

# CUKUROVA 12<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

March 9-12, 2024 ADANA



# ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITORS Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN Merve KIDIRYÜZ

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# CUKUROVA 12th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

March 9-12, 2024 Adana / TURKIYE



# ABSTRACT BOOK

#### **EDITORS**

Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN Merve KIDIRYÜZ

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#### **CONFERENCE ID**

#### **CONFERENCE TITLE**

#### CUKUROVA 12th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

#### **DATE AND PLACE**

March 9-12, 2024 Adana, TURKIYE

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Economic Development and Social Research Institute

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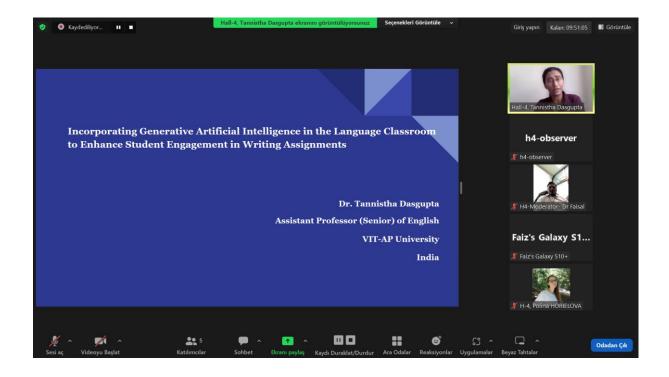


