRNA, Expression, Biomarker, Ovarian Cancer/Carcinoma

50 YAŞ ÜSTÜ HASTALARDA 3 VE 4 PARÇALI HUMERUS PROKSİMAL UÇ KIRIKLARININ TEDAVİ SEÇENEKLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPRASION OF TREATMENT OPTIONS OF THREE AND FOUR PART HUMERUS PROXIMAL END FRACTURES IN OVER 50 YEARS OF PATIENTS

Op. Dr. Fırat ERPALA

Fahrettinpaşa Mah. Ilıca yolu, Çeşme Alperçizgenakat Devlet Hastanesi

Çeşme/İZMİR

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3627-7055

Doç. Dr. Mesut TAHTA

İller Bankası Halide Edip Adıvar Bulvarı 507. No:3

Egepol Cerrahi Hastanesi İZMİR

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9660-1350

Op. Dr. Mete GEDİKBAŞ

Seyfi Demirsoy Pancar Sok. No:13 Turhal Devlet Hastanesi

Turhal/TOKAT

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5888-8677

ÖZET

İleri yaş populasyonda Neer tip üç ve dört parça proksimal humerus kırıkları tedavisinde karışık klinik sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Proksimal humerus kırıklarının etkili ve kesin bir tedavi algoritması günümüze dek tanımlanamamıştır. Bu çalışmada amacımız; 50 yaş üstü hastalarda üç ve dört parça proksimal humerus kırıklarında konservatif tedavi (CT), kilitli plak ile osteosentez (OS) ve hemiartroplasti (HA) uygulanan hastaların sonuçlarının karşılaştırılmasıdır.

2009-2015 yılları arasında en az bir yıllık takibi olan 38 hasta (ortalama yaş 69,05 yıl) değerlendirildi. Hastalar üç gruba ayrıldı. OS ile tedavi edilen on dört hasta, konservatif olarak tedavi edilen on dört hasta ve HA ile tedavi edilen on hasta şeklinde gruplandırıldı. Constant Omuz Skoru, DASH (kol, omuz ve el sorunları anketi), Amerikan Omuz ve Dirsek Derneği Skoru ve omuz hareket açıklığı ölçülerek fonksiyonel değerlendirme yapıldı.

OS ve CT grupları, HA grubuna göre daha iyi sonuçlar elde edildiği görüldü. OS grubunda; ortalama Constant skoru 73.5 (43-98), ortalama DASH skoru 14.68 (0-37.9) ve ortalama ASES skoru 72.45 (35-100) idi. CT grubunda; ortalama Constant skoru 69.5 (30-90), ortalama DASH skoru 25.02 (5.2-66.4) ve ortalama ASES skoru 69.81 (26.6-94.9) idi. HA grubunda; ortalama Constant skoru 50.9 (32-67), ortalama DASH skoru 26.33 (9,5-48.3) ve ortalama ASES skoru 57.92 (15-81.6) idi. Öne elevasyon (p=0.001), abdüksiyon (p=0.001), internal (0.042) ve eksternal rotasyon (p=0.048) OS ve CT gruplarında HA grubuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede üstün bulundu.

Bu çalışmada, ileri yaştaki neer tip 3 ve tip 4 kırıklarda HA'nın cerrahi planlamada bir öncelik olarak düşünülmemesi gerektiğine inanıyoruz. Ek morbiditesi ve ileri yaşı olan hastalarda CT'nin daha üstün olduğunu ancak daha genç ve cerrahi işlemi tolere edebilen hastalarda önceliğin OS olması gerektiğini düşünüyoruz.

Anahtar kelimeler: neer 3 ve 4 parçalı kırıklar, proksimal humerus kırığı, omuz hemiartroplasti

ABSTRACT

Neer type three and four part proximal humeral fractures in elderly patients have yielded mixed clinical outcomes. A consensus in an effective and definitive treatment algorithm of proximal humerus fractures has not been defined. Our aim was to retrospectivley evaluate different treatment methods including; conservative treatment (CT), osteosynthesis with interlocking plate (OS) and hemiarthroplasty (HA) in three and four part proximal humeral fractures in patients older than 50 years of age.

Thirty-eight elderly patients (avarge 69.05 years) that have at least one year of follow up between 2009-2015 were evaluated. Divided into three groups; fourteen patients treated with OS (interlocking plate fixation), fourteen patients treated conservatively and ten patients treated with HA. For further evaluation; Constant Shoulder Score, Disabilities of the arm, shoulder and hand score (DASH), American Shoulder and Elbow Society Score had been used. Shoulder range of motion were also assessed.

OS and CT groups had higher final outcome scores than HA group. In OS group; the average Constant score was 73.5 (43–98), average DASH score was 14.68 (0–37.9) and average ASES score was 72.45 (35-100). In CT group; the average Constant score was 69.5 (30–90), average DASH score was 25.02 (5.2–66.4) and average ASES score was 69.81 (26.6–94.9). In HA group; the average Constant score was 50.9 (32–67), average DASH score was 26.33 (9.5–48.3) and average ASES score was 57.92 (15–81.6). Forward elevation (p=0.001), abduction (p=0.001), internal (0.042) and external rotation (p=0.048) were statistically significantly improved in OS and CT groups than HA group.

In this study we believe that HA should not be considered as a priority in surgical planning in neer type three and type four fractures in elderly. We think that in patients with additional morbidity and advanced age, CT is superior, but in patients who are younger and can tolerate the surgical procedure, the priority should be OS.

Keywords: neer 3 adn 4 part fractures, proximal humeral fractures, shoulder hemiarthroplasty

İŞYERİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ DERSİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ ALGISINA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF WORKPLACE NURSING COURSE ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Cevriye YÜKSEL KAÇAN

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Hemşirelik Bölümü Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı

Görükle Kampüsü Nilüfer/ Bursa

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1316-8617

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı işyeri hemşireliği dersinin öğrencilerin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği algısına etkisini incelemektir.

Yöntem: Çalışma, tek gruplu öntest-sontest tasarımda yarı deneysel türde planlanmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini 2020-2021 öğretim yılı bahar yarıyılında Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Hemşirelik bölümü üçüncü sınıf alan içi seçmeli dersi olan İşyeri Hemşireliği dersine kayıt yaptıran öğrenciler oluşturmuştur (N=39). Çalışmaya katılmak istemeyen 1 öğrenci çalışmaya dahil edilmemiş ve 38 öğrenci ile çalışma tamamlanmıştır. Veriler online olarak Google Formlar aracılığı ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında "Sosyo-demografik Veri Toplama Formu" ve literatür taranarak araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan "İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Algısı Formu" kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde sayı, yüzde gibi tanımlayıcı istatistikleri ve frekans dağılımları elde edilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde Mc Nemar testi kullanılmıştır. Anlamlılık düzeyi $\alpha=0.05$ olarak belirlenmiştir.

Bulgular: Çalışmada iş sağlığı ve güvenliğine ilişkin yargılar ile eğitim öncesi ve eğitim sonrası yapılan istatistiksel değerlendirmede "iş sağlığı ve güvenliği tedbirlerine uymak bunun önemine inanmakla ilişkilidir ($p<0.05$)", "iş sağlığı güvenliği tedbirlerine uymama gerek yok çünkü bana bir şey olmaz ($p<0.01$)" ve "iş kazası kaderdir ($p<0.001$)" yargılarına ilişkin fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlıdır. Diğer yargılar ile eğitim öncesi ve sonrasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: İş yeri hemşireliği dersi öğrencilerin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği algısını artırmada beklenilenin aksine kısmen olumlu etki yaratmıştır.

Anahtar sözcükler: iş sağlığı ve güvenliği, eğitim, hemşirelik, öğrenciler

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to examine the effect of workplace nursing course on students' perception of occupational health and safety.

Methods: The study was planned in a quasi-experimental type in a single group pretest-posttest design. The universe of the study was formed by the students who enrolled in the Workplace Nursing course, which is an elective within the field, among the 3rd grade students of Bursa Uludağ University Faculty of Health Sciences Nursing Department in the spring semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. Two students who did not want to participate in the study were not included in the study and the study was completed with 37 students. The data were collected online via Google Forms. "Socio-demographic Data Collection Form" and "Occupational Health and Safety Perception Form"which were created by the researcher by scanning the literature were used to collect the data. Descriptive statistics such as number and percentage and frequency distributions were obtained in the analysis of the data. Mc Nemar test was used to analyze the data. The level of significance was set at $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results: In the study, in the statistical evaluation made before and after the training and the judgments regarding occupational health and safety, "following the occupational health and safety measures is related to believing in its importance ($p<0.05$)", "I don't need to comply with occupational health and safety measures because nothing will happen to me ($p<0.01$)" and "work accident is fate ($p<0.001$)" judgments are statistically significant. There was no statistically significant difference with other judgments before and after the training ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: Contrary to expectations, the workplace nursing course had a partially positive effect on increasing the students' perception of occupational health and safety.

Key words: occupational health and safety, education, nursing, students

PRİMER EDİNSEL NAZOLAKRİMAL KANAL TIKANIKLIĞI SAPTANAN HASTALARDA EKSTERNAL DAKRİYOSİSTORİNOSTOMİ SONRASI GÖZYAŞI SIVISINDA IL-10 DEĞİŞİMİ

CHANGES OF IL-10 LEVELS IN TEARS AFTER EXTERNAL DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH PRIMARY ACQUIRED NASOLACRIMAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION

Müjdat KARABULUT
Uzm Dr, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Göz Hastalıkları AD,
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7844-5638
Ercan SARUHAN
Dr Öğr Üys, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Tıbbi Biyokimya AD, ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6416-1442

ÖZET

İnterleukin-10 (IL-10) 'un makrofaj aktivasyonu, sitokin üretimi ve antijen sunumu gibi immün fonksiyonlarda inhibisyon rolü bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada amacımız, primer edinsel nazolakrimal kanal tıkanıklığı (PELKT) nedeniyle eksternal dakriyosistorinostomi ve bikanaliküler silikon tüp entübasyonu (eks-DSR+BSTE) cerrahisi geçirmiş hastalarda cerrahi sonrası gözyaşında IL-10 değişimini saptamaktı.

Prospektif, uzunlamasına olarak dizayn edilen çalışmaya gözde rahatsız edici sulanma şikayeti ile başvuran ve PELKT tanısı konulmuş hastalar dahil edilmiştir. Herhangi bir nedenden dolayı topikal veya sistemik steroid, immünsüpresif, immünmodülatör medikasyon kullanan, son üç ay içinde herhangi bir sebepten dolayı göz cerrahisi veya herhangi bir seviyede gözyaşı drenaj sisteminden cerrahi geçiren, gözyaşı örneği alınırken aktif ön segment ve lakrimal sistem enfektif veya inflamatuvar patolojileri (dakriosistit, dakrioadenit, konjonktivit, keratit vb) olan, gözyaşı sekresyonunu etkileyebilecek göz kapağı ve adneksiyal yapıların anomalileri (entropiyon, ektropiyon, distikiasis, trikiasis) saptanan, bilinen gözyaşı bezini tutabilen sistemik hastalıkları (sarkoidoz, sjögren, otoimmün hastalıklar vb) olan hastalar çalışmadan dışlanmıştır.

Cerrahiden bir gün önce, cerrahi sonrası birinci hafta, birinci ve üçüncü ayda Schirmer test kağıdı ile gözyaşı alınmıştır. Gözyaşı alınırken kağıt alt göz kapağının lateraline konulmuş, en az 15 mm ıslanma sonrası alınan numunelerin seviyeleri not edilmiştir. Schirmer seviyelerinin karşılığı gözyaşı miktarı mikrolitre cinsinden regresyon grafiği ile hesaplanmıştır. Alınan örnekler eppendorf tüpleri içinde -80 C de saklanmıştır.

Hasta numuneleri tamamlandıktan sonra Schirmer kağıdına emdirilmiş gözyaşının protein bileşimini çalışmak için, numuneler -80°C dolabından çıkartılarak oda sıcaklığına getirilmiş, kağıtlar küçük parçalara ayrılarak 2 ml tüpler içinde fosfat tamponlu tuz çözeltisi ile 4 saat oda ısısında 150 dakika devir sayısı (rpm) ile çalkalayıcıda inkübe edilmiş ve ardından 10 dakika 10.000 rpm'de santrifüj edilerek enzime bağlı immünosorbent testi ile IL-10 düzeyleri tespit edilmiştir. Cerrahi öncesi, cerrahi sonrası birinci hafta, birinci ve üçüncü ay sonuçları istatiksel programa kaydedilmiştir ve tekrarlı ölçümlerde varyans analizi ve farkı belirlemede Bonferroni testi kullanılmıştır. Sürekli değişkenler için ortalama ± standart sapma ve kategorik değişkenler için frekanslar (yüzde) olarak belirtilmiştir.

Dahil etme kriterlerine uyan 32 hastanın 33 gözü çalışmaya alınmıştır. Ancak herhangi bir nedenden dolayı ameliyat sonrası birinci hafta, birinci ve üçüncü ay kontrollerinden en az

birine gelemeyen 3 hastanın 3 gözü çalışmadan çıkartılmıştır. İki hastanın iki gözü cerrahi sonrası nüks geliştiğinden çalışmadan dışlanmıştır. Dahil edilen 27 hastanın 28 gözünde de cerrahi esnasında ve sonrasında ek komplikasyon gelişmedi ve silikon tüpler üçüncü ayda yerindeydi. Hastalardan 15 (%55.5)'i kadın 12 (%44.5)'i erkek idi. Yaş ortalaması 53.7±10.6 (32-62 yıl aralığında) yıl idi. IL-10 düzeyi cerrahi öncesi, cerrahi sonrası birinci hafta, birinci ve üçüncü aylarda sırasıyla 462.57±224.73 pg/mL, 422.87±196.73 pg/mL, 498.03±186.77 pg/mL, 457.77±144.54 pg/mLolarak saptanmıştır. IL-10 düzeyleri karşılaştırıldığında değerler arasında anlamlı fark olmadığı saptanmıştır (p=0.651).

Sonuç olarak PELKT saptanmış ve komplikasyonsuz eks-DSR+BSTE cerrahisi yapılan ve nüks gelişmeyen hastalarda gözyaşı IL-10 düzeyinde cerrahi öncesine göre anlamlı bir değişim saptanmamıştır. Bu çalışma lakrimal sistem cerrahisi sonrası gözyaşı sitokin seviyesi değişimini göstermesi açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eksternal dakriyosistorinostomi, gözyaşı sitokin seviyesi, interlökin-10, primer edinsel nazolakrimal kanal tıkanıklığı.

ABSTRACT

It was proven that interleukin-10 (IL-10) played inhibitory roles in some immune functions such as macrophage activation, cytokine production, and antigen presentation. We aimed to determine the tears IL-10 change in primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction (PANDO) after external dacryocystorhinostomy and bicanalicular silicone tube intubation (ext-DCR+BSTE) surgery.

This prospective, longitudinal study included patients who applied to the ophthalmology clinic with epiphora and were diagnosed as PANDO in one or both eyes. Patients with active anterior segment and lacrimal system infective or inflammatory pathologies (dacryocystitis, dacryoadenitis, conjunctivitis, keratitis, etc.), history of ophthalmic surgery or surgery at any level of the lacrimal drainage system in the last three months, systemic diseases (sarcoidosis, Sjogren, autoimmune diseases, etc.), and had been using topical or systemic steroids, immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory drugs were excluded.

Tears samples were collected one day before surgery, at the first week, the first, and the third mount after surgery with Schirmer strips. At least 15 mm samples were collected by placing the strips to the lateral part of the lower eyelid. The amount of tears was calculated in microliters (µl) with a regression graph corresponding to the Schirmer strips' tear level. The samples were stored in eppendorf tubes at -80°C.

At the end of the study, the samples were taken out of the -80°C cabinet and brought to room temperature to study IL-10 levels. The papers were cut into small pieces and incubated in 2 ml tubes with phosphate-buffered saline solution at room temperature in a shaker at 150 revolutions per minute (rpm) for about 4 hours. Then they were centrifuged at 10.000 rpm for 10 minutes. IL-10 levels were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays. The data were recorded in the statistical program, and repeated measures analysis of variance with Bonferroni correction was applied to determine the differences. The data were represented as the mean ± standard deviation for continuous variables and frequencies (percentages) for categorical variables.

Thirty-three eyes of 32 patients who met the inclusion criteria were included. However, three eyes of three patients who did not attend at least one of three postoperative visits for any reason were excluded from the study. Additionally, two patients were also excluded due to

recurrent obstruction. No intraoperative and postoperative complications occurred in 28 eyes of 27 patients, and the silicone tube was in place in all eyes at the third month. Of the patients, 15 (55.5%) were female, and 12 (44.5%) were male. The mean age was 53.7±10.6 years (ranged 32 to 62 years). The IL-10 levels were 462.57±224.73 pg/mL, 422.87±196.73 pg/mL, 498.03±186.77 pg/mL, 457.77±144.54 pg/mLbefore surgery, at the first week, and the first and third months after surgery, respectively. There was no significant difference between the IL-10 levels (p=0.651).

Consequently, there was no significant change of tears IL-10 level after uncomplicated ext-DCR+BSTE in patients with PANDO without recurrence after surgery. This study is precious in terms of determining the change in tear cytokine level after lacrimal system surgery.

Keywords: External dacryocystorhinostomy, interleukin-10, primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction, tear cytokine level.

KLINIĞIMIZE PERIMENAPOZAL DÖNEMDE BAŞVURAN KADINLARIN KEMIK MINERAL YOĞUNLUĞUNUN DEĞERLENDIRILMESİ
EVALUATION OF BONE DENSITY OF WOMEN WHO APPLIED TO OUR CLINIC IN THE PERIMENOPAUSAL PERIOD

Mehmet Mete Kırlangıç[1],Merve Vural Yalman[2],Mefkure Eraslan Şahin[3]

[1]Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,Tuzla Goverment Hospital,Istanbul,Turkey

0000-0002-9750-1594
[2] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,Terme Goverment Hospital,Samsun,Turkey
0000-0001-8933-9112
[3] Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,Kayseri City Hospital,Kayseri,Turkey
0000-0001-6484-9132

Amaç: Menapozal dönemde kritik yere sahip olan osteoporoz için yapılan kemik mineral yoğunluğu ölçümlerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.
Metod: 01/07/2020 ile 01/07/2021 tarihleri arasında Tuzla Devlet Hastanesine başvuran perimenapozal dönemde çift enerjili X-ışını absorpsiyometrisi (DEXA) ölçümlerinin değerlendirildiği retrospektif bir çalışmadır. Çalışmaya 40 yaşının üzerinde DEXA sonucu bulunan her kadın dahil edilmiştir. Ölçüm DMS stratos DR cihazı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yaş, boy, kilo, vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ), DEXA ölçüm sonucunda kalça ve bel kemik mineral yoğunluğu (BMD) ile t-skor değerleri değerlendirilmiştir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün tskor tanımlamalarına göre >-1,0 dan büyükler normal, t-skoru -1,0 ve -2,5 arasında olanlar osteopeni, t-skoru < -2,5 olanlar osteoporoz olarak kabul edilmiştir. Hastalar yaşlarına göre 40-49(grup 1), 50-59 (grup-2), 60-69(grup-3) ve >70 yaş(grup-4) olmak üzere gruplandırılmış, veriler SPSS programında analiz edilmiştir.
Bulgular: Çalışma sonucunda 59'u grup 1, 126'sı grup 2, 71'i grup 3, 36 si grup 4 olmak üzere 292 hasta değerlendirilmiştir. Gruplar arasında boy, VKİ, kalça bmd, kalça t-skor, bel BMD, bel T-skor oranlarında anlamlı farklılık izlenmiştir (p=0,001, p=0,495, p=0,004, p=0,002, p=0,004, p=0,002 sırasıyla). Grup 1'de 31 normal, 24 osteopenik, 4 osteoporotik hasta; grup 2'de 52 normal, 51 osteopenik, 23 osteoporotik hasta, grup 3'de 17 normal, 34 osteopenik, 20 osteoporotik hasta, grup 4'de 8 normal, 17 osteopenik, 11 osteoporoitik hasta izlenmiştir. Gruplar arasındaki artış anlamlı olarak değerlendirmiştir (p=0,0001). VKİ lerine göre bakıldıklarında normal olarak grupta normal olarak değerlendirilen 7, osteopenik 19, osteoporotik 11; kilolu olan grupta normal 38, osteopenik 51, osteoporotik 25; obez olan grupta normal 61, osteopenik 52, osteoporotik 18 hasta izlenmiştir. VKİ ile sonuçlar arasında da yine anlamlı bir fark görülmüştür (p=0,001).
Sonuç: Yapılan çalışmalarda olduğu gibi bu çalışmada da yaş ile beraber BMD'nde azalma olduğu osteopenik ve osteoporotik durumlar oluşmaktadır. VKİ artması ile beraber bu durumların daha geç olduğu izlenmektedir. İleriki zamanlarda patolojik kırıklar oluşmasını önlemek ve tedbir alabilmek adına perimenapozal dönemde BMD ölçümlerinin yapılması gerekmektedir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Menapoz, Kemik mineral yoğunluğu, DEXA, osteoporoz

ABSTRACT

It is aimed to evaluate the bone mineral density measurements made for osteoporosis, which has a critical place in the menopausal period.

This is a retrospective study in which dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) measurements were evaluated in the perimenopausal period, who applied to Tuzla State Hospital between 01/07/2020 and 01/07/2021. Every woman over the age of 40 with a DEXA result was included in the study.Every woman over the age of 40 with a DEXA result was included in the study. The measurement was carried out with the DMS stratos DR device. Age, height, weight, body mass index (BMI), hip and waist bone mineral density (BMD) and t-score values were evaluated as a result of DEXA measurement. According to the definitions of the World Health Organization, those with a t-score >-1.0 were considered normal, those with a t-score between -1.0 and -2.5 were considered osteopenia, and those with a t-score <-2.5 were considered osteoporosis. The patients were grouped according to their age as 40-49 (group 1), 50-59 (group-2), 60-69 (group-3) and >70 years (group-4), and the data were analyzed in the SPSS program.

As a result of the study, 292 patients were evaluated, including 59 in group 1, 126 in group 2, 71 in group 3, and 36 in group 4. Significant differences were observed between the groups in terms of height, BMI, hip BMD, hip T-score, waist BMD, waist T-score. (p=0,001, p=0,495, p=0,004, p=0,002, p=0,004, p=0,002).In group 1, 31 normal, 24 osteopenic, 4 osteoporotic patients; 52 normal, 51 osteopenic, 23 osteoporotic patients in group 2, 17 normal, 34 osteopenic and 20 osteoporotic patients in group 3, 8 normal, 17 osteopenic and 11 osteoporotic patients in group 4 were followed. The increase between the groups was considered significant (p=0.0001). According to their BMIs, 7, osteopenic 19, osteoporotic 11; In the overweight group, 38 normal, osteopenic 51, osteoporotic 25; 61 normal, 52 osteopenic, and 18 osteoporotic patients were followed in the obese group. There was also a significant difference between BMI and results (p=0.001).

As in previous studies, osteopenic and osteoporotic conditions occur in which BMD decreases with age. It is observed that these situations occur later with the increase in BMI. In order to prevent pathological fractures in the future and to take precautions, BMD measurements should be made in the perimenopausal period.

Tablo 1. Gruplar arasındaki değerlerin karşılaştırılması.

	40-49	50-59	60-69	>70	total	p
hasta	59	126	71	36	292	

boy	158,63	158,44	156,30	153,06	157,29	**<0,001**
kilo	73,05	74,52	75,61	73,42	74,35	0,635
bmı	28,96	29,83	30,97	31,30	30,11	**0,495**
hip bmd	0,998	0,987	0,939	0,901	0,967	**0,004**
hip t skor	0,03	-0,26	-0,44	-0,77	-0,31	**0,002**
spine bmd	1,043	0,983	0,918	0,937	0,974	**0,004**
spine t skor	0,24	0,20	0,18	0,19	0,21	**0,002**

ß-GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID'IN AMILOID-BETA İLE İNDÜKLENEN U87 HÜCRELERI ÜZERINDE ANTİOKSİDAN ETKİLERİNİN *IN VITRO* OLARAK ARAŞTIRILMASI

IN VITRO INVESTIGATION OF ANTIOXIDANT EFFECTS OF ß-GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID ON U87 CELLS INDUCED BY BETA-AMYLOID

Dr. Ares ALİZADE

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Farmakoloji Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: https: 0000-0003-0334-8152

ÖZET

Alzheimer hastalarının sayısı, yirmibirinci yüzyıl boyunca artmaya devam ederken, hastalığın altında yatan nedenlerin birçoğu ve patogenezi belirsiz kalmaktadır ve bilim insanları hastalığa çare olacak tedavi yöntemleri aramaktadırlar. Günümüzde geleneksel tıp yaklaşımları popülerlik kazanmıştır ve birçok hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan çalışmalarda meyan kökü (Glycyrrhiza glabra) bitkisinde bulunan β-glisiretinik asitin (β-GA) anti oksidan ve anti inflamatuar etkinliği gösterilmiştir. Bu nedenle, β-GA'nın Alzheimer Hastalığı (AH) üzerinde etkisi merak uyandırmaktadır. Bu çalışma, AH modeli olan amiloid ß1-40 (Aß) ile indüklenmiş U-87 MG (glioblastoma astrositoma) insan beyin hücre hattı üzerine, ß-GA'nın antioksidan etkilerini araştırmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Öncelikle, U-87 MG hücrelerinde ß-GA'nın sitotoksik potansiyeli MTT (3-4,5-dimetil-tiyazolil-2,5-difeniltetrazolyum bromür) testi ile araştırıldı. Çalışmada U-87 MG hücre hattından oluşan kontrol grubu, Aß ile indüklenmiş olan U-87 hücre hatlarını içeren Aβ grubu ve Aß ile indüklenmiş olan U-87 hücrelerine ß-GA eklenmesiyle oluşturulan Aß+ß-GA grubu olmak üzere 3 grup oluşturulmuştur. Antioksidan etkilerinin belirlenebilmesi için total glutatyon miktarı (T-GSH) ile malondialdehit (MDA) ve glutatyon redüktaz (GR) aktiviteleri ELISA testi ile analiz edildi.

MTT analiz sonuçlarına göre, Aß grubu ile kıyaslandığında, ß-GA grubunun hücre canlılıkları istatistiksel olarak anlamlı oranda yüksek bulundu. Kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında Aß grubunda total glutatyon (T-GSH), malondialdehit (MDA) ve glutatyon redüktaz (GR) enzim seviyelerinde istatiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde azalma görülürken, Aß+ß-GA grubunda Aß grubuna kıyasla antioksidan seviyelerinde istatiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde artış tespit edildi ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç olarak, Aß ile indüklenerek *in vitro* ortamda oluşturulmuş AH modelinde, ß-GA'nın antioksidan enzim düzeylerini artırarak koruyucu bir potansiyele sahip olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Bu etkiler göz önüne alındığında ß-GA'nın AH'de koruyucu ya da alternatif tedavide kullanım potansiyeline sahip olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alzheimer's disease, ß-glycyrrhetinic acid, U87 cells, antioxidant enzymes.

ABSTRACT

As the number of Alzheimer's patients continues to increase throughout the twenty-first century, many of the underlying causes and pathogenesis of the disease remain unclear, and scientists are looking for cures for the disease. Todays, traditional medicine approaches have gained popularity and are used in the treatment of many diseases. Studies have shown the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activity of β-glycyrrhizic acid (β-GA) which is found in the licorice root (Glycyrrhiza glabra) plant. Therefore, the effect of β-GA on Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is intriguing. This study was carried out to investigate the antioxidant effects of ß-GA on the human brain cell line U-87 MG (glioblastoma astrocytoma) induced by amyloid ß1-40 (Aß), which is a model of AD.

Firstly, the cytotoxic potential of ß-GA in U-87 MG cells was investigated by MTT (3-4,5-dimethyl-thiazolyl-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assay. In the study, three groups were formed: the control group consisting of U-87 MG cell line, the Aβ group containing Aß-induced U-87 cell lines, and the Aß+ß-GA group formed by adding ß-GA to Aß-induced U-87 cells. In order to determine their antioxidant effects, total glutathione amount (T-GSH) and malondialdehyde (MDA) and glutathione reductase (GR) activities were analyzed by ELISA test. According to MTT analysis results, cell viability of the ß-GA group was found to be statistically significantly higher when compared to the Aß group. Compared to the control group, there was a statistically significant decrease in total glutathione (T-GSH), malondialdehyde (MDA) and glutathione reductase (GR) enzyme levels in the Aß group, while a statistically significant increase was found in the antioxidant levels in the Aß+ß-GA group compared to the Aß group. ($p<0.05$).

As a result, it has been demonstrated that ß-GA has a protective potential by increasing antioxidant enzyme levels in the *in vitro* model of AD induced by Aß. Considering these effects, it is thought that ß-GA may have the potential to be used as a preventive or alternative treatment in AD.

Keywords: **Anahtar Kelimeler**: Alzheimer's disease, ß-glycyrrhetinic acid, U87 cells, antioxidant enzymes.

POSTERİOR LONGİTUDİNAL LİGAMENT (PLL) SÜTÜRÜ DAHA BÜYÜK BİR İNTRADURAL ALANA YOL AÇIYOR

THE POSTERIOR LONGITUDINAL LIGAMENT (PLL) SUTURE LEADS TO AL LARGER INTRADURAL AREA

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Osman Ersegun BATÇIK,
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Beyn ve Sinir Cerrahisi AD
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6095-3642
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bülent ÖZDEMİR
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Beyn ve Sinir Cerrahisi AD
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5337-9470

ÖZET

Günümüzde bel ağrısı (LBP) önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunudur ve dünya çapında sosyoekonomik sağlık yükünü arttırmaktadır. Literatürde bildirilen insidansı %5-30'dur. Lomber disk hernileri literatürde kapsamlı olarak incelenmiştir. Lomber diskektomi, uzun yıllardır beyin cerrahları tarafından gerçekleştirilen en yaygın cerrahi uygulamalardan biri olmuştur. Omur gövdesinin dorsal yüzeyini kaplayan bir bağ dokusu olan posterior longitudinal ligament (PLL), vertebral kanal içinde bulunur ve servikal omurgadan sakruma kadar uzanır.[6]. Omurganın hareketliliğini, stabilitesini ve esnekliğini destekleyen PLL, diskin dışarı çıkmasını da engeller ve LDH patogenezinde anahtar rol oynar.

Bildiğimiz kadarıyla, diskektomi sonrası PLL sütürünün intervertebral disk aralığının hacmi üzerindeki etkisini araştıran hiçbir çalışma yoktur.

Hastalar ve Yöntemler

Bu çalışmaya Ocak 2021 ile Ağustos 2021 arasında LDH ameliyatı olan hastalar dahil edildi. Bu çalışmada gerçekleştirilen tüm prosedürler yerel klinik araştırma etik kurulu tarafından onaylandıktan sonra (onay tarihi ve numarası: 2021-XXXX) Helsinki Deklarasyonu'nuna uygun olarak yürütüldü. Tüm katılımcılardan bilgilendirilmiş onam alındı. Hastalar PLL sütürlü ve sütürsüz olmak üzere iki gruba ayrıldı.

Sonuçlar

Çalışmaya 46 hasta (23 erkek, 23 kadın) dahil edildi. Hastalar, PLL sütürü dikilen 22 hasta (Grup 1), PLL sütürü dikilmeyen 24 hasta (Grup 2) olmak üzere iki gruba ayrıldı. Hastaların ortalama yaşı Grup 1 ve Grup 2 hastalarında sırasıyla 46.01 ve 46.07 idi. İki grup arasında yaş, cinsiyet ve bel fıtığı düzeylerine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık bulunamadı ($p>0.05$). Ameliyat öncesi ortalama spinal intradural alanlar, PLL sütürlü hastalarda (Grup 1) 85.40 mm2, PLL sütürsüz hastalarda (Grup2) 77.29 mm2 idi. Ameliyat sonrası ortalama spinal intradural alanlar grup 1'de 134,73 mm2'ye, grup 2'de ise 96,12 mm2'ye yükseldi. İki grup arasındaki ortalama preoperatif spinal intradural alanlar istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değilken postoperatif döneminki istatistiksel olarak anlamlıydı $p<0.001$).

Bu çalışma, ameliyat sonrası lateral kısma dikiş atılarak PLL bütünlüğünün sağlanmasının dikişsiz hastalarda daha büyük bir intradural alana yol açtığını göstermektedir. Bu prosedür ayrıca cerrahi alana yayılan daha az tekrarlayan disk herniasyonuna da neden olabilir. Bu göç

eden disk materyali bazen merkezi olarak konumlandırılmış dikişsiz PLL insizyon bölgesindeki kökeninden başlayarak radikal bir şekilde hareket ettirilebilir. Bu, dikişli PLL'li vakalara göre nüks disk herniasyonu için daha büyük bir eğilim olduğuna dair ipuçları sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Posterior Longitudinal Ligament, İntradural Alan, Bel Ağrısı, Lomber Disk Hernisi

ABSTRACT

Currently, low back pain (LBP) is an important public health problem, and contributes to the socioeconomic health burden worldwide. Its reported incidence is 5%–30%. Lumbar disc herniations have been extensively studied in the literature. For decades, lumbar discectomy has been one of the most common surgical practices performed by neurosurgeons. The posterior longitudinal ligament (PLL), a connective tissue covering the dorsal surface of the vertebral body, is located within the vertebral canal and extends from the cervical spine to the sacrum. The PLL, which supports the mobility, stability, and flexibility of the spine also prevents the disc from protruding and plays a key role in the pathogenesis of LDH.

To the best of our knowledge, no study has investigated the effect of the PLL suture after discectomy on the volume of the intervertebral disc space.

Patients and methods

This study included patients who underwent surgery for LDH between January 2021 and 1 August 2021. All procedures performed in this study followed the Declaration of Helsinki and the study was approved by the local clinical research ethics committee (approval date and number: 2021-XXXX). Informed consent was obtained from all the participants. The patients were divided into two groups as the patients whose PLL was sutured and unsutured.

Results

A number of 46 (23 males, 23 females) patients were included. The patients were divided into two groups as the PLLs sutured 22 patients (Group 1), not sutured 24 patients (Group 2). The difference between two groups based on age, gender and levels of herniated disc was not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). Mean age of patients was 46.01 years in sutured, and 46.07 years in unsutured patients. Preoperative mean spinal intradural areas was as 85.40 mm2 in PLL sutured patients (Group 1), 77.29 mm2 in PLL unsutured patients (Group2). Postoperative mean spinal intradural areas was increased to 134.73 mm2 in group 1 patients, 96.12 mm2 in group 2 patients. The mean preoperative spinal intradural areas between two groups was not statistically significant, but that of the postoperative period was statistically significant $p<0.001$).

This study indicates that providing PLL integrity by suturing after surgery to the lateral portion leads to a greater intradural area in patients without suturing. This procedure may also cause to subsequent lesser recurrent of disk herniation migrating to surgical area. This

migrated disc material could sometimes be radically moved starting from its origin at the centrally located unsutured PLL incision site. This would provide the clues to a greater tendency for recurrence disc herniation than the cases with sutured PLL.

Keywords: Posterior Longitudinal Ligament, Intradural Area, Low Back Pain, Lumbar Disc Herniation

YOUTUBE'DA ROBOTİK YARDIMLI DİZ PROTEZİ AMELİYAT VİDEOLARININ KALİTE ANALİZİ

A QUALİTY ANALYSIS OF ROBOTIC ASSISTED KNEE REPLACEMENT SURGERY VIDEOS ON YOUTUBE

Op. Dr. Ertuğrul ŞAHİN

Sağlık Bakanlığı, İzmir Kemalpaşa Devlet Hastanesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Kliniği, ORCID. 0000-0002-8509-3570

ÖZET

YouTube, günümüzde hem hastalar hem de sağlık hizmetleri için tıbbi bilgiler de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli konuların ana kaynağı olarak hizmet veren, kolay ve herkesin erişebileceği video tabanlı bir platformdur. Youtube içerikleri kontrolsüz, hakemli olmayan kaynaklar bulundurması bu içeriklerin uygunluğunun doğrulamayı zorlaştırır. Bu sebeple bilgilerin ne içerdiklerini değerlendirmek çok önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, robotik diz protezi ameliyatları ile ilgili YouTube video içeriğinin kalitesini değerlendirmektir.

Analiz, "robotik yardımlı diz protezi ameliyatı" arama terimleri için 10.000'den fazla görüntülenen videolarla sınırlandırıldı. Videolar yüklenme tarihi, uzunluğu, izlenme sayısı, yorum, beğeni ve beğenmeme sayısına göre kaydedildi. Videolar, protez türüne (total veya unikondiler), içerik (röportaj, animasyon, canlı ameliyat, hasta ifadesi, model ve sunum-ders) ve yükleme kaynağına (doktor, hastane, sağlık kanalı, firma, hasta) göre kategorize edildi. İngilizce dilinde seslendirilmek, dahil edilmek için bir ön koşuldu. Video güvenilirliği, bir ortopedi cerrahı tarafından Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) ve Quality Criteria for Consumer Health Information (DISCERN) kıyaslama kriterleri kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Gruplar arasındaki farklılıklar karşılaştırıldı.

Değerlendirilen 51 videodan 37'si çalışmaya dahil edildi. 37 videonun büyük kısmı (n=23, %62) robotik yardımlı total diz protezi ameliyatı ile ilgiliydi. Video başına ortalama süre 602 ± 1027 saniyeydi. Video başına ortalama görüntüleme sayısı 47.483 ± 44.449 idi. Toplam görüntüleme sayısı 1.756.855 idi. Video başına ortalama beğeni sayısı 72 (0-386) idi. Total diz protezi ile ilgili kaynağın güvenilirliği DISCERN kullanılarak değerlendirildiğinde, videoların ortalama puanı 42 ± 10.7 ve ortalama JAMA puanı 2.3±1 olarak bulundu. Unikondiler diz protezi ile ilgili kaynağın güvenilirliği DISCERN kullanılarak değerlendirilirken, videoların ortalama puanı 37,2± 5,9 ve ortalama JAMA puanı 1,4±0,8 olarak bulundu. İçeriklere göre robotik yardımlı total ve unikondiler diz protezi videolarının oranları sırasıyla şu şekilde bulundu: %56.5'e karşı %42.9 cerrahla röportaj, %4.3'e %14.3 animasyon, %8.7'ye %28.5 canlı cerrahi, %13.1vs %14.3 hasta referansı, %4.3 model ve %13.1 sunum-ders. Robotik yardımlı total diz protezi ile ilgili videoların %87'si hastane kanallarından, robotik yardımlı unikondiler diz protezi ile ilgili videoların ise %71.4'ü hastane kanallarından yüklenmiştir.

Robotik yardımlı diz protezi ameliyatı ile ilgili Youtube videoları düşük kaliteli içeriklere sahiptir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Youtube, Robotik, Diz protezi, Kalite

ABSTRACT

YouTube is an easily accessible, publically accessible video-based platform serving as a major sourceof various topics including medical informations for both patients and health cares presently. It is an uncontrolled non-peer-reviewd source, making it difficult to verify the accuracy of its content. it is critical to assess them what they contain.The aim of this study was to assess the quality of the YouTube video content related to robotic knee replacement surgeries.

Analysis was restricted to the viewed videos more than 10.000 count for each search terms, “robotic assisted knee replacement surgery”. Videos were recorded by date of upload, length, number of views, comments, likes and dislikes. Videos were categorized by type of prothesis (total or unicondylar), content (interview, animation, live surgery, patient testimonial, model and presentation-lesson) and upload source (doctor, hospital, health channel, firm, patient). Voiced in english language was a prior condition for inclusion. Video reliability was assessed using the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) and Quality Criteria for Consumer Health Information (DISCERN) benchmark criterias by an orthopaedic surgeon. Differences between groups were compared.

Among the 51 videos asseseed, 37 were included. Of the 37 videos, most of them (n=23, %62) were related to robotic assisted total knee replacement surgery. The mean duration per video was 602 ± 1027 seconds. The mean view count per video was 47.483 ± 44.449. The total view count was 1.756.855. The median number of likes per video was 72 (0-386). When the reliability of total knee replacement related source was evaluated using DISCERN, the mean score of the videos was 42 ± 10.7 and the mean JAMA score was found as 2.3±1. While, the reliability of unicondylar knee replacement related source was evaluated using DISCERN, the mean score of the videos was 37.2± 5.9 and the mean JAMA score was found as 1.4±0.8. Based on contents, the ratios of robotic assisted total and unicondylar knee replacement videos were found as following respectively: %56.5 vs %42.9 interview with surgeon, %4.3 vs %14.3 animation, %8.7 vs %28.5 live surgery, %13.1vs %14.3 patient testimotional, %4.3 model and %13.1 presentation-lesson. For videos regarding robotic assisted total knee replacement, %87 of videos were uploaded by hospital channels, while %71.4 of videos related to robotic assisted unicondylar knee replacement were uploaded by hospital channels.

Youtube videos related to robotic assisted knee replacement surgery had low quality contents.

Keywords: Youtube, Robotic, Knee prothesis, Quality

THE EFFECT OF *FERULA ELAEOCHYTRIS* ROOT EXTRACT ON BLADDER OVERACTIVITY IN CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE-INDUCED RAT CYSTITIS MODEL

SİKLOFOSFAMİD İLE İNDÜKLENEN SIÇAN SİSTİT MODELİNDE *FERULA ELAEOCHYTRİS* KÖK EKSTRESİNİN AŞIRI AKTİF MESANE ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nadire ESER

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1607-5114

ÖZET

Alkilleyici özelliğe sahip bir antineoplastik ajan olan siklofosfamid (SF)'in birçok yan etkiye sahip olduğu bilinmektedir. En önemli yan etkilerinden biri mesane aşırı aktivitesine neden olan şiddetli hemorajik sistittir. Hemorajik sistit tedavisinde birçok tedavi yaklaşımı olmasına rağmen, tıbbi bitki ekstraktları ile tedavi zaman içerisinde önemli hale gelmiştir. Apiaceae familyasına ait olan ve flavonoid bileşenler içeren *Ferula elaeochytris* kök ekstresi (FE), güçlü antioksidan, antienflamatuar ve sitotoksik etkilere sahip olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmada, sıçanlarda SF ile indüklenen hemorajik sistit üzerine farklı dozlarda FE'nin mesane aktivitesi üzerindeki koruyucu etkisini incelemeyi amaçladık.

40 yetişkin dişi Wistar albino sıçan randomize her biri 8 sıçandan oluşan 5 gruba ayrıldı. Salin verilen Kontrol (K) grubu, salin içinde çözülmüş 150 mg/kg SF'nin tek bir intraperitoneal enjeksiyonu uygulanan siklofosfamid (SF) grubu ve farklı dozlarda *Ferula elaeochytris* (SF+FE25, SF+FE50 ve SF+FE100; mg/kg) ile tedavi edilen gruplar. FE veya çözücüsü 7 gün boyunca oral yoldan uygulandı ve FE tedavisinin 5. gününde SF enjekte edildi. 7 günün sonunda anestezi uygulanmış sıçanların mesanelerinin makroskopik değerlendirilmesi ile sistometrogram ölçümleri, izole tüm mesanede spontan kasılma aktiviteleri ve idrar yapma fonksiyonları değerlendirildi.

Mesanenin makroskopik hasar değerlendirmesine bağlı olarak, SF grubunda masif kanama ve ödem gözlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, 50 mg/kg FE ile tedavi edilen sıçanlarda SF verilen sıçanlarda artan kanama ve ödem skoru önemli ölçüde azalırken ($p < 0.05$), 25 ve 100 mg/kg FE dozları anlamlı bir değişiklik yapmadığı gözlenmiştir. İzole tüm mesane değerlendirmesinde, SF uygulaması, kontrol grubuna kıyasla spontan kasılmaların amplitüdü, sıklığı ve EAA (Eğri altında kalan alan)'nda önemli bir artışa neden olduğu gözlenmiştir ($p < 0.05$). 50 mg/kg dozunda FE, SF verilen sıçanlara kıyasla bazal spontan kasılmaları önemli ölçüde azaltırken ($p < 0.05$), 25 ve 100 mg/kg FE dozları anlamlı bir değişiklik yapmadığı görülmüştür. Anestezi altında sürekli infüzyon sistometrisi sırasında, SF enjeksiyonu ile azalan interkontraksiyon aralığı (ICI) 50 mg/kg FE önemli ölçüde iyileştirmiştir ($p < 0.05$). Ancak mesane maksimum idrar yapma basıncı gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık göstermediği görülmüştür ($p > 0.05$).

Sonuç olarak, 50 mg/kg FE tedavisinin, SF'in neden olduğu hemorajik sistitte sıçan mesane fonksiyonu ve hasarı üzerinde kısmi koruyucu ve düzeltici bir etkisi olduğu görülmektedir. Bu korumanın mekanizması kısmen antioksidan ve antienflamatuar etkisine dayanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Ferula elaeochytris,* siklofosfamid, hemorajik sistit, mesane, sıçan

ABSTRACT

Cyclophosphamide (CP), an alkylating antineoplastic agent, has many side effects. One of the most important side effect is severe hemorrhagic cystitis, caused bladder overactivity. Though there are many treatment approaches of hemorrhagic cystitis, medicinal plant extracts are gaining importance over the years. *Ferula elaeochytris* root extract (FE), belonging to the Apiaceae family and contains flavonoid components, has potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and cytotoxic effects. In the present study we aimed to examine the protective effect of different doses of FE on CP-induced hemorrhagic cystitis in rats.

40 adult female Wistar albino rats were randomly divided into 5 groups consisting of 8 rats each. Control (C) group, saline received, cyclophosphamide (CP) group, a single intraperitoneally injection of 150 mg/kg CP dissolved in saline, and in a different doses of *Ferula elaeochytris* (CP+FE25, CP+FE50 and CP+FE100; mg/kg) treated groups. FE or the vehicle was administered orally for 7 days and CP was injected on the 5th day of FE or vehicle treatment. At the end of 7 days, macroscopic evaluation of bladders, spontaneous contraction activities in the isolated whole bladder and voiding functions were evaluated by cystometrogram measurements of anesthetized rats.

Based on the macroscopic damage of the bladder, massive bleeding and edema was observed in the CP group. However, bleeding and edema score was reduced significantly in the 50 mg/kg FE-treated rats ($p < 0.05$), while 25 and 100 mg/kg did not change the score significantly. In the evaluation of isolated whole bladders, CP-treatment caused a dramatically enhancement on the amplitude, the frequency and AUC (Area under curve) of spontaneous contractions compared to control group ($p < 0.05$). FE, at the dose of 50 mg/kg, dramatically reduced basal spontaneous contractions compared to CP rats ($p < 0.05$), whereas 25 and 100 mg/kg did not change the score significantly. During continuous infusion cystometry under anesthesia, 50 mg/kg FE alone significantly improved the intercontraction interval (ICI), which is smaller by CP-injection ($p < 0.05$). However, maximum voiding pressure of bladder did not show any significant difference between the groups ($p > 0.05$).

In conclusion, 50 mg/kg FE treatment appears to have a partial protective and restorative effect on the rat bladder function and damage in CP-induced hemorrhagic cystitis. The mechanism of this protection may be partly based on its antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effect.

Keywords: *Ferula elaeochytris*, cyclophosphamide, hemorrhagic cystitis, bladder, rat

ŞEMSÜDDİN SEMERKANDÎ'DE NEFSİN TİKELLERİ İDRAK KAPASİTESİ

THE PERCEPTION CAPACITY OF THE SOUL TO PARTİCULARS IN SHAMS AL-DĪN AL-SAMARQANDI

Öğretim Görevlisi Dr. Tarık TANRIBİLİR

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

orcid.org/0000-0002-4276-9972

ÖZET

Yazarımızın tam adı Şemsüddîn Muhammed b. Eşref el-Hüseynî es-Semerkandî'dir. O, hicri 7./13 asrın sonları ve 8./14. asrın ilk çeyreğinde yaşamış ve h. 722 yılında vefat etmiş önemli bir Türk-İslâm düşünürüdür. Semerkandî felsefe, mantık, matematik, münâzara, ve astronomi gibi alanlarda önemli eserler vermiş çok yönlü bir ilim insanıdır.

Filozoflar tarafından ileri sürülen tikellerin yalnızca duyular aracılığıyla idrak edilebileceği tezi, duyu araçlarından münezzeh olan Tanrı'nın tikelleri idrak edemeyeceği ihtimalini gündeme getirmiştir. Tanrı'nın duyu organlarından münezzeh olması ve nefsin yalnızca tümelleri idrak etmesini esas alan İslam filozofları, *"nefsin tikelleri tümel formuyla algılaması"* kuramını geliştirmişlerdir. Nitekim Tanrı'nın tikelleri algılamaması ya da tikelleri somut ve tikel formuyla algılaması, teolojik ve epistemolojik problemlere neden olabilir. Filozofların bu kuramını Tanrı'nın ilim sıfatında bir sınırlandırma olarak değerlendiren kelamcılar, bu kurama dayanak teşkil eden nefislerin yalnızca tümel kavramları idrak edebileceği ilkesini reddetmişlerdir. Onlara göre nefis, tümellerin yanı sıra tikelleri de idrak edebilmektedir. Semerkandî de bu konuda kelamcılardan yana tutum alarak ileri sürdüğü sağ duyusal ve pratik delili aracılığıyla nefsin tikelleri tikel formuyla idrak etmesini zorunlu olarak değerlendirmiştir.

Semerkandî, dış duyular olmadan dış duyular aracılığıyla elde edilen bilgiler algılanabilir mi? Dış duyular olmadan bu bilgileri algılamak mümkünse bunların ne kadarını algılayabiliriz? sorularına cevap aramaktadır. Ona göre insana ait olan bilişsel ruh, rûhânî eylemlerini gerçekleştirebilmede kendi başına yeterli olmadığı için duyu idrakinin yardımına ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Semerkandî, bazı bilişsel ruhları bu durumdan istisna etmektedir. Şöyle ki riyazet, terk-i dünya ve tecrit ile nefislerini yetkinleştiren insanlar, eşyayı yalnızca nefisleri aracılığıyla idrak edebilmektedir. Bu durum yalana ihtimali olmayan mütevâtir haberler ile sâbittir. Dolayısıyla Semerkandî'ye göre dış duyular olmadan gerek beş duyunun tamamı

gerekse de bunların bir kısmına konu olan objeler, yetkin bir nefis aracılığıyla doğrudan ve oldukları gibi yani tikel formlarıyla idrak edilebilir.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Kelam, Şemsüddin Semerkandî, Tanrı, Bilgi, Nefis, Tikel

ABSTRACT

The full name of our author is Shams al-dīn Muhammed b. Ashraf al-Husayni al-Samarqandi. He is an important Turkish-Islamic thinker who lived in the end of the 7th/13th century and the first quarter of the 8th/14th century and died in 722. Samarqandı is a versatile scientist who has produced important works in fields such as philosophy, logic, mathematics, debate and astronomy.

The thesis, put forward by philosophers, that particulars can only be perceived through the senses, brought up the possibility that God, who is beyond the means of the senses, cannot comprehend particulars. Islamic philosophers, who are based on the fact that God is free from the senses and that the soul comprehends only universals, have developed the theory of "the soul's perception of particulars in their universal form". As a matter of fact, God's not perceiving particulars or perceiving particulars in their concrete and particular form may cause theological and epistemological problems. Considering this theory of philosophers as a limitation on God's attribute of knowledge, theologians rejected the principle that souls, which are the basis of this theory, can only comprehend universal concepts. According to them, the soul can comprehend particulars as well as universals. Samarqandı also took a side with the theologians on this issue and considered it necessary for the soul to comprehend particulars in their particular form, through his common sense and practical evidence.

Samarqandı, can the information obtained through the external senses be perceived without the external senses? If it is possible to perceive this information without external senses, how much of it can we perceive? seeks answers to questions. According to him, the cognitive soul, which belongs to the human being, needs the help of sense comprehension because it is not sufficient on its own to perform its spiritual actions. Samarqandı excludes some cognitive souls from this situation. That is to say, people who have perfected their souls with asceticism, abandonment of the world and isolation are able to comprehend things only through their souls. This situation is stable with mutawatir news that is not likely to be false. Therefore, according to Samarkandi, without external senses, objects that are the subject of all five senses as well as some of them can be perceived directly and as they are, that is, as particular, through a competent soul.

Keywords: Theology, Shams al-dīn al-Samarqandı, God, Knowledge, Soul, Particular

ŞEMSÜDDİN SEMERKANDÎ'DE VARLIK-MÂHİYET İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BEING AND ESSENCE IN SHAMS AL-DĪN AL-SAMARQANDI

Öğretim Görevlisi Dr. Tarık TANRIBİLİR

Osmaniye Korkut Ata Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

orcid.org/0000-0002-4276-9972

ÖZET

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Varlık, insan aklının erişebildiği en genel kavramdır; fikir yürütmeye gerek kalmadan anlaşılabildiği için birçok düşünür tarafından apaçık ve zorunlu bir kavram olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Tüm bunlara rağmen varlık, çeşitli şekillerde tanımlanmıştır. Semerkandî, varlığın "oluş" olarak tanımlanmasını daha uygun görmektedir.

Her mevcûd, mâhiyet ve vücûd elementlerinin bileşiminden oluşmaktadır. Mevcûdları oluşturan vücûd unsuru, tüm varlıkların ortak yönünü; mâhiyet unsuru ise varlık türlerini birbirinden ayıran özel konumunu ifade etmektedir. Mâhiyetler, mevcûdların bir bileşenini temsil eden ontolojik bir karaktere sahip olmasının yanında varlıkların hüviyetini ifade eden, insan bilgisini ya da evrensel bilim yapmayı olanaklı hale getiren epistemolojik bir karaktere de sahiptir.

Varlık-mâhiyet ayrımı, Tanrı'yı temellendirebilmek ve Tanrı-evren ilişkisini tasavvur edebilmek için geliştirilen önemli bir doktrindir. Varlığın mâhiyete ekli olma problemi, varlık-mâhiyet ilişkisiyle ilgili tercih edilen düşüncenin bir sonucu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Semerkandî'ye göre mevcûdlar, varlık sıfatında ortak oldukları halde mâhiyet konusunda farklılık arz etmektedir. Ortaklığın söz konusu olduğu varlık, farklılığın görüldüğü mahiyetten başka bir şey olması gerektiğinden dolayı varlık mâhiyetin aynısı ya da bir parçası olamaz. Semerkandî, varlığın mâhiyete ekli olma problemine yönelik ileri sürülen çeşitli görüşleri, eleştirel bakış açısıyla inceledikten sonra varlığın mâhiyete ekli olduğu görüşünü kanıtlamaya yönelik kendi özgün delilini ortaya koymaktadır. O, bir nesnenin mâhiyetinin varlığından başka bir şey olduğunu ve mantıksal olarak mâhiyetin varlıktan önce geldiğini savunan kavramcı bir yaklaşım benimsemektedir. Semerkandî'nin varlık-mâhiyet ayrımını

bütün varlık tarzlarına teşmil etmesi nedeniyle vâcip ve mümkün, varlıkta her bakıma örtüşen *"mütevâtı' ortak"* olarak tezahür etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelam, Şemsüddin Semerkandî, Tanrı, Evren, Varlık, Mâhiyet

ABSTRACT

The full name of our author is Shams al-dīn Muhammed b. Ashraf al-Husayni al-Samarqandi. He is an important Turkish-Islamic thinker who lived in the end of the 7th/13th century and the first quarter of the 8th/14th century and died in 722. Samarqandı is a versatile scientist who has produced important works in fields such as philosophy, logic, mathematics, debate and astronomy.

Being is the most general concept accessible to the human mind; since it can be understood without the need for an opinion, it is considered by many thinkers as an obvious and necessary concept. Despite all this, being has been defined in various ways. Samarqandı considers it more appropriate to define existence as "becoming".

Every existence consists of the combination of beıng and essence elements. The element of beıng that makes up the existents is the common aspect of all beings; The element of essence, on the other hand, expresses the special position that distinguishes the types of existence from each other. In addition to having an ontological character that represents a component of beings, essences also have an epistemological character that expresses the identity of beings and makes it possible to make human knowledge or universal science.

The distinction between being and essence is an important doctrine developed to ground God and envision the God-universe relationship. The problem of adding being to essence emerges as a result of the preferred thought about the being-essence relationship. According to Samarkandi, existents differ in their essence, although they are common in the attribute of being. Since the entity in which the partnership is concerned must be something other than the essence in which the difference is seen, the entity cannot be the same or a part of the essence. After critically examining the various views put forward on the problem of adding being to essence, Samarqandı presents his original evidence to prove the view that existence is attached to essence. He adopts a conceptual approach that argues that the essence of an object is something other than its being and that essence logically precedes being. Because Samarqandı extends the distinction between being and essence to all modes of existence, it appears as obligatory and possible, "mutawati common" in all aspects of existence.

Keywords: Theology, Shams al-dīn al-Samarqandı, God, Universe, Being, Essence

MAHŞERDE AMELİN EN İYİSİ İLE KARŞILIK GÖRMEK
BEING REWARDED FOR THE BEST OF ACTION IN JURISDICTION

Doç. Dr. Sami KILINÇLI
Çukurova Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Tefsir Anabilim Dalı
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-8232-7474

ÖZET

Yüce Allah'ın en güzel ve en donanımlı varlık olarak en olgun hale gelmesi için yarattığı insan iç ve dış âleminde arayış ve yolculuk halindedir. Allah'a inanmayan ve inanmayan her insanın Allah'la ilişkisiher an devam etmektedir. Allah Teâlâ'nın insan ve varlıklarla ilişkisindekendisine rahmeti ilke edinmesi temeldir. Bununla birlikte hayatın düzen içinde olması için helal ve haram sınırları ve bunların doğal sonucu olarak sevap, günah, mükâfat ve cezakavramları gündeme gelmektedir.

Allah Teâlâ'nın hayatın işleyişine, sevap ve günahların sonuçlarına dair genel kuralları bulunmaktadır. Ancak farklı karakterdeki insanlardan çok farklı niyetlerle farklı davranış ve faaliyetler ortaya konmaktadır.Yanlış karaktere sahip olanlarKur'an'dafâsık, zalim, fâcir, kâfir, müşrik, kalbi mühürlü ve kalbi marazlı gibi ifadelerle tanımlanmaktadır. Aynı şekilde olumlu davranış sergileyenler salih, muhlis, muhsin, muttaki, mukarreb, tevvâb, münip ve Rahman'ın kulu ve Allah taraftarı gibi farklı şekillerde tavsif edilmektedir. Bu kadar farklı özelliklere sahip insanlar hesaba çekilirken acabaaynı kurallar mı geçerli olacak yoksa özel insanlar için istisnai kurallar mı geçerli olacaktır? Bu istisnai kurallar Allah'ın adaleti açısından bir eksiklik oluşturur mu? gibi sorular gündeme gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmada dünya hayatında sabır, sadakat ve istikamet üzere Allah'ın istediği şekilde duruşlarını muhafaza edip geliştirenlerin ahiretteki durumları ve amellerinin değerlendirilmesi üzerinde durulacaktır. Ankebût 29/7; Zümer 39/35 ve Ahkâf 46/16. âyetlerde üst manevi derecelere nail olanların yaptıkları en iyi ameller esas alınarak karşılık görecekleri ve günahlarının affedileceği açıklanmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile ilgili âyetlerde kimlerin anlatıldığı, bunların hangi özelliklere sahip oldukları, âyetlerin müfessirler tarafından nasıl anlaşılıp izah edildiği ve ahsen kavramı gibi konular klasik ve modern tefsir metinleri bağlamında araştırılarak sonuca gidilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalb, Ahsen-i Amel, Muhsin, Sevap, Günah.

ABSTRACT

The human being, created by Almighty Allah to become the most mature as the most beautiful and well-equipped being is in search and journey in their inner and outer world. The relationship of every person, who does not believe in Allah, with Allah continues at all times. It is fundamental that Allah SWT takes mercy as a principle in their relationship with humans and creatures. However, in order for life to be in order, the boundaries of halal and haram and as a natural result of these, the concepts of good deeds, sin, reward and punishment come to the fore.

Allah SWT has general rules regarding the functioning of life and the consequences of good deeds and sins. However, people of different characters demonstrate different behaviors and activities with very different intentions. Those who have the wrong character are described in the Qur'an with expressions such as flagrant, cruel, dissolute, unbeliever, polytheist, sealed in heart and ill-hearted. Likewise, those who exhibit positive behavior are described in different ways, such as virtuous, sincere, beneficent, devotee, connected, receding, facing to Allah, servant of the Merciful and supporter of Allah. Questions come to the fore such as “Will the same rules apply when people with such different characteristics are being judged, or will there be exceptional rules for special people”, “Do these exceptional rules constitute a deficiency in terms of Allah's justice”.

In this study, the focus will be on the situations of those who maintain and improve their stance on patience, loyalty and direction in the worldly life as Allah wishes in the afterlife and the evaluation of their deeds. It is explained in the verses of Ankebût 29/7; Zümer 39/35 and Ahkâf 46/16 that those who attain higher spiritual degrees will be rewarded based on their best deeds and their sins will be forgiven. In this study, subjects such as who is told in the relevant verses, what features they have, how the verses are understood and explained by the commentators and the concept of the best will be researched in the context of classical and modern commentory texts and the conclusion will be reached.

Keywords: Heart, The Best Action, Beneficent, Good Deed, Sin.

YÜCE ALLAH'IN İNSANA RUHUNDAN ÜFLEDİĞİNİ AÇIKLADIĞI ÂYETLERE MÜFESSİRLERİN YAKLAŞIMLARI

THE APPROACHES OF THE COMMENTATORS TO THE VERSES IN WHICH ALMIGHTY ALLAH EXPLAINS THAT THEY BLEW HUMAN FROM THEIR OWN SPIRIT

Doç. Dr. Sami KILINÇLI
Çukurova Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Tefsir Anabilim Dalı
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-8232-7474

ÖZET

Kur'an-ı Kerim'de insanı diğer varlıklardan farklı ve ayrıcalıklı kılan yönünün bizzat Allah'ın eliyle yaratması, kendi ruhundan üflemesi ve halifesi olması amacıyla yaratması olduğu açıklanmaktadır. Bu ayrıcalıklı ve ahsen-i takvim üzere yaratılan olarak insan, göklerin, yerin ve dağların yüklenmediği ilahi emaneti yüklenmiştir. İnsandan ahsen-i ameli işlemesi diğer ifadeyle Allah'ın razı olacağı en olgun davranış ve hayata sahip olması, bunun için de ilim ve hikmet sahibi olmakla birlikte bir üst ve tamamlayıcı hedef olarak nefsini tezkiye ederek olgunlaştırması istenmektedir.

Kur'an'da insanın yaptığı bütün iyilik ve kötülüklerin kalpten kaynaklandığı ve kalbin de kişinin söz ve davranışlardan etkilendiği ve buna göre şekil aldığı açıklanmaktadır. İnsanın tezkiye olması, vahiy ve ilhama muhatap olması, rüya görmesi, Allah'a kurbiyet kesb edip etmemesi ve şeytanın vesvese vermesi gibi konularda kalb üzerinden vurgulanıp öne çıkarılan konu ruhtur. İlahi bir cevher ve öz olarak tanımlanan ruh insanın bâtınî, derûnî boyutunu oluşturmaktadır. Bundan dolayı ruh konusu insanla ilgilenen din, felsefe ve psikoloji hatta tıp gibi bütün alanlarda tartışılan, üzerinde yazılıp konuşulan bir kavram ve konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Hicr, 15/29, Secde, 32/9 ve Sa'd, 38/72. âyetlerde Allah'ın insana ruhundan üflediği; Enbiya, 21/91ve Tahrim, 66/12. âyetlerde Hz. Meryem'e ruh üflendiği açıklanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada tefsir geleneğinde söz konusu âyetlerin nasıl anlaşıldığı kronolojik olarak ele alınarak sonuca gidilecektir. Müfessirlerin görüşleri ele alınırken hangi tefsir ekolünde ne tür izahların öne çıktığına, müfessirlerin yorumlarındaki farklılıkların sebeplerine de değinilecektir. Özellikle işârî tefsirlerde ve modern dönem tefsir eserlerinde bu konuya yaklaşımda klasik kaynaklardaki görüşlerden bir farklılaşma olup olmadığına da dikkat çekilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Allah'ın Ruhundan Üflemesi, Kur'an, İnsan, Tefsir, Ruh.

ABSTRACT

In the Qur'an, it is explained that what makes humans different and privileged from other beings is that Allah Themselves created them by their own hand, blew into them from their own spirit, and created them in order to be their own caliph. Human, as a creature created to be this privileged and best form, has been given the divine trust that the heavens, the earth and the mountains are not burdened with. Humans are required to act best, in other words, to have the most mature behavior and life that Allah will approve of, and to have knowledge and wisdom for this, and to refine their soul by purifying it as an upper and complementary goal.

In the Qur'an, it is explained that all the good and bad deeds that people do originate from the heart and that the heart is affected by the words and behaviors of the person and takes shape accordingly. The soul is the subject that is emphasized and brought forward through the heart in subjects such as purification of human, being the subject of revelation and inspiration, dreaming, not establishing closeness with Allah or not and delusions by the devil. The soul, which is defined as a divine element and essence, constitutes the esoteric and spiritual dimension of human. Therefore, the subject of soul emerges as a concept and subject that is discussed, written and talked about in all fields such as religion, philosophy and psychology, even medicine, which are concerned with human beings. It is explained that Allah blew human from his own spirit in the verses of Hicr, 15/29, Secde, 32/9 and Sa'd, 38/72 and that Mother Mary was blown a spirit in the verses of Enbiya, 21/91 and Tahrim, 66/12. In this study, how the verses in question are understood in the tradition of commentary will be discussed chronologically and the conclusion will be reached. While considering the opinions of the commentators, it will also be mentioned that what kind of explanations come to the fore in which school of commentary and the reasons for the differences in the interpretations of the commentators will be explained. It will also be noted whether there is a differentiation from the views in the classical sources in the approach to this issue, especially in the signifying commentary and modern period commentary works.

Keywords: Allah's Blowing from Their Spirit, Qur'an, Human, Commentary, Soul.

NEFS TEZKİYESİ VE İNSANIN ACELECİLİĞİNİN ISLAHI

SOUL PURIFICATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF MAN'S IMPETUOSITY

Dr. Yaşar ATİLA
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Öğretmen, Kayseri,
ORCİD NO: 0000-0001-8121-9132

ÖZET

İnsan nefs taşıyan bir varlıktır. Nefs aslında insanın kendisidir. Onun içi, özü, canı, nefesidir. İnsanın eğitilmesi, aynı zamanda nefsin, içindeki muhtemel ve potansiyel kötülüklerden arındırılıp iyiliklere doğru yönlendirilmesi ve bunun devamlı hale getirilmesi sürecidir. Tasavvuf Düşüncesinde nefs ne kadar kötülüklerden arındırılırsa kişi o kadar kemâlâta ulaşır. Yani olgunlaşır. Nefs, içerisinde karmaşık duygu, düşünce ve dürtülerin olduğu bir merkez konumundadır. Bu merkez içerisinde iyi ve kötü, doğru ve yanlış, özgeci ve çıkarcı bütün zıt duygu ve düşünceler bir arada var olmaktadır. Bunlar terbiye ve tezkiye edilmediği zaman birbirleriyle çatışmakta; bazen biri bazen de öteki yükselip düşmektedir. İnsanın ruh hali de bu iniş ve çıkışlara göre değişmektedir.

Mutasavvıflara göre nefs mücahedesi bir ömür devam etmelidir. Kendi haline bırakılıp içindeki kötü duygu ve dürtüleri tezkiye edilmeyen nefse, kötülük hâkim olmakta ve nefs kötülüğü ister hale gelmektedir.

İnsanı tanımaya başladığımızda onda yaratılıştan gelen veya sonradan kazanılan bir takım olumlu ve olumsuz özelliklerin varlığını görürüz. Bu özelliklerden bir tanesi de aceleciliktir. Acelecilikle hayatta çok sık karşılaşırız ve onun insanın hayat kalitesini etkilediğini biliriz. Nefiste potansiyel halde bulunan acelecilik, kontrol altında tutulmadığında; gerekli-gereksiz her işte ve her yerde ortaya çıkarak; insanın sakin ve huzurlu olmasını ve aklıselim ile hareket etmesini zora sokmaktadır. Acele verilen kararların olumsuz sonuçlarına çok sık rastlanmaktadır. İnsandaki acelecilik özelliği hakkında bilinç sahibi olmak; onun ortaya çıkışını tetikleyen faktörleri tanımak; bu faktörlere karşı tedbirler almak onu kontrol altında tutmamızı kolaylaştıracaktır. Aceleciliği ıslah edici bir tedbir olarak hilm, rıfk, temkin, teenni, itidal, sekinet ve sabırla hareket etmek Müslüman bilginler tarafından önerilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada tasavvuf ve tefsir kaynaklarından istifade edilerek aceleciliğin nefiste bulunan değişmez bir özellik olmadığı; olgun insan olmanın yolunun nefis tezkiyesinden geçtiği ortaya konulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Acelecilik, Nefs, Tezkiye, Islah

ABSTRACT

Human is a soul-bearing being. The soul is actually the human themselves. The soul is their inside, their essence, their spirit, their breath. Education of humans is at the same time the process of purifying the soul from possible and potential evils within it and directing it towards goodness and making it permanent. In Sufi Thought, the more the soul is purified from evil, the more perfection a person attains. That is, they grow mature. The soul is a center where there are complex emotions, thoughts and impulses. In this center, all opposite feelings and thoughts, good and bad, right and wrong, altruistic and self-seeking, coexist. When these are not disciplined and purified, they contravene with each other, and sometimes one and sometimes the other rises and falls. The mood of the person also changes according to these ups and downs.

According to mystics, the struggle of the soul against self, evil and enemy should continue for a lifetime. The soul, which is left alone and whose bad feelings and impulses are not purified, is dominated by evil and the soul becomes wanting evil.

When we start to get to know humans, we see the existence of some positive and negative features that come from creation or are acquired later. One of these features is impetuosity. We encounter impetuosity very often in life, and we know that it affects one's quality of life. When the impetuosity, which exists potentially in the soul, is not kept under control, it appears in every necessary or unnecessary occasion and everywhere, making it difficult for a person to be calm and peaceful and act with common sense. Negative consequences of impetuous decisions are encountered very commonly. Being conscious about the impetuosity feature in humans, recognizing the factors that trigger its emergence, taking measures against these factors will make it easier for us to keep it under control. It is recommended by Muslim scholars to act with tender-mindedness, blandness, caution, deliberation, moderation, calmness and patience as a precautionary measure to correct impetuosity.

In this study, by making use of the sources of mysticism and commentary, it has been tried to reveal that impetuosity is not an invariable feature of the soul, and that the way to become a mature person is through the purification of the soul.

Keywords: Impetuosity, Soul, Purification, Improvement

İLAHİ KAYNAKLI DEĞERLERİN AKTARIMINDA AİLENİN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY IN THE TRANSFERRING OF DIVINE-SOURCED VALUES

Dr. Yaşar ATİLA
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Öğretmen, Kayseri
ORCİD NO:0000-0001-8121-9132

ÖZET

Bütün canlılar bir ailede dünyaya gelir ve ilk eğitimlerini de orada alır. Aile, insanın kişilik oluşumunu etkileyen kurumların en önemlisidir. İnsan akıl-baliğ oluncaya ve kendi ayakları üzerinde duruncaya kadar -zorunlu olarak- korunmaya ve bakıma muhtaç bir varlıktır. Bu korunma ve bakım en iyi ailede gerçekleşir. Aile bütün sosyal birlikteliklerin en önemlisidir.

İnsan bütün ömrü boyunca elde ettiği bilgi ve görgülerin büyük çoğunluğunu ömrünün ilk yıllarında aile içerisinde elde eder. Bu bakımdan ailenin vereceği eğitim, sonuçları itibariyle en etkili ve en kalıcı eğitimdir.

İnsan bir değer varlığıdır. Değerler insanın hayatını her yönüyle kuşatmıştır. İyi-kötü, doğru-yanlış, hak-batıl, güzel-çirkin vb.leri değer ifade eden ve hayatımızda bol miktarda kullandığımız değer kavramlarıdır. Değerler gerek kaynakları gerekse farklı yönleriyle çeşitli şekillerde sınıflandırılmışlardır. İlâhi-beşeri, mutlak-göreli, amaç-araç, evrensel-yerel değerler bu sınıflandırma çeşitlerinden bazıları olmuştur.

Genel olarak bütün peygamberlerin özel olarak ise son peygamber Hz. Muhammed (sas) getirdiği değerlere "ilahi değerler" adını veriyoruz. İlahi değerler, iman, İslam, ihsan, takva, salih amel, temelinde yükselen ve insanlığa hayat/mutluluk ve huzur veren değerler olmuştur.

İlahi değerlerin, insan eğitim ve öğretiminin en verimli zamanı olan bebeklik-çocukluk çağı ile en verimli mekânı olan ailede verilmesi süreklilik ve kalıcılık açısından büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu zamanda ve bu mekânda verilecek eğitimin diğer zaman ve mekânlara göre daha kalıcı olduğu reel ve bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmış bir olgudur.

Bu bağlamda çalışmasını yaptığımız bu bildiride, özellikle temel İslam bilimlerine ait kaynaklarından faydalanarak, değerin ne olduğunu, çeşitlerini ve ilahi değerleri ele aldık. Sonrasında ise aile, ailenin kişilik eğitimindeki yeri ve ilahi değerleri ailede vermenin önemi üzerinde durduk. Bir sonuç değerlendirmesiyle de bildirimizi tamamladık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değer, İlahi Kaynaklı Değer, Aile, Çocuk.

ABSTRACT

All living things are born into a family and receive their first education there. The family is the most important institution that affects the personality formation of a person. Human is a creature mandatorily in need of protection and care until they become pubescent and stand on their own feet. This protection and care takes place best in the family. The family is the most important of all social associations.

A person acquires most of the knowledge and manners they have throughout their life in the family in the first years of their life. In this respect, the education given by the family is the most effective and permanent education in terms of its results.

Human is a being of value. Values encompass every aspect of human life. Good-bad, right-wrong, right-false, beautiful-ugly and the like are value concepts that we use abundantly in our lives which express value. Values have been classified in various ways, both in terms of their sources and different aspects. Divine-human, absolute-relative, end-means, universal-local values have been some of these classification types.

We call the values brought by all the prophets in general and the last prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in particular as "divine values". Divine values are values that are based on faith, Islam, beneficence, devotion and good deeds and that give life/happiness and peace to humanity.

It is of great importance in terms of continuity and permanence that divine values are given in infancy-childhood, which is the most productive time of human education and training, and in the family, which is the most productive place of this education. It is a real and scientifically proven fact that the education to be given at this time and in this place is more permanent than those given in other times and places.

In this context, in this paper we studied, we discussed what value is, types of values and divine values, by making use of the sources particularly belonging to the basic Islamic sciences. Afterwards, we focused on the family, the place of the family in personality education and the importance of giving divine values in the family. Then we concluded our report with a conclusion evaluation.

Keywords: Value, Divine Sourced Value, Family, Child.

NİZÂMİYE MEDRESELERİ'NDE TEDRÎS EDİLEN İLİMLER

SCIENCES TAUGHT IN NIZĀMIYYAH MADRASAHS

Arş. Gör. Dr. Ahmet BEKEN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi
ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-5243-7605

ÖZET

Büyük Selçuklular devri (1040-1157), İslâm eğitimi tarihi ve özellikle medrese tarihi açısından önemli gelişmelerin yaşandığı bir devirdir. Büyük Selçukluların Türk-İslâm kültür tarihindeki en büyük katkılarından biri ise Tuğrul Bey (1040-1063)'den itibaren İslâm coğrafyasında mescit, medrese, hân, kütüphane, dârüşşifa, ribât ve kervansaraylar inşa edilmesidir. Dolayısıyla bu dönemde sadece siyasî ve askerî değil, kültürel anlamda da önemli gelişmeler yaşanmıştır. Birer yükseköğretim kurumu olarak Nizâmiye Medreseleri'nin Büyük Selçuklu veziri Nizâmülmülk (öl. 485/1092) tarafından kurulması ve İslâm dünyasının farklı bölgelerine yayılması da bu dönemde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Medreselerin kurulmasıyla birlikte hem eğitim hem de kültürel anlamda önemli atılımlar sağlanmış, kurumsal ve kültürel anlamdaki bu gelişmeler Bağdat merkezli kurulan Nizâmiyeler ile devam etmiştir. Ehl-i Sünnet düşüncesinin ve daha özelde Şâfiî fıkhının (ve Eş'arî kelâmının) güçlendirilerek Bâtınîlik gibi heretik oluşumların faaliyet alanını daraltmak, dönemin önde gelen âlimleri vasıtasıyla Sünnî düşüncenin halka yayılmasını sağlamak, devletin ihtiyaç duyduğu dinî, adlî, idarî ve eğitici kadro ihtiyacını karşılamak, maddî imkânlardan yoksun öğrencilerin eğitim almalarını sağlamak gibi gayelerle Nizâmülmülk, ülkenin farklı bölgelerinde çok sayıda medrese kurup bunları vakıflarla desteklemiştir. Bu kurumların sayısı hakkında kesin bir hüküm vermek zor olsa da bunların fürû' ve usûlde Şafiî müntesiplerine hasredildiği aşikârdır. Bu durum medreselerin Nizâmiye Medreseleri ile sınırlı olduğu anlamına gelmemelidir. Zira aynı yıl (459/1067) Bağdat'ta Nizâmiye Medresesi ile birlikte Hanefî mensuplarına yönelik Ebû Hanîfe Medresesi (Meşhedü Ebî Hanîfe) kurulduğu bilinmektedir. Bunların dışında hem devlet adamlarının hem de hayırsever insanların kurduğu daha başka medreseler de mevcuttur. Ancak bu bildirinin konusu, Nizâmiye Medreseleri ve bunlar arasından Bağdat Nizâmiye Medresesi'yle sınırlıdır. Bildirinin Bağdat Nizâmiyesiyle sınırlı olmasının sebebi ise hem hakkında (açılışı, burada görev yapan müderris, muîd ve talebeler vs.) daha fazla malumatın olması hem de vakfiyesinin bir kısmının bazı tarih kaynaklarında

zikredilmesidir. Çalışmamızda Nizâmiye Medreseleri'nde okutulan ilimler Bağdat Nizâmiye Medresesi'ne ait vakfiye, bu kurumlarda öğretimde bulunan müderris ve öğrenim gören talebelere ait kimi biyografik verilerden hareketle ortaya konulması amaçlanmaktadır. Hem sözü edilen veriler hem de kuruluş amaçları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda Nizâmiye Medreseleri'nde ağırlıklı olarak dinî (Kur'ân ilimleri, kırâat, tefsîr, hadîs, fıkıh, vs.) ve edebî ilimlerin (sarf, nahiv, lügat vs.) tedris edildiği görülmektedir. Bu ilimler arasından fıkıh ve fıkha dair ilimlerin özel bir ağırlığı olmuştur. Dolayısıyla Nizâmiye Medreseleri, önceliği fıkıh eğitimi olan kurumlardır.

Anahtar Kelimler: Din Eğitimi, Medrese, Nizâmiye Medreseleri, Dinî İlimler.

ABSTRACT

The Great Seljuks era (1040-1157) is a period in which important developments were experienced in terms of the history of Islamic education and especially the history of the madrasa. One of the greatest contribution of the Great Seljuks in the history of Turkish-Islamic culture is the construction of mosques, madrasahs, public houses (hān), libraries, hospitals (dārüşşifa), ribāts and caravanserais in the Islamic geography since Tugrul Beg (1040-1063). Therefore, in this period, important developments were experienced not only in the political and military but also in the cultural sense. The establishment of Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs as higher education institutions by the Great Seljuk vizier Nizām al-Mulk (d. 485/1092) and their spread to different parts of the Islamic world were also realized in this period. With the establishment of the madrasahs, important breakthroughs were achieved in both educational and cultural terms, and these institutional and cultural developments continued with the Nizāmiyyah established in Baghdad. Nizam al-Mulk established many madrasahs in different regions of the country and supported them with foundations. The establishment of these madrasahs was aimed at narrowing the fields of activity of heretical formations such as Bāṭınıyyah by strengthening Ahl as-Sunnah thought, more specifically Shafi'i fiqh (and Ash‘ari theology). Another function of the establishment of these madrasas was ensuring the spread of Sunni thought to the public through the leading scholars of the period, meeting the religious, judicial, administrative and educational staff needs of the state and providing education to students who lack financial means. Although it is difficult to give a definite judgment about the number of these institutions, it is obvious that they are reserved for Shafi‘î followers in furû‘ and usûl. This should not mean that madrasahs are limited to Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs. It is known that in the same year (459/1067) the Ebû Hanîfa Madrasa (Meşhedü Ebî Hanîfa) was established for the members of Hanafî together with the Nizāmiyyah Madrasa in Baghdad. Apart from these, there are other madrasahs established by both statesmen and charitable people. However, the subject of this paper is limited to Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs and Baghdad Nizāmiyyah Madrasa among them. The reason why the paper is limited to the Baghdad Nizāmiyyah is that there is more information about it (its opening, mudarris, muîds and students, etc.) and a part of its foundation is mentioned in some historical sources. In our study, it is aimed to reveal the sciences taught in Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs, the endowment of the Baghdad Nizamiyyah Madrasa and some biographical data belonging to the teachers and students studying in these institutions. Considering both the aforementioned data and the aims of its establishment, it is seen that religious (Quranic

sciences, recitation, tafsir, hadith, fiqh, etc.) and literary (grammar, syntax, lexicon, etc.) sciences are mainly taught in Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs. Among these sciences, fiqh in particular and sub-branches of fiqh had a special weight. Therefore, Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs are institutions in which fiqh education was top priority.

Keywords: Religious Education, Madrasa, Nizāmiyyah Madrasahs, Religious Sciences.

KİŞİNİN KENDİSİNE VE ALLAH'A DÖNÜK BİLİNCİN SÜREKLİLİĞİ AÇISINDAN *MUHÂSEBE* VE *MURÂKABE*: HÂRİS EL-MUHÂSİBÎ (ö. 243/857) MERKEZLİ BİR OKUMA

MUHĀSABA AND MURĀKABA IN TERMS OF CONTINUITY OF CONSCIOUSNESS FOR THE PERSON AND GOD: A CENTERED READING BY HĀRITH AL-MUHĀSIBÎ (d. 243/857)

Arş. Gör. Dr. Ahmet BEKEN

Çukurova Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi

ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-5243-7605

ÖZET

İnsan, iyi ile kötü arasında her daim dönüşüm yaşamaya müsait, yönlendirilebilir bir fıtratta yaratılmıştır. Buna göre iyilik ve kötülüğe eşit derecede meyilli olup yaratılışı gereği ikisini de elde etmeye muktedir bir varlıktır. Dolayısıyla dinî ve ahlâkî kaidelere aykırı davranabilmekle birlikte iyi ile kötünün dışında ve ötesinde kalması imkânsızdır. Diğer bir ifadeyle düşünen, duygulanan, irâde eden ve eylemde bulunan yönüyle insan her an ahlâkla (ahlâkî yargı, ilke, değer ve eylemlerle) iç içedir. İnsanın her eylemi gerçekleştirebilecek imkâna sahip olması ve ahlâk denen olgunun görünür davranışlarla sınırlı olmayıp kalbî/aklî eylemleri de kapsaması bu iç içe oluşu kaçınılmaz kılmaktadır. İnsanın her iki yönde belli potansiyellerle yaratılması, eğitim vasıtasıyla iyi ya da kötü anlamda yönlendirilebilir olduğunun da göstergesidir. Onun iyiye yönelmesi ise temelde bir terbiye sürecini gerektirmektedir. Nitekim insandaki potansiyelin açığa çıkarılıp fiil durumuna getirilmesi, fıtraten sahip olduğu kuvve ve istidatların geliştirilmesi, her an yeni bir form kazanarak değişip dönüşmesi eğitim yoluyla gerçekleşmektedir. Başka bir tabirle insan, eğitim yoluyla insan olmakta ve bu yönüyle diğer canlılardan ayrılmaktadır. Bu nedenle o, doğası gereği eğitime açık bir varlık olup onun iyiye yönelmesi birtakım çabaları gerektirmektedir. Muhâsebe ve murâkabe, bu çabayı vurgulayan kavramlar arasındadır. Bu araştırmanın temel konusu da nefsin terbiye edilmesiyle eylemin olumlu yönde dönüşümünü sağlayan *muhâsebe* ve *murâkabe* kavramlarının Hâris el-Muhâsibî özelinde ele alınmasıdır. Muhâsebe ve murâkabe, Muhâsibî'nin düşüncesinde Allah hukukuna (emir ve yasaklarına) riayeti sağlayan ve bu manada kişinin aklî ve ahlâkî olgunluk seviyesini gösteren merkezî kavramlardandır. Temel erdemlerden olmanın yanı sıra başka erdemler için temel vazifesi görmesi yönüyle muhâsebe, murâkabe ve bunlarla ilişkili kavramlar sadece tasavvufun değil, din ve ahlâk eğitiminin de temel kavramlarıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Eğitimi, Hâris el-Muhâsibî, Muhâsebe, Murâkabe.