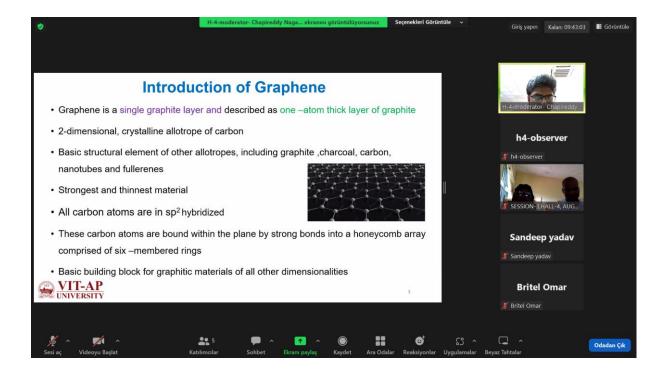




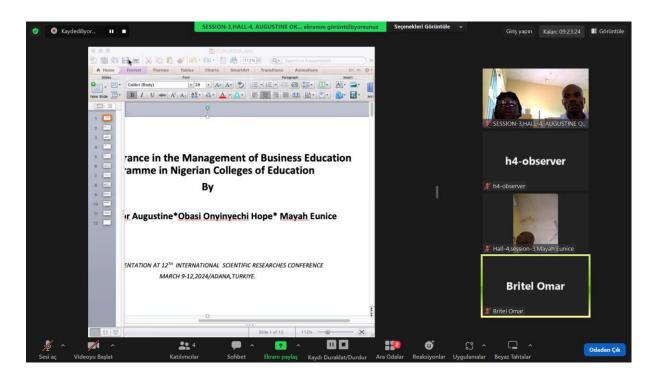




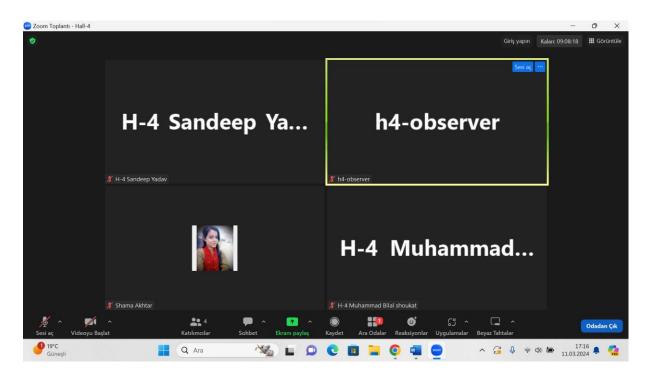


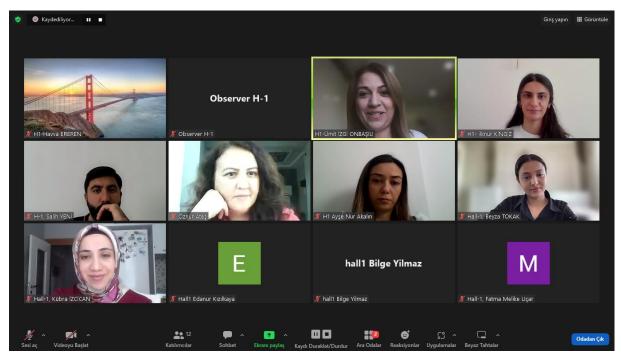






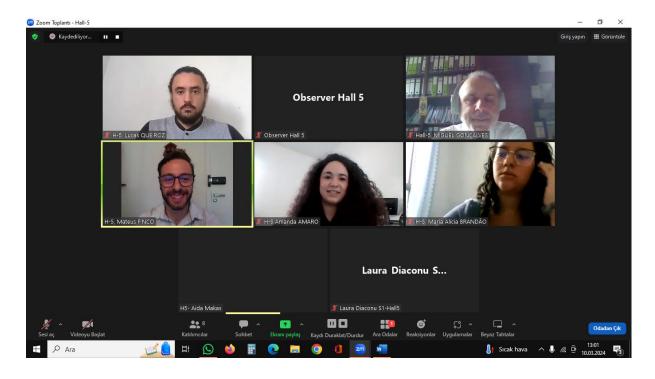


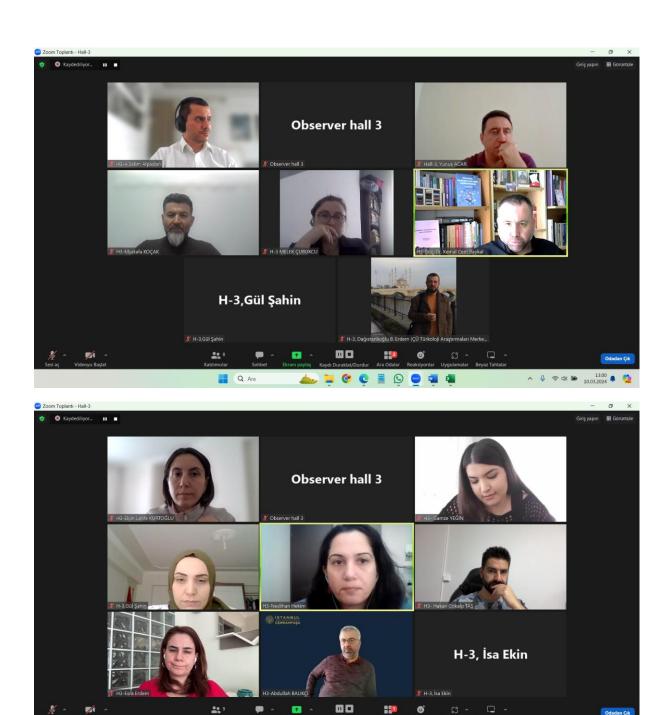






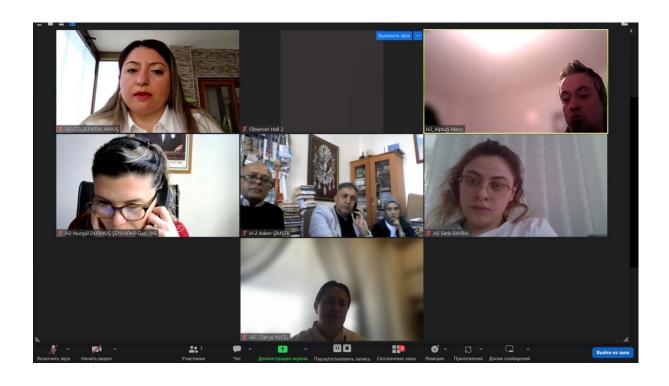






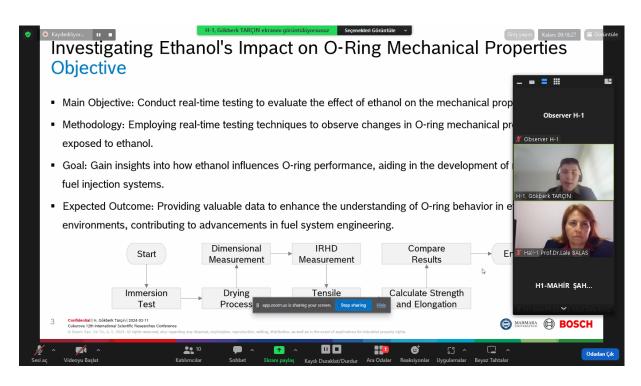


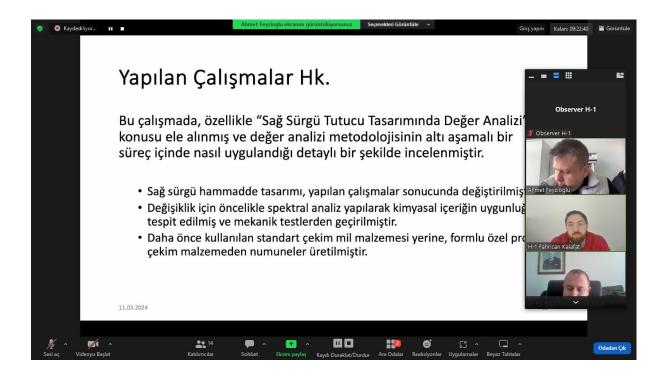








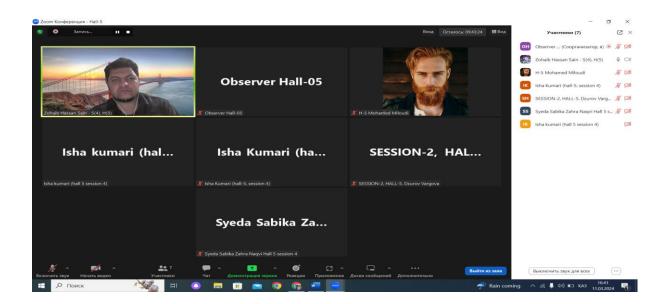




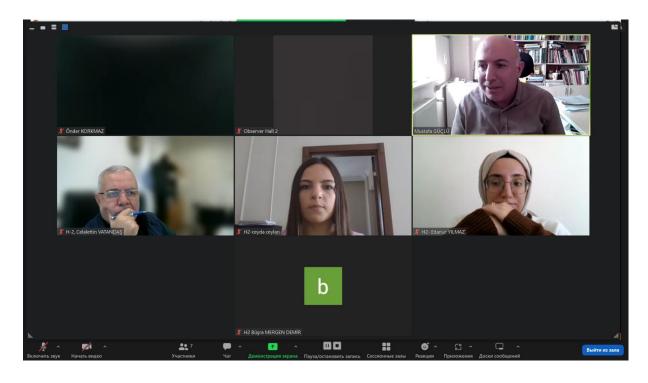




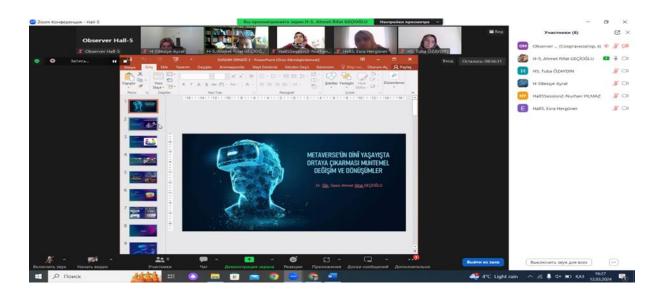








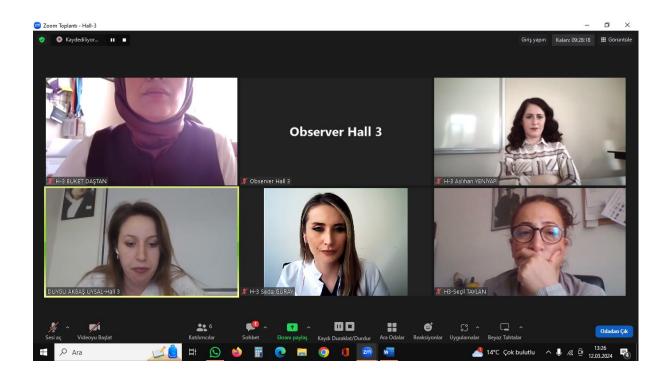


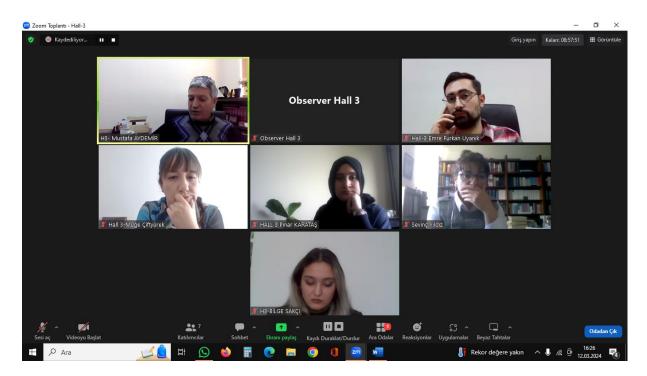




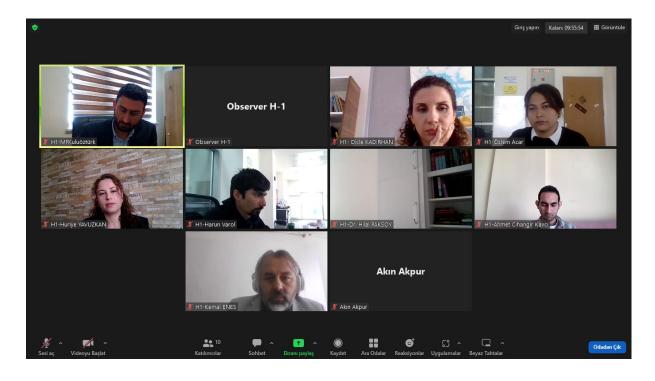


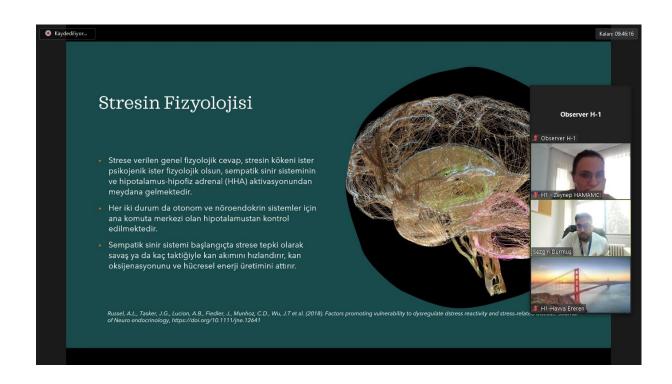














# CUKUROVA

# 12th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

March 9-12, 2024 ADANA, TÜRKİYE



# **CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

Türkmen Riverside Hotel Adana

Meeting ID: 859 7119 7642

Passcode: 091011

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85971197642?pwd=T09rVm9ZdnBMVVl4aTg2elpIdGMvQT09

Participant Countries (40): India, Romania, Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, France, Kosovo, Portugal, United Kingdom, Brazil, Italy, Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Israel, Albania, Uzbekistan, USA, Hungary, Iran, Malaysia, Georgia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, South Africa, Serbia, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Madagascar, Philippines, China, Spain, Slovakia, México, Russia.

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# 09.03.2024 Saturday- H1



#### Türkmen Riverside Hotel Adana

#### HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper ŞAKALAR

112/12/01/01/01/11/10/05/01/11/01/21/11/01/3/11/11/11/		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
İlkay KURT ÜLKER	Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	EXAMINING THE CONFLICT SITUATIONS AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS
İlkay KURT ÜLKER	Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	A STUDY OF DOCUMENT ANALYSIS ON THE HYBRID LEARNING METHOD 2019 TO 2023
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper ŞAKALAR Duygu IŞILDAR	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Türkiye) Antalya Science and Art Center (Türkiye)	AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN COLLABORATIVE WORKS IN MUSIC SOFTWARES
Dr. Metin ILBASMİS	Aksaray University (Türkiye)	INFLATION DYNAMICS: UNRAVELLING THE IMPACT ON FIRMS' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE – CURSE OR BLESSING?
Res. Assist. Dr. Erhan ERGİN Res. Assist. Dr. Hidayet BEYHAN	Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye)	PREDICTING THE STOCK PRICES OF COMPANIES IN THE BIST INSURANCE INDEX USING ARIMAX AND LSTM METHODS
Dr. Can MAVRUK	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)	DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF FEAR OF EARTHQUAKE SCALE

# 09.03.2024 Saturday- H1



#### Türkmen Riverside Hotel Adana

## HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Serap GÖNCÜ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Serap GONCU Prof. Dr. Nazan KOLUMAN	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	MOUNTAIN VILLAGES BARN PERIOD DOMESTIC BREED MILK COMPOSITION CHANGE
Prof. Dr. Serap GÖNCÜ Prof. Dr. Nazan KOLUMAN	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	MILK COMPOSITION CHANGE ON THE CONTROL DAY IN LOCAL YELLOW BREED COWS REARED UNDER TRADITIONAL CONDITIONS
Yusuf Can TÜRKEL Prof. Dr. Tecer ATSAN	Atatürk University (Türkiye)	DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF USE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) IN AGRICULTURE: THE CASE OF ERZURUM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kadir AKAR	Van Yüzüncü Yil University (Türkiye)	MOLECULAR METHODS USED IN GENOTYPING BRUCELLA STRAINS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cüneyt KARAARSLAN Dr. Mehmet ÇIBUK	Dünyagöz Hospital Adana (Türkiye)	BEYOND THE AESTHETIC PURPOSE; BOTOX APPLICATION IN DRY EYE CASES WITH BLEPHAROSPASM
Res. Assist. Dr. Tuğçe Nur YILMAZ	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	APPROACHES USED IN DETERMINING SAMPLING SIZE FOR RANDOM SAMPLING METHODS





#### HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit İZGİ ONBAŞILI

HEAD OF SESSION. ASSOC. FIGI. DI. UIIII IZGI UNDAŞILI		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit İZGİ ONBAŞILI	Mersin University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF INQUIRY-BASED LABORATORY PRACTICES ON THE ATTITUDES OF PROSPECTIVE CLASSROOM TEACHERS TOWARDS SCIENCE LABORATORY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep BENZER Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER Ahmet Çağatay YANIK	Konya Food and Agriculture University (Türkiye) Gazi University (Türkiye) Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	CLASSIFICATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS
Kübra İZCİCAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. İkbal Tuba ŞAHİN SAK	Ministry of Education (Türkiye) Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN
Ayşe Nur AKALIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Öznur TULUNAY ATEŞ	Ministry of Education (Türkiye) Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University (Türkiye)	DETERMINING THE METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE GUIDANCE TEACHER
Havva EREREN Lect. Tuğçe ÇAMLICA Prof. Dr. Zeliha KOÇ	Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye) Süleyman Demirel University (Türkiye) Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)	THE FACTORS INFLUENCING DISEASE ACCEPTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES
Beyza TOKAK Şengül Bilge YILMAZ Eda Nur KIZILKAYA Selin EKİNCİ Dr. Fatma Melike UÇAR	Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF DRAMA ACTIVITIES ENRICHED WITH HISTORY OF SCIENCE
İlknur KİNGİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuran TUNCER	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University (Türkiye)	THE STUDY OF 'WHO'S AFRAID OF THE GIRL IN THE RED HOOD' WITH TRADITIONAL AND INTERACTIVE BOOK READING METHODS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: A REVIEW FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEARNING AND PARTICIPATION





HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pelin DEMİRÇİVİ

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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Eda ADAL	Iskenderun Technical University v(Türkiye)	ENCAPSULATION OF CHIA SEED OIL: EMULSION CHARACTERIZATION
Dr. Farid HASSANBAKI GARABAGHI Prof. Dr. Semra BENZER	Gazi University (Türkiye)	GENERAL WATER QUALITY STATUS OF THE BÜYÜK MENDERES BASIN
Dr. Fatih CİFTCİ Dr. Ali Can ÖZARSLAN	Fatih Sultan Mehmet Vakif University (Türkiye) Yildiz Technical University (Türkiye)	DEVELOPMENT OF 3-DIMENSIONAL PCL- GRAPHENE OXIDE COMPOSITE SCAFFOLDS VIA BIOPRINTING
Semanur SAĞLAM Dr. Feride N. TÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan ARSLANOĞLU	Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye)	PRODUCTION, CHARACTERISATION AND REMOVAL STUDIES OF BIOMAGNETIC ADSORBENT BY PYROLYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL LIGNOCELLULOSIC WASTES WITH RED SLUDGE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe USANMAZ BOZHÜYÜK Ayşe ASLAN	Iğdır University (Türkiye)	ALLELOPATHIC EFFECTS OF ACHILLEA TENUIFOLIA L. (SHEPHERD'S EYELASH) PLANT ACETONE EXTRACT ON WEED GERMINATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BUĞDAYCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pelin DEMİRÇİVİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem TUNA	Yalova University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF BORON CARBIDE- TITANIUM CARBIDE SYNTHESIS VIA SELF PROPAGAITING HIGH TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIS TECHNIQUE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pelin DEMİRÇİVİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet BUĞDAYCI Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem TUNA	Yalova University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ZIRCONIUM ADDED CERAMIC MATERIAL ON TETRACYCLINE REMOVAL
Sara AL MOFTİ Prof. Dr. Semra ÖZÇELİK	Bezmiâlem Vakıf University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF ANTIPARASITIC EFFECTS OF MELALEUCA ALTERNIFOLIA (TEA TREE) OIL





#### HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Cem BAYKAL

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Yunus ACAR	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University (Türkiye)	COMPARATIVE LITERATURE and TRANSLATION
Lect. Mustafa KOÇAK	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)	SYMBOLISM IN ORWELL'S 1984
Lect. Merve Nihal TAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Cem BAYKAL	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye)	VIOLATION of the PRINCIPLE of HONOR and DIGNITY in REALITY SHOWS: THE CASE of <i>MÜGE ANLI</i> ile <i>TATLI SERT</i>
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Cem BAYKAL	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Türkiye)	A REVIEW ON THE TRANSITION PROCESS FROM PRINT MEDIA TO DIGITAL MEDIA IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Başak KARAKOÇ ÖZTÜRK Assist. Prof. Dr. Bilal Erdem DAĞISTANLIOĞLU	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TURKISH LANGUAGE TEACHING CURRICULUM AND TEXTBOOKS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Melek ÇUBUKCU	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	MEANING FEATURES OF TURKISH NOUN+VERB STRUCTURES IN KARAKHANID TURKISH- II
Ali Selim ALPASLAN Prof. Dr. Murat YERCAN	Ege University (Türkiye)	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS IN RURAL PROGRESS: AN EXAMPLE FROM IZMIR PROVINCE





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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
G. PREMANAND Dr. R. Saravanan. Dr.R.SRINIVASAN	Bharath Institute of Higher Education And Resarch,Chennai INDIA	IMMUNOTHERAPY
Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education And Resarch,Chennai INDIA	SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF TRIDAX PROCUMBENS.L
Selvakumar V Saravanan R Srinivasan R	Bharath Institute of Higher Education And Resarch,Chennai INDIA	MEDICINAL PLANTS OF ADHATODA
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof Dr Med Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center ROMANIA Titu Maiorescu University ROMANIA	GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN
Maroua Fattouche Salah Belaidi Mebarka Ouassaf Samir Chtita Muneerah Mogren Al-Mogren Majdi Hochlaf	University of Biskra ALGERIA Hassan II University Casablanca MOROCCO King Saud University SAUDI ARABIA Université Gustave Eiffel FRANCE	COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES USING 3D-QSAR ANALYSIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET PROPERTIES AND DFT INVESTIGATION
Ass. Dr. Nora Berisha Prof. Asoc. Dr. Albena Reshitaj Prof. Asoc. Dr. Fatmir Dragidella	University of Prishtina KOSOVO	PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY USE IN ORTHODONTICS, LITERATURE REVIEW
Dr. Ricardo M. Lopes Prof. Dr. Raul D.S.G. Campilho	ISEP – School of Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Porto PORTUGAL	PROCEDURES FOR FRACTURE TOUGHNESS ESTIMATION OF ADHESIVE JOINTS IN PURE TENSION
Dr. Tiago A.B. Fernandes Prof. Dr. Raul D.S.G. Campilho	ISEP – School of Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Porto PORTUGAL	NUMERICAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRENGTH PREDICTION OF ADHESIVE JOINTS