ABSTRACT

Man has been created in a manageable nature that is always suitable for transformation between good and evil. Accordingly, she/he is equally inclined towards good and evil, and is capable of attaining both by her/his nature. Therefore, it is impossible to stay outside and beyond good and evil, although she/he can act against religious and moral rules. In other words, human being is always intertwined with morality (moral judgment, principles, values and actions) with her/his thinking, feeling, willing and acting. The fact that man has the opportunity to perform every action and the fact that the phenomenon called morality is not limited to visible behaviors but also includes heart/mental actions makes this intertwining inevitable. The creation of man with certain potentials in both directions is also an indication that she/he can be manipulated in a good or bad way through education. Her/His orientation towards good requires an education process. In fact, it is through education that the potential of the human being is revealed and put into action, that the powers and talents that he has by nature are developed, that he changes and transforms by gaining a new form at every moment. In other words, human becomes human through education and differs from other living things in this aspect. For this reason, she/he is a being that is open to education by nature and it takes some efforts for her/him to tend towards to the good. Muhāsaba and murākaba are among the concepts that emphasize this effort. The main subject of this research is to deal with the concepts of *muhāsaba* and *murākaba*, which enable the positive transformation of action by training the soul (nafs), in the context of Hārith al-Muhāsibî. Muhāsaba and murākaba are central concepts in Muhāsibî's thought, which ensure the observance of Allah's law (commands and prohibitions) and in this sense, indicate the level of mental and moral maturity of the person. In addition to being one of the basic virtues, muhāsaba, murākaba and related concepts are not only the basic concepts of Sufism, but also of religion and moral education, as they serve as the basis for other virtues.

Keywords: Religious Education, Hārith al-Muhāsibî, Muhāsaba, Murākaba.

THE ADEQUACY OF THE PHYSICAL STATES OF EFL CLASSROOMS IN THE SOCIO-ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED DISTRICTS IN TURKEY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM

Mersin University, Department of English Language Teaching

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7685-6356

ABSTRACT

Physical environment involves the overall composition or physical arrangement of the learning settings. Instructors ought to create learning environments by means of establishing proper materials, equipment, or accessories to foster learning opportunities and achieve student involvement. The physical learning settings for students include the physical ingredients of the place where children study and play. The physical setting may be practically anything solid that young learners may experience in their environment. The school settings bear individualistic, cooperative, and competitive characteristics. Education settings differ from context to context. Learning settings may be learner, knowledge, community, assessment centered. An efficient learning setting contains adaptability, practicality, responsiveness, and access to learning resources. Further, the design of a learning setting should be suitable for comprehensive research. It needs to represent high quality as well as containing all opportunities under one roof. The learning setting has to be in accordance with the age of the learners. If the physical environment is adequately organized, it diminishes behavior problems and enhances learner autonomy and excellence. Moreover, high quality education materials support practical, entertaining, factual, motivating, and appealing learning process. A proper learning atmosphere, with all the required physical state, technological equipment, and learning materials, causes both the learners and the instructors to involve actively in the lessons. It also provides space for attaining competency, knowledge, and self-esteem. Thus, based on a phenomenological research design, this qualitative study aims at examining the conceptions of state primary school EFL teachers (N= 8), working in three socio-economically disadvantaged schools in Adana, Turkey, towards the adequacy of the physical states of their institutions for a proper English instruction. A semi-structured interview developed by the researcher was applied to collect the required data in the study. The results of the study suggest that the physical states of the disadvantaged schools should be developed for a proper foreign language instruction. This study may stand as a valuable source for policy makers, authorities, school administrators, foreign language teachers, and the researchers in the related field.

Keywords: EFL instruction, physical states of EFL classrooms, socio-economically poor backgrounds

AN IDIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS INTO THE CONTEXT OF HANDICAPPED ENGLISH TEACHERS IN TURKEY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ömer Gökhan ULUM

Mersin University, Department of English Language Teaching

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7685-6356

ABSTRACT

Cambridge Online Dictionary defines handicapped as being not able to use part of your body or your mind because it has been damaged or does not work in the usual way, and adds that the term handicapped is now considered offensive by many people who prefer to say someone has a disability. Therefore, a handicapped person has some states that distinctly limit their capability to act psychologically, physically, or societally. However, it is crystal clear that there are particular competencies that many handicapped teachers have in order for accomplishing their missions or responsibilities. The idiographic approach refers to research objectives that emphasize a person instead of emphasizing or generalizing individual results to the overall population, which is also called nomothetic approach. However, the idiographic approach focuses on the unique, personal, or subjective experiences of a person phenomenologically, while the nomothetic approach focuses on statistical data. Single case studies may, for instance, be given as a sample of an idiographic approach since they supply an intricate intuition into a person. Based on an idiographic analysis, this phenomenological inquiry tries to discover the conceptions of a handicapped EFL teacher who works at a state high school in Adana, Turkey. The results of the study reveal diverse dimensions from the context of handicapped EFL teachers. The present study may supply valuable aid for the researchers focusing on the context or discourse of handicapped teachers in general or handicapped foreign language teachers in specific.

Keywords: idiographic analysis, handicapped, English teachers

MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ DOKÜMANTAL OLUŞUM SÜREÇLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES' DOCUMENTATIONAL GENESIS PROCESSES

Dr. Burcu Nur BAŞTÜRK ŞAHİN

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5186-0981

Doç. Dr. Menekşe Seden TAPAN BROUTIN

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1860-852X

ÖZET

Matematik eğitimi, bireylerin hayatı doğru şekilde anlayabilmeleri ve günlük hayatta karşılaşabilecekleri sorunlara akılcı çözümler bulabilmelerini sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Tam olarak ifade edilecek olursa matematik eğitiminin temel amaçları, "*problem çözme becerisini geliştirme, muhakeme becerisi kazandırma, matematiği iletişimde kullanma ve matematiğe ilişkin değer duygusu geliştirme"* olarak ifade edilebilir (Altun, 2014). Öğrencileri bu amaçlar doğrultusunda yetiştirebilmek de öğretmenlerin üzerine düşen önemli bir görevdir. Öğretmenler değişen ve gelişen dünyada bu görevi yerine getirebilmek için gerek yazılı, gerek sözlü, gerekse de dijital *kaynak*ları kullanmakta ve öğrencilerin öğrenmelerini kolaylaştıracak öğrenme ortamları hazırlamak için sürekli olarak bu kaynaklardan edindikleri bilgilerini güncellemektedirler. Öğretmenlerin kullandıkları bu kaynaklar, onların mesleki gelişimlerini açıklayabilen birer araç olarak göze çarpmaktadır. Öğretmenlerin mesleki gelişimleri doğrultusunda kullandıkları kaynaklar ve onları kullanım şekilleri üzerinde profesyonel dokunuşlar yapabilme becerilerinin arttığı görülmektedir. Bu nedenle öğretmenlerin mesleki gelişimlerini ortaya koyan bu kaynaklar ve kullanım şekillerinin incelenmesi önem taşımaktadır. Öğretmenlerin kaynaklarını ve onların kullanım şekillerini incelemek üzere, Gueudet ve Trouche (2009) "Didaktiğe Dokümantal Yaklaşım" kuramsal çerçevesini ortaya koymuştur. Böylece, öğretmenlerin kaynaklarını kullanım şekillerini de ele alarak, oluşturdukları yeni plana *doküman* adı vermişlerdir.

Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının *doküman oluşturma* süreçlerini incelemektir. Araştırmanın katılımcıları dört ilköğretim matematik öğretmeni adayıdır. Araştırmanın katılımcı seçiminde gönüllülük esas alınmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarının, bir ders kapsamında hazırlamış oldukları derslerine ilişkin gözlem yapılmış ve öğrencilerin derslerini planlarken nasıl bir yol izlediğine ilişkin görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gözlem ve görüşmeler sonucunda, öğretmen adaylarının mesleğe başlamaları öncesinde, ön bilgileri ile nasıl bir öğretmen olmayı planladıklarına ışık tutulması amaçlanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, öğretmen adaylarının doküman oluşturma süreçlerinde, matematiğin nasıl öğretilmesi gerektiğine yönelik önceden var olan inançları ve kendi öğrencilik deneyimleri etkili olmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra, alan öğretimi derslerinde öğrenmiş oldukları kolaydan zora ve basitten karmaşığa gitme stratejilerini yansıttıkları görülmüştür. Ancak, deneyimli öğretmenlerde olduğu gözlenen (Baştürk-Şahin, 2015), "dersi öğrencilerin anlama durumuna göre revize edebilme" kategorisinin öğretmen adaylarında ortaya çıkmadığı çalışmanın ilginç sonuçlarındandır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Didaktiğe dokümantal yaklaşım, doküman oluşumu, matematik öğretmen adayı.

ABSTRACT

Mathematics education aims to enable individuals to understand life correctly and to find rational solutions to the problems they may encounter in daily life. To be fully expressed, the main objectives of mathematics education can be expressed as "developing problem solving skills, gaining reasoning skills, using mathematics in communication and developing a sense of value regarding mathematics" (Altun, 2014). It is also an important task for teachers to train students in line with these goals. In order to fulfill this task in a changing and developing world, teachers use both written, oral and digital resources and constantly update their knowledge from these sources in order to prepare learning environments that will facilitate students' learning. These resources that teachers use stand out as tools that can explain their professional development. It is seen that teachers' ability to make professional touches on the resources they use and the way they use them in line with their professional development has increased. For this reason, it is important to examine these resources and their usage patterns that reveal the professional development of teachers. Gueudet and Trouche (2009) put forward the theoretical framework of “Documentational Approach to Didactics” to examine the sources of teachers and their usage. Thus, by addressing the way teachers use their resources, they named the new plan they created as a document.

In this context, the aim of the research is to examine the documentational genesis processes of primary school mathematics teacher candidates. The participants of the research are four primary mathematics teacher candidates. Volunteering was taken as a basis in the selection of participants for the study. Observations were made about the lessons prepared by the pre-service teachers within the scope of a lesson, and interviews were conducted on how the students planned their lessons. As a result of observations and interviews, it is aimed to shed light on how pre-service teachers plan to become a teacher with their prior knowledge before they start their profession.

As a result, pre-existing beliefs about how mathematics should be taught and their own student experiences were influential in the document creation processes of the pre-service teachers. In addition, it was observed that they reflected the strategies of going from easy to difficult and from simple to complex, which they learned in the field teaching lessons. However, it is one of the interesting results of the study that the category of "revising the lesson according to the understanding of the students", which is observed in experienced teachers (Baştürk-Şahin, 2015), did not appear in the teacher candidates.

Keywords: Documentational Approach to Didactics, documentational genesis, mathematics teacher candidates.

BİR MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİ ARAŞTIRMACISININ KENDİ FARK ETME BECERİLERİNE İLİŞKİN BİR OTO-ETNOGRAFİ ÇALIŞMASI

AN AUTO-ETNOGRAPHIC STUDY OF A MATHEMATICS EDUCATION RESEARCHER'S OWN NOTICING SKILLS

Dr. Burcu Nur BAŞTÜRK ŞAHİN

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5186-0981

Dr. Salih BİRİŞÇİ

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7131-5112

ÖZET

"Fark etme" becerisi dışarıdan doğrudan gözlenemeyen ancak matematik eğitiminin etkililiği için oldukça önem arz eden bir beceridir. Matematik öğretmenlerinin öğrencilere ilişkin fark etme becerilerinin zamanla geliştiği literatürde rapor edilmiştir. Ancak matematik eğitimi araştırmacılarına ilişkin yapılan çalışmalar yok denecek kadar azdır. Yapılan çalışmalar da matematik eğitimi araştırmacılarının öğrencilere ilişkin fark etme becerilerini incelemeye yöneliktir. Oysa ki araştırmacıların genellikle yaptıkları araştırmalarda öğretmenleri gözlemleyerek, onlar ile ilgili yaptıkları çıkarımları ortaya koydukları düşünüldüğünde, araştırmacıların matematik öğretmenlerine ilişkin fark etme becerilerini incelemenin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle, matematik öğretmenleri ile çalışmalar yapan bir öğretmen eğitimi araştırmacısının, matematik öğretmenlerine ilişkin kendi fark etme becerilerini incelemesinin literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, bir matematik eğitimi araştırmacısının matematik öğretmenlerinin derslerini inceleyerek yaptığı çıkarımlara ilişkin şemalarını inceleyerek, kendi fark etme becerilerini ortaya koymasıdır. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden oto-etnografi çalışması olarak desenlenmiştir. Bu desenin seçim sebebi, bir araştırmacının kendi fark etme davranışına yönelik şemalarını detaylı olarak incelemenin ve tartışmanın amaçlanmasıdır. Araştırmacının dört matematik öğretmenini izleyerek yaptığı çıkarımlar incelenerek, şemalarına ilişkin içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırmacı, matematik öğretmenlerini, derslerinde matematik okuryazarlığını yansıtma biçimleri bağlamında incelemiştir. Yapılan içerik analizinde hem araştırmacının sahip olduğu şemalar belirlenmiş hem de bu şemalar Van Es (2011) tarafından ortaya konulmuş olan teorik çerçeveye uygun olarak sınıflanmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda araştırmacının, matematiksel yeterliklere yönelik durumları fark etmede büyük ölçüde "Güçlü ve kanıtla desteklenmiş" fark etme düzeyinde olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca, araştırmacının incelediği konu olan matematiksel yeterlikler dışında da fark ettiği noktalar olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fark etme becerisi, fark etme düzeyleri, öğretmen eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

The skill of "noticing" is a skill that cannot be observed directly from the outside, but is very important for the effectiveness of mathematics education. It has been reported in the literature that mathematics teachers' ability to notice students improves over time. However, studies on mathematics education researchers are scarce. Studies are also aimed at examining the students' awareness skills of mathematics education researchers. However, considering that researchers generally observe teachers in their studies and reveal the inferences they make about them, it is thought that it is important to examine the noticing skills of mathematics teachers. For this reason, it is thought that a teacher education researcher working with mathematics teachers will contribute to the literature by examining his own awareness skills of mathematics teachers. In this context, the aim of the research is to reveal the self-recognition skills of a mathematics education researcher by examining the schemas related to the inferences made by examining the lessons of mathematics teachers. The research was designed as an auto-ethnography study, one of the qualitative research methods. The reason for choosing this design is that it is intended to examine and discuss in detail a researcher's schemas of his own noticing behavior. The inferences that the researcher made by following four mathematics teachers were examined and a content analysis was made regarding their schemas. The researcher examined mathematics teachers in the context of the way they reflect mathematical literacy in their lessons. In the content analysis, both the schemas owned by the researcher were determined and these schemas were classified in accordance with the theoretical framework put forward by Van Es (2011). As a result of the analyzes, it was seen that the researcher was at the level of noticing "Strong and supported by evidence" in recognizing situations related to mathematical competencies. In addition, it was determined that there were points that the researcher noticed apart from the mathematical competences that were examined.

Keywords: Noticing skills, noticing levels, teacher training.

ÖĞRETMENLERİN ÖRGÜTSEL ADALET VE ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN KAVRAMLARINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE CONCEPTIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE AND ORGANIZATIONAL TRUST

Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR
Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8693-9523
Derya ALİMCAN
Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1629-3894

ÖZET

Sağlıklı örgüt kültürü ve örgüt iklimi, çalışanların örgüte bağlılığını ve performanslarını artırmaktadır. İletişimin düzgün kurulduğu, adil ve güvenilir örgütlerde çalışanların memnuniyet ve mutluluğu da artacaktır. Bu nedenle çalışanların adalet ve güven kavramlarına ilişkin görüşlerinin alınması önem taşımaktadır. Özellikle son yıllarda artan adaletsizlikler, toplumda güven duygusunun azalması, adalete duyulan güvenin gün geçtikçe zayıflaması örgütsel adalet ve örgütsel güven kavramlarının ele alınması gerekliliğini doğurmuştur. Bu çalışmada Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı okullarda görev yapmakta olan öğretmenlerin örgütsel adalet ve örgütsel güven kavramlarına yönelik görüşlerini derinlemesine incelemek amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma grubu 12 öğretmenden oluşmaktadır. Veriler yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile elde edilmiştir. Görüşmeler izin dâhilinde ses kaydına alınmış ve daha sonrasında görüşmeler yazıya aktarılmıştır. Verilerin analizi betimsel analiz yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öğretmenler adalet kavramını; haklıya hakkını vermek, eşit davranmak, adil davranmak, hakkın doğru şekilde verilmesi, hak ve hukuka uygunluk, doğruluk ve dürüstlük ile koşulların göz önünde bulundurulması şeklinde tanımlamışlardır. Örgütsel adalet kavramını ise kurum içerisinde adil olunması, eşit davranılması (ayrımcılık yapılmaması) ve kurumdaki kişilerin adalet anlayışı şeklinde tanımlamışlardır. Katılımcılar örgütlerde adaletin sağlanmasının koşulu olarak herkese eşit ve adil davranılması gerektiğini, görevlerin, ödül ve cezaların hakkaniyetli dağıtılması gerektiğini, kurallara ve liyakate önem verilmesi gerektiğini, demokratik iletişimin sağlanması gerektiğini belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca katılımcılar güven kavramını; inanmak, emin olmak, inanç, doğruluk, dürüstlük, sadakat, samimiyet gibi kavramlarla açıklamışlardır. Katılımcılar örgütsel güvenin dürüstlük, doğruluk, samimiyet ile adalet ve eşitliğin sağlanmasıyla oluşturulabileceğini söylemişlerdir. Katılımcılar son olarak örgütlerde adalet ve güven olmadığında verimin düşmesi, kurumdan uzaklaşma, başarının düşmesi, motivasyonun düşmesi, örgütte çekişmelerin olması, tayin isteme, gruplaşma, mobing olaylarının artması, örgüte bağlılığın düşmesi, iş mutsuzluğunun artması, örgütte dedikodu/iftira olaylarının artması, kişilerin birbirlerine karşı kötü düşünmeye başlaması, örgütsel sinizm ve öfke problemlerinin meydana gelmesi gibi sorunların yaşanacağını belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Adalet, Örgütsel Güven, Öğretmen Görüşleri

ABSTRACT

A healthy organizational culture and organizational climate increase the commitment and performance of employees to the organization. Employees' satisfaction and happiness will increase in fair and reliable organizations where communication is established properly. For this reason, it is important to get the opinions of the employees on the concepts of justice and trust. Especially in recent years, the increasing injustices, the decrease in the sense of trust in the society, the weakening of trust in justice day by day necessitated the concepts of organizational justice and organizational trust to be addressed. In this research, it is aimed to examine in depth the views of teachers working in schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education on the concepts of organizational justice and organizational trust. The study group of this research consists of 12 teachers. The data has been obtained with a semi-structured interview form. The interviews have been audio-recorded with permission, and then the interviews have been transcribed. The analysis of the data has been carried out with the descriptive analysis method. Teachers define the concept of justice as giving the right to the right, acting equally, behaving fairly, giving the right correctly, complying with the right and the law, honesty, and honesty, and considering the conditions. The concept of organizational justice, on the other hand, is defined as fairness, equal treatment (no discrimination) and the understanding of justice of the people in the institution. The participants have stated that as a condition of ensuring justice in organizations, everyone should be treated equally and fairly, duties, rewards and punishments should be distributed fairly, rules and merit should be given importance, and democratic communication should be ensured. In addition, the participants have explained the concept of trust as believing, being sure, belief, truthfulness, honesty, loyalty, and sincerity. The participants have said that organizational trust can be created by providing honesty, sincerity, justice, and equality. Finally, when there is no justice and trust in organizations, they would experience problems such as the decrease in efficiency, alienation from the organization, decrease in success, decrease in motivation, conflicts in the organization, request for appointment, grouping, increase in mobbing events, decrease in loyalty to the organization, increase in job unhappiness, increase in gossip/slander events in the organization, starting to think badly about themselves, organizational cynicism, and anger problems.

Keywords: Organizational Justice, Organizational Trust, Teachers' Views

ÖRGÜTSEL SÖYLENTİ VE DEDİKODU ÜZERİNE YAPILAN EĞİTİM ÇALIŞMALARININ SİSTEMATİK DERLEMESİ

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES ON ORGANIZATIONAL RUMOURS AND GOSSIP

Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR

Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8693-9523

Derya ALİMCAN

Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1629-3894

ÖZET

Örgüt içerisinde duygu, düşünce ve bilgilerin bireyler arasında aktarılması iletişim ile gerçekleşmektedir. Gayri resmi iletişim olarak kabul edilen söylenti ve dedikodular kimi zaman örgütte olumsuz algılanırken kimi zaman da olumlu olarak algılanabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ilgili literatürde örgütsel söylenti ve dedikodu konulu yapılan çalışmaları incelemektir. Bu nedenle ilgili çalışmada örgütsel söylenti ve dedikodu konusunda yapılmış eğitim çalışmaları ele alınmıştır. Eğitim örgütlerinde dedikodu ve söylentileri ele alan çalışmalar sayıca az olduğu için bu çalışmanın önem taşıyacağı düşünülmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında 2010-2020 yılları arasında Türkiye'de eğitim alanında yapılmış olan örgütsel söylenti ve dedikodu çalışmaları incelenmiştir. "Dedikodu", "Söylenti", "Örgütsel Söylenti ve Dedikodu" ve "Okullarda Söylenti" anahtar sözcükleri Google Akademik arama motoru ve YÖK TEZ veri tabanlarında taranmıştır. Bu bağlamda eğitim ve öğretim alanında yapılmış 4 tez ve 7 makale tespit edilmiştir. Bulunan bu çalışmalar sistematik olarak incelenmiştir. Çalışmalar Eskişehir, Ankara, Tekirdağ, Bolu, Elâzığ, Şanlıurfa ve Adıyaman gibi çeşitli illerde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yazılan makalelerin ikisinde akademisyenlerle, ikisinde okul yöneticileriyle, ikisinde öğretmenlerle ve bir tanesinde öğretmen adaylarıyla çalışılmıştır. Makalelerden bir tanesi 2012 yılında yapılmış olup diğer çalışmalar 2018 yılı ve sonrasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmalardan iki tanesinin nicel araştırma yöntemiyle geriye kalan beş makalenin ise nitel araştırma yöntemiyle yapıldığı görülmüştür. Yapılan tezlerin ise 2019-2021 yılları arasında yapıldığı, bir tanesinin doktora tezi diğer üçünün yüksek lisans tezi olduğu ve tezlerin nicel araştırma yöntemiyle gerçekleştirildiği görülmüştür. Eğitim alanında bu konuda nitel araştırma yöntemiyle yürütülen tez olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Tüm bu bulgular doğrultusunda araştırmacılar dedikodu, söylenti, örgütsel söylenti ve dedikodu ile okullarda söylenti kavramlarını merkeze alan bilimsel çalışmaların arttırılması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşmışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Söylenti, Dedikodu, Örgütsel Söylenti ve Dedikodu, Sistematik Derleme

ABSTRACT

The transfer of feelings, thoughts, and information among individuals within the organization is realized through communication. Rumors and gossip, which are accepted as informal communication, are sometimes perceived negatively in the organization, and sometimes they can be perceived as positive. The aim of this study is to examine the studies on organizational rumor and gossip in the related literature. For this reason, educational studies on organizational rumor and gossip are discussed in the relevant study. Since the number of studies dealing with gossip and rumors in educational organizations is low, it is thought that this study will be important. Within the scope of the study, organizational rumor and gossip studies conducted in the field of education in Turkey between the years 2010-2020 have been examined. The keywords "Gossip", "Rumor", "Organizational Rumor and Gossip" and "Rumor in Schools" have been searched in Google Academic search engine and YOK TEZ databases. In this context, 4 theses and 7 articles in the field of education and training have been identified. These studies have been systematically examined. These determined studies were carried out in various provinces such as Eskişehir, Ankara, Tekirdağ, Bolu, Elazığ, Şanlıurfa, and Adıyaman. Two of the articles were studied with academicians, two with school administrators, two with teachers, and one with pre-service teachers. One of the articles was produced in 2012 and the other studies were carried out in 2018 and later. It was seen that two of the studies were done with the quantitative research method and the remaining five articles were produced with the qualitative research method. It was seen that the theses were done between 2019-2021, one of them was doctoral dissertation, the other three were master's theses, and all of them were carried out with the quantitative research method. It has been determined that there is no thesis conducted with the qualitative research method on this subject in the field of education. In line with all these findings, the researchers have concluded that scientific studies focusing on the concepts of gossip, rumor, organizational rumor and gossip in schools should be increased.

Keywords: Rumor, Gossip, Organizational Rumor and Gossip, Systematic Review

BİR MODA OLARAK LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİM
GRADUATE EDUCATION AS A FASHION

Doç. Dr. Adem BAYAR

Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8693-9523

Derya ALİMCAN

Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1629-3894

ÖZET

Lisansüstü eğitim, lisans sonrasında devam edilen yüksek lisans ve doktora programlarını kapsayan formal bir eğitim türüdür. Lisansüstü eğitimlerin temel amacı yükseköğretimde görev alacak akademisyenlerin ve bilim insanlarının yetiştirilmesidir Ülkemizde son yıllarda lisansüstü programların artış göstermesi ve kişilerin lisansüstü eğitime yönelmeleri lisansüstü eğitimi eskiye nazaran daha popüler hale getirmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra lisansüstü eğitim almış öğretmenlere ek hizmet puanının verileceğinin açıklanmasıyla Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nda görevli olan öğretmenler de lisansüstü eğitime rağbet göstermeye başlamışlardır. Tüm bu nedenlerden dolayı son yıllarda akademik kariyer hayali olmayan kişilerin bile tezli ya da tezsiz yüksek lisans programlarına başvurmasıyla çeşitli üniversitelerde rekor başvuru sayılarına ulaşılmıştır. Moda haline gelen lisansüstü eğitim beraberinde kalite sorununu ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu bağlamda ilgili çalışmanın amacı son yıllarda nerdeyse her üniversitede açılan lisansüstü programlara yönelik akademisyenlerin görüşlerini incelemektir. Bu çalışmada Amasya Üniversitesi'nde görev almakta olan öğretim üyelerinin lisansüstü eğitime yönelik görüşlerini derinlemesine incelemek amaçlanmaktadır. Nitel araştırma yaklaşımı çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilen bu araştırmanın çalışma grubu Anadolu'da yer alan bir üniversitede görev alan 10 öğretim üyesinden oluşmaktadır. Veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formuyla toplanmıştır. Görüşmeler ortalama 30 dakika sürmüş ve izin dâhilinde ses kaydına alınmıştır. Daha sonrasında görüşmeler yazıya aktarılarak betimsel analiz yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan öğretim üyeleri kontrolsüz bir şekilde ve ihtiyacın ötesinde lisansüstü programların açılmasının büyük bir hata olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. Ayrıca öğretim üyeleri lisansüstü öğrencilerinin yeterine bilinçli olmadıklarını, lisansüstü eğitimi lisans eğitimi gibi algıladıklarını, derslere karşı ciddiyetsiz olduklarını, uzaktan eğitim sürecinin vermiş olduğu rahatlığın rehavete neden olduğunu, lisansüstü eğitime devamsızlığın arttığını ve öğrencilerin lisansüstü eğitimi basit bir uğraş olarak gördüklerini belirtmişlerdir. Öğretim üyeleri lisansüstü eğitim programlarının açılmasına karşı olmadıklarını ancak bunun kaliteden ödün verilmeden yapılması gerektiğini söylemişlerdir. Tüm bu bulgular ışığında araştırmacılar bir moda anlayışının ötesinde lisansüstü eğitim programlarının bilimsel temellere ve gerçeklere dayalı olarak açılması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşmışlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lisansüstü Eğitim, Moda, Öğretim Üyesi

ABSTRACT

Graduate education is a formal type of education that includes Master's and Doctoral programs. The main purpose of graduate education is to train academicians and scientists who will take part in higher education. The increase in graduate programs in our country in recent years and the tendency of people to graduate education has made graduate education more popular than in the past. In addition, with the announcement that additional service points will be given to teachers who have received graduate education, teachers working in the Ministry of National Education have also started to demand graduate education. For all these reasons, record numbers of applications have been reached in various universities in recent years, with even people who do not dream of an academic career applying to master's programs with or without thesis. Graduate education, which has become fashionable, brings quality problems with it. In this context, the aim of this research is to examine the opinions of academics about the graduate programs opened in almost every university in recent years. The study group of this research, which has been carried out within the framework of the qualitative research approach, consists of 10 faculty members working at a university in Anatolia. The data has been collected with a semi-structured interview form. The interviews have lasted an average of 30 minutes and recorded with permission. Afterwards, the interviews have transcribed and analyzed by descriptive analysis method. The participant faculty members have stated that opening graduate programs uncontrollably and beyond the need is a big mistake. In addition, faculty members have said that graduate students are not conscious enough, they perceive graduate education as undergraduate education, they are not serious about the lessons, the comfort of the distance education process causes complacency, the absenteeism from graduate education increases, and the students see graduate education as a simple pursuit. They have also asserted that they are not against the opening of graduate education programs, but that this should be done without sacrificing quality. In the light of all these findings, the researchers have come to the conclusion that beyond a fashion understanding, graduate education programs should be opened based on scientific foundations and facts.

Keywords: Graduate Education, Fashion, Faculty Member

OKULDA ÖĞRENCİLERİN REHBERLİK SERVİSLERİNDEN ALDIKLARI YARDIMLARIN BELİRLENMESİ

ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ПОМОЩИ КОТОРУЮ ПОЛУЧАЮТ УЧАЩИЕСЯ ОТ ПСИХОЛОГОВ

DETERMINATION OF THE ASSISTANCE THAT STUDENTS RECEIVE FROM GUIDANCE SERVICES AT SCHOOL

Doç. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ

Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Faculty of Humanities, Depertman of Educational Science, Psychological Counseling and Guidance Program. Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan.
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1158-5764

Laura ALMAZOVA

Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Faculty of Humanities, Depertman of Educational Science, Psychological Counseling and Guidance Program. Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4335-1754

ÖZET

Bu araştırma okulda öğrencilerin rehberlik servislerinden aldıkları yardımları belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel araştırma modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma grubunu Kırgızistan'da 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim yılında Bişkek'te resmi orta öğretim kurumlarında çalışan ve çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılan 12 psikolojik danışman oluşturmuştur. Okulda öğrencilerin rehberlik servislerinden aldıkları yardımları öğrenmek için araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ''Yarı Yapılandırılmış Görüşme Formu'' kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formun hazırlanması için literatür taraması yapılıp konuyla ilgili diğer çalışmalar taranmıştır. Bu görüşme formu, tez danışmanıyla birlikte ilk olarak Türkçe taslak formu hazırlanmıştır ve uzman görüşü alındıktan sonra formda yer alan sorulara son şekil verilmiştir. Uygulamak için Kırgızca ve Rusçaya çevrilmiştir ve çevrilen görüşme formları alan uzmanları tarafından kontrol edilmiştir. Görüşme formu açık uçlu 7 sorudan oluşmaktadır.

Araştırmada elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda okulda öğrencilerin çoğunlukla, meslek seçimindeki kararsızlıklarından dolayı yardım aldıkları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Karşı cinsle iletişim problemlerinden, Ailevi problemlerle ilgili anne babayla çatışmadan dolayı, okulla ilgili otoriter öğretmen tutumuyla ilgili, öğrencilerin bir birlerini aşağılaması ve bir birlerine kaba davranmaları, özgüven eksikliği problemlerinden dolayı rehberlik servisinden yardım aldıkları saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikolojik danışma ve rehberlik hizmetleri, psikolojik danışman, psikolojik danışma servisi, öğrenci problemleri.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Это исследование было проведено с целью определения помощи, которую получают учащиеся от служб ориентации в школе. В исследовании использовалась - один из качественных методов исследования описательная модель исследования. Исследовательская группа состояла из добровольно участвовавших 12 психологов-консультантов, работающих в государственных средних учебных заведениях Бишкека в 2020-2021 учебном году в Кыргызстане. «Полуструктурированная форма интервью», разработанная исследователем, использовалась для того, чтобы узнать о помощи, которую студенты получили от консультационных служб в школе. Чтобы подготовить форму интервью, был проведен обзор литературы и проанализированы другие исследования по этой теме. Эта форма интервью была сначала подготовлена на турецком языке с руководителем дипломной работы , и после того, как экспертное заключение было принято, вопросы формы были окончательно доработаны. Он был переведен на кыргызский и русский языки для внедрения, а переведенные формы интервью были проверены полевыми экспертами. Форма интервью состоит из 7 вопросов.

В результате анализа данных, полученных в ходе исследования, был сделан вывод о том, что учащиеся школы в основном получали помощь из-за нерешительности в выборе профессии. Было установлено, что они получили помощь от службы ориентации из-за проблем в общении с противоположным полом, конфликта с родителями по поводу семейных проблем, авторитарного отношения учителя к ученику , унижения и грубого поведения учеников по отношению друг к другу, а также отсутствия уверенности в себе.

Ключевые слова: Психологические консультации и консультационные услуги, психологический консультант, психологическая консультация, школьные проблемы

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the assistance that students receive from guidance services at the school. Descriptive research model from qualitative research methods was used in the research. The research group consisted of 12 psychological consultants who worked in official secondary education institutions in Bishkek in the 2020-2021 academic year in Kyrgyzstan and voluntarily participated in the study. A 'Semi-Structured Interview form' developed by the researcher was used to learn about the help that students receive from guidance services. In order to prepare the interview form, literature was reviewed and other studies on the subject were screened. This interview form, together with the dissertation consultant, was first prepared in Turkish, and after receiving an expert opinion, the final form is given to the questions contained in the form. Russian and Kyrgyz for implementation and translated interview forms are checked by field experts. The interview form consists of 7 open-ended questions.

As a result of the analysis of the data obtained in the study, it was concluded that students at the school mostly received help due to their ambivalence in their choice of profession. It was found that they received help from the guidance service due to problems of communication with the opposite sex, conflict with parents related to family problems, authoritarian teacher attitude related to school, students insulting each other and being rude to each other, problems of lack of self-confidence.

Keywords: Psychological counseling and guidance services, Psychological Counseling, psychological counseling service, Student Problems.

OKULÖNCESİ DÖNEMİNDE YARATICI DRAMA DERSİNİN ÖZGÜVEN GELİŞİMİNE ETKİSİNİN AİLE GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ ТВОРЧЕСКОЙ ДРАМЫ НА РАЗВИТИЕ УВЕРЕННОСТИ В СЕБЕ У ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА С ТОЧКИ ЗРЕНИЯ РОДИТЕЛЕЙ.

EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CREATIVE DRAMA COURSE ON SELF-CONFIDENCE DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD ACCORDING TO FAMILY VIEWS

Doç. Dr. Erkan EFİLTİ

Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Faculty of Humanities, Depertman of Educational Science, Psychological Counseling and Guidance Program. Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan.
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1158-5764

Aida AKMATALİEVA

Kyrgyz-Turkish Manas University, Faculty of Humanities, Depertman of Educational Science, Psychological Counseling and Guidance Program. Bishkek/Kyrgyzstan.
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0608-8982

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, yaratıcı drama etkinliğinin okul öncesi öğrencilerde öz güven düzeylerine etkisini incelemektir. Araştırma, modeli ön test-son test ve deney-kontrol gruplu deneysel bir çalışmadır. Araştırma da deneysel tasarımlardan yarı deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın etkililiği merak edilen bağımsız değişkeni 8 hafta 8 seanslık çocuk merkezli yaratıcı drama iken, bağımlı değişkenini ise deney ve kontrol gruplarına dâhil olan okulöncesi dönem öğrencilerinin öz güven gözlem listesinden aldıkları puanlar oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın deneysel tasarımında; deney grubunun n= 8, kontrol grubunun n= 8 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın katılımcıları 4 ve 5 yaşlardaki okul öncesindeki 8 deney grubu ve 8 de kontrol grubu olmak üzere toplam 16 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma verileri ise 16 çocuğun ailesinden toplanmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak geçerlilik ve güvenilirliği sağlanmış ve literatür de birçok araştırmada kullanılmış öz güven gözlem listesi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre, yaratıcı drama etkinliği uygulamadan önce deney ve kontrol grubunda bulunan tüm öğrencilerin ailelerin den alınan gözlem listesi puanlarının bir birine yakın olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Uygulama öncesi ön test puanlarında ailelerin değerlendirmesine göre çocukların öz güven puanları orta düzeyde çıkmıştır. Uygulama tamamlandıktan sonra ailelere uygulanan son test özgüven gözlem listesi sonuçlarına göre yaratıcı drama etkinliklerinin tüm deney grubundaki öğrencilerin öz güven düzeylerini olumlu yönde etkilediği, kontrol grubundaki öğrencilerin öz güvenlerinde ise oldukça düşük bir artışın olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Deney grubundaki

öğrencilerin uygulama sonrası ailelere uygulanan son test özgüven gözlem listesi sonuçlarına göre öz güven düzeyleri yüksek düzeyde çıkarken, kontrol grubundaki öğrencilerin son test puanları orta düzeyde çıkmıştır. Elde edilen bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda yaratıcı drama etkinliğinin okul öncesi öğrencilerinin öz güvenlerinde olumlu etki yaptığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öz güven, Okulöncesi dönem, Drama, Yaratıcı drama.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Целью этого исследования является исследования влияния творческой драмы на уверенность в себе дошкольников. Исследование представляет собой экспериментальное исследование с участием группы предварительного и последующего тестирования экспериментальной и контрольной группы. В исследовании использовался один из экспериментальных образцов - полуэкспериментальный образец. Независимая переменная этого исследования - 8 недель и 8 сеансов творческой драмы, ориентированной на ребенка, зависимая переменная - это баллы, полученные из листа наблюдения за самоуверенностью дошкольников, включенных в экспериментальную и контрольную группы. В экспериментальном плане исследования; n = 8 детей экспериментальной группы и n = 8 детей контрольной группы. В исследовании приняли участие 16 дошкольников в возрасте 4 и 5 лет, из которых 8 были в экспериментальной группе и 8 - в контрольной. Данные исследования были собраны из 16 семей детей. В исследовании были обеспечены валидность и надежность в качестве инструмента сбора данных, а также использовался лист наблюдения за уверенностью в себе дошкольников, который использовался во многих исследованиях в литературе.

По результатам исследования был сделан вывод о том, что баллы по листу наблюдения, полученные от семей всех учащихся экспериментальной и контрольной групп до применения творческой драматической деятельности, близки друг к другу. Согласно оценке семей баллах, перед тестированием, баллы уверенности в себе детей были на среднем уровне. После применения творческой драмы по результатам пост-тестового обзора уверенности в себе, примененного к семьям после заполнения анкеты, был сделан вывод, что творческая драматическая деятельность положительно повлияла на уровень уверенности в себе всех детей экспериментальной группы, и был очень низкий рост уверенности в себе детей в контрольной группе. По результатам пост-тестового листа наблюдения за уверенностью в себе, примененного к семьям после применения творческой драмы, дети экспериментальной группы имели высокий уровень уверенности в себе, в то время как результаты пост-тестового тестирования детей в контрольной группе осталась на умеренном уровне. На основании этих результатов был сделан вывод о положительном влиянии творческой драматической деятельности на уверенность в себе у дошкольников.

Ключевые слова: уверенность в себе, дошкольный период, драма, творческая драма.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of creative drama activity on the self-confidence levels of preschool students. The research model is an experimental study with pretest-posttest and experiment-control groups. Semi-experimental design, one of the experimental designs, was used in the research. While the independent variable of this study is 8 weeks and 8 sessions of child-centered creative drama, the dependent variable is the scores obtained from the self-confidence observation list of the preschool students included in the experimental and control groups. In the experimental design of the research; n= 8 students of the experimental group and n= 8 students of the control group. The participants of the study consisted of a total of 16 pre-school students aged 4 and 5, 8 of which were in the experimental group and 8 in the control group. Research data were collected from the families of 16 children. In the research, validity and reliability were ensured as a data collection tool and a self-confidence observation list used in many studies in the literature was used. According to the results obtained from the research, it was concluded that the observation list scores of all the students in the experimental and control groups were close to each other before applying the creative drama activity. According to the assessment of families in pre-application test scores, children's self-confidence scores were moderate. According to the results of the self-confidence observation list of the last test applied to families after the application was completed, it was concluded that creative drama activities positively affected the self-confidence levels of the students in the entire experimental group, while there was a fairly low increase in the self-confidence of the students in the control group. According to the results of the last test self-confidence observation list applied to families after practice, students in the experimental group had high self-confidence levels, while the last test scores of students in the control group were moderate. According to these results, it was concluded that creative drama activity had a positive effect on the self-confidence of preschool students.

Keywords: Self-confidence, Preschool Period, Drama, Creative Drama.

NERİMAN HİKMET'İN KALEMİNDEN ZENGİN ABİDELERİYLE EDİRNE

EDİRNE WITH ITS MAJESTIC MONUMENTS FROM THE PEN OF NERİMAN HİKMET

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU
Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2521-8562
Prof. Dr. NURAN ÖZLÜK
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3455-7726

ÖZET

Neriman Hikmet; Yirminci Asır, İkdam, Vatan, Haber, Akşam Postası gibi süreli yayınlarda fikir ve sanat yazıları yazan, çeşitli konularda röportajlar, mülakatlar yapan bir gazeteci ve yazardır. Edirne ile ilgili bizzat cami müezzinleri ile 1959'da yaptığı röportaj-gezi yazısı bundan yaklaşık 60 yıl öncesi Edirne'yi yansıtması bakımından dikkate değerdir. Neriman Hikmet'in Yirminci Asır dergisinde yayımlanan mezkûr yazısı, "Zengin Abideleriyle Edirne" adını taşımaktadır. Bu yazısında Edirne'de Yavuz Sultan Selim'in yaptırdığı Selimiye Camisi ve Tarihi Edirne Köprüsü hakkında bilgiler mevcuttur. Bu bilgilerin o dönemde resmî cami görevlilerinin yani bizzat cami müezzinlerin ağzından anlatılması önem taşımaktadır. Müezzinlerin verdiği malumat efsanevi kısa olaylarla süslenmiş, ilgi çekici bilgileri içermektedir. Ancak ters lale kıssasını Neriman Hikmet gibi bir gazeteci yazarın bilmemesi de bir garip durum olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Neriman Hikmet, Üç Şerefeli Cami hakkında da o dönem cami görevlisi Hafız Hasan Efendi aracılığıyla detaylı bilgiler vermektedir. Görevlinin Sultan Murat'ın ehl-i hüner sanatkârları ve mimarları bir araya toplaması, onları işe davet etmesi gibi tarihî hadiseleri o dönemi bizzat görmüş ve yaşamışçasına anlatması yazıya ayrı bir sıcaklık katmaktadır. Camiin 9 ayrı kubbesinin sırrı da bu röportajda anlatılmıştır. Caminin 9 ayrı kubbesinin sırrı da bu röportaj-gezi yazısında anlatılmıştır. Neriman Hikmet'in kaleme aldığı bu yazı, günümüzde unutulmaya yüz tutmuş nadide bir eserdir. Bu yazıdaki bilgiler Edirne'nin tarihî ve kültürel mimarisine ayrı bir değer katmış ama tarihin arşiv raflarında kaybolmuştur. Söz konusu bilgilerin tekrar okunması ve gün ışığına çıkarılması tarih ve medeniyetimize farklı bir pencereden bakmamızı sağlayacaktır. Böylece tarih, kültür ve medeniyet ekseninde Türk kültürü ve edebiyatı, geçmişle günümüz arasında bir köprü vazifesi görecektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Neriman Hikmet, Edirne, Selimiye Camii ve Üç Şerefeli Cami.

ABSTRACT

Neriman Hikmet is a journalist and writer who writes ideas and art articles in periodicals such as Twentieth Century, İkdam, Vatan, Haber Akşam Postası, and conducts interviews and interviews on various topics. The interviews he made with mosque muezzins about Edirne in 1959 are noteworthy as they reflect Edirne about 60 years ago. His article in the newspaper of the Twentieth Century as travel news is called Edirne with Its Majestic Monuments. In this article, there is information about Selimiye Mosque and Historical Edirne Bridge built by Yavuz Sultan Selim in Edirne. It is important to explain this information through official mosque officials, that is, mosque muezzins themselves. The information provided by the muezzins contains interesting information embellished with legendary short events. However, it is a strange situation that a journalist writer like Neriman Hikmet does not know the story of reverse tulips. Neriman Hikmet gave detailed information about Üç Şerefeli Mosques by Hafız Hasan Efendi, a mosque official at that time. Sultan Murat's telling of historical events such as gathering masters and architects together and inviting them to work, as if he had seen and lived that period, adds a different warmth to the article. The secret of the mosque's 9 different domes is also explained in this interview. This article by Neriman Hikmet is a rare work that has sunk into oblivion today. The information in this article has added a special value to the historical and cultural architecture of Edirne, but has been lost on the archives of history. Re-reading this information and bringing it to light will enable us to look at our history and civilization from a different perspective. Thus, on the axis of history, culture and civilization, Turkish culture and literature will serve as a bridge between the past and the present.

Keywords: Neriman Hikmet, Edirne, Selimiye Mosque and Üç Şerefeli Mosque.

BEHÇET KEMAL ÇAĞLAR VE EDİRNE LİSESİ ŞAİRLERİ

BEHÇET KEMAL ÇAĞLAR AND EDİRNE HIGH SCHOOL POETS

Prof. Dr. Nuran ÖZLÜK

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3455-7726

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin DOĞRAMACIOĞLU

Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2521-8562

ÖZET

Behçet Kemal Çağlar, Türk edebiyatında millî duyguları terennüm eden şairlerimizden biridir. Çağlar, devrin popüler ve uzun soluklu dergilerinden Resimli Yirminci Asır/Yirminci Asır'da düzenli olarak edebiyat ve özellikle şiirle ilgili çeşitli konularda yazdığı "Biraz da Edebiyat" sayfasının yanında şiire kabiliyetli kişileri ortaya çıkarmak, halka duyurmak amacıyla bu kişilerin şiirlerine de yer vermiştir. Behçet Kemal söz konusu uygulamasını şöyle açıklamıştır: "Nasıl elimizdeki basılmış kitaplarla yetinmeyip zaman zaman, eski şiirin kaynaklarını el yazması veya taş basması kitaplarda arıyorsak yeni şiirin kaynaklarını da yeni kitaplardan, yeni şöhretlerden öteye giderek üniversite ve hatta lise sıralarındaki şiir heveslileri arasından seçmeye çalışmak, bize borç ve zevk oluyor. Bu sütunlarda zaman zaman İstanbul ve Ankara başta, Konya'dan Tekirdağ'a kadar çeşitli yurt köşelerinden böyle dumanı üstünde mısralar toplayıp sunduğumuz olmuştur!"

İşte bu şehirlerden başka "Biraz da Edebiyat" sayfasını iki sayı art arda Edirne Liseli şairlere ayıran Behçet Kemal, hem Edirne'de gezdiği gördüğü yerlerle hem genç şairlerin şiirleri ile ilgili duygu ve düşüncelerini bazen birbiri ile ilişkilendirerek dile getirmiştir. Edirne Lisesinde hâlen okuyan öğrencilerden de Nazmi Özdündar, Vildan Beneker, Aynur Sümer, Yılmaz Karadit, Ali Keskin, Yurdakul Tantürk, İsmail Ünsal ve Teoman Aykut Ercilli, İsmail Ünsal'ın şiirlerini ele alan Behçet Kemal, yeni neslin şiir anlayışını takdir etmiştir. Çağlar, sadece öğrenimine devam eden öğrencilerin değil, öğretmen olan Uluğ Turanlıoğlu'nun, Edirne Lisesi'nden yeni mezun olan Aydın Önen'in şiirlerine de sayfasında yer vermiştir.

Bu çalışma ile 1957 yılında özellikle tek mekânda, Edirne Lisesinde okuyan/yetişen/yetiştirenlerin şiirlerini ve Şair Behçet Kemal Çağlar'ın değerlendirmelerini bir arada görerek genç neslin şiir algısını gözler önüne sermek, mezkûr şairleri hatırlamak/hatırlatmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Edirne, Edirne Lisesi, Behçet Kemal Çağlar, şiir, genç yetenekler.

ABSTRACT

Behçet Kemal Çağlar is one of our poets who has nationalist approach in Turkish literature. In addition to the “Biraz da Edebiyat” page, which he regularly wrote on various subjects related to literature and especially poetry in Resimli Yirminci Asır/Yirminci Asır one of the popular magazines of the era, Çağlar also included the poems of young talents in order to reveal their talents. Çağlar explained: "Just as we are not content with the printed books at our disposal but sometimes seek the sources of old poetry in manuscript or lithographed books; it is a debt and pleasure to try to select the sources of new poetry from among the poetry enthusiasts in the university and even high school by going beyond new books. From time to time, we have collected and presented such lines from various dormitory corners from Istanbul and Ankara, from Konya to Tekirdağ!"

Çağlar, who divides the "Biraz da Edebiyat" page into poets of Edirne High School for two issues in a row, apart from these cities mentioned before, expressed his feelings and thoughts about the poems of young poets and the places he visited in Edirne. Çağlar not only included the poems of the students who continue their education, but also the teacher Uluğ Turanlıoğlu and Aydın Önen, who recently graduated from Edirne High School, on his page.

Çağlar, who included the poems of Nazmi Özdündar, Vildan Beneker, Aynur Sümer, Yılmaz Karadit, Ali Keskin, Yurdakul Tantürk, İsmail Ünsal, and Teoman Aykut Ercilli, who are still studying at Edirne High School, appreciated the poetry of the new generation.

With this study, it was aimed to see the poems of the talents connected with Edirne High School with the evaluations of the poet Behçet Kemal Çağlar, and to reveal the poetry perception of the young generation in 1957, and also to remember and remind the mentioned poets.

Keywords: Edirne, Edirne High School, Behçet Kemal Çağlar, poem, young talents.

10. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE İNGİLİZCE ÖZYETERLİK İNANÇ DÜZEYİNİN CİNSİYET DEĞİŞKENİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF ENGLISH SELF-EFFICIENCY BELIEF LEVEL OF 10th GRADE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER VARIABLE

Doç. Dr. Orhan HANBAY
Adıyaman Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7244-2583

ÖZET

Dil öğretiminde temel hedef bireylerde iletişimsel beceriler geliştirmektir. Bu bağlamda bilişsel ve duyuşsal öğrenme alanlarına da gereken önemin verilmesi çok önemlidir. Örneğin duyuşsal alan çerçevesinde ilgi, kaygı vb. unsurların yanı sıra özyeterlik kavramı da dikkate alınması gereken bir unsur olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bandura tarafından sosyal öğrenme kuramı bağlamında geliştirilen ve güdülenmeyi etkilenen özyeterlik, yeteneklerden çok, bu yeteneğe olan inançla ya da yargıyla ilgilidir. Bu nedenle, konuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalarda bireylerin özyeterlik inanç düzeyleri temel alınır.

Aktarılan bu bilgiler ışığında şekillenen çalışmanın amacı, 10. sınıf öğrencilerinde İngilizce özyeterlik inanç düzeylerinin cinsiyet değişkenine göre incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda şu iki soruya yanıt aranmıştır: 1 Kız ve erkek öğrencilerde İngilizce öz-yeterlik inanç düzeyleri nedir? 2 Kız ve erkek öğrencilerinin İngilizce öz-yeterlik inanç düzeyleri arasında anlamlı bir fark var mıdır?

Çalışma grubunu Adıyaman (2) ve Mersin'de (2) bulunan 4 Anadolu lisesinde öğrenim gören 66'sı kız, 49'u erkek olmak üzere toplam 115 10. sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmuştur. Özyeterlik inanç düzeyine yönelik veriler, Yanar ve Bümen (2012) tarafından geliştirilen "İngilizce ile ilgili özyeterlik inancı" ölçeği kullanılarak 2017-18 eğitim-öğretim yılında toplanmıştır. Toplanan verilerin çözümlenmesinde bağımsız gruplar t-testi kullanılmıştır.

Elde edilen bulgulara göre ulaşılan sonuç şu şekilde özetlenebilir:

Dinleme ve okuma puanlarının konuşma ve yazma puanlarından daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Hem kız hem de erkek öğrencilerde alımlayıcı (okuma ve dinleme) dil alanına yönelik özyeterlik inanç düzeyinin üretimsel (konuşma ve yazma) alana göre daha yüksek olması dikkat çekicidir.

Diğer bir sonuç da dinleme ve okuma, başka bir ifadeyle alımlayıcı dil becerilerinde istatistiksel açıdan kız öğrencilerin lehine anlamlı farklılıkların olduğu; ancak, konuşma ve yazma, yani üretimsel dil becerilerinde bu farkın istatistiksel açıdan olmadığı anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Dil öğretimi, duyuşsal alan, özyeterlik inanç düzeyi.

ABSTRACT

The main goal in language teaching is to develop linguistic-communicative skills in individuals. In this context, it is very important to give due importance to cognitive and affective learning areas. For example, within the framework of the affective domain, besides the elements such as interest and anxiety, the concept of self-efficacy also emerges as an element that should be taken into account. Developed by Bandura in the context of social learning theory, self-efficacy (it influences motivation) is more related to belief or judgment in that ability rather than ability. For this reason, studies on the subject are based on individuals' self-efficacy belief levels.

The aim of the study, which is shaped in the light of this information, is to examine the English self-efficacy belief levels of 10th grade students according to the gender variable. For this purpose, answers were sought for the following two questions: 1 What are the English self-efficacy belief levels of female and male students? 2 Is there a significant difference between the English self-efficacy belief levels of male and female students?

The study group consisted of 115 10th grade students, 66 girls and 49 boys, studying at 4 Anatolian high schools in Adıyaman (2) and Mersin (2). Data on self-efficacy belief levels were collected in the 2017-18 academic year by using the "self-efficacy belief in English" scale developed by Yanar and Bümen (2012). Independent groups t-test was used to analyze the collected data.

The conclusion reached according to the findings can be summarized as follows:

It was observed that listening and reading scores were higher than speaking and writing scores. It is noteworthy that both female and male students have higher self-efficacy belief levels in the receptive (reading and listening) language domain than in the productive (speaking and writing) domain.

Another result is that there are statistically significant differences in favor of female students in listening and reading, in other words, receptive language skills; However, it was understood that this difference was not statistically significant in speaking and writing, that is, in productive language skills.

Keywords: Language teaching, affective domain, self-efficacy belief level.

10. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE ÜSTBİLİŞSEL OKUMA STRATEJİLERİ KULLANIM DÜZEYİNİN CİNSİYET DEĞİŞKENİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING LEVEL OF USE OF METACOGNITIVE READING STRATEGIES IN 10TH GRADE STUDENTS ACCORDING TO GENDER

Doç. Dr. Orhan HANBAY
Adıyaman Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı Bölümü
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7244-2583

ÖZET

Bağımsız öğrenme becerisinin önkoşulu okuma yeterliğidir, denilebilir. Okuma yeterliği ile kastedilen, harflerin seslere dönüştürülmesiyle başlayan ve metinden anlam çıkarılarak değerlendirmenin yapıldığı karmaşık bir süreç anlaşılmalıdır. Bu süreçte de okuma stratejilerinin büyük bir rolü vardır. Okuma stratejileri, belirli bir okuma durumunda, belirli bir okuma hedefine ulaşmak için uygulanan bilişsel eylemlerdir. İki ayrı kategoriye ayrılır: bilişsel stratejiler ve üstbilşsel stratejiler. Bilişsel stratejiler doğrudan doğruya metne müdahale ile ilgiliyken, üstbilişsel stratejiler, söz konusu müdahalenin yönlendirilmesiyle ilgilidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 10. sınıf öğrencilerinde üstbilişsel okuma stratejilerinin cinsiyet değişkenine göre incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda kız ve erkek öğrencilerde üstbilişsel okuma stratejisi kullanım düzeylerine, düzeyler arasında anlamlı bir farkın olup olmadığına ve kız ve erkek öğrencilerde birinci ve ikinci yabancı dil derslerindeki notlara bakılmıştır.

Çalışma grubunu Adıyaman (2) ve Mersin (2) illerinde bulunan 4 Anadolu lisesinde öğrenim gören 66'sı kız, 56'sı erkek olmak üzere toplam 122 10. sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmuştur. Veri toplama aracı olarak Tuncer (2012)'in Türkçeye uyarladığı Taraban, Kerr ve Rynearson (2002) tarafından geliştirilen Metacognitive Reading Strategies Questionnaire (MRSQ) adlı 25 maddelik 5'li likert tipi ölçek kullanılmıştır. Birinci ve ikinci yabancı dil ders notları da toplanan veriler arasındadır. Bütün bu veriler, 2017-18 eğitim-öğretim yılında toplanmıştır. Toplanan verilerin çözümlenmesinde bağımsız gruplar t-testi kullanılmıştır. Ders notlarının çözümlenmesinde ise aritmetik ortalamalar hesaplanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak kız ve erkek öğrencilerin üstbilişsel okuma stratejisi kullanımına ilişkin puan ortalamalarının orta düzeyin üstünde olduğu ve kız öğrencilerin puan ortalamalarının erkek öğrencilerin puan ortalamalarından daha yüksek olduğu ve bu farkın istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı olduğu görülmüştür. Kız öğrencilerin lehine olan bu durum hem birinci yabancı dil olarak İngilizce hem de ikinci yabancı dil olarak Almanca derslerindeki notlara da kız öğrencilerin lehine olacak şekilde yansımıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Okuma yeterliği, okuma stratejileri, üstbilişsel okuma stratejileri.

ABSTRACT

It can be said that the prerequisite for independent learning skill is reading proficiency. What is meant by reading proficiency should be understood as a complex process that starts with the conversion of letters into sounds and is evaluated by extracting meaning from the text. Reading strategies play a major role in this process. Reading strategies are cognitive actions applied to achieve a specific reading goal in a specific reading situation. It falls into two separate categories: cognitive strategies and metacognitive strategies. Cognitive strategies are directly related to text intervention, metacognitive strategies are about directing this intervention.

The aim of this study is to examine the metacognitive reading strategies of 10th grade students according to the gender variable. For this purpose, the levels of metacognitive reading strategy use in male and female students, whether there is a significant difference between the levels, and the grades in the first and second foreign language courses of female and male students were examined.

The study group consisted of a total of 122 10th grade students, 66 girls and 56 boys, studying at 4 Anatolian high schools in Adıyaman (2) and Mersin (2). As a data collection tool, a 25-item 5-point Likert-type scale called Metacognitive Reading Strategies Questionnaire (MRSQ) developed by Taraban, Kerr and Rynearson (2002), adapted into Turkish by Tuncer (2012), was used. First and second foreign language course grades are also among the collected data. All these data were collected in the 2017-18 academic year. Independent groups t-test was used to analyze the collected data. In the analysis of the course grades, arithmetic averages were calculated.

As a result, it was seen that the mean scores of male and female students regarding the use of metacognitive reading strategy were above the medium level, and the mean scores of female students were higher than the averages of male students, and this difference was statistically significant. This situation, which is in favor of female students, is reflected in the grades of both English as a first foreign language and German as a second foreign language in favor of female students.

Keywords: Reading proficiency, reading strategies, metacognitive reading strategies.

MEHMET CEMİL'İN VECİZELERİ

MEHMET CEMİL'S APHORISMS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Adem ÖZBEK
Giresun Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5454-341X

ÖZET

Düşünceyi; kısa, öz, çarpıcı ve kolay hatırlatır bir şekilde ifade eden özlü söz olarak açıklanabilecek olan "vecize", Türkçe Sözlük'te "Bir düşünceyi, bir duyguyu, bir ilkeyi kısa ve kesin bir biçimde anlatan, genellikle kim tarafından söylendiği bilinen özlü söz, ülger, kelamıkibar, aforizm, aforizma, motto" olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Türk edebiyatında "özlü söz" başlığı altında değerlendirilebilecek "özdeyiş, atasözü, aforizma, darb-ı mesel, kelâm-ı kibar, mısra-ı berceste" gibi ifadelerden genellikle aforizma ile vecizenin birbirine eş tutulduğu görülmektedir. Vecize, şekil bakımından kısa olmasına rağmen tıpkı atasözleri gibi bir fikri, bir nasihati oldukça uzun ve derin anlamlarıyla bünyesinde muhafaza eder. Vecizelerin atasözlerinden farkı ise söyleyeninin belli olmasıdır.

Vecizelerin, Batı edebiyatında oldukça iltifat edilen bir tür olduğu söylenebilir. Türk edebiyatında ise roman, hikâye, şiir, makale, deneme gibi muhtelif türlerde çokça eser veren isimlerden pek azı müstakil olarak vecize türünde eser vermiştir. Bu isimlerin başında akla ilk Cenap Şahabettin gelir. Onun 1918 yılında yayımlanan *Nesr-i Harp Nesr-i Sulh ve Tiryaki Sözleri* adlı kitabında numaralandırılmış olan 361 vecizesi yer alır.

Edebiyatımızda müstakil olarak vecize türünde eser vermiş bir diğer isim ise bu çalışmada ele alınan Mehmet Cemil [Pekyahşi]'dir. Mehmet Cemil'in vecizeleri 1919-1922 yılları arasında *Vecizeler* adıyla dört ayrı kitap halinde Arap harfleri ile yayımlanır. Her bir kitapta farklı sayılarda vecizeler bulunmak üzere toplam 1255 adet vecize bulunmaktadır. *Birinci Kitap*'ta Cenap Şahabettin'in, *İkinci Kitap*'ta Dr. Rıza Tevfik'in iltifatnâmesi yer alır.

Mehmet Cemil'in *Vecizeler* üst başlığı altında *Birinci Kitap*, *İkinci Kitap*, *Üçüncü Kitap* ve *Dördüncü Kitap* adıyla yayımladığı eserlerindeki vecizeleri; aşk, kadın-erkek ilişkileri, evlilik, dinî konular, sosyal, siyasi, ahlaki meseleler, dil, kültür, sanat ve edebiyat gibi çok geniş bir yelpazededir. Bu çalışmada, henüz Latin harflerine aktarılmayan Mehmet Cemil [Pekyahşi]'nin vecizelerinden bahsedildikten sonra *Birinci Kitap* üzerinde durularak vecizelerden örnekler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Türk Edebiyatı, Mehmet Cemil Pekyahşi, vecize, aforizma.

ABSTRACT

Concise words that express a thought in a short, concise, striking and easy to remember way are called aphorisms. In the Turkish Dictionary, it is defined as “a concise word, ülger, kalamıkibar, aphorism, motto, which describes a thought, a feeling, a principle in a short and precise way, and is generally known by whom it is said”. It is seen that “vecize” and “aphorism” are often equated with expressions such as "saying, proverb, aphorism, darb-ı mesel, kalam-ı polite, verse-ı berceste", which are generally considered as "concise words" in Turkish literature. Although the aphorism is short in form, it preserves an idea, an advice, with its long and deep meanings, just like proverbs. The difference between aphorisms and proverbs is that the speaker is clear.

It can be said that aphorisms are a highly complimented genre in Western literature. In Turkish literature, there are many names who produce works in various genres such as novels, stories, poems, articles, essays. However, very few of these names have produced works in the type of aphorisms independently. At the beginning of these names, Cenap Şahabettin comes to mind first. In his book *Nesr-i Harp Nesr-i Sulh ve Tiryaki Sözleri*, which was published in 1918, there are 361 aphorisms.

Mehmet Cemil [Pekyahşi], who is discussed in this study, is another name who wrote a work in the type of aphorism independently in our literature. Mehmet Cemil's aphorisms were published in Arabic letters in four separate books between 1919 and 1922. There are 1255 aphorisms in total, with different numbers of aphorisms in each book. In the First Book, Cenap Şahabettin, In the Second Book, Dr. Riza Tevfik's compliment is included.

Mehmet Cemil has published four books, namely the First Book, the Second Book, the Third Book and the Fourth Book. Aphorisms in these books; it covers topics such as love, male-female relations, marriage, religious issues, social, political, moral issues, language, culture, art and literature. In this study, after mentioning the aphorisms of Mehmet Cemil [Pekyahşi], which have not yet been translated into Latin letters, examples will be given by emphasizing the First Book.

Key Words: New Turkish Literature, Mehmet Cemil Pekyahşi, vecize, aphorism.

BİR OSMANLI HÂKİMİNİN ADANA İZLENİMLERİ:

"YUSUF ZİYA YOZGADÎ ve TABSIRA YAHUT ADANA TEMAŞASI"

ADANA IMPRESSIONS OF AN OTTOMAN JUDGE:
"YUSUF ZİYA YOZGADÎ VE TABSIRA YAHUT ADANA TEMAŞASI"

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Seda ÖZBEK
Giresun Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7485-8438

ÖZET

Şair, yazar ve devlet adamı Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî 1854 yılında Yozgat'ta doğmuştur. İlk memuriyetine Yozgat'ta başlamıştır. Memuriyet hayatı boyunca Kırşehir, Niğde, Çankırı, Edirne gibi çeşitli illerde görev yapar. Musul'da ceza dairesi, Adana'da bidâyet mahkemesi reisliği yapmıştır. Edirne'de ceza dairesi başkanlığı yapmıştır. Daha sonra Trablusgarp Vilâyeti İstînaf Mahkemesi müddeiumumiliğine tayin edilir. Son görev yeri ise Üsküdar Bidâyet Mahkemesi üyeliğidir. 1918 yılında vefat eder. Hizmetlerinden dolayı çeşitli nişanlar ve madalyalar ile ödüllendirilmiştir.

Ziya, Ziyaeddin, Yusuf Ziya, Ziya Hayri, Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî isimlerini kullanan yazarın yirmiden fazla eseri vardır. Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî hukukçu olmasına rağmen edebiyat, dil, tarih ve coğrafya gibi alanlarda da eser vermiştir. Bilhassa, görevde bulunduğu yerleri gözlemlemiş bu şehirlere ait izlenimlerini kaleme almıştır. Bu izlenimlerinin yer aldığı kitaplarının başlığına "temaşa" ifadesini koyar. Temaşa "hoşlanarak seyretme, görülmeye değer şey, seyredilecek görünüm" anlamındadır. Yazarın *Kastamonu, Küre, İnebolu Temaşası*, *Temaşâ-yı Âlem*, *Temaşâ-yı Celâl-i Huda*, kitaplarından bazılarıdır. Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî gezip gördüğü yerleri, şehirlere ve insanlara dair izlenimlerini anlatır. Onun Adana'ya dair izlenimleri 1898 yılında Adana Vilayet Matbaası'nda basılan *Tabsıra Yahut Adana Temaşası* isimli eserinde yer alır.

Döneminin dil özelliklerini de yansıtan manzum-mensur bu küçük eserde Yusuf Ziya, o dönem yerli yabancı yaklaşık olarak 50 bin nüfusu içinde barındıran Adana'yı "kırkambar ya da dünyanın küçük bir örneği" olarak nitelendirir. "Hayat suyu, akıp giden, gönüller alan gümüş su, endamını gösteren billur çay" olarak nitelendirdiği Seyhan nehrinin kıyısına oturan yazar Adana'yı seyre başlar. Eserde, 16 beyitten oluşan mukaddime başlığından sonra iklimi, coğrafi şekilleri, mimari yapısı, tarihî ve kültürel özellikleri ile Adana anlatılır. Bu çalışmada Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî'nin *Tabsıra Yahut Adana Temaşası* adlı eseri üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Türk Edebiyatı, Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî, Adana.

ABSTRACT

1. Poet, writer and statesman Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî was born in Yozgat in 1854. He started his first civil service in Yozgat. He worked in various provinces such as Kırşehir, Niğde, Çankırı and Edirne throughout his civil service life. He served as the head of the criminal chamber in Musul and the head of the court of first instance Adana. He was the head of the penal department in Edirne. Later, he was appointed to the Tripoli Provincial Court of Appeal. His last position is as a member of Üsküdar Bidayet Court. He dies in 1918. He was rewarded with various decorations and medals for his services.

2. The author, who uses the names Ziya, Ziyaeddin, Yusuf Ziya, Ziya Hayri, Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî, has more than twenty works. Although Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî is a lawyer, he also wrote works in fields such as literature, language, history and geography. In particular, he observed the places where he was on duty and wrote his impressions of these cities. He puts the expression “impression” in the titles of his books in which these impressions are included. İmpression means “watching with pleasure, something worth seeing, a view to be watched”. Kastamonu, Küre, İnebolu Temaşası, Temaşâ-yı Âlem, Temaşâ-yı Celal-i Huda are some of the author's books. Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî tells about the places he visited, his impressions of cities and people. His impressions of Adana are included in his work Tabsıra Yahut Adana Temaşası, which was published in Adana Provincial Printing House in 1898.

3. In this small verse-prose work, which also reflects the linguistic features of the period, Yusuf Ziya describes Adana, which had a population of approximately 50 thousand local and foreign at that time, as “forty warehouse or a small example of the world”. Sitting on the banks of the Seyhan river, the writer begins to watch Adana, which she describes as “the water of life, the silver water that flows and wins hearts, and the crystal tea that shows her stature”. In the work, after the introduction title consisting of 16 couplets, Adana is described with its climate, geographical forms, architectural structure, historical and cultural features. In this study, the work of Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî called Tabsıra or Adana Temaşası will be emphasized.

Key Words: New Turkish Literature, Yusuf Ziya Yozgadî, Adana.

HİTİTLER'DE TİCARET
TRADE IN THE HITTITES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Olcay TURAN
Kırklareli Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Tarih Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8093-9143

ÖZET

Ticaret, iki taraf arasında bir değişim vasıtası aracılığıyla yapılan mal ve hizmet alışverişidir. Ticaret eyleminin insanlık tarafından keşfedilmesi insanlık tarihinin en erken dönemlerine dayanmaktadır. Pek çok tarihçi, ticaretin, iletişimin doğuşunu takiben takas yöntemi ile başlamış olduğunu düşünmektedir. Peter Watson gibi kimi araştırmacılar ise ticaret tarihinin 150.000 yıl kadar geriye gittiğini savunmaktadırlar. Ticaret, insanın ihtiyaçlarını karşılama arzusundan ötürü ortaya çıkmıştır. Üretimin ve kaynakların kısıtlı olmasından dolayı insan, kendinde bulunmayan mal ve hizmeti bir başkasından sağlamak istemiş, bunun için de kendinde bulunan mallar ile değiş tokuş yapmaya başlamasıyla ticaret doğmuştur.

Anadolu'da Neolitik dönemden itibaren ticaret yapıldığını gösteren önemli veriler bulunmaktadır. Madenlerin ve madencilik teknolojisinin önem kazanması ile birlikte, zengin maden yataklarına sahip İç Anadolu'nun kuzey ve kuzeybatı bölümlerindeki yaşam giderek gelişmiş ve yerleşimler büyüyüp zenginleşmiştir. Tunç çağı ekonomisi için gereken kaynakların büyük bir kısmına sahip olan Anadolu, metal fakiri Mezopotamya kralları için özel bir önem taşımaktaydı. Bu sebeple Mezopotamyalı tüccarların Assur kolonileri öncesinde bölgede ticari faaliyetlerde bulunduklarını gösteren pek çok bilgi bulunmaktadır. Özellikle Assur Ticaret Kolonileri Çağında Kültepe (Kaniş) merkez olmak üzere yönetim merkezi Mezopotamya'daki Asur kenti olan, Asur devleti vatandaşı tüccarlar, M.Ö. XIX. ve XVIII. yüzyıllarda Anadolu'nun değişik noktalarında ticaret kolonileri kurmuşlar ve iyi örgütlenmiş bir pazar ağı geliştirmişlerdir. M.Ö. 1740'larda meydana gelen yangın felaketi sonrası Kaniş karumu ortadan kalkmasıyla beraber Asur Koloni Çağı sona ermiştir.

M.Ö. 1650 dolaylarında Hattuşaş merkez olmak üzere ortaya çıkan Hititler Anadolu'daki ilk merkezi siyasi yapıyı oluşturmuşlardır. Hitit ekonomisi, tarım ve hayvancılık üzerine kurulmuştur. Krallığın geliri, büyük ölçüde, ülkenin tarımsal üretimine ve buradan elde edilen vergilere bağlıydı. Diğer gelirler ise vasal devletlerden alınan haraçlardan veya hayvan sürüleri, yağmalanan altın, gümüş ve bakır nesneler gibi savaş ganimetlerinden sağlanmıştır. Bununla beraber Hitit ekonomisi, özellikle çeşitlenmiş bir ekonomi olmadığı gibi, uluslararası partnerlerle doğrudan etkileşim içindeki bir ekonomi görüntüsünde de değildi. Hititler yabancı ülkeler ile olan ticari temaslarının neredeyse tamamına yakınını Levant ve Kilikia kıyıları üzerindeki ticaret merkezleri aracılığı ile yapmışlardır. Bu bağlamda kuruluşundan itibaren Hitit yöneticileri ismi zikredilen bölgeleri ele geçirmek suretiyle dönemin önemli ticaret rotalarını kontrol altına almaya çalışmıştır. Hititler'in hangi malları ithal edip karşılığında hangi malları ihraç ettiklerine dair bilgilerimiz oldukça yetersizdir. Hitit ülkesinde yapılan arkeolojik kazılarda ele geçen ithal malların sayısı oldukça azdır. Hititler, muhtemelen ticari ihtiyaçların karşılanmasında kralın vekili konumundaki tüccarları

kullanmışlardır. Özellikle yazılı metinlerden elde edilen veriler bu iş için Uralı tüccarların kullanıldığını göstermektedir. Var olan bilgiler ışığında Hititlerin Bronz Çağı ticaret dünyasında fazla faal olmayan bir ulus olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hitit, ticaret, Ura, Assur, Ugarit, Kilikia

ABSTRACT

Trade is the exchange of goods and services between two parties through a medium of exchange. The discovery of the act of trade by humanity dates back to the earlliest periods of human history. Many historians think that trade started with the barter method following the birth of communication. Some researchers, such as Peter Watson, argue that the history of trade goes as far back as 150.000 years. Commerce emerged out of the desire of man to meet his needs. Due to the limited production and resources, man wanted to provide the goods and services that he did not have from someone else, and fort his reason, trade was born when he started to exchange with the goods he had.

There are important data showing that trade has been made in Anatolia since the Neolithic period. With the importance of mines and mining technology, life in the northern and Northwestern parts of Central Anatolia, which has rich mineral deposits, has gradually developed and settlements have grown and prospered. Anatolia, which had most of the resources required for the Bronze Age economy was of special importance for the metal-poor Mesopotamian kings. For this reason, there is a lot of information showing that Mesopotamian mechants were engaged in commerical activities in the region before the Assyrian colonies. Especially in the Age of Assyrian Trade Colonies, the traders who were citizens of the Assyrian state, whose administrative center was the Assyrian city in Mesopotamia, and Kültepe (Kaniş) was the center XIX. and XVIII. BC. In the centuries, they established trade colonies in different parts of Anatolia and developed a well-organized market network. The Assyrian Colonial Age came to an end with the disappearance of Kanish karum after the fire disaster in the 1740s BC.

The Hittites, who emerged around 1650 BC, with Hattuşa being the center, formed the first central political structure in Anatolia. The Hittite economy was founded on agriculture and animal husbandry. The kingdom's income depended heavily on the country's agricultural production and the taxes derived therefrom. Other revenues came from tribute from vassal states or war spoils as herds of cattle, looted gold, silver and copper objects. However, the Hittite economy was not a particulary diversified economy, nor was it an economy in direct interaction with international partners. The Hittites made almost all of their commerical contacts with foreign countries through trade centers on the Levant and Cilicia coast. In this context, since its establishment, the Hittite rulers tried to control the important trade routes of the period by seizing the mentioned regions. Our information on which goods the Hittites imported and exported in return is quite insufficient. The number of imported goods found in archaeological excavations in the Hittite country is quite low. The Hittites probably used the

merchants, who were the king's representatives, to meet their commerical needs. Especially the data obtained from the written texts Show that the merchants from Ura were used for this work. In the light of the available information, it is seen that the Hittites were a nation that was not very active in the Bronze Age trade World.

Keywords: Hittite, trade, Ura, Ugarit, Cilicia

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ 21. YÜZYIL BECERİLERİ YETERLİK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF PRESERVICE TEACHERS' COMPETENCE PERCEPTIONS FOR 21th CENTURY SKILLS

Dr. Neşe DOKUMACI SÜTÇÜ
Dicle Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3279-4194
Doç. Dr. Kerem SÜTÇÜ
Dicle Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5791-1492

ÖZET

Araştırmada, öğretmen adaylarının 21. yüzyıl becerileri yeterlik algılarını açıklayan değişkenlerin ve değişkenlerin önem sırasının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya, 2020-2021 eğitim-öğretim yılı bahar döneminde bir devlet üniversitesinin eğitim fakültesinde öğrenim gören 347 öğretmen adayı katılmıştır. Araştırmada ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Anagün, Atalay, Kılıç ve Yaşar (2016) tarafından geliştirilen "21. Yüzyıl Becerileri Yeterlik Algıları Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ölçek "öğrenme ve yenilenme becerileri", "yaşam ve kariyer becerileri" ve "bilgi, medya ve teknoloji becerileri" olmak üzere üç boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde İki Aşamalı Kümeleme Analizi ve Sınıflandırma ve Regresyon Ağacı (C&RT) kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun öğrenme ve yenilenme becerileri boyutuna ilişkin orta düzey; yaşam ve kariyer, bilgi, medya ve teknoloji becerileri boyutlarına ilişkin yüksek düzey yeterlik algılarına sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Öğrenme ve yenilenme becerileri boyutunu açıklayan değişkenlerin önem sırası cinsiyet, akademik not ortalaması, sınıf ve anabilim dalıdır. Bu boyutu açıklayan en önemli değişken cinsiyet değişkeni olup, kadın ve erkek öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun öğrenme ve yenilenme becerileri boyutuna ilişkin orta düzey yeterlik algılarına sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Yaşam ve kariyer becerileri boyutunu açıklayan değişkenlerin önem sırası anabilim dalı, akademik not ortalaması, sınıf ve cinsiyettir. Bu boyutu açıklayan en önemli değişken anabilim dalı değişkeni olup, matematik öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun yaşam ve kariyer becerileri boyutuna ilişkin orta düzey, sınıf ve fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun yüksek düzey yeterlik algılarına sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bilgi, medya ve teknoloji becerileri boyutunu açıklayan değişkenlerin önem sırası ise akademik not ortalaması, sınıf, cinsiyet ve anabilim dalıdır. Bu boyutu açıklayan en önemli değişken ise akademik not ortalaması değişkeni olup, 0-70 aralığında ortalamaya sahip olan öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun bilgi, medya ve teknoloji becerileri boyutuna ilişkin düşük düzey, 71-100 aralığında ortalamaya sahip öğretmen adaylarının çoğunun ise yüksek düzey yeterlik algılarına sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 21.Yüzyıl Becerileri, İki Aşamalı Kümeleme Analizi, Sınıflandırma ve Regresyon Ağacı, C&RT

ABSTRACT

In this research, it was aimed to determine the variables explaining the preservice teachers' competence perceptions for 21th century skills as well as order of importance of these variables. 347 preservice teachers, studying at the education faculty of a state university in the spring semester of the 2020-2021 academic year, participated in the study. The correlational survey model was used in the study. The 21th Century Skills Competences Scale, developed by Anagün, Atalay, Kılıç and Yaşar (2016), was utilized as data collection tool. The scale consists of three dimensions: "learning and renewal skills", "life and career skills" and "information, media and technology skills". Two-Step Clustering Analysis and Classification and Regression Tree (C&RT) were used in the data analysis. It was identified that most of the preservice teachers had moderate level competence perception regarding the dimension of learning and renewal skills and high-level competence perception for the dimensions of life and career skills, information, media and technology skills. The order of importance of the variables explaining the dimension of learning and renewal skills was determined to be gender, academic grade point average, grade, and department. The most important variable explaining this dimension was gender, and most of the female and male teacher candidates were found to have moderate level competence perceptions regarding the learning and renewal skills dimension. The order of importance of the variables explaining the dimension of life and career skills was specified to be department, academic grade point average, grade, and gender. The most important variable explaining this dimension was department, and it was concluded that while most of the pre-service mathematics teachers had moderate-level competence perceptions regarding life and career skills, most of the pre-service science and classroom teachers had high-level competence perceptions for life and career skills. The order of importance of the variables explaining the dimension of information, media and technology skills was identified to be academic grade point average, grade, gender and department. The most important variable explaining this dimension was academic grade point average. While most of the pre-service teachers with an average of 0-70 were found to have low-level competence perceptions regarding the dimension of knowledge, media and technology skills, most of the pre-service teachers with an average of 71-100 had high-level competence perceptions.

Keywords: 21th Century Skills, Two-Step Clustering Analysis, Classification and Regression Tree, C&RT

THE EFFECT OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE ON PROFITABILITY: EVIDENCE FROM BORSA ISTANBUL LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION FIRMS

SERMAYE YAPISININ KÂRLILIK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BORSA İSTANBUL LOJİSTİK VE ULAŞTIRMA FİRMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

Dr. Yasin ŞEKER,
Hitit University, FEAS, Department of Business Administration, Accounting and Finance, Çorum/Turkey,
ORCID: 0000-0003-0513-7682
Ress. Asst. Oğuz Yusuf ATASEL,
Karadeniz Technical University, FEAS, Department of Business Administration, Accounting and Finance, Trabzon/Turkey
ORCID: 0000-0003-1654-9850
Ress. Asst. Yusuf GÜNEYSU,
Karadeniz Technical University, FEAS, Department of Business Administration, Accounting and Finance, Trabzon/Turkey,
ORCID: 0000-0002-6809-1995

ABSTRACT

The contribution of logistics and transportation firms to the national economy is increasing as a result of globalization. These firms provide a particularly necessary service in terms of supply chain continuity and transportation, and they are actually trying to maximize their profitability from the related services. Besides this, a firm's capital structure can have an impact on its profitability. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of capital structure on profitability of logistics and transportation firms traded on the Borsa Istanbul. For this purpose, panel data regression analysis was performed on data from 8 firms listed on the Borsa Istanbul between 2014 and 2020. In this context, the return on assets ratio was used as a profitability indicator, the total debt/total asset ratio for capital structure, and the ratio of tangible fixed assets in assets, firm size, asset growth rate, and current assets/short-term debt ratios were used as control variables. As a result, statistical evidence has been obtained to demonstrate the impact of capital structure on profitability.

Keywords: Logistics, Transportation, International Trade, Capital Structure, Profitability

ÖZET

Küreselleşmenin etkisiyle lojistik ve ulaştırma firmalarının ülke ekonomilerine olan katkıları giderek artmaktadır. Bu firmalar hem tedarik zincirinin aksamadan devamı hem de ulaştırma açısından oldukça önemli bir hizmet sağlamakta olup ilgili hizmetlerden nihai olarak kârlılıklarını en yüksek seviye çıkartmaya çalışmaktadır. Bununla birlikte firmaların sermaye yapıları kârlılık üzerinde etkili olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören lojistik ve ulaştırma firmalarının sermaye yapısının kârlılık üzerindeki etkisini tespit etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultunda Borsa İstanbul'da yer alan ilgili 8 firmanın 2014-2020 yılları arası verileri kullanılarak panel veri regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Bu kapsamda karlılık göstergesi olarak aktif karlılık oranı, sermaye yapısı için toplam borç/toplam aktif oranı, kontrol değişkenleri olarak ise aktif içerinde maddi duran varlık oranı, firma büyüklüğü, aktif büyüme oranı ve dönen varlıklar/kısa vadeli borçların oranı kullanılmıştır. Analizler sonucunda sermaye yapısının firmaların karlılığına etkisini destekleyecek istatistiksel kanıtlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Ulaştırma, Uluslararası Ticaret, Sermaye Yapısı, Kârlılık

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC'S IMPACT ON LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION FIRMS: AN EVENT STUDY

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİNİN LOJİSTİK VE TAŞIMACILIK FİRMALARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: BİR OLAY ÇALIŞMASI

Dr. Yasin ŞEKER,
Hitit University, FEAS, Department of Business Administration, Accounting and Finance, Çorum/Turkey,
ORCID: 0000-0003-0513-7682

Ress. Asst. Oğuz Yusuf ATASEL,
Karadeniz Technical University, FEAS, Department of Business Administration, Accounting and Finance, Trabzon/Turkey,
ORCID: 0000-0003-1654-9850

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected logistics and transportation firms, as well as firms in other sectors. Factors such as factory shutdowns and supply chain disruptions have forced logistics firms to deal with challenges. Transportation firms, on the other hand, have come to a halt as a result of the bans imposed by the countries. The first case in Turkey occurred on March 11, 2020, and the situation had an impact on markets and firms. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the returns of logistics and transportation firms traded on the Borsa Istanbul. The case study method was used to test the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the returns of eight logistics and transportation firms. The analyses conducted with different event windows revealed evidence that the COVID-19 pandemic is having a negative impact on firms and that there are statistically significant negative abnormal returns.
Keywords: Logistics, Transportation, COVID-19 Pandemic, Event Study

ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisi birçok sektörde yer alan firmalarda olduğu gibi lojistik ve ulaştırma firmalarını da olumsuz anlamda etkilemiştir. Lojistik firmaları fabrikalarının üretimleri durdurması ve tedarik zincirinde aksaklıklarla karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Ulaştırma firmaları ise ülkelerin getirdikleri yasaklarla birlikte faaliyetlerini durdurma noktasına gelmiştir. Türkiye'de ilk vaka 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde gerçekleşmiş ve bu durum piyasaları ve firmaları etkilemiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı COVID-19 pandemisinin Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören lojistik ve ulaştırma firmaların getirileri üzerindeki etkisini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda COVID-19 pandemisinin 8 lojistik ve ulaştırma firmasının getirileri üzerindeki etkisi olay çalışması yöntemiyle test edilmiştir. Farklı olay pencereleriyle yapılan analizler sonucunda firmaların COVID-19 pandemisinden olumsuz etkilendiğine ve istatistiksel olarak anlamı negatif anormal getirilerin olduğuna dair dair kanıtlar ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Ulaştırma, COVID-19 Pandemisi, Olay Çalışması

THE REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN TURKEY: A MACHINE LEARNING EXPLORATION

Dr. Mehmet Güney CELBİŞ

Yeditepe University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics

ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2790-6035

ABSTRACT

Spatial industrial clusters constitute a central theme in growth and development research. The interrelations of industrial activities not only across sectors but also among geographical areas highlight the importance of the regional dimension for understanding how industrial activities organize spatially. The concentration of industrial activities are shown to be subject to many effects including demographic, geographic, and political factors. Education levels, proximity to major markets, research and development, and regional age characteristics come forward as frequently identified features that lead to the regional concentration of industries. Furthermore, regional industrial clusters, while constituting the national industrial structure, are also subject to both national conditions and the conditions present in other regions. The purpose of the analysis at hand is to explore the patterns behind the formation of industrial activity in specific regions. While most studies in regional economic research use traditional methods such as spatial econometric modelling, the study at hand implements big data methods to explore the non-linearities underlying mechanisms that lead to the regional distribution of industrial activity. More specifically, I use tree-based machine learning models and assess the predictions using pardial dependencies, regional conditional expectations, feature importance rankings, and Shapley scores which originate from cooperative game theory. Using data from Turkish regions at territorial level 2 (NUTS-2), I present a stand-alone regression tree that predicts the level of regional industrial activity, alongside ensemble models (stochastic gradient boosting and random forest) that consist of multiple trees generated either sequaltially or independently with added randomization. Results show that regions with relatively high industrial activity are characterized by a higher share of young people in the labor force, in addition to a higher share of young women who are working, and a lower level of income inequality. While the share of highly educated individuals is positively associated with high industrial activity, an overly high share of educated persons is mostly present in regions with less industrial activity.