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mateus David Finco**

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mateus David Finco		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
MSc. Aida MAKAS	Buckingham University UNITED KINGDOM	THE ROLE OF GRC IN FINANCIAL CRIME PREVENION AND PROTECTION
Lucas Raphael da Costa Queiroz Prof. Dr. Mateus David Finco	Federal University of Paraíba BRAZIL	YOUNG ADULTS AND THE BODY IMAGE INFLUENCE BY THE MEDIA
Maria Alícia Vieira Brandão Prof. Dr. Mateus Finco	Universidade Federal da Paraíba BRAZIL	BODY IMAGE AND ANOREXIA IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A COMPLEX AND RELEVANT ISSUE
Amanda Amaro Fernandes Prof. Dr. Mateus David Finco	Universidade Federal da Paraíba BRAZIL	THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONS AND THE CONTRIBUITIONS OF PSYCOPEDAGOGY TO ATTENUATE LEARNING DIFFICULTIES IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
Analice Maciel de Melo Prof. Dr. Mateus David Finco	Universidade Federal da Paraíba BRAZIL	MOTIVATION IN THE UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE AND ITS POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE JOB MARKET
Prof. Dr. Laura Diaconu (Maxim) Prof. Dr. Cristian C. Popescu Prof. Dr. Mihai-Bogdan Petrişor	"Al. I. Cuza" University of Iasi ROMANIA	THE NEXUS BETWEEN POLLUTION AND URBANIZATION. AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION
Brenno Eloy da Cunha Maribondo Prof. Dr. Mateus David Finco	Universidade Federal da Paraíba BRAZIL	ACHIEVING BALANCE: THE INFLUENCE OF SPORTS PRACTICE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOTIVATION TO LEARN FROM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ATHLETES
Miguel GONÇALVES	Polytechnic University of Coimbra PORTUGAL	ACCOUNTING HISTORY IN 18th CENTURY PORTUGAL: THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE ENTREPRENEUR JOSÉ FRANCISCO DA CRUZ
Miguel GONÇALVES	Polytechnic University of Coimbra PORTUGAL	PORTUGAL, 1803: THE CREATION OF A BUSINESS SCHOOL
Carlotta ANTONELLI	University of Rome "La Sapienza" ITALY	IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR ALL AND PRACTICAL OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE THREE MAIN ROMAN UNIVERSITIES: EVIDENCES





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Marilena Carbone**

HEAD OF SESSION: Martieria Carbone			
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE	
Nour MOUSTIRI Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehdi Partovi MERAN	Uskudar University TÜRKIYE	MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY ON GRAPHENE-BASED NANOMATERIALS AS SMART NANOCARRIERS FOR RAPAMYCIN ANTICANCER DRUG	
Nigar MALIKOVA Khayala MAMMADOVA	Azerbaijan Medical University AZERBAIJAN	PROTEIN INTERACTION WITH SMALL MOLECULES: A COMPREHENSIVE ABSTRACT	
Usman Zaib Muhammad Ali Nasir Ahmad Ihsan Muhammad Usman	University of Engineering and Technology (UET) PAKISTAN	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF AUTOMOTIVE ANGLE PLY LAMINATED COMPOSITE BEAM AND ITS INTEGRATION WITH BUMPER ASSEMBLY BASED ON FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS	
Muneeb HASSAN	Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Technology PAKISTAN	EXPLORING SLOPE STABILITY: A PYTHON- BASED APPROACH USING THE LIMIT EQUILIBRIUM METHOD	
Arnav Sharma Tarunjot Singh Dr. Kuldeep Singh Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA	ROAD ANOMALY DETECTION IN REAL-TIME LEVERAGING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADVANCED DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS (ADAS)	
Tarunjot Singh Arnav Sharma Dr. Kuldeep Singh Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA	ADVANCEMENTS IN REAL-TIME TRAFFIC SIGN RECOGNITION FOR INTELLIGENT ROAD NAVIGATION IN ADAS USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES	
Prof. Marilena CARBONE	University or Rome Tor Vergata ITALY	COMPARATIVE SYNTHESIS OF CuO, NIO AND CO3O4 IN DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS AS INNOVATIVE MEDIA	
Saint Hilaire EBANDA Dieudonné Legrand MASSODA MA NTEP Jean BABEI	Université de Douala CAMEROON	PROPOSAL SUR LA QUALITE DES SOINS DE SANTE ET LES VISITES PRENATALES DANS LE DISTRICT DE SANTE DE YOKADOUMA	





HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. İsmail ŞIK

TIEAD OF OLOGION. From Dr. 1911lan girk		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. İsmail ŞIK	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF SADRUŞŞERIA'S WORK NAMED TADILÜ'L-ULUM IN TERMS OF KALAM SCIENCE
Prof. Dr. İsmail ŞIK	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	THE PROBLEM OF ACCURACY OF DATA IN TERMS OF METHODICS IN TEACHING KALAMOGY
Salih YENİ	Ahi Evran University (Türkiye)	DOOMSDAY, JUDGMENT AND HEREAFTER İN ALİ VAHİD ÜRYANİ'S BOOK ''TURKİSH SERMONS''
Res. Assist. Kevser AY	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	A BALKAN WRITER KOSTENDILLI SÜLEYMAN SHAYKHÎ'S VIEW OF EXISTENCE
Dr. Fadime ŞIK	Independent Researcher (Türkiye)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUSNESS AND LONELINESS IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD (ADANA CASE)
Dr. Fadime ŞIK	Independent Researcher (Türkiye)	DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF FAITH IN THE INDIVIDUAL
Esra ERDEM	Batman University (Türkiye)	IBN HAZM AND THE NECKLACE FROM ANOTHER PERSPECTIVE