Keywords: Industrial activity, regional clusters, spatial relationships, machine learning, Turkey.

DİJİTAL DÜRTMENİN KULLANIM ALANLARI VE FAYDASI

USAGE AREAS AND BENEFITS OF DIGITAL NUDGE

Doç. Dr. Meltem ERDOĞAN
Anadolu Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7201-6242
Doktora Öğrencisi. Esra KOÇ
Anadolu Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3385-5067

ÖZET

Ana akım iktisadın "Homo Economicus" olarak tanımladığı rasyonel bireyin aslında karar verirken her zaman akıllıca davranmadığı uzun zamandır kabul edilen bir gerçektir. Bireylerin bilişsel önyargıları olduğu ve önemli derecede çevresel faktörlerden etkilendikleri için karar verirken sistematik hatalar yaparlar. Bu nedenle, bireylerin karar aşamasında daha rasyonel davranışlar gerçekleştirmesi için, ana akım iktisada karşı getirdiği eleştirilerle ortaya çıkan davranışsal iktisat ekolü devreye girmektedir. Davranışsal iktisat, bireylerin her zaman kendi faydasını gözeterek, rasyonel düşünce sistemi çerçevesinde karar almadıklarını savunur ve bu nedenle bireylerin davranışlarını nasıl faydalı hale getirilebilir sorusuna, ekonomiye getirdiği birçok önemli kavramla açıklamaya çalışır. Bu kavramlardan biri olan dürtme teorisi, bireylerin davranışlarını yararlı hale getirmek için önemli bir araştırma konusu olmuş ve hükümetler tarafından da önemli politika aracı olarak kullanılmıştır. Dürtme, tüketicinin karşı karşıya olduğu seçim alternatiflerini kısıtlamadan veya teşvikleri önemli ölçüde değiştirmeden davranışı tahmin edilebilir şekilde değiştirmeye yönelik bir yöntemdir. Teknolojinin hayatımızın her aşamasında var olduğu gerçeğini göz önünde bulundurursak günümüz teknoloji çağındaki bireylere ulaşmak ve davranışlarını daha yararlı hale getirmek ancak bir dijital sistemle etkili olacaktır. Bu dijital sisteme örnek olarak, yeni bir kavram olan ''dijital dürtme'' gösterilebilir. Dijital dürtme, davranışsal ekonomide pek çok davranışın arkasında yatan içgörülere dayanarak, dijital ortamdaki öğeler yardımıyla teknoloji kullanıcı davranışını öğrenmeye çalışır ve bu bilgiler ışığında insan davranışlarını arzu edilen ve toplam refahı artıracak şekilde yönlendiren bir sistemdir. Günümüzde, çoğu karar çevrimiçi ortamlarda alınmaktadır. Bu nedenle dijital dürtme, politika yapıcılar, iletişimciler ve tasarımcıların bireylerin davranışlarını öğrenmesini sağlayarak ve bu doğrultuda bireylerin kendilerine ve toplum refahını artıracak akıllı kararlar vermesini sağlayacak seçeneği seçme konusunda büyük ölçüde yardımcı olabilir. Dijital dürtme, sosyal medya, mobil uygulamalar,

e-ticaret, e-devlet, konum hizmetleri, kurumsal dijital bilgi sistemleri gibi dijital ortamlarda bireylerin faydasını artırmada bir araç olarak kullanılabilir. Bu amaçla çalışmamız, doküman analiziyle dijital dürtme kavramını, kullanım alanlarını ve dijital dürtmenin hangi yeni alanlarda etkin bir şekilde kullanılabileceğine dair açıklamalar ve öneriler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Dürtme, Davranışsal Ekonomi, Teknoloji

ABSTRACT

It has long been accepted that the rational individual, defined as "Homo Economicus" by mainstream economics, does not always act wisely when making decisions. The reason fort that individuals have cognitive biases and are significantly affected by environmental factors as a result they make systematic mistakes when making decisions. Therefore, the behavioral economics school, which emerged with the criticisms it brought against the mainstream economics, comes into play in order for individuals to perform more rational behaviors at the decision stage. Behavioral economics argues that individuals do not always make decisions within the framework of a rational thought system by considering their own benefit, and therefore it tries to explain the question of how individuals' behaviors can be made useful, with many important concepts it has brought to the economy. One of these concepts, the nudge theory has been an important research topic in order to make the behavior of individuals useful and it has also been used by governments as an important policy tool. Nudge is a method of predictably changing behavior without limiting consumer choice options or significantly changing incentives. Considering the fact that technology exists at every stage of our lives, reaching individuals in today's technology age and making their behaviors more useful will only be effective with a digital system. "Digital nudge" is the new concept of this digital system and based on insights from behavioral economics. It tries to learn about technology users' behavior with the help of elements in the digital environment and in the light of this information it directs human behavior in a way that is desirable and increases total well-being. In today's world, most decisions are made online. Therefore, digital nudging can greatly assist policy makers, communicators, and designers in choosing the option that will enable individuals to learn about their behavior and accordingly make wise decisions that will increase their own plus community well-being. Digital nudging can be used as a tool to increase the benefit of individuals in digital environments such as social media, mobile applications, e-commerce, e-government, location services, corporate digital information systems. For this purpose, our study provides explanations and suggestions about

the concept of digital nudge with document analysis, its usage areas and in which new areas digital nudge can be used.

Keywords: Digital Nudge, Behavioral Economics, Technology

"BİZİMLESİN YA DA HAİNLERLE": SİYASİ SÖYLEMİN İKNA ARACI OLARAK "AK YA DA KARA" SAFSATASI

"YOU ARE EITHER WITH US OR WITH THE TRAITORS": THE "BLACK OR WHITE" FALLACY AS A TOOL OF PERSUASION IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE

Dr. Osman ÇALIŞKAN

Pamukkale Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi

ORCID: 0000-0001-8768-3542

ÖZET

İkna çabasının açık biçimde görülebildiği siyasi söylemler her zaman mantık kurallarına riayet etmez. Buna bağlı olarak söylem, içinde geçerli ve kuvvetli argümanlarla birlikte geçersiz ve zayıf argümanları da bünyesinde barındırır. Nitekim ikna etmek veya ikna olmak bütünüyle rasyonel bir olgu değildir. Bu sebeple, irrasyonel unsurlara bağlı ikna çabasını rasyonel olanından ayırt etmek için "rasyonel ikna edicilik" ifadesi kullanılır. Rasyonel ikna edicilik dışındaki ikna girişimlerinin kullandığı tekniklerden biri de ikna edenin, safsata olarak bilinen mantık hatalarına başvurmasıdır. Bunların ise onlarca türünden bahsetmek mümkündür. Sahte ikilem (false dilemma) veya "ak ya da kara" safsatası olarak bilinen tür, siyasi hayatta en çok istifade edilenler arasındadır. Türk siyasi hayatında da sıklıkla karşılaşılan bu safsata türü, muhatabına 2 seçenek sunarak bunlardan bir tanesini seçime zorlar. Seçeneklerden biri söylem sahibinin görüşünü yansıtırken diğeri genelde kimsenin kabul etmeyeceği olumsuz bir fikri, davranışı temsil eder. Böylelikle muhatap, ikincisi kabul edilemeyecek bir seçenek olduğundan, söylem sahibinin öne sürdüğü görüşü kabullenmeye zorlanır. Böylesi bir sahte ikilem karşısında bir üçüncü ihtimalin (hatta çok daha fazlasının) varlığını düşünme becerisinden mahrum bırakılmaya çalışılan muhatap, aslında onaylamadığı söylemi kabul etmek durumunda kalabilir. Sosyal gerçekliğin doğası gereği her şey ak ya da kara değildir; bir başka seçenek mümkündür veya başka bir orta yol bulunabilir. Mesela A partisini desteklemiyorsanız terörist veya hain olmak zorunda değilsiniz. Kurtuluşu, refahı ve huzuru kendisinin seçimlerde galip çıkmasına bağlayan A partisine oy vermemişseniz ülkeyi karanlık günlerin beklediğini kolaylıkla iddia edemezsiniz. Diğer yandan siyasi hayatın içinde yaygın bir biçimde var olmaya devam eden, siyasal tercihleri etkileyen bu mantık yanlışını irdelemek önemlidir. Aktarılanlar çerçevesinde bu çalışmanın amacı, siyasi söyleme yansıyan ak ya da kara safsatasının Türk siyasi hayatındaki kullanımlarına işaret etmektir. Böylelikle bir mantık hatasının, seçmen zihnini akla aykırı şekilde yönlendirilmesinde nasıl araçsallaştırıldığı gösterilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, çalışma dâhilinde Türk siyasi hayatından ak ya da kara safsatası türünden örnekler derlenmiştir. Argümantasyon analizi yöntemiyle söyleme sirayet etmiş bu yapıların mantık kurallarına aykırılığı gösterilirken ilgili safsataya dayalı söylemin rasyonel ikna edicilikle ilgisinin bulunmadığı belirtilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, safsatalara başvuran bu tür söylemlerin siyasette kutuplaşma ve seçmen çözülmesi üzerindeki muhtemel etkisinin altı çizilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Söylem, İkna, Safsata, Ak ya da Kara Safsatası.

Abstract

It is difficult to say that political discourses that aim to persuade voters always follow the rules of logic. Accordingly, discourse includes valid and strong arguments as well as invalid and weak arguments. As a matter of fact, persuading or being persuaded is not a completely rational phenomenon. For this reason, the expression "rational persuasion" is used to distinguish persuasion based on irrational elements from rational ones. One of the techniques used by the persuader within the scope of irrational persuasion is the fallacies. It should be noted that there are dozens of varieties of them. The type known as "white or black" fallacy is among the most exploited in political life. This type of fallacy, which forces its target to choose one of them by offering 2 options, is also frequently encountered in Turkish political life. One of the options reflects the opinion of the speaker, while the other represents a negative idea or behavior that no one will generally accept. Thus, the target is forced to accept the opinion put forward by the speaker, since the second one is an unacceptable option. In the face of such a false dilemma, the target, who is tried to be deprived of the ability to consider the existence of a third (or even more) possibility, may actually have to accept the option that seems illogical. Social reality tells us that everything is not white or black. Accordingly, another option is possible or another way can be found. For instance, if you do not support political party A, you do not have to be a terrorist or a traitor. If you have not voted for party A, which attributes salvation, welfare and peace to its victory in the elections, it cannot be easily claimed that dark days await the country. On the other hand, it is important to examine this fallacy that continues to exist widely in political life and affects political choices. The aim of this study is to point out the usages of the white or black fallacy reflected in the political discourse in Turkish political life. Thus, it has been tried to show how a false reasoning is instrumental in manipulating the voter's mind against reason. For this purpose, within the scope of the study, examples of white or black fallacies from Turkish political life have been compiled. By using the argumentation analysis method, it has been shown that these arguments, which have spread to the discourse, are against the rules of logic. It has been stated that discourse based on black and white fallacy has nothing to do with rational persuasion. However, the possible impact of such rhetoric on political polarization and dealignment has been underlined.

Keywords: Discourse, Persuasion, Fallacy, Black or White Fallacy.

COVİD-19 PANDEMİSİNDE AİLESİ YANINA DÖNEN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN AİLELERİYLE BİRLİKTE YAŞAMAYA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RETURNING TO THEIR FAMILY DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC EXAMINING THE VIEWS ON LIVING WITH THE FAMILY

Büşra İNCEKARA
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Karabük Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü,
Sosyal Hizmet Ana Bilim Dalı.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7587-1076
Prof. Dr. Ali Fuat ERSOY
Karabük Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi,
Sosyal Hizmet Bölümü.
ORCID: 0000-0001-7665- 6741.

ÖZET

Covid-19 pandemisi ilan edildiği günden günümüze tüm dünyada biyolojik etkisinin yanında psikolojik, sosyal ve ekonomik etkileriyle de dikkat çekmektedir. Bu süreçte bazı insanlar işlerini kaybetmiş, bazıları sosyal izolasyon sürecinde yalnız kalmış, ihtiyaçlarını karşılamakta zorlanmış ve bazıları ise hane içerisinde iletişim problemleri gibi birçok farklı sorunla karşılaşmıştır. Üniversitelerde yüz yüze eğitime ara verilmesiyle başlayan eve dönme süreci ve devamında hem eve hem de uzaktan eğitim sürecine adapte olmaya çalışan üniversite öğrencileri de şüphesiz süreçten etkilenmiştir. Buradan hareketle bu araştırma Covid-19 döneminde ailesi yanına dönen üniversite öğrencilerinin aileyle birlikte yaşamaya ilişkin görüşlerinin, aile içi ilişkilere bakış açılarının ve sürecin üniversite öğrencileri üzerindeki etkilerinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılan nitel bir araştırmadır.

Araştırmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden olan durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Veriler kartopu örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenen ve Covid-19 pandemisinde ailesi yanına dönmüş olan 20 üniversite öğrencisi ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla sağlanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda üniversite öğrencilerinin pandemi sürecinde aile içi ilişkilerine dair olumlu ve olumsuz görüşlerine ulaşılmıştır.

Üniversite öğrencileri üzerinde sürecin olumlu etkileri, aile içi ilişkiler ve kişisel gelişim olmak üzere iki farklı kategori altında incelenmiştir. Aile içi ilişkiler kategorisi kendi içerisinde psikolojik destek, güvenlik hissi, bağların kuvvetlendirilmesi ve sabırlı olmayı öğrenme alt kategorilerine ayrılmıştır. Kişisel gelişim kategorisi ise kendi içerisinde yalnız zaman geçirebilmeyi öğrenme ve sabırlı olmayı öğrenme alt kategorilerine ayrılmıştır.

Olumsuz etkileri ise psikolojik etkiler, sosyal etkiler, eğitim-öğretime etkileri, ekonomik etkiler ve aile içi rol ve iş bölümüne etkileri olmak üzere dört farklı kategori altında incelenmiştir. Psikolojik etkiler kategorisi depresif ruh hali, adaptasyon alt kategorilerinde, sosyal etki kategorisi sosyal çevreden soyutlanma alt kategorisinde, eğitim öğretim etkileri kategorisi eşyalarının yurtta kalması ve uzaktan eğitim sürecinin zorluğu alt kategorilerinde, ekonomik etkiler kategorisi çatışmalara sebep olma alt kategorisinde, aile içi roller ve iş

bölümü kategorisi kendine vakit ayıramamak, aile üyelerinin sorumluluklarına ortak olmak ve fikir çatışmaları kategorilerinde incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Üniversite Öğrencisi, Aile İçi Etkileşim

ABSTRACT

From the day it was declared a pandemic, Covid-19 has attracted attention with its psychological, social and economic effects as well as its biological effects all over the World. In this process, some people lost their jobs, some were left alone during the social isolation process, had difficulty meeting their needs and some faced many different problems such as communication problems within the household. The process of returning home, which started with the holidays of universities and the university students who tried to adapt to both home and distance education process were undoubtedly affected by the process. From this point of view, this research is a qualitative research conducted to examine the views of university students who returned to their families during the Covid-19 period, their perspectives on family relations and the effects of the process on university students.

The case study which is one of the qualitative research designs was used in the research. The data were obtained through a semi-structured interview form with 20 university students who were determined by snowball sampling method and returned to their families during the Covid-19 pandemic. Content analysis technique was used in the analysis of the data. As a result of the analyzes made the positive and negative opinions of university students about their family relations during the pandemic process were reached.

The positive effects of the process on university students were examined under two different categories as family relations and personal development. The category of family relations is divided into subcategories of psychological support feeling or security strengthening ties and learning to be patient. Personal development category on the other hand is divided into sub-categories of learning to spend time alone and learning to be patient.

The negative effects were examined under four different categories as psychological effects, social effects, effects on the education, economic effects and effects on family role and division of labor. The category of psychological effects is in the subcategories of depressive mood, adaptation, the category of social impact is in the subcategory of isolation from the social environment the category of education and training effects in the subcategories of staying in the dormitory and the difficulty of the distance education process the category of economic effects in the subcategory of causing conflicts the family roles and division of labor category was examined in the categories of not being able to spare time for oneself sharing the responsibilities of family members and conflicts of opinion.

Keywords: Covid-19, University Students, Family Interaction

BIR DAYANIŞMA BIÇIMI OLARAK KOLEKTIF 'İYILEŞME': İSTANBUL VE ANTAKYA'DA KADIN, MÜLTECILIK VE BIR-ARADALIK

COLLECTIVE HEALING AS A SOLIDARITY PRACTICE: WOMEN, DISPLACEMENT AND TOGETHERNESS IN ISTANBUL AND ANTAKYA

Dr.Öğretim Üyesi Şule CAN (SAYAR)
Alparslan Türkeş Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Kent Çalışmaları

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2475-1269

ÖZET

Türkiye'de kadın mülteciler -özellikle de Suriyeli kadın mülteciler- ile yapılan akademik çalışmalar ve göçmenlerle dayanışma pratikleri çoğunlukla kadınların gördüğü şiddet biçimleri, emek sömürüsü ve insani yardım gibi konuları ele almıştır. Kadınların yaşadıkları travmalar da literatürde çokça yer alsa da mülteci kadınlar ile yerli –Türkiyeli- kadın gruplarının bir araya gelişleri ve dayanışma pratikleri daha az araştırılan konulardan biri olmuştur. Bu çalışma mültecilerin ve kadınların birbirinin 'iyileştiricisi' olması üzerine düşünürken, alternatif dayanışma pratikleri ve kadınların politik öznellik bağlamında farklılıklarını ve yakınlığını tartışmaktadır. Bu araştırma, 'iyileşmek' kavramını medikal antropolojiden ödünç alarak kadınların alternatif dayanışma pratikleri, mekanları ve ritüellerini incelemektedir. Böylece feminist dayanışmanın ve mülteciler ile yardımlaşmanın konvansiyonel tanımlarını sorgulamaya açmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu bağlamda politik olana ve politik alana dair çeşitli soruları da içinde barındıran bu etnografik inceleme, Sakarya-İstanbul ve Antakya'da yapılan alan araştırmasından örnekler üzerinden kadınların 'güvenli' alan yaratma çabalarını ve kolektif iyileşme arayışları üzerinde durmaktadır.

Çalışmanın bazı temel soruları şöyledir: Göçmen kadınlar kendilerine yeni bir hayat kurarken hangi kapıları çalıp ne tür ilişkiler üzerinden 'iyileşme' pratiklerine katılıyorlar? Türkiyeli kadınlar ile mülteci kadınların bir araya gelişlerinde var olan dinamikler neler ve farklı politik özneler olarak kadınlar ne tür 'dayanışma' pratikleri ile iyileşiyor? Bu çalışma, belirsizlik içinde yaşayan, 'transit' halde olan ve yersiz yurtsuzlaşma sürecinde olan kadınların birbirlerini ve mülteciliği nasıl dönüştürdüklerinin ve kendi öznelliklerini inşa etme hallerinin hikayesini anlatmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kolektif iyileşme, mülteci kadınlar, dayanışma, politik özne

ABSTRACT

The academic scholarship on refugee women, particularly Syrian women in Turkey, and solidarity practices with refugees have mostly focused on violence, labor exploitation and humanitarian aid. Although trauma as a response to forced migration has been one of the most studies topics, solidarity work and «togetherness» of the Turkish-local women with the refugee women has been glossed over. This study aims to think through the ways in which women can be «healers» of one another and their intimacy and differences in the context of alternative solidarity practices and political subjectivities. It investigates women's safe spaces, alternative solidarity practices and rituals by borrowing the concept of 'healing' from medical anthropology. Thus, it raises critical questions towards the conventional understanding of humanitarian work with refugees and feminist solidarity in Turkey. In a similar vein, this paper interrogates the concept of the political and political space and examines the efforts of the local/refugee women to create safe space for themselves and for collective healing through an ethnographic research conducted in Istanbul, Sakarya and Antakya.

Some key questions this study asks are the following: What are the dynamics that bring refugee women together with the local women and what kind of healing practices do they develope together as different political subjects? What kind of relationships do the refugee women build in the process of settling down and starting a new life and how do they participate in "healing" practices? This study tells the story of women who live in uncertainty and in "transit" and discusses how they change each other and transform the notion of displacement along with constructing their own subjectivities.

Keywords: collective healing, refugee women, solidarity, political subject

İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ BÖLÜMÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN STAJ YAPTIKLARI İŞYERLERİNDEKİ İSG UYGULAMLARINI DEĞERLENDİRMELERİ

EVALUATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT STUDENTS ON OHS PRACTICES AT THEIR WORKPLACES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berna GÜR
Hitit Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler MYO, Mülkiyet Koruma ve Güvenlik Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0674-4612

ÖZET

İş sağlığı ve güvenliği ihtiyacı; insan gücünün yerini teknolojik makinaların aldığı Sanayi Devrimiyle birlikte ortaya çıkmıştır. 19. yy' dan günümüze kadar birçok kanun ve yönetmelik çıkarılarak insan sağlığı korunmak istenmiştir. Ülkemizde son olarak yürürlüğe giren 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu ile tüm işyerleri tehlike sınıflarına ayrılarak her tehlike sınıfında uyulması gereken kurallar, işveren, çalışan ve devletin yükümlülükleri net bir şekilde belirlenmiştir. Bu kanunla birlikte işverene rehberlik etmesi esas olan iş güvenliği uzmanlarına belge zorunluluğu getirilmiştir. Ülkemizde mühendislik fakülteleri, fen fakülteleri, teknik eğitim fakülteleri vb. okullardan mezun olanlar gerekli şartları yerine getirerek bu belgeyi alabilmektedirler. Ancak ülkemizde bu mesleğe doğrudan eleman yetiştiren, bu işin mutfağında yer alan ön lisans ve lisans programlarında iş sağlığı ve güvenliği bölümleri vardır. Bu bölümde öğrenim gören öğrenciler, hemen hemen tüm derslerinde çalışma ortamında iş sağlığının nasıl korunacağının bilgilerini öğrenmekte ve nitelikli iş güvenliği uzmanlığı taleplerinin büyük bir kısmını karşılamaktadır. Yine bu bölümde öğrenim gören öğrenciler öğrendiklerini uygulamaya dönüştürdüğü zorunlu staj dersiyle tecrübe, bilgi ve deneyimlerini artırmaktadırlar. Çalışmanın amacı; iş sağlığı ve güvenliği bölümünde okuyan öğrencilerin staj yaptıkları farklı tehlike sınıfındaki iş yerlerindeki İSG uygulamalarını değerlendirmelerini incelemek olmuştur. Çalışma; Hitit Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Bölümünde stajını yapmış 55 öğrenci ile yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda öğrencilerin yaş, iş güvenliği uzmanlığı yapma istekleri, staj yaptıkları işyeri, staj yaptıkları işyerinin tehlike sınıfı, okudukları sınıf, stajı hangi sınıfta yaptıkları değişkenlerine bağlı olarak staj yaptıkları işyerindeki İSG uygulamalarını değerlendirmelerinde anlamlı farklılık tespit edilemezken, yaşlarına bağlı olarak anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İSG uygulama değerlendirmeleri, Hitit Üniversitesi, İSG teknikerleri

ABSTRACT

Occupational health and safety needs; It emerged with the Industrial Revolution, where human power was replaced by technological machines. Since the 19th century, many laws and regulations have been enacted to protect human health. With the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331, which came into force recently in our country, all workplaces were divided into hazard classes and the rules to be followed in each hazard class, and the obligations of the employer, employee and the state were clearly determined. With this law, a document obligation has been introduced for occupational safety experts, who are essential to guide the employer. In our country, engineering faculties, science faculties, technical education faculties etc. Graduates of schools can obtain this document by fulfilling the necessary conditions. However, in our country, there are occupational health and safety departments in associate and undergraduate programs that directly train employees for this profession. Students studying in this department learn how to protect occupational health in the working environment in almost all their courses and meet most of the demands for qualified occupational safety expertise. Again, the students studying in this department increase their experience, knowledge and experience with the compulsory internship course, where they transform what they have learned into practice. The aim of this study; The aim of the study is to examine the evaluation of OHS practices in workplaces in different hazard classes where students studying in the occupational health and safety department do their internship. Study; It was conducted with 55 students who did their internship at Hitit University Vocational School of Technical Sciences, Department of Occupational Health and Safety. As a result of the study, there was no significant difference in the evaluation of the OHS practices in the workplace where the students did their internship depending on the variables of age, their desire to become an occupational safety specialist, the workplace where they did their internship, the hazard class of the workplace where they did their internship, the class they studied, and the class in which they did the internship.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, OHS application evaluations, Hitit University, OHS technicians

A STRATEGIC OUTLOOK TO SOUTHWEST INDIAN OCEAN : TURKEY'S ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE VANILLA ISLANDS REGION

Dr. Ugur ERDOGAN
Istanbul University , School of Business

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

In today's world, the Indian Ocean has gained a strategic importance both for trade and politics. The Indian Ocean Island Nations are located geographically in two groups. The islands of the Central Indian Ocean are Maldives and Sri Lanka. These islands are close to Indian-Sub Continent and countries of Asia. The islands of the Southwest Indian Ocean are Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros; which are African countries.

"Vanilla Islands" is an affiliation of the strategic partnership between the islands nations of Seychelles, Madagascar, Mauritius and Comoros in the Indian Ocean. The two of the French overseas territories; La Reunion and Mayotte take place in this strategic partnership. The term of "Vanilla" is used, because these islands are known with their vanilla production and exports for centuries. The strategic importance of these islands is due to the fact that they locate on the sea lines between emerging Asian countries and developing African countries.

In the colonial era, the Vanilla Islands were very much the object of rivalry among the European powers, especially France and England. Mauritius is a former British Colony, which gained independence in 1968. Seychelles is a former British Colony, which gained independence in 1976. Madagascar is a former French Colony, which gained independence in 1960. Comoros is a former French Colony, which gained independence in 1960. La Reunion and Mayotte are still French Colonies. These colonial roots have a great influence on Vanilla Islands' economic and political relations with the World. Although they gained independence; these Island Nations are still members of two post-colonial organizations; either British Commonwealth and/or French La Francophone. Vanilla Islands nations are also members of African Union and Southern African Development Community. Except Madagascar; Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros are member of SIDS-Small Islands Developing States.

Total trade between Turkey and Vanilla Islands is 211.6 million USD in 2020. Total exports are 180.5 million USD; with an increase of 72% in the last 5 years. Mauritius is the biggest export market of Turkey in Vanilla Islands, with a sum of 74.6 million USD in 2020. Mauritius is the only country in Indian Ocean Region, which Turkey has a FTA-Free Trade Agreement. Total imports from Vanilla Islands, are 31.1 million USD in 2020 . Madagascar is the biggest supplier market of Turkey in Vanilla Islands, with a sum of 14.6 million USD. In total; balance is on Turkey's side with a 149.5 million USD. This makes export ratio 85.3% and import ratio 14.7% in total bilateral trade. When we look at the trade partners; China is the main supplier of import goods for Madagascar, Mauritius and Comoros; for Seychelles main supplier is Germany.

Business Diplomacy is an important factor in international trade. DEIK-Foreign Economic Relations Board of Turkey has Business Councils for Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles; established in 2016, 2014 and 2017. The only Turkish embassy in the region is in Antananarivo, Madagascar; which is accredited to Mauritius and Comoros. Turkish Embassy in Nairobi is accredited for Seychelles.

One of key strategic advantage is Turkish Airlines direct flights to Vanilla Islands. Turkish Airlines has direct flights from Istanbul to Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Comoros carrying passenger and especially cargo. Airline connectivity is one of the most important issues for an island nation; connecting them to the other parts of the world, raises number of incoming tourists and carry export-import goods.

Keywords: Indian Ocean, Vanilla Islands, Trade, Import, Export, Strategic Importance

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND STUDY OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF Cu(II) AND Ni(II) COMPLEXES WITH SCHIFF BASE DERIVED FROM 2-HYDROXY-1-NAPHTHALDEHYDE AND P-NITROANILINE

Ibrahim Kani Aminu

Department of Pure and Industrial Chemistry, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria

Aminu Muhammad

Department of Pure and Industrial Chemistry, Bayero University Kano, Nigeria

Abdullahi Abdulwaris Daura

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Usman Danfodiyo University Sokoto, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The Cu(II) and Ni(II) complexes with Schiff base derived fromN-2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde and p-niroaniline were synthesized and characterized using elemental analyses, infrared spectral analysis, melting point/decomposition temperature, magnetic susceptibility, conductivity measurement, solubility test, and UV visible spectrophotometric. The Schiff base and its corresponding Cu(II) and Ni(II) complexes were tested for antimicrobial activity. The molar conductance values range (1.93 – 5.26$\Omega^{-1}cm^2mol^{-1}$) indicated non electrolytic nature of the complexes. The magnetic susceptibility values; 2.0BM revealed Cu(II) complex as paramagnetic while –ve revealed diamagnetic nature of Ni(II) complex. The infrared spectra analysis suggested that the Schiff base behaves as bidentate ligand coordinates to metal ion via azomethine nitrogen and phenolic oxygen. The high decomposition temperature range (237 – 240 ^{o}C) indicated the stability of the complexes. The elemental analyses results revealed slight differences between observed and calculated percentages of C, H, and N in all the prepared compounds, indicating good agreement with their proposed structure. The antimicrobial activity of the Schiff base and its metal complexes were carried out using agar well diffusion method against two pathogenic bacterial strains *(Salmonella typhi and Streptococcus pneumoniea)* and two fungal isolates *(Aspergillus fumigatus and Rhizopus species)*. The results revealed that the Schiff base and its metal complexes possessed good antimicrobial activity, while the Gentamycin and Nystatin were used as a standard drugs.

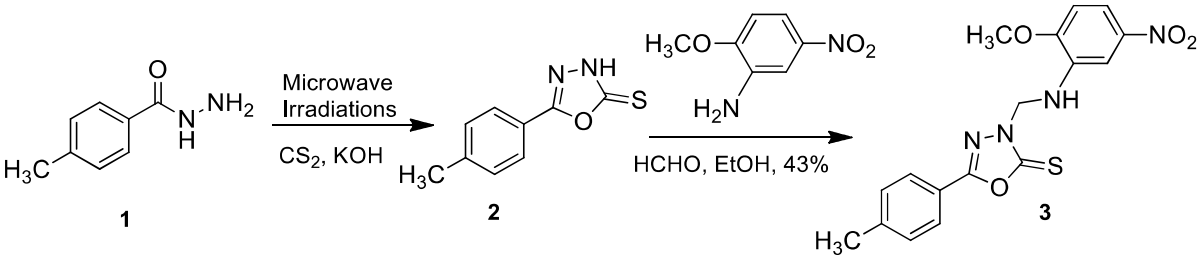
Keywords: Schiff base; Complexes; 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde; p-nitroaniline; Antimicrobial activity;

DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF MANNICH BASE DERIVATIVE OF OXADIAZOLE AS A POTENT ANTITUMOR AGENT

Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Khan[1]
[1]Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

As a matter of fact, that the thymidine phosphorylase inhibitors are considered potential anti-tumor agents. The oxadiazole derivative **3** was designed and synthesized by a simple and facile synthetic route (**Scheme 1**). The biological assay revealed that the compound **3** displayed good inhibitory activity against thymidine phosphorylase at low micromolar concentration. In the current study, the most active compound **3** with IC_{50} values 14.40±2.45 µM. Further, molecular docking studies were performed on the most active compound **3** to show their binding mode.



Scheme 1

Keywords: 1,3,4-Oxadiazole-2-thione, Mannich bases, Thymidine phosphorylase inhibitors

BEE POLLEN: A POTENTIAL ANTIOXIDANT FOR THERAPEUTIC APPLICATIONS

[*1]Muhammad S. and Sakina A. A.
[1]Department of Chemistry, Sokoto State University, Nigeria; [2]Department of Nigerian Languages, Sokoto State University, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Bee pollen is a valuable food source for bees and bee larvae with substantial pharmacological properties. The study examined the antioxidant activities of the aqueous extract of Bee pollen collected from an Apiary of modern bee hives in Sokoto State, Nigeria. Folin-Ciocalteu and $AlCl_3$ methods were used to quantify total phenolic and flavonoid contents while 1,1-diphenyl-2-picryl hydrazyl (DPPH) radical assay was used to examine the antioxidant activity of the extract. The respective total phenolic and flavonoid contents on dry weight basis (DW) are 45.28 ± 2.11mg/100g GAE (Garlic acid equivalent) and 82.90 ± 4.23 mg/100g QE (Catechin equivalent), while the result of Antioxidant activity and DPPH scavenging activity on dry weight basis are 72.19 ± 0.45 mg/100g and 50.12 ± 0.18% respectively. Based on overall evaluations, it can be deduced that because of its high antioxidants activity bee pollen could be used as a potential supplement of antioxidants for therapeutic applications. It could also be used as a functional food additive in the production of various food products.

Key words: Bee pollen; Total polyphenols; Antioxidant activity; DPPH

MODELLING HEAT TRANSFER ENHANCEMENT OF VARIABLE VISCOSITY NANOFLUIDS IN A COUETTE FLOW THROUGH MICROCHANNELS

R. L. Monaledi*, O. D. Makinde, K. S. Tshivhi
Faculty of Military Science, Stellenbosch University, Private Bag X2, Saldanha 7395, South Africa.

Abstract: Dealing with high heat dissipation of electronic components is one of the most important challenges in engineering and industries. Recently, thermal management via advanced technology of nanofluids is becoming more significant and has attracted increasing attention for resolving the aforementioned problem. This study theoretically examines the combined effects of thermal radiation, variable viscosity, nanoparticles shape and volume fraction on the heat transfer enhancement of Couette flows of water-copper nanofluid through a microchannel. The model nonlinear differential equations are obtained and numerically tackled using shooting technique coupled with Runge-Kutta-Fehlberg integration scheme. The effects of various embedded thermophysical parameters on the overall flow structure and heat transfer augmentation are presented graphically and discussed.

Keywords: Cu-H_20 Nanofluid; Microchannels; Couette Flow; Variable Viscosity; Heat Transfer Enhancement; Radiative Heat; Thermal Stability

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SYNTHESIS AND A-GLUCOSIDASE INHIBITION ACTIVITY OF 1,2-BENZOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES: AN IN SILICO AND BIOCHEMICAL APPROACH

Matloob Ahmad
Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad 38000, Pakistan.

Abstract
Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that is responsible for the poor health condition and low quality of life of a huge population of the world. The harmone insulin functions in the body to utilize the blood sugar as a fuel in the cells. However, if there is insufficient insulin in the body then it results in increased sugar levels in the blood. High blood sugar levels result in a number of disorders in the functions of various organs. These elevated sugar levels are treated by various methods, one of them is using the α-glucosidase inhibitors. In this research project, we have synthesized novel 1,2-benzothiazine derivatives and have screened them for their in silico and in vitro α-glucosidase inhibition activity. Many derivatives emerged as potent inhibitors of the α-glucosidase enzyme. These compounds exhibited good docking scores and excellent binding interactions with the selected residues. Potent α-glucosidase inhibitors were discovered in this research that posses two to three fold better activity as compared to acarbose that was used as a standard drug.

Keywords: Benzothiazine, Heterocyclic Compounds, Antidiabetic Studies, Molecular Docking

A DFT STUDY OF IRGACURE-2959 FOR STRUCTURAL AND SPECTRAL PROPERTIES AND ITS POTENTIAL TO ACT AGAINST ALZHEIMER DISEASE

Dr. Asim Mansha
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan
ORICD: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5659-0562

ABSTRACT

The potential energy surface scan of the Irgacure-2959 molecule was performed and most stable molecular structure of the molecule was predicted. FT-IR and FT-Raman spectra of the molecule were recorded. The calculated and observed wavenumbers were assigned. The UV-Vis spectrum of the molecule shows the possible electronic transitions of the molecule. The frontier molecular orbitals analysis indicates chemical reactivity and bioac- tivity of the molecule. The molecular electrostatic potential surface reveals the electrophilic and nucleophilic reactive sites of the molecule. The heat capacity, entropy and enthalpy values of the molecule were calculated in the temperature range from 50 to 500 K. The natural bond orbital analysis authenticates the stability of the molecule. Moreover, the molecular docking analysis reveals that the title molecule can act as a potent inhibitor against the acetylcholinesterase enzyme. Hence, the present investigation paves the way for developing effective drugs in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease.

Keywords: DFT; Structural; Alzheimer

MHD NATURAL CONVECTION AND THERMAL RADIATION OF DIAMOND–WATER NANOFLUID AROUND ROTATING ELLIPTICAL BAFFLE INSIDE INCLINED TRAPEZOIDAL CAVITY.

Mohamed Dhia Massoudi[1,2], Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida[3,4,1*]

1. Laboratory of Ionized Backgrounds and Reagents Studies (LEMIR), Preparatory Institute for Engineering Studies of Monastir (IPEIM), University of Monastir, Tunisia.
2. Department of Mechanical Engineering, College of Engineering, Al Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Riyadh 11432, Saudi Arabia
3. Chemical Engineering Department, College of Engineering, Ha'il University, Ha'il City, Saudi Arabia. benhamida_mbechir@yahoo.fr
4. Higher School of Sciences and Technology of Hammam Sousse (ESSTHS), Physics Department, 4011 Lamine Abassi street, University of Sousse, Tunisia.

ABSTRACT

In this work, we study the natural convection and thermal radiation heat transfer of diamond–water nanofluid around rotating elliptical baffle inside inclined trapezoidal cavity under Lorentz forces effect in the presence of uniform heat generation/absorption. The trapezoidal cavity lateral walls are uniformly cooled, and the top and bottom walls are kept adiabatic. The interior rotating elliptical baffle is uniformly heated. Our numerical study is realized by the software Comsol Multiphysics based on the on the finite element method. The results extracted show that an increment on the convection heat transfer is reached by increasing Rayleigh number, the radiation parameter and the elliptical baffle horizontal radius; however, the increment of Hartmann number reduces it. The effect of cavity inclination on the convection heat transfer depends on the baffle position. The presence of uniform heat generation increases the temperature field inside cavity and improves the convection flow, but the presence of uniform heat absorption reduces it. Using nanoparticles with higher shape factor improves more the convection heat transfer.

Keywords: MHD, Free convection, Thermal emission, Nanofluid, Trapezoidal cavity, Rotating elliptical baffle.

MODERN TEACHING METHOD IN ADVANCED SCIENCES AND TECHNOLOGIES: NANO-PHOTONICS AND OPTOELECTRONICS RESEARCH LABORATORY

Saeed Olyaee* and Atefeh Najibi

Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University (SRTTU), Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Nano-photonics and Optoelectronics Research Laboratory (NORLab)
Tehran, Iran

ABSTRACT

Development of laboratories and up to date research centers have main role in modern methods of teaching, especially in graduate courses. Among them, laboratories based on Quantum, Optoelectronics, Photonics, Spintronics, Laser and Nano are mentioned. First of all different levels of design and implementation of Nonophotonic and Optoelectronic labs are presented in this paper. The modern methods of teaching are then discussed. Amongst the optoelectronic instruments and equipments are presented which concludes the beam splitters, polarizers, stabilized lasers, optical filters, optoelectronic and optomechanical systems, laser range finders, laser interferometers, nano-metrology systems, and optical telecommunication systems. In this method, scientific topics transmission model is combination of practical skills and theoretical topics in suitable laboratory environment; execution of the desired tests is done in a teacher-based method because of their complexities and installation of tests.

Keywords - Nano-photonics teaching, optoelectronics teaching, teacher-based method, modern research and laboratory.

BIFURCATIONS OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL DISCRETE TIME PLANT-HERBIVORE SYSTEM

Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan

Assistant Professor

Department of Mathematics, University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir, Muzaffarabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This work is purely dedicated to the bifurcations analysis of a two dimensional discrete time plant-herbivore system formulated by Allen et al. (1993). It is proved that the system undergoes a transcritical bifurcation in a small neighborhood of boundary equilibrium and a Neimark–Sacker bifurcation in a small neighborhood of the unique positive equilibrium. An invariant closed curve bifurcates from the unique positive equilibrium by Neimark–Sacker bifurcation, which corresponds to the periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations between plant and herbivore populations. For a special form of the system, which appears in Kulenovic and Ladas (2002), it is shown that the system can undergo a supercritical Neimark–Sacker bifurcation in a small neighborhood of the unique positive equilibrium and a stable invariant closed curve appears. This bifurcation analysis provides a theoretical support on the earlier numerical observations in Allen et al. (1993) and gives a supportive evidence of the conjecture in Kulenovic and Ladas (2002). Some numerical simulations are also presented to illustrate our theoretical results.

Keywords: Plant-herbivore system; stability; bifurcation; center manifold theorem; numerical simulations

THE EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR P-LAPLACIAN FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS ON INFINITE INTERVAL

A. Guezane-Lakoud1 , F. Fenizri2, R. Khaldi1 1,2Laboratory of Advanced Materials
Department of Mathematics
Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University
P.O. Box 12, 23000 Annaba, Algeria.

ABSTRACT

In this work, we discuss the existence of solution to boundary value problem of fractional differential equations with p-Laplacian operator in infinite interval.
We use the standard Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative and p- Laplacian defined with
$p(s) = |s|p—2 s, p > 1, ($p)—1 = $q, (1/p) + (1/q) = 1
We present the existence of solutions for a nonlinear fractional bound- ary value problem with p-Laplacian operateur by the help of fixed point theorems, Krasnoselskii fixed point , Banach contraction principle or Leray-Schauder nonlinear alternative. We end this work with an exam- ple that elucidates the results obtained.
Keywords: Fractional differential equations, Boundary value prob-
lem, Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative, Existence, Infinite interval, p-Laplacian operator, Fixed point theorem, Krasnoselskii fixed point, Banach contraction principle, Leray-Schauder nonlinear alternative.

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YETİŞKİN BİREYLERDE PSİKOLOJİK BELİRTİLER, YAŞAM DOYUMU VE BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİK DEĞİŞKENLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS, LIFE SATISFACTION AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY VARIABLES IN ADULT INDIVIDUALS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kahraman GÜLER

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi Klinik Psikoloji Programı İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID NO : 0000-0002-0049-0658

Murat Nuri AĞIRMAN

İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi Klinik Psikoloji Programı İstanbul, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5314-820X

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yetişkin bireylerde yaşam doyumu, bilişsel esneklik ve psikolojik belirti kavramlarının birbiri ile olan ilişkisi incelemek ve ek olarak yaş, cinsiyet, gelir düzeyi gibi sosyodemografik özelliklerin yaşam doyumu, bilişsel esneklik ve psikolojik belirti değişkenleri üzerindeki etkisini araştırmak üzere yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya Türkiye'nin çeşitli şehirlerinden 18 yaş ve üzeri 117'si erkek 569 kişi katılmıştır. Bu araştırmada sosyodemografik form, Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği, Bilişsel Esneklik Ölçeği ve Kısa Semptom Envanteri kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılardan verilerin toplanabilmesi için sosyodemografik form, Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği, Bilişsel Esneklik Ölçeği ve Kısa Semptom Envanteri Google Formlara geçirilmiş ve basit seçkisiz yöntemle elektronik ortamda dağıtılmıştır. Araştırmanın analizinde, iki veya daha fazla değişken arasındaki ilişki için parametrik olmayan Spearman-Rank Korelasyon Testi uygulanmıştır. Çoklu gruplar arasındaki farkın analizi için parametrik olmayan Kruskal-Wallis Testi uygulanmıştır. Ek olarak son adımda bağımsız değişkenin bağımlı değişkene yordamasına ilişkin analiz için Basit Doğrusal Regresyon uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgulara göre, ilk olarak ölçek karşılaştırılmaları ele alınmıştır. Yaşam Doyumu ile Kısa Semptom Envanteri arasında ve Bilişsel Esneklik ile Kısa Semptom Envanteri zayıf negatif doğrusal ilişki var olduğu saptanmıştır. Bunlara ek olarak sosyodemografik özelliklerin değişkenler üzerindeki yordayıcılığı göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, psikolojik belirti puanları cinsiyete, yaş grubuna ve gelir düzeyine göre farklılık göstermiştir. Buna göre kadınlar ve gelir düzeyi düşük olan bireylerin psikolojik belirti göstermeye meyilli oldukları bulunmuştur. Ayrıca, en çok psikolojik belirti ortalamasını gösteren yaş grubu 46-50; en az gösteren yaş grubu ise 31-35 olarak

görülmektedir. Bilişsel Esneklik Ölçeğinden alınan puanlar ele alındığında ise, bilişsel esneklik düzeyi yaş gruplarına göre farklılık göstermektedir. Fakat buna ek olarak, ileri istatistiki veriler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda bilişsel esneklik açısından 0,1 anlamlılık düzeyinde farklılık gösteren yaş gruplarının 18-25 ve 31-35 yaş grupları olduğu saptanmıştır. Son olarak Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeğinden elde edilen puanlara bakıldığında, yaşam doyumu puanlarının gelir düzeyi değişkenine göre farklılaştığı görülmüştür. Buna göre, yaşam doyumu en düşük olan gelir grubu 0-2324 tl bandındaki gelir grubudur. Regresyon analizleri sonucuna göre ise, ‘’Yaşam Doyumu üzerinde Bilişsel Esneklik değişkeninin etkisi’’ ve ‘’Yaşam Doyumu üzerinde Psikolojik Belirtiler değişkeninin etkisi’’ incelendiğinde artık değerlerin bu iki denklem için ayrı ayrı normallik varsayımını karşıladığı ve basit doğrusal regresyon kurulabileceği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam Doyumu, Bilişsel Esneklik, Psikolojik Belirti, sosyodemografik değişken, yetişkin bireyler

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between life satisfaction, cognitive flexibility and psychological symptom concepts in adult individuals, and also, to investigate the effects of such socio-demographic variables as age, gender, and level of income on life satisfaction, cognitive flexibility and psychological symptom variables. The research group consists of 569 adult of whom 117 male and the data collected from the various cities in Turkey. Sociodemographic form, Life Satisfaction Scale, Cognitive Flexibility Scale and Brief Symptom Inventory were used in this study. In order to collect data from the participants, the sociodemographic form, Satisfaction with Life Scale, Cognitive Flexibility Scale and Brief Symptom Inventory were transferred to Google Forms and distributed online to the participants selected by simple random method. In the analysis of the study, the nonparametric Spearman-Rank Correlation Test was used for the relationship between two or more variables. Nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis Test was used to analyze the difference between multiple groups. In addition, in the last step, Simple Linear Regression was applied to predict the relationship between dependent and independent variables. According to the findings obtained in the study, first of all, comparisons of the scales were discussed. A weak negative linear relationship was found between Satisfaction with Life Scale and the Brief Symptom Inventory and between Cognitive Flexibility and the Brief Symptom Inventory. In addition, considering the effect of sociodemographic characteristics on variables, psychological symptom scores differed significantly according to gender, age group and income level. Accordingly, it was found that women and individuals with low income levels tend to show psychological symptoms. Moreover, the age group, which shows the highest average of psychological symptoms is between 46-50; the least showing age group is seen as between 31-35. Considering the scores obtained from the Cognitive Flexibility Scale, the level of cognitive flexibility shows significant difference according to age groups. However, considering the advanced statistical data, it was determined that the age groups show

difference in terms of cognitive flexibility at the 0.1 significance level were between 18-25 and between 31-35 age groups. Finally, when it is examined the scores obtained from the Life Satisfaction Scale, it was seen that the life satisfaction scores differ according to the income level variable. Accordingly, the income group in the between 0-2324 TL has the lowest life satisfaction. According to the results of the regression analysis, when "the effect of the Cognitive Flexibility variable on Life Satisfaction" and "The effect of the Psychological Symptoms variable on Life Satisfaction" is examined separately, it is determined that the residual values meet the normality assumption for these two equations and simple linear regression can be established.

Key words: Life Satisfaction, Cognitive Flexibility, Psychological Symptoms, adults, socio-demographic variables

THE ROLE OF DEATH ANXIETY DURING COVID-19 IN WELLBEING OF DOCTORS: TESTING A MEDIATED MODERATION MODEL

Mamoona Mushtaq Ph.D.[1]
(Corresponding Author and paper presenter)
Professor of Psychology
Govt MAO College, Lahore, Pakistan
Komal Mehar[2]
Institute of Professional and Clinical Psychology
Riphah International University

Correspondence regarding the presentation should be addressed to Prof. Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq. Email: mamoonamushtaq@gmail.com

The current research was conducted in Riphah institute of Professional and Clinical Psychology, Lahore, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Background: There has been research evidence that stressful environment brings about anxiety and affect the mental health of the individuals. With the rapid spread of COVID 19, a general fear of infection prevailed among the masses, particularly in doctors who are still working in hospitals treating patients with COVID 19. **Objective:** The purpose of the study was to assess the role of death anxiety in subjective wellbeing of doctors by analyzing the mediating and moderating pathways. **Method:** The study sample included 244 doctors working during Covid 19 (M age= 30.73 years, SD= 7.60; 144 doctors from urban and 100 doctors from rural localities; 50 % Male doctors) selected from different government, semi government, and private sector hospitals. Participants reported on self-report measures of death anxiety, sleep quality, & subjective wellbeing. **Results:** Results showed that death anxiety negatively predicted subjective wellbeing and sleep quality mediated this association in doctors. Also, death anxiety strongly predicted wellbeing in doctors working in rural set up compared to those working in urban set up. The findings highlight the idea that death anxiety associated with COVID 19 is an important determinant of wellbeing in frontline health care workers working in rural localities.

Keywords: Death Anxiety, Sleep Quality, Subjective Wellbeing, Doctors

A CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY OF BELIEFS ABOUT GENDER ROLES AND INTENTIONS TO HEALTH RISK BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG ADULTS OF PAKISTAN AND THE UK

Mamoona Mushtaq Ph.D.

Professor of Psychology

Govt MAO College, Lahore Pakistan

Richard Oliver de Visser

Professor of Psychology

School of Psychology

University of Sussex, United Kingdom

ABSTRACT

Objectives: There are important gender differences in relation to how young men and women perceive their social gender roles and these roles impact on their intentions to health behaviours in future. **Method:** Between-subjects research design was used in the current research. Participants (PK women = 411, PK men = 307: UK women = 311, UK men =105) were university students from Pakistan and the United Kingdom. They completed online questionnaires to assess gender role beliefs, the importance of own gender and intention health behaviours. Sex Role Egalitarian Scale (Beere, 1984) was used to assess gender role beliefs. Intention health behaviours were assessed by using 14 items Intention Health Behaviours Scale (Mushtaq & Richard, 2019). Univariate ANOVA and correlation analysis were applied to explore country and sex difference across four groups. **Results:** Findings revealed that UK respondents gave more weightage to all intention health behaviours as compared to their peers from Pakistan ($p < .001$). Analyses also revealed that Pakistani respondents expressed more traditional gender role beliefs (SRES), gave more importance to their own gender and their traditional gender role beliefs were significantly and positively correlated with stronger intention to exercise, intention to smoke, intention to alcohol, intention to be drunk, intention to use drugs in future, intention to physical health concerns and intention to emotional health concerns and were found to be negatively correlated with low intentions to wear helmet while driving motorcycle. Whereas, in UK respondents traditional gender role beliefs were significantly correlated with weaker intention to fasten seat belt while driving car, intention to fasten belt while sitting as passenger in car, intention to wear helmet while driving motorcycle and intention to use condom while matting with a casual or new partner. **Conclusion and Implications:** The results reflect a need to be aware of the role played by gender beliefs in intention health behaviours and how culture shapes individual's beliefs, and health.

Keywords: gender role beliefs, intentions, health behaviours

Abbreviations: SRES sex role egalitarian scale, INT intention, PK Pakistan, UK United

Kingdom

Funding: The project was funded by Punjab Higher Education Commission (PHEC), Pakistan

ARE DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND STRESS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANGER OUTBURSTS IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS?

Mamoona Mushtaq (PhD) (corresponding Author)
Professor of Psychology
Govt. MAO College, Lahore
Arfah Ayesha Shahid
Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Science & Technology
Swabi, Topi
Muhammad Hamid Ahmed Dastgir
FAST, Lahore
Correspondence related to the article should be addressed to Mamoona Mushtaq currently working as Professor of Psychology, Govt. MAO College, Lahore, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Background: There is substantial empirical evidence that anger is a major predictor of hypertension but internal psychological conditions producing anger among hypertensive patients are hardly ever studied in Pakistan. The current research was undertaken to explore whether internal psychological states (Depression, Anxiety and Stress) are correlated with levels of anger in hypertensive patients.

Method: In a correlation study, sample of 240 hypertensive patients was recruited and administered a Demographic Information Form, DASS to assess Depression, Anxiety and Stress, and STAXI to assess different dimensions of Anger to all research participants. Descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, regression analysis and independent samples t-test were employed. Results: Significant correlation of State Anger with Depression *($r = .26$; $p < .001$),* Anxiety *(r* = .17; $p < .001$*)* and with Stress (r = .35; $p < .001$) appeared in hypertensive patients. Dimensions of Anger also found be to significantly correlated with Depression, Anxiety and Stress in hypertensive patients *($p < .001$).* In multiple regression analysis Depression (β =.38, p < .001), Anxiety (β =.36, p < .001) and Stress (β =.41, p < .001) appeared as significant predictors of State Anger and other dimensions of anger like Trait Anger, Anger-In, Anger-Out, Anger-Control and Anger Total. Significant differences emerged in Depression, Anxiety, Stress, State Anger, Trait Anger, Anger-In, Anger-Out, Anger-Control and Anger Total between hypertensive men and women.

Conclusion: Anger is high among Pakistani hypertensive patients and Depression; Anxiety and Stress predict Anger among them. Therapies and intervention techniques should develop to reduce causing factors of Depression, Anxiety, Stress and Anger among hypertensive patients.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Stress, Anger, Hypertension

THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATES OVER SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: THE CASE OF CUKUROVA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Dr. Öğr. Gör. Can MAVRUK
Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Vocational School of Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Subjective well-being, an indicator of hedonic functioning, is typically defined as one's positive and negative mood coupled with a cognitive evaluation of satisfaction with one's life (King and Hicks 2012). According to Eid and Diener (2004), global subjective well-being and personality variables are more related to mood at the character level than to situation-specific deviance. Judgements of life satisfaction are based on provisionally accessible information (the most recent lived context of the question) rather than representing a careful assessment of one's life as a whole (Schwarz and Strack 1999).

To explain subjective well-being of Cukurova University students in this study, optimisim is used as positive mood; pessimism, depression and suicidal ideation as negative moods; neuroticism and self-esteem as personality traits. A social survey was conducted on 855 Çukurova University students in Adana. The dependent variable of this study is life satisfaction for subjective well-being. Life Satisfaction Scale of Diener et al. (1985) was used for life satisfaction.

Self-esteem (three items), neuroticism (three items), depression (one item), suicidal ideation (one item), optimism (one item), and pessimism (one item) are used to measure personal characteristics. Correlations between these personality variables and life satisfaction components are estimated. Among the selected variables, life satisfaction and optimism have the highest positive correlation, while neuroticism has the highest negative correlation.

According to the results of the regression analysis, the estimators explain 28.7% of the total change in life satisfaction. Optimism and neuroticism significantly predicted life satisfaction. When the average marginal probability effects of the self-esteem variable on higher life satisfaction, through household income, were estimated, it was seen that high self-esteem (I always think that the people around me love me) increased the probability of higher life satisfaction by approximately 32 percentage points relative to low self-esteem. When pessimism was added to the same model, it was seen that this probability was halved.

This study investigates the direct and indirect effects of personality and psychological variables on life satisfaction. For this purpose, hierarchical regression analysis was performed to determine which personality variable is a potential mediating variable. Using structural equation modeling, the significance of the indirect effects of personality and psychological variables was tested to examine the mediating role of optimism. Hierarchical regression analysis results show that optimism significantly predicts life satisfaction beyond other personality and psychological states ($\Delta F(df)=118.63$, $\Delta R2=.103$, $p<.001$). The structural equation modeling maximum likelihood estimation results indicate that the indirect effects of neuroticism, self-esteem and depression are significant through optimism. That is, optimism significantly mediated the effects of neuroticism ($z=-4.73$, $p<.001$), self-esteem ($z=6.72$, $p<.001$), and depression ($z=-5.23$, $p<.001$) on life satisfaction. Using hierarchical regression analysis, it was concluded that mediation was partial.

Our findings shows that the mediating role of positive mood promotes life satisfaction.

Keywords: Life satisfaction, Personality, Optimism, Psychology, University students, Regression

STIGMATIZATION AND MENTAL HEALTH OF MALE PATIENTS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER IN PAKISTAN

Saleem Abbas, Ph.D.

Assistant professor/In-charge

Department of Psychology

Riphah International University

Faisalabad Campus

Faisalabad-Pakistan

Shahid Iqbal, Ph.D.

Assistant professor

Federal University for Arts Scinces and Technology

Abdul-Haq Campus Karachi

Karachi-Pakistan

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Stigma is a major cause of discrimination and rejection and it contributes to the disregard of basic human rights. Substance use, moods and behaviours often associated with mental illness. The stigmatization associated with substance use and mental health problems creates barriers to accessing necessary care and support for individuals and their families

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The present study aimed to measure the impact of stigmatization on the mental health of patients with substance use disorder in Pakistan

METHODS: In the current study 508 male patients with substance use disorder (i.e. 125 mild, 125 moderate, 132 severe/ chronic and 126 relapse patients with substance use disorder) were selected from different drug treatment and rehabilitation centres located in the major cities (representing all provinces) of Pakistan. The age range of male drug addicts was between 20 years to 65 years with least matriculation (10th grade) level of education. Only those participants were selected who met the diagnostic criteria of substance use disorder according to DSM-5 TM. Following measures were used. 1) Substance Abuse Self-Stigma Scale (SASSS by Luoma, Raye, Kohlenberg and Hayes (2013). 2). Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965). 3). Depression Anxiety Stress Scale, (Lovibond and Lovibond, 1995). 4). Gierveld and Tilburg (1999) loneliness scale. Descriptive statistic and inferential statistics (i.e. Multi-variate regression analysis and analysis of variance) were applied for the prediction value and comparative differences

RESULTS: Results of current study revealed that our all three formulated hypotheses for this study were approved and the p value is $p < .05$.

CONCLUSION: It has been concluded that stigma has significant impact on the mental health of patients with substance use disorder.

Key words: stigma, mental health, depression, anxiety, stress, loneliness

FACIAL SATISFACTION, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS AND USE OF COSMETICS IN UNIVERSITY FEMALE STUDENTS

Kalsoom Riaz
Roll No: 019261, Session 2016-2020
BS (Hons-VIII) Applied Psycholog
Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq
(Supervisor/Internal Examiner)
Department of Applied Psychology
Govt. M.A.O College, Lahore

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to determine the relationship of facial satisfaction, self consciousness and use of cosmetics in female university students. Correlational method was used. Sample of this study was consisted of 300 female university students. Data was collected from the participants by using purposive convenient sampling technique. In the current study the facial satisfaction was assessed by using Modified Body area satisfaction scale(BASS) by Keil & Rudd,(2006), Self-Consciousness Scale revised (SCSR) by Scheier, (1985) and use of cosmetics was assessed by using Cash Cosmetic use inventory (CCUI) by Keil & Rudd,(2006).The hypothesis was tested by using regression analysis. Findings of this study reveals that facialsatisfaction predict decorative use of cosmetics in female university students $f(1, 298) = 7.83$, $p<.01$) and negatively predicts compensatory use $f(1, 298) = 8.67$, $p<.01$) . Limitations, suggestions and implications were discussed .

Keywords: Facial Satisfaction, Self-consciousness and Cosmetics

COMPETITIVENESS, GOAL ADJUSTMENT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Maryam Ali
Dr.Mamoona Mushtaq
BS (Hons) Applied PPsychology
Department of Applied Psychology
Govt. M.A.O College, Lahore

ABSTRACT

Background : Although we have a higher rate of competetion worldwide in academics. So, we need to know the academic achievement of our educational system or specially in university students. The present study was conducted to determine the relationship between competitiveness, goal adjustment and academic achievement in university students.

Method : Correlation research method was used in this research. Sample of this study were consisted of 300 university students (boys= 138 and girls = 162). Data was collected from the participants through convenient sampling technique. In this study competitiveness of research participants was assessed by using the Revised Competitiveness Scale by Haris,P. B. & Huston,J. M., (2002), goal adjustment of the research participants was assessed by using goal adjustment scale by Worsch, C. et.al (2013) and academic achievement of research participants was assessed by their CGPA. First and second hypothesis were tested by correlation analysis.

Hypothesis: It is hypothesized that competitiveness has positive relationship with academic acheivement. It is also hypethesized that goal adjustment has positive relationship with academic acheivement.

Objectives : Main objective of the study is to assess the relationship of competitiveness, goal adjustment and academic acheivement in university students.

Results : Findings of the study reveales the positive relationship of competitiveness with academic achievement in university students (r= .16**, p<.05). Findings of study reveals the positive relationship of goal adjustment with academic acheivement in university students (r=25**,p<.05).

Findings, limitations,suggestions and implications were also discussed.

Keywords: Competitiveness, Goal Adjustment and Academic Achievement.

LOVE, PHYSIQUE ANXIETY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Sadia Ramzan
Roll No: 019245, Session 2016-2020
BS (Hons-VIII) Applied Psychology
Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq
(Supervisor/Internal Examiner)
Department of Applied Psychology
Govt. M.A.O College, Lahore

ABSTRACT

Background: There are different factors that affect mental health of university students and these factors are interrelated with each other. There is a relationship among all these factors; love had a great influence on physique anxiety that create mental depressive symptoms in university students, few studies focused on these factors. This study explores the relationship of love with physique anxiety and mental health in university students.

Methods: Regression analysis research method was applied to conduct the present research. Sample of this study consisted of 300 university students (boys = 139, girls = 161). Data was collected from the participants by using convenient sampling technique. In this study love of the research participants was assessed by using Sternberg's Triangular Love Scale by Sternberg (1986), partner physique anxiety was assessed by using Partner Social Physique Anxiety Scale (SPAS) by Hart, Leary & Rejeski, (1989) and mental health of the research participants was assessed by using revised Mental Health Inventory-5 (MHI-5) by Theunissen & Jansen, (2011). Hypothesis were tested by using regression analysis method.

Hypotheses: It is hypothesized that; Love would predict physique anxiety in university students. It is also hypothesized that; Love would positively predict mental health in university students.

Objectives: The main objective of this study is to assess the relationship in love, physique anxiety and mental health among university students.

Results: Findings of this study reveals that love predicts physique anxiety and positive mental health in university students, ($F(2,287) = 31.88$, $p<.05$), which is an indication that love is a significant predictor of physique anxiety and mental health ($R^2 = .17$).

Keywords: Love, Physique anxiety and Mental health.

SELF-SILENCE AND RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AMONG MARRIED WOMEN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

[1]Muhammad Adeeb, [2]Aqsa Waseem, [2]Mubeen Mateen
[1]Islamia University of Bahawalpur (Rahim Yar Khan Campus), [2]Ripah International University Faisalabad

ABSTRACT
This research aims to measure the relationship between self-silence and relationship satisfaction among married women. The total sample 230 (working women = 115 and housewife = 115) women were collected from Faisalabad City through purposive sampling. Two questionnaires were used in this research following the objectives of the study; The Silencing the Self Scale (Jack & Dill, 1992) and Relationship Satisfaction Scale (Hendrick, 1988). The collected data were analyzed through SPSS (24.0). The results of bivariate correlation found significant negative correlation between self-silence and relationship satisfaction. The results of regression analysis stand significant and confirmed the self-silence as a predictor of relationship satisfaction among married women. The results of independent sample t-test found housewife women were significant higher level of self-silence than working women but working women were more satisfied with their relationship as compared to housewife women. The results of this research will be helpful for psychologist for the purpose of couple therapy and for government agencies in policy making.
Keywords: Self-silence, relationship satisfaction, working women.

ADANA İLİNDE FOTOSENTEZ İÇİN ETKİN IŞINIMIN SERALARDA YETİŞTİRİLECEK BAZI SEBZE VE SÜS BİTKİLERİ İÇİN UYGUNLUĞUNUN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON THE SUFFICIENCY OF PHOTOSYNTHETICALLY ACTIVE RADIATION FOR SOME VEGETABLES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS TO BE GROWED IN GREENHOUSE IN ADANA

Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6904-5539
Arş.Gör. Hasan Kaan KÜÇÜKERDEM
Iğdır Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1593-4725
Dr. Bülent Ayhan
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5357-0600
Senem GÖK
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2829-9927

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Adana ilinde plastik seralara ulaşan fotosentez için etkin günlük ışınımın (DLI_{PAR}) değerlerinin yıllık değişimi hesaplanmıştır. Adana ili için belirlenen DLI_{PAR} değerlerinin, seralarda bazı sebze ve süs bitkilerinin üretimi için uygunlukları değerlendirilmiştir. Adana iklimi koşullarında, plastik sera içerisine ulaşan aylık ortalama DLI_{PAR}, yıl içerisinde 7 mol/m^{2}gün (Aralık ve Ocak) ile 33 mol/m^{2}gün (Haziran) arasında değişmektedir. Plastik sera ortamına ulaşan yıllık aylık ortalama DLI_{PAR} 19,63 mol/m^{2}gün olarak hesaplanmıştır. Plastik serada domates ve hıyar üretimi için eşik DLI_{PAR} değeri olarak 25 mol/m^{2}gün dikkate alındığında, yıllık yetiştirme döneminde, Eylül ayı başından Nisan ayı başına kadar olan süreçte DLI_{PAR} yetersizliği görülmektedir. DLI_{PAR} yetersizliği, Aralık ve Ocak aylarında en yüksek (18 mol/m^{2}gün), Nisan ve Eylül ayları başlangıcında ise en düşük (1–2 mol/m^{2}gün) düzeylerindedir. Adana ilinde plastik sera ortamlarında domates ve hıyar üretimi için, 25 mol/m^{2}gün eşik DLI_{PAR} değerleri dikkate alındığında, Eylül ayı başından Nisan ayı başına kadar olan süreçte, sera ortamında ek aydınlatma yapılması gerekmektedir. Adana iklimi koşullarında, plastik seralarda süs bitkisi olarak gül ve karanfil üretimi için eşik değer olarak 15 mol/m^{2}gün DLI_{PAR} değeri dikkate alındığında, yıllık yetiştirme döneminde, Kasım ayı başından Mart ayı başına kadar olan süreçte DLI_{PAR} yetersizliği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adana, Sera, Fotosentez için etkin ışınım, Günlük ışık toplamı

ABSTRACT

In this study, annual variation of effective daily radiation (DLI_{PAR}) values for photosynthesis reaching plastic greenhouses in Adana province was calculated. The suitability of DLI_{PAR} values determined for Adana province for the production of some vegetables and ornamental plants in greenhouses was evaluated. In Adana climate conditions, the monthly average DLI_{PAR} reaching the plastic greenhouse varies between 7 mol/m^{2}day (December and January) and 33 mol/m^{2}day (June) throughout the year. The annual monthly average DLI_{PAR} reaching the plastic greenhouse environment has been calculated as 19.63 mol/m^{2}day. Considering the threshold DLI_{PAR} value of 25 mol/m^2 day for tomato and cucumber production in plastic greenhouse, DLI_{PAR} insufficiency is observed in the annual growing period from the beginning of September to the beginning of April. DLI_{PAR} insufficiency is at the highest (18 mol/m^{2}day) levels in December and January, and the lowest (1−2 mol/m^{2}day) at the beginning of April and September. Considering the threshold DLI_{PAR} values of 25 mol/m^2 day for tomato and cucumber production in plastic greenhouse environments in Adana, additional lighting in the greenhouse environment is required from the beginning of September to the beginning of April. In Adana climate conditions, considering the threshold value of 15 mol/m^2 day DLI_{PAR} for the production of roses and carnations as ornamental plants in plastic greenhouses, DLI_{PAR} deficiency is observed in the annual growing period from the beginning of November to the beginning of March.

Keywords: Adana, Greenhouse, Photosynthetically active radiation, Daily light sum

ANAEROBİK FERMENTASYON İLE ÜRETİLEN BİYOGAZIN TAŞIT YAKITI OLARAK KULLANIMINDA SÜREÇ YÖNETİMİ VE ENTEGRASYON

PROCESS MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRATION IN USE OF BIOGAS PRODUCED BY ANAEROBIC FERMENTATION AS VEHICLE FUEL

Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6904-5539
Arş.Gör. Hasan Kaan KÜÇÜKERDEM
Iğdır Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1593-4725
Dr. Bülent Ayhan
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5357-0600
Kazım TURGUT
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0861-5806

ÖZET

Biyometan olarak da bilinen ve anaerobik fermentasyon ile üretilen iyileştirilmiş/saflaştırılmış biyogaz, günümüzde karayolu taşımacılığında ticari olarak kullanılabilen çevre dostu yenilenebilir bir yakıttır. Biyometan üretiminde, özellikle hammadde olarak atık organik materyalin kullanılması durumunda, diğer ulaşım yakıtlarına kıyasla, sera gazı emisyonları düşüktür ve hayvan gübrelerinin kullanılması durumunda emisyonlar negatif bile olabilir.

Biyogazı araç yakıtı olarak kullanabilmek için, ham biyogazın saf biyometana yükseltilmesi (karbondioksit ve safsızlıkları gidererek) ve sıkıştırılması gerekir. Bu işlem sonucunda biyogaz, sıkıştırılmış doğal gazın (LNG) özelliklerine benzer özellikler kazanır. Bu durumda biyogaz, yakıt olarak gaz yakıt kullanılan geleneksel araçlarda kullanılabilir. Gazın dağıtımı için mevcut gaz şebekesini kullanmak her zaman en iyi seçimdir. Ancak, mevcut değil ise karayolu taşımacılığı da mümkündür. Sıvılaştırılmış biyometan, sıvılaştırılmış doğal gaza (LNG) eşdeğerdir. Bu uygulamalar için çok fazla yenilenebilir yakıt bulunmadığından, hem karayolunda hem de denizyollarında ağır hizmet taşımacılığında yakıt olarak kullanılmak amacıyla önem kazanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, mevcut teknoloji ve farklı organik atıkların nasıl işleneceği ve bunların nakliye yakıtına nasıl dönüştürüleceği konusunda teknik bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Yararlanılacak teknolojinin türünü belirleyen en önemli değişkenler, kullanılacak organik materyalin kuru katı madde içeriği (viskozite) ve parçacık boyutudur. Şeker açısından zengin bir sıvı akışı, tarımsal ürün kalıntılarından çok farklıdır. Biyometana yükseltme sırasında biyogazdan ayrılan karbondioksit (CO_2) de değerli bir yan ürün olarak düşünülebilir. Artan metan verimi ve daha yüksek enerji verimliliği ile işlem veriminin arttırılması da istenebilir. Üretim diğer işlemler ile entegre edilirse, daha iyi bir kaynak verimliliği ve ekonomik yarar sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyogaz, Biyometan, Nakliye yakıtı, Süreç yönetimi, Entegrasyon

ABSTRACT

Improved/purified biogas, also known as biomethane and produced by anaerobic fermentation, is an environmentally friendly renewable fuel that can be used commercially in road transport today. In biomethane production, especially if waste organic material is used as raw material, greenhouse gas emissions are low compared to other transportation fuels, and emissions can even be negative if animal manure is used.

In order to use biogas as vehicle fuel, the raw biogas must be raised to pure biomethane (by removing carbon dioxide and impurities) and compressed. As a result of this process, biogas acquires properties similar to those of compressed natural gas (LNG). In this case, biogas can be used in conventional vehicles using gaseous fuel as fuel. It is always the best choice to use the existing gas network for distribution of the gas. However, road transport is also possible if it is not available. Liquefied biomethane is equivalent to liquefied natural gas (LNG). Since there are not many renewable fuels available for these applications, it is gaining importance for use as a fuel in heavy-duty transport, both on land and sea.

In this study, a technical evaluation has been made on the current technology and how to process different organic wastes and convert them into transportation fuel. The most important variables that determine the type of technology to be utilized are the dry solids content (viscosity) and particle size of the organic material to be used. A sugar-rich liquid stream is very different from agricultural crop residues. Carbon dioxide (CO_2) separated from biogas during upgrading to biomethane can also be considered as a valuable by-product. It may also be desirable to increase process efficiency with increased methane yield and higher energy efficiency. Better resource efficiency and economic benefit can be achieved if production is integrated with other processes.

Keywords: Biogas, Biomethane, Transport fuel, Process management, Integration

İKLİMLENDİRME UYGULAMALARINDA YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ KULLANIMI

USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN AIR CONDITIONING APPLICATIONS

Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin ÖZTÜRK
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6904-5539
Arş.Gör. Hasan Kaan KÜÇÜKERDEM
Iğdır Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1593-4725
Dr. Bülent Ayhan
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5357-0600
Kazım TURGUT
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0861-5806
Senem GÖK
Adana Zirai Üretim İşletmesi Tarımsal Yayım ve Hizmetiçi Eğitim Merkezi Müdürlüğü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2829-9927

ÖZET

İklimlendirme, küresel olarak en fazla enerji kullanılan sektördür ve nihai enerji talebinin yarısından fazlasını oluşturmaktadır. Binaların ısıtılması ve evsel kullanım için sıcak su üretimi, üretilen toplam ısının yaklaşık yarısını oluşturmaktadır. Bu enerjinin büyük çoğunluğu, fosil yakıtların yakılmasıyla üretilmektedir. Bu durumda, dünyadaki birçok şehir için, sera gazı (GHG) emisyonlarını, hava kirliliğini ve ilgili sağlık etkilerini önemli düzeyde artırmaktadır. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki sıcak iklimlerde soğutma gereksinimi genellikle yüksektir ve soğutma talebi dünya çapında hızla artmaktadır.

Yenilenebilir enerji veya sürdürülebilir atık ısı kaynaklarının kullanımının bölgesel iklimlendirme uygulamalarıyla yaygınlaştırılması, 2015 yılında Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) tarafından benimsenen Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerine önemli katkı sağlayacaktır. Hava kirliliğinin azaltılması, daha temiz ve uygun fiyatlı enerji teknolojisine erişimin artması, yerel istihdam yaratılması ve sürdürülebilir altyapının geliştirilmesi ile GHG emisyonları azalacaktır.

Bölgesel iklimlendirme sistemleri, yenilenebilir enerji kullanımını artırabilir, enerji verimliliğini yükseltebilir, enerji yoksulluğunu önleyebilir, kullanılan fosil yakıt miktarını azaltabilir ve iklimlendirme sektöründen kaynaklanan CO_2 ve hidroflorokarbon (HFC) emisyonlarını azaltabilir. Bu çalışmada, iklimlendirme uygulamalarında yenilenebilir enerji kullanımının yaygınlaşması konusunda karşılaşılan engeller, gereksinimler ve öneriler değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklimlendirme, Yenilenebilir enerji, Süreç yönetimi, Entegrasyon

ABSTRACT

Air conditioning is the most energy-consuming sector globally and accounts for more than half of final energy demand. The heating of buildings and the production of hot water for domestic use account for about half of the total heat produced. The vast majority of this energy is produced by burning fossil fuels. As such, it significantly increases greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, air pollution and related health impacts for many cities around the world. In hot climates in developing countries, the need for cooling is often high, and the demand for cooling is growing rapidly worldwide.

Extending the use of renewable energy or sustainable waste heat sources through regional air-conditioning practices will contribute significantly to the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations (UN) in 2015. By reducing air pollution, increasing access to cleaner and affordable energy technology, creating local jobs and developing sustainable infrastructure, GHG emissions will decrease.

Regional air conditioning systems can increase the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency, prevent energy poverty, reduce the amount of fossil fuels used and reduce CO2 and hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) emissions from the air conditioning sector. In this study, the obstacles, requirements and suggestions encountered in the widespread use of renewable energy in air conditioning applications were evaluated.

Keywords: Air Conditioning, Renewable energy, Process management, Integration

ÇİĞ İNEK SÜTÜNDE KALİTE KRİTERLERİ

QUALITY CRITERIA IN RAW COW MILK

Ziraat mühendisi Burak TATLISU
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8414-134X
Konya ili damızlık sığır yetiştiricileri birliği, Konya/Sarayönü
Ziraat mühendisi Bünyamin DAĞ
Tarım ve orman bakanlığı 9. Bölge Ankara şube müdürlüğü, Ankara
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9559-917X
Prof. Dr.Uğur ZÜLKADİR
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü, Konya
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-3243-4949

ÖZET

Süt verimi birçok faktör tarafından belirlenmektedir. Genetik yapının ve çevre faktörlerinin etkisiyle şekillenen süt veriminde süt komponentleri de aynı şekilde bu faktörler tarafından belirlenmektedir. Süt verimine ve komponentlerine etkili faktörler arasında ırk, besleme, mevsim, yıl, laktasyon dönemi gibi faktörler sayılabilir. Laktasyonun farklı dönemlerinde süt kompozisyonunda farklılıklar olabilmektedir. Bu dönemler pike ulaşmadan önce, pik dönemi ve pikten sonraki dönem olarak sıralanabilir. Sığır yetiştiriciliğinde süt üretiminde bazı faktörlerin mutlaka dikkate alınması gereklidir. Bunlar arasında protein, yağ oranları ön planda yer alır. Piyasaya sunulacak sütlerde belirli oranlarda yağ ve protein olması arzu edilir. Bunun yanında sütün kaliteli olması da çok önemlidir. Mesela, elektrik iletkenliği ve somatik hücre sayısının standartlar içerisinde olması süt kalitesi açısından çok önemlidir. Yetiştiricilerin süt verimine ve komponentlerine etkili faktörleri bilmeleri kaliteli süt üretmeleri açısından önemlidir. Bu nedenle zaman zaman süt komponentlerini kontrol etmeleri ve varsa bir problem bunlara çözüm üretmeleri gereklidir. Bu çalışmada süt komponentlerine etkili faktörler irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süt, süt komponentleri, elektrik iletkenliği, yağ, protein

ABSTRACT

Milk yield is determined by many factors. The milk components in milk yield, which is shaped by the effect of genetic structure and environmental factors, are also determined by these factors. Among the factors affecting milk yield and components, factors such as race, feeding, season, year, and lactation period can be counted. There may be differences in milk composition in different periods of lactation. These periods can be listed as the peak period and the period after the peak before reaching the peak. Some factors must be taken into

account in milk production in cattle breeding. Among these, protein and fat ratios are at the forefront. Certain proportions of fat and protein are desirable in milk to be marketed. In addition, the quality of the milk is also very important. For example, it is very important for milk quality that the electrical conductivity and the number of somatic cells are within the standards. It is important for the breeders to know the factors affecting milk yield and components in terms of producing quality milk. For this reason, they should check the milk components from time to time and find a solution to them, if there is a problem. In this study, Factors affecting milk components will be examined.

Keywords: Milk, milk components, electrical conductivity, fat, protein

SAKARYA-TARAKLI LOKASYONUNDA BAZI EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY (*Triticum aestivum* L.) GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE YIELD AND QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SOME BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) GENOTYPES IN SAKARYA-TARAKLI LOCATION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsmail NANELİ,
Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6377-5263

ÖZET

Çalışma 2020-2021 yıllarında Sakarya-Taraklı lokasyonunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada materyal olarak 36 ekmeklik buğday (Triticum aestivum L.) genotipi kullanılmıştır. Deneme, Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Desenine göre üç tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırmada birçok verim ve kalite özellikleri incelenmiş olup, önemli farklılıklar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda verim ve kalitesi yüksek olarak belirlenen ekmeklik buğday genotipleri Sakarya-Taraklı koşullarında kullanılırsa, ekmeklik buğday üretim miktarı ve kalitesi artırılmış olacaktır. İlave olarak, bölgede çeşit geliştirmek isteyen ıslahçılar için ebeveyn hat seçiminde yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekmeklik Buğday, Genotip, Kalite, Verim

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Sakarya-Taraklı location in 2020-2021. In the study, 36 bread wheat (Triticum aestivum L.) genotypes were used as material. The experiment was set up in three replications according to the Random Blocks Trial Design. In the research, many yield and quality characteristics were examined and significant differences were obtained. If bread wheat genotypes, which are determined to have high yield and quality in line with the obtained data, are used in Sakarya-Taraklı conditions, the amount and quality of bread wheat production will be increased. In addition, it will assist in the selection of parent lines for breeders who want to develop varieties in the region.

Keywords: Bread Wheat, Genotype, Quality, Yield

TOKAT-ZİLE KOŞULLARINDA BAZI YULAF (*Avena sativa* L.) GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE YIELD AND QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME OAT (*Avena sativa* L.) GENOTYPES IN TOKAT-ZİLE CONDITIONS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsmail NANELİ,
Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6377-5263
Prof. Dr. Mehmet Ali SAKİN
Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9774-2478

ÖZET

Çalışma 2020-2021 yıllarında Tokat-Zile lokasyonunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada materyal olarak 17 yulaf (*Avena sativa* L.) genotipi kullanılmıştır. Deneme, Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Desenine göre üç tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırmada birçok verim ve kalite özellikleri incelenmiş olup, önemli farklılıklar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda verim ve kalitesi yüksek olarak belirlenen genotipler Tokat-Zile koşullarında kullanılırsa, yulaf üretim miktarı ve kalitesi artırılmış olacaktır. İlave olarak, bölgede çeşit geliştirmek isteyen ıslahçılar için ebeveyn hat seçiminde yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genotip, Kalite, Verim, Yulaf

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Tokat Zile locations in the 2020-2021 year. In the study, 17 oats (*Avena sativa* L.) genotypes were used as material. The experiment was set up in three replications according to the Random Blocks Trial Design. In the research, many yield and quality characteristics were examined and significant differences were obtained. If the genotypes determined as having high yield and quality in the direction of the obtained data are used in Tokat-Zile conditions, the amount and quality of oat production will be increased. In addition, it will assist in the selection of parent lines for breeders who want to develop varieties in the region.

Keywords: Genotype, Quality, Yield, Oats

SAKARYA-KAYNARCA LOKASYONUNDA BAZI EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY (*Triticum aestivum* L.) GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE YIELD AND QUALITY PARAMETERS OF SOME BREAD WHEAT (*Triticum aestivum* L.) GENOTYPES IN SAKARYA-KAYNARCA LOCATION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İsmail NANELİ,
Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6377-5263

ÖZET

Çalışma 2020-2021 yıllarında Sakarya-Kaynarca lokasyonunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada materyal olarak 36 ekmeklik buğday (*Triticum aestivum* L.) genotipi kullanılmıştır. Deneme, Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Desenine göre üç tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Araştırmada birçok verim ve kalite özellikleri incelenmiş olup, önemli farklılıklar elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda verim ve kalitesi yüksek olarak belirlenen ekmeklik buğday genotipleri Sakarya-Kaynarca koşullarında kullanılırsa, ekmeklik buğday üretim miktarı ve kalitesi artırılmış olacaktır. İlave olarak, bölgede çeşit geliştirmek isteyen ıslahçılar için ebeveyn hat seçiminde yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekmeklik Buğday, Genotip, Kalite, Verim

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in Sakarya-Kaynarca location in 2020-2021. In the study, 36 bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) genotypes were used as material. The experiment was set up in three replications according to the Random Blocks Trial Design. In the research, many yield and quality characteristics were examined and significant differences were obtained. If bread wheat genotypes, which are determined to have high yield and quality in line with the obtained data, are used in Sakarya-Kaynarca conditions, the amount and quality of bread wheat production will be increased. In addition, it will assist in the selection of parent lines for breeders who want to develop varieties in the region.