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Leman KUTLU**

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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Rüya AKBAYRAK ALAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Leman KUTLU	Haliç University (Türkiye) İstanbul Atlas University (Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF PARENTS' ATTITUDES PERCEIVED BY CHILDREN ON THEIR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MORAL MATURITY ACCORDING TO FAMILY STRUCTURE
Lect. Dr. Ferhan AÇIKGÖZ Res. Assist. Çiğdem ŞEN TEPE	Düzce University (Türkiye) Sakarya University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE PURPOSES
Tuğçe YAĞBASAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek KONUK ŞENER	Düzce University (Türkiye)	HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA OXYGEN TREATMENT AND NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN WITH RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASE
Res. Assist. Nursevim AYDINGÜLÜ Prof. Dr. Sevban ARSLAN	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY USAGE IN SURGERY
Prof. Dr. Sevban ARSLAN Res. Assist. Nursevim AYDINGÜLÜ	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	CURRENT APPROACHES IN ENDOCRINE SURGERY AND PATIENT OUTCOMES
Prof. Dr. Songül KARADAĞ Seda KELEŞ	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	PRESSURE SORES IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS AND NURSING CARE
Nurse Zeynep HAMAMCI Res. Assist. Satu TUFAN Dr. Sevil MASAT HARBALİ Prof. Dr. Zeliha KOÇ	Sinop University (Türkiye) Iskenderun State Hospital (Türkiye) Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)	SUPPORTIVE CARE NEED LEVELS OF ONCOLOGY PATIENT RELATIVES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aysel BÜLEZ Ayşe FİLİZ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (Türkiye) Gaziantep City Hospital (Türkiye)	TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR BABIES DURING THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD





### HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Neslihan HEKİM

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Neslihan HEKİM	Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)	IN SILICO INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF MICRORNAS WITH CHANGING EXPRESSION LEVELS IN VARICOCELE
Lect. Dr. Esra ERDEM Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tansel SAPMAZ	University of Health Sciences (Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF RADIOTHERAPY ON VAS DEFERENS AND USE OF MELATONIN: EXPERIMENTAL STUDY
Prof. Dr. Songül KARADAG Gamze YEĞİN	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	DYSPNEA AND NURSING CARE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH COPD
Prof. Dr. Nilüfer TUĞUT Nurse Gül ŞAHİN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (Türkiye)	TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD AND RISKY PREGNANCY IN A PRIMIPAROUS PREGNANT WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH INTRAUTERINE DEVELOPMENTAL RETARDATION AND OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS ACCORDING TO MELEIS TRANSITION THEORY / CASE STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Elçin Latife KURTOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Savaş ASLAN Dr. Lect. Cem KARAOSMANOĞLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Safiye GÖÇER Prof. Dr. Müjgan ÖZDEMİR ERDOĞAN Prof. Dr. Saliha Handan YILDIZ	Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University (Türkiye) Lokman Hekim University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SCOPARONE IN AN EXPERIMENTAL MOUSE LIVER FIBROSIS MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hakan Gökalp TAŞ	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University (Türkiye)	ANESTHESIA FOR ADULT PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA, PREOPERATIVE EVALUATION AND MEDICATION MANAGEMENT





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ela Luria**

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ela Luria		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdülhakim Bahadır DARI Dr. Ahmet KOÇYİĞİT	Kyrgyzstan-Türkiye Manas University KYRGYZSTAN Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKIYE	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ETHICS: RESPONSIBILITY AND LIMITS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF MEDIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma İdil BAKTEMUR	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University TÜRKİYE	NONLINEAR COINTEGRATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OIL AND GOLD PRICES IN TÜRKİYE
Muhammad SHULTHONI Ferida RAHMAWATİ Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Wahid Wachyu Adi WİNARTO	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ASSISTING MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INCREASING BUSINESS PRODUCTION IN PEKALONGAN
Avindu Shanesh Dissanayake	University of Sri Jayewardenepura SRI LANKA	CRIMINALITY AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN HISTORICAL KANDYAN SRI LANKA: AN IN- DEPTH EXPLORATION FROM THE 16TH TO 19TH CENTURY
Avindu Shanesh Dissanayake	University of Sri Jayewardenepura SRI LANKA	UNVEILING THE SILENT CRISIS: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH ASIA
Dr. Ela Luria Dr. Haneen Vasel	Levinsky-Wingate College and Beit Berl College ISRAEL Beit Berl College of Education ISRAEL	MOTIVATING THE UNMOTIVATED: INSIGHTS FROM COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE
Dr. Ela Luria Dr. Haneen Vasel	Levinsky-Wingate College and Beit Berl College ISRAEL Beit Berl College of Education ISRAEL	PLAYFUL PATHWAYS: EMBRACING A CHILD- CENTERED APPROACH TO LEARNING
Nisrine REZKI Mohamed Mansouri	Hassan First University MOROCCO	REVOLUTIONIZING SUPPLY CHAIN RISK ASSESSMENT THROUGH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Miguel Gonçalves**

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. br. Miguel Goffçaives		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Msc. Drilona Mulaj Msc. Christopher Tushaj	Tirana University ALBANIA Canadian Institute of Technology ALBANIA	INVESTMENT IN GOLD AND NUMISMATICS
Aabidah Rashid Dr. Gopinathan R	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University INDIA	NEXUS BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM INVERTED N-SHAPED EKC
Fr. Baiju THOMAS	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute INDIA	FACILITATING CROSS-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH EDUCATION: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CLASSROOM SETTINGS
Arkoparno De Sarkar Dr. Monalisa Halder Dr. Jinia Datta	Abacus Institute INDIA	GEMINI ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT ON THE INFORMATION INDUSTRY
Xhesila Nano Prof. Dr. Dorina Kripa	Tirana University ALBANIA	DEBT MANAGEMENT AND ITS SUSTAINABILITY, CASE OF ALBANIA
Prof. Dr. Miguel Gonçalves	Polytechnic University of Coimbra PORTUGAL	ACCOUNTING HISTORY IN 18th CENTURY PORTUGAL: THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE ENTREPRENEUR JOSÉ FRANCISCO DA CRUZ
Professeur Jamila AYEGOU Latifa Oulbacha	Hassan II University Casablanca MOROCCO	LA GOUVERNANCE TERRITORIALE ENTRE MODE ET PRINCIPES
Suhardi Suhardi Novemia Fatmarischa Kirana Dara Dinanti Adiputra Nurliani Erni Dani Nur Arifin Ari Wibowo	Mulawarman University, Samarinda, INDONESIA	THE FEMALE SWAMP BUFFALO (BUBALUS BUBALIS)'S REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE AND BODY CONDITION SCORE IN EAST KALIMANTAN PROVICE, INDONESIA