Keywords: Bread Wheat, Genotype, Quality, Yield

NAR (*Punica granatum*) BAHÇESİNDE SORUN OLAN YABANCI OTLARA KARŞI FARKLI MÜCADELE YÖNTEMLERİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT CONTROL METHODS AGAINST WEEDS CAUSING PROBLEMS IN POMEGRANATE (*Punica granatum*) GARDEN

Doc. Dr. Tamer ÜSTÜNER
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bitki Koruma Bölümü
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3584-4249
Gözde Sultan TAYLAN
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bitki Koruma Bölümü
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5322-736X

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, 2019-2020 yıllarında Adana ili Seyhan ilçesi Yenidam köyünde yürütülmüştür. Bu çalışmada Wonderful nar bahçesinde sorun olan yabancı otlar ile mücadelede; el çapa, makineli çapa, siyah plastik örtü (malç), çıkış öncesi herbisit (İndaziflam 500 g/L), çıkış sonrası herbisit (Glyphosate Isopropylamine 480 g/L) ve entegre mücadele yöntemleri uygulanmıştır. Aynı zamanda denemede kontrol parselleri (hiçbir mücadele yöntemi uygulanmamıştır) oluşturulmuştur. Denemenin yürütüldüğü alanda ise; 17 farklı familyaya ait 41 adet yabancı ot türü tespit edilmiştir. Yabancı otlarla 6 farklı mücadele yöntemlerin ortalaması hesaplanmış ve yoğunluk skalasına göre tür yoğunluğu; kanyaş (*Sorghum halapense* (L.) Pers.) 3.34 adet/m^2, ayrık (*Elymus repens* L.) 4.30, topalak (*Cyperus rotundus* L.) 3.46, köpek dişi ayrığı (*Cynadon dactylon* (L.) Pers.) 2.75, tarla sarmaşığı (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) 1.09 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Nar bahçesinde yabancı otlar ile farklı mücadele yöntemlerin uygulandığı parsellerde yabancı ot yoğunluğu Kontrol parselleri ile mukayese yapıldığında en az yoğunluğun görüldüğü uygulamalardan entegre mücadele yöntemi 1. sırada olup verim miktarı 2.646kg/da, siyah plastik yöntemi 2. sırada ve verim 2572.5, çıkış sonrası Glyphosate Isopropylamine yöntemi 3. sırada ve verim 2499.0, el çapa yöntemi 4. sırada ve verim 2469.6, makineli çapa yöntemi 5. sırada ve verim 2396.1, çıkış öncesi Indaziflam yöntemi ise 6. sırada ve verim 2425.5, ve Kontrol parselleri ise 6.31 adet/m^2 yoğunluk ve verim 2058.0 kg/da ile 7. sırada yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Wonderful nar, Yabancı ot, Siyah plastik örtü, El çapa, İndaziflam, Glyphosate Isopropylamine , Makineli çapa, Entegre ve Verim

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Yenidam village of Seyhan County of the city of Adana in 2019-2020. The hand hoe, machine hoe, black plastic cover (mulch), pre-emergence herbicide (Indaziflam 500 g/L), post-emergence herbicide (Glyphosate Isopropylamine 480 g/L), and integrated control methods were applied in this study in the control against weeds causing problems in the Wonderful Pomegranate Garden. No control methods were applied in the control plots in the experiment. A total of 41 weed species of 17 different families were determined in the field where the experiment was performed. The mean scores of 6 different control methods used against weeds were calculated, and the species densities were found to be harding grass (*Sorghum halapense* (L.) Pers.) 3.34 pcs/m^2, couch grass (*Elymus repens* L.) 4.30, nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus* L.) 3.46, bahama grass (*Cynadon dactylon* (L.) Pers.) 2.75, bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) 1.09 according to the density scale.

When the weed density rates in the plots where different control methods in the pomegranate orchard were applied were compared with the control plots, it was found that the integrated control method was the 1st among the applications with the least density and with a yield amount of 2.646kg/da, the black plastic method was the second with a yield of 2.572.5, post-emergence Glyphosate Isopropylamine method was the 3rd with a yield of 2.499.0, hand hoeing method was the 4th with a yield of 2.469.6, machine hoeing method was the 5th with a yield of 2.396.1, pre-emergence Indaziflam method was the 6th with a yield of 2.425.5, and the Control Plots were the 7th with 6.31 units/m^2 density and a yield of 2.058.0 kg/da.

Keywords: Wonderful pomegranate, Weeds, Black plastic cover, Hand hoe, Indaziflam, Glyphosate Isopropylamine, Machine hoe, Integrated, Yield

ZEYTİN (*Olea europaea* L.) BAHÇELERİNDE SORUN OLAN YABANCI OT TÜRLERİ, YOĞUNLUĞU, MÜCADELE YÖNTEMLERİ VE VERİME ETKİSİ

WEED SPECIES CAUSING PROBLEMS IN OLIVE (*Olea europaea* L.) GARDENS, THEIR DENSITY, FIGHTING METHODS, AND EFFECTS ON YIELD

Doç. Dr. Tamer ÜSTÜNER

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bitki Koruma Bölümü

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3584-4249

Ali AVCI

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bitki Koruma Bölümü

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2784-912X

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, 2019-2020 yılında Gaziantep ili Nizip ilçesi, Kurucahüyük Köyü Zeytin bahçesinde yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada Nizip Yağlık Zeytin (*Olea europaea* L.) bahçesinde sorun olan yabancı ot türleri, familyası, yoğunluğu, 6 farklı mücadele yöntemleri ve verime etkisi araştırılmıştır. Araştırma tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak kurulmuştur. Deneme deseni; El çapa, makinalı çapa, çıkış öncesi herbisit (500 g/l Indazıflam), çıkış sonrası herbisit (480 g/l Glyphosate isopropylamin tuzu), Siyah plastik örtü (malç) ve Entegre mücadele yöntemlerinden oluşmuştur. Zeytin deneme alanında 14 familyaya ait 39 yabancı ot türü tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma alanında uygulanan 6 farklı mücadele yöntemlerine göre ortalama yabancı ot yoğunluğu sırasıyla; Ayrık otu (*Elymus repens* L. Gould.) 3.56, Kanyaş (*Sorghum halapense* L.) 3.34 adet/m², Köpek dişi ayrığı (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.) 2.39, Tarla sarmaşığı (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) 1.98, İngiliz çimi (*Lolium perenne* L.) 1.96, Yabani yulaf (*Avena fatua* L.) 1.53 adet/m² yoğun olduğu hesaplanmıştır. Aynı zamanda kontrol parselinde ise Yabani yulaf (*A. fatua* L.) 13.89 adet/m², Köpek dişi ayrığı (*C. dactylon* (L.) Pers.) 13.46, Kanyaş (*S. halapense* L.) 12.80, İngiliz çimi (*L. perenne* L.) 12.63, Ayrık otu (*E. repens* L. Gould.) 10.83 çok yoğun olarak, Tarla sarmaşığı ise (*C. arvensis* L.) 5.68 adet/m² yoğun olarak hesaplanmıştır.
Zeytin verimi yönünden Kontrol parselleri ile mukayese yapıldığında; entegre mücadele yöntemi 480.25 kg/da ile 1. sırada, siyah plastik yöntemi 467.5 ile 2. sırada, el çapa yöntemi 465.37 ile 3. sırada, makineli çapa yöntemi 461.12 ile 4. sırada, çıkış sonrası Glyphosate Isopropylamine 450.5 ile 5. sırada, çıkış öncesi Indaziflam yöntemi ise 448.37 ile 6. sırada ve Kontrol parselleri ise 423.93 kg/da ile 7. sırada yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zeytin, yabancı ot, yoğunluk, mücadele yöntemleri, verim

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in the olive garden of Kurucahüyük Village, Nizip County of the city of Gaziantep in 2019-2020. The weed species, family, density, 6 different control methods, and the effect of these on yield were investigated in a olive garden (*Olea europaea* L.) in this study. The study was established according to the randomized blocks experimental design with 3 replications. The experimental pattern consisted of hand hoe, machine hoe, pre-emergence herbicide (500 g/l Indaziflam), post-emergence herbicide (480 g/l Glyphosate isopropylamine salt), Black plastic cover (mulch), and Integrated control methods. A total of

39 weed species of 14 families were determined in the olive trial area. According to the 6 different control methods that were applied in the study area, the mean weed density was found to be couch grass (*Elymus repens* L. Gould.) 3.56, harding grass (*Sorghum halapense* L.) 3.34 pcs/m², bahama grass (*Cynodon dactylon* (L.) Pers.) 2.39, bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) 1.98, ray grass (*Lolium perenne* L.) 1.96, oat grass (*Avena fatua* L.) 1.53 pcs/m², respectively. In the control plot, oat grass (*A. fatua* L.) 13.89 pcs/m², bahama grass (*C. dactylon* (L.) Pers.) 13.46, harding grass (*S. halapense* L.) 12.80, ray grass (*L. perenne* L.) 12.63, couch grass (*E. repens* L. Gould.) 10.83 had the highest intensity, and bind weed was (*C. arvensis* L.) 5.68 pcs/m².

When compared with the control plots in terms of olive yield, the integrated fight method was in the 1st place with 480.25 kg/da, black plastic method was in the 2nd place with 467.5, the hand hoe method was in the 3rd place with 465.37, the machine hoeing method was in the 4th place with 461.12, the post-emergence Glyphosate Isopropylamine was in the 5th place with 450.5, the pre-emergence Indaziflam method was in the 6th place with 448.37, and the Control plot was the 7th with 423.93 kg/da.

Keywords: Olive, weeds, density, control methods, yield

FİTAZ ENZİMİ VE KANATLI RASYONLARINDA SÜPER DOZ FİTAZ KULLANIMI

PHYTASE ENZYME AND USİNG SUPER DOSE OF PHYTASE IN POULTRY FEED

Tahir ÖKDEM
Ankara Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1484-7344
Prof. Dr. Pınar SAÇAKLI
Ankara Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1363-2210

ÖZET

Fitaz (myo-inositol hexakisphosphate phosphohydrolase), fitat molekülünü inositol ve organik fosfata hidrolize eden ve bitkisel kaynaklardan fosfor değerlendirilebilirliğini artıran bir enzimdir.

Kanatlılarda bağırsaklarında brush border membranlarda bulunan endojen fitaz aktivitesi yetersiz olduğundan fitat fosforu kanatlılar tarafından yeterince değerlendirilememektedir.

Fitat fosforunun kanatlılarda değerlendirilmesi için, fitatın sindirim sisteminde fitaz enzimi tarafından inositol ve inorganik fosfora hidrolize edilmesi gerekir.

Fitaz enzimi kanatlı rasyonlarında her zaman substratları bulunduğu için rutin olarak kullanılmakta ve rasyonlara ilave edilmesiyle, biyoyararlanılabilir fosforu (P) ekonomik şekilde sağlanabilmekte ve çevre üzerindeki P yükü azaltılabilmektedir. Aynı zamanda fosfor kaynağı da olan hayvansal kökenli protein kaynaklarının yasaklanması, yemlerde fitaz enziminin kullanımını hızla artırmıştır.

Ayrıca fitat molekülünün bir takım önemli antinutrisyonel etkileri vardır ve bütün bu olumsuz etkilerinden dolayı kanatlı hayvanlar için bir antinutrisyonel faktör olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Süper doz; mevcut P gereksinimini karşılamak amacıyla rasyonlara gerekli olan miktarın üzerindeki oranlarda fitaz ilavesidir. Süper doz fitaz kullanımıyla, fitatın neredeyse tamamen yıkımlanması mümkün olmakta ve etlik piliçlerin büyüme performansında ve yem değerlendirilebilirliğinde iyileşmelerle ilişkilendirilmektedir.

Bu bildiride, süper doz fitaz ile yapılan çalışmalar ve alınan sonuçlar incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fitaz, Enzim, Kanatlı, Fosfor yararlanımı

ABSTRACT

Phytase (myo-inositol hexakisphosphate phosphohydrolase) is an enzyme that hydrolyzes the phytate molecule to inositol and organic phosphate and increases the availability of phosphorus from plant sources.

Because of the endogenous phytase activity in the brush border membranes of the intestines of the birds is insufficient, phytate phosphorus cannot be adequately evaluated by the birds.

For phytate phosphorus to be evaluated in poultry, Phytate must be hydrolyzed to inositol and inorganic phosphorus by the phytase in the digestive tract.

The phytase enzyme is routinely used in poultry diets because its substrates are always present and by adding it to the diets, bioavailable phosphorus can be provided economically and the P load on the environment can be reduced. The prohibition of protein sources of animal origin, which is also a source of phosphorus, has rapidly increased the use of phytase enzyme in feeds.

In addition, the phytate molecule has some important antinutritional effects and is accepted as an antinutritional factor for poultry due to all these negative effects.

Super dose; It is the addition of phytase to the rations at rates above the required amount in order to meet the current P requirement. With the use of super-dose phytase, almost complete degradation of phytate is possible and associated with improvements in growth performance and feed evaluation of broilers.

In this study, studies and results with super-dose phytase will be examined.

Keywords: Phytase, Enzyme, Poultry, Phosphorus availability

SERT KABUKLU MEYVELERDE TOKOFEROL İÇERİKLERİ
TOCOPHEROL CONTENTS IN NUTS

Leyla Nurefşan GÜNDÜZ
Çukurova Üniversitesi,Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Moleküler Genetik Laboratuvarı

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6900-3416

ÖZET

Badem, antepfıstığı veya ceviz gibi sert kabuklu meyveler, yağ asitleri, proteinler, ve karbonhidratlar yonünden zengin içerikleriyle besleyici yonlerinin yanı sıra fenolik asitler, flavanoidler gibi sekonder metabolitler ve tokoferoller gibi fonksiyonel ozelligi olan bileşikler bakımından faydalı beslenme profilleri nedeniyle sağlık açısından önem arz etmektedir. Sert kabuklu meyvelerin kalp hastalıkları üzerindeki riskini azaltmadaki faydaları; tokoferoller, polifenoller ve fitosteroller gibi fitokimyasallar, yağ asitleri, mineraller ve bunlardan oluşan bileşimlere bağlıdır. E Vitamini, tokokromanoller veya tokoller olarak adlandırılan dört tokoferol (α-, β-, y- and- ve δ-tokoferol) ve dört tokotrienol (α-, β-, γ- ve δ-tokotrienol) içerir. Tokoferoller ve tokotrienoller, çoğu E vitamini aktivitesine sahip olmakla birlikte vücutta birçok başka fonksiyona sahip görünen yağda çözünen antioksidanlardır. Tokoferoller ve tokotrienoller ayrıca gıdaların raf ömrünü ve stabilitesini artırmak için kullanılır. α-tokoferoller, yağlarda γ-tokoferollerden daha üstün antioksidan aktivite göstermiştir. Gıdalarda tokoferollerin analizi için genellikle yüksek performanslı sıvı kromatografisi (HPLC) kullanılmaktadır. Badem ve fındık gibi sert kabuklu meyveler bol miktarda α-tokoferol (~210-550 mg/kg), antepfıstığı ve ceviz gibi sert kabuklu meyveler ise gama tokoferol (~110-312 µg/g) bakımından zengindir. Bu derleme, fındık, ceviz, badem ve antepfıstığı gibi sert kabuklu meyvelerde bulunan tokoferollerin fonksiyonel özellikleri ve mevcut durumları hakkında bilgi vermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: HPLC, tokoferol, tokotrienol, sert kabuklular

ABSTRACT

Nuts such as hazelnuts, almonds, pistachios or walnuts are important for health due to their rich content of fatty acids, proteins, and carbohydrates, as well as secondary metabolites such as phenolic acids, flavonoids and functional compounds such as tocopherols. The benefits of nuts in reducing the risk of heart disease; phytochemicals such as tocopherols, polyphenols, and phytosterols depend on fatty acids, minerals and their compositions. Vitamin E contains four tocopherols (α-, β-, γ- and- and δ-tocopherol) and four tocotrienols (α-, β-, γ- and δ-tocotrienols), called tocochromanols or tocols. Tocopherols and tocotrienols are fat-soluble antioxidants that appear to have many other functions in the body, although most have vitamin E activity. Tocopherols and tocotrienols are also used to increase the shelf life and stability of foods. α-tocopherols showed superior antioxidant activity in oils than γ-tocopherols. High performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) is generally used for the analysis of tocopherols in foods. Nuts such as almonds and hazelnuts are rich in abundant α-tocopherol (~ 210-550 mg / kg), while nuts such as pistachios and walnuts are rich in gamma tocopherol (~ 110-312 µg / g). This review provides information about the functional properties and current status of tocopherols found in nuts such as hazelnuts, walnuts, almonds and pistachios.

Keywords: HPLC, tocopherol, tocotrienol, nuts

MELEZLEME İLE ELDE EDİLEN BAZI PATATES KLONLARININ İKİNCİ ÜRÜN PERFORMANSLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCES SECOND CROP PRODUCT OF SOME POTATO CLONES OBTAINED BY CROSSING

Doç. Dr. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK
Ege Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü
Orcid No: 0000-0002-8701-790X

ÖZET

Çalışma 2017 yılında Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü tohumluk patates üretim fideliklerinde yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada genetik materyal olarak 15 patates klonu ve 1 kontrol çeşidi kullanılmıştır. Melezleme ile elde edilen patates klonları Tesadüf Parselleri Deneme Desenine göre 2 tekerrürlü olarak fidelik denemesine alınmış ve verim performansları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Patates klonlarının ikinci ürün üretiminde klonlar arasında verim özellikleri bakımından istatistiksel olarak fark bulunmuştur. Yumru sayısı bakımından Klon195 (10.5 cm) en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Tek yumru ağırlığı bakımından 79.8 gr ile Klon 163 en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Ocak verimi ve parsel verimi özellikleri için Klon 27 sırasıyla 653.0 g ve 3.2 kg ortalama ile en yüksek bulunmuştur. Klon 21 yumru eni (5.0 cm) ve Klon 87 yumru boyu (5.9 cm) bakımından en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir.

Melezleme yolu ile elde edilen patates klonlarının ikinci ürün koşullarında yumru verimi performansları yüksek bulunmuş olup, Ege Bölgesi koşullarında yetiştirilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Patates klonları, verim, ikinci ürün üretim

ABSTACT

The study was conducted in the seedbed trial of the Field Crops Department of Agricultural Faculty of the Ege University in 2017. Genetic materials were consisted of 15 potato clones and 1 potato genotype were used as control in the study. Potato clones obtained by crossing was arranged with the Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 2 replications in the seedbed trial. Then yield performances were compared.

There were significant differences between potato clones for yield characteristics at second crop production. The highest mean for tuber number was obtained Clone 195 (10.5). For single tuber weight had the highest mean from Clone 163 as 79.8 g. Clone 27 had the highest mean for plant yield and plot yield 653.0 g and 3.2 kg respectively. Not only Clone 21 had the highest mean for tuber width (5.0 cm) but also Clone 87 had the highest mean in terms of tuber length (5.9 cm).

Performance of potato clones obtained by crossing was found to be high for second product and they could be grown in Ege Region conditions.

Keywords: Potato clone, yield, second crop product

BAZI YEREL PATATES GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE KALİTE PERFORMANSLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCES IN YIELD AND QUALITY OF SOME LOCAL POTATO GENOTYPES

Doç. Dr. Gülsüm ÖZTÜRK
Ege Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü
Orcid No: 0000-0002-8701-790X

ÖZET

Çalışma 2019-2020 yıllarında Ege Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü tohumluk patates üretim fidelikleri ile deneme tarlasında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada genetik materyal olarak 2 yerel patates populasyonu ile 1 ticari patates genotipinin mini yumruları kullanılmıştır. Bu yumrular *in vitro*'da elde edilmiş süper-elit mini yumruları oluşturmaktadır. Bu mini yumrular önce Tesadüf Parselleri Deneme Desenine göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak fidelik denemesine alınmıştır. Sonra Tesadüf Blokları Deneme Desenine göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak tarla denemeleri yapılmıştır.

Fidelik denemesi için mini yumrular arasında yumru sayısı, tek yumru ağırlığı, bitki verimi, yumru eni ve yumru boyu bakımından aralarında istatistiksel olarak fark bulunmuştur. Yumru sayısı bakımından Yemişlik (8.0 adet) en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Tek yumru ağırlığı (35.7 g), bitki verimi (249.6 g), yumru eni (3.7 cm) ve yumru boyu (5.4 cm) bakımından Marfona genotipi en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Tarla denemesi yumru verimi sonuçları değerlendirildiğinde; yumru sayısı bakımından Yemişlik (11.0 adet) en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Posof ve Marfona genotipi tek yumru ağırlığı (103.8 g-94.3 g), yumru verimi (566.0 g-519.0 g), parsel verimi (4.2 kg-3.3 kg) ve yumru boyu (6.7 cm- 6.6 cm) bakımından en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir. Yumru eni (5.8 cm) bakımından en yüksek ortalama Marfona genotipinden elde edilmiştir. Nişasta (%) miktarı bakımından Yemişlik patatesi 13.8 ile en yüksek ortalamayı vermiştir.

Yerel patatese genotipleri iyi bir genetik kaynak oluşturmaları yanında yumru verimi ve kalitesi bakımından da değerlendirmeye uygun olup ıslah çalışmalarında değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yerel Patates, mini yumru, verim, kalite

ABSTACT

The study was conducted in the seedbed and field trial of the Field Crops Department of Agricultural Faculty of the Ege University between 2019 and 2020. Mini tubers of 2 local potato cultivar and 1 potato genotype were used as genetic materials in the study. These mini tubers were obtained *in vitro* conditions and to be super-elite. Before these tubers was conducted with the Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 3 replications in the seedbed. After they were grown in the field trial with the Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD).

There were significant differences between genotypes for tuber number, single tuber weight, plant yield, tuber width and tuber length for seedbed trial. For tuber number had the highest value for Yemislik (8.0). Marfona genotype had the highest mean for single tuber weight (35.7 g), plant yield (249.6 g), tuber width (3.7 cm) and tuber length (5.4 cm). When field trial tuber yield results are evaluated: the highest mean for tuber number was obtained from Yemislik with 11.0. Posof and Marfona genotypes had the highest mean in terms of single tuber weight (103.8 g-94.3 g), plant yield (566.0 g-519.0 g), plot yield (4.2 kg-3.3 kg), tuber length (6.7 cm- 6.6 cm) respectively. Marfona genotype had the highest mean for tuber width (5.8 cm). Yemislik potato genotype had the highest value for starch content (13.8%).

In addition to being a good genetic resource, local potato genotypes are also suitable for tuber yield and quality. Therefore they can be evaluated in potato breeding program.

Keywords: Local Potato, mini tuber, yield, quality

DAMIZLIK BILDIRCIN YUMURTALARINA *IN OVO* PROGESTERON ENJEKSİYONUNUN KULUÇKA PERFORMANSINA ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF *IN OVO* PROGESTERONE INJECTION INTO BREEDER QUAIL EGGS ON INCUBATION PERFORMANCE

Ceren BAŞ
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5491-9456
Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2218-7312

ÖZET

Bu deneme damızlık bıldırcın yumurtalarına *in ovo* progesteron enjeksiyonunun kuluçka özellikleri ve çıkış sonrası performans kriterlerine etkilerini araştırmak için yürütülmüştür. Denemede 56 haftalık yaştaki damızlık Japon bıldırcınlarından elde edilen 200 adet yumurta kullanılmıştır. İnkübasyon; gelişim ve çıkış olmak üzere iki süreçten oluşmakta olup, ilk 14 günlük süreç gelişim, bundan sonra çıkışa kadarki olan süreç de çıkış olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Gelişim sürecinde sıcaklık ve nisbi nem değerleri sırasıyla 37,5 °C ve % 60; çıkış sürecinde ise sıcaklık ve nisbi nem değerleri sırasıyla 37.2 °C ve % 75 olarak standardize edilmişlerdir. Gelişim sürecinde yumurtalar her iki saatte bir kez 45° açı ile asimetrik olarak pozisyonal çevrime tabi tutulmuşlardır. Çıkış sonrası civcivler % 24 HP ve 2900 Kkal ME/kg içeren bıldırcın civciv büyütme yemi ile yemlenmişlerdir. *In ovo* enjeksiyon uygulamasında çözelti için etil alkol (Sigma – Aldrich) ve progesteron (Sigma – Aldrich) kullanılmıştır. Deneme protokolü aşağıdaki gibidir:

I. Kontrol Grubu : Yumurtalara hiçbir muamele uygulanmamış, kontrol grubu olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

II. Deneme Grubu **:** Yumurtalara %70'lik etil alkol + %99'luk progesteron içeren çözeltiden (100 ml çözelti 100 mg progesteron içermektedir.) *in ovo* 0,1 ml enjekte edilmiştir (0,1 ml çözelti 0,1 mg progesteron içermektedir.).

Denemede her bir grup, her biri 25 yumurta içeren 4 alt gruptan oluşturulmuş olup, toplam 200 adet yumurta kullanılmıştır (2 Grup x 4 Alt Grup x 25 Yumurta = 200 Yumurta). Yumurtalar deneme prosedürüne uygun olarak inkübasyon tablalarına yerleştirilmişlerdir (Her bir uygulama için 4 tekerrür x 25'er yumurta = 100 yumurta). İnkübasyonun 14. günü

tamamlandıktan sonra yumurtalara *in ovo* enjeksiyon uygulaması yapılmıştır. Yumurtaların küt ucu % 70'lik etanol ile dezenfekte edildikten sonra mikro-matkapla delinip, enjektörle 0.1 ml çözelti amniyotik sıvıya enjekte edilmiştir. Uygulamadan sonra mikro-matkap deliği alçı ile kapatılıp her bir alt grupta 25 yumurta olacak şekilde yumurtalar çıkış tepsilerine yerleştirilmişlerdir.

In ovo progesteron enjeksiyonu kontrol grubuna göre kuluçka randımanı ve kuluçka çıkış gücünü olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir (sırasıyla kuluçka randımanı için %84'e karşı %29 ve kuluçka çıkış gücü için %87.5'e karşı %30,20) ($p<0,01$).

Çıkış sonrası gruplardaki civcivler deneme protokolüne uygun olarak % 24 HP ve 2900 Kkal ME/kg içeren bıldırcın civciv büyütme yemi ile yemlenmişlerdir. Deneme sonunda canlı ağırlık kazancı, yem tüketimi, yem değerlendirme katsayısı gibi performans kriterleri bakımından grup ortalamaları arasında gözlemlenen farklılıklar istatistiksel olarak önemsiz bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Progesteron, Kuluçka, In ovo enjeksiyon, Bıldırcın, Yumurta

ABSTRACT

This trial was conducted to investigate the effects of *in ovo* progesterone injection in breeder quail eggs on hatchability characteristics and post-hatching performance criteria. In the experiment, 200 eggs obtained from 56 weeks old breeder Japanese quails were used. Incubation; It consists of two processes as development and hatching, the first 14-day process is called development, and the process until exit after that is called hatching. During the development process, the temperature and relative humidity values were 37.5 °C and 60%, respectively; In the hatching process, the temperature and relative humidity values were standardized as 37.2 °C and 75%, respectively. During development, the eggs were positioned asymmetrically at an angle of 45° once every two hours. After hatching, the chicks were fed with quail chick breeding feed containing 24% HP and 2900 Kcal ME/kg. Ethyl alcohol

(Sigma – Aldrich) and progesterone (Sigma – Aldrich) were used for solution in *in ovo* injection application. The trial protocol is as follows:

I. Control Group: No treatment was applied to the eggs and they were considered as the control group.

II. Experimental Group: *In ovo* 0.1 ml of solution containing 70% ethyl alcohol + 99% progesterone (100 ml solution contains 100 mg progesterone) was injected into the eggs (0.1 ml solution contains 0.1 mg progesterone.) .

In the experiment, each group was formed from 4 subgroups, each containing 25 eggs, and a total of 200 eggs were used (2 Groups x 4 Subgroups x 25 Eggs = 200 Eggs). Eggs were placed in incubation trays in accordance with the trial procedure (4 replications x 25 eggs for each application = 100 eggs). After the 14th day of incubation was completed, *in ovo* injection was applied to the eggs. After disinfecting the blunt end of the eggs with 70% ethanol, they were drilled with a micro-drill and 0.1 ml of solution was injected into the amniotic fluid with a syringe. After the application, the micro-drill hole was covered with plaster and the eggs were placed in the hatching trays with 25 eggs in each subgroup.

In ovo progesterone injection negatively affected hatchability and hatchability compared to the control group (84% vs. 29% for hatchability, and 87.5% vs. 30.20% for hatchability, respectively) ($p<0.01$) .

The chicks in the post-hatching groups were fed with quail chick rearing feed containing 24% HP and 2900 Kcal ME/kg in accordance with the experimental protocol. At the end of the experiment, the differences observed between the group averages in terms of performance criteria such as body weight gain, feed consumption, feed conversion ratio were found to be statistically insignificant.

Keywords: Progesterone, Incubation, *In ovo* injection, Quail, Egg

BEBEK MAMALARI VE PİRİNÇ UNLARINDA *Bacillus cereus* VARLIĞININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESENCE OF *Bacillus cereus* IN INFANT FOOD AND RICE FLOURS

Prof. Dr. Işıl VAR
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Gıda mühendisliği
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0421-6330

Ayşenur ÜN
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Biyoteknoloji Ana Bilim Dalı
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1402-1382

ÖZET

Bacillus cereus, gram pozitif, sporları olan, aerob patojen bir bakteridir ve toprak kökenli olmasından dolayı *Bacillus cereus*'a, çürüyen organik materyallerde, tozda, suda, tarla ve bahçe ürünlerinde rastlanılmaktadır. Başta tahıllar olmak üzere özellikle pirinçte, süt ve süt ürünlerinde, ette, sebzede, yumurta ve baharatlarda, kurutulmuş gıdalarda da *Bacillus cereus*'a rastlanılmaktadır. *Bacillus cereus*'un farklı koşullara karşı yüksek dirence sahip olan sporları ve biyofilm formu, psiktotrof suşlara sahip olması, proteolitik özelliği gıdalarda koku ve tat bozulmalarına diğer yandan kusma ve ishal gibi şikâyetler ile insanlarda gıda zehirlenmelerine sebep olmaktadır. Bu yüzden gıda güvanliği açısından önemli patojenler arasında. *Bacillus cereus* da yerini almaktadır. Bu çalışmada bebek ve yetişkin beslenmesinde önemli yere sahip olan ve *Bacillus cereus* varlığı açısından risk taşıyan pirinç unu ve bebek mamaları Adana piyasasından temin edilmiş ve *Bacillus cereus* varlığı yönünden analize alınmıştır. Pirinç unu ve bebek mamalarında *Bacillus cereus* aranmasında klasik izolasyon yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Analize alınan toplam 192 örnekten 74 bebek maması örneğinde 18'inde, 60 pirinç unu örneğinin 14'ünde olmak üzere toplam 32 izolat elde edilmiştir. İzolatların 10'unun *Bacillus cereus* olduğu görülmüştür.

Sonuç olarak; bu çalışmada bebek beslenmesinde kullanılmakta olan bebek mamalarının yüzde %24.3'ü ve bunun yanı sıra her kesimden insanın beslenmesinde kullanılmakta olan pirinç unlarının yüzde %23.3'ü gıda bozulmalarına ve zehirlenmelere sebep olan *Bacillus cereus* açısından kirli bulunmuştur.Bu ürünleri üreten işletmelerin oto kontrolleriyle dış denetimlerinin daha sıklıkla yapılması olası zehirlenme ve bebek ölümlerini engelleyebilecektir. Bu durum gıda güvenilirliği ve halk sağlığı açısından da önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Bacillus cereus,* pirinç unu, bebek maması, gıda güvenliği

ABSTRACT

Bacillus cereus is a gram-positive, spore-forming, aerobic pathogenic bacterium. Due to its soil origin; *Bacillus cereus* is found in decaying organic materials, dust, water, field and garden products. *Bacillus cereus* is also found in cereals, especially rice, milk and dairy products, meat, vegetables, eggs and spices, and dried foods. The spores and biofilm form of *Bacillus cereus*, which have high resistance to different conditions, the presence of psychotrophic strains, its proteolytic properties cause odor and taste deterioration in foods, as well as complaints such as vomiting and diarrhea, and food poisoning in humans.Therefore, it is among the important pathogens in terms of food safety. In this study, rice flour and infant foods, which have an important place in infant and adult nutrition and carry a risk for the presence of *Bacillus cereus*, were obtained from the Adana market and analyzed for the presence of *Bacillus cereus*. The classical isolation method was used to search for *Bacillus cereus* in rice flour and infant food. A total of 32 isolates were obtained from 192 samples included in the analysis, 18 in 74 baby food samples and 14 out of 60 rice flour samples. It was determined that 10 of the isolates were *Bacillus cereus*.

As a result; In this study, 24.3% of baby foods used in infant nutrition, as well as 23.3% of rice flour used in the nutrition of people from all walks of life, were found to be contaminated in terms of *Bacillus cereus*, which causes food spoilage and poisoning. Carrying out auto-controls and external audits of enterprises producing of these products more frequently will prevent possible poisoning and infant deaths. This situation is also important in terms of food safety and public health.

Keywords: *Bacillus cereus,* rice flour, baby food, food safety

DAMIZLIK BILDIRCIN YUMURTALARINA *IN OVO* PREGNENOLON ENJEKSİYONUNUN KULUÇKA PERFORMANSINA ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF *IN OVO* PREGNENOLONE INJECTION INTO BREEDER QUAIL EGGS ON INCUBATION PERFORMANCE

Mikail MANGIR
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0185-8677
Prof. Dr. Sinan Sefa PARLAT
Selçuk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2218-7312

ÖZET

Bu deneme damızlık bıldırcın yumurtalarına *in ovo* pregnenolon enjeksiyonunun kuluçka özellikleri ve çıkış sonrası performans kriterlerine etkilerini araştırmak için yürütülmüştür. Denemede 56 haftalık yaştaki damızlık Japon bıldırcınlarından elde edilen 200 adet yumurta kullanılmıştır. İnkübasyon; gelişim ve çıkış olmak üzere iki süreçten oluşmakta olup, ilk 14 günlük süreç gelişim, bundan sonra çıkışa kadarki olan süreç de çıkış olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Gelişim sürecinde sıcaklık ve nisbi nem değerleri sırasıyla 37,5 °C ve % 60; çıkış sürecinde ise sıcaklık ve nisbi nem değerleri sırasıyla 37.2 °C ve % 75 olarak standardize edilmişlerdir. Gelişim sürecinde yumurtalar her iki saatte bir kez 45° açı ile asimetrik olarak pozisyonal çevrime tabi tutulmuşlardır. Çıkış sonrası civcivler % 24 HP ve 2900 Kkal ME/kg içeren bıldırcın civciv büyütme yemi ile yemlenmişlerdir. *In ovo* enjeksiyon uygulamasında çözelti için etil alkol (Sigma – Aldrich) ve pregnenolon (Sigma – Aldrich) kullanılmıştır. Deneme protokolü aşağıdaki gibidir:

I. Kontrol Grubu : Yumurtalara hiçbir muamele uygulanmamış, kontrol grubu olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

II. Deneme Grubu **:** Yumurtalara %70'lik etil alkol + %99'luk pregnenolon içeren çözeltiden (100 ml çözelti 100 mg pregnenolon içermektedir.) *in ovo* 0,1 ml enjekte edilmiştir (0,1 ml çözelti 0,1 mg pregnenolon içermektedir.).

Denemede her bir grup, her biri 25 yumurta içeren 4 alt gruptan oluşturulmuş olup, toplam 200 adet yumurta kullanılmıştır (2 Grup x 4 Alt Grup x 25 Yumurta = 200 Yumurta). Yumurtalar deneme prosedürüne uygun olarak inkübasyon tablalarına yerleştirilmişlerdir (Her bir uygulama için 4 tekerrür x 25'er yumurta = 100 yumurta). İnkübasyonun 14. günü

tamamlandıktan sonra yumurtalara *in ovo* enjeksiyon uygulaması yapılmıştır. Yumurtaların küt ucu % 70'lik etanol ile dezenfekte edildikten sonra mikro-matkapla delinip, enjektörle 0.1 ml çözelti amniyotik sıvıya enjekte edilmiştir. Uygulamadan sonra mikro-matkap deliği alçı ile kapatılıp her bir alt grupta 25 yumurta olacak şekilde yumurtalar çıkış tepsilerine yerleştirilmişlerdir.

In ovo pregnenolon enjeksiyonu kontrol grubuna göre kuluçka randımanı ve kuluçka çıkış gücünü olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir (sırasıyla kuluçka randımanı için %85'e karşı %50 ve kuluçka çıkış gücü için %91.4'e karşı %49,5) ($p<0,01$).

Çıkış sonrası gruplardaki civcivler deneme protokolüne uygun olarak % 24 HP ve 2900 Kkal ME/kg içeren bıldırcın civciv büyütme yemi ile yemlenmişlerdir. Deneme sonunda canlı ağırlık kazancı, yem tüketimi, yem değerlendirme katsayısı gibi performans kriterleri bakımından grup ortalamaları arasında gözlemlenen farklılıklar istatistiksel olarak önemsiz bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pregnenolon, Kuluçka, *In ovo* enjeksiyon, Bıldırcın, Yumurta

ABSTRACT

This trial was conducted to investigate the effects of *in ovo* pregnenolone injection in breeder quail eggs on hatchability characteristics and post-hatching performance criteria. In the experiment, 200 eggs obtained from 56 weeks old breeder Japanese quails were used. Incubation; It consists of two processes as development and hatching, the first 14-day process is called development, and the process until exit after that is called hatching. During the development process, the temperature and relative humidity values were 37.5 °C and 60%, respectively; In the hatching process, the temperature and relative humidity values were standardized as 37.2 °C and 75%, respectively. During development, the eggs were positioned asymmetrically at an angle of 45° once every two hours. After hatching, the chicks were fed with quail chick breeding feed containing 24% HP and 2900 Kcal ME/kg. Ethyl alcohol

(Sigma – Aldrich) and progesterone (Sigma – Aldrich) were used for solution in *in ovo* injection application. The trial protocol is as follows:

I. Control Group: No treatment was applied to the eggs and they were considered as the control group.

II. Experimental Group: *In ovo* 0.1 ml of solution containing 70% ethyl alcohol + 99% pregnenolone (100 ml solution contains 100 mg pregnenolone) was injected into the eggs (0.1 ml solution contains 0.1 mg pregnenolone.) .

In the experiment, each group was formed from 4 subgroups, each containing 25 eggs, and a total of 200 eggs were used (2 Groups x 4 Subgroups x 25 Eggs = 200 Eggs). Eggs were placed in incubation trays in accordance with the trial procedure (4 replications x 25 eggs for each application = 100 eggs). After the 14th day of incubation was completed, *in ovo* injection was applied to the eggs. After disinfecting the blunt end of the eggs with 70% ethanol, they were drilled with a micro-drill and 0.1 ml of solution was injected into the amniotic fluid with a syringe. After the application, the micro-drill hole was covered with plaster and the eggs were placed in the hatching trays with 25 eggs in each subgroup.

In ovo pregnenolone injection negatively affected hatchability and hatchability compared to the control group (85% vs. 50% for hatchability, and 91.4% vs. 49.5% for hatchability, respectively) ($p<0.01$) .

The chicks in the post-hatching groups were fed with quail chick rearing feed containing 24% HP and 2900 Kcal ME/kg in accordance with the experimental protocol. At the end of the experiment, the differences observed between the group averages in terms of performance criteria such as body weight gain, feed consumption, feed conversion ratio were found to be statistically insignificant.

Keywords: Pregnenolone, Incubation, *In ovo* injection, Quail, Egg

ÜLKEMİZ TOPRAKSIZ TARIM ÇİLEK YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE SON GELİŞMELER

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN OUR COUNTRY HYDROPONIC AGRICULTURE STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION

Ayşegül Esra GÖLCÜ
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Adana/Türkiye
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6220-9596

ÖZET

Çilek dünyada yetiştiricilik bakımından oldukça geniş ekolojik koşullara sahip, üretimi yıllara göre giderek artış gösteren meyve türlerinden biridir. Çilek yetiştiriciliğinde kullanılan konveksiyonel yöntemler hastalık ve zararlılarla birçok soruna sebep olmaktadır. Bu durum, toprak kökenli nematodların ve patojenlerin neden olduğu verim ve bitkisel kayıplar oldukça yüksek, meyve kalitesi ise düşük olmaktadır. Bu kayıpları azaltmak veya önlemek için toprağın mutlaka kimyasallarla dezenfekte edilmesi yada solarizasyon yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu işlemler çevreye ve toprağa zararlı etkiler bırakmakta ve oldukça maliyetli olması nedeniyle alternatif üretim olarak topraksız olarak çilek yetiştiriciliği yapılmıştır. Çilekte verim ve meyve kalitesinin artması, üretim sezonunun uzun olması gibi amaçlardan dolayı topraksız çilek yetiştiriciliği yaygınlaşmaktadır. Topraksız tarımda çilek yetiştiriciliğinde yetiştiricilik esasları ve ülkemizde topraksız çilek yetiştiriciliğinin durumu değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çilek, yetiştiricilik, topraksız tarım

ABSTRACT

Strawberry is one of the fruit species that has quite wide ecological conditions in terms of culture in the world, the production of which is increasing gradually compared to the years. Convection methods used in strawberry cultivation cause many problems with diseases and pests. This situation, soil origin nematodes and pathogens caused by the yield and crop losses are quite high, fruit quality is low. In order to reduce or prevent these losses, the soil must be disinfected with chemicals or solarization. These processes leave harmful effects on the environment and soil, and due to the fact that it is quite expensive, strawberry cultivation was carried out as an alternative production without soil. Strawberry yield and fruit quality increase, production season is long because of the purposes such as hydroponic strawberry growing is becoming widespread. Principles of aquaculture in strawberry cultivation in hydroponic agriculture and the status of hydroponic strawberry cultivation in our country were evaluated.

Key words: strawberries, culture, soilless culture

BATI NİL VİRÜSÜ ENFEKSİYONU VE KUŞLAR

WEST NILE VIRUS INFECTION AND BIRDS

Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Bilge Kaan TEKELİOĞLU

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ceyhan Veteriner Fakültesi,

Viroloji Anabilim Dalı, Adana

ORCID: 0000-0001-6727-3175

ÖZET

Batı Nil Virüsü (West Nile Virus – WNV) enfeksiyonu sivrisinek kaynaklı hastalıkların önde gelenlerinden birisidir ve hayvanlardan insanlara bulaşan önemli bir zoonoz hastalıktır. Kuşlar ve sivrisinekler WNV için doğal konakçılardır. Batı Nil Ateşi ve Batı Nil Ensefaliti olarak da bilinmektedir. WNV Zika Virüsü, Dang Humması Virüsü ve Sarı Humma Virüsü ile birlikte *Flaviviridea* ailesine ait *flavivirüs* genusunda yer alırlar. WNV zarflı, tek iplikçikli RNA'lı ve pozitif polaritelidir. Flaviviridae ailesi ve flavivirüsler, pestivirüsler hariç çoğunlukla eklembacaklılardan köken alan virüslerdir. Virionları küreseldir, çapı 45-50 nm'dir ve olası ikosahedral simetriye sahiptir. WNV, Japon Ensefalit Virüsü, Murray Valley Ensefalit Virüsü, Saint Louis Ensefalit Virüsü ve diğer bazı flavirüslerle birlikte Japon ensefalit antijenik serokomplekslerinden biridir. İlk olarak 1937 yılında Uganda'nın Batı Nil bölgesinde görüldüğü bildirilmiştir. Günümüzde ise dünyanın pek çok bölgesinde görülmektedir. İnsanlara sivrisinekler aracılığı ile ve çoğunlukla Culex türleri ile bulaşmaktadır. WNV vakalarının genellikle yaz aylarında ve sonbahara kadar devam eden sivrisinek mevsiminde ve sıklıkla Ağustos-Eylül aylarında ortaya çıktığı bilinmektedir. Enfekte insanların %80'de asemptomatik veya hafif enfeksiyon gelişirken %20'de ise yüksek ateş, baş ağrısı, kusma ve ciltte kızarıklık oluştuğu, %1'den az bir kısmında ise ensefalit ve menenjit geliştiği bildirilmiştir. Domuz, at, köpek, tavuk, ördek ve sürüngen gibi 30 dan fazla memeli türünde enfeksiyonlara yol açtığı bilinmektedir. Atlarda ölümcül ensefalit gelişebilirken, kedi ve köpeklerde nadiren semptomlu hastalık gelişmektedir, gebe dişi domuzlarda ise enfeksiyonun geliştiği ve ölü doğumlara yol açtığı erkek domuzlarda ise aspermi dışında genellikle belirsiz bir tablo ile seyir ettiği bildirilmiştir. Atlar için 4 farklı koruyucu aşı olmasına rağmen insanlar için koruyucu bir aşı yoktur. WNV varlığı doğal konakçısı olan çeşitli kuş türlerinde saptanmıştır. Karga, mavi alakarga ve büyük orman tavuğunun enfeksiyondan dolayı öldükleri, çoğu kuş türünde ise enfeksiyonun asemptomatik olarak seyrettiği, bu kuşları hayatta kaldıkları ve hastalığı taşıdıkları bilinmektedir. Serçe ve güvercingillerin Kuzey Amerika ve Avrupa şehirleri için önemli bir rezervuar oldukları düşünülmektedir. Bu derleme WNV enfeksiyonun doğal konakçıları olan kuşlar üzerine hazırlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Batı Nil Virüsü, ensefalit, kuşlar, Sivrisinekler, West Nile Virus, Zoonoz.

ABSTRACT

West Nile Virus (WNV) infection is one of the leading mosquito-borne diseases and is an important zoonotic disease transmitted from animals to humans. Birds and mosquitoes are natural hosts for WNV. It is also known as West Nile Fever and West Nile Encephalitis. WNV belongs to the flavivirus genus of the Flaviviridea family, along with Zika Virus, Dengue Fever Virus, and Yellow Fever Virus. WNV is enveloped, single-stranded RNA and positive sense virus. The Flaviviridae family and flaviviruses are viruses that mostly originate from arthropods, with the exception of pestiviruses. Their virions are spherical, 45-50 nm in diameter, and have possible icosahedral symmetry. WNV is one of the antigenic serocomplexes of Japanese encephalitis, along with Japanese Encephalitis Virus, Murray Valley Encephalitis Virus, Saint Louis Encephalitis Virus, and some other flaviruses. It was first reported in 1937 in the West Nile region of Uganda. Nowadays, it is seen in many parts of the world. It is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes and mostly by Culex species. The infection is transmitted to humans by mosquitoes and mostly by Culex species. It is known that WNV cases usually occur in summer and during the mosquito season, which continues until autumn, and often in August-September. WNV is known to cause infections in more than 30 mammalian species such as humans, pigs, horses, dogs, chickens, ducks and reptiles. It has been reported that 80% of infected people develop asymptomatic or mild infection, while 20% develop high fever, headache, vomiting and skin rash, and less than 1% develop encephalitis and meningitis. While fatal encephalitis can develop in horses, symptomatic disease rarely develops in cats and dogs. It has been reported that infection develops in pregnant pigs and causes stillbirths, and in male pigs, it generally progresses aspermia. Although there are 4 different preventive vaccines for horses, there is no protective vaccine for humans. The presence of WNV has been detected in various bird species that are natural hosts. It is known that crows, blue jays and greater sage-grouse die due to the infection, while the infection is asymptomatic in most bird species, these birds survive and carry the disease. Sparrows and dove family are thought to be an important reservoir for North America and European cities. This review has been focused on birds, which are natural hosts of WNV infection.

Keywords: Birds, encephalitis, mosquitos, West Nile Virus, zoonoses.

KEDİ NEZLESİ - KEDİLERİN ÜST SOLUNUM YOLU ENFEKSİYONLARI

CAT FLU – FELINE UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Bilge Kaan TEKELİOĞLU

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ceyhan Veteriner Fakültesi,

Viroloji Anabilim Dalı, Adana

ORCID: 0000-0001-6727-3175

ÖZET

Kedilerin üst solunum yolu enfeksiyonları (URTD) yaygın adıyla 'Kedi Nezlesi' olarak da bilinmektedir. Özellikle yeni doğan ve yavru kedilerde yaygın olarak görülmekte, ciddi enfeksiyonlara ve ölümlere yol açabilmektedir. Barınaklar ve kalabalık yetiştiriciliğin yapıldığı damızlık işletmelerinde birden fazla sayıda patojen etkenin tek başına ya da bir arada çoklu enfeksiyonlara yol açmaları ile yavru kedilerde üst solunum yolu hastalıkları meydana gelmektedir. Dünya genelinde yapılan çalışmalar enfeksiyona en sık olarak virüslerin neden olduklarını ve Feline Herpesvirüs-1 (FeHV-1) ve Feline Calicivirüs (FeCV) başlıca viral patojenler oldukları bildirilmiş olup bu derlemenin ana konuları olacaklardır. FeHV-1 Feline viral rhinotracheitis (FVR) hastalığının etkenidir, Alphaherpesvirinae familyasından DNA'lı virüsdür. Başlıca olarak nasal, faringeal, kornael ve konjuktival epitelyum dokularına affinite duyar. Uterus dokusuna da affinite duyduğu bilinmektedir. Kedilerde akut ve kronik seyirli karmaşık üst solunum yolu ve oküler enfeksiyonlara sebep olan viral bir enfeksiyondur. FeCV Caliciviridae familyasında yer alan non-enterik, RNA'lı bir virüsdür. Bulaşma direkt ve indirekt yollar ile olmaktadır. Enfekte kedilerden saçılan solunum yolu ve ağız salgılarının duyarlı kediler tarafından alınması ile bulaşma olur ve hastalık yayılır. Hasta hayvanların salgılarıyla yayılan virüsler, kürklerini ve çevrelerini kirletir. Hasta hayvanlarla fiziksel temasta bulunan kişiler, virüsü bir hayvandan diğerine elleri ve kontamine giysileri ile taşıyarak enfeksiyonun bulaşmasında önemli rol oynarlar. Hastalığa neden olabilen diğer patojenler olan bakteriler arasında ise ilk sıralarda Bordetella bronchiseptica, Chlamydia felis ve Mycoplasma spp., Streptococcus canis ve Streptococcus equi subspecies zooepidemicus bulunduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu derleme makale yavru kedilerde üst solunum yolu enfeksiyonlarının başlıca nedenleri arasında olan virüsler kökenli enfeksiyonlardan olan Feline Herpesvirüs-1 ve Feline Calicivirüs üzerine odaklanmıştır. Güncel bilgiler ışığında kedigillerin bu önemli enfeksiyonları yeniden gözden geçirilerek yenilikçi tedavi seçenekleri ile önleme stratejileri hakkında bir güncelleme sunulmaktadır. En önemli koruyucu önlemler olarak aşılama, kedilerde kalabalık ortamların azaltılması, stresin önlenmesi, yem, su ve tuvalet kaplarının ayrı tutulması ile yüksek biyogüvenlik önlemleri yer almaktadır. Kedi hekimliğinde FeHV-1, FeCV ve Feline Panleucopenia Virüs (FePL) 3'lü kombine karma attenüe canlı aşısı koruyucu amaçlı olarak uygulanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kedi nezlesi, Feline Herpesvirüs-1, Feline Calicivirüs.

ABSTRACT

Feline upper respiratory tract infections (URTD) are also commonly known as 'Cat Flu'. URTD is usually seen in newborns and kittens and can lead to serious infections and death. It is known that the disease has various etiological agents and they can cause multiple infections, either alone or as coinfections, especially in shelters and overcrowded breeding facilities. Worldwide studies have reported that viruses are the most common cause of infection, and Feline Herpesvirus-1 (FeHV-1) and Feline Calicivirus (FeCV) are the main viral pathogens. FeHV-1 is the causative agent of URTD and Feline viral rhinotracheitis (FVR), a DNA virus and belongs to Alphaherpesvirinae family. The virus has affinity mainly for nasal, pharyngeal, corneal and conjunctival epithelial tissues. It is also known to have affinity for the uterine tissue. The infection characterized by complex upper respiratory tract and ocular lesions with acute and chronic course in diseased cats. FeCV is a non-enteric RNA virus in the family of Caliciviridae. Contamination with patogens occurs by direct and indirect ways and the disease spreads by ingestion of respiratory and oral secretions from infected cats by susceptible cats. The saliva and nasal discharges of infected cats contain copious amounts of the virus. Viruses spread by the secretions of sick animals and contaminate their fur and surroundings. People who have physical contact with diseased animals play an important role in the transmission of the infection by carrying the virus from one animal to another with their hands and contaminated clothing. It has been reported that Bordetella bronchiseptica, Chlamydia felis and Mycoplasma spp., Streptococcus canis and Streptococcus equi subspecies zooepidemicus are among the bacterial pathogens that can cause the disease. This review article focuses on Feline Herpesvirus-1 and Feline Calicivirus, which are viral infectious agents of upper respiratory tract infections in cats. This review article aims to present the current diagnosis and treatment options and prevention strategies of this common feline disease, by reviewing it with new data.

Keywords: Cat flu, Feline Herpesvirus-1, Feline Calicivirus.

SATISFACTION WITH JOB, BURNOUT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PAKISTAN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN SPECIAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOL TEACHERS

Kalsoom Yasin
BS Psychology, MAO College Lahore
Dr. Memmona Shahid
Head of Department, Govt graduate MAO College , Lahore-Pakistan
Dr. Saleem Abbas
In-Charge , Department of Psychology, Riphah International University, Faisalabad Campus Faisalabad-Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Background: Teachers are the leaders of the society, who produced groundbreaker in societies and help to build the nation but if mental health of teachers will not be good and they will not be satisfied with their job this may leads to burnout, this may cause decline in their performance.

Aims and objectives: The purpose of present study was to explore burnout, job satisfaction and subjective well-being in school teachers including teachers working in special education schools system and general education schools system

Methods: For current study data was comprised of total 280 school teachers including 140 school teachers (70 male and 70 female) from general education sector and 140 school teacher including 70 male and 70 female teachers from special education schools. Data was collected from different schools including special education and general education schools located in the different major cities of Pakistan i-e. Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta through convenient sampling methods. After getting consent from the relevant authority of that schools, participants were approached through proper channel and psychological measures were applied individually. Pearson correlation, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and independent sample T-Test were used to calculate the results.

Results: Our first, third and fourth hypotheses of this study were partially approved ($P<0.05$) while the second hypothesis of the study does not approved completely ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: It has been concluded that there is significant correlation in Satisfaction with Job, Burnout and Subjective Well-being among School Teachers and there is also significant differences on Satisfaction with Job, Burnout and Subjective Well-being among School Teachers including general education teachers and special education teachers

Key words: Job Satisfaction, Burnout, Subjective Well-being

PARTITION AND THE TRAUMA: READING *AGUNPAKHI* THROUGH THE EYES OF THE FEMALE NARRATOR

Dr. Dipanwita Pal

Assistant Professor

Galsi Mahavidyalaya

West Bengal, India

ABSTRACT

Agunpakhi (The Bird of Fire), a novel by Hasan Azizul Haque, re-tells the story of the partition of India and the creation of a new country—Pakistan, but with a twist. Here, the narrator is an ordinary Muslim housewife from a remote village. She sees things through the eyes of her husband who has some access to the greater world. But the gaze presented here is certainly that of a woman for whom the partition of her family is no less heart-wrenching than that of the country. Her family is of utmost importance to her. The novelist very beautifully weaves another story of partition with that of the great historical one—the partition of the well-to-do rural joint family that the protagonist belongs to. In this paper I have tried to show what differences does it make to the novelist to present the whole story from the perspective of a woman. This paper further tries to find out the parallels that the novelist has very cleverly woven between the backdrops of both the partitions. The more tragic fact is that the dark shadow of partition gradually encroaches within her family resulting in scattering her children along with her husband. She is hurt. One by one all her children go to East Pakistan in search of a better future from where they never return. And the final and the most painful/heartbreaking blow comes from her husband when he decides to sell all his belongings in India and settle in East Pakistan, to live the rest of his life surrounded by his offspring and their families. But here lies the turning point of the novel. The till now docile, soft-natured ordinary housewife of a village for the first time expresses her disagreement with her husband's decision. Even when her husband is obstinate on leaving the country without paying any heed to her opinion, she protests with all her strength. She won't leave until one could explain her why she should. Finally she ends up in staying alone in her house, with the deepest realization that any woman has ever felt, "Me and my husband are not one human, rather two different personalities—in spite of being the dearest and the nearest ones, we have two different identities" (252, translation mine). This is the ultimate recognition of the voice of a feminist. This paper is a humble attempt to find out the source of such power that converts an otherwise illiterate, submissive, dutiful common rural woman into such an iron-willed lady.

Keywords: Partition, feminism, identity crisis, patriarchy, trauma

RESPONSE TO TRAUMA: POST TRAUMATIC GROWTH OR POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

Dr Ulfat Jaan
Rafiq Lone
*Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, AS College, Cluster University of Srinagar.
**Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, GDC Sumbal (Kashmir).

ABSTRACT

As many places throughout the world have been engulfed by the armed conflict, much of the attention has been devoted to the consequences, impact and the aftermath of the conflict. Among other vulnerable groups, women are adversely affected by the armed conflict. Traumatic experiences from the conflict threaten whatever she strives to obtain, retain and protect. Loss of home and property, loss or disappearance of close relatives, poverty and family separation, victimization through acts of murder, terrorism, torture, rape and abuse are the common experiences during the conflict. These events are very distressing and disturbing and sometimes can be traumatic or profoundly traumatic. Mental health gets impaired. However, recently positive psychologists have drawn attention to the fact that the challenge of trauma does not lead to distress and related disorders only but also to the post traumatic growth (PTG) that emerges during the struggle to reintegrate after basic life assumptions have been shattered by trauma or crisis. Therefore the outcome of the traumatic experiences can be varied. In this direction, this paper shall be devoted to discuss some of the factors that result in the variability of the consequences or the mental health outcomes following the traumatic event.

Keywords: Trauma, conflict. Post traumatic growth.

AFFECTS OF EARLY MEMORIES OF WARMTH AND SAFENESS ON SELF COMPASSION AND FLOURISHING

***Ishika Jain, **Samiksha Jain**

*Student of BA. Honors Psychology from IGNOU

**Director , The Holistic Psyche

Abstract

Childhood is one of the most precious and memorable phases of our lives. We learn several things we grow, experience several emotions. It helps us to build our character, we learn from the people we live with and people from our surroundings. Experiences of our childhood have major impacts on our physical psychological and social aspects of our behaviour and functions. Self compassion is positively associated with life satisfaction, wisdom, curiosity, happiness, optimism, learning goals, social connectedness, personal responsibility and emotional beliefs. People who are flourishing are more likely to have better and secure future also in terms of social support and relationships. This study explored the Effect of early memories of warmth and safeness on self compassion and flourishing. The data was collected from 134 Indians both males and females from age ranging 18 to 24 years of age by snowball sampling. The measures used in this study was early memory of warmth and safeness scale, self compassion scale short form and flourishing scale. It was found that there was a significant relationship between early memories of warmth and safeness and self compassion and in between early memories of warmth and safeness and flourishing which means that the more people have warm memories of their childhood the more they are flourishing and have self compassion in their adulthoods. Also it does not have any relation with dating and non dating participants as early memories of warmth and safeness has nothing to do with it. The findings of this study came out to be true as it was hypothesised.

Keywords: Flourishing , Early memories, Self compassion , Mindfulness , Depression

PAST AND PRESENT OF DOWRY IN HINDU MARRIAGE

Rapti DHAR
Visva Bharati University, Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Philosophy & Comparative Religion,
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5233-7495

ABSTRACT

In India, marriage and dowry are inextricably linked and Hinduism is thought to hold its roots. The process of arranging dowry is thus considered to be one of the most stressful aspects of any family's life. The term ‘dowry’ refers to all types of gifts, regardless of whether they were demanded or forced, or if they were given voluntarily without any demand. There are indeed daily instances of grooms' families making demands and harassing brides to obtain various items. The daily news exemplifies how terrible such a technique can be, encouraging someone to commit suicide or compelling someone to murder an innocent person. Another reason that just a few instances find their way to police stations and become an option for discussion is the existence of different preventive regulations. Unless dramatic events with heinous crimes occur inside the confines of a home, this phenomenon has never been able to incite animosity among the mass. As a result, the purpose of this paper is to determine if this type of marriage payment existed in the ancient Hindu culture of India. If so, whether the practice produced the same societal effects. If not, why has this practice taken on such a harsh appearance? Whether each form of marital transfer should be labeled with a name that has a negative connotation in the opinion of the general people. For this reason, historical and analytical approaches have been utilized to explore and discover the linkages between the many forms of gifting procedure in both past and contemporary culture concerning Hindu marriage.

Keywords: Woman, marriage, Hinduism, dowry, *Stridhan*, society.

AN UNOPENED NOTE: A SURVEY ON PERCEPTION OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR

***Tanya Aneja **Samiksha Jain**
*Student of BA+MA, clinical psychology, Amity university, Noida
** Director, The Holistic Psyche

ABSTRACT

The American Psychological Association recognizes suicide as the action which involves taking our own life. Perception is defined as the opinion, ideation or belief that is held by a lot of people. This study aims at finding the perception of urban adults (age: 19 years to 63 years) towards suicidal behavior. A final survey of 14 items was conducted on a sample of 517 participants. Along with that, in the qualitative phase, four items were thematically evaluated. The findings revealed that the participants have a positive perception towards people with suicidal behaviors and believe that visiting a psychologist is not something to be ashamed of. The findings also revealed that the isolation, negative thought pattern and psychological disorders contribute to the suicidal ideation. Meanwhile, expectations, relationships and fear of failure are the most common causes of suicide.

Key Words - Suicide, Perception, Suicidal ideation, isolation, self harm tendencies.

COLOUR AND PERSONALITY:

Daksh Jain, Tamanna Saxena
Amity University, Student, Amity Institute Of Psychology and Allied Sciences, Noida, India.
1
Amity University, Faculty, Amity Institute Of Psychology and Allied Sciences, Noida, India.
2
E-112 Shastri Nagar, Delhi 110052

ABSTRACT

Colour is a silent but a powerful language. It has been understood long back ago by the artist and the interior designer that how a colour can affect mood, feelings as well as emotions of an individual. Colour is recognized as a powerful communication tool which can be used to identifies a person's action, influences mood and also causes the psychological reaction. Colour preference is an inclination of an individual to choose one colour over the other one depending upon their likings. Colour can be a representation of an external stimulus; each individual has its own colour preference. Personality traits talks about people's pattern of thoughts, behaviour and feelings. Every individual has different personality traits which signifies their personality which is shown to people by their actions. Individuals have colour preferences which would eventually become their personality colour. Whatever colour an individual loves would be in a way reflective of his personality. The individual may not exhibit all of his personality traits through a colour but the colour might describe his personality. One may also find that he exhibits some of the negative traits, particularly when he is stressed. This current research paper aims to understand how colour preference defines personality traits. For the current study, approximately 20-25 literature review was undertaken. The study found out that Colour and personality are highly correlated. The colours reflect upon a person's personality traits and Individuals have colour preferences which would eventually become their personality colour and depict their personality traits. Personality descriptions are somewhere found with the colour preference.

Keywords : colour , personality , mood, colour psychology, influences

ONLINE PEDAGOGY

Shivani Sagar

BA.LL. B 5th Year

Jagran School of law, Selaqui

ABSTRACT

Online pedagogy was very strong in the pandemic time and even now many institutions are providing online education to children. Not only studies but examinations are also being conducted online, due to which children are facing physical and mental problems. During a survey conducted on young children, it was found that the mental ability of young children to solve math questions has been greatly reduced. Which is a dangerous sign among the youth to be. Due to online education, students have stopped paying attention to books. He mostly prefers online videos. There are more disadvantages than advantages of online education because this education is only for those who have an internet connection.

In this pandemic time, not only classes but also many online courses and webinars (whose recognition was upheld by the Supreme Court) were also made available. In which many mistakes were found such as cheating. That is to say, online pedagogy has led to a lack of brain development more than a good effect. The biggest disadvantage is that even companies are not giving preference to online courses, which is no less than depression for any human being. The communication that should take place between the student, classmates and teacher on the physical side is also not happening. Somewhere this communication not only reduces the stress of the students but also the teachers. This is a bad effect for the society on the social and physical side, it needs to be addressed at the earliest, for which new schemes need to be made to influence the people towards books. Like Prime Minister's Yuva Mentoring Scheme.

Keywords: Pedagogy, Pandemic, Education

YEŞİL İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİ VE ALGILANAN YEŞİL ÖRGÜTSEL DAVRANIŞ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: KURAMSAL BİR ÇALIŞMA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GREEN HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND PERCEIVED GREEN ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR: A THEORETICAL STUDY

Doç. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA
İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme Bölümü,
ORCID No: 0000-0003-0337-5337
Doç Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ
İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme (İngilizce) Bölümü,
ORCID No: 0000-0002-1960-5857
Öğr. Gör. Şerife KUZGUN
İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi, Yönetim ve Organizasyon Bilim Dalı, Doktora Öğrencisi,
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6145-6349

ÖZET

Küreselleşen dünyada giderek artan çevresel sorunlar, artan kirlilik, hızla tükenmekte olan doğal kaynaklar yalnızca ekolojik sorunlar olarak görülmemekte örgütlerin varlıklarını devam ettirebilmeleri için de önlem almaları gereken başlıca konular olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Küresel rekabetin yarattığı baskı, ulusal ve uluslararası boyutta gerçekleştirilen yasal düzenlemeler, paydaşların çevre konusundaki baskıları, toplumun çevre bilincinin artması, örgütlerin sürdürülebilir odaklı politikaları hayata geçirmelerini hızlandırmakta ve bu doğrultuda örgütler tarafından yeşil odaklı proaktif adımlar atılmaktadır. Sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı sağlamak ve çevre kirliliğini azaltmak için örgütlerin yeşil uygulamaları benimsemeleri, bu doğrultuda gerekli olan önlemleri almaları ve çalışanların yeşil davranışlarını teşvik etmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu noktada özellikle yeşil insan kaynakları yönetimi (Yeşil İKY) uygulamaları çalışanların yeşil davranışlarını ve çevresel performansını şekillendirmede önemli rol oynamaktadır. Uluslararası alanda Yeşil İKY ve algılanan yeşil örgütsel davranış konularının önemine ilişkin artan sayıdaki çalışmalara rağmen Türkiye'de yeterince sayıda çalışma veya araştırma bulunmamaktadır. Ayrıca uluslararası alanda bu iki kavramın ilişkisini konu alan çalışma sayısı da oldukça sınırlıdır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma ile yazına katkıda bulunulması hedeflenmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, yeşil insan kaynakları yönetimi ve algılanan yeşil örgütsel davranış kavramlarının kuramsal ve uygulamalı çalışma yaşamına olan katkı ve önemine dikkat çekerek, kavramlar hakkında var olan tanımları boyutlarıyla birlikte ortaya koymak, tarihsel süreçte ele alınmakta olan kuramsal altyapısını incelemek, gerek kuramsal araştırmacılara gerekse örgütsel yaşamda çalışmakta olan yöneticilere ve çalışanlara katkı sağlamaktır. Çalışmada, öncelikle yeşil İKY ve algılanan yeşil örgütsel davranış kavramları tanımlanarak, kuramsal altyapıları incelenmiş, kavramların örgütler için sahip olduğu önem ele alınmıştır. Daha sonra yeşil İKY ve algılanan yeşil örgütsel davranış kavramları arasındaki ilişki ve bu ilişkide etkili olan diğer faktörler dikkate alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, Algılanan Yeşil Örgütsel Davranış, Sürdürülebilirlik, Çevresel Performans

ABSTRACT

In the globalizing world, increasing environmental problems, increasing pollution, rapidly depleting natural resources are not only seen as ecological problems, but are also considered as the main issues that organizations should take precautions in order to continue their existence. The pressure created by global competition, national and international legal regulations, the pressure of stakeholders on the environment, the increase in the environmental awareness of the society, accelerate the implementation of sustainable-oriented policies by organizations and in this direction, green-oriented proactive steps are taken by organizations. In order to ensure sustainable development and reduce environmental pollution, organizations should adopt green practices, take the necessary measures in this direction and encourage green behaviors of employees. At this point, especially green human resources management (Green HRM) practices play an important role in shaping the green behavior and environmental performance of employees. Despite the rising number of studies on the importance of Green HRM and perceived green organizational behavior in the international arena, there is not enough study or research in Turkey. In addition, the number of studies on the relationship between these two concepts in the international arena is very limited. So the aim of the study is to contribute to the theoretical literature. The aim of this study is to draw attention to the contribution and importance of the concepts of green human resources management and perceived green organizational behavior to the theoretical and practical work life, to reveal the existing definitions about the concepts together with their dimensions, to examine the theoretical infrastructure that has been discussed in the historical process and also to contribute both theoretical researchers and organizations in the manner of their managers and employees in their work life. In the study, first of all, the concepts of green HRM and perceived green organizational behavior are defined, their theoretical backgrounds are examined, and the importance of the concepts for organizations are discussed. Then, the relationship between the concepts of green HRM and perceived green organizational behavior and other factors affecting this relationship are considered.

Keywords: Green Human Resource Management, Perceived Green Organizational Behavior, Sustainability, Environmental Performance

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIAN RAILWAYS: A CUSTOMERS' PERSPECTIVE OF IRCTC'S CORE SERVICES

Mr. Vivek Verma* **Prof. (Dr.) Binod Kumar Verma****
***Research Scholar**
University Department of Commerce and Business Administration
T. M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar

****Professor of Commerce**
Marwari College
T. M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, Bihar

ABSTRACT

In the spate of tragic scams and debacles, such as the Enron, WorldCom, Tyco, Satyam scandal, Corporate Governance has emerged as a distinct theme for exploration, globally **(Joshi, 2013)**. The term governance refers to the act of managing an entity. Corporate Governance may be defined as "A set of systems, processes and principles which ensure that a company is governed in the best interest of all stakeholders." It ensures Commitment to values and ethical conduct of business; Transparency in business transactions; Statutory and legal compliance; adequate disclosures and Effective decision-making to achieve corporate objectives. In other words, Corporate Governance is about promoting corporate fairness, transparency and accountability. Good Corporate Governance is simply Good Business. Needless to mention, the public sector enterprises are no exception in the public/ corporate governance framework. The proposed research paper is a descriptive study which attempts to unravel disclosures and transparency in rail operations towards the most important stakeholders- customers/ passengers of the Indian railways. An attempt has been made to highlight recent rules/ policy developments- with regards to train operations/ timings, reservation and ticketing, cancellation charges, dynamic fares system, in-house facilities, catering, tourism & cleanliness and other add-on services delivery and its wider impact on the customers' perception towards Indian Railways operational aspects. Furthermore, the rampant Covid-19 pandemic has given way for limited special trains and consequently special fare

system which on certain grounds is also under customer scrutiny. This descriptive study is undertaken with the aim of examining the extent of corporate governance in the context of IRCTC from the customer's perspective. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd. (IRCTC) is a "Mini-Ratna (Category-I)" Central Public Sector Enterprise under Ministry of Railways, Government of India. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Indian Railways that provides ticketing, catering, and tourism services. It was initially wholly owned by the Government of India and operated under the administrative control of the Indian Ministry of Railways, but has been listed on the National Stock Exchange since 2019, with the Government continuing to hold majority ownership. IRCTC is indispensable in paving the path for the nation's economic development through delivering high quality travel, tourism and hospitality related services to a wide range of customer segments with high levels of customer satisfaction. The results of this study will unravel some interesting realities of operations/ core activities at IRCTC which special reference to train timings, reservation and ticketing, cancellation charges, dynamic fares system, in-house facilities, cleanliness and other add-on services delivery; not to mention status of Indian railways' operation during the rampant pandemic. In the end the paper attempts to recommend policy reforms in Indian railways that may be beneficial in enhancing customers' satisfaction and furthermore strengthen disclosures and transparency norms particularly through public portals towards its customers/ passengers.

Keywords: Corporate governance, stakeholders, customers, Indian Railways, IRCTC

MAKING SENSE OF INVESTMENT WORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A PRESSING NEED TO INTEGRATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INTO ETHIOPIAN INVESTMENT LAW

Abiyot Mogos

LL.B, LL.M in International Economic and Business law, Lecturer of law at Salale University, and can be reached at

ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is aspiration of all nations, nationality and people of Ethiopia at all times. It embraces three mutually reinforcing pillars; economic growth, social development, and environmental protection as integral part of development process. The FDRE Constitution recognizes right to sustainable development and dictates integration of economic, social and environmental concern into investment process. However, the close inspection of how investment operates in the country reveals that essence of sustainable development is missing from Ethiopian investment governance. Even if the Government of Ethiopia has recently realized need to revitalize its investment laws and adopted a new investment law on January 30, 2020, the revision was unfortunately dictated by need to support what was dubbed 'home grown economic reform' focusing on economic dimension of investment while neglecting sustainability dimensions. Against this backdrop, this paper appraises the adequacy of Ethiopian investment laws in mobilizing investment for sustainable development and proposes possible ways of holistically integrating the three pillars of sustainable development into Ethiopia's investment law. To this end, it employed a combination of doctrinal and socio legal research method utilizing both primary and secondary sources. This study established a quest for inclusive economic growth, respect for human right, and need to curb social and environmental impacts in course of investment as pressing issues that necessitate the integration of the three pillars of sustainable development into the Ethiopia's investment laws. It argues that the economic, social, and environmental pillars of sustainable development are not appropriately integrated under the Ethiopian investment laws to ensure investment works for sustainable development. Consequently, the paper devised reforming preamble, revisiting definition of investment, reforming objective of investment, calibrating investor's right with sustainable development, inserting investor's obligation and democratizing investment administration as possible ways of integrating sustainable development into Ethiopia's investment laws.

Key words: Ethiopia, Investment, Investment law, sustainable development

PRO-CHILD PROVISIONS UNDER LABOUR LAWS IN INDIA

Kishlay Kumar
BALLB – 3rd Year,
Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, India

ABSTRACT

Children constitutes an important component of the population of the world. Along with, their lives as students, many of them are also engaged in work. To protect their rights as workers, government around the world have made laws. In India, a number of legislative provisions exist for their protection. On the lines of the mandates of the Constitution, there exists legislation to prohibit child labour and regulate the employment of the adolescent labour. In addition to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2015, provisions are present under other labour laws such as the Factories Act, Mines Act, Plantation Labour Act etc. The present paper shall with reference to India – highlight constitutional philosophy as to rights of children; discuss the provisions prohibiting child labour; provisions regulating the employment of adolescents; lastly trace the evolution of these laws in the country.The study is doctrinal in nature. The researchers have consulted relevant books, laws, national and international reports. Only existence of the comprehensive provisions is not enough, strict implementation is required simultaneously. There must be limited hours of working of children, prohibition of labour by children in dangerous occupations etc. These basic principles have been embodied under the Indian legal framework.

Key Words - Child, Constitution, labour, hours, India.

A STUDY ON THE CONCEPT OF GREEN HRM PRACTICES WITH REFERENCE TO BANKING SECTOR

Dr. Kahkashan Khan, Assistant Professor
Humanities and Management Science Department,
Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, 273010

ABSTRACT

Worldwide issues experience increased the natural difficulties, this research is to think about execution of Green HRM rehearses in Banking Sector. The mix of EM into HRM rehearses is called GHRM. The fundamental goals is to survey the GHRM Practices in the association and to Identifying the perspective of the association in regards to drivers, hindrances and expected advantages of GHRM rehearses. To build up a superior association among the climate and representatives, and to help the firm in seeing how they can further develop their natural presentation working through human Resource.

The sample size is 198 representatives of banking area. Distinctive factual apparatuses are used to get the connections between the factors. The outcomes shows that green human asset the executives rehearses straightforwardly affect Environmental administration maintainability while the aberrant connection between green natural administration preparing and reasonable climate the board through an arbiter "favourable to ecological conduct".

Keywords- GHRM, Banking Sector, HRM, Ecological, Environment

GRADUATE'S ENTREPRENEURIAL INTENTION AND ARTISANAL BUSINESS VENTURE IN NIGERIA

Abdulhafeez Abubakar Ochepa, Umar Usman (PhD), **Hassan Barau Singhry** (PhD), and **Josiah Mangai Mallo (**PhD)
Department of Management and Information Technology, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi – Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Assessing graduate's entrepreneurial intention towards starting their own businesses has continued to attract attentions among entrepreneurial researchers and other government stakeholders. This is so as the number of graduates from tertiary institutions is on the increase leading to increase in the rate of unemployment among graduates. Consequently, the Federal Government of Nigeria made entrepreneurship education compulsory for all students since 2006/2007 academic session to reduce graduates unemployment in the country. Hence, the changing context of academic work introducing the idea of academic artisans, an effort geared towards preparing graduates towards artisanal business venture since artisanal activities constitute a major component of livelihood choices in developing countries like Nigeria. Yet, it is still observed that the level of entrepreneurial intention in Nigeria is still low when compared to most countries of the world as majority of graduates still end-up looking for white collar jobs after graduating, despite their entrepreneurial knowledge. This study, which is a critical review of relevant literatures, aims to assess the determinants of graduate's entrepreneurial intention towards artisanal business venture. The study advanced the dimensions of Ajzen's theory of planned behaviour in assessing graduates intention to start artisanal business. Literature revealed that Attitude, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioural Control, Self-Efficacy and Entrepreneurship Education, are major determinants of graduates' entrepreneurial intention towards artisanal business venture. While it seems that Self-Efficacy and Perceived Behavioural Control are synonymous, research suggests that Self-Efficacy can be a better predictor of intentions than Perceived Behavioural Control. Therefore, it is recommended that the predictive model developed in this study be validated by empirical research.

Key words: Graduate's entrepreneurial intention, Entrepreneurial Education, Academic artisans, Livelihood choices, Artisanal business venture.

THE LINK BETWEEN GENDER OF CONSUMER AND ITS ASSETS ON ENVIRONMENTAL SEMINARS: ANALYSE AND INTERPRETATION

Chems Eddine BOUKHDIMI
The University of Tizi Ouzou, Department of commerce. Management Marketing Algeria
Ph.D. degree 0000-0003-1728-1809

ABSTRACT

Green marketing must be the major trend in 21st century, this process is beneficial for companies, healthcare consumer and it environment. This idea came to tackle pollution, resource depletion and human illness.

In order to icrease awareness level toward the use of green products, the assets on seminars which hold about ecological and healthcare issue this is the main action to do by consumers community.

The number of green customers is not big compared to the whole of community consumers, because of their specials characteristics as high-level income, educational level, and awareness to use green products as natural oil, natural juice, for a healthy reason despite their high prices.

It should be noted that "Green Marketing is the marketing that consists of all activities designed to generate and facilitate any exchanges intended to satisfy human needs or wants, such that the satisfaction of these needs and wants occurs, with minimal detrimental impact on the natural environment" as **Michael Jay POLONSKY (1994)** defined ft.

The aim of this paper is to examine the influence of the gender of customers on its attending environmentally seminars in Algerian territory. The question of this paper research is as follow:

Is there any relationship between the gender of green consumer and its wellness in attending the environmental seminars?

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

In the results, we find that there is no relationship between the genders of customers and attending environmentally seminars, in other words, the gender in our investigation doesn't affect attending environmentally seminars. So the two genders categories are concerned by attending environmentally seminars.

Keywords: Green marketing, green consumer, environmental awareness, consumer behavior

WORKPLACE SPIRITUALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT: SPECAIL REFERENCE WITH SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KALMUNAI ZONE

Sulaiha Beevi Athambawa, M.A.C.

Department of Management,

South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

The concept of "workplace spirituality" has been acknowledged as an important discipline so called a "transient advantage" in corporate world for supplementing a meaningful atmosphere to one's workplace. Today's organizations are seeking for a committed workforce as organizational commitment in one's respective job profile is viewed as a business necessity. This is apparently possible when the professionals in a work set-up are able to derive meaning and significance in their work profile. The study sought to investigate workplace spirituality and organizational commitment among school teachers in Kalmunai zone. The aim of this study is to understand the effect of Workplace spirituality on Organizational commitment among the teachers who involving to generate educated community. To attain the objective, quantitative method of research was used and data were collected through questionnaires. Workplace spirituality was measured through Meaningful Work, Sense of Community, and Alignment with Organizational Values. Organizational commitment was measured in terms of Affective Commitment, Continuance Commitment and Normative Commitment. 150 teachers were selected using simple random sampling technique in Kalmunai education zone. Descriptive, Correlational and Regression analysis was used to analyze the collected data. The results revealed that there is an effect between workplace spirituality and organizational commitment and shows that there is significant moderate positive relationship. This study has brought out the potential benefits of bringing spirituality in to the workplace; providing suggestions for relevant administrators and behavioral practitioners to incorporate spirituality in organizations.

Key words - Workplace Spirituality, Organizational Commitment, School Teachers, Education Zone.

E-LEARNING ACCEPTANCE MODELS AND THEORIES: A REVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION

Nurul Aini Othman[1,2,3] & Awanis Romli[2,4]

[1] Faculty of Business and Management, DRB-HICOM University of Automotive Malaysia, 26607, Pekan, Pahang, Malaysia.

[2] Faculty of Computing, Universiti Malaysia Pahang, 26600 Pekan, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, to comprehend user behaviour and intention to adopt in order to understand the reason of accepting or declining new technology in learning and education has become necessary. Especially with the existence of variety e-learning approaches and platforms, understanding user behaviour has become more complex, thus should be viewed from many perspectives. As for that, various theories and models of user acceptance have been proposed. This paper focuses on reviewing a number of e-learning technology acceptance theories and models by studying their structure; constructs, variables and moderators; and the requirement on implementing more than one theory or model for comprehensive outcome. As a result, this paper promoted an integration of two or more theories and models for comprehensive result in order to provide better understanding on user acceptance behaviour for e-learning in particular.

Keyword: user acceptance, technology acceptance, technology adoption, technology acceptance models, e-learning acceptance models, TAM, UTAUT and DOI.

NARRATIVE OF THE TRIBAL WOMEN AND COMMUNITY IN TRIPURA: AN EMPOWERED COMMUNITY

Ananda Majumdar

The University of Alberta (Bachelor of Education after Degree Elementary, Faculty of Education,

Community Service-Learning Certificate and Certificate in International Learning, CIL) *

Harvard Graduate School of Education (Professional Education as a Child Development Educator, Certificate in Early Education Leadership (CEEL-Series 2), online) *

Book Pecker Fellow, Peace X, India (April 2021- September 2021, Online) *

Intern, Digital Museum and Diaspora, Migration, GRFDT, New Delhi, India (April 2021-Present, Online) *

Workshop in Babeș-Bolyai University (UBB), Faculty of Letters, Romania, Early Crisis of Christianity, 2022*

Certificate in Museum Studies, Heritage Foundation of Mumbai & Jalgaon, Maharashtra, India (September 2021-September 2022, Online) *

Prospective Summer School in History and Archeology (2021-22)- “On the footsteps of Jesus: Jerusalem to Magdala, European University of Rome, Italy

Certificate in Migration Studies, GRFDT, New Delhi, India (September 2020-March 2021, Online)

Grant MacEwan University (Diploma in HR Management)

Jadavpur University (Master of Arts in International Relations)

Sikkim Manipal University (Master of Business Administration in HR and Marketing Management)

MBB College, Tripura University (Bachelor of Arts in Political Science)

Antarctic Institute of Canada (Researcher and Writer), Servicing Community Internship Program (SCiP) Funded by the Government of Alberta

Member of Student Panel, Cambridge University Press,

Member of the Association of Political Theory (ATP) University of Massachusetts

Student Member of ESA (European Studies Association), Columbia University, U.S.

General Coordinator, Let’s Talk Science, University of Alberta

Early Childhood Educator, Brander Garden After School Parents Association

ABSTRACT

The northeast state of Tripura has colourful glimpses through her indigenous population. The solidarity among their groups makes them stronger and believers in each other. As one of their supporting rituals from the parent's side, the father gives his daughter land as a gift and

because of the heritage, the daughter can not protest it. The community of Bengali migrants from East Bengal to Tripura changed everything. Because of their superiority, Bengalis are expanding their network all over Tripura. While the tribe's communities are reducing and turned into a minority. The terrorism problem in Tripura is a reason for inequality between ruler Bengalis and common tribes. The uncertainty of women's lives in Tripura especially among tribes brings them together for a political forum to raise their voices. After the 73rd amendment act. In 1992 the state of Tripura takes initiatives for the participation of women in politics and thus to open a way for their empowerment. The objective of the paper is to explore the indigenous community and their political participation, facilities by the government through various public reforms. The outcome of the paper is to know the situation from the past to the present and understanding the socio-economic and political status of the tribe's women and the community. The methodology has been taking through documentary analysis. The feature question is, how do tribes' women return the status they deserved in the past? How are they dealing with themselves in their political journey?

Keywords: Socio-Political Empowerment, Ethnicity, Indigenous Role, Scheduled Tribe (ST), Gender Equality and Classification.

AKILLI ŞEHİRLERİ ANLAMAK: BAZI STİLİZE GERÇEKLER

UNDERSTANDING SMART CITIES: SOME STYLIZED FACTS

Dr. Can BIYIK

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7156-4143

ÖZET

21. yüzyıla nüfusun nispeten az sayıda büyük şehirde yoğunlaşmasına yönelik güçlü, küresel bir eğilimle girdik. Büyük, yoğun şehirler son derece üretken, yenilikçi ve kişi başına çok yeşil ve dolayısıyla geleceğimiz için arzu edilir olabilir. Bununla birlikte, yeni vatandaşların hızlı akını, hükümetlerine büyük zorluklar getiriyor. Yoğun, çeşitli şehirlerden biriken olumlu faydaların yanı sıra, kayıt dışı kalkınma, trafik sıkışıklığı, atık yönetimi ve kaynaklara erişim ve suç gibi olumsuz yönler de eşit ölçüde gelir. Hizmetlere olan talep anında gelir, ancak bunları finanse etmek için vergi gelirleri daha sonra gelir. Aynı zamanda, küreselleşme gezegenin karşıt taraflarındaki şehirleri daha önce bilinmeyen rekabet biçimleriyle birbirine bağladı. Bu zorluklar, genel olarak Akıllı Şehirler olarak adlandırılan kentsel altyapı ve hizmetlerin planlanması, tasarımı, finansmanı, inşaatı, yönetimi ve işletilmesine yönelik yeni yaklaşımlarla deneylere yol açmaktadır. Bu yaklaşımlardan bazıları, bilgi teknolojisinin ortaya çıkan rolleriyle ilgilidir. Mimarlık, planlama, mühendislik, ulaşım, kamu hizmetleri, bilgi teknolojisi, yöneylem araştırması, sosyal bilimler, coğrafya ve çevre bilimi, kamu maliyesi ve politikası üyeleri arasında karşılıklı öğrenmeyi teşvik etmek için yeni bir profesyonel topluluk olan Kentsel Sistemler İşbirliği kuruldu. Hipotezlerinden biri, şehirde olup bitenler hakkında yeni, zengin bilgi kaynaklarından yararlanan yeni bir şehirler teorisidir. Diğer şeylerin yanı sıra, bilgi teknolojisinin kentsel doku üzerindeki etkisini anlamaya çalışır. Sistem Bilimi, özellikle sistemleri ve ölçekleme yasaları üzerine çalışmalar, kentsel sistemlere makro düzeyde yeni gözlemler sağlamıştır. Akıllı Şehir, kentsel sistemlerin mikro düzeyde gözlemlenmesini sağlayan yeni enstrümantasyon sağlar. Bu makale, Kentsel Sistemler İşbirliğindeki mesleklerin bakış açılarını birleştirebilecek bir modele yönelik adımları açıklamaktadır. Akıllı Şehir örnekleriyle ve bu hareketin neden bu kadar aktif olduğuyla başlıyor. Yoğun nüfusların sürekli büyümesini kolaylaştırmayı amaçlayan yeni davranış normlarını şekillendirmede bilgi teknolojisinin nasıl rol oynadığını açıklar. Daha sonra, Kentsel Sistemler İşbirliğinin, bilgiye artan erişilebilirliğin vatandaşlara, girişimcilere, sivil kuruluşlara ve hükümetlere şehirlerinin nasıl çalıştığını daha derinlemesine görmelerine yardımcı olabilecek Kentsel Sistem modelleri geliştirmemizi sağlayacağına dair temel bir hipotezi açıklıyor.

ABSTRACT

We entered the 21st century with a solid, worldwide pattern towards convergence of populace in generally hardly any huge urban areas. Enormous, thick urban areas can be exceptionally useful, creative and really green per capita and in this way alluring for our future. In any case,

the quick inundation of new residents presents incredible difficulties to their administration. Close by the collected positive advantages from thick, various urban areas come the negative angles like casual turn of events, gridlock, squander the board and admittance to assets, and wrongdoing. Interest for administrations comes right away, yet charge incomes come later to fund them. Simultaneously, globalization has associated urban communities on inverse sides of the planet in beforehand obscure types of contest. These provokes lead to explores different avenues regarding new ways to deal with the arranging, plan, financing, development, the board and activity of metropolitan framework and administrations, regularly alluded to as Smart Cities. A portion of these methodologies identify with the arising jobs of data innovation. Another expert local area, the Urban Systems Collaboration, was shaped to advance shared learning among individuals from design, arranging, designing, transportation, utilities, data innovation, tasks research, sociologies, topography and natural science, public money and strategy. One of it's anything but another hypothesis of urban areas that draws on new, rich wellsprings of data about what's happening in the city. In addition to other things, it attempts to comprehend the effect of data innovation on the metropolitan texture. Studies in Systems Science, especially frameworks and laws of scaling, have given new large scale level perceptions of metropolitan frameworks. The Smart City gives new instrumentation that empowers miniature level perception of metropolitan frameworks. This article portrays ventures towards a model that can fuse the viewpoints of occupations in the Urban Systems Collaboration. It begins with Smart City models and why this development is so dynamic. It clarifies how data innovation assumes a part in forming new standards of conduct pointed toward working with the proceeded with development of thick populaces. Then, the Urban Systems Collaboration clarifies a key speculation that expanded availability to data will empower us to foster Urban Systems models that can help residents, business people, municipal associations, and governments see all the more profoundly how their urban communities work.

DEMİRYOLU HATTI DAYANIKLILIK İZLEMESİNİN EN SON TEKNOLOJİ İNCELEMESİ

LATEST TECHNOLOGY REVIEW OF RAILWAY DURABILITY MONITORING

Dr. Can BIYIK

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7156-4143

ÖZET

Ulaşım ve toplu taşıma sistemleri, toplumların, bölgelerin, ulusların ve hatta kıtaların kentsel gelişimi, hareketliliği ve ekonomik büyümesinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Kara taşımacılığı (karayolu, demiryolu ve maglev), havacılık (uçaklar, roketler), denizcilik (feribotlar, gemiler, limanlar) ve boru hattı (tünel açma, yükselticiler, hiper döngü) dahil olmak üzere çeşitli ulaşım ve transit sistemleri vardır. Bu karmaşık sosyoteknik sistemler birbiriyle bağlantılıdır ve şüphesiz, sahne arkası katalizörü, yeni yetenekler ve inovasyon oluşturmanın yanı sıra kaynak lojistiği, tarım, emlak, imalat gibi diğer işletmelerin ve sanayi sektörlerinin etkinliğini ve etkinliğini artırmak için gereklidir. Ulaştırma ve toplu taşıma sistemleri, karayolu, demiryolu, havacılık, boru hattı, denizcilik ve hatta havacılık dahil olmak üzere ulaştırma modlarının çeşitliliği ve birbirine bağlılığı nedeniyle geniş araştırma alanları yelpazesinden yararlanmaktadır. Bu sistemler, çok çeşitli müşteriler için önemli ölçüde daha verimli ve çevre dostu olacak şekilde yüzyıllar boyunca gelişmiştir. “Önce güvenlik” temel ilkesi, bugün hala çoğu araştırmada kilit önceliktir. Ancak, çeşitli müşterilerle kapsamlı arayüz sayesinde; Uygulamalardaki araştırma ve yenilik, yaşam döngüsünün her aşamasında işlevsel amaçları ve hedefleri optimize etmekten modernizasyona, güvenilirliğe, esnekliğe ve daha iyi yaşam kalitesine doğru kaymıştır. Bu girişimler ayrıca Ulusal Mühendislik Akademisi ve Birleşmiş Milletler Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri tarafından önerilen mühendislik için büyük zorluklarla da örtüşmektedir (Kemoni ve Ngulube, 2008). Sosyal ve ekonomik büyüme, güvenlik ve sürdürülebilirlik, özellikle raylı ulaşım sistemleri için ulaşım mühendisliğinde tanınan beceri eksikliği nedeniyle tehlikeye atılma riski altındadır. En büyük zorluk, yalnızca yeni nesil yetenekli insanları çekmek değil, daha da önemlisi onları sektörde tutmaktır. Mühendisler ve profesyoneller için araştırma becerilerini ve yeteneklerini eğitmek ve geliştirmek esastır. Bölgesel rekabet gücünü korumak için kritik öneme sahip sürdürülebilir, akıllı ve esnek ulaşım altyapı sistemleri sağlama zorluğunun üstesinden gelmek için yeni nesil mühendis ve bilim insanlarına ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ulaştırma; toplu taşıma sistemleri; demiryolu; politika; strateji

ABSTRACT

Transport and public transport systems play a critical role in the urban development, mobility and economic growth of societies, regions, nations and even continents. There are various transportation and transit systems, including ground transportation (road, rail, and maglev), aviation (planes, rockets), marine (ferries, ships, ports), and pipeline (tunneling, risers, hyperloop). These complex sociotechnical systems are interconnected and undoubtedly a behind-the-scenes catalyst is needed to generate new talent and innovation, as well as increase the efficiency and effectiveness of other businesses and industrial sectors such as resource logistics, agriculture, real estate, manufacturing. Transport and public transport systems benefit from a wide range of research areas due to the diversity and interconnectedness of transport modes, including road, rail, aviation, pipeline, maritime and even aviation. These systems have evolved over the centuries to be significantly more efficient and environmentally friendly for a wide variety of customers. The core principle of "safety first" is still a key priority in most research today. However, thanks to the extensive interface with various customers; Research and innovation in applications has shifted from optimizing functional goals and objectives at all stages of the lifecycle to modernization, reliability, flexibility and better quality of life. These initiatives also overlap with major challenges for engineering proposed by the National Academy of Engineering and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (Kemoni and Ngulube, 2008). Social and economic growth, safety and sustainability are at risk of being compromised by a recognized lack of skills in transport engineering, particularly for rail transport systems. The biggest challenge is not only to attract the next generation of talented people, but more importantly to keep them in the industry. It is essential to train and develop research skills and abilities for engineers and professionals.

Keywords: Transportation; public transport systems; railway; policy; strategy

POLYESTER KAPLI BETON NUMUNELERİN MEKANİK DAVRANIŞI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

A STUDY ON THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF POLYESTER COATED CONCRETE SAMPLES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali DOĞAN

İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi,

İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, İskenderun, Hatay, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2825-8068

İnşaat Mühendisi İbrahim Halil Tiryaki

İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü,

İnşaat Mühendisliği, Anabilim Dalı, TYL Öğrencisi, İskenderun, Hatay, Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6903-065X

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada betonların, yüksek geçirimlilik ve düşük eğilme dayanımı gibi olumsuz özelliklerini gidermek amacıyla, daha geçirimsiz, eğilme ve basınç dayanımı özellikleri daha yüksek olan, döküm tipi polyester reçine kullanılarak hibrit kompozit malzemeler üretilmiştir. İlk olarak, 7 farklı gradasyon ile üretilmiş 3x3x15 cm ve 2x2x14 cm ölçülerindeki beton harç numuneleri üretilerek 35 günlük kür süreleri tamamlanmıştır. Daha sonra beton harç numunelerin üzerleri 0.5 cm ve 1 cm kalınlıklarında döküm tipi polyester reçine ile kaplanarak hibrit numunelerin üretim yapılmıştır. Bu malzemelerin inşaat sektöründe kullanımının uygun olup olmadığının tespiti için, üretilen hibrit kompozit numunelere çeşitli mekanik testler uygulanmıştır. Üretilen numuneler ultrases geçiş hızı, eğilme ve basınç testine tabi tutulmuştur. Döküm tipi polyester reçinelerin kaplama malzemesi olarak beton ile birlikte nasıl çalıştığı araştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar grafikler ve tablolar halinde sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hibrit kompozit malzemeler, Beton, Polyester reçine

ABSTRACT

In this study, hybrid composite materials were produced by using cast type polyester resin, which is more impermeable, has higher bending and compressive strength properties, in order to eliminate the negative properties of concretes such as high permeability and low bending strength. Firstly, concrete mortar samples of 3x3x15 cm and 2x2x14 cm dimensions produced with 7 different gradations were produced and the 35-day curing period was completed. Then, hybrid samples were produced by coating the concrete mortar samples with cast type polyester resin in 0.5 cm and 1 cm thicknesses. In order to determine whether these materials are suitable for use in the construction industry, various mechanical tests were applied to the hybrid composite samples produced. Produced samples were subjected to ultrasound transmission rate, bending and compression testing. It has been investigated how casting type polyester resins work together with concrete as a coating material. Obtained results are presented in graphs and tables.

Keywords: Hybrid composite materials, Concrete, Polyester resin

NEHİR AKIŞ VERİLERİNİN AMPİRİK DALGACIK DÖNÜŞÜMÜ VE KARAR AĞACI ALGORİTMALARI İLE YÜKSEK PERFORMANSLI TAHMİNİ

HIGH PERFORMANCE PREDICTION OF STREAM FLOW DATA USING EMPIRICAL WAVELET TRANSFORM AND DECISION TREE ALGORITHMS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Levent LATİFOĞLU

Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi,

İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kayseri.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2837-3306

ÖZET

Akarsular, hidrolojik döngünün en önemli bileşenlerinden ve su talebinin karşılanmasında en önemli kaynaklardan biridir. Akarsular, havzadaki tüm meteorolojik ve hidrolojik oluşumların sonucu ortaya çıkmış olup bir bölgeye veya belirli bir nehir havzasına düşen yağışları içermektedir. Akarsulara yönelik akış ölçümü en önemli hidrolojik ölçüm parametresidir. Akarsu akışı tahmini, su yönetim sistemlerinin sürdürülebilir tasarımı, planlanması, su kaynağı tahsislerinin optimizasyonu, su kullanımı, fiyatlandırma, su kalitesinin değerlendirilmesi, tarım ve sulama faaliyetleri ve taşkın kontrolü dahil olmak üzere hidrolojik uygulamalar için önemli bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Ancak akarsu akışının doğası gereği durağan olmayan, karmaşık ve lineer olmayan yapıya sahip olması akış tahminini zorlaştırmaktadır. Son zamanlarda, makineli öğrenme yöntemleri tahmin çalışmalarında yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Ayrıca verinin ön işlenmesi ve veriden elde edilen özellikler kullanılarak tahmin performansı artırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada nehir günlük akışının tahminine yönelik Ampirik Dalgacık Dönüşümü (ADD) ve makine öğrenme algoritmaları kullanan bir yaklaşım sunulmuştur. Öncelikle günlük nehir akış verileri eğitim ve test verileri olmak üzere ikiye ayrılmıştır ve normalize edilmiştir. ADD ile bu sinyallerden alt bant sinyalleri elde edilmiştir. Her bir alt bant sinyalleri karar ağaçları algoritmasına giriş olarak uygulanmıştır. En iyi modeli tespit etmek üzere Rastgele Ağaç (RA), Rastgele Orman (RO), M5 Ağaç Modeli tahmin amaçlı kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca günlük nehir akım verileri RA, RO ve M5 Ağaç Modellerine ön işlemsiz direk olarak uygulanmıştır. Tahmin çalışmasında Kanada'da Tanswanket Nehri'nin bir alt kolu olan Dean deresi havzasından ölçülen günlük nehir akım verileri kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada bir-altı ileri günlük nehir akış tahmini gerçekleştirilmiş olup tahmin performansı ilişki katsayısı, ortalama mutlak hata, kök ortalama karesel hata ve göreli mutlak hata performans parametreleri kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre en başarılı nehir akış tahmin modelin ADD-M5 Ağaç Modeli olduğu görülmüştür. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmanın sonunda ADD-M5 Ağaç Modeli kullanarak elde edilen bir- altı ileri tahmine ait ilişki katsayısının sırasıyla, 0.9939, 0.9826, 0.9723, 0.9634, 0.957 ve 0.9457, ortalama mutlak hatanın sırasıyla 0.0041, 0.0073, 0.0097, 0.0117, 0.0129 ve 0.0146, kök ortalama karesel hatanın sırasıyla

0.0112, 0.0189, 0.0237, 0.0272, 0.0295 ve 0.033 olduğu ve göreli mutlak hatanın (%), 6.44, 11.38, 15.04, 18.16, 19.94 ve 22.61 olduğu görülmüştür.

Bu çalışma ile ADD kullanarak nehir akış verilerinden elde edilen özelliklerin günlük nehir akışına yönelik tahmin performansını artırdığı ve M5 Ağaç Modelinin performansının RA ve RO modeline göre daha yüksek performanslı tahmin sonuçları ortaya koyduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hidroloji, Nehir Akış Tahmini, Ampirik Dalgacık Dönüşümü, Rastgele Ağaç (RA), Rastgele Orman (RO), M5 Ağaç Modeli.

ABSTRACT

Rivers are one of the most important components of the hydrological cycle and one of the most important resources in providing water. Rivers are the results of all meteorological and hydrological formations in the basin and include rainfall that falls in an area or a specific river basin. Flow measurement for rivers is the most important hydrological measurement parameter. Streamflow forecasting provides important information for hydrological applications, including sustainable design and planning of water management systems, optimization of water resource allocations, water use, pricing, assessment of water quality, agriculture and irrigation activities, and flood control. Recently, machine learning methods have been widely used in prediction studies. In addition, the prediction performance is tried to be increased by pre-processing the data and using the features obtained from the data. In this study, an approach using Empirical Wavelet Transform (EWT) and machine learning algorithms for the forecasting of daily streamflow is presented. First of all, daily streamflow data were divided into two as training and testing data and normalized. Subband signals were obtained from these signals using EWT. Each subband signal is applied as input to the decision trees algorithms. Random Tree (RT), Random Forest (RF), M5 Tree Model were used for forecasting study to determine the best model. In addition, daily streamflow data were directly applied to the RT, RF, and M5 Tree Models without preprocessing. In the forecasting study, daily streamflow data measured from the Dean Stream basin, a lower tributary of the Tanswanket River in Canada, were used. In this study, one- to six-day ahead streamflow estimation was performed and the forecasting performance was evaluated using the correlation coefficient, mean absolute error, root mean square error, and relative absolute error performance parameters. According to the obtained results, it was seen that the most successful streamflow forecasting model was the ADD-M5 Tree Model. At the end of the study, the correlation coefficients of one to six forward estimations obtained using the ADD-M5 Tree Model was 0.9939, 0.9826, 0.9723, 0.9634, 0.957 and 0.9457, the mean absolute error was 0.0041, 0.0073, 0.0097, 0.0117, 0.0129 and 0.0146, respectively, the mean square error was 0.0112, 0.0189, 0.0237, 0.0272, 0.0295 and 0.033, respectively, and the relative absolute error (%) was 6.44, 11.38, 15.04, 18.16, 19.94 and 22.61.

In this study, it was seen that the features obtained from the streamflow data using EWT increased the prediction performance for the daily river flow and the forecasting performance of the M5 Tree Model showed higher performance results than the RT and RF model..

Keywords: Hydrology, River streamflow Estimation, Empirical Wavelet Transform, Random Tree (RA), Random Forest (RO), M5 Tree Model.

PAYLAŞIMLI OFİSLERDE BİYOFİLİK TASARIM UNSURLARININ İNCELENMESİ VE ÇALIŞANLARA ETKİSİ

INVESTIGATION OF BIOPHILIC DESIGN ELEMENTS IN SHARED OFFICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON EMPLOYEES

Esra BİNYILDIZ

Atılım Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı Anabilim Dalı

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0369-0436

Doç. Dr. İpek MEMİKOĞLU

Atılım Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0444-2944

ÖZET

Herkesçe bilindiği üzere ofisler, çalışan insanların gün içerisinde zamanının büyük bir kısmını geçirdiği önemli mekânlardan biridir. Zamanın ilerlemesi ve teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte ofis tasarım anlayışlarında da gün geçtikçe çeşitli yeni fikirler ortaya çıkmış ve çıkmaya devam etmektedir. Bu yeniliklerden biri yakın geçmişte ortaya çıkan ve kullanıcıların bir arada özgür bir şekilde çalışmasına olanak sağlayan paylaşımlı ofislerdir. Bu çalışma için yapılan literatür araştırmalarıyla birlikte paylaşımlı ofislerin son zamanlarda pek çok insan tarafından ilgi görmeye başladığı keşfedilmiş ve bu nedenle ilerleyen yıllarda daha da yaygınlaşacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Ancak hangi ofis türü olursa olsun, üretimin ortaya çıktığı bu tür çalışma mekânlarının kullanıcı psikolojisini olumlu etkileyecek şekilde tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Doğanın insanlara her bakımdan iyi geldiği düşünüldüğünde, doğadan uzak bir yapılı çevrede ve genellikle kapalı alanlar olarak karşımıza çıkan çalışma mekânlarında doğanın elemanlarını kullanarak, yani biyofilik tasarım uygulanarak kullanıcıların psikolojisini olumlu etkilemenin mümkün olduğu söylenebilir. Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda paylaşımlı ofis ve biyofilik tasarım kavramlarının gün geçtikçe değer kazandığı görülmüş, bu nedenle bu kavramların gelecek yıllarda çok daha fazla talep göreceği beklenen iki farklı tasarım prensibi olacağı öngörülmektedir. Paylaşımlı ofis ve biyofilik tasarım kavramları hakkında yazılan ayrı ayrı pek çok çalışmayla karşılaşılmış, fakat bu prensiplerin bir arada incelendiği bir çalışmaya henüz rastlanmamıştır. Literatürdeki bu boşluğu kapatabilmek için bu çalışma kapsamında paylaşımlı ofislerin iç mekân tasarımında biyofilik unsurlar incelenmiş ve bu faktörlerin çalışanlar üzerindeki etkisinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda elde edilecek bilgiler doğrultusunda

daha sonra yapılacak tasarımlar için bir yol gösterici olması açısından literatüre katkıda bulunmak bu çalışmanın bir diğer amacıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ofis, Paylaşımlı Ofis, Doğa, Biyofili, Biyofilik Tasarım

ABSTRACT

As is known to all, offices are one of the important places where working people spend most of their time during the day. With the advancement of time and the development of technology, various new ideas have emerged and continue to emerge in office design concepts. One of these innovations is the shared offices that have emerged in the recent past and allow users to work together freely. With the literature research conducted for this study, it has been discovered that shared offices have recently started to attract attention from many people, and therefore it is estimated that they will become more common in the coming years. However, regardless of the type of office, such working spaces where production takes place should be designed in a way that will positively affect the user's psychology. Considering that nature is good for people in all respects, by using the elements of nature, in other words, by applying biophilic design it is possible to affect the psychology of users positively who work in spaces that are generally closed and with no nature views. As a result of the researches, it has been seen that the concepts of shared office and biophilic design are gaining in value day by day, therefore it is predicted that these concepts will be two different design principles that are expected to be in greater demand in the coming years. There have been many studies written on the concepts of shared office and biophilic design separately, but no study has yet been found in which these principles are examined together. In order to close this gap in the literature, biophilic elements in the interior design of shared offices were examined within the scope of this study and it was aimed to evaluate the effects of these factors on the employees. Another aim of this study is to contribute to the literature in terms of being a guide for future designs in line with the information to be obtained as a result of the study.

Keywords: Office, Shared Office, Nature, Biophilia, Biophilic Design

KARAYOLU KORİDORLARINDA KAVŞAK TİPİ SEÇİMİNDE PRATİK BİR YAKLAŞIM

A PRACTICAL APPROACH IN SELECTING INTERSECTION TYPE ON HIGHWAY CORRIDORS

Dr. Emre TERCAN

Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü, 13. Bölge Müdürlüğü, Antalya, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0001-6309-1083

ÖZET

Kavşaklar, trafik sıkışıklığının ve trafik kazalarının sıklıkla meydana geldiği yerlerdir. Karayollarında uygun kavşak tipinin seçimi, hem trafik sıkışıklığının hem de trafik kazaların azaltılmasında oldukça önemlidir. Literatürde uygulamaya esas olarak Türkiye'de kavşak tipinin seçiminde kullanılan pratik bir yöntem mevcut değildir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, güvenlik ve kapasite parametreleri dikkate alınarak kavşak tipi seçiminde pratik bir modelin geliştirilmesidir. Bu çalışmada, kavşak tipinin seçiminde iki aşamalı bir karar verme modeli sunulmuştur. Karar verilen kavşak tipleri, öncelikli kavşak, kontrollü kavşak (sinyalize) ve katlı kavşak olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, iki adet üç kollu hemzemin sinyalize kavşakta trafik sayımları ve gözlemleri yapılmış, güvenlik ve kapasite faktörlerine göre uygun kavşak tipi (öncelikli kavşak, kontrollü kavşak ve katlı kavşak) seçim modeli geliştirilmiştir. Önerilen seçim modelinde, dört aylık ortalama zirve saat aralığındaki şerit başına kapasite (araç/zirve saat) değerine göre test kavşak çalışma alanlarında (Gebiz ve Taşağıl Kavşağı) kavşak tipine karar verilmiştir. Bu çalışmada önerilen kavşak tipi seçim modeline göre Gebiz Kavşağı'nda kontrollü (sinyalize) kavşaktan katlı kavşağa geçiş yapılmalıdır. Diğer taraftan Taşağıl Kavşağı'nda trafik akışı mevcut haliyle sağlanmalıdır. Geliştirilen bu modelinin hesaplama açısından kolaylığı ve gerçekçi olması, kavşak tipinin seçiminde yapılacak çalışmalarda pratiklik ve fayda sağlayacaktır. Bu çalışmada sunulan yaklaşımın uygulanması ile kavşaklarda ve kavşaklar arasındaki yol koridorlarında trafik akışı daha rahat sağlanacaktır. Ayrıca, araçların kavşaklarda bekleme süreleri, kuyrukta bekleyen araç sayısı ve trafikte harcanan zaman azalacak ve yakıt tüketiminden tasarruf sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karayolu, kavşak tipi, trafik güvenliği, kapasite

ABSTRACT

The intersections are places where traffic jams and traffic accidents occur frequently. Determining suitable intersection types on highway is quite important to mitigate both traffic jam and accidents. There is no practical method used in the selection of the intersection type in Turkey as a basis for the application in the literature. The purpose of this study is to develop a practical model for the selection of intersection type considering safety and capacity parameters. In this study, a two-stage decision making model is presented in the selection of intersection type. The decided intersection types are classified as priority intersection, controlled intersection (signalized) and multi-level intersection. In this study, traffic counts and observations have been made at two three-leg signalized intersections and a suitable intersection type (priority intersection, controlled intersection and interchange) selection model according to the safety and capacity factors has been developed. In the proposed selection model, the intersection type has been decided at test intersection study areas according to the capacity per lane (vehicle/peak hour) value in the average peak hour interval of four months. According to the intersection type selection model proposed in this study, it is necessary to shift from the controlled (signalized) intersection to the multi-level intersection at Gebiz Intersection. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep the traffic flow at Taşağıl Intersection in its current form. That this model is realistic and provides ease of calculation will provide practicality and benefit in selection of intersection type. With the application of the approach presented in this study, the traffic flow at the intersections and the road corridors between intersections will be eased. In addition, the intersection waiting periods of the vehicles, the number of vehicles waiting in queue, and the time spent in traffic will be decreased, and fuel will be saved.

Keywords: Highway, intersection type, traffic safety, capacity

MAĞARA GEOMETRİSİNİN ÜÇ BOYUTLU ÖLÇÜLMESİ VE MODELLENMESİ: BALATİNİ MAĞARASI ÖRNEĞİ

THREE-DIMENSIONAL MEASUREMENT AND MODELING OF CAVE GEOMETRY: THE CASE STUDY OF BALATINI CAVE

Dr. Emre TERCAN

Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü, 13. Bölge Müdürlüğü, Antalya, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0001-6309-1083

Harita Yüksek Mühendisi Tuğrul GÖÇMEN

Sanal Harita, Kanal Mah. 4700 Sk. Kepez, Antalya, Türkiye

ORCİD NO: 0000-0002-9449-9791

ÖZET

Doğal, tarihi, kültürel ve jeolojik miras özelliği taşıyan mağaraların yönetimi ve korunması için mağara geometrisinin üç boyutlu ölçülmesi son derece önemlidir. Düzensiz bir yüzey şekline sahip olan karmaşık mağara oluşumlarının ölçülmesi oldukça zor bir görevdir. Bu çalışmada bir mağara ve çevresinin ölçümünü gerçekleştirmek için yersel lazer tarama teknolojisi, Küresel Navigasyon Uydu Sistemi ve insansız hava aracı fotogrametrisine dayalı bir yaklaşım sunulmaktadır. Konya ilinin Derebucak ilçesi sınırlarında konumlanan Balatini Mağarası ve çevresi bu yaklaşımı uygulamak için seçilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında, beş adet yer kontrol noktası belirlenmiş ve işaretlenmiş, noktaların koordinatları eSurvey E100 GNSS alıcısı kullanılarak noktalar Ağ-RTK (CORS) yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Yersel lazer tarama teknolojisinden elde edilen nokta bulutları kullanılarak Balatini Mağarasının sayısal yüzey modeli üretilmiştir. Ayrıca, mağaranın çevresinin sayısal yüzey modelinin üretilmesi için insansız hava aracından elde edilen düşey ve eğik görüntüler kullanılmıştır. Mağaranın ölçümlerinde Stonex x300 lazer tarama cihazı kullanılmış ve farklı istasyonlardan elde edilen nokta bulutları Faro Scene yazılımı kullanılarak işlenmiş ve mağaranın sayısal yüzey modeli üretilmiştir. Düşey ve eğik görüntülerinin elde edilmesinde DJI Phantom 4 Pro İHA cihazı kullanılmış ve çalışma alanının nokta bulutu ve sayısal yüzey modeli Bentley ContextCapture yazılımı kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak farklı ölçme yöntemlerinden elde edilen veriler tek bir koordinat sisteminde birleştirilerek mağara ve çevresinin sayısal haritası ve sayısal yüzey modeli elde edilmiştir. Böylelikle mağaranın içi ve çevresi ile arasındaki ilişkileri gözlemlemek mümkün olmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar düşey ve eğik İHA fotogrametrisinin ve yersel lazer tarama yönteminin mağara ve çevresinin ölçümlerinde ve haritalanmasında kullanılabileceğini göstermektedir. Mağara ortamına ilişkin sayısal haritalar ve üç boyutlu veri uzmanlara gelecek çalışmalar için önemli bir altlık oluşturucaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mağara, Yersel Lazer Tarama, Nokta bulutu, Sayısal Yüzey Modeli, İnsansız Hava Aracı Fotogrametrisi

ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional measurement of cave geometry is extremely important for the management and protection of caves with natural, historical, cultural and geological heritage characteristics. Measuring complex cave formations with an irregular surface shape is a very difficult task. In this study, an approach based on terrestrial laser scanning technology, Global Navigation Satellite System and unmanned aerial vehicle photogrammetry to perform measurement of a cave and its surroundings is presented. The Balatini Cave and its surroundings, located within the borders of Derebucak district of Konya province, were chosen to implement this approach. Within the scope of the study, five ground control points were determined and marked, and the coordinates of the points were determined by the Network-RTK (CORS) method using the eSurvey E100 GNSS receiver. A digital surface model of the Balatini Cave was produced using point clouds obtained from terrestrial laser scanning technology. In addition, nadir and oblique images obtained from the unmanned aerial vehicle were used to produce the digital surface model of the cave's surroundings. Stonex x300 laser scanning device was used in the measurements of the cave and the point clouds obtained from different stations were processed using Faro Scene software and a digital surface model of the cave was produced. DJI Phantom 4 Pro UAV device was used to obtain nadir and oblique images, and the point cloud and digital surface model of the study area were obtained using Bentley ContextCapture software. As a result, the data obtained from different measurement methods were combined in a single coordinate system and the digital map and digital surface model of the cave and its surroundings were obtained. Thus, it was possible to observe the relations between the inside of the cave and its surroundings. The obtained results show that nadir and oblique UAV photogrammetry and terrestrial laser scanning method can be used in the measurements and mapping of the cave and its surroundings. Digital maps and three-dimensional data regarding the cave environment will be an important basis for future studies for experts.

Keywords: Cave, Terrestrial Laser Scanning, Point cloud, Digital Surface Model, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Photogrammetry

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENT-BASED MORTARS

Dr. Murat ŞAHİN

Yozgat Bozok University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Civil Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7999-3281

Dr. Polat ÖZYİĞİT

Yozgat Bozok University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Civil Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5196-9052

ABSTRACT

Today, the use of cement-based composites is still popular thanks to the developments in the cement technology. Physical properties of cement-based composites have a great importance on the performance of structures during their service life. Besides, the physical properties of cement-based materials are highly influenced by curing processes. Typically, the most common method used for curing of cement-based composites is moist curing at room temperature. However, different curing methods are used for the rapid production of cement-based composites. One of them is high temperature curing which has several benefits for producers and consumers of cement-based composites. On the other hand, physical properties of cement-based mortars vary with high temperature curing.

This study compared the physical properties of cement-based mortars subjected to high temperature curing. Three different mixtures with varying proportions were prepared. Mixtures were casted in cubic moulds. Then, moulds were covered with wet cloth and kept at 21±2 °C for five hours. After the removal of moulds, samples were subjected to humid oven curing at a temperature of 60 °C. Two different curing durations, 2 and 24 hours, were applied to the samples. Before the measurement of the physical properties, the samples were allowed to cool down to room temperature. Tests were performed for the determination of physical properties such as dry unit weight, porosity, and water absorption on the cooled samples. The test results indicated that the dry unit weights of mortars were in a similar range, regardless of the curing duration. Besides, there were differences in the water absorption and porosity of mortars with varying curing duration and mortar composition.

Keywords: Physical properties, water absorption, porosity, cement-based mortars.

THE EFFECT OF FINENESS OF GLASS POWDER ON SOME PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CEMENT-BASED MORTARS

Dr. Murat ŞAHİN

Yozgat Bozok University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Civil Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7999-3281

Dr. Polat ÖZYİĞİT

Yozgat Bozok University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Civil Engineering

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-5196-9052

ABSTRACT

This work is a preliminary research of a project for the investigation of the effect of the fineness of glass powders on the physical and mechanical properties of cement-based mortars. Five different mortars, one reference mortar containing no glass powder and four mortars containing waste glass powder, were prepared with a constant water to binder ratio of 0.25, and binder to aggregate ratio of 1. The workability of mortars was maintained using a high range water reducing admixture. Green waste bottles were grounded into four different Blaine fineness using a ball mill. Waste glass powders with four different fineness were used to replace cement at ratio of 20% by mass in mortars. Unit weight and compressive strength tests were performed on the fresh and hardened state, respectively. Compressive strength tests were performed on humid oven-cured samples at 60 °C for curing durations of 2 h or 24 h. Regardless of the curing duration, substitution of cement with glass powder decreased compressive strength, but reduction in strength was observed to be lower in 24 h cured samples. A strong positive relationship was found between Blaine fineness of glass powder and compressive strength of mortars. With the increase of Blaine fineness of glass powders from 1950 cm^2/g to 4250 cm^2/g, and oven curing duration from 2 h to 24 h, compressive strengths increased up to 87.3% and 29.7% for mortars containing glass powder, respectively. In addition, a reduction in the unit weight of fresh mortars was observed with replacement of cement with glass powder. The experimental results demonstrated that the fineness of glass powder and curing duration have a great importance on the compressive strength of oven cured mortars.

Keywords: Glass powder, Blaine fineness, cement replacement, compressive strength.

FPGA ÜZERİNDE VHDL DİLİNİ KULLANARAK 16 BİTLİK BASİT BİR MİKROİŞLEMCİ TASARIMI

A SIMPLE 16 BIT MICROPROCESSOR DESIGN USING VHDL LANGUAGE ON FPGA

Mehmet BAKACAK,
Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8295-6190
Doç. Dr. H. Murat ÜNVER
Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9959-8425

ÖZET

Donanım tanımlama dili kullanarak, mikroişlemci gibi karmaşık devreleri yazılımsal olarak tasarlamak kolay hale gelmiştir. Tasarımları deneyip görmek için de Sahada Programlanabilir Kapı Dizileri (Field Programmable Gate Array-FPGA) gibi tekrar programlanabilir tümleşik devre kartları geliştirilmiştir.

Tasarlanan bir mikroişlemci FPGA kartlarına yüklenebilir ve FPGA kartları üzerinde çalıştırılabilir. Mikroişlemciyi bu şekilde somutlaştırmak, eğitim ortamında mikroişlemcinin yapısının ve çalışmasının daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlar.

Bu çalışmada tasarlanan mikroişlemci, CISC işlemci mimarisi ve Von-Neumann bellek yapısı modelindedir. Tek Çevrim, 16-bit veri yolu ve 12-bit adres yoluna sahiptir. Her bir komut 16-bit kelime uzunluğuna sahiptir. Hem lojik komutları hem de saklama ve yer değiştirme komutlarını yürütebilmektedir. Bu mikroişlemci, Morris Mano' nun 16-Bitlik mikroişlemcisi temel alınarak Quartus uygulaması üzerinde VHDL yazılım dili kullanılarak tasarlanmıştır. Tasarlanan mikroişlemci, ModelSim uygulamasında simule edilmiş ve Intel (Altera) firmasının ürettiği DE0 Nano FPGA kartı üzerinde çalıştırılmıştır. Tasarlanan sistem gerçeklenmiş ve doğrulaması yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CPU, Mikroişlemci, CISC, Mikrobilgisayar, FPGA, VHDL, SoC

ABSTRACT

By using hardware description language, it has become easy to design complex circuits such as microprocessors in software. In order to try and see the designs, reprogrammable integrated circuit boards such as Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) have been developed.

A designed microprocessor can be installed on FPGA cards and run on FPGA cards. To embody the microprocessor in this way, it provides a better understanding of the structure and operation of the microprocessor in the educational environment.

The microprocessor designed in this study, is CISC is in the model of the processor architecture and the Von-Neumann memory structure. It is Single Cycle, It has a 16-bit bus and a 12-bit address bus. Each instruction has a 16-bit word length. It can execute both logic commands as well as storage and relocation commands. Morris Mano's 16-bit microprocessor was designed on the Quartus application using VHDL software language. The designed microprocessor is simulated in ModelSim application and it was run on the DE0 Nano FPGA

board produced by Intel (Altera). The microprocessor is in the CISC processor architecture, the Von-Neumann memory structure model. The designed system has been implemented and verified.

Keywords: CPU, Microprocessor, CISC, Microcomputer, FPGA, VHDL, SoC

GELENEKSEL TÜRK EVİNİN CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ MODERN TÜRK EVİNE EVRİLMESİ: SEDAD HAKKI ELDEM AHMED AĞAOĞLU KONUTU ÖRNEĞİ

THE EVOLUTION OF THE TURKISH HOUSE FROM TRADITIONAL TO THE REPUBLICAN ERA MODERN: THE EXAMPLE OF SEDAD HAKKI ELDEM AHMED AĞAOĞLU HOUSE

Şeyma DERECİ
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4639-0289
Arş. Gör. İrem BEKAR
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6371-9958
Doç. Dr. Şebnem ERTAŞ BEŞİR
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0568-6529

ÖZET

Cumhuriyet'in ilanından itibaren Türk toplumunun modernleşme ve Batı'nın çağdaş toplumları ile aynı seviyeye erişilebilme hedefi; birçok yeniliği, gelişimi ve değişimi de beraberinde getirmiştir. Değişmeye başlayan toplumsal olgularla birlikte, geleneksel geniş aile yapısının yerini zamanla çekirdek aile yapısının alması, yaşam alanlarının da yeni bir kimliğe doğru evrilmesine neden olmuştur. Değişimlerin meydana getirdiği gereksinimlerdeki işlevsel ve estetik arayışlar, insanların yaşadıkları çevreden beklentilerini de değiştirmiş ve bundan en fazla etkilenen yapılardan biri de konutlar olmuştur. Çalışmanın amacı, dönemin geleneksel konut üzerindeki değişim ideolojisinin "evrilme" kavramına bağlı olarak inceleyerek Türk Evi'nin Cumhuriyet dönemi modern konutuna doğru dönüşümünü ortaya koymaktır.

Bu kapsamda çalışmada, geleneksel ve modern olanın birlikte yaşatılarak milli bir mimarinin oluşabileceği görüşünü ilke edinen Sedat Hakkı Eldem tarafından tasarlanan, Cumhuriyet dönemi modern Türk Evi'nin yansıması olarak tanımlanabilecek Ahmed Ağaoğlu Konutu ele alınmıştır. Bu doğrultuda öncelikle yapılan literatür taramasıyla geleneksel Türk Evi özellikleri araştırılmıştır. Daha sonra Geleneksel Türk Evi'nin Cumhuriyet dönemi modern Türk Evi'ne evrilmesi; Türk Evi'nin temel mekânsal öge ve özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak konutun plana yönelik evrilmesi, cepheye yönelik evrilmesi ve bahçe-sokak ile evrilmesi şeklinde üç başlıkta değerlendirilmiştir. Fakat hem yapının günümüze ulaşamaması hem de literatürde konutun bahçe ve sokak düzenlemesine ait yeterli dokümanlara ulaşılamaması sebebiyle çalışmada yapı, işlevsel ve mekânsal açıdan plana yönelik evrilmeler ve biçimsel açından cepheye yönelik evrilmeler olarak iki başlıkta incelenmiştir.

Sonuç olarak yüzyıllardır Türk aile yapısının özellikleri ile geleneksel koşullarının etkisinde biçimleniş gösteren bir konut tipi olarak ifade edilen geleneksel Türk Evi'nin, Ahmet Ağaoğlu Konutu'nda bu özelliklerden evrilerek yerini modern mimarlığın ilkelerini benimseyen ve evrensel estetik değerleri barındıran bir mimarlık anlayışına bıraktığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Evi, Cumhuriyet Dönemi, Evrilme, Sedat Hakkı Eldem

ABSTRACT

Since the proclamation of the Republic, the aim of modernization of Turkish society and reaching the same level with the contemporary societies of the West has brought many innovations, developments and changes. Along with the changing social facts, the traditional extended family structure being replaced by the nuclear family structure over time has caused the living spaces to evolve towards a new identity. Functional and aesthetic pursuits in the needs created by the changes have also changed the expectations of people from the environment they live in, and one of the structures that has been most affected by this has been the residences. The aim of the study is to reveal the transformation of the Turkish House into the modern house of the Republican period by examining the ideology of change on the traditional house of the period depending on the concept of "evolution".

In this context, Ahmed Ağaoğlu House, which can be defined as the reflection of the modern Turkish House of the Republican era, designed by Sedat Hakkı Eldem, who adopts the principle that a national architecture can be formed by keeping the traditional and the modern alive together, is discussed in this study. In this direction, first of all, traditional Turkish House features were investigated by literature review. Later, the evolution of the Traditional Turkish House into the modern Turkish House of the Republican period was evaluated under three headings as the evolution of the house towards the plan, its evolution towards the facade, and its evolution with a garden-street, taking into account the basic spatial elements and characteristics of the Turkish House. However, due to the fact that the building has not survived to the present day and that sufficient documents regarding the garden and street arrangement of the house can not be reached in the literature, the building has been examined in two headings as the evolutions towards the plan in functional and spatial terms and the evolutions towards the facade in terms of form.

As a result, it has been seen that the traditional Turkish House, which has been expressed as a house type that has been shaped under the influence of the characteristics of the Turkish family structure and traditional conditions for centuries, has evolved from these features in the Ahmet Ağaoğlu House and left its place to an architectural understanding that adopts the principles of modern architecture and contains universal aesthetic values.

Keywords: Turkish House, Republican Era, Evolution, Sedat Hakkı Eldem

YAPAY OTANTİKLİĞİN TURİZM ETKİSİNDEKİ VERNAKÜLER YAPILAR ÜZERİNDEKİ DEFORMASYONU

DEFORMATION OF ARTIFICIAL AUTHENTICITY ON VERNACULAR STRUCTURES UNDER THE IMPACT OF TOURISM

Şeyma DERECİ,
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4639-0289
Arş. Gör. İrem BEKAR,
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6371-9958
Doç. Dr. Şebnem ERTAŞ BEŞİR
Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0568-6529

ÖZET

Modernleşmeyle yoğunlaşan kentler ve beraberinde getirdiği tekdüze yaşamlar, bireylerin vernaküler çevrelere olan ilgisini ve buna bağlı olarak kırsal turizm hareketlerini arttırmıştır. Vernaküler çevreyi tanımlamada ve kırsal alan turizminin gelişiminde önemli bir yere sahip olan vernaküler yapılar; iklim, coğrafi konum, gelenek-görenekler ve üretim-tüketim biçimleriyle şekillenip, deneyimle inşa edilmektedir. Yapıların özgünlüğünün belirleyicisi olan konumlandığı coğrafyaya göre oluşan özgün yapı malzemeleri ve yapım teknikleri olarak açıklanan vernaküler özellikler "otantiklik" kavramı ile ifade edilmektedir. Turizm amaçlı yeni yapıların tasarlanması sürecinde sıklıkla başvurulan otantiklik olgusu ziyaretçiler tarafından ilgi gören bir yaklaşım olsa da doğru uygulanmadığı durumlarda kültürel çevrenin deformasyonuna da sebep olabilmektedir.

Günümüzde turizm endüstrisinde otantik bir ögenin bir nesne olarak kullanılması ve özellikle kültür endüstrisinin sıkça başvurduğu bir yöntem olan kazanç sağlamak amacıyla işlenip, çoğunlukla pop kültür alıcısına servis edilmesi otantikliğinin korunması özelindeki sorunları da beraberinde getirmektedir. Bunun bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan "yapay otantiklik" kavramı yerel unsurların bağlamından koparılıp sahte ve yapay olarak üretilmesi anlamına gelip günümüzde örneklerine sıklıkla rastladığımız bir durumdur. Yapay otantiklik ile taklit edilen vernaküler özellikler zamanla önemini ve gerçek anlamını yitirerek deformasyona uğramakta ve özünden uzaklaşarak zamanla kaybolmaktadır Çalışmada vernaküler yapıların özgün özelliklerinin turistlerin ilgisini hedef alarak gelir elde edilme amacıyla yapay olarak (taklit edilerek) sunulduğu yapılar ele alınmış ve bu yapaylığın vernaküler çevre içerisinde oluşturduğu deformasyonlar incelenmiştir. Böylece yapay otantiklik adı altında bağlamından uzaklaşan değerlere vurgu yapılarak orijinal olanın değerinin ve önemin korunmasına dikkat çekmek amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu kapsamda deformasyon kavramı kültürel deformasyon ve anlamsal deformasyon olarak ele alınmıştır. Turizmin etkisiyle ortaya çıkan yapay otantiklik, aynı coğrafya içerisindeki ögelerin taklidiyle oluşabileceği gibi farklı coğrafyalar arasında da ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada yapay otantiklik kavramı "farklı bir alanda kurgulanan yapay otantiklik" ve "aynı alanda kurgulanan yapay otantiklik" olarak ele alınmış ve deformasyon

kavramı bu iki başlık özelinde incelenerek yapay otantikliğin yol açtığı kültürel ve anlamsal deformasyonlar ortaya konmuştur. Sonuç olarak, yerel kültürün sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanmasında vernaküler özelliklerin taklit yoluyla çoğaltılması gerçek olanın değerini kaybetmesi ile sonuçlanabileceğinden bu sürecin gerçek olanı geri planda bırakmayacak; aksine onu vurgulayarak öne çıkaracak biçimde doğru uygulamalarda gerçekleşmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vernaküler Yapı, Kırsal Turizm, Yapay Otantiklik, Deformasyon

ABSTRACT

Cities intensifying with modernization and the monotonous lives along it have increased the interest of individuals in vernacular environments and, accordingly, rural tourism movements. Vernacular structures, which have an important place in defining the vernacular environment and in the development of rural tourism, are shaped by climate, geographical location, traditions-customs and production-consumption styles and are built with experience. Vernacular features, which are defined as original building materials and construction techniques, which are formed according to the geography in which they are located, which determine the originality of the buildings, are expressed with the concept of "authenticity". Although the phenomenon of authenticity, which is frequently used in the process of designing new touristic buildings, is an approach that attracts attention by visitors, it can also cause deformation of the cultural environment in cases where it is not applied correctly.

Today, the use of an authentic item as an object in the tourism industry and the fact that it is processed and served mostly to pop culture buyers, which is a method frequently used by the culture industry, brings with it the problems of preserving its authenticity. The concept of "artificial authenticity", which emerged as a result of this, means that local elements are taken out of their context and produced fake and artificially, and it is a situation that we frequently encounter today. Vernacular features imitated with artificial authenticity lose their importance and real meaning over time and become deformed and disappear over time by moving away from their essence. In the study, the structures in which the original features of the vernacular structures are presented artificially (by imitation) for the purpose of generating income by targeting the attention of tourists are discussed and the deformations created by this artificiality in the vernacular environment are examined. Thus, it is aimed to draw attention to the preservation of the value and importance of the original by emphasizing the values that move away from their context under the name of artificial authenticity.

In this context, the concept of deformation is considered as cultural deformation and semantic deformation. Artificial authenticity, which emerges with the effect of tourism, can be created by imitation of elements in the same geography, or it can emerge between different geographies. In this direction, the concept of artificial authenticity is handled as "artificial authenticity constructed in a different area" and "artificial authenticity constructed in the same area" in this study, and the concept of deformation is examined under these two headings and

the cultural and semantic deformations caused by artificial authenticity are revealed. As a result, since the reproduction of vernacular features by imitation in ensuring the sustainability of the local culture may result in the loss of the value of the real thing, this process should be carried out in the right practices that will not leave the real thing in the background, on the contrary, emphasize it.

Keywords: Vernacular Structure, Rural Tourism, Artificial Authenticity, Deformation

GELENEKSEL MİDYAT YAPILARI VE GÜNCEL RESTORASYON PROBLEMLERİ ÜZERİNE DEĞERLENDİRME

EVALUATION ON TRADITIONAL MİDYAT BUILDINGS AND CURRENT RESTORATION PROBLEMS

Arş. Gör. İzzettin KUTLU
Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5546-5548
Öğr. Gör. Saide Selin ERAY
Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi, Patnos Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7347-4600

ÖZET

Tarih boyunca birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış olan Mardin şehri, Anadolu'nun en eski yerleşim yerlerinden biri olmuştur. Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgesinde bulunan Mardin'in, ikinci kalabalık nüfusa sahip ve merkeze 60 km uzaklıkta bulunan ilçesi Midyat bu çalışmanın içeriğini oluşturmaktadır. Midyat ilçesi Tur Abdin bölgesinin merkezinde bulunmaktadır ve tarihte birçok ticaret yolu kentin merkezinden geçmektedir. Bu sebeple Midyat, bölgedeki civar ilçelere oranla daha hızlı gelişmiş ve dolayısı ile daha fazla tarihi değerleri içinde barındırmıştır. Bu duruma paralel olarak sosyokültürel değerleri ve kültürel miras varlıkları bakımından ilçede çeşitlilik artmıştır. Tarihi yapı çeşitliliğinin fazla olması, Midyat'ın çok çeşitli bir kültüre sahip olması ve bu kültürlerin günümüze kadar bir arada gelmesi ile ilişkilendirilebilmektedir. Zaman içerisinde bölgede değişen yaşam koşulları ve teknolojik gelişmeler, pek çok kültürel varlık niteliğinde olan yapının özgün işlevinde kullanılamaması ve yapının terk edilerek işlevsiz kalması sonucunda harap duruma gelmesine neden olmuştur. Bu duruma engel olmak amacıyla zamanla tarihi yapıları koruma kavramı gündeme gelmiş ve özgün işlevlerini yitiren yapıların yeniden işlevlendirilmeleri koruma-restorasyon çalışmalarının en önemli konuları arasında yer almıştır.

Günümüzde, doğru analizlerin ve müdahalelerin yapılamaması sonucunda tarihi değerlere uygulanan restorasyon teknikleri, özgün değerlerin nesiller arası aktarımında en büyük sorunlarından biri olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 2021 yılına kadar olan süreçte Midyat'taki anıtsal ve sivil mimari yapılarında rastlanılan restorasyon problemlerine yer verilmektedir. Bu problemlerin zamanla geleneksel kent dokusunda ne tür sorunlar oluşturabileceğine değinmek ve kentin karşılaşabileceği sorunlara çözüm önerileri getirmek hedeflenmektedir. Belirlenen hedef doğrultusunda Midyat'ta anıtsal mimari yapı olarak Mor Gabirel Kilisesi, Ortaçarşı Mahallesi'nde bulunan sivil mimari örneği ve kent dokusunu değerlendirmek amacıyla İzbırak Mahallesi ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir. Yapılan incelemeler kapsamında, yapı gruplarının özgün dokusu göz önünde bulundurularak yapılan müdahalelerde zarar, katkı ve uyum kriterleri doğrultusunda değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmanın bulgularında, Geleneksel Midyat yapılarının özgün olan değerlerinin yanlış müdahaleler ile gelecek nesillere aktarılma durumuyla karşı karşıya kaldıkları görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak yapılan çalışma ile ele alınan yapı gruplarının özgün değerleri arşiv belgeleri ve güncel fotoğraflar ile ortaya çıkarılmış, özgün olmayan müdahalelere yönelik farkındalığın arttırılmasına katkı sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Midyat, koruma, yeniden işlevlendirme, kültürel miras, Mor Gabriel

ABSTRACT

The city of Mardin, which has hosted many civilizations throughout history, is one of the oldest settlements in Anatolia. Midyat, the district of Mardin with the second largest population, located in the Southeastern Anatolia Region and 60 km from the center of Mardin, constitutes the content of this study. Midyat district is located in the center of the Tur Abdin region and many trade routes has passed through the city through history. For this reason, Midyat has developed faster than the surrounding districts in the region and therefore has more historical values. Parallel to this situation, there is a high diversity in the district in terms of socio-cultural values and cultural heritage assets. The high diversity of historical buildings can be associated with the fact that Midyat has diverse cultures and these cultures have come together until today.

Over time, the changing living conditions and technological developments in the region have caused some buildings, which have the characteristics of various cultural assets, to not be used in its original function and to be neglected as a result of being abandoned and dysfunctional. Besides issues about protection of historical buildings, re-using the buildings in order to be allocated to any social activity is among the main objectives of the conservation studies. Therefore, re-using of structures that have lost their original functions is among the most significant issues of conservation-restoration studies. Today, restoration techniques applied to historical values as a result of making incorrect analyzes and interventions can be one of the major problems in the transmission of original values between generations. In this study, restoration problems encountered in monumental and civil architectural structures in Midyat until 2021 are included. It is aimed to address sorts of problems which can be arised in the traditional urban fabric over time and to offer solutions to the problems that the city may encounter. In line with the determined target, Mor Gabirel Church as a monumental architectural structure in Midyat, the civil architecture example in Ortaçarşı District and the İzbırak District were examined separately in order to evaluate the urban texture. Within the scope of the examinations, the damage, contribution and adaptation criteria were evaluated in the interventions made by considering the original texture of the building groups. In the findings of the study, it has been observed that the original values of the Traditional Midyat structures has encountered problem of being transferred to the future generations with wrong interventions. As a result, the original values of the building groups discussed in the study were revealed with archival documents and contributed to raising awareness about non-original interventions.

Keywords: Midyat, preservation, reuse, cultural heritage, Mor Gabriel Monastery

MUKARNASLARIN İRAN İSLAM SONRASI MİMARİ ÖRNEKLERİ ÜZERİNDEN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MUQARNAS THROUGH EXAMPLES OF POST-ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURAL IN IRAN

Öğr. Gör. Saide Selin ERAY
Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Üniversitesi, Patnos Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7347-4600
Arş. Gör. İzzettin KUTLU
Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5546-5548

ÖZET

Mukarnas, erken dönem yapılarında kubbe şeklini oluşturmak için üst üste binen katmanların birbirini taşıyarak geometrik bir biçim yaratan mimari eleman olarak inşa edilmiştir. Zamanla, kullanım alanı değişerek ve biçimsel olarak gelişerek ağırlıklı olarak süs amaçlı kullanım kazanmaya başlamıştır. Böylelikle mimari yapılarda kullanılan en güzel sanat eserleri örneklerinin yansıdığı bir unsur haline gelmiştir. Bu anlamda mukarnas, kubbe veya yarım kubbelerde, revaklarda, taç kapılarında, minarelerin şerefe altlarında, mihraplarda ve diğer birçok yerde kullanılabilen hacimsel bir bezeme ve süsleme çeşidi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

İran'ın İslam etkisi altına girmesinin ardından ilk güçlü İslam hükümeti Selçuklular olmuştur. Selçuklular dönemi İran sanatının ve mimarisinin en parlak dönemlerindendir. İslam öncesi erken dönem kullanımıyla İran mimarisinde var olan mukarnasların, en ihtişamlı örnekleri Selçuklu döneminde ortaya çıkmıştır. Erken dönemlerde mukarnaslar, kare bir planın üst örtüsünü katmanlar halinde bir kubbeye dönüştürmek amacıyla inşa edilmiştir. Farklı boyutlarda inşa edilen mukarnaslarda genellikle tuğla kullanılmış, ilerleyen dönemlerde çini sanatıyla dekore edilmişlerdir.

Bu çalışma, mukarnas sanatının çeşitlerini ve yapısını tanıtarak mukarnas sanatını İran'da bulunan Selçuklu dönemi mimari örnekleriyle irdelemeyi hedeflemektedir. Örnek inceleme yöntemi ile İran'da Selçuklu dönemi mimari eserlerinden önemli yere sahip olan dört yapıdaki mukarnas örnekleri incelenmiştir. Bu yapılar İsfahan kentinde bulunan Sarban minaresi ve İsfahan Ulu Camisi, Tebriz'in Maraghe ilçesinde Mavi Kubbe ve Yazd ilinde yer alan Kümbeti-i Ali (Gonbad Aali)'dir. İran mimari yapılarında bulunan mukarnaslar genellikle; ön mukarnaslar, yığılmış mukarnaslar, asma mukarnaslar ve petek mukarnaslar olmak üzere dört farklı biçimde yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda, bu sanat tekniğinin sürdürülebilirliğini ve mimarideki önemli yerini korumak için, çeşitli tarihsel dönemlerde inşa edilen mukarneslerin günümüzdeki tarihi örneklerinin korunmasının yanı sıra, bu değerli eserlerin yapım tekniklerinin tanıtılması, kaydedilmesi ve öğretilmesi gerekliliği vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mukarnas, Selçuklu, İran

ABSTRACT

Muqarnas was built as an architectural element which creates a geometric form by carrying each other by overlapping layers to form the dome shape in the early period structures. Over time, its usage area has changed and it has started to be used mainly for ornamental purposes by developing stylistically. Thus, it has become an element where the most beautiful works of art used in architectural structures are reflected. In this sense, muqarnas appears as a volumetric decoration and ornamentation type that can be used in domes or semi-domes, porticos, crown doors, under the balconies of minarets, mihrabs and many other places.

After Iran came under the influence of Islam, the first powerful Islamic government was the Seljuks. The Seljuk period is one of the brightest periods of Iranian art and architecture. The most magnificent examples of muqarnas, which existed in Iranian architecture with their use in the early pre-Islamic period, emerged in the Seljuk period. In the early periods, muqarnas were built to transform the upper cover of a square plan into a dome in layers. In muqarnas, which were built in different sizes, bricks were generally used and later they were decorated with tile art.

This study aims to examine the art of muqarnas with architectural examples from the Seljuk period in Iran by introducing the types and structure of muqarnas art. The samples of muqarnas in four buildings, which are significant constructions among the architectural works of the Seljuk period in Iran, were examined with the case study method. The case study structures being discussed in this study can be named as: Sarban minaret and Isfahan Great Mosque located in Isfahan, Blue Dome in Maraghe district of Tabriz and Kümbeti-i Ali (Gonbad Aali) in Yazd province. The muqarnas found in Iranian architectural structures are generally made in four different ways: front muqarnas, stacked muqarnas, suspended muqarnas and honeycomb muqarnas. That in order to retain the sustainability of this art technique and its significant place in architecture, in addition to preserving the present historical examples of mukarneses being built in diverse historical periods, the construction techniques of these valuable Works should be introduced, recorded and taught.

Keywords: Muqarnas, Seljuk, Iran

FARKLI ENDÜSTRİYEL ATIKLARIN GEOPOLİMER HARÇLARIN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL WASTES ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEOPOLYMER MORTARS

Prof. Dr. Hasbi YAPRAK,
Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1700-430X
Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Selçuk MEMİŞ
Kastamonu Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2588-9227

ÖZET

Portland çimentosu (PÇ) üretimi önemli miktarda enerji ve hammadde tüketir. PÇ üretimi dünya çapında her yıl %9 artmaya devam etmektedir. Bu artış hızı çimento üretimi sırasında atmosfere salınan önemli miktarda CO_2 nedeniyle çevre için büyük bir tehlike oluşturmaktadır. Özellikle, PÇ üretiminden kaynaklanan yıllık sera gazı emisyonları yaklaşık 1.5 milyar ton olup, toplam emisyonların ortalama %6'sını teşkil etmektedir. Bu endişe verici durum dolayısıyla çimento endüstrisinden kaynaklanan CO_2 emisyonlarını en aza indirmek için iki yol benimsenebilir: (i) Portland çimentosunu kısmen çimento ikame malzemeleri ile değiştirilebilir (ii) klinkersiz çimento üretimi. Yüksek fırın cürufu (YFC), uçucu kül (UK), silis dumanı (SD) vb. endüstriyel atıkların ikame malzemesi olarak kullanımı ile çimento miktarı azaltılmakta, ancak bu yeterli olmamakta, çimento kullanılmadan üretilebilecek çevreci yapı malzemelerine olan talep giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, ana bağlayıcı olarak YFC belirlenmiş, %10, %15 oranında atık cam tozu (CT), %10, %15 oranında orman endüstrisi atık külü (OAK), YFC yerine ikame edilerek, geopolimer harç karışımları hazırlanmış, 40x40x160 mm boyutunda prizmatik numuneler üretilmiştir. Harç karışımlarında aktivatör olarak NaOH ve Na_2SiO_3 kullanılmıştır. Harç numuneleri 24 saat süreyle laboratuvar ortamında kalıpta bekletilmiş, kalıptan alınan numunelere 6 ve 12 saat süreyle buhar kürü uygulanmıştır. Kür işlemi sonrası nuunelerin eğilme ve basınç dayanımları test edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geopolimer, Yüksek Fırın Cürufu, Atık Cam Tozu, Orman Endüstrisi Atık Külü, Buhar Kürü

ABSTRACT

Portland cement (PC) production consumes a significant amount of energy and raw materials. PC production continues to increase by 9% every year worldwide. This increase rate poses a great danger to the environment due to the significant amount of CO_2 released into the atmosphere during cement production. In particular, annual greenhouse gas emissions resulting from PC production are approximately 1.5 billion tons, constituting an average of 6% of total emissions. Due to this worrisome situation, two ways can be adopted to minimize CO_2 emissions from the cement industry: (i) Portland cement can be partially replaced by cement substitutes (ii) clinker-free cement production. With the use of industrial wastes such as ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS), fly ash (FA), silica füme (SF) as a substitute material, the amount of cement is reduced, but this is not enough, and the demand for environmentally friendly building materials that can be produced without using cement is gradually increasing. In this study, GGBFS was determined as the main binder, 10%, 15% percentage waste glass powder (GP), 10%, 15% percentage forest industry waste ash (FWA) were substituted instead of YFC, and geopolymer mortar mixtures were prepared, 40x40x160 mm prismatic samples were produced. NaOH and Na_2SiO_3 were used as activators in mortar mixtures. Mortar samples were kept in the mold in the laboratory environment for 24 hours, steam curing was applied to the samples taken from the mold for 6 and 12 hours. After the curing process, the flexural and compressive strengths of the samples were tested.

Keywords: Geoplymer, Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag, Waste Glass Powder, Forest Industry Waste Ash, Steam Curing

ÇUKUROVA SİVİL MİMARLIK YAPI ÖRNEKLERİNİN UYARLANABİLME KAPASİTELERİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF CIVIL ARCHITECTURE SAMPLES OF CUKUROVA WITH THEIR ADAPTABILITY CAPACITIES

Prof. Dr. Didem BAŞ
İstanbul Arel Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7061-3393

ÖZET

Küreselleşmenin yeni çağındayız ve tartışmalar yoğun bir şekilde çevre ve sürdürülebilirlik kaygısıyla küresel etkilerin eylemine odaklanıyor. Öte yandan can alıcı konu, yarattığımız yapılı çevre son yıllarda yaşanan doğal felaketler ve salgın nedeniyle artık değişen yaşam koşullarımızı karşılamıyor. Doğaya dönüş çağrılarının yapıldığı salgın mimarisinde modern mimarlığın çok katlı yapıları yerini bireysel yaşam alanlarını kutsayan doğaya dönük müstakil konutlara terk ediyor.

Bildirinin yapılı çevrenin doğal çevre ile bütünleşik geliştiği, öznesi olduğu insanın yaşam kültürü ile biçimlenen yerel-sivil mimarinin yapım tekniğinden yola çıkarak değişen yaşam koşullarına göre uyarlanabilme kabiliyeti yüksek yeni modellemeleri tartışmaktır. Yapı uyarlanma kabiliyeti Kibert, Sendzimer ve Guy'ın yapısal öğeler hiyerarşisi ve Odum'un emerji teorisine dayandırılarak açıklanmaktadır. Bu dayanaklardan yola çıkılarak bir yapıyı oluşturan tüm sistemlerin alt eleman ve bileşenleri zaman içinde değiştirilebilme-müdahale edilebilirlik düzeylerine göre yapı bütününü kurgulayan detay tasarımı üzerinden incelenmektedir. Böylece yapının en küçük parçasına kadar bütüncül olarak detay tasarımı ile uyarlanabilirliğinin değerlendirildiği bir sistematik sınıflandırma ve kodlama yapılarak açıklanmaktadır.

Çalışma yöntemi bölgesel olarak belirlenen örneklem kümesi üzerinde yapılan bir araştırmaya dayanmaktadır. Araştırmanın yapıldığı bölge, Türkiye'nin Doğu-Akdeniz bölgesinde yer alan ve bölgenin en büyük ovası olan Çukurova'dır. Çukurova'nın seçilmesinde sadece iklim-topografik ve ekolojik özdeşliği değil, aynı zamanda jeolojik köklü kültürel özelliklerinden kaynaklanan ayırt edici yerleşim karakteristiği de belirleyici etken olmuştur. Adana ve Osmaniye şehirlerinin Çukurova'da kültürel miras olarak değerlendirilen ve çoğunluğu Tabiat ve Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma Kurulu tarafından tescil edilmiş sivil mimarlık örnekleri belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen her yapı için yapı öğeleri-bileşenlerinin uyarlanma kabiliyeti detay tasarımına bağlı olarak değerlendirilmiş ve tabloya dönüştürülmüştür. Tablolarda her bir sivil mimarlık örneği yapı, dönüşebilme hızlarına ve moderne uyum kapasitelerine göre karakteristik bileşenleriyle değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde her kentsel çalışma alanı için uyarlanabilme kapasitesi yüksek model önerisi yapıyı oluşturan tüm sistem ve parçalarına göre alt başlıklar ile tanımlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çukurova; Sivil Mimarlık; Uyarlanma Kapasitesi; Detay Tasarımı.

ABSTRACT

We are in the new era of globalization and discussions focus heavily on the action of global impacts with environmental and sustainability concerns. On the other hand, the crucial issue is that the built environment we have created no longer meets our changing living conditions due to natural disasters and epidemics in recent years. In the epidemic architecture, where calls for a return to nature are made, the multi-storey structures of modern architecture are replaced by nature-oriented detached houses that sanctify individual living spaces.

The aim of the paper is to discuss new models with high adaptability to changing living conditions, starting from the construction technique of local-civil architecture, which is shaped by the living culture of the human being, where the built environment develops integrated with the natural environment. Structure adaptability is explained based on Kibert, Sendzimer and Guy's temporal hierarchy of building elements and Odum's emergy theory. Based on these bases, the sub-elements and components of all systems that make up a building are examined through the architectural detail design, which constructs the whole of the building, according to their level of changeability and detachability over time. Thus, it is explained by making a systematic classification and coding, in which the adaptability of the structure is evaluated with the detail design as a whole, down to the smallest part.

The study method is based on a research conducted on a regionally determined sample set. The research area is Çukurova, which is located in the East-Mediterranean region of Turkey and is the largest plain in the region. In the selection of Çukurova, not only its climate-topographic and ecological identity, but also its distinctive settlement characteristic stemming from its geological rooted cultural features have been the determining factor. Civil architecture examples of Adana and Osmaniye cities, which are considered as cultural heritage in Çukurova and most of which are registered by the Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation Board, have been determined. The adaptability of building elements-components for each determined building was evaluated depending on the detail design and turned into a table. In the tables, each example of civil architecture is evaluated with its characteristic components according to their speed of transformation and their capacity to adapt to modernity. In the conclusion part of the study, the model proposal with a high adaptability capacity for each urban study area is defined with sub-headings according to all the systems and parts that make up the building.

Keywords: Cukurova; Civil Architecture; Adaptation Capacity; Detail Design.

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ABOUT THE DANGERS OF SMOKING USING LEAFLET MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES THE HAMLET COMMUNITY OF TANETE LABBA

Yusma indah Jayadi, Nurdiyanah, Widia Maharani

[1]Public Health Departement, Faculty Of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

Background: Health education is aimed at achieving goals through behavioral changes that are influenced by several factors, including materials or messages conveyed by teaching aids, methods for health promotion. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the use of leaflet media on the knowledge of the dangers of smoking in the people of Dusun Tanete Labba, Baji Pa'mai Village, Cenrana District, Maros Regency.
Methods: This type of research is a quasi-experimental research design with Pretest and Posttest without Control Group Design using leaflet media as a form of education for 30 people. Measurement of knowledge pre-test and post-test using a questionnaire and then analyzed using the T test to determine and the Wilcoxon test on attitudes.
Results: The results showed that the use of leaflet media was effective in increasing public knowledge about the dangers of smoking, health education with leaflet media had a significant effect on the level of knowledge $p = 0.021$ ($p < 0.05$) and the attitude of respondents $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) related to dangers of smoking. This study concludes that there is an effect of education through leaflets on changes in smoking behavior of the people of Dusun Tanete Labba.
Keywords: Leaflet, Knowledge, Attitude, The Dangers Of smoking, Society

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ABOUT THE USE OF FAMILY MEDICINAL PLANTS USING LEAFLET MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES THE HAMLET COMMUNITY OF TANETE LABBA

Nurdiyanah, Yusma indah Jayadi, Widia Maharani

[1]Public Health Departement, Faculty of Medicine and Health Science, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

Background: Health education is aimed at achieving goals through behavioral changes that are influenced by several factors, including materials or messages conveyed by teaching aids, methods for health promotion. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the use of leaflet media on the knowledge of the dangers of smoking in the people of Dusun Tanete Labba, Baji Pa'mai Village, Cenrana District, Maros Regency.
Methods: This type of research is a quasi-experimental research design with Pretest and Posttest without Control Group Design using leaflet media as a form of education for 30 people. Measurement of knowledge pre-test and post-test using a questionnaire and then analyzed using the T test to determine and the Wilcoxon test on attitudes.
Results: The results showed that the use of leaflet media was effective in increasing public knowledge about the use of family medicinal plants, health education with leaflet media had a significant effect on the level of knowledge $p = 0.021$ ($p < 0.05$) and the attitude of respondents $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) related to dangers of smoking. This study concludes that there is an effect of education through leaflets on changes in smoking behavior of the people of Dusun Tanete Labba.
Keywords: Leaflet, Knowledge, Attitude, the use of family medicinal plants, Society

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE AND HEALTH AMID COVID-19

Shruti Pandey
LLB Student
Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, Dehradun, India

ABSTRACT

The girls, women, transgender and non-binary people face cultural stigma, shame and social isolation while menstruating. Sanitary pads, tampons and menstrual cups are the major products used by economically sufficient menstruating population to manage their periods. In many countries of the European Union, period products such as sanitary napkins and tampons are classified as non-essential, and member states tax on them. Canada, Ireland, Malaysia, Australia, etc. are some of the developed countries levying no tax on these products. Amongst the economically poor countries, Kenya and Uganda are the examples. The policy of many countries to place these products under luxury products and subject them to tax is questioned by the activists. In November 2020, Scotland made history by becoming the first country in the world to make period products free of cost to those who need them. Another major concern which needs focus is whether the sanitary pads widely used are safe for the health in the long-run. The use of biodegradable pads and reusable pads need to be encouraged. Sustainable nature of the products is also an emerging concern. On the innovation front, period underwear, medicinal cannabis, period coaches, period-tracking apps have entered the lives. Covid 19 worsened the situation. The need is to have policies to recognise the menstrual products as essential products. Achieving Menstrual equity - equal access to hygiene products, education about reproductive health should be the objective of the policy-makers. The varied concerns regarding the menstrual products need an urgent attention of the policy-makers across the globe. The call is thus for ending blood tax, making available menstrual products for free to poor population, introducing & promoting health-environment friendly products. Even during the pandemic, this right needs prominence.

Key Words – Environment, health, tax, policy, poverty, sustainable.

ONE HEALTH APPROACH VIS-À-VIS FUTURE PANDEMICS

Umesh Chandra Arya, Bhumika Sharma
[1]LLB 1st year, D.A.V P.G College , Dehradun, India
[2]Assistant Professor, Jagran School of Law, Dehradun, India

ABSTRACT

Many factors have transformed relations between people, animals, plants, and the environment. The changes have led to the spread of existing and new zoonotic diseases. Zoonotic diseases are becoming a part of modern lives. Every year, millions of humans die due to animal transmitted diseases. The ongoing troll on the world caused by the Covid-19 has raised numerous challenges. The experts from all fields are continuously deliberating upon the solutions to deal with it and the preventive measures for future. Since no single field would be able to propose a solution, the right approach is to have an integrated approach. "One Health" approach involving cross-sectoral and coordinated investments in human, environmental and animal health appears a viable key. There is a need to accept that the health of people is closely related to the health of animals and the shared environment. The legal policies, scientific policies and social guidelines must incorporate similar vision on this line. The pandemic preparedness interventions should be comprehensive. The focus should be directed to learn about how diseases spread among people, animals, plants, and the environment. The policy makers and the Parliamentarians must be equipped with the basic understanding in their scuffle against the zoonotic diseases. The present paper is an attempt to study the need for collaboration across disciplines and sectors to monitor future challenges. The study shall use secondary sources and shall be doctrinal in nature.

Key Words - One Health, Zoonotic, Future, Integrated, Pandemic.

NON-STATIONARY EVALUATION OF CURRENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE

Dr. Olubunmi T. OLORUNPOMI
Nigeria Police Academy, Department of Computer Science and Mathematics, Wudil-Kano State, Nigeria.

SUMMARY

This article uses panel fully-modified ordinary least squares estimator to examine and experimentalize single equation cointegrating relationships among current health expenditure, HIV prevalence in adults between ages 15-49, infants lacking immunization in measles percentage of one-year-old, mortality rate female and male adult per 1000 people and mortality rate infant per 1000 live births in Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Spain and Ukraine over 170 sets of panel data points by means of pooled estimation of cointegrating polynomial regression whose first-stage residuals use heterogeneous long-run coefficients. The series reliably embraces collective and discrete unit root progressions. Also, the panel residual cointegration tests of no cointegration amongst the series were rejected; hence, the six series are causally related in one direction. The hypothesis that there is no autocorrelation in the residuals of the estimated model cannot be rejected for insignificant probability values. In a few words, a 1% change in HIV prevalence in adults between ages 15-49 will decrease current health expenditure by 15.78%, a 1% upsurge in infants lacking immunization in measles percentage of one-year-old will increase current health expenditure by 4.03%, a 1% increase in mortality rate female adult per 1000 people will increase current health expenditure by 15.49%, a 1% improvement in mortality rate infant per 1000 live births will decrease current health expenditure by 43.03% and 1% upgrading in mortality rate male adult per 1000 people will increase current health expenditure by 26.98%. Positive pressures of mortality rate male adult per 1000 people were distinguished; while, negative pressures of mortality rate infant per 1000 live births were outstanding.

Keywords: Cointegrating polynomial regression, Heterogeneous long-run coefficients, Panel fully-modified OLS, Single equation cointegrating relationships, Unit root progressions

SYNTHESIS OF RENEWABLE JET FUEL ADDITIVES WITH AROMATIC ALDEHYDE AND ACETONE

Mr. Aderemi Timothy Adeleye
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China
ORCID: 0000 0003 0103 5419
Mr. Kingsley I. John
Lab of Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, College of Natural Sciences, Veritas University Abuja,
PMB 5171, Abuja, Nigeria
ORCID: 0000 0001 9715 0600
Mr. Oredola M. Olatona
Department of Chemical Science, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria
ORCID: N/A
Mr. Abraham Abdul Adenle
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China
ORCID: N/A
Mr. Chuks K. Odoh
Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China
ORCID: 0000 0001 9183 3718
Dr. Oludare O. Osiboye
School of Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu, Ogun State, Nigeria
Dr. Oluwakemi O. Banjoko
Department of Chemical Sciences, Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijagun, Ogun State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

In this work, biofuel intermediates; **4-(o-tolyl) but-3-en-2-one (1A), 5-methyl-1-(o-tolyl)hexa-1,4-dien-3-one (1AII) and 1,5-di-o-tolylpenta-1,4-dien-3-one (1AIII)** were synthesized via aldol condensation of methyl benzaldehyde and acetone, the two major platform compounds which are obtainable from lignocellulose. One dimensional (ID) Protonated titanate nanotube (PTNT) catalytic material, a cost-effective and easily prepared heterogeneous solid acid catalyst was employed and found to be a stable, durable and highly-efficient catalyst in nature for the preparation of renewable fuel intermediates by the acid-catalyzed aldol condensation of acetone and methyl benzaldehydes. Over it, **76.2%, 4.8% and 18.8%** were obtained for **4-(o-tolyl) but-3-en-2-one (1A), 5-methyl-1-(o-tolyl)hexa-1,4-dien-3-one (1AII) and 1,5-di-o-tolylpenta-1,4-dien-3-one (1AIII)** respectively. 1A and 1AII can both be used for the synthesis of renewable aviation fuels while 1AIII can be employed for the production of renewable diesel or lubricant. The PTNT was repeatedly used both at lower and higher conversion temperatures with no significant deactivation. This is interesting and advantageous to biorefinery in real application. From the characterization tools employed the good performance of PTNT can be credited to its unusual nanotube morphology, higher surface area, availability of high acid site aggregate and acid strength. Efficient combination of Green Chemistry's principles #7 (use of renewable feedstocks), #9 (use of catalyst instead of stoichiometry), and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) #7(affordable and clean energy; ensure access to inexpensive, reliable, sustainable, and new energy) are inevitable to accomplish bio-economy. Therefore, this work employed these strategies to ensure environmental protection and access to renewable fuels.

Keywords: Catalysis, Solid catalysts, Protonated titanate nanotubes (PTNT), Biofuels, Green Chemistry, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

UTILIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE BIOMASS MATERIALS FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS

Mr. Aderemi Timothy Adeleye

Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China

ORCID: 0000 0003 0103 5419

Mr. Kingsley I. John

Lab of Department of Pure and Applied Chemistry, College of Natural Sciences, Veritas University Abuja, PMB 5171, Abuja, Nigeria

ORCID: 0000 0001 9715 0600

Miss. Promise Goodness Adeleye

Department of Agriculture, University of Ilorin, P. M. B. 1515, Ilorin, Nigeria

ORCID: N/A

Mr. Oredola M. Olatona

Department of Chemical Science, Adekunle Ajasin University, Akungba Akoko, Ondo State, Nigeria

ORCID: N/A

Mr. Abraham Abdul Adenle

Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China

ORCID: N/A

Mr. Chuks K. Odoh

Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), Dalian, China

ORCID: 0000 0001 9183 3718

Dr. Oludare O. Osiboye

School of Sciences, Tai Solarin College of Education, Omu-Ijebu, Ogun State, Nigeria

ORCID: N/A

ABSTRACT

One of the innovations of Green Chemistry is utilization of renewable feedstocks such as biomass (agro-wastes) to achieve sustainable development with future circular economy. Biomaterials are materials purposely fabricated and perfectly develop to interact with the matters of biological origin. These materials are bioactive which are effortlessly compactable to the human tissue. They demonstrate decent notch of characteristic feature called biodegradability. They are normally applied in biomedical applications; medicines, tissue engineering, manufacturing of human body parts and other useful manufacturing applications.

Possession of a unique feature known as adequate sustainability is another benefit that add value to environment compared to non-biodegradable materials derived from non-renewable sources. Therefore, this feature is advantageous to biomaterials and in turn enhance the fabrication of newly desired and beneficial sustainable materials of high value needed in the advanced technological processes. Bioderived materials are eco-friendly as they are either extracted from different biological resources using innovative green technology unlike petroleum synthesized materials that pose threats to the environment. Recently, a number of biomaterials have been reported and successfully applied in biomedical sector potential alternative to the existing traditional materials. Their usefulness has been successfully appreciated in the treatment of various medical issues like cancer therapy, repairing of ligaments and tendons, orthopedic applications, wound healing, reproduction therapy of nerve generation, breast implants, and manufacturing of different surgical devices. Likewise, these materials still possess non-biomedical uses. Therefore, this presentation is keenly dedicated to different biomaterials, fascinating characteristic features with their biomedical applications summarized.

Keywords: Biomaterials, sustainability, Biopolymers, lignocellulose, Drug delivery, Wound healing, medical application.

DETERMINANT FACTORS FOR THE EMERGENCE AND EXPANSION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN GONDAR CITY, NORTHWEST ETHIOPIA

Endalew Terefe Alene

Lecturer, Department of Development and Environmental Management Studies, University of Gondar, Po Box 192, Gondar, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

This study has been explored determinant factors for the emergence and expansion of informal settlement in Gondar, a historical city in Ethiopia. A quantitative data from 196 randomly selected households from four sites, helped to address the study's objectives. Contributing to the recent literature in Ethiopia, the study shows that a single factor is not the determinant factor for the emergence and expansion of informal settlement in the city. The result shows that socio-economic, political and legislative, administrative and demographic factors as the main factors that statistically influence the growth of informal settlements. The four factors together explained 61.4 percent of the emergence and expansion of informal settlements in Gondar city, Ethiopia. More specifically, the result shows that price of land, population growth, land speculation are the main socio-economic factors for the emergence and expansion of informal settlements. Furthermore, inappropriate planning and land administration and land substitution modality are political and legislative factors. Similarly, corruption and marital status are administrative and demographic factors respectively that determine the growth of informal settlement in the study area. Therefore, based on the result decision to live in informal housing should holistically be understood from socio-economic, political and legislative, administrative and demographic perspectives.

CRYOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF EGG YOLKS FROM DIFFERENT AVIAN SPECIES IN CRYOPRESERVATION OF SCALY CARP (*Cyprinus carpio*) SPERM

PULLU SAZAN (*Cyprinus carpio*) SPERMASININ DONDURULMASINDA FARKLI KANATLI TÜRLERİNE AİT YUMURTA SARILARININ KRİYOPROTEKTİF ETKİSİ

Lect. Hasan AVLAR
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, İskenderun Meslek Yüksek Okulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5323-8202

Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Deniz Bilimleri ve Teknolojisi Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6162-2466

ABSTRACT

Egg yolk is one of the most widely used cryoprotective components of freezing extenders, especially for the cryopreservation of mammalian species' sperm. However, there is lack of information regarding its efficacy on freezing of fish sperm. Thus, the objective of this experiment was to compare the effectiveness of egg yolk from different avian species (duck, goose, and chicken) on post-thaw quality and fertility of scaly carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) semen following cryopreservation.

Sperm samples diluted (1:10) with the sucrose-based extender were supplemented with 10, 15, and 20 % ratios of different avian egg yolks. In the control group, sperm samples were diluted with the sucrose-based extender, without egg yolk. Following dilution, sperm was equilibrated at +4ºC for 10 min and aspirated into 0.25 mL straws, frozen 3 cm above of the liquid nitrogen (LN_2) surface, and plunged directly into the liquid nitrogen (LN_2). The spermatozoa were thawed in a water bath at 35ºC for 30 s and fertilization was carried out using $1x10^5$ spermatozoa/egg ratio.

Based on the results, supplementation of sperm with duck egg yolk in sucrose-based extender improved post-thaw progressive motility (%), progressive motility duration (s), viability (%), and fertility (%) compared to the control group ($p<0.05$). The results showed that duck egg yolk could be used as an alternative instead of chicken egg yolk in sucrose-based extender for the cryopreservation of scaly carp sperm.

Keywords: Cryopreservation, Egg Yolk, Fertility, Extender, Sperm

ÖZET

Yumurta sarısı, özellikle memeli türlerinin spermasının kriyoprezervasyonu amacıyla kullanılan sulandırıcıların en yaygın kriyoprotektif bileşenlerinden biridir. Bununla birlikte, yumurta sarılarının balık spermasının dondurulmasındaki etkinliği ile ilgili olarak bilgi eksikliği bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, farklı kanatlı türlerine (ördek, kaz ve tavuk) ait yumurta sarılarının kriyoprezervasyon işlemini takiben pullu sazan (*Cyprinus carpio*) spermasının çözüm sonu kalite ve fertilizasyonu üzerindeki etkinliklerinin karşılaştırılması amacıyla yürütülmüştür.

Sukroz tabanlı sulandırıcı ile dilüe (1:10) edilen sperm örnekleri; %10, 15 ve 20 oranlarında farklı kanatlı yumurtası sarıları ile takviye edilmiştir. Kontrol grubuna ait sperm örnekleri sadece yumurta sarısı içermeyen sukroz tabanlı sulandırıcı ile dilüe edilmiştir. Dilüsyonu takiben sperma, +4ºC'de 10 dakika ekilibre edilerek, 0.25 mL payetlere çekilip sıvı azot (LN_2) yüzeyinin 3 cm üzerinde dondurulup sıvı azot (LN_2) içerisine aktarılmıştır. Sperma 35ºC'de 30 saniye su banyosunda çözdürüldü ve $1x10^5$ spermatozoa/yumurta oranı kullanılarak fertilizasyon işlemi gerçekleştirildi.

Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, sukroz tabanlı sulandırıcıya ördek yumurtası sarısı ilave edilmesi kontrol grubuna göre çözdürme sonrası progresif motilite (%), progresif motilite süresi (s), canlılık oranı (%) ve döl verimini (%) geliştirmiştir ($p<0.05$). Elde edilen çalışma sonuçları, pullu sazan spermasının dondurularak saklanmasında sukroz tabanlı sulandırıcıda, tavuk yumurta sarısı yerine alternatif olarak ördek yumurta sarısının kullanılabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kriyoprezervasyon, Yumurta Sarısı, Fertilite, Sulandırıcı, Sperm

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPERMATOZOA MOTILITY, EGG SIZE, FECUNDITY AND FERTILIZATION SUCCESS IN BROWN TROUT (*Salmo trutta fario*)

KAHVERENGİ ALABALIKLARDA (Salmo trutta fario) SPERMATOZOA MOTİLİTESİ, YUMURTA BÜYÜKLÜĞÜ, FEKUNDİTE VE FERTİLİZASYON BAŞARISI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Deniz Bilimleri ve Teknolojisi Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6162-2466

Prof. Dr. Selçuk SEÇER
Ankara Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi

ABSTRACT

Evaluation of gamete quality has great importance to increase efficiency of artificial reproduction. From this point of view, this study was designed to find out the relationship between spermatozoa motility, egg size, fecundity and fertilization rates in *Salmo trutta fario*.

Sperm and eggs were collected without anesthesia by abdominal massage from brown trout (*Salmo trutta fario*). For motility evaluation, 10 µl sperm sample was activated with 100 µl activation solution (0.3 % NaCl). Fertilization expriments were carried out as three replicates in sterile petri dishes with 10 mL eggs. Regarding fertilization of eggs, dry fertilization technique was used and sperm to egg ratio was $1x10^5$. Fertilization rates were determined as the percent of eyed eggs about fourty five days later following fertilization.