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Ulugbek ZUBAYDULLAYEV**

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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mas'udjon Eshmurodov	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	3D FACE RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES
Asliddin Kuldoshev	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	PRIORITY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF TOLERANCE IN ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN CENTRAL ASIA
Nargiza SANAYEVA Baxodir USMONOV	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	NUMERICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF DRY - HOT CLIMATE ON A BRICK MULTISTORY BUILDING
Ulugbek ZUBAYDULLAYEV	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	RECONSTRUCTION OF SMALL ARCHITECTURAL FORMS AND VISUAL COMMUNICATION ELEMENTS IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT
Ibragimova Dildora Shamsiddinovna	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES
Jurayev Olmos Qayumova Lobar	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Construction UZBEKISTAN	DURATION OF THE FILTRATION PROCESS IN LIGHT INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT USING ULTRAFILTRATION
Sultanov Mamadali Usanovich Usarov Uktam Turatovich	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	INVESTIGATION OF THE TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF THE CENTRALITY OF HeC, CC AND CTa COLLISIONS AT 4.2 GeV/c PER NUCLEON
Yusuf Ibrahimovich Turdibekov	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	APPLICATION OF COMPARATIVE APPROACH METHODS IN VEHICLE VALUATION SERVICES
Yusuf Ibrahimovich Turdibekov	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	VEHICLE VALUATION SERVICES: FACTORS AFFECTING VALUATION





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Lale BALAS**

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Lale BALAS		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KILIÇ Res. Assist. Mahir ŞAHİN	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University (Türkiye)	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PARAMETERS ON HEAT TRANSFER PERFORMANCE IN MECHANICALLY STIRRED HEAT EXCHANGERS
Hüseyin Gökberk TARÇIN Prof. Dr. Cenk SAYIN	Marmara University (Türkiye)	COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GASOLINE INJECTOR O-RINGS: EVALUATING SEALING PERFORMANCE UNDER VARIED FUEL BLENDS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇAKMAKKAYA Nurullah BOZKURT	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye) Anadolu Isuzu (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF S700MC STEEL MATERIAL USED FOR MIDIBUS CONNECTION BRACKET
Mehmet Burak KARCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÜNAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merve ŞENTÜRK ACAR	Mersin University (Türkiye) Mersin University (Türkiye) Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University (Türkiye)	ENERGY ANALYSIS OF WET LIME FLUE GAS DESULPHURISATION SYSTEM OF A POWER PLANT
Adem AVCU	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University (Türkiye)	FRACTURE ENERGY COMPARISON OF A CRACKED ALUMINUM TANK REPAIRED WITH DIFFERENT COMPOSITE PATCH
Ahmet TİRİT Prof. Dr. Özer AYDIN	Kütahya Dumlupınar University (Türkiye)	STUDIES ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY USING HIS CONTROL DEVICES IN A THERMAL POWER PLANT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa KILIÇ Res. Assist. Mahir ŞAHİN	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN FOOD DRYING TECHNOLOGIES AND EVALUATING KEY PARAMETERS
Egemen Ander BALAS Prof. Dr. Lale BALAS	Başkent University (Türkiye) Gazi University (Türkiye)	INTEGRATED MODELING OF COASTAL CURRENTS AND STORM SURGE





### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Hafize Nurgül DURMUŞ ŞENYAPAR

TILAD OF OLOGION. DI. Hallze Hurgur Borkmog GENTAL AK		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya YÜCEL Prof. Dr. Muhsin HALİS	Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University (Türkiye) Kocaeli University (Türkiye)	ADAPTATION OF THE THRIVING AT WORK SCALE INTO TURKISH: VALIDITY RELIABILITY STUDY
Dr. Hafize Nurgül DURMUŞ ŞENYAPAR	Gazi University (Türkiye)	PATIENT-CENTRIC MARKETING IN HEALTHCARE: A QUALITATIVE EXPLANATORY RESEARCH APPROACH
Özlem KIRIK AKKUŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reyhan CAFRI	Iskenderun Technical University (Türkiye)	AN APPLICATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP
Adem ŞİMŞEK	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	SUGGESTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED FOR THE EFFECTIVE WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN UNIVERSITIES
Lect. Dr. Bilgen Gaye YALPA Assist. Prof. Dr. Alptuğ AKSOY	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (Türkiye) Fırat University (Türkiye)	GREEN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP: DRIVING SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION IN BUSINESS PRACTICES
Seda BAYBAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN	Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)	THE EFFECT OF FILM TOURISM ON DESTINATION MARKETING
Seda BAYBAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yeliz PEKERŞEN	Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF CREATIVE TOURISM ON CULTURAL TOURISM





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ceyhun BEREKETOGLU**

HEAD OF SESSION. ASSIST. PIOL DI. CEVITULI BEREKETOGLO		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Gülşah EVYAPAN Berna ÖZDEM	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye) İnönü University (Türkiye)	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AUTISM AND BIPOLAR DISORDER
Mesut ABANUZOĞLU Prof. Dr. Belma ASLIM	Gazi University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT MECHANISM OF MICROBIALLY ORIGINATED  \$\beta\$-GLUCAN AND EXOPOLYSACCHARIDE (EPS) BIOPOLYMERS ON WOUND HEALING IN A IN-VITRO CELL MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ceyhun BEREKETOGLU	Marmara University (Türkiye)	ACUTE TOXICITY ANALYSIS OF A FOOD PRESERVATIVE ETOXYQUIN ON AQUATIC MODEL ORGANISM <i>DAPHNIA MAGNA</i>
Hilal KAYA Dr. Feysel ÇAKMAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem DEMİRCİ	Dicle University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF DRIED LEAVES OF PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA PLANT IN METHANOL AND HEXANE EXTRACTS
Asena DUNDAR Dr. Feysel ÇAKMAK Prof. Dr. Lokman VARIŞLİ Prof. Dr. Veysel TOLAN	Dicle University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF DRIED LEAVES OF <i>Polygonum sivasicum</i> PLANT IN METHANOL AND HEXANE EXTRACTS
Tuğçe OYAHAN OZCAN Hamide DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ata ÖZÇİMEN	Mersin University (Türkiye)	PROLIFERATIVE AND CYTOXIC EFFECTS OF AURORA KINASE B INHIBITOR TOZASERTIB AND VITAMIN-D3 ON ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA (AML) CELL LINE (HL-60)
Hale Ezgi INANÇ Yeşim TAVŞANOĞLU Dr. Hamide DOĞAN Özgün TARANCI Prof. Dr. Yasemin KAÇAR Prof. Dr. Selma ÜNAL Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ata ÖZÇİMEN	Mersin University (Türkiye)	ANALYSIS OF CYTOKINE SIGNAL SUPPRESSOR-3 (SOCS-3) GENE POLYMORPHISM IN PATIENTS WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Juramirza KAYUMOV**