According to results, fertilization rates ranged from 35% to 72% and correlated positively with spermatozoa motility ($r=0.333$, $p>0.05$) and egg size ($r=0.749$, $p<0.05$). On the other hand, negative correlation ($r=-0.393$, $p>0.05$) was evaluated between fertilization rates and fecundity. Consequently, it was determined that increase in spermatozoa motility and egg size effect the fertilization success positively in *Salmo trutta fario*.

Keywords: Brown trout, *Salmo trutta fario*, Motility, Egg Size, Fertilization, Fecundity

ÖZET

Gamet kalitesinin değerlendirilmesi, suni üretimde verimliliğini artırmak için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Konuya bu açıdan yaklaşıldığında, bu çalışma *Salmo trutta fario*'da spermatozoa motilitesi, yumurta büyüklüğü, fekundite ve fertilizasyon oranları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla tasarlanmıştır.

Sperm ve yumurtalar, kahverengi alabalıklardan (*Salmo trutta fario*) abdominal masaj ile anestezi kullanmadan sağım yolu ile elde edildi. Motilite değerlendirmesi için 10 µl sperm örneği 100 µl aktivasyon çözeltisi (%0.3 NaCl) ile aktive edildi. Fertilizasyon denemeleri, 10 mL yumurta ile steril petri kaplarında üç tekerrürlü olarak gerçekleştirildi. Yumurtaların fertilizasyonu amacıyla, kuru fertilizasyon tekniği ve sperm-yumurta oranı olarak $1x10^5$ oranı kullanıldı. Fertilizasyon oranları, döllenmeyi takip eden yaklaşık kırk beş gün sonra gözlü yumurtaların yüzdesi olarak belirlendi.

Elde edilen sonuçlara göre fertilizasyon oranları %35 ile %72 arasında değişmekte olup, spermatozoa motilitesi ($r=0.333$, $p>0.05$) ve yumurta büyüklüğü ($r=0.749$, $p<0.05$) ile pozitif korelasyon göstermiştir. Diğer taraftan, fertilizasyon oranları ile fekundite arasında negatif korelasyon ($r=-0.393$, $p>0.05$) tesbit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, *Salmo trutta fario*'larda spermatozoa motilitesindeki ve yumurta büyüklüğündeki artışın fertilizasyon başarısını olumlu yönde etkilediği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kahverengi Alabalık, *Salmo trutta fario*, Motilite, Yumurta Büyüklüğü, Fertilizasyon, Fekundite

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY CONDITION AND SPERMATOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN GOLDFISH (*Carassius auratus*) SEMEN

JAPON BALIĞI (*Carassius auratus*) SPERMASININ SPERMATOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE VÜCUT KONDİSYONU ARASAINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

Prof. Dr. Yusuf BOZKURT
İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Deniz Bilimleri ve Teknolojisi Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6162-2466

ABSTRACT

In aquaculture, sperm quality data are required for successful fertilization and sperm handling techniques. Optimal sperm quality is important for effective broodstock management and necessary for the develeopment of sperm preservation technology in aquarium fishes due to their high market prices. From this point of view, the objectives of the present study were to examine sperm quality parameters of *Carassius auratus* as well as investigate the influence of body condition on physical parameters of sperm.

Sperm samples were collected from anesthetized brood males. In sperm samples, sperm quality parameters including volume (ml), colour, density ($x10^9$ mL^{-1}), motility (%), movement duration (s), and pH were evaluated. Additionally, body weight and body length were measured and correlations between spermatological properties and these parameters were assessed. There were significant positive correlations between total density and volume ($r=0.981$, $p<0.01$). On the other hand, the phenotipic correlation between body weight and length was not found statistically important ($r=0.509$, $p>0.05$).

This study indicates that mature males releasing sperm with low motility and density should be culled from the broodstock to minimize feed costs undeer aquarium conditions. These data can be used to select high quality males in commercial aquarium operations.

Keywords: *Carassius auratus*, Goldfish, Semen Quality, Body Condition, Male Broodstock

ÖZET

Akuakültürde, başarılı fertilizasyon ve sperm işleme teknikleri için sperm kalitesine ilişkin veriler oldukça önemlidir. Optimum sperm kalitesi; damızlık stokların etkili bir şekilde yönetiminin yanı sıra, yüksek piyasa fiyatlarına sahip olan akvaryum balıklarında sperm prezervasyon teknolojisinin gelişimi için gereklidir. Bu açıdan, bu çalışmanın amacı *Carassius auratus*'un sperm kalitesi parametrelerini incelemek ve vücut durumunun spermin fiziksel parametreleri üzerindeki etkisinin araştırılmasıdır.

Sperm örnekleri anestezi uygulanan erkek damızlık balıklardan toplandı. Sperm örneklerinde; hacim (ml), renk, yoğunluk ($x10^9$ mL^{-1}), motilite (%), hareket süresi (s) ve pH parametreleri değerlendirildi. Ayrıca, vücut ağırlığı ve uzunluğu ölçülerek spermatolojik özellikler ile bu parametreler arasındaki korelasyonlar değerlendirildi. Toplam yoğunluk ve hacim arasında anlamlı pozitif korelasyon tespit edildi ($r=0.981$, $p<0.01$). Diğer taraftan, vücut ağırlığı ile uzunluk arasındaki fenotipik korelasyonun istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı tespit edilmiştir ($r=0.509$, $p>0.05$).

Bu çalışma, düşük motilite ve yoğunluğa sahip sperm salgılayan olgun erkeklerin, akvaryum koşullarında yem maliyetlerini en aza indirmek için damızlık balık stoğundan çıkarılması gerektiğini göstermektedir. Bu veriler, ticari akvaryum işletmeciliğinde yüksek kaliteli erkek damızlık stoğunun belirlenmesi amacıyla kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Carassius auratus*, Japon Balığı, Sperma Kalitesi, Vücut Kondisyonu, Erkek Damızlık Stok

A REVIEW ON IMPORTANCE OF QUORUM SENSING IN BACTERIA

Soosan P. Issac,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

Archana Vijayan,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

Neema Chandra,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

Dr.Nayomi John,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

ABSTRACT

Microorganisms are ubiquitous in nature and form a remarkable part of our macro and micro-environment. Bacteria communicate with one another using chemical signal molecules. This chemical communication involves producing, releasing, detecting, and responding to small hormone-like molecules termed auto inducers. This process, termed quorum sensing (QS), that helps the bacteria to perceive their surrounding environment and to regulate their functions, which allows them to live like multicellular organisms. It allows bacteria to widely alter their behavior in a population in response to changes in the number and/or species present in a community. The ability of bacteria to communicate and behave as a group for social interactions like a multi-cellular organism has provided significant benefits to bacteria in host colonization, formation of biofilms, defense against competitors, and adaptation to changing environments. Quorum sensing permits groups of bacteria to synchronously change their features in response to changes in the population density and species composition of the vicinal community. This quorum sensing have involved in the virulence and pathogenic potential of bacteria. Both Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria have different quorum sensing signals for inter cellular communications. QS signals in the bacteria mainly consist of acyl-homoserine lactone (AHLs), autoinducing peptide (AIPs), and autoinducer-2 (AI-2) all of these play vital roles in bacterial pathogenesis. Gram negative bacteria are mainly producing the AHL signaling molecules and the Gram positives producing AIP molecules. QS signals also involved in the synthesis of virulence factors like exotoxins, lectin, pyocyanin, colicin etc. during bacterial infections. The pathogenic bacterium *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* requires QS to induce production of some extracellular proteases that is required

for its growth on proteins. QS mechanism has a definite role in human microbiome. QS signalling activation and biofilm formation lead to the antimicrobial resistance of the pathogens, thus increasing the therapy difficulty of bacterial diseases. Anti-QS agents can abolish the QS signalling and prevent the biofilm formation, therefore reducing the bacterial virulence. Now researchers suggesting that anti- QS agents are potential alternatives for antibiotics. Presently, Quorum sensing is considered as a potential target for antimicrobial therapy to control multi/all drug-resistant infections. Thus quorum sensing is considered as an attractive target for the development of new therapeutic strategies. In the current study we performed a literature review on the importance of quorum sensing in successful bacterial growth.

Keywords: Quorum sensing, Biofilm, Auto-inducer, Antimicrobial therapy

A REVIEW OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE -2019 (COVID-19)

Anjana Prasad,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

Aryalakshmi Mohan,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

Gadha Dileep,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

Dr.Nayomi John,

Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India

ABSTRACT

The world has observed several epidemics and pandemics that have affected thousands of lives. In spite of our advances in the field of medicine and research, we will have to challenge with novel pathogens that pose a threat to human lives, healthcare system and the global economic security. A growing pandemic "COVID-19" caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS CoV-2) was first reported in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, central China in late 2019. SARS CoV-2 is the seventh coronavirus that is known to infect humans to date and it belongs to the family *Coronaviridae*. The disease has rapidly spread throughout the world and it has been declared as a pandemic by WHO on 11th of March 2020. Covid-19 viruses are a type of RNA viruses that show diversity in both phenotype and genotype. All ages are susceptible for this pandemic. The disease is usually transmitted by inhalation or contact with infected droplets. The incubation period may ranges from 2 to 14 days, and the patient can be infectious as the symptoms last. Human corona virus is able to cause illness ranging from common cold to severe respiratory disorders and sometimes cause multi-organ dysfunction. WHO mainly declared alpha, beta, gamma and delta variants of SARS CoV-2, in which the delta variant is the most severe form of virus. Angiotensin II receptor (ACE_2) is identified as the receptor responsible for the entry of virus into the respiratory mucosa. The infection is asymptomatic in many cases. In case of moderate and severe symptoms it requires hospitalization and intensive care along with supportive medicines. The common clinical features include fever, headache, sore throat, cough, fatigue, breathlessness, myalgia, conjunctivitis etc. The fatality rate ranges from 2 to 3%. The fatal

progression is mainly associated with the elevated level of inflammatory cytokines like IL2, IL7, IL10, MCP 1, TNF α etc. Normal or low count of white blood cells (WBCs) with elevated C-reactive protein (CRP) is the common lab findings in diagnosis. Accurate diagnosis has perfomed by specific molecular tests on respiratory samples. Various imaging studies like chest X-ray, CT scan etc. have also been used for the diagnosis of COVID-19. The search for an effective vaccine was concluded with the development of few vaccines in late 2020. Studies on anti-viral agents are still being going-on. Non-invasive or mechanical ventilation support may be required in some patients. Antiviral therapy consisting of ganciclovir, oseltamivir, favilavir, chloroquine phosphate, ramdesivir etc. is mainly used for the treatment of Covid-19. Prevention is so crucial, since at this time there are no approved treatments for this pandemic. Isolation of confirmed and suspected cases are well recommended for preventing the spread of COVID. In the current study we performed a literature review on Covid-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS CoV-2, Virus, Pandemic.

THE ROLE OF PHYSIOCHEMICAL FACTORS IN PIGMENT PRODUCTION BY *SERRATIA MARCESCENS*

Aneetta Baby*,

Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.

Dayana Binu,

Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.

Famidha T A,

Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.

Prakash M Patel,

Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.

Nivya Mariam Paul

Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.

ABSTRACT

Pigments has an important role in food, textile, cosmetic, feed and pharmaceutical industries. The benefits associated with natural products increases the use and consumption of these natural products. Even though there are several different sources for pigment production, microorganisms are the best sources to produce a large variety of pigments. Microorganisms are sources of natural pigments. Bacteria, fungi, and algae are known to produce a variety of pigments which shows important role in pharmaceutical and industrial areas and can be cultivated in large scale. *Serratia marcescens* is a mobile gram-negative bacillus that produces a red pigment. It belongs to the Enterobacteriaceae family and can be isolated from soil, water, plants and air. Pigments are the light-absorbing compound that is responsible for the colour that an organism display. The pigment, prodigiosin, is a secondary metabolite produced by *Serratia marcescens.* It exhibits high medicinal values and inhibits the growth of other microorganisms. It has a unique chemical structure conferring it with biological activities in a wide range. Prodigiosin is a promising drug having antimicrobial, cytotoxic, antiproliferative and immunosuppressive activities. Aerobic and anaerobic conditions contribute to the production of pigments. It depends on microbial strains, temperature, incubation time, aeration and agitation of the culture. It also depends on the source and concentration nitrogen, carbon, inorganic salts and the pH of the production medium. It is the need of the current scenario to produce more economically feasible products from

microorganisms. Low-cost microbial products can be produced by optimizing their growth conditions. In this review paper, we tried to outline the important factors that affect the production of prodigiosin by *Serratia marcescens.*

Keywords: *Serratia marcescens*, natural pigments, prodigiosin, antimicrobial, cytotoxic

IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF PATHOGENS AFFECTING ORNAMENTAL TREE SPECIES

PhD. Salybekova Nurdana
Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Faculty of natural sciences, Department of biology, Turkestan, Kazakhstan
ORCID NO 0002-3750-10230000-0002-3750-1023
Gulmira Babaeva
Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Faculty of natural sciences, Department of biology, Turkestan, Kazakhstan
Aikerim Serzhanova
Master, Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Faculty of natural sciences, Department of biology, Turkestan, Kazakhstan

Abstract

The identification of pathogens affecting ornamental trees was carried out. Methods of studying the biological and ecological properties of pathogens were carried out in the field and laboratory conditions. The objects of research are field maple (*Acer campestre*), common oak (*Quercus robur*), Asian sumac (*Aianthus altissima*), pencil juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*), eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), shawneewood (*Catalpa speciosa*), warty birch (*Betula pendula* Roth) and Semenov maple (*Acer semenovii* Regel.et herd) selected. 18 types of pathogenic fungi and the degree of their development were identified.

Keywords: ornamental trees, biological and ecological features, fungi, pathogen.

INTRODUCTION

In 1994, a Botanical garden with an area of 88 hectares was built at the Akhmet Yassawi University. Currently, 127 species from 59 genera, 28 families of woody, shrub ornamental, fruit and berry and flower plants from near and far abroad have been introduced, collections adapted to the harsh climatic conditions of the region have been created. In the Botanical Garden has developed scientifically based methods of growing ornamental trees and fruit and berry crops, as well as accelerated technologies for the production of high-quality seed material of these plants, on the basis of which university scientists took part in a competition for grant financing of projects for commercialization of the results of scientific and (or) scientific and technical activities of the joint-stock company "Science Foundation" of the Science Committee of the Education and Science Ministry of Kazakhstan and became the owners of a grant for a scientific project on the topic "Accelerated cultivation of ornamental plants, adapted to the arid conditions of Southern Kazakhstan on the basis of the Botanical Garden of the Akhmet Yassawi University".Within the framework of this project, the materials necessary for landscaping are grown.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the study, samples of compositions of ornamental trees for landscaping were taken from the Botanical Garden. Among the listed species, the following were selected as the object of research: field maple (*Acer campestre*), common oak (*Quercus robur*), Asian sumac (*Aianthus altissima*), pencil juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*), eastern arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), shawneewood (*Catalpa speciosa*), warty birch (*Betula pendula* Roth) and Semenov maple (*Acer semenovii* Regel.et herd).

The complex of methods for detecting pathogens affecting ornamental trees, developing measures to combat them, i.e. studying biological and environmental properties, consisted of field and laboratory methods.

The phytopathological assessment of the selected tree species and the determination of the taxonomic composition of the cultural dendroflora were carried out in the educational and

industrial scientific complex of the University "Botanical Garden" (Table 1)

Table 1. Indicators of phytopathological assessment of tree species

Plant type	The degree of plant damage by diseases, %				
	leaf rust	farinose plants	brown leaf blight	ramus consumption	rotting of the trunk
Quercus robur				45,0	4,0
Acer semenovii		21,5			
Juniperus virginiana					7,5
Thuja occidentalis			6,0		
Catalpa speciosa				8,5	4,3
Betula pendula	0,8				

The anthropogenic factor and economic activity cause great harm to the botanical garden, which leads to a decrease in their biological resistance, which contributes to the mass reproduction and development of pathogens and pests. In recent years, due to the untimely implementation of phytosanitary complex works, measures to combat pests, the incidence of conifers has increased significantly. Most often, columnar rust and root rot, necrosis of the bark of branches, leaf spotting, leaf rust, etc. were found on old trees.

The damage to trees by rot is caused by the appearance of pathogens of the species of the genus *Fomes, Fomitopsis, Inonotus, Laetiporus, Piptoporus, Pholiota*. In perennial trees, the disease develops over decades and becomes chronic, for example, root rot.

Pathogens of necrosis *Cenangium, Cytospora, Dothichza, Nectria, Vuilleminia* easily damage the tree bark and pass into cambium. Then it damages the shoots, which eventually leads to the withering of the entire tree.

The appearance of wounds and voids, the death of the bark and wood of thin and thick branches are caused by fungi of the genus *Cronatium, Dasyscyphus, Melampsorella.* The strength of the trunk and branches is broken, forming hilly rot.

Root rot of coniferous and deciduous tree species (pine, spruce, oak, maple) leads to weakening and drying of trees, is damaged by species of the genus *Heterobasidion, Daedalea, Phellinus.*

Pathogens of powderiness, rust slow down the process of assimilation on the leaf surface, feeding due to growth and releasing a toxin. Under the influence of the toxin, the tree stops growth and makes the plant sensitive to other adverse environmental factors. Table 2 shows the types of infecting fungi.

Diseases caused by pathogenic fungi of the genus *Cytospora and Nectria* led to the drying of branches (birch, oak, maple).

Table 2. Types of pathogenic fungi affecting the studied tree species

Plant type	Pathogens of diseases
Warty birch (*Betula pendula* Roth)	*Cytospora horrida Sacc., Fomes fomentarius (Fr.) Kickx., Septoria betulae West.*
Common oak *(Quercus robur)*	*Ascochyta quercus Sacc. et Speg., Cytospora quercela Sacc., Fomes fomentarius (Fr.) Kickx., Pseudomonas quercina Schem.*
pencil juniper *(Juniperus virginiana)*	*Fomitopsis pinicola (Sw. et Fr.) Karst., Septoria quercina Desm.*
Asian sumac (*Aianthus altissima)*	*Cytospora chrysosperma (Pers.) Fr., Septoria caprea Sacc., Uncinula salicis Wint.*

Semenov maple (*Acer semenovii* Regel.et Herd.)	*Cercospora acerina Hart., Diplodia atrata (Desm.) Sacc.*
Shawneewood *(Catalpa speciosa),*	*Herpotrichia juniperi (Duby) Petr., Hypodermella laricis Tubeuf.*
Eastern arborvitae *(Thuja occidentalis)*	*Didymascella thuina* Mair., *Phoma thuiana* Thuem.
Pencil juniper *(Juniperus virginiana)*	*Herpotrichia juniperi (Duby) Petr., Heterobasidion sp., Phoma sp.*

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Sanitary and phytopathological assessment and determination of the taxonomic composition of the cultural dendroflora were carried out in the educational and industrial scientific complex of the University "Botanical Garden".

8 species of ornamental woody plants were identified, which were given a phytopathological assessment. 18 types of pathogenic fungi and the degree of their development were identified. Phytopathologically, their condition is satisfactory and suitable for carrying out restoration work to optimize them. According to the results of studies conducted in the Botanical Garden, the vast majority of conifers were affected by rust, brown rot, fusarium.

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INSIGHTS INTO RECENT GENOME EDITING AND MULTI-OMICS APPROACHES TO ENHANCE THE COMPETENCE OF MICROALGAE AND CYANOBACTERIA FOR BIOREFINERY: A REVIEW

R. Thiruchelvi
Assistant Professor, Department of Bioengineering, VISTAS
Research Scholar, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Biotechnology
Dr.K.N. Rajnish,
SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Faculty of Genetic Engineering

ABSTRACT

Conventional fuel resources are overburden with speedy global energy demand which ensued the urgent need of alternate energy resources. Biofuel generation efficiency of microalgae is notable due to their comparatively rapid biomass production rate and high oil content. But, the employment of microalgae as biofuel resource is in infancy due to low productivity and high production cost. The issues can be addressed by employing engineered microalgal strains that would be able to efficiently generate enhanced levels of biomass with augmented lipid and/or carbohydrate content for proficient biofuel production.

Microalgae and cyanobacteria are very simple to culture, with larger growth rates and photosynthetic efficiencies compared to terrestrial plants, and thus generating more higher productivity. The concept of microalgal biorefinery is to assimilate carbon dioxide and convert it to chemical energy/value-added products, such as vitamins, carotenoids, fatty acids, proteins and nucleic acids, to be applied in bioenergy, health foods, aquaculture feed, pharmaceutical and medical fields. Therefore, microalgae are elucidating as the third-generation feedstock in bioenergy and biorefinery.

Over the past decades, many research studies progress to enhance the carbon sequestration efficiency inclusive to enhance value-added compounds from diverse algae, peculiarly via genetic engineering, synthetic biology, metabolic design and regulation. From the novel CRISPR (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats) technology applied in microalgae and cyanobacteria, this review has highlighted the genome editing technology for biorefinery that is a highly environmentally friendly trend to sustainable and renewable development.

Keywords: Microalgae, Cyanobacteria, Biorefinery, Gene editing, CRISPR

DEFICIT IRRIGATION STRATEGIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON PLUM FRUIT YIELD AND QUALITY

HAMDANI Anas[1,2], BOUDA Said[2] , CHARAFI Jamal[1], Adiba Atman[1], RAZOUK Rachid[1]

[1]National Agricultural Research Institute, BP 578, Meknes, Morocco
[2]Laboratory of Biotechnology and Valorization of Plant Genetic Resources, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco

ABSTRACT

The effects of water stress (CDI) on the performance of plums (*Prunus domestica* L.) were evaluated in the Saiss plain (NW of Morocco), during the fruit development period. However, there are no established studies on the drought stress tolerance of the cultivars used. In this study, eleven plum cultivars, growing in the Ain Taoujdate experimental station of INRA Morocco, were examined for their tolerance to water stress of 50% ETc, applied during the fruit growing season, compared to control trees sprayed at 100% ETc. Measurements focused on yield, fruit weight, chemical quality (Brix, pH, titrabl acidity and ripeness index) and biochemical quality of the fruits (total polyphenol content, total soluble sugars, total amino acids and antioxidant capacity). All analyses revealed significant variations among cultivars in response to water stress. However, the cluster analysis based on mean ratios between CDI and FI treatments of all traits highlighted three distinct clusters within the studied cultivars with regard to drought tolerance. PCA analysis using mean trait ratios revealed that the effects of water stress on fruit weight, brix degree, titratable acidity, maturity index and antioxidant activity had the greatest impact on cultivar discrimination for drought tolerance. These results are of great interest for the selection of plum cultivars to be grown in arid areas and for breeding programs to improve drought tolerance of plums.

***Keywords*:** *Prunus domestica*, drought stress tolerance, productive potential, fruit quality

INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF ELEVEN MEDITERRANEAN POMEGRANATE (*PUNICA GRANATUM* L.) CULTIVARS

Atman ADIBA[1, 2], Jamal CHARAFI[1*], Abdelamajid HADDIOUI[2], Anas HAMDANI[1], Imane SAGHOURI EL IDRISSI[1], Rachid RAZOUK[1]

[1]National Agricultural Research Institute, BP 578, Meknes, Morocco
[2]Laboratory of Biotechnology and Valorisation of Plant Genetic Resources, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco

ABSTRACT:
The aim of this study was to investigate the physcio-chemical characteristics and antioxidant activity of eleven pomegranate cultivars grown in Morocco. This study showed that there were significant differences among the cultivars in all measured factors except the length/diameter ratio of fruit. The fruit weight, skin percentage, aril percentage and juice percentage were within the range of 196.89–315.28 g, 32.28–59.82%, 37.59–65% and 26.95–46.55%, respectively. The total soluble solids content varied from 13.31 (◦Brix) to 17.06 (◦Brix), pH values from 2.84 to 4.11, titratable acidity content from 0.25 g 100 g^{-1} to 2.29 g 100 g^{-1} and total sugars content from 73.78 g GE l^{-1} to 143.36 g GE l^{-1}. The results also showed that the values of the total anthocyanins content was observed in pomegranate cultivars between 61.62 mg GlyE l^{-1} and 178.39 mg GlyE l^{-1}. The level of total phenolics was varied from 0.69 g GAE l^{-1} to 3.20 g GAE l^{-1}. The antioxidant activity of pomegranate cultivars was found between 26.60% and 66.28%. These data demonstrated that the cultivar was the main parameter which influences the physico-chemical properties and antioxidant activity in pomegranates.

Keywords: Punica granatum., L., Cultivar, Physico-chemical, Total phenolics, Antioxidant activity.

SARCOPENIA: GENETIC DETERMINATION, RISK FACTORS AND PUBLIC HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE

Dr. Sevinç Akçay

Kirsehir Ahi Evran University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Molecular Biology and Genetics

ORCID https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2961-3970

ABSTRACT

Sarcopenia is defined as age-related reduction in muscle function, strength and mass. Functional and structural regression occur in the muscles of sarcopenia patients and thus result in decreases in mobility and increases in falls. Sarcopenia has significant public health impact, because several common diseases (obesity, heart diseases, osteoporosis, type II diabetes mellitus, inflammatory diseases and cancer) are associated with sarcopenia. Public health costs of sarcopenia has also increased recent years. Sarcopenia has multifactorial etiology in terms of risk (nutrition, hormonal, environmental and neurological factors) and genetic factors, however the molecular and pathophsiological mechanisms underlying sarcopenia is still unclear. The mainly studied risk factors include decrease in muscle self-repair capacity, inactivity, abnormalities in mitochondria, decreased protein intake and changes in muscle cell physiology and extracellular matrix. The frequent genetic determinants of sarcopenia includes muscle mass and muscle strength. Several genetic studies identified several candidate genes including ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), Myostatin, angiotensin convertin enzyme. We discussed the public health significance, risk factors and genetic factors related to sarcopenia in this study. Understanding the genetic determinants and risk factors of sarcopenia would help to development of therapeutic agents to increase the quality of life of sarcopenia patients.

Keywords: Sarcopenia, Genetic Determination, Public Health Significance, Risk factors

IMMUNOMODULATORY ACTIVITY OF EXTRACTS COMBINATION NANOPARTICLE OF *Allium sativum*, *Curcuma mangga*, AND *Acorus calamus* ON LEUKOCYTES PROFILE OF MICE

Prof. Dr. Bayyinatul Muchtaromah, M.Si.,
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Science and Technology Faculty, Biology Magister Study Program, Indonesia
Nur Izzah Analisa, S.Si.
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Science and Technology Faculty, Biology Study Program, Indonesia
Mujahidin Ahmad, M.Sc.
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Science and Technology Faculty, Biology Study Program, Indonesia
Prilya Dewi Fitriasari, M.Sc.
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Science and Technology Faculty, Biology Study Program, Indonesia
Soraya Habibi, S.Pd., M.Si.
Universitas Terbuka, Math and Science Faculty, Biology Study Program, Indonesia
Dr. Alfiah Hayati, M.Kes.
Airlangga University, Science and Technology Faculty, Biology Study Program, Indonesia
Ely Nuril Fajriyah, S.Si.
State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Science and Technology Faculty, Biology Magister Study Program, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Immunomodulators are substances acting as stimulant or suppressant against the immune system, either in relation to specific or non-specific activity. The non-specific, namely leukocytes produce the first response in fighting against an attacking antigen. Meanwhile, the specific, namely lymphocyte has the ability to recognize antigens and detect when they attacked again. This research aims to determine the immunomodulatory activity of the extract's combination nanoparticle of Allium sativum, Curcuma mangga, and Acorus calamus on the leukocyte profile of mice. This study made used of 5 treatments and 6 repetitions. The treatment groups were K- (untreated group), P1 (extracts combination nanoparticle dose of 25 mg/kg body-weight), P2 (extracts combination nanoparticle dose of 50 mg/kg body-weight), P3 (herbal medicine dose of 75 mg/kg body-weight), and P4 (Clomiphene citrate dose of 0.9 mg/kg body-weight). The parameters used included the total number of leukocytes and their differential value. The data that met the parametric assumptions, such as normally distributed and homogeneous were examined using One Way ANOVA test, and when there was a significant difference, it was processed with the Duncan assessment. While those that did not meet the assumptions were evaluated using a non-parametric analysis. The statistical results

showed that administration of extracts combination nanoparticle of A. sativum, C. mangga, and A. calamus at doses of 25 mg/kg and 50 mg/kg were able to suppress the inflammatory reaction by decreasing the total number of leukocytes. However, the differential leukocyte count was able to maintain the percentage of neutrophil, basophil, and eosinophil in the normal range. At a dose of 50 mg/kg, body-weight decreased the percentage of lymphocytes, while for monocytes, all dosage ranges were able to increase their number.

Keywords: Nanoparticle, *Allium sativum*, *Curcuma mangga*, *Acorus calamus*, Leukocyte.

SPECIES DIVERSITY AND VEGETATIVE STRUCTURE OF MANGROVES ALONG THE GORAI CREEK, MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA

Vidya Padmakumar, Shine P Joseph

Dept. of Studies and Research in Biosciences, Mangalore University, Mangalagangotri, Mangaluru, Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, India-574199

ABSTRACT

The mangroves of Gorai Creek, Mumbai coast have dense mangrove vegetation which have recently witnessed significant degradation. Although studies on mangrove floristics of Mumbai coast started early in 1905, no comprehensive efforts have been made to assess the vegetative structure and regeneration pattern. A research work carried out during June 2017 to May 2018 on the mangrove diversity, using quadrat method in the Gorai Creek of Mumbai coast, is reported here. During the study period, a total of 10 species of mangroves, belonging to 5 families and 8 genera were recorded in all the 3 areas marked along the creek. The average mangrove density was recorded to be 435 individuals ha^{-1} varying from 222 to 467. The basal area of mangroves was recorded to be 9.51 m^2 ha^{-1}, varying between 5.80 and 29.16 m^2 ha^{-1}. *Avicennia marina* constituted 70% of the Important Value Index, 68% of mangrove density, 81% of basal area and 79% of the total juvenile density, indicating the dominance of this species in the mangroves of Gorai creek. The estuarine embayment harbours fragmented strands of mangroves with species *Sonneratia alba; Avicennia officinalis; Rhizophora apiculata; Bruguiera cylindrica; Kandelia candel and Acanthus ilicifolius* with other species scattered. These mangrove ecosystems are home to a large number of fauna including rare migratory birds and herpetofauna. As a matter of fact, mangroves have been noted to have narrowed down continuously in density and it is essential to initiate conservation and management immediately.

Keywords:

Avicennia marina, Gorai creek, Mangroves, Mumbai

PLANT DISEASE DETECTION WITH THE HELP OF ADVANCED IMAGING SENSORS

Usman Garba Kurmi[1*], Adina Zahir[2], Parth K Patel[3], Nana Ali Suleiman[1]

[*1]University of Maiduguri, Faculty of Science, Department of Biochemistry, Maiduguri, Nigeria.

[*2]University of Veterinary and Animal Science, Lahore, Pakistan.

[*3]H. K. College of Pharmacy, Jogeshwari (W), Maharashtra, Mumbai-400102, India.

ABSTRACT

Plant diseases are responsible in the agricultural industry worldwide for major economic losses. In order to reduce the spread of diseases and to facilitate the effective management practices, monitoring plant health and early pathogen detection is vital. Plant diseases pose a major threat to small farmers, leading to the serious destruction of food supplies in general. In order to ensure effective action to detect and prevent destruction, the type of plant disease present needs to be identified early. There has been a lot of work recently to identify plant diseases in a variety of crops in different parts of the world. The identifying elements that cause these disorders are major work being done. Some diseases have viruses whereas others are caused by infection with fungi. This becomes a key problem if the cause factor cannot be traced before it has already expanded to the main manufacturing area. This document reviews the effective usage for the identification and categorization of plant disease using various imaging methods and computer vision algorithms. Plant disease detection starts with the capture of images followed by pre-treatment during the segmentation phase. In addition to classification, it is supplemented by other techniques utilized for feature extraction. We will describe in this paper the current trends and challenges of plant disease diagnosis with computer vision and advanced imaging technology. For precise farming it is especially important to detect, quantify, diagnose, and identify seed infections. Traditional visual evaluation technology recently failed to address the needs of precise development of agricultural computerization and hyper-spectral technology has been increasingly attracted as a characteristic type of non-invasive technology. The articles, algorithms and methods from disease detection to qualitative and quantitative evaluation are then essentially summarized in the description of the processes for the hyperspectral disease analysis. Furthermore we suggest that various pathogen identifications, discrimination in biotic and abiotical stresses, early warning for plant disease and hyperspectral satellite technology, are the primary challenges and pave the way for a targeted response, according to the discussion of currently significant problems of plant diseases detection using hyperspectral technology.

Keywords: Plants disease detection; Machine learning; Imaging sensors and systems; Plant disease classification; Pathogens

PLANT BACTERIAL ENDOPHYTES AS A SOURCE OF PLANT GROWTH PROMOTERS.

Archana Ravi*,
Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.
Athira Vijayan,
Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.
Greeshma Remesan,
Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.
Nivya Mariam Paul
Department of Microbiology, Mar Athanasius College (Autonomous), Kothamangalam, Kerala, India, 686666.

ABSTRACT

Plants have established symbiotic association with different microorganisms. Endophytes are microorganisms present inside different parts of the plant. They may be bacteria, fungi, archaea or protista. They are unique in nature and a part or the whole lifecycle of the microorganism take part within the host plant. Endophytes promotes the growth of the host plant without causing any damages. Major endophytic bacterial species belong to the phyla Actinobacteria, Proteobacteria and Firmicutes. The diversity of endophytic bacteria ranges from gram positive to gram negative bacteria such as *Acinetobater, Bacillus, Agrobaterium, Brevibacterium, Psedomonas, Microbacterium, and Xantomonas*. Endophytes makes beneficial effect to host plant through the nitrogen fixation and improves plant nutrient uptake. They have ability to secrete secondary metabolites (alkaloids, saponins, steroids etc), biocontrol agents, antimicrobial agents, antitumour agents and immunosuppressants. The major feature of endophytes includes synthesis of plant hormones, resistance towards pests and insects and also, they help the plant to overcome the abiotic stress conditions. They are able to enter to seed, stem and root of host plant. Majority of bacterial endophytic strains promote plant growth by producing phytohormones including IAA, Cytokines, Gibberellin and ethylene or regulating the hormone level in host plant. IAA production by endophytic bacteria is associated with promoting growth of lateral and adventitious roots, uptake of nutrients, improving root exudation and help to various soil microbes to intract with root. Bacterial endophytes also secret siderophores and solubilize phosphorus in the soil, for starting symbiotic interaction with in the host plant. So, the plant bacterial endophytes play a major role in promoting plant growth through plant hormone production.

Keywords: Endophytes, plant hormones, plant growth promotion

1982 ANAYASASI'NDA YAPILAN DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN HÜKÛMET SİSTEMLERİ BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE AMENDMENTS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REBUPLIC OF TURKEY (1982) WITH IN THE CONTEXT OF GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

Arş. Gör. Dr. Abdulkadir SAKA
Erciyes Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6919-4144

ÖZET

1982 Anayasası yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten günümüze kadar 19 kez değişikliğe uğramıştır. Bu değişiklikler neticesinde anayasa, başlangıçtaki hâlinden önemli ölçüde farklılaşmıştır. Anayasadaki farklılaşmanın temel hak ve hürriyetleri ilgilendiren noktaları dikkati çekmekle birlikte, bu değişikliklerin bazıları hükûmet sisteminin değişmesi neticesini de içerisinde barındırmaktadır.

Yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren hükûmet sistemleri bahsinde tartışmalı noktaları içerisinde barındıran 1982 Anayasası, bu özelliğini birçok kez değiştirildikten sonra bile muhafaza etmeyi başarmış bir metindir. Bir parlamenter sistem tasarımının mevcut olduğu anayasanın ilk hâlinde, tartışmalı noktaların başını Cumhurbaşkanına tanınan yetkiler çekmektedir. Gerçekten anayasada, yasama yürütme ilişkilerinin modern seyrine uygun bir biçimde yürütmenin etkin kılınması çabası dikkati çeker. Lâkin yürütme içerisindeki ağırlığın devlet başkanına kaydırılması anlamına gelen yetkilerin varlığıyla, sistemin mantığı ile çok da uyuşmayan bir işleyiş söz konusu olmaktadır.

1982 Anayasası'nda hükûmet sisteminin ilk kez değiştirilmesi sonucunu içerisinde barındıran 2007 yılındaki anayasa değişikliği ile tartışmalar farklı bir boyuta taşınmıştır. Parlamenter sistemin mantığına uymayan bir biçimde aşırı yetkilerle donatılmış bir devlet başkanının, değişiklik ile birlikte halk tarafından seçilecek olması, tartışmaların hareket noktasını oluşturmaktadır. Tartışmalar neticesinde ulaşılmaya çalışılan sonuç ise hükûmet sisteminin parlamenter sistemden yarı-başkanlık sistemine dönüşüp dönüşmediğidir.

Hükûmet sistemini değiştiren son anayasa değişikliği ise 2017 yılında yapılmıştır. Yasama ve yürütmenin önceki hallere nazaran tamamen farklı bir şekilde tasarlanmasıyla kendine özgü bir başkanlık sistemine geçiş yapıldığı söylenebilir. Lâkin literatürde bu hususta da tartışmaların bulunduğu belirtilmelidir.

Çalışmada 1982 Anayasası uygulamasında hükûmet sistemini değiştiren anayasa değişikliklerine odaklanılacaktır. Bu noktada genel olarak yapılacak teorik açıklamalar, değişiklikler neticesinde ortaya çıkan tartışmalar ile birlikte değerlendirilecek ve anayasa yürürlüğe girdiği tarihten itibaren üç farklı hükûmet sisteminin uygulama alanı bulduğu ileri sürülecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hükûmet Sistemleri, Anayasa Değişiklikleri, Parlamenter Sistem, Yarı-Başkanlık Sistemi, Başkanlık Sistemi.

ABSTRACT

The 1982 Constitution has been amended 19 times. As a consequence of these amendments The Constitution became significantly different from its original form. Many of the differences mostly concerned fundamental rights. Some of these changes resulted in the transformation of the government system.

Since The Constitution came into force there have been many controversial issues related to government systems. Despite being amended several times The Constitution has managed to preserve this feature. In the first version of The Constitution, in which the parliamentary system was designed, the powers granted to the President led the debate. Actually in The Constitution the effort to make the executive domination-in accordance with the modern legislative-executive relations- draws attention. However granting powers to The President within in the executive body, is not in harmony with the logic of the parliamentary system.

With the amendments in 2007, the government system changed for the first time and the debates continued in a different context. By the amendments, powerful President will be elected by the people. At this point the debates are about whether the government system has changed from a parliamentary system to a semi-presidential system.

The last amendment in 2017 also changed the government system. Legislative and executive bodies are designed in a completely different way compared to the previous situation. Thus a transition to a sui-generis presidential system was realized. However it should be noted that this point is also controversial.

This study will focus on the constitutional amendments that changed the government system. At this point theoretical explanations will be assessed with the previous debates. Also it will be argued that there have been three different government systems since The Constitution came into force.

Key Words: Government Systems, Constitutional Amendments, Parliamentary System, Semi-Presidential System, Presidential System.

PANDEMİ SÜRECİNDE UYGULANAN SOKAĞA ÇIKMA KISITLAMALARININ TEMEL HAK VE HÜRRİYETLERİN SINIRLANDIRILMASI REJİMİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF CURFEW APPLIED DURING THE PANDEMIC IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LIMITATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Arş. Gör. Dr. Abdulkadir SAKA
Erciyes Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6919-4144

ÖZET

Salgın bir hastalık olarak başlayıp daha sonra pandemiye dönüşen Covid-19 ile dünya genelinde yaklaşık iki yıldır mücadele edilmektedir. İlk vakanın 11 Mart 2020 tarihinde tespit edildiği ülkemizde ise bu tarihten başlayarak salgın ile mücadele kapsamında birçok tedbir alınmıştır. Salgının yayılmasını engellemeye yönelik tedbirlerin anayasaya uygunluğunun ve dolayısıyla hukukiliğinin değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Salgınla mücadele kapsamında alınan tedbirlerin büyük bölümü salgının etkisini azaltmaya yönelik olarak uygulamaya konulduğundan, doğal olarak temel hak ve hürriyetlerde belirli bir kısıtlama neticesini içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Bu yüzden 1982 Anayasasının temel hak ve hürriyetleri hangi hallerde ve şartlarda sınırlandırmaya imkân tanıdığına bu bağlamda yakından bakmak gereklidir. Çünkü salgınla mücadele amacını taşısa bile bir hukuk devletinde temel hak ve hürriyetlerin sınırlandırılmasında hukuka uygunluğun sağlanmış olması şarttır.

Pandemi ile mücadele kapsamında ülkemizde uygulanan tedbirler içerisinde hayatın olağan akışını en somut bir biçimde etkileyeni sokağa çıkma kısıtlamaları olmuştur. Sokağa çıkma kısıtlamaları aynı zamanda anayasanın öngördüğü sınırlama rejimine aykırılık noktasında da birçok soru işaretini içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Olağanüstü hâlin ilan edilmediği salgın yönetimi sürecinde, temel hak ve hürriyetlerin sınırlanması açısından anayasanın öngördüğü kurallara uyulup uyulmadığına olağan dönemdeki sınırlama şartları açısından yaklaşmak gereklidir. Bu noktadan konuya yaklaşıldığında ise sokağa çıkma kısıtlamalarının anayasaya uygunluğu önemli ölçüde tartışmalıdır.

Olağan dönemlerde temel hak ve hürriyetlerin sınırlanabilmesi için anayasada öngörülen şartların tamamına uygunluğun sağlanmış olması şarttır. Aksi takdirde alınacak tedbirler anayasaya aykırılık taşır ve tedbirlere aykırılık dolayısıyla uygulanmış yaptırımların da hukuka aykırılığı söz konusu olur. Çalışmada sokağa çıkma kısıtlamalarının anayasanın öngördüğü sınırlama rejimi açısından değerlendirilmesi yapılacaktır. Teorik olarak yapılacak açıklamalar yeri geldiğinde Anayasa Mahkemesi kararları ile somutlaştırılacak ve uygulanan tedbirlerin anayasaya aykırı yönleri ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Sokağa Çıkma Kısıtlamaları, Temel Hak ve Hürriyetlerin Sınırlandırılması, Sınırlama Şartları, Anayasaya Uygunluk.

ABSTRACT

Covid-19 started as an epidemic and then turned into a pandemic. The pandemic has been struggling for almost two years. The first Covid-19 case in Turkey was reported on March 11, 2020. From this report several measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the pandemic. The constitutionality therefore the legality of these measures needs to be assessed.

Measures taken to prevent the spread of the pandemic inherently limit fundamental rights. For this reason it is necessary to focus on the conditions in which the 1982 Constitution limits the fundamental rights. Even if it struggles the pandemic, it is vital to ensure legality even as limiting fundamental rights in a rule of law.

During Covid-19 pandemic several measures taken by the state and in these measures curfews are by far the most effective ones. Curfews are also controversial in the context of being contrary to conditions of limitation which are imposed by the Constitution. In this period which the state of emergency was not declared it is essential to assess the limitation of fundamental rights in terms of the ordinary periods. From this point of view the constitutionality of the curfews are considerably controversial.

In order to limit fundamental rights in ordinary periods it is essential that all the conditions must be constitutonal. Otherwise both the measures and the sanctions to be applied on those who violate the measures would be unconstitutional and illegal. In this study curfews will be evaluated in terms of the conditions of limitations imposed by the Constitution. Theoreticeal assessments will be supported by The Constitutional Court's Decisions and the unconstitutonal aspects of the curfews are revealed.

Key Words: Covid-19, Curfew, Limitations of Fundamental Rights, Conditions of Limitations, Constitutionality.

MÜLKİYET KAVRAMININ İMAR HUKUKUNDAN DOĞAN KISITLAMALARI
RESTRICTIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY ARISING FROM ZONING LAW

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Dursun Ali DEMİRBOĞA,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Hukuk Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8077-4377

ÖZET

Anayasa'nın "Konut Hakkı" kenar başlıklı 57. maddesinde yer alan hüküm gereğince kamu tarafından imar ve şehircilik faaliyetlerinin tatbiki ve planlanması zaruri mahiyettedir. Bu durumun mecburiyet arz etmesinin altında yatan temel sebep, modern ve yaşanılabilir şehirlerin meydana getirilebilmesi için şehir planlarının oluşturulması ve bu planlara sadık kalınması haricinde başka bir alternatifin bulunmayışıdır. Hukuk devletinin en temel gereklerinden olan -diğer tüm sahalarda yapılan düzenlemeler gibi- imar mevzuunun da yasalar ile düzenlenip çerçeve altına alınması zaruridir.

İdarelerce yapılan imar planlarında kamu ihtiyaçlarına ayrılan özel mülkiyete tabii taşınmazlar üzerinde uzunca yıllar özgülenme amacına tahsis edilme işlemlerinin gerçekleştirilmemesi nedeniyle mülkiyet hakkı sahiplerinin mülkiyet hakları ciddi manada zedelenmiş, bu anlamda mağduriyetlerin doğumuna sebebiyet verilmiştir. Doktrinde "pasif işgal" olarak adlandırılan bu durum ferdi sahadaki mülkiyet hakkını ciddi oranda kısıtlamakta ve malikin tasarruflarına engel olmaktadır. Mülkiyet hakkı bu şekilde zedelenen malikler idarelerden ya Kam.K m.10 hükmü gereği taşınmazlarının kamulaştırılmasını ya imar planlarında değişikliğe gidilerek taşınmazların özgülendiği amaçtan sıyrılmasını ya da taşınmazlarının idareye ait olan başka taşınmazlarla takas edilmesini talep etmektedirler. Ancak bu istemler idarelerce ya idarede yeterince bütçe olmadığı ya takas edilecek vasıfta arazi olmadığı ya da imar planlarında yapılacak değişikliklerin planın bütünlüğünü zedeleyeceği ve kamuya ayrılan alanların daralacağı gerekçesiyle reddedilmektedir.

Mülkiyet hakkına kamulaştırma yapılmaksızın el konulan mülkiyet hakkı sahiplerinin mülkünün kamulaştırılması için idareye yaptığı başvurunun reddedilmesi durumunda, söz konusu ret kararının iptali amacıyla yargı yoluna başvurması AY m. 125/f. 3'te yer alan "idari eylem ve işlem niteliğinde veya takdir yetkisini kaldıracak biçimde yargı kararı verilemez." şeklindeki hüküm gereği mümkün olmamaktadır. Bu durum hukukumuzda düzenleme altına alınan imar mevzuatı ile mülkiyet hakkı ihlallerinden birini oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülkiyet hakkı, imar hukuku, kamulaştırma, imar ve şehircilik faaliyetleri, pasif işgal.

ABSTRACT

In accordance with the provision in Article 57 of the Constitution, titled "Right to Housing", the implementation and planning of zoning and urban planning activities by the public is essential. The main reason behind this necessity is that there is no alternative other than the creation of city plans and sticking to these plans in order to create modern and livable cities. One of the most basic requirements of the rule of law - like the regulations in all other fields - it is imperative that the issue of zoning is regulated and framed by laws.

Due to the fact that the immovables subject to private ownership allocated for public needs in the zoning plans made by the administrations were not carried out for many years, the property rights of the property right holders were seriously damaged, causing grievances in this sense. This situation, which is called "passive occupation" in the doctrine, seriously restricts the right of ownership in the field and prevents the savings of the owner. Owners whose property rights have been damaged in this way demand either the expropriation of their immovables in accordance with Article 10 of the Code of Expropriation, the removal of the immovables from the purpose for which they were allocated by making changes in the zoning plans, or the exchange of their immovables with other immovables belonging to the administration. However, these requests are rejected by the administrations on the grounds that either there is not enough budget in the administration, there is no land to be exchanged, or the changes to be made in the zoning plans will damage the integrity of the plan and the areas allocated to the public will be narrowed.

In case the application to the administration for the expropriation of the property of the property right holders whose property right has been confiscated without expropriation is rejected, the application to the judiciary for the annulment of the said rejection decision. 125/f. As stated in Article 3, *"..judicial decision cannot be made in the nature of an administrative act and transaction or in a way that removes the discretionary power*." not possible as per the provision. This situation constitutes one of the violations of property rights with the zoning legislation regulated in our law.

Keywords: Property right, Zoning law, Expropriation, Zoning and urban activities, Passive occupation.

MÜLKİYET KAVRAMININ TARİHİ GÖRÜNÜMÜ
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Dursun Ali DEMİRBOĞA,
Çukurova Üniversitesi, Hukuk Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-8077-4377

ÖZET
Mülkiyet kavramı tarihin en eski kavramlarından biridir. Bu sebeple ilkel çağlardan bu yana söz konusu kavramın geçirdiği evrim tartışma konusu olmuştur. İnsanlık tarihinin başlangıcından itibaren var olan mülkiyet kavramı çağlar boyunca değişmiş ve gelişmiştir. Bununla birlikte mülkiyetin gelişmesine, insanlığın gelişmesi de uygarlıkların kurulmasına sebep olmuştur. Sosyal grupların ve devletlerin zenginleşmesi de mülkiyet hakkının kapsamı ve konusuna göre şekillenmiştir.

Doğadaki kaynakların sınırlı oluşu ve bu kaynaklarla sınırsız ihtiyaçların karşılanması, mülkiyet kavramının ortaya çıkış sebebini aydınlatmada yeterli olmaz. Sosyolojik bir bakış açısıyla bu konunun irdelenmesi gerekir. Öte yandan mülkiyet hakkının açıklanmasında ve kapsamının belirlenmesinde hukuki açıdan da konunun irdelenmesi gerekir. Hukuk düzenleri en ilkelinden en gelişmişine, doğal hukuktan pozitif hukuka kadar mülkiyet kavramı üzerinde mutlaka bir çerçeve öngörmüşlerdir. Hukuk düzenleri, ilkel dönemler dışında mülkiyet hakkının kapsamını ve konusunu belirleyen en önemli etken olmuştur. Doğal gelişim seyri içinde mülkiyet hakkının ortaya çıkması, korunması ve gelişmesi hukuk düzenlerine bağlı olarak gerçekleşmiştir.

Sadece ekonomik bakış açısıyla mülkiyetin temellerinin açıklanması ve kapsamının belirlenmesi, toplumsal sınıf farklarından dolayı ihtiyacından daha fazla kaynağa hükmeden kişilerin mülkiyet hakkının kaynağı konusunda yeterli gelmez. Kaynakların adil olarak paylaşılamaması sonu oluşan bu durum sırf ekonomik bakış açısıyla mülkiyetin açıklanmasına imkân vermez. Bu bakış açısı tarihsel çerçevede kendisine karşıt birçok tezin ortaya çıkmasına da sebep olmuştur.

Tarihsel süreç içerisinde mülkiyetin geçirdiği aşamayı, ilkel dönemlerdeki mülkiyet anlayışı, Eski Yunan Devletleri'nde mülkiyet ve Roma hukukunda devlet kavramlarını inceleyerek görmek mümkündür. Bu aralıklı üç farklı mülkiyet anlayışı ve aralarındaki ilişki mülkiyet kavramının gelişme yönünü de göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülkiyet hakkı, Eski Yunan, Roma Hukuku, ilkel mülkiyet, pozitif hukuk, doğal hukuk.

ABSTRACT

The concept of property is one of the oldest concepts in history. For this reason, the evolution of the concept in question has been the subject of discussion since primitive times. The concept of property, which has existed since the beginning of human history, has changed and developed over the ages. Along with this, the development of property and the development of humanity led to the establishment of civilizations. The enrichment of social groups and states has also been shaped according to the scope and subject of the property right.

The fact that the resources in nature are limited and the unlimited needs are met with these resources are not enough to illuminate the reason for the emergence of the concept of property. This issue needs to be examined from a sociological perspective. On the other hand, in explaining the property right and determining its scope, it is necessary to examine the subject from a legal point of view. Legal systems, from the most primitive to the most advanced, from natural law to positive law, have definitely envisaged a framework on the concept of property. Legal systems have been the most important factor determining the scope and subject of the property right, except in primitive times. The emergence, protection and development of the right to property in the course of its natural development have occurred depending on the legal order.

Explanation of the foundations of property and determining its scope only from an economic point of view is not sufficient for the source of the property right of those who dominate more resources than they need due to social class differences. This situation, which results from the inability to share resources fairly, does not allow the disclosure of ownership from a purely economic point of view. This point of view has also led to the emergence of many theses against him in the historical framework.

It is possible to see the stage of property in the historical process by examining the concepts of property in the primitive periods, property in the Ancient Greek States and the state in Roman law. These three different understandings of ownership and the relationship between them also show the development direction of the concept of ownership.

Keywords: Property right, Ancient Greek, Roman Law, primitive property, positive law, natural law.

KONKORDATO HUKUKUNDA YAPISAL BİR DÖNÜŞÜMÜN GEREKLİLİĞİ

THE NECESSITY OF A STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONCORDAT INSTITUTION

Doç. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK
Çukurova Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6097-1296

ÖZET

Mali durumu bozulmuş ve borca batık durumda olan sermaye şirketleri ve kooperatiflerin mali yapısının yeniden düzenlenerek borca batıklıktan çıkarılması amacıyla kullanılan iflasın ertelenmesi kurumu 7101 sayılı Kanun ile iflâsın ertelenmesi İcra ve İflâs Kanunu'ndan tümüyle çıkarılmış ve konkordato kurumunda köklü değişikliklere gidilmiştir. En önemli değişiklik iflasın ertelenmesine özgü düzenlemelerin yeni konkordato hükümlerine alınması olmuştur. Aslında yeni konkordato hükümlerinin kaynağı İsviçre hukukudur. Nitekim İsviçre hukukunda iflasın ertelenmesi kurumunun kaldırılarak buradaki hükümlerin konkordato hükümleri içine alınması düşünülmüş ve buna yönelik olarak da kanun taslakları hazırlanmıştır. Bu süreçte bizim açımızdan özellikle önemli olan konu, kanunu hazırlayan komisyonun İsviçre Borçlar Kanunu 725a'da düzenlenen iflâsın ertelenmesi kurumunun kaldırılmasını İcra ve İflâs Kanunu'nda yalnızca konkordato kurumuna yer verilmesi gerektiğini teklif etmesine rağmen bunun Federal Meclis tarafından kabul edilmemesidir. Böylece İsviçre hukukunda hem iflasın ertelenmesi kurumu mevcudiyetini korumuş hem de yeni konkordato hükümleri yürürlüğe girmiştir.

İflâsın ertelenmesi ile konkordatonun birleştirilmeye çalışılması için hazırlanmış kanun hükümleri, borçluların amaçları ile onlara sunulan araç arasında bir uyumsuzluğa neden olmaktadır. Çünkü bu iki kurumun amaçları ve bu amaçları gerçekleştirmek için sahip olduğu araçlar birbirinden farklıdır. Dolayısıyla yeni konkordato hükümleri uygulamada beklenen faydayı vermekten uzak kalmıştır. Özellikle bir ödeme planı sunulması zorunluluğu, konkordato mühletinden önce doğan borçların ödenememesi, mahkemeler arasındaki uygulama farklılığı, esnek bir yapısının olmaması, alacaklılar arasındaki eşitlik prensibinin günümüz ticari hayatın gerçeklerine uymaması, yapısal bir dönüşümden çok borçları ödemeye odaklanması gibi sorunlar konkordatodan beklenen faydanın sağlanamamasına neden olmaktadır.

İşte bu bildiride iflasın ertelenmesi ile konkordato kurumları arasındaki farklara değinilerek bu iki kurumun birleştirilmesinin yarattığı sorunlara değinilerek konkordato hukukunda yapısal bir dönüşümün gerekliliği izah edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konkordato, işletme, yeniden yapılandırma, icra ve iflas hukuku, işletmelerin iyileşmesi

ABSTRACT

The institution of postponement of bankruptcy was completely removed from the Law of Enforcement and Bankruptcy with the Law No. 7101, and fundamental changes were made in the institution of concordat. The most important change is that the regulations specific to the postponement of bankruptcy are included in the new concordat provisions. In fact, the source of the new concordat provisions is Swiss law. As a matter of fact, in Swiss law, the institution of postponing bankruptcy was considered to be abolished and draft laws were prepared for this purpose. The issue that is particularly important for us in this process is that although the commission that prepared the law proposed that the institution of postponing the bankruptcy regulated in Swiss Code of Obligations 725a should be abolished, only the institution of concordat should be included in the Enforcement and Bankruptcy Law, but this was not accepted by the Federal Assembly. Thus, both the institution of postponement of bankruptcy remained in existence in Swiss law and the new concordat provisions came into effect.

The provisions of the law prepared to try to combine the postponement of bankruptcy and the concordat cause a mismatch between the objectives of the debtors and the means offered to them. Because the goals of these two institutions and the tools they have to achieve these goals are different from each other. Therefore, the new concordat provisions remained far from giving the expected benefit in practice. In particular, problems such as the obligation to present a payment plan, the inability to pay the debts arising before the concordat deadline, the difference in practice between the courts, the lack of a flexible structure, the fact that the principle of equality between creditors does not comply with the realities of today's commercial life, and the focus on paying debts rather than a structural transformation cause the expected benefit from the concordat not to be achieved.

In this paper, the differences between the postponement of bankruptcy and the concordat institutions will be mentioned and the problems created by the merging of these two institutions will be discussed. The necessity of a structural transformation in the law of concordat will be tried to be explained.

Keywords: Concordat, business, restructuring, enforcement and bankruptcy law, recovery of businesses

KONKORDATODA KESİN MÜHLETİN ALACAKLILAR BAKIMINDAN SONUÇLARI

THE RESULTS OF CONCORDAT TERM WITH REGARDS TO CREDITORS AS PER TO THE AMENDMENTS WITH THE LAW

Doç. Dr. Hakan ALBAYRAK
Çukurova Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6097-1296

ÖZET

Konkordatoda kesin mühletinin mahkeme tarafından verilmesinden sonra konkordato mühletinin alacaklılar bakımından doğurduğu sonuçlar oldukça önemli hale gelmektedir. İİK'nın 294. maddesi kesin mühletin alacaklılar bakımından sonuçlarını düzenlemektedir. Konkordatonun alacaklılar bakımından sonuçlarını düzenleyen söz konusu hükümden, konkordato mühleti ile alacaklıların haklarının ciddi bir şekilde sınırlandırıldığı anlaşılmaktadır. Hatta denilebilir ki hem geçici mühlet hem de kesin mühlet en önemli etkisini alacaklıların üzerinde göstermektedir. Mühlet kararı içinde hem konkordato projesinin onaylanmasını sağlamak hem de ticari hayatına devam etmek isteyen borçlunun, alacaklıların baskısından uzak tutulması gerekmektedir. Bu anlamda İİK'nun 294. maddesi, özellikle takip yasağı bakımından, esasen borçlunun konkordato mühleti süresince alacaklılara karşı sahip olduğu imtiyazları düzenlemektedir. Öte yandan söz konusu hüküm, alacaklılar arasında eşitliği koruma amacına yönelik bir hüküm olma özelliği de göstermektedir.

Kesin mühletin alacaklıların hakları üzerindeki etkilerini, mühlet kararının verildiği andan itibaren kendiliğinden göstermeye başlar. Bir başka ifadeyle, söz konusu sonuçların etki göstermesi, mühlet kararının ilân edilmesine (takas hariç) yahut alacaklıların mühlet kararından haberdar olmasına bağlı değildir.

Bildirimizde konkordato mühletinin alacaklılar bakımından doğurduğu sonuçlar ele alınacaktır. İncelememizi hem doktrin hem de yargı içtihatları ışığı altında ele almaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konkordato, takip yasağı, yeniden yapılandırma, icra ve iflas hukuku, işletmelerin iyileşmesi

ABSTRACT

The concordat term has fundemantal consequences for creditors. Article 294 of the Execution and Bankruptcy Law regulates the consequences of concordat for creditors. Concordat limits the rights of creditors in many ways. It can even be said that the concordat shows its most important effect on the creditors. The debtors who want to continue their commercial life within the concordat should be kept away from the pressure of the creditors. In this sense, Article 294 of the Execution and Bankruptcy Law mainly regulates the privileges of the debtor against the creditors during the concordat period, especially in terms of the prohibition of prosecution. On the other hand, the provision in question also shows the feature of being a provision aimed at protecting equality among creditors.

The effects of the concordat on the rights of the creditors begin to show automatically from the moment the respite decision is made. The emergence of the said results is not dependent on the announcement of the respite decision.

In our statement, the consequences of the concordat for the creditors will be discussed. We will try to deal with our review in the light of both doctrine and judicial jurisprudence.

Keywords: Concordat, enforcement proceedings, restructuring, enforcement and bankruptcy law, recovery of businesses

MİLLETLERARASI ÖZEL HUKUKTA REKABET YASAĞI ANLAŞMASINA UYGULANACAK HUKUKUN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE LAW APPLICABLE TO THE NON-COMPETITION AGREEMENT IN PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Arş. Gör. Özlem AKINCI ALBAYRAK

Adana Alparslan Türkeş Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi,
Siyasal Bilgiler Bilgiler Fakültesi
ORCID: 0000-0002-1274-7334

ÖZET

Sözleşme sırasında ve sözleşme sonrasında rekabet yasağı kural olarak rekabet hukuku kurallarına aykırıdır. Ancak hukuk düzenleri piyasaya, tüketiciye ve sözleşmenin taraflarına yarar sağlayan bu duruma belirli sınırlar dâhilinde izin vermiştir. Sözleşme sırasındaki rekabet yasağı tekel hakkı olarak TTK 104. maddenin ve rekabet yasağı anlaşmasını düzenleyen TTK 123. maddenin rekabet kurallarıyla yakın ilişki içerisindedir. Acentelik, franchise, tek satıcılık ve bayilik sözleşmesi süresince de taraflar rekabet yasağı altındadır.

Sözleşme sonrası rekabet yasağı ise 6102 sayılı TTK'da ilk kez düzenlenmiştir. TTK 123. maddede anlaşmanın zayıf tarafı acenteyi korumak amacıyla anlaşmanın sınırları belirlenmiştir. Benzer özelliklere sahip franchise sözleşmesi, tek satıcılık sözleşmesi ve bayilik sözleşmesi açısından da aynı amaçla TTK m. 123 hükmünün kıyasen uygulanması mümkündür.

Acentelik, franchise, tek satıcılık ve bayilik sözleşmelerinin, sanayi devrimi sonrası artan üretim fazlalığı nedeniyle ortaya çıkmıştır. Ortaya çıkan üretim fazlalığı, anılan bu sözleşme türleriyle faklı ülkelere ulaştırılmıştır. Bu nedenle acentelik, franchise, tek satıcılık ve bayilik sözleşmelerinin genellikle bir tarafının milletlerarası unsurlu olması nedeniyle uygulanacak hukukun belirlenmesi gerekmektedir.

Sözleşmelerin milletlerarası unsurlu olup olmadığının tespiti sübjektif veya objektif yöntemler kullanılmak suretiyle yapılabilir. Objektif yönteme göre milletlerarası unsurlu sözleşme, sözleşmeden çıkarılabilecek irtibat noktaları itibariyle, mahkemece tespitine gerek kalmadan bir veya birden fazla ülke ile bağlantılı sözleşmedir. Subjektif yönteme göre milletlerarası sözleşme ise, tarafların irade özerkliği çerçevesinde belirledikleri, sözleşmeden çıkarılabilecek irtibat noktalarının mahkeme tarafından tespit edilmesinden sonra bir veya birden fazla ülke ile bağlantılı olduğu ortaya çıkan sözleşmelerdir. Yabancılık unsuru; sözleşmenin taraflarının işyerlerinin farklı ülkelerde bulunması, sözleşmenin yapıldığı yerin ve tarafların vatandaşlıklarının yabancılık unsuru taşıması şeklinde ortaya çıkabilir. Yabancılık unsurunun sözleşmenin sona ermesinden sonra da ortaya çıkması mümkündür. Türk hukukunda milletlerarası unsurlu sözleşmeler ile yabancı unsurlu sözleşmeler aynı anlamda kullanılmıştır.

Rekabet yasağı anlaşması, her iki tarafa borç yükleyen bir sözleşme niteliğindedir. Bu nedenle uygulanacak hukukun tespiti, sözleşmeden doğan borç ilişkilerinde yetkili hukuku belirleyen MÖHUK m. 24'e göre belirlenecektir. Uygulanacak hukukun tespitinde, öncelikle tarafların bu konudaki açık veya örtülü irade beyanları ile belirledikleri hukukun, taraflar arasındaki uyuşmazlıkta uygulanabilirliği incelenecektir. Çünkü MÖHUK m. 24/1 hükmü taraflara uygulanacak hukukun seçiminde, irade serbestisi imkânı vermiştir. MÖHUK m. 24 hükmü taraflara, uygulanacak hukukun seçiminde herhangi bir sınırlama öngörmemiş, tarafların basiretli tacir olması varsayımına dayanarak, kendi haklarını en iyi şekilde koruyacak hukuku seçeceklerini farz etmiştir. Ancak karşılaştırmalı hukukta, taraflar seçilen hukuk düzenleri açısından çeşitli sınırlandırmalara tabi tutulabilir.

Taraflar arasında rekabet yasağı anlaşmasına uygulanacak hukukun seçimine yönelik açık veya örtülü bir beyan olmadığı durumlarda uygulanacak hukukun tespiti gerekmektedir. MÖHUK m. 24/4 hükmüne göre tarafların hukuk seçiminde bulunmamaları halinde uygulanacak hukuk, sözleşme ile en sıkı ilişki içinde bulunan devletin hukukudur. Objektif bağlama kuralı, MÖHUK m. 24/4 hükmü için, sözleşme ile en sıkı ilişki içinde olan devletin hukuku olarak belirlenmiştir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Rekabet yasağı anlaşması, Milletlerarası Özel ve Usul Hukuku, Acentelik sözleşmesi, Franchise sözleşmesi, Tek satıcılık sözleşmesi

ABSTRACT

Contract terms regarding non-competition obligations, during or after expiry of a contract, are in principle not permissible under the competition law. Nevertheless, certain jurisdictions provide exemptions to such prohibition to the extent that it is beneficial for the market, consumer and the contracting parties. Article 104 of the TCC on monopolies and Article 123 of the TCC on non-competition agreements are closely related with non-competition during contract period. The contracting parties are also under the non-competition obligation during terms of agency, franchise, exclusive distributorship and dealership agreements. Non-competition after expiry of a contract term is first regulated under the TCC (Law no. 6102). Article 123 of the TCC set forth the limits of non-competition obligation in order to protect the weak party, the agent. Article 123 can be applied mutatis mutandis on the similar agreements such as franchise, exclusive distributorship and dealership.

It has emerged due to the increased production surplus of agency, franchise exclusive distributorship and distributorship agreements after the industrial revolution. The resulting excess production was transferred to different countries with these contract types. For this reason, it is necessary to determine the applicable law, since one side of the agency, franchise, exclusive distributorship and distributorship agreements is generally international. The determination of whether the contracts have an international element can be made by using subjective or objective methods. According to the objective method, a contract with an international element is a contract with one or more countries, without the need for a court

determination, in terms of contact points that can be excluded from the contract. According to the subjective method, international contracts that are determined by the parties within the framework of autonomy of will, and that are found to be related to one or more countries after the court determines the contact points that can be removed from the contract. Foreign element; It may occur that the workplaces of the parties to the contract are located in different countries, the place where the contract is made and the citizenship of the parties have foreign elements. It is possible for the foreign element to emerge after the termination of the contract. In Turkish law, contracts with international elements and contracts with foreign elements are used in the same means.

A non-compete agreement is a contract that imposes obligations on both parties. For this reason, the determination of the law to be applied will be determined according to article 24 of International Private and Procedural Law, which determines the competent law in contractual debt relations. In determining the law to be applied, first of all, the applicability of the law determined by the parties' express or implicit declarations of will on this issue in the dispute between the parties will be examined. Because the provision of article 24/1 of International Private and Procedural Law has given the parties freedom of will in the choice of the law to be applied. Article 24 of International Private and Procedural Law did not provide for any restrictions on the choice of the applicable law to the parties, and assumed that they would choose the law that would best protect their rights, based on the assumption that the parties are prudent merchants. However, in comparative law, the parties may be subject to various limitations in terms of the chosen legal order.

In cases where there is no explicit or implicit declaration regarding the choice of law to be applied to the non-compete agreement between the parties, the applicable law must be determined. According to article 24/4 of International Private and Procedural Law, if the parties do not choose a law, the law to be applied is the law of the state that has the most close relationship with the contract. The objective binding rule has been determined as the law of the state that has the most close relationship with the contract, for the clause 24/4 of the International Private and Procedural Law.

Keywords : Non-competition agreement, International Private and Procedural Law, Agency agreement , Franchise agreement, Exclusive distributorship agreement

PAY SAHİBİ KAMU TÜZEL KİŞİLERİNİN ANONİM ŞİRKET YÖNETİM KURULU ÜYELİĞİ

PUBLIC LEGAL PERSONS WHO HAVE SHAREHOLDERS MEMBERSHIP ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Arş. Gör. Özlem AKINCI ALBAYRAK

Adana Alparslan Türkeş Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi,
Siyasal Bilgiler Bilgiler Fakültesi
ORCID: 0000-0002-1274-7334

ÖZET

Tüzel kişilerin anonim şirket yönetim kurula üye seçilebilmeleri 6102 sayılı TTK' nın 359. maddesi ile mümkün olmuştur. Bu değişikliğe ihtiyaç duyulmasının nedenleri kanunun gerekçesinde de belirtildiği üzere, çok uluslu ve çok büyük şirketler temsilcilerinin arkasına gizlenerek sorumluluktan kurtulmaktadır. Hukuken bir şey yapılamaması adaletsizliği artırmakla kalmamakta, aynı zamanda hukuka güveni de sarsmaktadır. Tüzel kişilerin yönetim kurulu üyeliklerinin kabulü ile birlikte daha hakkaniyetli bir sorumluluk sistemi benimsenerek tüzel kişinin temsilcisinin yönetim kuruluna üye seçilmesi ile birlikte, temsilcinin tüzel kişi ile arasındaki bağının kesildiği ve tüzel kişinin temsilcisinin eylem ve kararlarından sorumlu tutulamayacağı şeklindeki yapay teori 6102 sayılı TTK döneminde reddedilmiştir. Bu şekilde malvarlığı açısından tüzel kişiye göre daha zayıf konumda bulunan temsilcinin sorumluluğu yerine tüzel kişinin sorumluluğunun yolunu açan yönetim kurulu üyeliğinin tüzel kişiye ait olması durumu hakkaniyet açısından yerinde bir düzenlemedir. Ayrıca limited şirketlerde tüzel kişinin müdür olmasına imkân tanıyan TTK madde 623/2 ile paralellik taşımaktadır.

TTK madde 359/2 tüzel kişilerin yönetim kurulu üyeliğini düzenlemektedir. Madde düzenlenirken kamu tüzel kişileri veya özel hukuk tüzel kişileri arasında ayrım yapılmamıştır. Bu nedenle hem kamu tüzel kişileri hem özel hukuk tüzel kişilerine yönelik uygulanmaktadır. Tüzel kişilerin, TTK m. 359/2 hükmüne göre yönetim kuruluna üye olmalarının yolu açılmakla birlikte, "üye olmak" ve "görev yapmak" tüzel kişiler açısıdan ayrılmaktadır. Kural olarak yönetim kurulu üyeleri görevlerini bizzat yapmak zorunda olup temsil ilişkisi ile görevini başkasına yaptırmaları mümkün değildir. Ancak tüzel kişinin toplantılara katılma ve oy verme gibi bir ihtimali bulunmadığından bunu temsilcisi olan gerçek kişi aracılığı ile gerçekleştirir. Temcilsinin kullandığı oy tüzel kişiye aittir. 6102 sayılı TTK tarafından benimsenen bu yeni sistem gereği genel kural olarak temsilci gerçek kişi, tüzel kişi yerine yönetim kurulu üyesi olamamaktadır. Aksi takdirde genel kurul kararı batıl olmaktadır. Ancak TTK madde 359/5 buna bir istisna getirmiştir. Sonradan eklenen TTK madde 359/5 pay sahibi kamu tüzel kişilerinin yönetim kurulu üyeliğini yeniden düzenleyerek bazı tartışmaların önünü tekrar açmıştır. Bu tartışmalardan en önemlileri, tüzel kişinin veya temsilcisinin üye olabilmesi ve kamu tüzel kişisinin birden fazla temsilci ile temsil edilebilmesidir. Pay sahibi

kamu tüzel kişileri açısından TTK m. 359/5 özel olarak düzenlenmiş olmasından dolayı TTK m. 359/2 değil TTK m. 359/5 hükmü uygulanacaktır.

İşletme konusu kamu hizmeti olan anonim şirketler açısından, yönetim kurulunda kamu tüzel kişilerinin temsili ise TTK madde 334'de ayrı olarak düzenlenmiştir. Bu hükmün uygulanabilmesi için, işletme konusunun kamu hizmeti olması ve esas sözleşmede bu yönde hüküm olması şartı bulunmaktadır. Bu hükümle yönetim kurulunun genel kurul tarafından seçilmesi kuralına istisna getirilmek suretiyle, işletme konusu kamu hizmeti olan kamu tüzel kişilerine, şirket esas sözleşmesinde üye bulundurma hakkı verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu Tüzel Kişileri, Tüzel Kişi Yönetim Kurulu Üyeliği, Anonim Şirket

ABSTRACT

It has been possible for legal persons to be elected as members of the board of directors of joint stock companies with Article 359 of the TCC numbered 6102. The reasons for the need for this change, as stated in the justification of the law, are escaping from responsibility by hiding behind the representatives of multinational and very large companies. Failure to do anything legally not only increases injustice, but also undermines trust in law. With the acceptance of the board memberships of legal persons, a more equitable responsibility system was adopted and the representative of the legal person was elected as a member of the board of directors, the artificial theory that the ties of the representative with the legal person were cut and that the representative of the legal person could not be held responsible for the actions and decisions was rejected in the period of TCC numbered 6102. In this way, instead of the responsibility of the representative, who is in a weaker position compared to the legal person in terms of assets, the fact that the membership of the board of directors, which paves the way for the responsibility of the legal person, belongs to the legal person is a fair regulation. In addition, it is in parallel with article 623/2 of the TCC, which allows a legal person to be a manager in limited liability companies.

Article 359/2 of the TCC regulates the membership of the board of directors of legal entities. While arranging the article, no distinction was made between public legal entities or private law legal entities. For this reason, it is applied to both public legal entities and private legal entities. Although legal persons are allowed to become members of the board of directors in accordance with the provision of Article 359/2 of the TCC, "being a member" and "doing a duty" are separated from legal persons. As a rule, the members of the board of directors are obliged to perform their duties themselves, and it is not possible to have someone else outsource their duties through the representation relationship. However, since the legal person does not have the possibility to attend the meetings and vote, he/she does this through the real person who is his/her representative. The vote cast by its representative belongs to the legal person. Due to this new system adopted by the TCC numbered 6102, as a general rule, a representative real person cannot be a member of the board of directors instead

of a legal person. Otherwise, the decision of the general board will be invalid. However, article 359/5 of the TCC has brought an exception to this. Article 359/5 of the TCC, which was added later, reorganized the membership of the board of directors of the shareholder public legal entities and opened the way for some discussions. The most important of these discussions is that the legal person or its representative can become a member and that the public legal person can be represented by more than one representative. Since TCC article 359/5 is specially regulated for shareholder public legal entities, the provision of TCC article 359/5 will be applied, not TCC article 359/2.

In terms of joint stock companies whose field of operation is public service, the representation of public legal entities in the board of directors is regulated separately in article 334 of the TCC. In order for this provision to be implemented, the subject of the operation must be public service and there must be a provision in this regard in the articles of association. With this provision, by making an exception to the rule that the board of directors is elected by the general board, public legal entities whose field of operation is public service are entitled to have members in the company's articles of association.

Keywords: Public Legal Person, Membership on the Board of Directors, Joint Stock Company.

EXAMINING THE ROLE OF SCIENCE DIPLOMACY DURING INTERSTATE CONFLICTS: THE CASE OF HANS ISLAND

Dr. Adnan DAL

Fırat University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3633-9044

ABSTRACT

Science and diplomacy as a foreign policy instrument of states have been in a close relationship since scientific research is perceived as an element of power and prestige for states as the actors of the international system. Especially in recent years, climate change due to anthropogenic global warming and the ecological change reveals this close interaction of science and diplomacy. While this interaction has an important place in the fight against climate change, which has become a global threat, it has a special role to resolve interstate border disputes. A clear example of this situation is the almost resolution in the current dispute over the status of Hans Island between Canada and Denmark. Concordantly, science diplomacy has become an effective foreign policy tool in recent years in the Arctic region where the effects of climate change are most evident. This paper reveals that science diplomacy has strengthened interstate cooperation in the Arctic region in recent years, and in this context, it is an important reference in resolving interstate border disputes, as in the case of Hans Island. Within the paper, it is asserted that the Hans Island dispute between Canada and Denmark, which has been the only territorial dispute in the Arctic region for years, may be resolved in the near future through science diplomacy. As a consequence, it is projected that science diplomacy may be utilized as a conflict resolution method during interstate conflicts.

Keywords: Science diplomacy, Arctic, Hans Island

BREXIT, PANDEMIC AND SCOTTISH NATIONALISM

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İbrahim SAYLAN
Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Business, International Relations

ABSTRACT

Claiming to represent a distinct national community within an established nation-state, sub-state nationalist political parties may have varying aims ranging from autonomy to full independence. Prospects of these parties are shaped by an intricate interaction among structural, agent-based and conjunctural factors. Conjunctural factors here refer to a combination of critical developments or circumstances which may encourage or discourage sub-state nationalist actors. Even though conjunctural factors are often considered to have secondary importance compared to other types of factors, they remarkably influence sub-state nationalist politics.

Scottish sub-state nationalism is a good example to observe the significance of conjunctural factors. The Scottish case also deserves attention for at least two broader reasons. It remains a central issue to British politics since it threatens territorial unity of the United Kingdom (UK). Second, it is very likely to have more impact on the British and the European Union (EU) relations in case of Scottish independence.

The discovery of the North Sea Oil in the 1960s turned out to be the first critical development in the history of Scottish nationalism. Scottish National Party (SNP) which is currently the major actor of Scottish nationalism has been on the rise in Scottish politics especially since the Scottish devolution referendum of 1997. Favoring full independence as the best option for the Scottish people, the SNP could force the British government to allow the 2014 Scottish independence referendum. Although the Unionists prevailed in this referendum, the SNP has won four consecutive victories in Scottish elections since 2007, the last one being in 2021. These electoral victories have showed that the SNP as an independence party has maintained its central place in Scottish politics even after the independence referendum was lost to the Unionist forces.

Drawing our attention to the importance of conjunctural factors decades after the discovery of the North Sea Oil, the SNP has recently sought to make use of Brexit as a new window of opportunity to force the British authorities to allow independence referendum in Scotland for the second time. According to the SNP, Brexit referendum which eventually took the UK outside the EU has contravened the will of Scottish people because most of the Scots in this referendum preferred to remain in the EU. Arguing for the continuation of the deep-rooted identity- and interest-based ties of the Scots with other European nations, the SNP has therefore hoped to use Brexit as leverage to get more popular support for the party's ultimate goal of "independence in Europe". However, extraordinary conditions caused by the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in the early 2020 have provoked the widespread doubts among the public about probable political and economic difficulties of building a new state as well as its chance of survival. Therefore, the pandemic has partially eroded the arguments in favor of independence.

This study utilizes party documents, speeches of party leaders and public opinion polls in order to analyze the impact of Brexit and then the pandemic on the SNP's claims to

independence and popular support for the party. The research affirms that conjunctural factors have critical influence on the prospects of sub-state nationalist politics.
Keywords: Scottish nationalism, SNP, Brexit, Pandemic

PREDICTION OF ACCELERATED CARBONATION DEPTH OF CONCRETE MIXES DESIGN INCORPORATION LIMESTONE FILLER USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

Dr. Hocine AYAT

Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering Department,

University Hassiba Benbouali ,Chlef, Algeria.

Doç. Dr. Yasmina KELLOUCHE

Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering Department,

University Hassiba Benbouali ,Chlef, Algeria.

Prof. Mohamed. GHRICI

Geomaterials Laboratory, Civil Engineering Department,

University Hassiba Benbouali ,Chlef, Algeria.

ABSTRACT

The replacing partial of ordinary Portland cement (CEM I) by higher optimum content of supplementary cementing materials (SCMs) such as the limestone filler (LF), which lower the amount of excess clinker, consequently a positive ecological impact on reducing the amount of primary raw materials used and reducing CO_2 emission related to clinker production are well known. A resistance the degradation of concrete structures due the carbon dioxide is greater challenges in recent decades. An artificial neural network (ANNs) has already been applied to simulate a wide variety of problems in civil engineering such as to predict the carbonation depth of concrete is explored. The feed forwardback propagation (FFBP) algorithm and Tan-sigmoid transfer function were used for the ANNs training in this study. This research focuses on review the effect of partial replacement of Portland cement with limestone filler as an additive in properties of concrete by ANNs is investigated, and a parametric study was carried out to study the effect of some essential parameters affecting on the carbonation depth (Cd) of concrete. The results of this study revealed that the ANNs model showed high validity as a feasible tool and very efficiently capable of simulating on predicting the carbonation depth of concrete.

Keywords: Carbonation Depth, Artificial neural networks, Limestone filler, Concrete.

TOWARD AN INDIVIDUALIZED E-LEARNING PATH BASED ON LEARNING-STYLE

Mohamed BENDAHMANE, Mohammed BENATTOU
Designation Laboratory of T elecommunications Systems and the Decision Engineering
Faculty of Sciences,Ibn Tofail University Kenitra, Morocco

ABSTRACT

In education, the ultimate goal of every teacher is to transmit to the learners in a controlled and directed way, a know-how to acquire a competence in correct conditions. The heterogeneity of learners is a handicap to this learning process. Therefore, an optimal pedagogical path for one is not necessarily the same for the other. In our proposal, it is a question of offering each learner a personalized course for the acquisition of the competence targeted on the basis of the collaborative filtering and adopting a system based on services focused on the learner's profile and his preferences. The evaluation of the performance of the proposed approach was tested. The results of the test show the accuracy of the proposed method.

Keywords: *Personalized Learning, Learning Path, Learning Style Collaborative Filtering, Services-Oriented Architecture*

Authors

Mohamed Bendahmane PhD student in LASTID laboratory at faculty of sciences in Ibn Tofail University ; and former with the Moroccan Office of professional education.

Mohammed Benattou is a member of the IEEE and the IEEE Computer Society. Professor in faculty of sciences in Ibn Tofail University and member of LASTID laboratory at faculty of sciences in Ibn Tofail University.

NAVAL FLEET STRUCTURE AND DEPLOYMENT PLAN OPTIMIZATION

Asst. Prof. Dr. Levent ERIŞKIN
National Defence University, Turkish Naval Academy, Department of Industrial Engineering
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9128-2167

ABSTRACT

Naval fleets are essential elements of a country's maritime defense capability. Naval fleets are comprised of different types of platforms having different capabilities such as frigates, fast patrol boats, submarines, and maritime patrol aircrafts. These naval platforms are deployed to meet capability requirements of various missions. These missions can be demanded by national government or international organizations such as United Nations and NATO. Missions have capability requirements to be met that are interpreted in terms of warfare types, i.e., surface warfare, anti-air warfare, and anti-submarine warfare. Naval platforms have different capabilities in terms of these warfare types. In this regard, having enough platforms in the inventory to meet capability requirements of these missions is of utmost importance for a country. Conversely, each of these platforms has different acquisition cost. Naval platforms are highly expensive and governments acquiring these platforms aspire better value for money. Hence, countries aim to accomplish these missions as effectively as possible with the least cost possible. Consequently, determining an optimal naval fleet structure and deployment plan that meets capability requirements of missions under various operational constraints turns out to be a complex optimization problem.

In this study, we propose a mathematical model for determining the optimal naval fleet structure and deployment plan while considering various operational constraints imposed by the naval authorities. GAMS is utilized to solve the developed model. The optimal solution determines the number of platforms to acquire from each platform type and the allocation plan for platforms that meets the capability requirements of these missions while minimizing the total acquisition cost.

Keywords: Discrete Optimization, Mathematical Modeling, Naval Fleet Structure, Deployment Plan.

FACILE SYNTHESIS OF 2D COPPER OXIDE NANOSHEETS AND THEIR ANTIBACTERIAL APPLICATION

G. Meenu Pragathi[1], K. Gopinath[2]*, C. Balalakshmi[1]*
[1]Department of Nanoscience and Technology, Alagappa University, Karaikudi 630003, Tamil Nadu, India
[2]School of Materials and Energy, Southwest University, Chongqing, P.R. China 400715.

ABSTRACT

Currently, the single-step synthesis of two-dimensional (2D) nanomaterials was more attention to green nanotechnology. This work revealed a single-step fabrication of copper oxide nanosheets (CuO NS) with the help of *Terminalia arjuna* bark extract. The as-synthesized sample was calcined at 500^{o}C. Synthesized CuO NS was characterized by optical, functional, structural, and morphological properties. The UV-Vis-DRS absorption peak of CuO NS showed at 312 nm. FT-IR analysis revealed an active biomolecule responsible for the formation of CuO NS. The XRD analyzed the crystal structure and phase transformation of CuO NS. XRD result clearly showed better crystallinity with a monoclinic crystalline nature. TEM images of CuO NS showed a sheet shape with a length of 400~900 nm and a lateral size of 700~1300 nm. The elements of Cu, O, and C were detected by the XPS spectrum of the CuO NS sample. Different concentrations of CuO NS were tested against *S. aureus* and *E. coli* bacteria. Over 5 mg concentration, CuO NS promotes better antibacterial activity results of *E. coli* than the positive control of 5 mg ampicillin. Antibacterial activity is related to the dose-dependent response of CuO NS and bacterial cell wall structure. Positively charged CuO NS interacts with the negatively charged bacterial membrane by the electrostatic interaction, leading to more production of reactive oxygen species, nucleic acid damage, inhibiting the protein synthesis, and malfunctioning the intercellular signals. Finally, losing the cell wall stability and leads to cell lysis. This facile method promoted less energy consumption, long lifetimes, and low manufacturing costs. The antibacterial potential of CuO NS can be used for biomedical and pharmaceutical-related applications. *T. arjuna* bark extract can be used for 2D metal and metal oxide nanomaterial synthesis.

Keyword: Single-step*; Terminalia arjuna;* Biomolecule; Monoclinic, Electrostatic interaction Antibacterial activity

STUDY THE EFFECT OF TOOL DESIGN AND WELDING PARAMETERS OF FRICTION STIR WELDING ON ALUMINUM AND STAINLESS-STEEL PIPES

Shahbaz Ahmad[1], Nazeer Ahmad Anjum[2], Muhammad Yasir Khan[3]

1MSc Scholar, Department of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology,

2Professor, Department of Mechanical and Aeronautical Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology,

3Instructor Mechanical, Department of Mechanical Technology, Government College of Technology,

ABSTRACT

In this concept, the probability of Friction Stir Welding (FSW) of stainless-steel pipe with aluminum alloy pipe was examined. FSW technique is adopted for joining stainless steel and aluminum alloys material because this is a solid-state welding technique and problems associated with the joining of aluminum and steel can be overcome through this process. This work aimed at examining the impact of welding parameters and tool design to evaluate the feasibility of joining aluminum pipe of grade 6063 and stainless-steel pipe of grade AISI 316L. The welding was achieved on cylindrical parts with a thickness of 3 mm, three different rotational speeds 2600, 2800, and 3000 rpm were used to check joint strength with a traverse speed of 4 mm/min. The welded joints were then used for measurement of hardness by Vicker's microhardness, joints microstructure by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), and mechanical properties by tensile test using a universal tensile testing machine. The strongest joint formed at the tool rotational speed of 3000 rpm having a tensile strength of 350 MPA with little flesh and fine microstructure grains.

Keywords: friction stir welding, non-destructive testing, mechanical properties, tool pin, aluminum, steel.

ENHANCED STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF BATIO3 CERAMIC POWDER PROCESSED THROUGH SOL–GEL METHOD ROUTE

M.TIHTIH[1,2], Jamal F. M. Ibrahim[1], Emese Kurovics[1], László A. Gömze[1,3]

[1]Institute of Ceramics and Polymer Engineering, University of Miskolc, Miskolc, Hungary
[2]Laboratory of Physics, Theoretical and Applied, Physics Department, FSDM, Fez, Morocco.
[3]IGREX Engineering Service Ltd, Igrici, Hungary

ABSTRACT

In the family of ferroelectrics, barium titanate ($BaTiO_3$) is the most frequently utilized ferroelectric material and even after seventy five years of its disclosure, it remained as a most essential material which have excellent dielectric, optical, piezoelectric and ferroelectric properties [1]. Also, it is one of the most extensively studied leadfree ferroelectric materials due to its broad range of device applications viz. capacitors, transducers, non-volatile memories, positive temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistors, dynamic random access memory (DRAM) and many more [2]. $BaTiO_3$ is generally not used in pure form, but it is doped with special additives to modulate its properties for the purpose of very specific applications.

This work, tackles the synthesis by the sol gel process and characterization of pure and Bismuth doped Barium titanate ceramics. Powders were characterized by X-ray spectroscopy (XRD), Raman Spectroscopy, Infrared spectroscopy and optical measurements. The structural characterization of BBiT by X-ray diffraction (XRD) shows that our samples are crystallized in pure perovskite phase. Both Bi doping decrease lattice parameters and the tetragonality leading the development of pseudo-cubic symmetry, Raman spectroscopy spectra of pure and doped samples are in agreement with these XRD results. Our results show that BTO is a tetragonal-phase ferroelectric material with a band gap $E_g \approx 3.21$ eV. Moreover the Uv-visible spectroscopy measurements performed on the samples showed a decrease in the band gap with increasing Bismuth concentration.

Keywords: Ceramics, $BaTiO_3$, synthesis, Sol-Gel, XRD, Raman, band gap.

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REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON FRICTION DRILLING OF FERROUS AND NON FERROUS METALS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPICATIONS

Mr.R.Meby Selvaraj
Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering,
AAA College of Engineering and Technology, Sivakasi 626005, Tamil Nadu, India.
Dr.N.Rajesh Jesudoss Hynes,
Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Mepco Schlenlk Engineering College, Sivakasi 626005, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

Classical drilling is the art form of producing holes in a material. It plays a major role in production industries because it accounts for more than 45 percent of metal separation processes. When drilling, maximum heat is generated, which causes the drill utensil to become dull and decrease its life. The hole-making technique employing form drilling is a sophisticated procedure. The friction drilling technology can be identified by its name. Thermal friction drilling's outstanding applications in several industrial domains will usher in a new era of joining processes for various work materials, particularly in sheet metal applications. This kind of drilling uses heat created by friction between the hole surface and the tool to create holes in sheet metals. The drill bit predominantly pierces the metal and causes heat as a result of friction. Friction drilling, thermal drilling and flow drilling are all names used in the industrial sector. Flow drill, thermal drill, and form drill are all terms used to describe friction stir drilling. The current study focuses on the impact of various drilling parameters on multiple production elements in friction stir drilling on ferrous and non-ferrous materials and draw attention to major and critical issues that researchers should address and examine soon. The ANOVA, Taguchi's technique is used to investigate the influence of process parameters and assess form drilling variables such feed, speed, material thickness, and tool diameter.

Keywords: Friction drilling, process parameters, drilling variables

A EFFECTIVE STRAIN BASED SOLID ELEMENT FOR LINEAR ANALYSIS

Chichoune Samira[1*], Rebiai Cherif[2] , Bahloul Elhachemi[3]

[*1,2,3]University of Batna2, Faculty of Technology, Mechanical Engineering Department, Batna, Algeria.

[*1,2,3] LICEGS Laboratory, Batna2 University, Algeria.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents numerical solutions to plate bending problems in elastic analysis, by using new eight-node strain based solid element. This new element contains all the essential three degrees of freedom at each node, and it is based on the strain formulation. The displacements field of this element is based on the assumed functions satisfying the compatibility equations. This developed element passed successfully benchmark tests in the case of thin and thick plates without shear locking phenomena. Various selected examples have been used to illustrate the effectiveness and accuracy of the proposed solid finite element in computations

Keywords: Strain approach, solid element, linear analysis, plate bending element, patch test, Transvers shear.

ANEW PLATE BENDING FINITE ELEMENT BASED ON THE STRAIN APPROACH

Lamraoui Lazhar[1*], Rebiai Cherif[2], Bahloul Elhachemi[3]

[*1,2,3]University of Batna2, Faculty of Technology, Mechanical Engineering Department, Batna, Algeria.
[*1,2,3]LICEGS Laboratory, Batna2 University, Algeria.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a new simple four-nodestrain based plate element with 3 Degrees of freedom per node (Two rotations and one translation) for the analysis of thin plates in bending. The displacements field of this element is based on assumed functions for the various strains satisfying the compatibility equations. This element, called SBPETP, passed patch tests for membrane, bending and shear problems. It has also successfully passed benchmark tests in the case of thin plates without shear locking phenomena. The numerical results obtained with the developed element converge toward the analytical and the reference solution in all tests.

Keywords: Strain approach, linear analysis, plate bending element, patch test, Transvers shear.

IMPACT OF PACKAGING ON FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND SMALL BUSINESSES IN BUKURU METROPOLIS JOS SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, PLATEAU STATE, NIGERIA.

Barnabas Esther Singayina
Department Of Science And Technology Education
Faculty of Education, University of Jos, Nigeria
Kazi Mahcit Margaret
Department of Science And Technology Education
Faculty of Education, University of Jos, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Packaging often adds values to products by making them look of high quality and this is always appreciated by consumers and customers of such products. For this cause, this study examined the impact of packaging on food processing industries and small businesses in Bukuru Metropolis in Jos South Local Government Area of Plateau State. The study adopted a survey research design. The population of the research comprised of all employees in Grand Cereals/Oil Mills Company and Sandviks Shoes Enterprise, totaling 285. Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting two industries; namely: Grand Cereals/Oil Mills Company and Sandviks Shoe Enterprise. In selecting the sample, a simple random technique was employed where one hundred (100) employees, of which fifty (50) from each of the sampled industries were selected for the study. Four research questions were raised in the study. The instrument for data collection for the study was a 28-item structured questionnaire developed by the researchers. The instrument was validated by three experts from the Department of Science and Technology Education to ensure the relevance of the items to the aim of the study; and also to ensure the appropriateness of the items in terms of number. In determining the reliability index of the instrument, the instrument was administered to twenty (20) employees test retest method was used to determine the reliability index which was found to be 0.70. The research questions were answered using mean and standard deviation. The findings of the study among others revealed that goods produced by service industry are durable, and last longer because of good packaging, and are most preferred than low standard goods; the value of good packaging of products promotes the company's name, brings about better patronage, prevents goods from being attacked by microorganism and pest, and gives goods high quality value and standard in a service industry; and quality products have attractive design packaging, ecofriendly packaging, contain appropriate cautions and ability to minimize damage of food content. The study recommended that managers should hold regular

workshops for their employees specifically on packaging of products and in-service training should be provided for workers/employees to enable them adjust to the trend.

Key Words: Packaging, Food processing, Industry, Small businesses

EFFECTUALNESS OF LAW

Kirtimaan Dwivedi
BA.LL. B 5th Year
Jagran School of Law
Selaqui, Dehradun

ABSTRACT

To maintain peace in our country, laws are passed influenced by the issue, so that the society adopts and follows those rules. Many such laws that get constitutional recognition, but many years pass by for getting social recognition. This is the biggest issue of the society that if a law is passed in favour of someone, then those who are in dire need of the rules of this law, these laws do not reach them. People do not allow recognition by saying "it has always been like this". In the society for which the rules have been made, they must adopt the provisions of the social law.

For example, the right of homosexuality has now been legalized in India as well, but still, most of the people of the society have not approved this provision of the constitution. Homosexual people still have to face the boycott of social people as well.

Such as the laws made in the interest of women, which have been made keeping in view the social and economic condition of women, but do not know how many women are still there who are still suffering and some women are not victims but they misuse the provisions of the law. And many examples of this keep coming in front of society and it raises questions about the reality of the law in the minds of men in the interest of women. Therefore, balance must be created in society because otherwise, it may cause division among the people in the society.

As a result, "we the people of India" will be confined to books only. It is the division of first thought that causes division among human beings and raises the question of the Effectualness of the law.

Keywords: Effectualness, Recognition, Society

EFFECT OF EDUCATION LEVEL IN ENHANCING BUSINESS NETWORK AFFILIATIONS (BNA): EVIDENCE FROM RURAL WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS (RWES) IN SRI LANKA

Mohamed Abdul Cader Salfiya Ummah
Senior Lecturer
Department of Management
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka

ABSTRACT

Business Network affiliation is vital since it provides a conduit for change of information and resources that can enhance the business success or survival of women owned business entities. This study aims to examine the effect of education level on business network affiliation of rural women entrepreneurs (RWEs) in Sri Lanka. Business Network Affiliation (BNA) was focussed with the dimensions of Familial Affiliation (FA) such as parents and or husband if married or support from any other family members, someone who acts as a role model, mentor, economic status during childhood and Non-Familial Affiliations (NFA) such as business associates, professional bodies or trade associations. A semi structured Interview was conducted with twelve women entrepreneurs from rural areas in the eastern part of Sri Lanka The analysis of the interview showed that, education level had a significant impact of on BNA of RWEs where education level did not significantly influence on BNA of RWEs in Sri Lanka. In most of the rural women entrepreneurs in Sri Lanka are conservative and are not often willing go out of their homes and mix with their counter parts independently. And most of the rural families in conservative society do not allow female children for further studies However, those who were able to make business network affiliation with the business associates and other related bodies could enhance their business networks and thus they can enhance their market and get external finance for their business expansion which would contribute to regional and national development of a country.

Keywords: Business Network Affiliation (BNA), Familial Affiliation (FA), Non-Familial Affiliation (NFA), Rural Women Entrepreneurs (MWEs)

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES ON STUDENTS PURCHASING BEHAVIOR; PERSPECTIVES FROM SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA

Mohamed Buhary Fathima Sanjeetha[1*], Samsudeen Sabraz Nawaz[2]

[1*]Assistant Lecturer in MIT, Department of MIT, Faculty of Management & Commerce, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, E
ORCID: 0000-0001-9310-8261

[2] Professor in MIT, Department of MIT, Faculty of Management & Commerce, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka,
ORCID: 0000-0003-3770-1401

ABSTRACT

The major goal of the study is to discover possible elements that impact customer purchasing behavior within social network contexts, to analyze students' attitude towards shopping online, to investigate the factors that motivate buyers to purchase on social networking sites, to investigate how social networking channels have influenced the purchasing behavior of South Eastern University students, and to identify the challenges associated with using social networking sites for shopping. A purposive sampling design was applied to sample the University's students, and 250 individuals were used to collect data. SPSS and Smart PLS 3 were used to analyze and interpret the data gathered at the conclusion of the findings. According to the study, 32% of students use social networking sites for purchasing, while 68% don't really use social networking sites for buying online. Students also utilized the most popular social networking sites, Facebook and WhatsApp. Students utilize social networking sites primarily for social interaction; thus, they spend more time conversing with friends than making purchasing selections. Businesses and entrepreneurs should enhance their use of social networking sites in all of their company activities, according to the research, in order to reach out to consumers more easily and better customer feedback handling. When it comes to determining the impact of social networking sites on consumer purchasing behavior, social media has not been used well in terms of communicating business information among students of South Eastern University of Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Buying Behavior, Social Networking Sites, Partial Least Square, South Eastern University, Sri Lanka

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN SOUTH KOREA: A REVIEW ARTICLE*

Sumi Jang

The University of Newcastle, Australia

ABSTRACT

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is generally defined as a firm's voluntary commitment or self-regulation to encompass the economic, ethical and philanthropic expectations of the society, exceeding the legal obligations of a firm and the pursuit of profit maximisation. However, there is a limited contextual understanding of CSR in South Korea. Therefore, there is a need to investigate how CSR is perceived in Korean firms and society. This study not only examines a broad definition of CSR, but also investigates the current CSR literature by conducting a literature review to provide an understanding of how CSR has been evolved and perceived particularly in South Korea. Furthermore, this study explains the active participation of Korean firms in CSR activities to further benefit the whole Korean society. This study provides a significant understanding of how CSR is regarded in the Korean context by reviewing the current CSR literature. The literature review conducted in this study can guide future studies for a further investigating of the current CSR literature. Moreover, future research can examine other country contexts, which could provide a different insight by conducting a comparative analysis of various countries. Overall, this study will help researchers to deeply understand about what CSR is and how CSR works in the Korean context.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Scandals, National Culture, South Korea

PROFESSIONALISM AND RISK MANAGEMENT IN REPORTING CONFLICT AND TERRORISM IN NIGERIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Faruk Nanoh Bello
Department of Mass Communication,
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

More recently, more than ever, Nigeria has witnessed a steady upsurge of insecurity, such as Boko Haram insurgency, banditry, kidnappings, and secessionist agitations from different groups. This paper provides a timely reflection on the issue of professionalism and risk management in reporting conflict and terrorism in Nigeria: issues and challenges. The rising insecurity has resulted in senseless killings across the length and breadth of Nigeria; leaving millions of others in fear. However, despite the violence and killings across the country, Nigerian journalists have continued to report the happenings; but, at a huge cost and risk. They dared dangerous challenges and lived through the period by adopting innovative precautionary safety skills. Without insurance cover, training in precautionary skills in conflict terrains, protective gears, compounded by precarious economic conditions, journalists in the theatre of the Boko Haram conflict and other violent crimes became an endangered group. Some were killed; many injured, and most threatened by the terrorists and the authorities. In the face of these, pressure is mounted on the journalists and media houses from the public, the terrorists, and the security agencies. Each segment had its expectation of the journalists. Thus, this paper explores and explains the dangers, risks, and challenges encountered by Nigerian Journalists as well as the recommended precautionary measures needed to maintain professional correctness in reporting terror and violence in obviously hostile circumstances.

Key Words: Professionalism, Risk Management, Journalists, Reporting, Challenges

THE LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT TO PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION IN ETHIOPIA: LEVEL OF RECOGNITION, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Dereje Negash (LLB, LLM)
Organization: SaleleUniversity, School of Law

ABSTRACT

Peaceful demonstration has been one of the mechanisms that have been used in Ethiopia to show dissatisfactions to the activities, policies and programs of the government. The right to peaceful demonstration is enshrined in the FDRE Constitution as one of the rights which the Constitution pledged to protect. It has also been acknowledged in the Peaceful Demonstration and Public Political Meeting Procedure Proclamation No. 3/1991. Despite its recognition in the Constitution, different human rights organizations and media reported the rampant violation of this right by the government. In spite of pointing finger to the government for the alleged violation of the right to peaceful demonstration, extensive study has not been conducted to assess the level of recognition offered to this right in relevant laws of the country which would probably has provided a room for the government to violate the right to peaceful demonstration.

Against this backdrop, this article aimed to assess the level of recognition offered to the right to peaceful demonstration in relevant laws of Ethiopian. Further, it examines the dynamism of Proc. No.3/1991 to function in the current Ethiopia and its compatibility with the FDRE Constitution. In addition, the compatibility of the FDRE Constitution with International Human Rights Instruments in recognizing the right to peaceful demonstration has also been examined. The article also explores the opportunities and challenges in the enjoyment of the right to peaceful demonstration. Finally, the article goes to examine the challenges to the government in the enforcement of the right under scrutiny. In addressing all these matters, the author collected empirical data which substantiate his version through interview and document analysis.

The author argues that, since this right is recognized in part two of chapter three of the FDRE Constitution, the right to peaceful demonstration is given an incomplete recognition. As such it argues that this right is denied its inviolability, inalienability and universality under the FDRE Constitution which it has as human rights under international human rights laws. Further, the author finds that Proclamation No. 3/1991 is not dynamic enough to function in the current Ethiopia and it is not responsive to the current demands of the right to peaceful demonstration. Since the Proclamation identifies any individual found in Ethiopia to be the holder of the right to peaceful demonstration and it promised to fully respect and safeguard the implementation of the right to peaceful demonstration without any limitation, the author argues that the Proclamation is incompatible with the FDRE Constitution. With regard to the procedures for the exercise of the right to peaceful demonstration, the author finds that there are discrepancies between the law and the practice. Among others, the government changed the legal requirement of notification to request for authorization.

Besides, the emergence of young demanding community, internet and social media are raised as opportunities for the exercise of the right to peaceful demonstration. However, there are different legal challenges that arise from Proclamation. No. 3/1991 and the Anti-terrorism Proclamation that challenges the enjoyment of the right under discussion. On top of these, the government is also being challenged in the observance of this right by factors such as, organizer's distrust to the government; lack of awareness by the right holders on the limits of their right and the non-practical feasibility of the timeframes in the Proc. No 3/1991. Finally, the article ends up by giving forward recommendations for the improvement of the level of recognition and tackling the challenges in the enjoyment of the right to peaceful demonstration.

Key words/phrases:

The right to peaceful demonstration, Protest, spontaneous demonstration, FDRE Constitution, Proclamation No. 3/1991

RETHINKING SAFETY OF KADUNA STATE JOURNALISTS IN "ASIRI" A CHARM-ORIENTED PROTECTION

Abubakar Shehu
Ahmadu Bello University(Nigeria)

ABSTRACT

Journalism of 21st century in Nigeria is characterized by threats to lives of Journalists in their efforts to reveal information that appear inimical to the career of most politicians. Insurgents and other criminals also constitute threats to them having reported erroneously as always claim. Scores of journalists have lost their lives on the altar of fixity to professionalism and service to humanity. This development necessitates literature calling for the safety of journalists. Of course, at various academic fora and colloquia, calls have been directed towards government and its security agencies to provide safety for journalists being partner in progress. It appears that less or no attention was given to traditional way of safety to journalists which is termed in northern Nigeria as "Asiri" a Hausa language word meaning charm. This piece tends to depart most proffered solutions to the safety of journalists hence the new dimension. The study is anchored on KAP survey method where knowledge, attitude and practice of protection via charm among Kaduna state journalists are determined. The sampling technique is random sampling drawing 10 percent of journalists in all the broadcast media stations of Kaduna state. Questionnaire is the instrument and descriptive statistics for data analysis. Domino Safety Theory underpins the study.

Key Words: *Safety, Journalists, Asiri, Charm, Kaduna.*

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DECLINE IN THE USE OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES: A STUDY IN THE JAFFNA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Laavanya,K
Graduate Studies, University of Jaffna

ABSTRACT

The Library of the University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka is providing an excellent never lasting service to its users (University students and Academics). Important thing is to create a continuous dialogue and networking with the students and Academics who are the beneficiaries to make the service more effective. One of the main tools that can be used to evaluate library services is user surveys. Also the sad full matter of concern is that the number of library users is declining. The study was conducted to identify the reasons for the decline in the usage of the library in University of Jaffna Sri Lanka. Qualitative method of the research study is adopted to achieve the research objective. Interview and the focus group discussions were used to collect the data. 10 interviews and five focus group discussion were held. 35 users from every discipline took part in the study. Disciplines from Management, Science, Arts, Medicine, Agriculture and Engineering were met to collect the data. Collected data were analyzed and found that there is a level of satisfaction with the available library resources, services and facilities of the Library. Also found that libraries and services were not being fully utilized by them properly. One of the most important reasons for this was the lack of adequate references in lectures and the use of cell phones and cell phones.

Keywords: Library Usage, University Library and University of Jaffna

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Submitted by - SHALINI THAKUR
Political Science Department
Delhi University, India
ORCID No = 0000-0002-7132-9829

ABSTRACT

International migration has many facets and can be understood or studied in multiple ways. One important aspect of international migration is its economic impact.

For example, most Indian migrant workers in the Gulf States are a prime example of low-skilled workers while most migrant workers in the Silicon Valley in the USA are an example of high-skilled labor. Competition over human capital has come to define trends in global migration in many ways. In older industrialized economies, namely the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) countries, a combination of: economic growth; industrial restructuring which leads to deskilling and thus, early retirement of workers; declining fertility with an ageing population that draws on state run welfare systems; introduction of new service and knowledge sectors that demand new skill sets; and an unwillingness of an usually well-educated native population in accepting low paying jobs, has led to demands for foreign workers that are employed in both high and low skill work. Moreover, in recent industrial economies, like China or South Korea, there is also a demand for new skill sets.

There are two important dimensions of migration. Firstly, it outlines an overview of how migration has been understood in social science by discussing some of the more prominent theories that have been used in and across various disciplines. Secondly, it details two important issues related to contemporary politics and migration, namely, the position and creation of the categories we understand as Asylum Seekers and Refugees and the linkages between gender and migration, with specific reference to women migrants and feminization of labor.

KEYWORDS - International migration, contemporary politics, economic growth

BALANCING CAREER AND THE FAMILY: PLIGHT OF THE NIGERIAN WOMAN

Kazi, Mahcit Margaret
Barnabas Esther Singayina
Home Economics Unit
Department of Science and Technology Education
Faculty of Education, University of Jos,
Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

The Nigerian woman has been tasked with caring for children and keeping homes. Of late the average Nigerian woman have been trying to break away from norms and standards set by the patriarchal society, this has led to conflicts of balance between the family and work responsibilities. The researcher attempts to explore the experiences of the Nigerian women in regards to the challenge and strategies in managing their families and domestic lives, as well as balance their responsibilities. This paper discusses the various strategies employed by Nigerian women to overcome the challenge that are often regarded as a hindrance to women's career advancement. The findings could contribute positively by providing necessary information regarding how Nigerian women devise strategies to combat challenges pursuant to balancing career and the family.

Key words: Balance, career, family, women.

THE FEMININE IDENTITY BY ANITA DESAI: A RESEARCH STUDY

Dr Muthareen Ali
Ex Research Scholar,
Department of English,
Bhagwant University-
Ajmer, Rajasthan-305004-India

ABSTRACT

Ample stuff has been produced and propounded on female domination, realism, women social status, gender discrimination, feminine existentialism etc. In the works of above mentioned author. However a critical analysis of feminine identity is yet to be unfurled. The study chiefly centers upon exploring female subjugation, neurotic anxieties, psychological tumults, lack of freewill and identity crisis in the male dominated society and devaluing traditional feministic virtues of service and submission. This research endeavors to analyse feminine characters, their psyche and sensibility, by exploiting mixed methodology and psychoanalytical approach. In this paper we conclude about the feminine and provide some solution, In this research paper we also discuss little bit about the life of author i.e Anita Desai.

Keywords:- Feminine, realism, endeavour, Dense imagery, married.

"EMO CULTURE: THE SELF-DESTRUCTIVE TEENS"

Muniza Javed1*,
*1Lahore College for Women University, Lecturer, Sociology, Lahore, Pakistan.
ORCID: 0000-0003-4289-7189

Dr. Asma Seemi Malik2
2Lahore College for Women University, Assistant Professor, Sociology, Lahore, Pakistan.
ORCID: 0000-0003-3464-6267

Amjad Mahmood3
3National college of business administration, PhD Scholar, Statistics, Lahore, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

Background: Self-destructive behavior is one of the compensatory defense mechanisms of adaptation and stabilization of the personality, the ability to adapt the adverse conditions. A study suggested that around 18% of all adolescent's self-harm; while as many as 30% reported to have suicidal thoughts, 4% actually attempt it (Robert Young, 2014).
Purpose:The aim of the present study was to explore personality features, characteristics for the teenagers involved in the EMO culture and self-destructive teens. In modern society, self-destructive behavior continues to spread among adolescents. The purpose of this research is to analyze those negative thoughts and behaviors that effects adolescents. Preventive measures taken by parents to restrict self-destructive thoughts and behaviors in adolescents can control self-destructions in teenagers.
Methodology: The quantitative survey method was conducted to get responses through online questionnaire that include main components that was circulated on the heavily trafficked application like whatsapp, Instagram and Facebook. The total questions asked in the survey is 13, out of which 12 questions were close ended that were nominal (categorical) type whereas one of the questions was open-ended as it required respondents' suggestions on the topic.
Results & conclusion: The descriptive, frequencies and correlation (bi-variant analysis) is done through SPSS that depicts results. Two hypotheses were significant whereas, other two were insignificant. The results revealed that the perception of decreasing quality of emotional bond with parental control increase the probability of belonging to the self-destructive thoughts and behaviors. The results depicted that parental control play an important role in decreasing self-destructive thoughts and behaviors. Some results revealed that separation between mother and father did not seems to be a significant predictor. It was concluded that Parental control and inferiority among siblings are main factors that lead to self-destructive thoughts and behaviors.

Keywords: EMO culture, self-destructive teens, behaviors, adolescents.

AESTHETICIZING UGLINESS

Dr. Ghanshyam Kumar
Guest faculty
Department of English
G D College, Begusarai, Bihar

ABSTRACT

Aesthetics relishes a longstanding controversy in the world of world literature. From time immemorial only one aspect of aesthetics --'beauty', not 'ugliness'--has been confined to the philosophic theory of art, culture and literature. Despite the fact that both beauty and ugliness are the indispensible constituents of life, only one sphere of aesthetics, the aesthetic merits of beauty, reigned long among aesthetes, litterateurs, connoisseurs, critics and scholars. Almost the whole gamut of literary criticism, oriental and occidental, is supposedly based on the theory of beauty, classic or non-classic, whereas its counterpart—aesthetics of ugliness--reserves no room at all in the realm of literature. Even if we talk about the principle of 'art for life's sake', here too the aesthetic concept of ugliness is consciously or unconsciously, deliberately or unintentionally, is missing. Aestheticians remain involved only in discussing, deliberating and delineating through literature the half-truth of life. Life--that is considered to be a fine blend of the inseparable two: beauty and ugliness. The latter has been kept aside for long even by the modern aestheticians. And thus this major domain has been overlooked by the bourgeois thinkers and aesthetes as well. Even the concept that literature is 'a criticism of life' coming out of the theory of 'art for life's sake' failed to give full vent to the aesthetic discourse in the literary output with absolute justification. This concept also remains constricted to the one-sided phenomenon. But no such luck, with the emergence and global recognition of marginal literature, such as Black literature and Dalit literature, and the aesthetics thereof, the aesthetics of ugliness has needed to become centripetal.

The paper in question is a humble but arduous attempt to aim at the bringing out of much less discussed aesthetic domain—the aesthetics of ugliness--in the light of Chapter 14 based on the theory of ugliness: 'The Methodical Completion of Objective Idealism' from the book 'A History of Aesthetic' (2015) by Bernard Bosanquet with a special mention of the aesthetic concept diseminated by the Hegelian Karl Rosencranz, who is principally known for his book of philosophy 'Aesthetics of Ugliness' (1853), originally written in German. Rosencranz's aesthetic philosophy turns out to be a touchstone as well as stimulus for furthering the aesthetics of the marginal literature, formulating the integrity with the longstanding mainstream aesthetics.

Keynotes: Bourgeois Aesthetics, Beauty, Ugliness, Marginal literature, centripetal

SOCIETY IN ANCIENT KASHMIR: DEVELOPMENT OF A PECULIAR CULTURE;
COHERENT, ACCOMMODATIVE AND INTERACTIVE

Author: Asif Rashid Raina

Designation: Research Scholar
Department of AIHC and Archaeology APS University Rewa,
Madhya Pradesh, India.

Abstract

The impact of Brahmanisation and Sanskritisation had varying influences on different societies in different regions because Brahminical domination and rigidities of the caste system varied across regions of India. Unlike other neighbouring regions, Kashmir had witnessed less impact of Sanskritization because of less impact of Brahminical domination. What had made the society of Kashmir different from the other neighbouring regions of the country was rigidities of caste system, inhuman practice like sati, status of women, and the most importantly the Brahman domination. It is argued that the composite culture and toleration in the society of Kashmir made it peculiarly and different in affairs of Brahmanisation and Sanskritisation. This peculiarity was possible because of trade contacts with Central Asia through Silk Route and the emergence of different religions from time to time. The cultural interactions with neighbouring nations made the society unique and accommodative.

KEYWORDS : Accommodative, Damaras Nisadas, Dombas, Kritas, Kashmir, Society

IMPRINTS OF FRENCH CULTURE IN ARCHITECTURE IN CAN THO CITY, VIET NAM

Dr. Pham Duc Thuan,
Can Tho University, School of Education, Department of History
Le Tuan Anh
Can Tho University, School of foreign languages, Department of French languages

ABSTRACT

From 1884 to 1945, Vietnam was a colony of France, so the influence of French politics, education and culture in Vietnam was very wide, in many fields, especially in architecture. The French have built a lot of works in Vietnam and thereby left their great imprint on Vietnamese culture. Imprints of French culture to architecture are found throughout Vietnam such as in Hanoi, Sai Gon, Hue, Vinh, Hai Phong, Da Nang and Can Tho. In 1954, France left Vietnam, but the architectural values of France in Vietnam are still preserved and become a feature in the East-West cultural interference in Vietnam.

Can Tho city is the center of the Mekong Delta (South Vietnam), in the past, France built Can Tho as one of the cultural and political centers in the South of Vietnam. Therefore, French culture has a great influence on the architecture of Can Tho city, especially in public works, houses, offices, schools. Today, Can Tho city has a very good economic development in Vietnam, more and more works are built, but the French architecture is still preserved and honored as a cultural feature of this city.

This article studies the influence of French culture on architecture in Can Tho city, discusses the contents of French culture and architecture in Can Tho city through the method of actual survey, collecting documents. and evaluation. From there, some ideas about urban construction associated with historical and cultural values are suggested on the basis of inheriting French cultural values in architecture in Can Tho city, Vietnam.

Keywords: French culture, architecture, Can Tho city, Vietnam

WOMEN: RELIGION AND GENDER INEQUALITY

Jessica Kaur Sidhu
Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India
Dr. Uzma Nadeem*
Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India

ABSTRACT

The relative position of women in society is very diverse worldwide. Among many important traits associated with the differentiation of gender inequality is religion, which itself must be considered as a fluid concept with interpretations and practices 'embedded' and thus varying with respect to cultural and historical relations. Admitting the heat of the issues, some religious norms and traditions have the potential to contribute to the formation of gender inequalities and to subordinate the role of women in society. Religion plays a vital role in the cultural life as it is deeply rooted in peoples' experiences and influences the socio-economic and political direction of societies. The status of women in society is an outcome of the interpretation of religious texts and of the cultural and institutional set-up of religious communities. The role of religion is, obviously, complex and it varies across time and space. The main objective of the study is to study the influence of religiosity on women in social, economic and political spheres. Majority of the world religions today maintain male social dominance within societal structures. On the other hand, women are more inclined to participate in religious bustle. Empirical research on developments in the individual religions indicates a negative shift in society towards a decreased status of women. Also, religious norms and prejudices may reflect patriarchal values, which are common to all societies of the world religions. The role of God, or a creator of a religion, is always taken by a male and the woman is primarily valued as a mother, especially as a mother to a son. Her place is in the household, less so at religious ceremonies or in public positions. The real status of a woman in a religion is more complicated; however, as in some religions certain women have acquired significant posts. With the strengthening modernisation and liberalisation of the world as a part of the processes of globalization and their associated "westernisation", it can be expected that religious societies will eventually become more accommodating to gender equality, because traditional patriarchal structures will start to wane. Despite this, women should take more interest in religious doctrines and participate in the formulation of new interpretations. Under such influences, religious institutions undergo reforms more favourable to gender equality.

Keywords: Women; Gender Inquality; Religion; Patriarchy; Globalization

ECO-FEMINISM: WOMEN WHO CARED FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Arushi Saran
Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India
Dr. Uzma Nadeem*
Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India

ABSTRACT
Environmental degradation is most keenly felt by the most vulnerable members of the community and those who rely heavily on nature's bounty. The natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, is affected by human activity. The impact of Environmental degradation is gender differentiated in terms of workload and the quality of life. Women are the first to be affected by the depletion of natural resources. In rural areas in most developing countries, women are responsible for the daily management and use of natural resources. The main objective of the study is to understand the importance of the interdependent relationship between women and the environment and to promote the concept of eco-feminism. Research has been done on the basis of the news and literature along with case study analysis and reports. Keeping in view of the inherent capabilities of women in the management of nature, their education, creativity and innovation, inventory and production management need to be strengthened their resources and strength must be channelised to their full potential to take part in the process of nation making. Women are considered the primary users of natural resources. Thus, women tend to have a closer relationship with land and other natural resources, which promotes a new culture of respectful use and preservation of natural resources and the environment, ensuring that the following generations can meet their needs. 'Navdanya Movement' has reached over 5,000,000 Indian farmers and created over 65 seed banks around India. Ecofeminism encompass views of patriarchal oppression and the social constructions relating to women and the environment. This closeness makes women more nurturing and caring towards their environment. Some of the most inspiring women of all time, all fighting for environmental justice, are fearless who are leading the charge against the status-quo.

Keywords: Environment degradation; Eco-feminism; Natural Resources; Patriarchy

MOTOR SKILLS IN FEMALE JUNIOR VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS FROM MACEDONIA AND PLAYERS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Fidanka Vasileva[1,2]

[1]University School of Health and Sport, University of Girona, Girona, Spain

[2]Biomedical Research Institute of Girona Dr. Josep Trueta, Girona, Spain

ABSTRACT

Modern volleyball game requires a high level of specific motor skills in the players. Our objectives are: 1) to evaluate specific motor skills (setting and forearm passing) in Macedonian female junior volleyball players; and 2) to compare our players with players from other countries in a qualitative manner. A sample of 399 participants, female volleyball players aged 13-18 years that are part of Junior League (JL) in Macedonia and JL in other countries were included. Players from Macedonian JL (N=30) were evaluated at the Faculty of Physical Education, Sport and Health in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia. In order to extract data for players from other countries (N=369), articles published in peer-reviewed journals were used. Only players from studies applying the same motor skill tests as the ones used in our study were included. To examine whether data have a normal distribution, we used Skewness and Kurtosis values, as well as Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Basic mathematical and appropriate statistical methods were used in order to calculate descriptive statistical parameters by applying Microsoft Office Excel 2010. In order to compare Macedonian junior players with players from other countries, a Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet was created. Setting and Forearm Passing skills are less developed in Macedonian JL players than in players from India, UK, Italy, USA, Germany, and Norway. Thus, we would advise Macedonian coaches to work more in a direction of specific motor skills development, especially in pioneer and youth categories, instead of putting the main emphasis on player specialization at early age.

Key words: volleyball, motor skills, setting, forearm passing, comparison.

THE ROLE AND IMPACT OF VISION AND VISION TRAINING ON SPORT PERFORMANCE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.

Dr. Giovanni Esposito

University of Salerno, Italy

Faculty of Sports sciences. Department of Human, Philosophical and Education Sciences.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3659-8943

ABSTRACT

In sport, athletes confronted with complex and rapidly changing environments are often required to make critical decisions in high-pressure, temporally constrained scenarios. In order to deal effectively with such constraints, athletes rely on a range of perceptual-cognitive skills. These skills include the ability to recognize advance visual information cues, identify patterns/structure in play and an awareness of likely event probabilities. Scientific studies show that humans use on average 40% to 60% of their visual abilities; therefore, through targeted training it is possible to achieve a significant improvement in sports performance. A method that allows to improve the visual abilities of athletes of all sports disciplines, and in particular in those in which the speed of the ball plays a central role, is Sport Vision Training. Recently, thanks to new technological discoveries, it was found that it is possible to perform vision training also thanks to virtual reality.
The purpose of this study is to show the potential of the use of Sport Vision Training by deepening the scientific evidence existing in the literature. The retrieval of scientific literature took place using specialized web searches on: PubMed, Google Scholar, Scopus, PMC, CrossRef using the PRISMA method.

Keywords: Sport Vision Training, Virtual Reality, Sport performance, cognitive skills

THE STATE OF THE AFFAIR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION (PE) IN ITALIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL

Tiziana D'Isanto
University of salerno, Italy

ABSTRACT

In the Italian primary school the teaching of the PE is not compulsory, as it is in the other 26 states of the European Union because the teaching is provided by the ministerial documents but it is approved by the team of teachers of the every class in the school and then, if approved, it is entrusted to the generalist teacher who teaches other 9 subjects. Therefore, the generalist teacher, who teaches all subjects, does not have any specialized competence inherent PE and, for this reason, very often it is not taught because the teacher does not feel prepared, especially in terms of the safety of physical and sport activity. For years, the Ministry of Education has carried out many special projects with insufficient results in order to have the PE subject also carried out in primary school because not all classes adhere to special projects. Therefore, the Italian government has decided to extend the teaching of PE to all primary school classes entrusted to teachers with master's degrees in exercise and sport science for the next school year 2021-22, allocating 16.8 million euros from the government agency "Sport and Health". In the meantime, the Italian Parliament will approve the law that makes the teaching of the PE compulsory by the specialist teacher. Aim of the study is to verify the state of the art of the draft law concerning the timing and criticalities. The method is archival research through the consultation of ministerial and parliamentary documents as well as scientific societies of exercise and sport sciences and university professors. The results still reveal an uncertainty in the choice of the type of specialist to be adopted between the generalist teacher who specializes in PE with a bachelor's degree and the specialist with a master's degree in PE. Furthermore, the law project, that is being examined by the Senate of the Republic, has been approved by the Chamber of Deputies with some critical issues that must be resolved and, therefore, after approval by the Senate of the Republic it must return to the Chamber of Deputies for final approval.

Keywords Specialist teacher, specialized teacher, Sport and heatlth

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS OF YOGA DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Chitra Chand

Research Scholar, Department of Yoga Science, University of Patanjali, Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India

ORCID ID- https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3793-1488

Dhananjoy Shaw

Head of Department, Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences, University of Delhi, Delhi, India,

Abstract

Background: The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic forced people to opt for healthy lifestyle including yoga.

Objective: This bibliometric analysis extensively identifies and gives an account of the publication characteristics of the randomized controlled trials (RCTs) published in the PubMed database that were conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic where yoga was used as an intervention.

Methodology: PubMed was searched from 1 December 2019 to 15 August 2021. Both authors independently screened the articles for inclusion/exclusion criteria and one author performed the bibliometric analysis on publication characteristics.

Results: 15 studies were retrieved and it was observed that there was an increase in 300% of the trials conducted from 2020 (n=3) to 2021 (n=12), and 40% of the researches were performed in the USA (n= 6) whereas, 13.34% (n=2) in China and Spain and rest of the countries that conducted 6.67% (n= 1) trial each includes India, Canada, Germany, UK, and Iran. Majority of the trials were conducted on mental health of the participants that used meditation and mindfulness as an intervention.

Conclusion: The findings reflect that most of the studies are conducted in the gravely hit nations. The authors suggests that yoga as a modified lifestyle can help in management of symptoms of the disease. Also, the upcoming studies should explore the cardiorespiratory, immunological and cognitive parameters.

Key-words: yoga; randomized controlled trials; pranayama; covid-19; mindfulness, meditation

2-DEOXY-SUGAR AN INNOVATIVE PRO-ANGIOGENIC AGENT- DEVELOPING TECHNOLOGY THAT CAN TRANSLATE TO CLINIC

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad YAR

[a]Interdisciplinary Research Center in Biomedical Materials (IRCBM), COMSATS University Islamabad Lahore Campus, Lahore,54000, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

To develop an effective, safe and low-cost wound dressing to stimulate angiogenesis. Angiogenesis is an absolute requirement for wound healing. With extensive burns and diabetic ulcers neovascularization is very difficult to acheive due to the loss of blood vessels (with burns) or damage to blood vessels (in diabetes). Research has shown that growth factors stimulate endothelial cells to migrate, proliferate and form new blood vessels. However, the most commonly used proangiogenic growth factor-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) while central to angiogenesis *in vivo* has not proven an effective therapy when delivered directly to wound beds. Recombinant VEGF and its relatively poor stability make it unlikely to be adopted by countries lacking financial resources for advanced wound healing biomaterials. Also, very high local levels of VEGF have been found to lead to the sort of vasculature associated with tumours. In the body VEGF is produced and released in a highly regulated manner.

In the current study we explored the ability of D-sugar a simple small organic molecule to stimulate new blood vessels. This D-sugar can be loaded into a number of clinically acceptable carriers. These materials were tested in the chick chorionic allantoic membrane (CAM) assay to investigate their role in angiogenesis and these were then tested on a full thickness wound model in rats. Sugar loaded materials showed a strong pro-angiogenic activity in the CAM assay and excellent wound healing properties in rats.

The proangiogenic activity of this sugar may be due to indirect activation of the VEGF angiogenic pathway –this needs further investigation. However, its potency and stability are extremely promising and a biotechnology company, Cannenta has now been established to bring affordable, effective advanced wound care products to emerging markets around the world.

Key words: angiogenesis, biomaterials, tissue engineering, chronic ulcer and burn wounds

ENHANCED ORAL BIOAVAILABILITY OF ITRACONAZOLE THROUGH POLYMERIC MICELLES: A COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT MICELLES PREPARATION METHODS

Nayyer Islam[1], Muhammad Irfan[1,*]

Department of Pharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, G C University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The main intention of this research work was to improve the oral bioavailability of itraconazole (ITZ), a poorly soluble drug of BCS class II, by enhancing its solubility and dissolution rate through polymeric micelles (MCs) using a suitable preparation method. For that purpose, three different preparation methods including kneading, melt emulsification and solvent evaporation were opted to formulate MCs using either Gelucire-50/13® or Gelucire-44/14® as solubilizer with different weight ratio of drug and solubilizers. Based on the solubility enhancement and *in vitro* drug release, the prepared MCs were further characterized for fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), differential scanning calorimeter (DSC) and powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD). The solubility was increased to variable extent from all the investigated combinations, however, Gelucire-44/14®: drug (10:1) performed exceptionally well through kneading method. The maximum solubility of drug in MCs (KMG-6) was increased to 87.6 folds (964.93 ± 2 µg/mL) compared to solubility of pure crystalline ITZ (11 ± 2 µg/mL). Furthermore, 882 µg/mLof solubility was achieved using Gelucire-50/13® from KMG-3 formulation. Drug release was about 100% in 30 minutes from KMG-6 formulation. The relative oral bioavailability of KMG-6 was enhanced 18.90 fold compared to pure ITZ ($P < 0.05$). The T_{max} of KMG-6 (4h) was almost half in comparison to ITZ (8h) ($P < 0.05$). In conclusion, Gelucire-44/14® based MCs could be a suitable and promising strategy to increase the bioavailability of ITZ by manipulating the solubility and dissolution rate.

Keywords: Itraconazole, Gelucire-44/14®, Gelucire-50/13®, solubility, dissolution rate, bioavailability, micelles

DESIGN OF 2D PHOTONIC CRYSTAL BASED ALL-OPTICAL NOT GATE USING NANO-PHOTONIC CRYSTAL CAVITY

Pallavi Saxena

Department of Physics, J. S. University, UP, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0498-556X

Alok Kumar

Department of Physics, Central University of Jharkhand Ranchi- 835205, Jharkhand, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-7942-4839

Gaurav Gautam

Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, IIT Roorkee, Roorkee-247667, UK, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1707-9558

ABSTRACT

Photonic crystals (PhCs) promise dense and large scale integration of optical information processing components (Mehmat & Shanhui, 2003). Therefore, PhCs are attractive candidates for miniaturization of photonic integrated circuits (PICs). In the past decade many optical devices/components have been designed and fabricated using PhCs. They include: optical logic gates (Alok & Sarang, 2019), filter (Savarimuthu & Rangaswamy, 2013), encoders (Farhad, Mohammad &Hamed, 2016) and so on.

In this paper, a novel design of all-optical NOT logic gate based on nano photonic crystal circular cavity (NPhCC) is presented. The proposed NOT gate functions on the interference effect and its recommended design is an overall size equal to **133.31 µm^2**of 2D-PhC. The NOT gate is formed on a square array of dielectric silicon rods (of refractive index 3.46) submerged in air background that offers a wide bandgap. The lattice constant (a) and radius of the dielectric silicon rods (r) is **502 nm** and **102 nm** respectively. The structure has two input ports (one is bias port and the other is control port) and one output port. The complete schematic diagram of NOT gate is shown in **fig. 1**. Plane wave expansion (PWE) method (Johnson&Joannopoulos, 2001) is used to calculate the photonic band gap (PBG) and numerical simulations have been performed through 2D Finite Difference Time Domain (FDTD) method (Taflove, 1995). Our simulation results show that the proposed NOT gate exhibits response time (RT) as small as **130 fs** and contrast ratio (CR) as high as **14.14 dB**.The proposed gate may be used for constructing all optical integrated digital computing circuit.

Keywords: **Photonic crystal, All-optical logic gate, NPhCC**.

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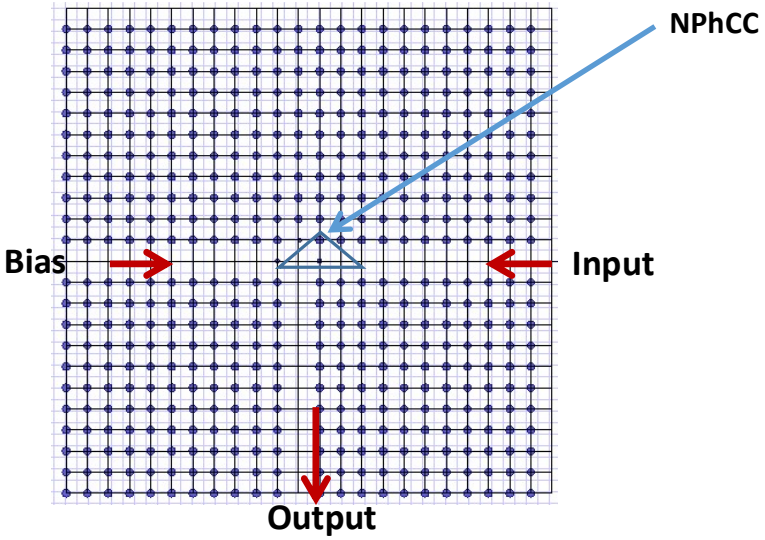


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of optical NOT gate

IMPACT OF THERMAL RADIATION ON MAGNETO-CONVECTION FLOW OF DISSIPATIVE FLUID OVER A PLATE

B. Kumar[1]

[1]Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology Patiala, Punjab, India

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3712-478X

ABSTRACT

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

Keywords: Thermal Radiation, Induced Magnetic Field, Viscous Dissipation

RESISTIVE HUMIDITY SENSING BEHAVIOR OF CU/ZNO NANOCOMPOSITES

Dr. Karunesh Tiwari,

Babu Banarasi Das University,Department of Physics,Lucknow,Assistant Professor, UP, India

Anam Zaidi

Babu Banarasi Das University,Department of Physics,Lucknow,Research Scholar, UP, India

ABSTRACT

In this paper we report the synthesis of Cu_2O doped ZnO powder by conventional precipitation methods and its use as humidity sensors. Pellets of Copper Oxide doped Zinc Oxide powders have been made in different weight percent at a pressure of 3 Tonnes by using Hydraulic Press Machine. These pellets have been annealed at temperature i.e. 200,300,400 & 500°C (degree Celsius) and humidity sensing properties of these pellets with 10wt%, 15wt% & 20 wt% compositions have been studied. Standard solution of potassium sulphate (K_2SO_4) has been used as a humiditifier and potassium hydroxide (KOH) as a de-humiditifier. Variation in resistance of the pellet has been measured by using standard Sinometer (VC, 9808). Relative humidity of the pellet is measured by using Hygrometer (Huger, Germany). It has been observed that the resistance of the pellets decreases as the relative humidity varies from 10%-90%. Large increase in conductivity with relative humidity is understood to be due to adsorption of water molecules on the pellet surface with the capillary of nanopores.The particle size and pore size of Cu_2O doped ZnO pellet decreases with increasing the annealing temperatures. The high humidity sensitivity is due to proton hopping between water molecules adsorbed on the pellet surfaces with capillary nanopores.

Keywords: ZnO, Cu_2O,XRD, SEM, Sesnsitivity, Hysterisis, Ageing, Annealing Temperature

RAYLEIGH-TAYLOR INSTABILITY IN PAINTING

Dr. Igor KORSUN
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ukraine
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9893-2820
Maryna MONCHUK
physical therapist, Ternopil, Ukraine
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6839-6396

ABSTRACT

The close relationship of related sciences is a characteristic feature of the science development today. Practice shows that the many valuable scientific data are obtained at the intersection of sciences with their close interaction. In the 1930s, Mexican painter David Alfaro Siqueiros discovered “accidental painting” technique. Painter poured the layers of paints of different colors on a horizontal surface. The layers mixed and created patterns of aesthetic value. Sandra Zetina and Roberto Zenit reproduced and explored the “accidental painting” technique in 2012. Scientists have found that different densities of paints of different colors are the cause of mixing paints. This is an example of Rayleigh-Taylor instability. Mammatus clouds and Rayleigh-Taylor instability fingers in the Crab Nebula are manifestations of Rayleigh-Taylor instability in nature.

Keywords: “accidental painting” technique, density, Rayleigh-Taylor instability.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 CASES AND AIR POLLUTION MEASUREMENT IN GANDHINAGAR (GREEN CITY) DURING LOCKDOWN AND DIWALI TIME PERIOD

Dr. Umangkumar Pandya

Shankersinh Vaghela Bapu Institute of Science & Commerce, Gandhinagar, Gujarat India

ABSTRACT

Extraordinary measures, for example, lockdown taken by nations worldwide to contain the spread of COVID-19 have affected air contamination elements significantly at a planetary scale. A few media announced the lockdown instigated air contamination decrease dependent on immediately collected satellite perceptions. In any case, a worldwide scale examination of such a decrease in air pollution upheld by quality information gathered from ground stations over the world and the impacts of lockdown to it is absent. Here, we search the changes in convergences of six air pollutants: PM2.5, PM10, O3, SO2, CO, and NO2 in Green City Gandhinagar. We studied the data from March 2020 to November 2020, for 09 months. In this study we have covered the air pollution and COVID 19 cases in Gandhinagar city during time period of lockdown, unlock and festival (Diwali), then we observed the increase and decrease in the air pollution and its relativity with the numbers of COVID 19 cases reported. Gandhinagar, the capital of Gujarat is a 2 nd well-arranged city of India and probably the greenest city in India with 32 lakh trees. Gandhinagar is India's tree capital with 54% green cover on its property region. In our study, we selected Gandhinagar because this city is the Green City and second think based on the extent of lockdown measures and the number of coronavirus Cases.

Keywords: Air Pollution, PM2.5, PM10, O3, SO2, CO, NO2, COVID-19.

A REVIEW ON RECURRING LANDSLIDES IN INDIA: CAUSES, DESTRUCTION & SOLUTION

Vidhi Tyagi

Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India

Dr. Uzma Nadeem*

Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India

ABSTRACT

Landslides occurs due to imbalance in the natural stability of the slope. It causes maximum destruction with the blink of an eye. In the past decade, there has been a rapid increase in landslides which results in massive destruction of the environment, wildlife, property and loss of life. Himalayas are an essential part of India as well as for the entire world which affects the economy and agriculture specifically in the northern region of India. Vulnerability of these regions led more attention to Himalayas due to urbanization and for the communities living there. There are various qualitative and quantitative factors observed and stated in multiple researches. The Western Ghats are under the threat of biodiversity loss due to change in rainfall pattern which results in more landslides. There are various models and techniques applied to understand its root causes and effects. This review was conducted to analyse different approaches and factors causing destruction due to landslides, to help researchers in preparing a generalised and realistic picture of actual circumstances in these regions. Landslide research and management require extensive study considering the destruction caused due to human intervension.The article focuses on various case studies done in particular regions as major damage is reported and continues.The analysis reveals gaps in research which play a significant role in damage to the environment which results in landslides. Furthermore, the review reveals that there are significant studies conducted for high risk regions but there is a need to work and study the entire country to see the full picture which will aid in formation of more effective and efficient solutions to resolve the problem. Lastly, it will help stakeholders to discover hidden layers to the problem which is the importance of sensitization, outlook and mental revolution along with measures to reduce landslides and massive destruction of the environment, wildlife, property and loss of life.

Keywords: Landslıdes, Hımalayas, Western Ghats, Envıronmental Sensıtızatıon

ECOSYSTEM VS. BUSINESS GROWTH

Ekisha Mehrotra
Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India
Dr. Uzma Nadeem*
Department of Environmental Studies, Mata Sundri College for Women, University of Delhi, Delhi – 110002, India

ABSTRACT

Every noble and sound global citizen can admit and understand the importance of a vast channel of ecological growth to sustain the natural climatic conditions of planet Earth. This subject is of prime importance as it deals with the continuance of all the species and most prominently about us, the humans. However, despite all the acknowledged pre-requisites, it is seemingly getting harder every year to control the hazardous chemicals from industries and individuals all across the globe. The answer lies in the profit driven world of business relations that acts as the sole reason for keeping us evolved from old ages. It is the only force that allows innovation and an opportunity for all human beings to satisfy their fundamental needs for staying alive. So basically, for an ideal dream of having an ecosystem which protects and sustains us from all disastrous environmental outcomes, it is essentially important to forbid several actions of industrial businesses. Controlling the same to an imaginary extent will only lead to the downfall of living standards for many and would eventually lead to increased struggles against global poverty. This means that since the time industrial revolution was revolutionized, the ideal conditions for an ecological world and business growth have battled throughout the history of so called modern era. Sooner or later, both have to settle for a balance in shared responsibilities for the wellbeing of all the species in the least sacrifices made on either side. If not made, the humanity has to face adverse outcomes from both sides equally and battle of ideologies in political world might change its dynamics drastically.

Keywords: Environment, climate change, economy, development, industrialisation

EVALUATING THE EXISTING SERVICE QUALITY PROVIDED IN ATBU TEACHING HOSPITAL BAUCHI, NIGERIA

[1]Ibrahim Idris, [2]Bala Jibrin, [3]Bala Ishiyaku
[1, 2, 3] Department of Estate Management and Valuation, Faculty of Environmental Technology, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, P.M.B 0248, Bauchi State, Nigeria

Abstract

This study aimed at evaluating the existing service quality provided in ATBU Teaching Hospital Bauchi, with the view to suggest the area of improvement. The objective of the study is to identify the existing service quality in ATBU teaching hospital Bauchi. The study adopted the use of quantitative approach and data were collected through questionnaire survey from staff (users) who were randomly drawn from six department in the hospital. 225 structured questionnaires were distributed to the staff in the study area. The study findings revealed that the major service quality in ATBU Teaching Hospital Bauchi were internet connectivity and hygiene services, recreational services, laundry services and Security service. While the other service quality identified in the study area are electricity supply, sales services, response service, transportation, cleaning services, communication services, safety services and water supply. The study concluded that the most service quality in ATBU Teaching Hospital were internet connectivity and hygiene services, recreational services, laundry services and Security service and least service quality was safety services and water supply. The study recommended that the management of ATBU Teaching Hospital should be given more emphasis on the provision on sales services and water supply so that staff (users) can be able to get water and purchase their items within. The study recommended that the provider of services and facilities should be given more emphasis on the provision of communication facilities and water facilities so that the patient relative can be communicated. This can increase the level of users' satisfaction. The study recommended that service quality should be integrated into users' requirements so that satisfaction of the staff with service quality will be improved.

Key Words: services, Quality, Provision, Facilities, Teaching Hospital

DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISASTERS

Akshat Chaturvedi[1]
Dr. Ruchi Ramesh[2]

[1] LLB 1st year, Jagran School of Law, Dehradun, India
[2] Associate Professor, RKMV, Shimla

ABSTRACT

The Supreme Court and the High Courts are empowered to award reasonable monetary compensation under Article 32 or 226 of the Constitution of India for the mental, physical, and economic loss caused to the individual for the violation of fundamental rights. The victim may seek a claim for the damages by invoking either the constitutional remedy or by way of a civil remedy. The constitutional remedy is a public law remedy that enables the actual victim need not to approach the Court himself. The Constitutional Courts may grant relief either in a public interest litigation case or by the exercise of suo motu power. In India, legislations dealing with mass-disasters fall under two categories namely general legislations having some provisions relating to accidents and next the legislations which have been enacted from time to time to cover any specific mass disaster. A number of industrial disasters have taken place in India causing deaths and injuries of many people. The judiciary has acted in favour of those died and injured. The present study shall discuss the major incidents of such disasters and the pronouncements by the higher judiciary in India. The present study explores both legislative and judicial approach regarding industrial disasters in India.

Key Words- Courts, disaster, industrial, mass.

INFLUENCE OF MULTICORE LAYERS IN THE VIBRATION BEHAVIOR OF THE NATURAL COMPOSITE SANDWICH BEAM

Sathiyamoorthy Margabandu, Rajeshkumar Selvaraj*

School of Mechanical Engineering, Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore, India.

* Corresponding author

Abstract

In the present work, vibration analysis of natural fiber-reinforced multicore sandwich beam has been investigated. The sandwich beam is made of natural rubber as the core layer and natural fiber-reinforced laminated composites as the top and bottom face layers. The material characterization such as X-Ray Diffraction (XRD), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) was carried out to investigate the crystallinity and morphology of untreated and treated jute fiber materials. The tensile properties of the natural fiber-reinforced composite material were examined using ASTM D3039 standards. The ABAQUS finite element model was developed to obtain the natural frequencies of the single-core and multi-core natural composite sandwich beams under different end conditions. The model has been validated with numerical results available in the literature. The results show that the multicore natural composite sandwich beam greatly influences the structural stiffness compared with a single-core natural composite sandwich beam.

Keywords: Natural composites, sandwich beam, multicore, free vibration

DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF SYMPATHETIC SKIN RESPONSE VIA ELECTRIC STIMULATION AND JAW CONTRACTION

Victor LACUSTA
Univ. Prof., Dr., State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Residency, Department of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-5538-9370,
Valeriu FALA
Univ. Prof., Dr., State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Therapeutic Dentistry, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-1947-1844,
Gheorghe BORDENIUC
Univ. Asst., Dr., State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Therapeutic Dentistry, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-4013-9918,
Mihaela IVANOV
Dr., State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Urology and Surgical Nephrology, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-5990-320X,
mihaella.litovcenco@gmail.com, +373 69 902 550
Corina GRÎU
Dr., State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova,
ORCID: ID/0000-0002-5868-5298,

ABSTRACT

There are numerous techniques for assessing sympathetic skin responses, primarily based on the electrical stimulation of various areas, these being related to the presence of emotional anticipation stress, which affects the outcomes of investigations in patients with autonomic suprasegmental disorders.

Comparative determination of the diagnostic value of the sympathetic skin responses in electrical stimulation and standardized maximum voluntary jaw contraction tests.

45 patients (15 - cerebellar tumors in the postop period, 15 - facial myalgias, 15 - hyperactive bladder) were enrolled in the prospective analytical study. Patients were investigated with Vein form, Valkova questionnaires, sympathetic skin response (Amax, mV), with a further evaluation of sensitivity (Se), specificity (Sp), efficiency (Ef) and gain of certainty (Gc) for various test conditions.

Based on clinical questionnaires, patients were diagnosed with autonomous suprasegmental clinical disorders of different intensity. Amax range was between 2.0 and 44 mV. The diagnostic value for percutaneous electrical stimulation: Se = 85%, Sp = 78%, Ef = 81.5%,

Gc= 1.63; for standardized maximum voluntary jaw contraction with cotton rolls between molars: Se = 94%, Sp = 90%, Ef = 92%, Gc = 1.84.

The usage of maximum voluntary jaw contraction test in the determination of sympathetic skin responses in standardized conditions has a significant diagnostic value, and when compared to electrical stimulation it presents several advantages: it is performed in physiological conditions, no anticipation stress, thus optimizing the process of diagnosis and monitoring.

Keywords: sympathetic skin response, autonomous disorders, maximum voluntary jaw contraction, suprasegmental disorders, diagnostic value

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION IN INDIA: A STUDY OF JUDICIAL TRENDS

Diwakar Gangwar
BALLB, Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, India

ABSTRACT

The role of judiciary depends on the very nature of political system adopted by a particular country. This is the reason that role of judiciary varies in liberal democracy, communist system and countries having dictatorship. The role of judiciary has been important in liberal democracies like India. Stockholm Conference on Human Environment, 1972 has generated a strong global international awareness and in India it facilitated the enactment of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976. This amendment has introduced certain environmental duties both on the part of the citizens under Article 51 A (g) and on the state under Article 48-A. The role played by the Judiciary in the formulation of Environmental Jurisprudence in India can be studied through the following landmark cases which gave a new face to environment legislation and litigation both. It is only due to the judicial creativity seen in these particular cases that there are Doctrines and various aspects related to protection and improvement of environment in India today. Some of the significant judgments have been pronounced in the Public Interest Litigations filed by Mr. M.C. Mehta, various NGOs working for the protection of the environment. This wave started around 1980s and still continues in the Indian legal system.

Key Words - Constitution, environment, India, judiciary.

ELECTRIC MOBILITY IN INDIA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

Vinish Gautam

BALLB student, Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, India

ABSTRACT

The ongoing onus upon the environment continues due to enormous and unplanned industrialisation. The transport sector is one of the major areas leading to the environmental concerns. New and primarily different paths are evolving to offer clean and economic mobility services. Mobility and energy are the two parallel pillars in the journey towards viable transformations. Sustainable, affordable and inclusive approach has been recommended as a solution by the World Economic Forum while adopting smart mobility. Various studies and reports are conducted world-wide suggesting ways to implement Electric Vehicles on road, air or water. The proposed models of Electric Vehicles adoption provide positive impacts for environment, energy and mobility systems and create value for industries and society. India's potential to generate a shared, electric, and connected mobility system is capable of major benefits domestically as well as globally. Thus, Government of India is looking to promote electric mobility as one of the key solutions to reduce carbon emission through her policies. The need is switching to the Electric Mobility in passenger vehicles, beyond privately-owned vehicles. The time calls for radical reworking of energy sources for the transport. The present paper is an attempt to highlight the developments in the Indian system with regard to adoption of Electric Vehicles. The paper aims to explore the international Guidelines in brief and at last proposes suggestions for electric mobility. The study shall be doctrinal, using the secondary data.

Keywords: Electric Mobility, India, Future, Vehicle.

ECOLOGICAL THEORIES AND PERFORMANCE

Felice Di Domenico
University of Salerno

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Sports performance can be explained as the maximum level of skill that an athlete is able to express in the context of a sports competition as a result of the best integration of various factors: anthropometric, coordinative, psychic, and motivational.

It is a complex phenomenon and as such, in order to be studied and understood, it cannot be limited to methodological approaches, of a reductionist matrix, built on the model of classical mechanics which involves the breaking up of complex phenomena into simpler parts in order to be understood.

Complex phenomena, such as biological phenomena (which also include training and sports performance), require a holistic view for their treatment that considers the whole as a whole (more than the sum of its parts).

Training aimed at improving sports performance must be structured and planned in consideration of all the aspects that characterize it: strength, coordination, motivation and environmental contexts. Precisely the environmental contexts, as confirmed by various theories, favor learning, including motor and mental learning, so they must necessarily be considered in order to improve performance.

Problem

Too often, training programs focus selectively on individual characteristics that make up the performance and most of the time this involves a non-optimal transference in the competitive phase. Within a program, both the structural and coordinative characteristics and those related to the athlete's background and environmental contexts should be considered in order to obtain the highest level of transferability.

Aim

The goal of this work is to demonstrate the importance of considering sports training, like other learning processes, through a global vision that considers the phenomenon as a whole. The dynamic ecological approach will be explored as a possible learning strategy also useful in the motor and sports fields.

Method

The study will be conducted by consulting the relevant scientific literature.

Discussion and conclusions

The study aims to demonstrate the effectiveness of using the dynamic ecological approach within the phases of sports training. This approach, which is based on the concept of heuristic learning, develops from environmental influences causing adaptations of the entire body system by developing and perfecting adequate responses. For this purpose, the emergence of spontaneous solutions to problems is stimulated: an example is the modification of the game rules or the modification of the game context.

The results of this study are useful to sports training professionals for training planning, as they increase the tools available for this purpose.

KEYWORDS: Athletic Performance, Learning Theories, Sport Training, Complexity, Muscle Strength

ODUN PLASTİK KOMPOZİT MALZEMEDE YUMURTA KABUĞU KULLANIMININ YANMA DAYANIMINA ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF USE OF EGG SHELL IN WOOD PLASTIC COMPOSITE MATERIAL ON COMBUSTİON RESISTANCE

Doç. Dr. Ferhat ÖZDEMİR,
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Orman Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2282-1884
Öğr. Gör. Ali Osman ÖZĞAN
Iğdır Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tasarım Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9646-1984

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada dolgu maddesi olarak kullanılan yumurta kabuğunun odun plastik kompozit malzemelerin bazı mekanik direnç özellikleri üzerine etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Polipropilen, odun unu, yumurta kabuğu ve Maleik Anhidrid Polipropilen (MAPP) belirli oranlarda kullanılarak elde edilen bu karışımdan odun plastik kompozit (OPK) malzeme üretilmiştir. Üretimde tek vidalı ekstruder kullanılmış ve test numuneleri enjeksiyon kalıplama yöntemi ile üretilmiştir. Numunelerin mekanik testleri ilgili standartlara bağlı kalınarak yapılmıştır. Numunelerin yoğunluk, çekme direnci (ASTM D 638), çekmede elastikiyet modülü ve kopmada uzama test sonuçları tespit edilmiştir.

Çekme direncinin yumurta kabuğu kullanım miktarının artmasına bağlı olarak azaldığı, çekmede elastikiyet modülünün önce bir miktar arttığı ancak daha sonra belirli bir oranda azaldığı, kopmada uzama miktarının ise aynı şekilde azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu (SEM- Scanning Electron Microscope) ile morfolojik özelliklerin belirlenmesi için görüntüler elde edilmiştir..

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kompozit, Yumurta Kabuğu, Yanma Direnci

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of eggshell content on the combustion properties of wood plastic composite (OPK) materials will be investigated. A mixture was obtained by using polypropylene (PP), wood flour, eggshell and Maleic Anhydride Polypropylene (MAPP) in certain proportions using a single screw extruder, and then test samples were produced in an injection molding machine. The flammability degrees of the produced plastic composites were determined according to the UL94 standard. In addition, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) analysis was performed to measure the vibration frequencies of some bonds in molecules and to determine the functional chemical bonds in the molecule.

As a result, it was determined that as the eggshell usage rate increased, the decomposition weight loss in the samples decreased, but the ash amount increased. In addition, it was determined that the ignition times of the samples were delayed and the burning time was prolonged.

Keywords: Composite, Egg Shell, Combustion Resistance

POLİPROPİLEN ESASLI KOMPOZİT MALZEMENİN YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜLÜĞÜ ÜZERİNE YUMURTA KABUĞU ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EGG SHELL EFFECT ON THE SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF POLYPROPYLENE BASED COMPOSITE MATERIAL

Doç. Dr. Ferhat ÖZDEMİR,
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Orman Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2282-1884
Öğr. Gör. Ali Osman ÖZĞAN
Iğdır Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tasarım Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9646-1984

ÖZET

Yumurta kabuğu kullanım miktarının odun plastik kompozit (OPK) malzemelerin yüzey düzgünlüğü üzerine etkisinin araştırıldığı bu çalışmada, polipropilen (PP), odun unu, yumurta kabuğu ve Maleik Anhidrid Polipropilen (MAPP) belirli oranlarda karıştırılmıştır. Üretilen OPK malzemelerin yüzey pürüzlülüğü ISO 4287 standardına göre belirlenmiştir. Marsurf M300 cihazı kullanılarak iğne taramalı yöntem ile test örneklerinin ortalama pürüzlülük (Ra), on nokta pürüzlülük ortalama değeri (Rz) ve en büyük pürüzlülük değeri (Rmax) ölçülmüştür.

Odun plastik kompozit içerisinde plastik matrise göre dolgu maddesi miktarının artmasına bağlı olarak yüzey pürüzlülük parametrelerine ait değerlerin artığı ve yüzey düzgünlüğünün olumsuz etkilendiği belirlenmiştir. MAPP kullanımının ise yüzey düzgünlüğünü olumlu etkilediği tespit edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yumurta Kabuğu, Yüzey Pürüzlülüğü, Kompozit

ABSTRACT

In this study, in which the effect of eggshell usage amount on the surface smoothness of wood plastic composite (OPK) materials was investigated, polypropylene (PP), wood flour, eggshell and Maleic Anhydride Polypropylene (MAPP) were mixed in certain proportions. The surface roughness of the OPK materials produced was determined according to the ISO 4287 standard. The mean roughness (Ra), ten point roughness mean value (Rz) and the largest roughness value (Rmax) of the test samples were measured using the Marsurf M300 device with needle scanning method.

It was determined that the values of the surface roughness parameters increased and the surface smoothness was negatively affected due to the increase in the amount of filler in the wood plastic composite compared to the plastic matrix. It was determined that the use of MAPP positively affected the surface smoothness.

Keywords: Egg Shell, Surface Roughness, Composite

YUMURTA KABUK İÇERİĞİNİN ODUN PLASTİK KOMPOZİT MALZEMENİN BAZI MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF EGG SHELL CONTENT ON SOME MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF WOOD PLASTIC COMPOSITE MATERIAL

Doç. Dr. Ferhat ÖZDEMİR,
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Orman Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2282-1884
Öğr. Gör. Ali Osman ÖZĞAN
Iğdır Üniversitesi Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Tasarım Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-9646-1984

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada dolgu maddesi olarak kullanılan yumurta kabuğunun odun plastik kompozit malzemelerin bazı mekanik direnç özellikleri üzerine etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Polipropilen, odun unu, yumurta kabuğu ve Maleik Anhidrid Polipropilen (MAPP) belirli oranlarda kullanılarak elde edilen bu karışımdan odun plastik kompozit (OPK) malzeme üretilmiştir. Üretimde tek vidalı ekstruder kullanılmış ve test numuneleri enjeksiyon kalıplama yöntemi ile üretilmiştir. Numunelerin mekanik testleri ilgili standartlara bağlı kalınarak yapılmıştır. Numunelerin yoğunluk, çekme direnci (ASTM D 638), çekmede elastikiyet modülü ve kopmada uzama test sonuçları tespit edilmiştir.

Çekme direncinin yumurta kabuğu kullanım miktarının artmasına bağlı olarak azaldığı, çekmede elastikiyet modülünün önce bir miktar arttığı ancak daha sonra belirli bir oranda azaldığı, kopmada uzama miktarının ise aynı şekilde azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu (SEM- Scanning Electron Microscope) ile morfolojik özelliklerin belirlenmesi için görüntüler elde edilmiştir..

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polipropilen, Yumurta Kabuğu, Mekanik Özellikler, Morfoloji

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effects of eggshell used as a filler on some mechanical resistance properties of wood plastic composite materials. Wood plastic composite (OPK) material was produced from this mixture obtained by using polypropylene, wood flour, eggshell and Maleic Anhydride Polypropylene (MAPP) in certain proportions. Single screw extruder was used in production and test samples were produced by injection molding method. The mechanical tests of the samples were carried out in accordance with the relevant standards. Density, tensile strength (ASTM D 638), tensile modulus of elasticity and elongation at break test results of the samples were determined.

It was determined that the tensile strength decreased due to the increase in the amount of egg shell use, the modulus of elasticity in tensile increased slightly, but then decreased to a certain extent, and the amount of elongation at break decreased in the same way. Images were obtained to determine morphological features with Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM).

Keywords: Polypropylene, Egg Shell, Mechanical Properties, Morphology

KENEVİR ELYAFINDAN İPLİK ÜRETİMİ, BOYANMASI VE YENİLİKÇİ ÇORAP ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

PRODUCTION AND DYEING OF YARN FROM HEMP FIBER AND INVESTIGATION OF USAGE IN THE PRODUCTION OF INNOVATIVE SOCKS

İlhan ALTAY
Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5023-0934

Ayşegül DİRİER
Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5306-6404

ÖZET

Çevrenin ve insan sağlığının korunabilmesi ve çevrenin gelecek kuşaklara bozulmadan aktarılabilmesi, modern insanın önemli kaygıları haline gelmiştir. Tekstil sektöründe, gerek hammadde eldesinde gerekse de üretim aşamalarında tüketilen su ve kullanılan kimyasal miktarları çevreyi ve insan sağlığını tehdit edecek boyutlara gelebilmektedir. kenevir bitkisinin değerlendirilmesi diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi tekstil sektöründe de ekolojik açıdan ve özellikli tekstil mamullerinin eldesinde gündeme gelmektedir. Kenevir bitkisinin birim alandaki üretim miktarı, üretim sırasında kullanılan su miktarı, ilaç ve gübre ihtiyacı, toprağa ve havaya olan etkileri gibi konularda pamuğa nazaran çok daha olumludur. Ayrıca kenevir elyafının sahip olduğu antibakteriyel, antifungal, yüksek mukavemet, sıcaklık dayanımı, antiUV, yalıtım, hava geçirgenlik gibi özellikler dikkat çekmektedir. Son yıllarda kenevirli tekstillere olan ilgi oldukça artmıştır. Gelecek yıllarda kenevirin birçok sektörde olduğu gibi tekstil sektöründe de kullanımının artması beklenmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, kenevir elyafından iplik üretilip boyanması ve ardından çorap üretilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Ayrıca elde edilen çorabın özellikleri incelenerek sağladığı faydaların ortaya konulması hedeflenmiştir. Yapılan literatür taramasında tamamen kenevir elyafından iplik eldesinin konvansiyonel iplik üretimi yapılan tesiste oldukça zor olduğu görüldü. Bu nedenle %30 kenevir-%70 pamuk iplik elde edecek şekilde hesaplamalar yapılarak melanj iplik üretimi için kullanılan homojen elyaf karıştırıcıda pamuk ve kenevir elyaflarının homojen bir karışımı sağlandı. Ardından open-end ve ring iplik tesislerinde iplik üretimi gerçekleştirildi. Daha başarılı olan ring iplik, boyahanede farklı reçeteler denenerek boyandı. En başarılı boyalı iplikler bir çorap üretim firmasına gönderildi ve başarılı bir şekilde çorap haline getirildi. Elde edilen ürünün sıradan çoraplara kıyasla daha sağlıklı ve konforlu olması, fonksiyonel özelliklere sahip olması beklenmektedir. Ürünün ticarileştirilebilmesi için çalışmalar devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kenevir Elyafı, Çorap, Teknik Tekstil, Organik Tekstil, İplik Üretimi

ABSTRACT

The protection of the environment and human health and hand down of the environment to future generations without deterioration have become important concerns of modern people. In the textile industry, the amount of water and chemicals used both in the production of raw materials and in the production stages can threaten the environment and human health. Evaluation of the hemp plant comes to the fore in the textile industry, as in other fields, in terms of ecological and in the production of special textile products. The production amount of the hemp per unit area, the amount of water used during production, the need for pesticides and fertilizers, and its effects on soil and weather are much more positive than cotton. In addition, the properties of hemp fiber such as antibacterial, antifungal, high strength, temperature resistance, antiUV, insulation, air permeability draw attention. In recent years, the interest in hemp textiles has increased considerably. It is expected that the use of hemp in the textile industy will increase in the coming years, as in many others.

In this study, it is aimed to produce and dye yarn from hemp fiber in Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş. facilities and then to produce socks. In addition, it is aimed to reveal the benefits provided by examining the properties of the socks obtained. In the literature review, it was seen that it is very difficult to obtain yarn from hemp fiber in the facility where conventional yarn production is made. For this reason, calculations were made to obtain 30% hemp-70% cotton yarn, and a homogeneous mixture of cotton and hemp fibers was provided in the homogeneous fiber mixer used for melange yarn production. Then, yarn production was carried out in open-end and ring spinning facilities. Ring yarn, which was more successful, was dyed by trying different recipes in the yarn dyeing plant. The most successful dyed yarns were sent to a socks manufacturing company and socks have been produced successfully. It is expected that the product obtained will be healthier and more comfortable than ordinary socks and have functional properties. Work continues to commercialize the product.

Keywords: Hemp Fiber, Socks, Technical Textile, Organic Textile, Yarn Production

PAMUK/PES KARIŞIMI ÖRME KUMAŞLAR İÇİN ÇEVRE DOSTU ÜRETİM OLANAKLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF ECO-FRIENDLY PRODUCTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR COTTON/PES BLEND KNITTED FABRICS

İlhan ALTAY
Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5023-0934

Ayşegül DİRİER
Ilsan Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş.
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-5306-6404

ÖZET

Çevre dostu üretimler günümüzdeki iklim değişikliği, küresel ısınma, çevre kirliliği gibi konulardan ötürü oldukça önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu kapsamda, boyahaneler tekstil endüstrisinde çevresel açıdan en riskli tesisler olarak düşünülebilir. Özellikle pamuk/polyester kumaşların boyanması uzun proses akışına sahip olmasıyla en fazla su, enerji ve kimyasal tüketilen süreçlerden biridir.

Bu çalışmada, pamuk/pes karışımı örme kumaşların terbiyesinde daha çevreci bir proses geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Klasik üretim hattından kaynaklanan yüksek enerji ve su sarfiyatının ön terbiye işlemlerinde yapılması planlanan enzimatik prosesler ile ve kombin işlemlerle azaltılması hedeflenmiştir. Bunun gerçekleştirilmesi için terbiye işleminde kullanılan pektinaz enzimi ve farklı boyama akış diyagramları test edilmiş ve elde edilen avantajlar ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pamuk/Pes Kumaş, Pektinaz, Ekolojik Tekstil, Kumaş Boyama, Örgü Kumaş, Çevre Dostu Üretim

ABSTRACT

Eco-friendly productions have become very important due to issues such as climate change, global warming and environmental pollution. In this respect, dyeing plantscan be the most environmentally risky facilities in textile industry. Especially the dyeing of cotton/polyester fabrics is one of the processes that consume the most water, energy and chemicals.

In this study, it is aimed to develop a more eco-friendly process in the finishing of cotton/pes blend knitted fabrics. It is aimed to reduce the high energy and water consumption arising from the classical production line with the enzymatic processesplanned to be carried out in the pre-treatment processes, and withcombined processes.In order to achieve this, pectinase enzyme used in the finishing process and different dyeing flow charts were used and the obtained advantages were reported.

Keywords: Cotton/Pes Fabric, Pectinase, Ecological Textile, Fabric Dyeing, Knitted Fabric, Eco-Friendly Production

ELECTROCHEMICAL BEHAVIOUR AND DETERMINATION OF TRYPTOPHAN USING FOUR DIFFERENT ELECTRODE

Dr. Öznur GÜNGÖR
ORCİD ID: 0000-0002-0664-1218
İnönü University, Faculty of Arts and Science, Chemistry Department, 44280, Malatya, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Tryptophan (2-amino-3-(1H-indol-3-yl)-propionic acid)(Trp), is an essential amino acid for brain functions and neuronal regulatory mechanisms. Trp is also a potent precursor of several metabolites such as serotonin, melatonin and niacin [1]. It is an indispensable ingredient of various types of proteins, therefore, must be added in human nutrition for establishing and maintaining positive balance of nitrogen. The intake of Trp is necessary as food products and pharmaceutical preparations, since, it is not synthesized in our body [2]. It has been reported that improper metabolism of Trp produces a toxic product in brain which is the possible reason of hallucination, delusions and schizophrenia [3]. Literature survey reveals that Trp is the major constituent of drugs which are used for the treatment of various types of brain related disorders such as depression, schizophrenia and hypertension [3], [4].

Many methods exist to measure the concentration of Trp including electrochemical and optical approaches. Most of techniques require heavy and expensive instrumentation along with complicated, tedious and time consuming derivatization, sample preparation and extraction steps. In the last decade electroanalytical techniques have attracted considerable attention for the determination of biomolecules and drugs due to their simplicity, low cost, high sensitivity and rapidness.

In this study, tryptophan(Trp)was determined by differential pulse voltammetry technique using four different electrodes (platinum, gold, glassy carbon and boron doped diamond electrode). The highest peak current response was obtained with the boron doped diamond electrode. Afterwards, the effects of parameters such as electrolyte type, pH effect and scan rate on Trp DPV responses were investigated. The peak oxidative current from the Trp concentration was shown at a potential of 0,880 V and a linear calibration curve was obtained over the range of 0.015 to 6.0 mM Trp concentration.

Keywords: tryptophan, differential pulse voltammetry, boron doped diamond electrode

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VİBRASYON KAYNAK YÖNETİMİ PARAMETRELERİNİN KAYNAK YÜZEYİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF VIBRATION WELD MANAGEMENT PARAMETERS ON WELD SURFACE

Feride Gümüş
Elatek Kauçuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Semih Gümüş
Elatek Kauçuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

Meltem Özer
Elatek Kauçuk Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.

ÖZET

Günümüzde plastiklerin kullanımı günden güne arttığı görülmektedir. Hafif olmaları, esnek veya rijit şekilde kolay biçimde şekillendirilmesi, dayanıklı olmaları ve iyi bir yalıtkan malzeme olması plastik malzeme kullanımını arttıran nedenler arasında yer almaktadır. Plastik malzemelerin şekillendirilmesi ve birleştirilmesinin birden çok yöntemi bulunmaktadır. Enjeksiyon, blow molding, ekstrüzyon, haddeleme vb. plastiklere şekillendirme yöntemlerine örnek olarak verilebilir. Plastikler ultrasonik kaynak, vibrasyon kaynağı, elektrofüzyon kaynağı vb. gibi yöntemler kullanılarak birleştirilebilmektedir. Vibrasyon kaynak yönteminde, yüzeyler arasında titreşimden kaynaklı ısı meydana gelir. Titreşimin olduğu bölgede parçalar erimeye başlar, birleşme optimum mukavemete ulaşınca kaynak işlemi sonlandırılır. Vibrasyon kaynağında, frekans, titreşme zamanı, kaynak basıncı ve amplitüd önemli parametreler arasında yer almaktadır.

Üretimi için oluşturduğumuz plastik boru araç üzerindeki konumu gereği turbo sıcak tarafta çalışmaktadır. Yüksek sıcaklıklarda çalışması malzeme seçimimiz ve kaynak alanının önemi daha da artırmaktır. Üreteceğimiz plastik boru sıcaklık ve dayanım gereksinimi sebebiyle PA66GF35 malzeme seçilmiştir. Malzeme seçimine istinaden tasarımda araçtaki yakın mesafelerinde göz önünde bulundurularak kaynak alanı tasarımı yapıldı. Kaynak alanın yapısı vibrasyon kaynağın baskı hareket mesafesi ve titreşim mesafeleri alınarak baz alınarak tasarımı yapılmıştır. Kaynak alan ölçülerinin uygun oluşturulmaması vibrasyon kaynak işleminde tam kaynak yapamamaya ve kaynak olsa bile çalışmaya başlamasının ardından kaynak yüzeyinin bozulmasına sebebiyet verecektir. Yaptığımız çalışmada kaynak girişim değeri, kaynak sırasında uygulanan basınç ve amplitüd parametreleri değiştirilerek PA malzemesine vibrasyon kaynağı uygulanmıştır. Yapılan deneme sonucunda parametre farklılıklarının kaynak yüzeyine etkisi incelenmiştir. En iyi parametrenin girişim değerinin toplamda 1 mm, baskı kuvvetinin 4500 N ve aplitüd değerinin 1,6 mm değerinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Plastikler, vibrasyon kaynağı, kaynak parametreleri

ABSTRACT

In the province and districts of Şanlıurfa, it is seen that there are many local arts from copper, straw, knitting to fur processing, from kazaz knitting to hand weaving and felting. Within the scope of hand weaving in the region, weaving of sackcloth, carpet, rug, cicim and zili. Flat weaving, which includes products such as kilim, cicim and zili, has a special importance since it provides an opportunity for the evaluation of hair and wool obtained from ovine livestock which is an important economic activity in the region.

Plain kilim weavings are weft-faced weavings formed by passing weft and warp threads evenly over and under each other. Cicim weaving is a kind of weaving in which colored pattern yarns are used besides weft and warp yarns. Since it has a similar appearance to the “winding” technique with fine lines on flat woven floors, it has the appearance of having been embroidered with needle on flat woven floors.

This study has been carried out in order to determine the technical, motif and composition characteristics of cicim weavings in Şanlıurfa. Cicim weavings in the region "warp and weft-faced" two different techniques are woven. Warp-faced weaves are weavings in which the motif is formed by warp yarns and the weft thread is used to hold the structure together. Warp-faced cicim samples identified in Viransehir, Harran and Siverek are narrow weaving varieties produced on three-legged looms. It is used for making wide floor cloths by sewing each other on its long edges or for decorating tents by adding them on short edges.

Weft-faced cicims are examples of cicim where colored pattern yarns form motifs between wefts. These motifs may be frequent or sparse. Weft-faced cicim weavings are seen in almost all districts. In this paper, cicim weaving samples that can be reached within the scope of the research will be documented with photographs and information about their technical properties will be given.

Keywords: Plastics,Vibration welding,Weld parameter

DENİM KUMAŞ BOYAMA İŞLEMİNDE DOĞAL BOYA MADDESİ OLARAK KINA BİTKİSİNİN KULLANIMI, KINANIN DENİM KUMAŞINDA YIKAMA EFEKTLERİNİN, HASLIK DEĞERLERİNİN VE ANTİ-BAKTERİYEL ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

THE USE OF HENNA PLANT AS A NATURAL DYING MATERIAL ON DENIM FABRIC DYING PROCESS, INVESTIGATION OF WASHING EFFECTS, FASTNESS VALUES AND INVESITGATION OF ANTI-BACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF HENNA ON DENIM FABRIC

Ar-Ge Merkezi Uzmanı Tuncay Toydemir,
Orta Anadolu Tic. ve San. T.A.Ş. Melikgazi, Kayseri/Türkiye
Orcid ID: 0000-0003-2598-8898

Ar-Ge Merkezi Müdürü Ali Çifci
Orta Anadolu Tic. ve San. T.A.Ş. Melikgazi, Kayseri/Türkiye

ÖZET

Sentetik boyaların keşfinden önce tekstilde renklendirme doğal boyalar ile yapılıyordu.. Daha sonraları sentetik boyaların keşfi ile beraber bunların daha ucuz, kolay erişilebilir, standart özellikte olması gibi nedenlerle doğal boyalar yerlerini sentetik boyalara bıraktılar. Ancak son yıllarda, çevreye ve canlılara gösterilen hassasiyet ve getirilen sınırlamalar, "sürdürülebilir" konsepti adı altında sentetik boyalara göre daha çevre dostu olan doğal boyalara karşı yeniden artan bir ilgi yaratmıştır. Ulusal ve uluslararası alanda çevre, ekoloji ve kirlilik kontrolüne verilen önem de dikkate alındığında; Toksik olmayan, kolay ve güvenli bir şekilde elde edilebilen doğal boyaların bu bağlamda sentetik boyalara karşı iyi bir alternatif olabileceği söylenebilir.Bu çalışmamızda doğada bulunan kına bitkisi ile denim ve gabardin bezlere kaplama prosesi ile renklendirme çalışmaları yapılmıştır.

Dünya'da denim sektöründe kına ile boyama bir ilk olup,çevreci, antibakteriyel, sürdürülebilir yönü ile ürünler müşteriler tarafından talep görmüştür. Bu çerçevede yapılan araştırmalar, laboratuvar çalışmaları, üretim çalışmaları, test sonuçları,ve son genel durumlar değerlendirilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekstil, Denim Doğal Boyama, Sürdürülebilirlilik, Çevre Dostu

ABSTRACT

Before the discovery of synthetic dyes, coloring in textiles was done with natural dyes. Later, with the discovery of synthetic dyes, natural dyes were replaced by synthetic dyes for reasons such as cheaper, easily accessible and standard features. However, in recent years, the sensitivity to the environment and living things and the limitations imposed have created a renewed interest in natural dyes, which are more environmentally friendly than synthetic dyes, under the concept of "sustainable". Considering the importance given to the environment, ecology and pollution control in the national and international arena; It can be said that non-toxic, easily and safely obtained natural dyes can be a good alternative to synthetic dyes in this context.

Dyeing with henna is a first in the denim sector in the world, and products with environmentalist, antibacterial and sustainable aspects have been demanded by customers. In this context, researches, laboratory studies, production studies, test results, and the latest general situations will be evaluated.

Keywords:Textile, Denim Natural Dyeing,Sustainability, Environmentally Friendly

YENİ NESİL ANTİVİRAL ARTEMİSİNİN-(TİYOFEN KÖPRÜLÜ) BENZOTİYOFEN TÜREVLERİNİN SENTEZİ

SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL ANTIVIRAL ARTEMISININ-(THIOPHENE BRIDGE) BENZOTHIOPHENE DERIVATIVES

Dr. Ömrüye ÖZOK ARICI
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Teknoloji İnovasyon Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4164-8650
Emrah KAVAK
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6161-2030
Prof. Dr. Arif KIVRAK
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4770-2686

ÖZET

Günümüzde kanser, diyabet ve merkezi sinir sistemi gibi farklı hastalıkların tedavisi için doğal bitkilerden çeşitli yeni organik bileşikler sentezlenmiş veya izole edilmiştir. Heterosiklik bileşikler günümüzde birçok hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılan organik yapılardır. Benzotiyofen ve türevleri heteroaromatik ailenin iyi bilinen üyesi olup, anti-inflamatuar, anti-östrojenik ve anti-HIV ilaç ajanları olarak kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca benzotiyofen içeren yeni organik türevlerin anti-kanser etkisi de bulunmuştur. Son yıllarda. Ayrıca Artemisia annua (pelin) bitkisinden izole edilen doğal ürün Artemisinin molekülü, özellikle sıtma tedavisinde kullanılan güçlü bir antiviral molekül olarak bilinmektedir. Artemisinin son yıllarda sadece sıtma tedavisinde değil, kanser tedavisinde de etkili olduğu bilinmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, doğal ürün artemisinin ve tiyofen ile köprülenmiş yeni nesil hibrit artemisinin-benzotiyofen organik moleküllerinin sentezi ilk kez gerçekleştirilmiştir. Özellikle COVID-19 tedavisinde antivirallerin önemli rolü, COVID-19 gibi hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanılacak yeni ve daha etkili Artemisinin ve türevlerinin potansiyelinin araştırılmasında önem kazanmıştır. İlk olarak, elektrofilik siklizasyon reaksiyonları ile benzotiyofenler sentezlenmiş, aromatik köprü, kenetlenme reaksiyonu ile yapıya bağlanmıştır. Son aşamada ise artemisinin doğal yapısı tiyofen içeren bir köprü ile benzotiofene bağlanarak hedeflenen yeni artemisinin-benzotiyofen türevleri sentezlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antiviral, Artemisinin, benzotiyofen, heterosiklik bileşikler, Sars-COV-2.

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma TUBİTAK (**218Z028**) tarafından desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

Nowdays, a variety of novel organic compounds have been synthesized or isolated from natural plants for the treatment of different diseases including cancer, diabetes and central nervous system . Heterocyclic compounds are organic structures used in the treatment of many diseases today. Benzothiophene and their derivatives are well known member of heteroaromatic family, they have been used as anti-inflammatory, anti-estrogenic and anti-HIV drug agents. In addition, the anti-cancer effect of new organic derivatives containing benzothiophene has also been found in recent years. In addition, the natural product Artemisinin molecule, isolated from the *Artemisia annua* (Wormwood) plant, is known as a strong antiviral molecule especially used in the treatment of malaria. In recent years, Artemisinin has been known to be effective not only in the treatment of malaria but also in the treatment of cancer.

In this study, the synthesis of the new generation hybrid artemisinin-benzothiophene organic molecules bridged with the natural product artemisin and thiophene was performed for the first time. In particular, the important role of antivirals in the treatment of COVID-19 has gained importance in investigating the potential of new and more effective Artemisinin and its derivatives to be used in the treatment of diseases such as COVID-19. First, benzothiophenes were synthesized by electrophilic cyclization reactions, the aromatic bridge was attached to the structure by the coupling reaction. In the last step, the natural structure of artemisinin was combined with benzothiophene with a thiophene bridge fort he formation of new artemisinin-benzothiophene derivatives.

Keywords: Anti-viral, artemisinin, benzothiophene, heterocyclic compounds ,Sars-COV-2**.**

Acknowledgment: This study is supported by TUBITAK (218Z028).

YENİ FURAN HİBRİT MOLEKÜLLERİNİN TASARIMI VE SENTEZİ
DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL FURAN HYBRID MOLECULES

Dr. Ömrüye ÖZOK ARICI
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Teknoloji İnovasyon Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-4164-8650
Emrah KAVAK
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6161-2030
Prof. Dr. Arif KIVRAK
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-4770-2686

ÖZET
Yüzyıllardan beri insanoğlu doğadan elde ettiği ilaçları çok farklı ve ölümcül hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanmaktadır. Teknolojik atılımlar ve gelinen bilimsel yöntemler sayesinde çok farklı bitkilerden elde edilen etken maddeler hem izole edilmiş hem de yapısal özellikleri bulunmuştur. Son yıllarda ise, bilim insanları yoğun araştırmalarını bu doğal ürünlerin sentezine ve bunlara alternatif olacak yeni yapıların elde edilmesine odaklanmışlardır. Heterosiklik bileşikler de günümüzde birçok hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılan organik yapılardır. Heteroaromatik bileşikler, biyolojik ve farmakolojik özelliklerinin önemi nedeniyle yeni ilaç adaylarının bulunmasında son derece kritik bir role sahiptir. Son yıllarda yapılan, anti-parazitik, anti-inflamatuar ve anti-kanser olarak önemli aktivitelere sahip oldukları bulunmuştur.
Bu çalışmada, doğal ürün artemisinin ve furan köprüsü ile bağlanmış yeni nesil hibrit artemisinin-Furan-benzotiyofen yapıları sentezlenmiştir. İlk olarak, elektrofilik halkalaşma reaksiyonları ile benzotiyofenler sentezlenmiş, aromatik köprü, kenetlenme reaksiyonu ile yapıya bağlanmıştır. Son aşamada ise artemisinin doğal yapısı furan içeren bir köprü ile benzotiyofene bağlanarak hedeflenen yeni furan köprülü artemisinin-benzotiyofen türevleri yüksek verimler ile sentezlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: artemisinin, heterosiklik bileşikler, elektrofilik halkalaşma

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma TUBİTAK (**218Z028**) tarafından desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

For centuries, human beings have been using drugs obtained from nature in the treatment of many different and deadly diseases. Thanks to technological breakthroughs and scientific methods, active substances obtained from many different plants have been isolated and their structural properties have been found. In recent years, scientists have focused their intense research on the synthesis of these natural products and on the acquisition of new alternative structures.

Heterocyclic compounds are also organic structures used in the treatment of many diseases today. Heteroaromatic compounds have an extremely critical role in finding new drug candidates due to the importance of their biological and pharmacological properties. In recent years, they have been found to have important activities as anti-parasitic, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer.

In this study, the synthesis of natural product artemisinin and furan-bridged new generation hybrid artemisinin-benzothiophene organic molecules was carried out for the first time. First, benzothiophenes were synthesized by electrophilic cyclization reactions, and aromatic bridge was connected to the structure by coupling reaction. In the last step, new artemisinin-furan-benzothiophene derivatives were synthesized.

Keywords: artemisinin, heterocyclic compound, electrophilic cyclization

Acknowledgment: This study is supported by TUBITAK (218Z028).

MOBİLYA ÜRETİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNDE GRUP TEKNOLOJİSİ VE HÜCRESEL ÜRETİMDE HÜCRE OLUŞTURMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN GELİŞİMİ

IN FURNITURE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES IN GROUP TECHNOLOGY AND CELLULAR PRODUCTION DEVELOPMNENT OF CELL CREATION METHODS

Öğr. Gör. Kenan KILIÇ
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Yozgat Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1607-9545

ÖZET

Grup teknolojisi, üretimle ilgili benzerliklerin, belirli kalite çemberinde bir araya getirilerek grup oluşturulması; böylece zaman, çaba ve malzeme tasarrufu sağlanmasıdır. Bu kavram ilk defa, uluslararası bir seminerde, Belgrad' lı bir profesör olan V.B. Solaja tarafından ortaya atılmıştır. Soloja' ya göre, üretim alanındaki birçok problem birbirinin benzeri olduğu için, bunlar kendi aralarında gruplandırılarak her grubun bir tek kıvamlı çözümü bulunabilir ve böylece zaman ve çaba tasarrufu sağlanabilir.

Mobilya ürün tasarımı ve üretiminde ürünler arasındaki benzerliklerden faydalanarak, ürünleri benzerliklerine göre gruplandırmaya dayanan yeni bir üretim (imalat) felsefesidir. Grup teknolojisinin amacı ve temel yaklaşımı; benzer özelliklere sahip parçaları ayırt ederek parça aileleri oluşturmak, tasarımda ve üretimde bu benzerliklerden yararlanmaktır. Benzer parçalar, parça aileleri biçiminde düzenlenmektedir. Buradaki anlayış, çok sayıda yapım yerine az sayıda oluşturulan ailelerle çalışmak suretiyle verimliliği arttırmaktır.

Bu amaçla üretim teçhizatı, makine grupları ya da hücrelere ayrılıp iş akışı, yeni duruma göre düzenlenmektedir. Grup teknoloji; sınıflandırma, ailelerin oluşturulması, basitleştirme ve standardizasyon aşamalarından oluşturulmaktadır.

Grup teknolojisinde mobilya üretiminde parça ailesi yaklaşımı temel olarak şu şekilde sınıflandırılabilir; yüzeyi kaplanmamış levhalar, yüzeyi kaplanmış levhalar, düz hatlı masif malzemeler, eğmeçli masif malzemeler, silindirik kesitli masif malzemelerdir.

Hücresel üretim sistemi Grup teknolojisi üretiminin, bir uygulama çeşidine veya üretim hatlarında uygulama şekline Hücresel üretim sistemi/modeli denir. Daha geniş anlamda grup teknolojisini kullanarak üretim/imalat makinelerinin atölye ortamında ve benzer özellikteki parça ailelerinin bu makine gruplarında üretilmesine dayanan üretim şekline Hücresel üretim sistemi/modeli denir.

Hücresel üretim, çeşitlilik gösteren ürünleri mümkün olan en kısa sürede ve en az maliyetle üretmeye çalışan bir yaklaşımdır. Her bir hücre; iş istasyonlarının, makinelerin veya ekipmanların bir ürün veya birbirine benzer parça ailesinin üretilebilmesi için bir araya getirildiği, beklemeleri ve taşımayı minimize eden bir yapıdadır. Hücreler, bir süreci, bir parçayı, tüm bir ürünü veya bir parça grubunu üretmek için tasarlanabilir.

Hücresel üretim/imalat sistemleri ve Grup teknolojisi mobilya üretim firmalarında rekabeti artırma konusunda avantajlar sağlamaktadır.

Hücresel üretim/imalat sistemleri ve grup teknolojisi ile; üretim süresinde azalma, proses içi stoklarda azalma, yer ihtiyacında azalma, kalitede iyileşme, rekabette artış sağlanır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Grup Teknolojisi, Hücresel Üretim, Seri Üretim, Üretim Sistemleri

ABSTRACT

Group technology, production-related similarities, group formation by bringing together in a certain quality circle; thus saving time, effort and material. This concept was first used at an international seminar by a professor from Belgrade, V.B. Introduced by Solaja. According to Soloja, since many problems in the production area are similar to each other, they can be grouped together to find a single consistency solution for each group, thus saving time and effort.

It is a new production (manufacturing) philosophy based on grouping products according to their similarities by making use of the similarities between the products in furniture product design and production. The purpose and basic approach of group technology; to create part families by distinguishing parts with similar characteristics and to take advantage of these similarities in design and production. Similar parts are organized into part families. The idea is to increase productivity by working with a small number of families rather than a large number of productions.

For this purpose, production equipment is divided into machine groups or cells and the workflow is arranged according to the new situation. Group technology; It consists of classification, creation of families, simplification and standardization.

The part family approach in furniture production in group technology can be basically classified as follows; uncoated plates, surface coated plates, straight-line solid materials, curved solid materials, cylindrical cross-section solid materials.

Cellular production system A type of application or application of group technology production in production lines is called Cellular production system/model. In a broader sense, the production method based on the production of production/manufacturing machines in the workshop environment and parts families with similar characteristics in these machine groups using group technology is called Cellular production system/model.

Cellular manufacturing is an approach that tries to produce diverse products in the shortest possible time and at the least cost. Each cell; It is a structure where workstations, machines or equipment are brought together to produce a product or a family of similar parts, minimizing waiting and transportation. Cells can be designed to produce a process, a part, an entire product, or a group of parts.

Cellular production/manufacturing systems and Group technology provide advantages in increasing competition in furniture manufacturing companies.

With cellular production/manufacturing systems and group technology; reduction in production time, reduction in in-process stocks, reduction in space requirement, improvement in quality, and increase in competition.

Keywords: Group Technology, Cellular Production, Mass Production, Production Systems

AĞAÇİŞLERİ ENDÜSTRSİNDE YAPIŞMA VE YAPIŞMAYI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

ADHESION AND FACTORS AFFECTING ADHESIVE IN WOODWORKS INDUSTRY

Öğr. Gör. Kenan KILIÇ
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Yozgat Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1607-9545

ÖZET

Maddelerin yapıştırılmak amacıyla kullanılmasının tarihteki ilk örnekleri M.Ö. 4.000 yılına kadar uzanmaktadır. 1930'lu yıllara kadar ağaç işleri sanayi bitkisel ve hayvansal ürünlerden elde edilen yapıştırıcılar kullanmaya devam etmiştir. II. Dünya savaşı sonrası yapılan çalışmalar; yapıştırıcılar sanayisine de büyük katkılarda bulunarak yeni yapıştırıcı türlerinin bulunmasına neden olmuştur.

Yapışma, farklı ya da aynı türlerdeki malzemeleri fonksiyonel bir şekilde bir arada kalmasını sağlayan durum olarak tanımlanır.

Yapıştırıcı, farklı ya da aynı türdeki malzemelerin belli yüzeylerini birbirine birleştiren ve bir arada tutan maddelere denir.

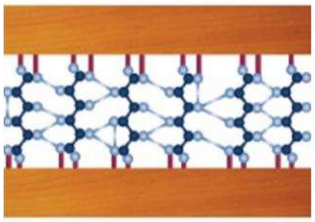
Tutkal ile gerçekleştiren bir yapışma işleminde şimdiye kadar yapılan araştırmalar ve çalışmalar sonucunda yapışma teorisi ile ilgili şu kavramlar öne çıkmaktadır.

1. Üst yüzey özelliklerinin

2. Birleştirmede kullanılacak yapıştırıcının (tutkalın) kimyasal ve fiziksel durumu

3. Birleştirilecek malzemelerin ve kullanılacak yapıştırıcıların (tutkalın) birbirleriyle oluşturabileceği yüzey ilişkileri

Yapışma teorisine ağaçişleri endüstri sektörü olarak bakacak olunursa iki ahşap ya da ahşap kökenli malzeme arasında; malzeme yüzeyi ile tutkal arasındaki adezif etkileşim, tutkal molekülleri arasındaki kohezif etkileşim ve diğer malzeme yüzeyi ile tutkal arasındaki adezif etkileşim şeklinde olduğu görülmektedir.



Yapıştırıcı yüzeye sürülüp, diğer yüzey ile birbirine kapatıldıktan sonra;

Yapıştırıcı çözeltisinin her iki yüzeye nüfuz etmesi (difüzyon),

Yapıştırıcı çözeltisinin her iki yüzeyi ıslatması (penetrasyon),

Yapıştırıcı çözeltisinin mekanik ve spesifik bağ kurarak sertleşmesi gibi süreçleri takip eder.

Kuvvetli bir yapışma için, ahşap yüzeyinin ve ahşap esaslı levha yüzeylerinin çok iyi bir şekilde düzeltilmiş olması ve tutkalın bütün yüzeye eşit bir şekilde sürüldükten sonra, yapışacak olan yüzeylerin birbirine maksimum yaklaşmasını sağlamak için düzgün dağılımlı bir kuvvet uygulanması gerekir.

Ahşap ve ahşap esaslı malzemelerin yapıştırılmasında kullanılan tutkallar iki şekilde kuruma gerçekleştirir.

1. Fiziksel kuruma (bağlanma); yapıştırıcı hazırlanıp yüzey üzerine uygulanmasından sonra basınç altında ve ortam sıcaklığına veya dahil edilen sıcaklığa bağlı olarak, yapıştırıcı molekülleri ile yapıştırılan molekülleri arasında oluşan fiziksel absorpsiyon kuvvetleri veya yapıştırıcı moleküllerinin yapıştırılan maddeye difüzyon yoluyla geçişmesi, mekanik olarak kenetlenme sonucu gerçekleşir.

2. Kimyasal kuruma (bağlanma); yapıştırıcının molekülleri ile yapıştırılan madde moleküllerinin kovalent, iyonik, hidrojen, van der Waals gibi bağların yüzeylerle tutkal tabakası arasında doğrudan etkileşmeleri sonunda oluşur.

Ağaçişleri endüstrisinde kaliteli ve kusursuz yapışma işlemleri gerçekleştirmek için yapışma teorisine ve aşamalarına bağlı kalmak oldukça önemlidir. Ağaçişleri endüstrisinde kullanılan önemli yapıştırıcılar bu çalışmada sınıflanırmış ve kullanım alanları verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapışma, Yapıştırıcı, Tutkallar, Ağaçişleri Endüstrisi

ABSTRACT

The first examples in history of the use of substances for bonding date back to BC. It dates back to 4,000 years ago. Until the 1930s, the woodworking industry continued to use adhesives obtained from plant and animal products. II. Studies after World War II; It has also made great contributions to the adhesives industry and has led to the discovery of new types of adhesives.

Adhesion is defined as the condition that keeps different or same types of materials together in a functional way.

Adhesive is a substance that connects certain surfaces of different or same types of materials and holds them together.

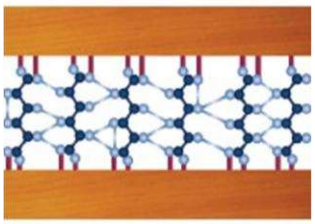
As a result of the researches and studies carried out so far in an adhesion process with glue, the following concepts related to adhesion theory come to the fore.

1. Top surface properties

2. Chemical and physical condition of the adhesive (glue) to be used in joining

3. Surface relations that the materials to be joined and the adhesives (glue) to be used can form with each other

If we look at the adhesion theory as a woodworking industry sector, between two wood or wood-based materials; Adhesive interaction between material surface and glue, cohesive interaction between glue molecules and adhesive interaction between glue and other material surface.



After the adhesive is applied to the surface and closed with the other surface;

Penetration of the adhesive solution on both surfaces (diffusion),

Wetting of the adhesive solution on both surfaces (penetration),

It follows processes such as the mechanical and specific bonding of the adhesive solution.

For a strong adhesion, the wood surface and wood-based board surfaces must be leveled very well, and a uniform force must be applied to ensure that the surfaces to be adhered come closest to each other after the glue is applied evenly over the entire surface.

Adhesives used for bonding wood and wood-based materials dry in two ways.

1. Physical drying (attachment); After the adhesive is prepared and applied on the surface, the physical absorption forces between the adhesive molecules and the adhered molecules or the diffusion of the adhesive molecules to the adhered material occur as a result of mechanical interlocking, under pressure and depending on the ambient temperature or the included temperature.

2. Chemical drying (bonding); It is formed as a result of direct interaction between the molecules of the adhesive and the bonds of the bonded substance molecules such as covalent, ionic, hydrogen, van der Waals bonds between the surfaces and the glue layer.

Adhering to adhesion theory and stages is very important in order to perform quality and flawless bonding processes in the woodworking industry. Important adhesives used in woodworking industry are classified in this study and their usage areas are given.

Keywords: Adhesion, Adhesive, Glues, Woodworking Industry

DENEKTAŞI BİR YOL-KAVŞAK AĞI İÇİN BASİT BİR SEZGİSEL YAKLAŞIM İLE TRAFİK SİNYAL SÜRELERİNİN ENİYİLENMESİ

OPTIMIZING TRAFFIC SIGNAL TIMES WITH A SIMPLE HEURISTIC APPROACH FOR A BENCHMARK ROAD-INTERCHANGE NETWORK

Emin TOPAL

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi,

Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, Merkez, Bilecik.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6206-231X

Prof. Dr. Cihan KARAKUZU

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi,

Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, Merkez, Bilecik.

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0569-098X

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hasan BOZKURT

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi,

İnşaat Mühendisliği Bölümü, Merkez, Bilecik.

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7539-8285

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada denektaşı olarak belirlenen bir yol-kavşak ağı için basit bir sezgisel bir yaklaşım ile trafik sinyal sürelerinin eniyileme işlemleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Bir benzetim programı ile sezgisel yaklaşım entegre edilerek birbiriyle haberleşen akıllı bir yol ağı modellemesi yapılmıştır. Bu model kullanılarak denektaşı yoldaki sinyal sürelerinin eniyilemesi yapılmıştır. Sezgisel yaklaşım ile belirlenen trafik sinyal süreleri ve sabit/standart trafik sinyal sürelerinin seyahat sürelerine olan etkisi geliştirilen benzetim ortamında incelenmiştir.

Geliştirilen benzetim ortamı sayesinde modellenen ağ üzerinde gerçeğe yakın trafik akışı görsel olarak da analiz edilmektedir. Üzerinde çalışılan yol ağı için başlangıç-bitiş noktalarına göre çalışma öncesi seyahat süreleri ve sezgisel algoritma ile belirlenen sinyal süreleri ile seyahat sürelerinin karşılaştırmaları yapılmıştır. Benzetim ortamında ortak olarak belirlenen bir an için her iki trafik durumu karşılaştırması görsel olarak da sunulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen verilere göre, sezgisel yaklaşım ile trafik seyahat sürelerinin eniyilemesinin yapılabileceği ve trafikte geçirilen sürenin azaltılabileceği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: SUMO, Diferansiyel Gelişim Algoritması, Allsop ve Charlesworths Yol Ağı, Trafik Sinyalleri, Trafik Benzetimi.

ABSTRACT

In this study optimization processes of traffic signal times for a predetermined benchmark road-intersection network are emphasized using a simple heuristic approach. An intelligent road network modeling that communicates with each other has been made by integrating a heuristic approach with a simulation program. By using this model, the signal durations on the network were optimized. The effect of the traffic signal durations determined by the heuristic approach and the fixed/standard traffic signal durations on the travel times were examined in the developed simulation environment.

On the network, real-like traffic flow can also be analyzed visually thanks to the developer simulation environment. For the road network studied, the travel times between start and end points according to points the signal durations before and after the heuristic optimization were compared. Visually, both traffic situation comparisons are presented for a jointly pre determined moment in the simulation environment. According to the data obtained as a result of the study, it has been shown that traffic travel times can be optimized and the time spent in traffic can be reduced with the proposed heuristic approach.

Keywords: SUMO, Differential Evolution Algorithm, Allsop and Charlesworths Road Network, Traffic Signals, Traffic Simulation.

GİYİLEBİLİR TEKNOLOJİK SPOR ÜRÜNLERİ KULLANIMI VE ÜRÜN KALİTESİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF WEARABLE TECHNOLOGICAL SPORTS PRODUCTS AND PRODUCT QUALITY

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Feray Küçükbaş Duman
İstanbul Üniversitesi, Kalite Koordinatörlüğü

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1647-8004

ÖZET

Teknolojik gelişmelerin hız kazandığı günümüz Dünyasında yaşanan değişim ve gelişim günlük yaşamlarımızı etkilemekte olup bu durum bireylerin teknolojik araçlara ve uygulamalara ulaşımını kolaylaştırmaktadır. Böylece pek çok teknolojik ürün günlük yaşamı kolaylaştıran yönleri ile hayatımıza entegre olmaktadır. Mobil teknolojilerin kullanıldığı alanlardan biri olan giyilebilir cihazlar bu kapsamda karşımıza çıkan gelişmelerdendir.

Giyilebilir teknolojik ürünler vücut üzerinde farklı alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Teknolojik spor ürünleri ise genel olarak kol, bacak ve ayaklarda kullanılmaktadır. Bu ürünler profesyonel sporcuların yanı sıra günlük spor aktiviteleri sırasında bireyler tarafından da kullanılmaktadır. Giyilebilir teknolojik spor ürünlerinin tercih edilmesi ve kullanımında etkisi bulunan parametrelerin belirlenmesi bu alanda faaliyet gösteren işletmeler açısından yol gösterici niteliktedir.

Bu çalışmada bireylerin Giyilebilir Teknolojik Spor Ürünleri Kullanımı Algısının, ürün kalitesi ve katılımcıların farklı demografik özellikleri açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 5 farklı işletmede farklı pozisyonlarda çalışan 79 kişi oluşturmuştur. Verilerin elde edilmesinde "Giyilebilir Teknolojik Spor Ürünleri Kullanım Algısı Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ölçek "Algılanan Yarar", "Moda-Estetik", "İşlevsellik", "Kullanıma Devam Etme Niyeti", "Sosyal Karşılaştırma" ve "Kolaylaştırıcı Koşullar" olmak üzere 6 alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler katılımcıların "Giyilebilir Teknolojik Spor Ürünleri Kullanım Algısı Ölçeği"'nden aldıkları puan ile çeşitli demografik faktörler dikkate alınarak Bağımsız Örneklem T-Testi ve Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi (ANOVA) ile analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışma sonuçlarına göre; katılıcıların "Giyilebilir Teknolojik Spor Ürünleri Kullanım Algısı Ölçeği" puanlarının "Giyilebilir teknolojik spor ürünleri kullanım süresi" ve "Giyilebilir teknolojik spor ürünleri tercih ederken dikkat edilen özellikler" bakımından anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği bulunmuştur. Buna göre, ürün kalitesine dikkat eden katılımcıların ölçek puanları ile ürün tavsiyesi ve ürünün trend/moda oluşunu tercih eden katılımcıların ölçek puanlarının anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Kalite, Giyilebilir Teknoloji, Spor ürünleri, Ürün kalitesi

ABSTRACT

Because of the technological developments acceleration which causes change and development in today's world affect our daily lives, and this situation facilitates individuals' access to technological tools and applications. So, many technological products are integrated into our lives with their aspects that facilitate daily life. Wearable devices, one of the areas where mobile technologies are used, are among the developments we encounter in this context.

Wearable technological products are used in different areas of the body. Technological sports products are generally used on arms, legs and feet. These products are used not only by professional athletes but also by individuals during their daily sports activities. The choice of wearable technological sports products and the determination of the parameters that affect their use are guiding for businesses operating in this field.

In this study, it is aimed to examine the Perception of the Use of Wearable Technological Sports Products in terms of the quality of the product and the different demographic characteristics of the participants. The sample of the study consisted of 79 people working in different positions in 5 different businesses. "Wearable Technological Sports Products Perception Scale" was used to obtain the data. The scale consists of 6 sub-dimensions: "Perceived Benefit", "Fashion-Aesthetics", "Functionality", "Intention to Continue Using", "Social Comparison" and "Facilitating Conditions".The data obtained from the study were analyzed with the Independent Sample T-Test and One-Way ANOVA taking into account the scale scores of the participants and various demographic factors.

According to the results of the study; Participants' "Wearable Technological Sports Products Perception Scale" scores were found to differ significantly in terms of "Wearable technological sports products usage time" and " Features to consider when choosing wearable technological sports products". As a result, it has been determined that the scale scores of the participants who pay attention to the product quality and the scale scores of the participants who prefer the product recommendation and the trend/fashion of the product differ significantly.

Keywords: Sport, Quality, Wearable Technology, Sports Products, Product Quality

ETİLEN PROPİLEN DİEN KAUÇUK KARIŞIMLARININ MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE PEROKSİT MİKTARININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF AMOUNT OF PEROXIDE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ETHYLENE PROPYLENE DIENE RUBBER COMPOUND

Fatma Nur BEDEL,
Elatek Kauçuk San. Tic. A.Ş.
Muhammet KARA,
Elatek Kauçuk San. Tic. A.Ş.
Doç. Dr. Ayşe KALEMTAŞ,
Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-7515-5427

ÖZET

Kauçuk malzemeler başta otomotiv sektörü olmak üzere havacılık, inşaat, elektronik, tekstil, beyaz eşya, makina imalatı, tarım, giyim ve sağlık sektöründe geniş kullanım alanına sahip mühendislik malzemeleridir. Kauçuklar sahip oldukları yüksek esneklik, yüksek dayanım, iyi dinamik özellikler, yırtılmaya ve aşınmaya karşı direnç, hafiflik, kolay işlenilebilme kabiliyeti, düşük deformasyon ve yayılmaya özellikleri sayesinde sanayinin her alanında kullanılma imkanı bulmaktadır. Etilen propilen dien kauçuğu (EPDM) düşük yoğunluğu, ısı, oksijen, ozon ve hava şartlarına karşı yüksek dayanımı, düşük sıcaklıklardaki çok iyi elastik özellikleri, yüksek dolgu ve yağ alabilme kapasitesiyle ekonomik karışımların hazırlanmasına olanak sağlamaları sayesinde yaygın olarak kullanılan sentetik bir kauçuk türüdür. EPDM kauçukları ile oluşturulan karışımlarda kullanılan ham kauçuğun özellikleri, dolgu maddeleri ve kimyasal maddeler nihai ürünlerin mekanik özelliklerinin belirlenmesinde etkin bir rol oynamaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında EPDM ham kauçuklarının vulkanizasyon prosesinde etkili olan peroksit miktarının EPDM kauçukların mekanik özelliklerine etkileri incelenecektir. Farklı formülasyonlara sahip EPDM kauçuk karışımları hazırlanacak ve öncelikle reolojik özellikleri incelenecektir. Sonrasında hazırlanan kauçuk karışımları laboratuvar ölçekli kompresyon pres kullanılarak 185°C'de 15 dakika boyunca vulkanize edilerek test plakaları hazırlanacaktır. Hazırlanan test plakaları üzerinden sertlik, çekme, yırtılma dayanımı ve kalıcı deformasyon testleri yapılacaktır. Ayrıca hazırlanan kauçuk karışımları 150°C'de 72 saat yaşlandırılacak ve yaşlandırma sonrası sertlik, kopma dayanımı ve uzama değerleri ölçülecektir. Yaşlandırma öncesi ve sonrası mekanik özellikleri karşılaştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kauçuk, EPDM, Koajan, Peroksit, Mekanik özellikler.

ABSTRACT

Rubber materials are essential engineering materials that are used in daily life, such as in the automotive sector, aviation, construction, electronics, textile, manufacturing white goods and machines, agriculture, clothing, and the health industry. Thanks to their high flexibility, high strength, good dynamic properties, resistance to tearing and abrasion, lightness, ease to process, low deformation, and spreading, rubbers provide the opportunity to be used in all areas of industry. Ethylene propylene diene rubber (EPDM) is a type of synthetic rubber that is widely used due to its low density, high resistance to heat, oxygen, ozone, and weather conditions, excellent elastic properties at low temperatures, high filler, and oil absorption capacity, and the possibility of preparing economic mixtures. Fillers, chemicals, and properties of raw rubber used in EPDM rubber compounds have an essential role in determining the mechanical properties of the final products.

In this study, the effects of peroxide amount, which is effective in the vulcanization process, on the mechanical properties of EPDM rubbers will be investigated. EPDM rubber compounds with different formulations will be prepared, and their rheological properties will be investigated. The prepared rubber compounds will be vulcanized in a laboratory-scale compression press at 185°C for 15 minutes, and test plates will be prepared. Tensile strength test, tear strength test, compression test, and measurement of hardness will be carried out on the prepared test plates. Also, the prepared rubber compounds will be aged at 150°C for 72 hours, and the hardness, tensile strength, and elongation at break values will be measured after aging. Mechanical properties of the samples before and after the aging process will be compared.

Keywords: Rubber, EPDM, Coagent, Peroxide, Mechanical properties.

KSANTAN GAM VE GIDA ENDÜSTRİSİ UYGULAMALARI
XANTHAN GUM AND FOOD INDUSTRY APPLICATIONS

Aylin BELENE,
Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, TOKAT
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-5202-6569

Doç. Dr. Aslıhan DEMİRDÖVEN
Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, TOKAT
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1246-9132

ÖZET

Ksantan gam, *Xanthomonas campestris* bakterisinin ürettiği doğal bir polisakkarit ve önemli bir endüstriyel biyopolimerdir. Tıpkı selülozda olduğu gibi β-D glikoz ünitelerinin 1,4 bağıyla düz zincir olarak bağlanmasıyla oluşmuştur. Yapıdaki her iki glikozdan ikincisinin 3. karbon atomuna trisakkarit bağlanmıştır. Bu yan zincirler ksantan gama özgü birçok fiziksel ve kimyasal özellikler kazandırırken hidrolize karşı dayanıklı hale getirmekte ve soğuk zincirde dahi tamamen hidratlanabilme özelliği kazandırmaktadır. Böylece gıda endüstrisinde enzimler, asitler ve bazlarla muamele, yüksek sıcaklık uygulamaları, dondurma, çözündürme ve uzun süreli karıştırma gibi işlemlerde dayanıklı yapısı sayesinde rahatlıkla ve sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır.

Ksantan gam yüksek konsantrasyonlarda bile çözeltilere yüksek viskozite vermesi, geniş sıcaklık aralıklarında oluşturulan çözeltilerin viskozitesinde minimum değişim göstermesi, hem sıcak hem soğuk suda çözünmesi, asidik alkali ve yüksek tuz konsantrasyonuna sahip çözeltilerde stabil kalması, enzimatik degradasyona yüksek direnç göstermesi, mükemmel ağız tadı vermesi, iyi bir emülsiyon stabilizatörü olması, diğer kolloidlerle sinerjik bir etki göstermesi ve donma çözünme olaylarından sonra stabiliteyi sağlaması gibi yararlarından dolayı gıda sanayiinde salça ve salata sosları, şuruplar, fırıncılık ve pasta ürünleri, et ürünleri, içecekler, dondurmalar, meyve preparatları ve toz ürünlerde uygulama alanı bulmuştur.

Bu derlemede, geleneksel yöntemler, güncel gıda endüstri uygulamalarıyla ksantan gamın kombinasyon çalışmaları ve ksantan gamın yeni uygulama alanları konularını araştırması amaçlanmıştır. Geleneksel yöntemlerde ürünlere stabilite ve fonsiyonel özellik kazandırması, retrogradasyon üzerine sinerjik etkileri, yeni yöntemler arasında ise ksantan gamın yenilebilir kaplama olarak kullanımı, meyve suyu berraklaştırmada kombine yöntemlerle kullanımı ve renk stabilitesi üzerine etkileri üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ksantan gam, *Xanthomonas campestris,* Yenilebilir kaplama, Berraklaştırma

ABSTRACT

Xanthan gum, produced by *Xhanthomonas campestris* bacteria, is a natural polysaccharide and an important industrial biopolymer. It is formed just as cellulose by bonding β-D glycose units with 1,4 bond as a straight chain. Trisaccharide is bonded to the third atom of the second glycose of the every two glycoses in the structure. While these side chains provide xanthan gum with many physical and chemical properties, they make it resistant to hydrolysis and capable of being completely hydrated even in cold chain. Therefore, thanks to its durable structure xanthan gum is easily and frequently used in food industry in processes such as mixing with enzymes, acids, bases, applying in high temperatures, freezing, dissolving, and long-term mixing.

Xanthan gum provides solutions with high viscosity even in high concentrations. It changes minimally in the viscosity of solutions formed in wide temperature intervals. It dissolves both in hot and cold water. Xanthan gum preserves its stability in solutions with acidic alkali and high salt concentrations. It is highly resistant to enzymatic degradation. It provides great taste. Xanthan gum is a very good emulsion stabilizer. It shows a synergistic effect with other colloids and it ensures stability after freezing and dissolving. With its all these uses, xanthan gum is widely used in food industry in the production of sauces and salad sauces, syrups, bakery and cake products, meat products, beverages, ice-creams, prepared foods, and powder products.

The aim of this review is to search traditional methods, current practices in food industry and the combination efforts of xanthan gum with them and determine new application areas for xanthan gum. The study focused on its providing products with stability and functional properties in addition to its synergistic effect on retrogradation when used in traditional methods while the study focused on the use of xanthan gum as a renewable coating in new methods. Its use in the clarification of fruit juice and its effects on color stability were searched in a combined method.

Key Words: Xanthan gum, *Xhanthomonas campestris*, Renewable coating, Clarification

ULTRASONİK TEKNOLOJİNİN TELA UZAKLAŞTIRMA PROSESİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ULTRASONIC TECHNOLOGY ON THE INTERLINING REMOVAL PROCESS

Gökçe Keskin
Ustaoğlu Tekstil San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti., Ar-Ge Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-6242-0305

Fatih Göçer
Ustaoğlu Tekstil San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti., Ar-Ge Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0000-0000-0000

Yasemin Dülek
Ustaoğlu Tekstil San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti., Ar-Ge Merkezi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9546-980X

Doç. Dr. Semiha Eren
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2326-686X

Dr. İdil Yetişir
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1552-8612

ÖZET

Brode makinesinde brode iplikleri ile desen işlemi gerçekleştirilirken, bazı desenlerin işlenmesini kolaylaştırmak için tela olarak adlandırılan yardımcı malzemeler kullanılmaktadır. Telalar kumaşa mukavemet kazandırmak, şekil vermek için kullanılan çeşitli gramajlarda ara malzemelerdir. Desen işlemi bittikten sonra telaların kumaştan uzaklaştırılması için klasik yöntem olarak 90-100 °C sıcak su içerisinde eritme işlemi uygulanmaktadır. Fakat bu yöntemde, özellikle iplik yoğunluğu fazla olan yoğun desenli kumaşlarda, tam erimeyen telalar desenin içerisinde kalarak kumaş üzerinden tamamen uzaklaştırılamamaktadır. Kumaşta kalan telalar sararmaya ve sertleşmeye neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca proses sırasında suyun kaynar halde kalabilmesi için enerji ve iş gücü harcanmaktadır.

Öte yandan son yıllarda ultrasonik teknolojinin tekstil sektöründe kullanım alanı artmış olsa da yeni proseslerin geliştirilmesi konusunda araştırmalar halen devam etmektedir (Gotoh & Harayama, 2013), (Arikan et al., 2018), (Gotoh & Hirami, 2012), (Eren et al., 2014), (Uzun, 2012).

Ultrasonik banyolar, ultrasonik dalgaların yayılabilmesini sağlayan bir donanım ile içerisine sıvı alınan tanktan oluşmaktadır. Yüksek frekanslı ses dalgalarının kullanımıyla ortaya çıkan enerji tank içerisindeki sıvıya iletilmektedir, bu dalgalar içerisinden geçtiği ortamda bulunan moleküllerin yapısında basınç-genişleme oluşturmaktadır. Ortama negatif basınç uygulandığında sıvıda parçalanmalar sonucunda kavitasyon baloncukları gözlemlenmektedir. Sıkma-genişleme döngüsü içerisinde mikro düzeyde baloncukların oluşması ve bu baloncukların patlaması olayı kavitasyon olarak adlandırılmaktadır (Mason & Lorimer, 1988).

Ortaya çıkan enerjinin neden olduğu baloncukların patlaması durumu kirli olan yüzeylerin, girintili, ulaşılması zor bölgelerin de temizlenmesini sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada ise ultrasonik etkinin tela uzaklaştırma prosesi üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir.

Çalışmada, polyester esaslı brode perdelik kumaşların desen işleme sonrası kumaş üzerindeki uzaklaştırılamayan telaların desen içerisinde kalmasının önüne geçebilmek için ultrasonik teknolojiyi tela sökme işleminde kullanmak, işlem basamaklarını azaltabilmek, enerji tasarrufu sağlayabilmek ve işlem etkinliğini arttırmak amaçlanmıştır. Brode tekniği ile tela üzerine işlemelerin yapıldığı üç farklı kumaş (137 g/m^2 ağırlığında %64 PES %36 PVA brode kumaş, 188 g/m^2 ağırlığında %74 PES %26 PVA brode kumaş, 180 g/m^2 ağırlığında %72 PES %28 PVA brode kumaş) belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen kumaşların her birine klasik ve ultrasonik yönteme göre 10, 20 ve 30 dakika boyunca 80 ºC ve 95 ºC olmak üzere iki farklı sıcaklık koşullarında 36 kHz, 50 ile 100 watt ultrasonik karıştırıcı kullanılarak tela uzaklaştırma denemeleri yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda, tela sökme prosesinde ultrason teknolojisi kullanımı ile kumaş üzerinde iplik yoğunluğunun fazla olduğu desenli bölgelerde tela uzaklaştırma etkinliğinin arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ultrason desteği ile işlem verimliliği arttırılmıştır. İşlem süresi klasik prosese göre %35 oranda düşürülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polyester, Brode, Tela, Ultrason Teknolojisi, Kavitasyon

ABSTRACT

While the pattern process is carried out with the embroidery threads in the embroidery machine, auxiliary materials called interlining are used to facilitate the processing of some patterns. Interlinings are intermediate materials in various weights used to give strength and shape to the fabric. After the patterning process is finished, melting in 90-100 °C hot water is applied as the classical method to remove the interlinings from the fabric. However, in this method, especially in dense patterned fabrics with high yarn density, unmelted interlinings can not be completely removed from the fabric by remaining inside the pattern. Interlinings remaining on the fabric cause yellowing and hardening. In addition, energy and labor are consumed to keep the water boiling during the process.

On the other hand, although the use of ultrasonic technology in the textile industry has increased in recent years, research on the development of new processes still continues (Gotoh & Harayama, 2013), (Arikan et al., 2018), (Gotoh & Hirami, 2012), (Eren et al., 2014), (Uzun, 2012). Ultrasonic baths consist of a equipment that allows the propagation of ultrasonic waves and a tank in which liquid is taken. The energy generated by the use of high-frequency sound waves is transmitted to the liquid in the tank, these waves create pressure-expansion in the structure of the molecules in the environment through which they pass. When negative pressure is applied to the environment, cavitation bubbles are observed as a result of disintegration in the liquid. The formation of micro bubbles in the compression-expansion cycle and the bursting of these bubbles is called cavitation (Mason & Lorimer,

1988). The bursting of bubbles caused by the resulting energy also ensures that dirty surfaces, recessed and hard-to-reach areas are cleaned. In this study, the effect of ultrasonic effect on the interlining process was investigated.

In the study, it is aimed to use ultrasonic technology in the interlining removal process of polyester-based brode curtain fabrics, to prevent the non-removable interlinings on the fabric from remaining in the pattern after pattern processing, to reduce the process steps and to save energy, thus increasing the efficiency of the process. Three different fabrics embroidered on interlining with the embroidery technique (64% PES 36% PVA brode fabric with a weight of 137 g/m2, 74% PES with a weight of 188 g/m2, 26% PVA embroidery fabric, 72% PES 28% PVA at 180 g/m2 weight) brode fabric) was determined. Interlining trials were carried out on each of the determined fabrics using a 36 kHz, 50 and 100 watt ultrasonic mixer at two different temperature conditions, 80 ºC and 95 ºC, for 10, 20 and 30 minutes, according to the classical and ultrasonic method. As a result of the study, it has been observed that the use of ultrasound technology in the interlining process increases the effectiveness of interlining removal in the patterned areas where the yarn density is high on the fabric. Process efficiency has been increased with ultrasound support. The processing time has been reduced by 35% compared to the classical process.

Keywords: Polyester, Embroidery, Interlining, Ultrasound Technology, Cavitation

SYNTHESIZING OF CU/AL_2O_3 METAL MATRIX NANOCOMPOSITE POWDERS BY UTILIZING BALL MILLING METHOD

Dr. Emin SALUR

Selçuk University, Faculty of Technology, Metallurgical and Material Science

ABSTRACT

The interaction of minor amounts of nano-sized ceramic-based particles into a metal matrix can refine microstructure and profoundly enhance the mechanical properties. The ball milling/mechanical alloying method supplies such an interaction between reinforcement and matrix phases. With the purpose of supplying homogeneous dispersion of alumina (Al_2O_3) particles in the Copper (Cu) matrix with the volume fraction and developing interfacial bonding (wettability) of nano-sized Al_2O_3 and micro-sized Cu powders were ball milled by high-energy planetary ball milling process.

An Al_2O_3 0.3 wt.% reinforced nanocomposites powders were synthesized by different ball milling times (0.75, 1.5, and 3 hours). The impact of these various ball milling times on the microstructural evolution of the mixed powders was characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), particle size analysis, and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). Besides, X-ray diffractograms (XRD) analysis was used to determine the crystallographical characteristics of the powders milled at different times.

The microstructural analysis revealed that flake-like particles with higher particle sizes formed as the milling time increased up to 1.5 hours of milling. However, further milling time (3 hours) decreased particle size with randomly fractured irregular particle shapes. The EDS analysis showed that increasing milling time was beneficial for uniform dispersion of the reinforcement phase within the matrix phase. Considering XRD data, it was observed that increasing milling time up to 1.5 hours of milling resulted in higher peak intensity and narrowed peaks due to the texture effect induced by the shearing mechanism under the milling balls. In the final milling stage (3 hours), these corresponding peaks' intensity was decreased along with peak broadness because of the excessive plastic deformation triggered by repetitive powder-ball-jar collisions.

Keywords: Ball Milling, Cu, Al_2O_3, Milling Time, Microstructure, XRD

A NOZZLE PROVIDING 360-DEGREES SPRAYING AND DEVELOPED FOR ELECTROSTATIC SPRAYING MACHINES

Ersin ÇAVUŞLAR

Beybi Plastik Fabrikası A.Ş. - Ar-Ge Merkezi / İstanbul

Deniz BOZAR

Beybi Plastik Fabrikası A.Ş. - Ar-Ge Merkezi / İstanbul

ABSTRACT

In recent years, farmers in the agricultural sector have been experiencing economic difficulties due to increasing plant diseases depending on the changing weather conditions. Producers invest most of their income in agricultural pesticides and use chemicals excessively to prevent emerging diseases and infestations. Excessive use of chemicals has many negative effects, particularly in terms of health, for consumers and producers.

Traditional spraying systems in the agriculture in the state of the art, come with many risks and negativities. In the said systems, the desired spraying cannot be performed in the desired area. Therefore, frequent and extra spraying becomes mandatory in the traditional systems. In this case, some plants are sprayed unnecessarily and the plants are damaged.

Drone spraying systems in another state of the art have also started to be used in the agricultural sector recently. In such systems, spraying is performed with an electrostatic system and the pesticides are charged with electricity. Since the plant is positively charged and the pesticide is negatively charged, it does not cause any deviation and spread. In the said system, electrically charged particles are mixed with water and pesticide in the tank and sprayed. However, in this case, protons and neutrons lose their electric charge since the chemical substance is not in the ion state. Many plants (except wheat) are sprayed incorrectly since this situation does not comply with Coulomb's Law.

The design relates to a nozzle which is positioned on the mouth of the devices 5 used while drone-spraying in the agricultural sector, and provides 360-degree spraying, comprising; at least one water chamber , at least one chemical chamber to which pesticides are added, at least one air chamber , at least one filter , at least one first mixer comprising at least one first magnetic unit and 10 at least one second magnetic unit , at least one second mixer comprising at least one compressor , at least one flow valve which provides a controlled flow within the nozzle, at least one dissolver, and at least one magnetic ball .

Keywords: Electrostatic spraying machines, agriculture drone, nozzle design, 360-degrees spraying.

PRODUCTION OF BIODEGRADABLE NONWOVENS FROM WASTE COTTON FIBERS

Ersin ÇAVUŞLAR

Beybi Plastik Fabrikası A.Ş. - Ar-Ge Merkezi / İstanbul

Hakan TÖRÜN

Beybi Plastik Fabrikası A.Ş. - Ar-Ge Merkezi / İstanbul

ABSTRACT

It is aimed to develop a partially biopolymer and biodegradable, high barrier effect and low cost medical mask in order to produce textile products from renewable resources and to decompose to a large extent in nature after completing their useful life. If the structure that is planned to be developed in the study is successful, medical gowns, overalls, etc. can be produced by using this structure. products are also intended.

The following objectives are also targeted within the scope of the study. Obtaining technical textile products with high added value, which are environmentally friendly, have good degradability in nature,development of disposable masks with high hydrophilic structure and perspiration fastness, determining the effectiveness of nonwoven surfaces produced with different techniques (Melt blown, Spunbond, Spunlace) on mask parameters, contributing to national technology with the know-how to be obtained within the scope of the study.

Since cellulose, which is a plant-based natural polymer, can be supplied easily and at low cost, biopolymer, which is one of the important elements of the thesis, is easily supplied, while cotton-based inert fabrics, which are formed as waste within many textile companies, will constitute another element of production. In addition to this, the use of 100% biodegradable PLA produced from corn starch will contribute to the biodegradability rate of the disposable mask.

It is expected that disposable masks, which create a serious waste load in the current pandemic period, thus reduce the environmental pollution problem and contribute to the carbon structure of the soil. Another output is to create a product group equivalent to synthetic-based disposable non-woven surfaces, which take a long time to disappear in nature and are especially preferred due to cost advantages.

Keywords: biodegradable mask, medical mask design, waste cotton using,

DAMAGING IMPACT OF PLASTIC ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL LIVES: REGULATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Shubhanjali Bajpai[1], Samrat Bajpai[2], Dr. Rajinder Verma[3]

[1] BALLB Student, Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, India
[2] BALLB Student, Jagran School of Law, Selaqui, India
[3] Associate Professor, Department of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, India

ABSTRACT

The continuous use of plastic in utensils, packaging has exposed the humans to numerous health hazards. We are using the plastics in one or the other form, at homes, offices, functions and at most in the delivery of the food items. All plastic, from macro to nano scale leach and adsorb hazardous substances. Single-use plastic is one of the dangerous things used world-wide. The harmful chemicals associated with plastics can be divided into three categories: ingredients of the plastic material, byproducts of manufacturing and chemicals adsorbed from the environment. The possible toxicological responses caused by plastic can thus be a combination of all of these chemicals. The research objectives of the present paper include to study the trends in the of plastic and polythene, particularly for consuming, storing and packing the cooked meals. Discussing the harmful effects of its use on the human health is another objective. The paper is based on the doctrinal method of research. The paper concludes that various kinds of plastic is not only harmful for the environment, but directly affects the human health. The release of toxic compounds has shown to lead to health complications in non-humans as well. It is high time that the policy-makers take strict action at earliest and protect the health of the society. Various international and national researches have confirmed the toxic nature of plastic.

Key Words – Animals, health, harm, human, plastic.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO GENERIC SPECIES OF COCOYAM (Xanthosoma sagitifolium And Colocasia esculenta)

Grace D. O. Eneh and Etiowo G. Ukpong

Department of Science Technology, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic, Ikot Osurua, Ikot Ekpene, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Comparative study of phytochemical analysis of two generic species of Cocoyam (Xanthosoma sagitifolium and Colocasia esculenta) was carried out using standard analytical procedures. The result obtained showed that Cyanogenic glycoside had the highest (15.880 ± 0.030 mg/100g) followed by tannins (11.750 ± 0.010 mg/100g), sapponins (3.250 ± 0.350 mg/100g),flavanoids (1.530 ± 0.010 mg/100g) and Alkaloids had the least content (1.100 ± 0.071 mg/100g) in Xanthosoma sagitolium, while in Colocasia esculenta Cyanogenic glycoside also had the highest (15.680 ± 0.010 mg/100g), followed by flavanoid (6.490 ± 7.070 mg/100g), Alkaloids (5.250 ± 0.350 mg/100g), saponins (0.560 ± 0.080 mg/100g), while tannins were not detected. Findings from this study showed that both species of Cocoyam are good sources of bioactive components and their consumption will promote good health. Pharmaceutical industries should harness the phytochemical potentials of these two species of Cocoyam for medicinal purposes.

Key words: Xanthosoma sagitifolium, Colocasia esculenta, Phytochemical Analysis, Cocoyam.

DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION OF SILVER SULPHADIAZINE LOADED SODIUM ALGINATE GELATIN FILM FOR WOUND DRESSING APPLICATIONS

Dr Mathew George, Dr Lincy Joseph

ABSTRACT

A wound is defined as a disruption in the continuity of the epithelial lining of the skin or mucosa resulting from physical or thermal damage. According to the duration and nature of healing process, the wound is categorized as acute and chronic. An acute wound is an injury to the skin that occurs suddenly due to accident or surgical injury.

Aim of this study was to develop novel bio medicated film for wound dressing applications. Film of gelatin and sodium alginate loaded with silver sulphadiazine were successfully prepared by solvent casting method. The formulations were subjected to various physico chemical evaluations such as weight variation, surface pH, folding endurance, moisture evaluation studies, biodegradability and in vitro drug release studies. All the prepared films were found to be transparent, flexible with smooth surface. The results of physicochemical characteristics of Medicated films were satisfactory with respect to weight variation, surface pH, folding endurance, and moisture loss and moisture uptake studies. The drug entrapment was found to be in acceptable range for all the formulations, indicating uniform distribution of the drug. Films prepared using sodium alginate and gelatin showed satisfactory biodegradability. Thus, Gelatin-SA wound dressing system containing silver sulphadiazine could be a good polymeric membrane candidate in wound care.

Methods

Fabrication of Medicated Film

Wound healing film was prepared by solvent casting method where using Sodium alginate and gelatin as polymers and propylene glycol or polyethylene glycol as plasticizer. For preparation of polymer mixture film, sodium alginate and gelatin were dissolved in distilled water with continuous stirring to avoid lump formation. Plasticizer in different amount and silver sulphadiazine (1%w/v) were then added and allowed to mix homogenously for 1 h using remi stirrer at 100 rpm and poured on Teflon petriplate. The resulting solution was kept in vacuum oven till air entrapped was removed from the solution. The solution was allowed to dry at 30°C for 6 h followed by drying in hot air oven at 45°C for 24 h.

CONCLUSION

Medicated films of silver sulphadiazine was successfully developed and evaluated. All the prepared films were found to be transparent, flexible with smooth surface. The results of physicochemical characteristics of Medicated films weresatisfactory with respect to weight variation, surface pH, folding endurance, and moisture loss andmoisture uptake studies. The drug entrapment was found to be in acceptable range for all the formulations, indicating uniform distribution of the drug. Films prepared using sodium alginate and gelatin showed satisfactory biodegradability. The in vitro drug release studies showed formulation F1 has high drug release as compared to other formulations.

Keywords : Wound, Gel, Sodium alginate, Film

EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT, ANTIBACTERIAL AND ANTI-FUNGAL ACTIVITIES OF *SALVIA MACROSIPHON* EXTRACTS

Ali Abbas [a] , Syed ali Raza naqvi [a]*

a, Govt college University Faisalabad, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Category: Research article (Biological evaluation of Salvia macrosiphon)

ABSTRACT:

Plant based medicines continue to gain fame on global scale. Besides, there is basic need for discovering new natural products that could be used as antioxidant and antimicrobial agents. In this respect, the purpose of current study was to explore the phenolics, flavonoids, antioxidant, antifungal and antibacterial potential of medicinal plant (salvia macrosiphon) grow in south west of (Baluchistan) Pakistan. Extracts are prepared in methanol, butanol and water by using ultrasonic assisted extraction technique (UAET). The standard methods were applied to assess the phenolis and flavonoids determined by Folin-Ciocalteu reagent and aluminum colorimetric method respectively. The antioxidant potential was measured by reducing power method and DPPH free radical techniques and compared with control value of ascorbic acid and BHT respectively. In addition to measure the antifungal and antibacterial potential of all active extracts by well diffusion method. The highest value of TPC (203.80±1.96 mg gallic acid equivalent /g of DW of extract) and TFC (144.03±0.95 mg catechin equivalent/ g of DW of extract) was obtained in butanol and methanol extract respectively. Higher antioxidant potential was observed in butanol extract 80.00±1.00 % and methanol extract 0.63±0.008 using DPPH free radical and reducing power assay respectively. The butanol extract was very sensitive against bacterial and fungal stains such as *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus* and F. *brachygibbosum* respectively. our results indicate that the butanol extract of *salvia macrosiphon* stems was more likely to responsible and effective for antioxidant, antibacterial and antifungal activities.

Keywords: Antibacterial, antioxidant, antifungal, *Salvia macrosiphon,* Ultrasonic assisted extraction technique

RADIOSYNTHESIS AND INFECTION IMAGING STUDY OF ^{99M}TC-LABELED ANTIBIOTICS

Syed Ali Raza Naqvi*
Government College University, Faculty of Pysical Sciences, Department of Chemistry, New Campus, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan
ORCID: 0000-0002-2172-9066
Samina Roohi
Isotope Production Division, Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology (PINSTECH), Nilor, Islamabad, Pakistan
Atiq Ullah
Government College University, Faculty of Pysical Sciences, Department of Chemistry, New Campus, Faisalabad-38000, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This study presenting the direct radiolabeling of levofloxacin (LFX) with technetium-^{99m} (^{99m}Tc) at mild reaction conditions to assess the infection imaging potential using *Salmonella typhi* bacterial infection induced animal model. LFX is known for its broad-spectrum antibacterial activity. The drug was labeled with ^{99m}Tc at mild reaction condition using stannous chloride as reducing agent at room temperature and pH 5. The chromatography analysis was used to record the radiochemical purity. ^{99m}Tc-LFX was studied for stability in injectable saline and blood serum. Biodistribution and scintigraphy study of ^{99m}Tc-LFX was studied by inducing *Salmonella typhi* bacterial infection in New-Zeeland white rabbits. Direct radiosynthesis of ^{99m}Tc-LFX revealed promising radiochemical purity (98.2 ± 3.4%) and stability (>90%) in blood serum up to 4 h. Single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) imaging study of infection induced rabbits showed promising uptake (3.43 %ID/g organ) by infected muscle and good washout from non-target tissues. The infected thigh muscle to normal thigh muscle (target-to-nontarget) ratio (2.23 ± 0.43), was recorded at 4 h post-injection. The results indicated that ^{99m}Tc- LFX could be subjected for further preclinical investigations for considering it a candidate for clinical practice. Overall, results showed the agent is could be used as S*almonella typhi* infection imaging.

Keywords: Levofloxacin; SPECT imaging; Salmonella infection; Radiopharmaceutical; Nuclear medicine

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF RHIZOBIUM SPECIES FROM ROOT NODULES OF IMPORTANT PULSE CROPSFOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Shanu Khandelval[1], S.R. Maloo[1]
*[1]pacific Academy Of Heigher Education And Research University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT:

Nutrient insufficiency in the soil imparts uncountable threats to agriculture industry universally. The utilization of chemical fertilizers to support crop yield is a typical cultivating practice, regardless of its untoward impacts and risk to the climate and human populace. This research was conducted with the aim of isolation and characterization of Rhizobium species from root nodules of important pulse crops. The purpose of this study was to investigate and augment utilization of Rhizobacteria for enrichment of soil with Phosphorous and Nitrogen and minimize use of synthetic fertilizers. A total of ten of each noduled plants of *Cicer arietinum* from winter season and *Cajanus cajan* from rainy season along with rhizosphere soil were collected from fields of Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India using traditional microbiological technique. The outcome revealed 09 isolates of Rhizobium species.

This study led to the conclusion that *Cicer arietinum* and *Cajanus cajan* both plant's roots associates with Phosphorous solubilizing and nitrogen fixing microorganisms which helps to combat deficiency of two most important macromolecules in soil and further enriches the soil with next crop season with more availability of Phosphorous and Nitrogen and hence crop yield increases significantly.

Keywords: Rhizobium, chick pea, pigeon pea, Isolation, Phosphorous Solubilization, Nitrogen fixation

COGNITIVE ABILITIES, CRITICAL THINKING MOTIVATION AND SOCIAL SELF-EFFICACY OF SECONDARY

SCHOOL STUDENTS

Ghulam Jillani

Roll No: 019262, Session 2016-2020, BS (Hons-VIII) Applied Psychology

Dr. Mamoona Mushtaq

(Supervisor/Internal Examiner), Department of Applied Psychology, Govt. M.A.O College, Lahore

ABSTRACT

Background: Education is a comprehensive and complex process aiming at bringing about not only change in knowledge and skill but also change in attitudes, behavior, values, needs, and several other variables that are psychological and behavioral. Education plays a vital role in the progress of nations. It is mainly due to the emergence of global competition in education and technology. The purpose of this study is to discover the presence, differences in cognitive abilities, critical thinking motivation, and social self-efficacy of secondary school students (government, A level, O level and madrassa).

Methods: ANOVA (analysis of variance) and correlation research methods were adopted to conduct this research. Sample of this study was consisted of 608 secondary school students, from 208 from Government, 200 from A level, O level and 200 from Madrassa educational institutions (girls and boys). Data was collected through purposive convenient sampling technique. In this study cognitive abilities of research participants were assessed by using The Need for Cognition Scale by Cacioppo, Petty & Kao, (1984), Critical thinking Motivation was assessed by using Critical Thinking Motivational Scale (CTMS) by Gorge Valenzuela et. al., (2011) and Social Self-Efficacy was assessed by using Social Self-Efficacy Scale by Muris, (2001). Hypotheses were tested by using Tow-Way ANOVA and regression analysis methods.

Hypotheses: It is hypothesized that, there is a significant difference of cognitive abilities with critical thinking motivation and Social Self-Efficacy in secondary school students of government , A level, O level and madrassa institutions, there is a significant relationship of cognitive abilities, critical thinking motivation, and social self-efficacy in government secondary school students, there is be a significant relationship of cognitive abilities, critical thinking motivation, and social self-efficacy in A level, O level school students, there is a significant relationship of cognitive abilities, critical thinking motivation, and social self-efficacy in Madrassa secondary level students.

Objectives: objective of this study was to assess the presence of cognitive abilities, critical thinking motivation, and social self-efficacy in secondary school students. Also assess the differences among the students of government, A level O level and madrassa, based on cognitive abilities critical thinking motivation and social self-efficacy.

Results: Results of the research indicates a significant difference in cognitive abilities and critical thinking motivation and social self-efficacy of secondary school students.

Keywords: Cognitive abilities, Critical thinking Motivation and Social Self-Efficacy

EPOXIDE RING OPENING REACTION AS A FACILE SYNTHETIC APPROACH TOWARDS UNNATURAL/COMPLEX AMINO ACIDS

Ameer Fawad Zahoor*

Department of Chemistry, Government College University, Faisalabad-Pakistan

ABSTRACT

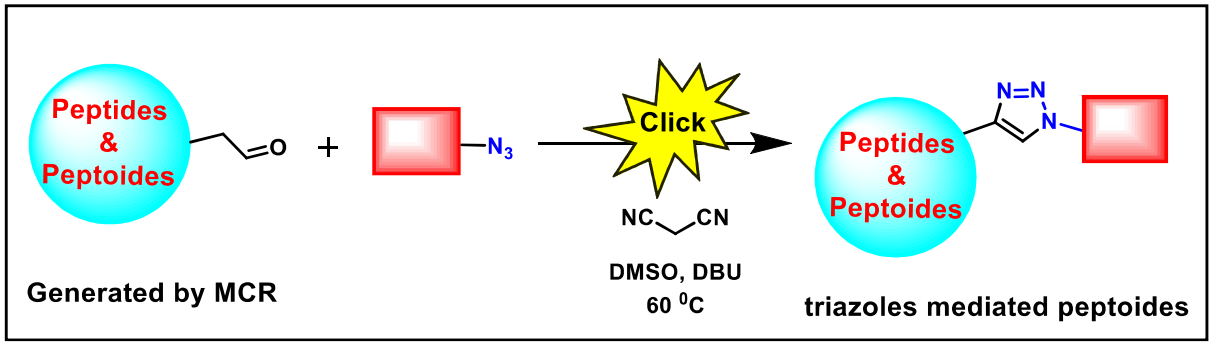
Chelated amino acid esters have been used as nucleophiles for the ring opening of epoxides. Boron trifluoride diethyletherate has been used as lewis acid and LDA/LHMDS have been used as bases whereas $ZnCl_2$ has been used as chelating salt. The reaction yielded γ-hydroxy α-amino acids in good yields and the obtained γ-hydroxy α-amino acids were exploited as precursors to further synthetic manipulations. γ-Hydroxy α-amino acids were subsequently oxidized and corresponding ketones were obtained in good yields. Isonitrile-based multi component reactions (IMCRs) have been utilized for the synthesis of α-amino and α-hydroxy acids *via* Ugi and Passerini reactions. Our synthetic methodology provides a straight forward approach to access complex amino acids over only few steps.

Keywords: Amino acids, Epoxides, Ugi reaction, IMCRs, Passerini reaction.

A GREENER 1,3-DIPOLAR CYCLOADDITION APPROACH FOR THE PEPTOID MODIFICATION CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Akbar Ali
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ABSTRACT
A new greener and highly regioselective formation of peptoid-functionalized 1,4-disubstituted-1,2,3-triazoles is described by merging the Ugi-4CR and metal-free click reactions. The MCR generated peptoids with the insertion of a varity of natural carboxylic acids, as well as synthetic peptides. Furthermore, modified lipids and monofunctional polyethylene glycols have also been utilized as substrates for this protocol. Finally, the aldehyde moiety presented at the peptoid framework reacted with malononitrile to generate in situ alkylidene malononitriles, which act as dipolarophiles in the presence of DBU in the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction in a metal-free condition for the generation of complex peptidomimetic products.
Keywords: Metal-free, Cycloaddition reaction, Ugi-4CR, Highly regioselectivity, Peptoids,



Dr. Akbar Ali
CNIC: 15307-8601269-9
Assistant Professor,
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

ON PARANORMED IDEAL CONVERGENT SEQUENCE SPACES DE NED BY JORDAN TOTIENT FUNCTION

Vakeel A. Khan & Umme Tuba

Department of Mathematics, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, 202002, India

ABSTRACT

The study of sequence spaces and summability theory has been an important aspect in defining new notions of convergence for the sequences that do not converge in the usual sense. Authors in their own different ways have come up with assigning values to the sequences that do not converge in the Cauchy sense. The most prevalent method of doing so is the employment of the infinite matrices as a tool of linear transformation. One such operator namely Jordan totient function acts as a transformation between corresponding sequence spaces and aid in the convergence of the otherwise non convergent sequences.
Paving the way into the applications of law of large numbers and theory of functions, it has proved to be an essential tool. In this paper we generalize the classical Maddox sequence spaces and define new ideal paranormed sequence spaces $c_0^I(\Upsilon^r,p), c^I(\Upsilon^r,p), \ell_\infty^I(\Upsilon^r,p)$ and $\ell_\infty(\Upsilon^r,p)$ defined with the aid of Jordan totient function and a bounded sequence of positive real numbers. We develop isomorphism between certain maps and also find their $\alpha-$,$\beta-$ and $\gamma-$ duals. We examine algebraic and topological properties of these corresponding spaces. Further we study some standard inclusions relations and prove the decomposition theorem.
Keywords: Jordan totient Operator, Paranorm, α, β, γ duals, I-convergence , Solidity, Convergence free and Decomposition Theorem.
2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 40A35, 40C05, 03E72, 40D25.

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ON TRIBONACCI I-CONVERGENT SEQUENCE SPACES

Vakeel A. Khan, SK Ashadul Rahaman

[1] Department of Mathematics, A.M.U., Aligarh -202002(INDIA).
[2] Department of Mathematics, A.M.U., Aligarh -202002(INDIA).

ABSTRACT

Today in the field of mathematics Fuzzy theory has become an extensive area of research. In 1965, L. A Zadeh introduced the concept of fuzzy sets as a generalization of crisp sets. Later in 2102, Atanassov introduced the concept of a more generalized sets which he named as Intuitionistic fuzzy sets. The basic idea was to introduce a dual notion of the membership function of fuzzy set namely non–membership function.

Studying and experimenting with "diverging" sequences have emerged to be an instrumental tool in a well-debated topic of defining new notions of convergence that fail to be converging in the Cauchy sense. In the branch of pure as well as applied mathematics, Summability theory and matrix transformation have been essential tools in developing the theory of non-converging sequences. The primary focus in this paper is the latter one. The motivation of it being able to transform the sequence or series which does not converge originally but approaches to some number on applying the transformation. An infinite matrix is usually used for this approach since it is the most natural operator between two sequence spaces. The concept of the regular matrix was introduced by Wilansky, which was later used to define the regular Tribonacci matrix by Yaying and Hazarika. In this research paper, by using the domain of regular Tribonacci matrix $A=(a_{jk})$ and the concept of ideal convergence of sequences, we introduce some new types of Ideal convergent sequence spaces with respect to the intuitionistic fuzzy norms, namely $T^{I}_{(M,\ N)}(A)$, $T^{I}_{0(M,\ N)}(A)$ and $T^{I}_{\infty(M,\ N)}(A)$. Here along with the study of some inclusion relations concerning these spaces, we also focus on some topological and algebraic properties of these convergent sequence spaces.

Keywords: Tribonacci sequence, Regular Tribonacci matrix, *I*–convergence, t–norm, t-conorm, Intuitionistic fuzzy normed space.

AHRUF-İ SEB'A HADİSLERİ BAĞLAMINDA YEDİ VECİH GÖRÜŞÜ
THE VIEWS OF THE SEVEN VAJEEHS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF AL-AHRUF AL-SAB'A HADITHS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali TEMEL
Çukurova Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0569-8527

ÖZET

Kur'ân'ın farklı şekillerde okunmasına imkân sağlayan "ahruf-i seb'a" hadisi, mevcut kıraatlere meşruiyet zemini oluşturan en önemli delil olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. Gerek ona yüklenen bu misyon, gerekse "yedi harf" terkibinden muradın tam olarak anlaşılamaması hasebiyle, "yedi harf" meselesi günümüzde de kıraat ilminin en çok ilgi duyulan problematik konuları arasında yer almaya devam etmektedir. Hadiste geçen "yedi harf"in mahiyetine dair tarihsel süreçte altmış civarında görüş ortaya atılmıştır. Birçoğu çeşitli sebeplerle zayıf kabul edilen bu görüşler içerisinde, birçok âlim tarafından benimsenen bazı kuvvetli görüşler öne çıkmıştır. Taraftarı çok olan bu görüşlerden iki tanesi "yedi vecih" ve "yedi lehçe" görüşleridir. İlk olarak İbn Kuteybe tarafından etraflıca incelenip tespit edilen "yedi vecih" görüşü, anlama etkisi açısından mevcut kıraat farklılıklarını kategorize etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Sonraki dönemde, Ebü'l-Fazl er-Râzî, Mekkî b. Ebî Tâlib, Ebû Amr ed-Dânî ve İbnü'l-Cezerî gibi bazı âlimler eserlerinde "yedi vecih" görüşüne yer vermişlerdir. Bu görüş onların yedi harf yorumu olarak anlaşılmıştır. Diğer taraftan, "yedi harf"in yedi Arap lehçesi olduğunu iddia eden "yedi lehçe" görüşü ise Ebû Ubeyd el-Kâsım b. Sellâm ve Ebû Hâtim es-Sicistânî gibi âlimlere nispet edilmektedir. Ancak İbn Kuteybe başta olmak üzere yedi vecih görüşünü benimsediği ileri sürülen Mekkî b. Ebî Tâlib ve Ebû Amr ed-Dânî gibi bazı âlimlerin eserlerinde "yedi harf"in izahı olarak "yedi lehçe" görüşünü ön plana çıkardıkları görülmektedir. Hangi âlimin hangi görüşü benimsediği konusunda ortaya çıkan bu durum, karışıklığa yal açmaktadır. Bu çalışma, "yedi vecih" görüşünü benimsediği iddia edilen bu âlimlerin, aslında hangi görüşe sahip olduklarını ortaya koymayı ve bu konuda meydana gelen karışıklığın çözümüne katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıraat, Ahruf-i Seb'a, Yedi Harf, Yedi Vecih, Yedi Lehçe

ABSTRACT

The hadith "al-Aḥruf al-Sabʿa", which allows the Qurʾān to be read in different ways, stands out as the most important evidence that forms the basis of legitimacy for existing recitations. The issue of "seven letters" continues to be among the most interesting and problematic issues in the science of recitation today, both because of this mission assigned to it and the inability to fully understood the meaning of the "seven letters" combination. In the historical process, about sixty views have been put forward regarding the nature of the "seven letters" in the

hadith. Among these views, many of which are considered weak for various reasons, some strong views, which are adopted by many scholars, have come to the fore. Two of these views, which have a lot of supporters, are the views of “seven vajeehs” and “seven dialects”. The “seven vajeehs” view, which was first examined and determined by Ibn Qutaybah, aims to categorize the existing recitation differences in terms of its effect on meaning. In the following period, some scholars such as Abu’l-Fazl al-Rāzī, Makkī b. Abū Tāleb, Abū ʿAmr al-Dānī and Ibn al-Jazarī included the view of “seven vajeehs” in their works. This view is understood as their “seven letters” interpretation. On the other hand, the “seven dialects” view, which claims that “seven letters” are seven Arabic dialects, is attributed to scholars such as Abū ʿUbayd al-Qāsim b. Sallām and Abū Ḥātim al-Sijistānī. However, it is seen that some scholars such as Makkī b. Abū Tāleb and Abū ʿAmr al-Dānī, who are claimed to have adopted the view of “seven aspects”, especially Ibn Qutaybah, emphasized the “seven dialects” view as the explanation of “seven letters” in their works. This situation, which has emerged about which scholars have adopted which view, gives rise to confusion. This study aims to reveal the true views of these scholars, who are claimed to have adopted the “seven vajeehs” view, and to contribute to the solution of the confusion in this issue.

Keywords: Qirāʾāt, al-Aḥruf al-Sabʿa, Seven Letters, Seven Vajeehs, Seven Dialects

KIRAAT KAYNAKLARINDA "SEVÂD" KELİMESİNİN RESM-İ MUSHAFA DELALETİ

REFERENCE OF THE WORD "SAWÂD" IN QIRĀʾĀT SOURCES TO THE TEXT OF THE QURʾĀN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali TEMEL
Çukurova Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-0569-8527

ÖZET

Kıraat ilminde, Kur'ân'a dair nakledilen farklı okuyuşların sahih bir kıraat veçhi olarak kabul edilebilmesi için üç şart vardır; kıraat rivayetinin Arapça dil yapısına uyması, Hz. Osman tarafından yazdırılıp çoğaltılan mushaflardan birine uygun olması ve Hz. Peygambere ulaşan sahih bir senede sahip olması. Bunlar içerisinde en belirleyici olanı resm-i mushafa uygunluk kriteridir. Zira sahih senede sahip olmak zaten her rivayette aranan bir şarttır. Hz. Peygamberin fasih Arapça konuştuğu müsellem olduğu için, sahih senet şartını taşıyan bir kıraatin Arap diline uygun olması gerekir. Oysa bu iki şartı taşısa bile bir kıraatin sahih olabilmesi, mushafa uygunluğuna bağlıdır. Bu nedenle kıraatlerle ilgili yapılan değerlendirmelerde mushaf metnine çokça atıfta bulunulduğu görülmektedir. Klasik kaynaklarda mushafın yazısına referans olarak en çok kullanılan kelimeler "resm", "hecâ", "hatt" ve "kitâb" kelimeleridir. Mushaf kelimesine izafetle "resmü'l-mushaf", "hecâü'l-mushaf", "hattu'l-mushaf" ve "kitâbü'l-mushaf" gibi terkiplerle karşımıza çıkan bu kelimeler bağlama göre bazen de marifelik takısıyla "er-resm", "el-hatt" ve "el-kitâb" şeklinde kullanıldıklarında da mushaf yazısına delalet edebilmektedir. Bu kelimelere ek olarak bazı kaynaklarda yer alan "sevâd" ve "sevâd-ı a'zam" ifadelerinin de mushafa ya da mushaf metnine referans olarak kullanıldığını gösteren veriler bulunmaktadır. Sözlükte çoğunluk ve büyük çoğunluk gibi manalara gelen bu kelime, Müslümanların çoğunluğu, âlimlerin çoğunluğu veya kurrânın çoğunluğu gibi şahısların oluşturduğu bir kahir ekseriyete işaret maksadıyla kullanılabildiği gibi; bazen de mushafın yazısına delalet edecek şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışma klasik kaynaklarda mushaf metnine referans olarak kullanılan kelimeler bağlamında "sevâd" kelimesinin tahlilini yapmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda, diğer kelimelerle birlikte "sevâd" kelimesinin mushaf metnine referans olarak kullanıldığına dair örnekler incelenecek ve kelimenin bu anlamda kullanıldığına dair tespitlerde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıraat, Resm-i Mushaf, Sevâd,

ABSTRACT

In the science of recitation, there are three conditions for the different readings of the Qurʾān to be accepted as an authentic aspect of recitation: conformity of the recitation to the structure of the Arabic language, Compliance with one of the muṣḥafs printed and reproduced by Caliph ʿOthmān b. ʿAffān and having an authentic "sanad" reaching the Prophet. The most decisive among these is the criterion of conformity to the text of the Caliph ʿOthmān's muṣḥafs. For, having a authantic "sanad" is a condition sought in every narration. Since it is known that the Prophet spoke fluent Arabic, a recitation that meets the requirement of authentic "sanad" must be in accordance with the Arabic language. However, the validity of a recitation, even if it has these two conditions, depends on its conformity with the muṣḥaf. For this reason, it is seen that there are many references to the text of the muṣḥaf in the evaluations made about the recitations. The most used words in reference to the writing of the muṣḥaf in classical sources are "rasm", "hijāʾ", "khatt" and "kitāb". These words, which sometimes appear in combinations such as "rasm al-muṣḥaf", "hijāʾ al-muṣḥaf", "khatt al-muṣḥaf" and "kitāb al-muṣḥaf" can also appear depending on the context to be used as "al-rasm", "al- khatt" and "al- kitāb". In addition to these words, there are data showing that the expressions "al-sawād" and "al-sawād al-aʾẓam" in some sources are also used as a reference to the muṣḥaf or the text of the muṣḥaf. This word, which means the majority and the great majority in the dictionary, can be used to indicate an overwhelming majority of people such as the majority of Muslims, the majority of scholars or the majority of the qurrâ; sometimes it is used to denote the text of the muṣḥaf. This study aims to analyze the word "al-sawād" in the context of the words used as a reference to the text of the muṣḥaf in classical sources. In this direction, examples of the use of the word "al-sawād" together with other words as a reference to the text of the muṣḥaf will be examined and determinations will be made about that the word is used in this meaning.

Keywords: Qirāʾāt, Rasm al-Muṣḥaf, al-Sawād

SAĞLIK KURUMLARINDA ÖRGÜTSEL ÖZDEŞLEŞMENİN ETİK OLMAYAN ÖRGÜT YANLISI DAVRANIŞLAR İLE İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND UNETHICAL PRO-ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Doç. Dr. Özgür DEMİRTAŞ
Kayseri Üniversitesi, Develi Sosyal ve Beşeri Bilimler Fakültesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2495-2124
Öğr. Gör. Sermed DOĞAN
Kayseri Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu
ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8782-7227

ÖZET

Etik ve ahlaki açıdan doğru davranış ve tutumlar sergilemek işyerlerinde hem çalışanlar hem de liderlerden beklenen önemli bir davranış biçimidir. Bununla beraber örgütler açısından pozitif çıktılara sebep olan ancak etik olmayan davranış türleri konusunda yapılan araştırmalar son zamanlarda literatürde sıkça yer almaktadır. Bu tür davranışlardan biri de etik olmayan örgüt yanlısı davranışlardır. Örgütün yararına gerçekleştirilen ancak etik ilkelere aykırı olan bu davranışların sergilenmesi çeşitli örgütsel faktörlerden etkilenebilmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında etik olmayan örgüt yanlısı davranışlar sergileme eğiliminin örgütlerde etkilenebileceği faktörlerden olan örgütsel özdeşleşme ele alınmıştır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı örgütsel özdeşleşmenin etik olmayan örgüt yanlısı davranışlar üzerindeki etkisini sağlık kurumları örneğinde incelemektir. Amaç doğrultusunda 292 sağlık çalışanından anket tekniği ile veri toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizi sonucunda örgütsel özdeşleşmenin etik olmayan örgüt yanlısı davranışlar üzerinde anlamlı pozitif etkisi tespit edilmiştir.

AnahtarKelimeler: Sağlık Kurumları, Örgütsel Özdeşleşme, Etik Olmayan Örgüt Yanlısı Davranışlar

ABSTRACT

Making ethical and morally correct decisions is an important output of behavior expected from both employees and leaders in the workplace. However, some types of behavior that have positive outcomes for organizations, although not ethical in the literature, have been examined recently. One of them is pro-ethical organizational behavior. The demonstration of these behaviors, which are carried out for the benefit of the organization but are contrary to ethical principles, can be influenced by various organizational factors. Within the scope of the study, organizational identification, which is one of the factors that can affect the tendency to exhibit unethical pro-organizational behaviors in organizations, is discussed. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the effect of organizational identification on unethical pro-organizational behaviors in the example of health institutions. In line with the purpose, data was collected from 292 healthcare employee using a survey technique. As a result of the analysis of the data, a significant positive effect of organizational identification on unethical pro-organizational behaviors was determined.

Keywords: Health Institutions, Organizational Identification, Unethical Pro-Organizational Behaviour