		1. Julaninza KATOMOV
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mardonova Nasiba Siddiqovna	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	MEDICAL CLUSTER: CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS
Tamaşa Hidayət qızı İsayeva	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences AZERBAIJAN	TARİXİ MEMARLIQ MÜHİTİ İLƏ MÜASİRLİK
Juramirza KAYUMOV Farhodjon DADABOYEV Orifkhon MADALIYEV	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN Namangan Institute of Textile Engineering UZBEKISTAN Namangan Institute of Textile Engineering UZBEKISTAN UZBEKISTAN UZBEKISTAN	ANALYSIS OF LOCAL WOOL PRODUCTION STATUS AND MAIN PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL WOOL
Khudoyarova Mavlyuda Bakhrievna Mamatkulov Uktam Toxirov Aziz	Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN	THE INFLUENCE OF ELEMENTS OF FOLK TRADITIONS IN THE FORMATION OF THE INTERIORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS
Joxongir MONNOPOV Prof. Dr. Juramirza KAYUMOV Ass.Prof. Dr. Nabijon MAKSUDOV	Namangan Institute of Textile Engineering UZBEKISTAN Samarkand State University of Architecture and Civil Engineering UZBEKISTAN Namangan Institute of Textile Engineering UZBEKISTAN	COMPRESSION SPORTSWEAR DESIGN IN AUTOMATED DESIGN SYSTEMS
Muhammad Usman Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali Nasir	University of Engineering and Technology PAKISTAN	DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN SPACE OF COMPOSITE TENNIS RACKET FOR SPORTS EQUIPMENT
By Neelu Mishra M. Chamundeeshwari	Anna University INDIA	MICROBIAL TRIOBIOSURFACTANTS AS STIMULUS RESPONSIVE NANOLIPOSOMES FOR TARGETING MULTICANCER CELLS LINES: A NOVEL THERAPEUTIC APPROACH
Imola Katalin NAGY	Sapientia Hungarian University of Transylvania ROMANIA	CULTURE-BOUND WORDS IN TRANSLATION





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali Nasir**

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Munammad All Nasir			
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE	
Ahmad Ihsan Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali Nasir	University Of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN	MATERIALS SELECTION METHODOLOGY OF COMPOSITE WHEEL RIM FOR AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS	
Mr. MD Nadil Khan Mr. Sufi Sudruddin Chowdhury Mr. Zahidur Rahman	Washington University of Science and Technology USA International American University USA	REAL-TIME ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING USING LOW-COST SENSORS IN SMART CITIES WITH IOT	
Atta ul Haq Huma Khalid	Government College University PAKISTAN	AN INVESTIGATION OF CA-DOPED MgO NANOPARTICLES FOR THE IMPROVED CATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF THIAMETHOXAM PESTICIDE SUBJECTED TO VISIBLE LIGHT IRRADIATION	
Anshit Mukherjee Dr. Monalisa Halder Dr. Ranjita Sinha Dr. Sandip Haldar Isha Burnwal	Abacus Institute INDIA Asansol Engineering College INDIA	QUANTUM VARIANCE HYDROLOGICAL MODEL TO ENHANCE FLOOD PREDICTION AND RESPONSE TO PREVENT DISASTER	
Dr. Ranjita Sinha Dr. Sandip Haldar Isha Burnwal Archi Barnwal Dr. Monalisa Halder Anshit Mukherjee	Asansol Engineering College INDIA Abacus Institute INDIA Abacus Institute INDIA	THE TRANSFORMATIVE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN IMAGE PROCESSING APPLICATIONS	
Ms. Mohanapriya P Dr. Chamundeeswari M	St. Joseph's College of Engineering INDIA	RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY OPTIMIZATION OF PLASTIC BIODEGRADATION USING AGRICULTURE SOIL MICROORGANISM BASED CARBON SEQUESTRATION FOR THE BIOMASS CULTIVATION	
Veronika Laszlo	Pannonia University HUNGARY	PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FOOD CHOICES WITH NUDGING TECHNIQUES	
Muhammad Noman Saeed Khaled Mohammed Noaman	Jazan University SAUDI ARABIA	UNLOCKING EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL: E- LEARNING'S EVOLUTION AND QUALITY FRAMEWORKS	





### HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Pedro Duarte de Oliveira

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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Satyabadi Martha	Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja College of Teacher Education INDIA	AN OVERVIEW ON MODIFICATION OF g- C3N4 MATERIALS FOR HYDROGEN ENERGY GENERATION AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT
Dr. Bruno Linhares Prof. Dr. António Amaro Prof. Dr. Mário Lopes Dr. Miguel Marino Azevedo Araújo	Aveiro University PORTUGAL Viana Institute PORTUGAL	EFFECTS OF MYOFASCIAL SELF-RELEASE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE RECTUS FEMORIS, BICEPS FEMORIS AND MEDIAL GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLES THROUGH MYOTONOMETRY IN YOUNG FOOTBALL ATHLETES
Prof. Dr. Pedro Duarte de Oliveira	Santarém University PORTUGAL	POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PORTUGAL AS REGIONAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS
Sanjeev Kumar	M. S. University INDIA	POLYMERIC ELECTROSPUN LIGHT EMITTING NANOFIBERS
Dr. K R Preethy Deno Petrecia P	St. Joseph's College of Engineering INDIA	CONCOCTION OF AGRARIAN WASTE IN FIBRIL PRODUCTS TO SUPPRESS THE GENESIS OF KELOID SCAR
Ali Farajzadeh Mahtab Delfani	Razi University IRAN	EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR MINTY VARIATIONAL INEQUALITIES WITH IN HAUSDORFF TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES
Anubendu Adhikary	VIT-AP University INDIA	HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM FORMIC ACID, A CONVENIENT HYDROGEN CARRIER, BY PALLADIUM HYDRIDES
A. EL HARFOUF S. HAYANI MOUNIR A. WAKIF	Sultan Moulay Slimane University MOROCCO Hassan II University Casablanca MOROCCO	ANALYSIS OF THERMAL RADIATION AND OHMIC HEATING EFFECTS ON THE ENTROPY GENERATION OF MHD WILLIAMSON FLUID THROUGH AN INCLINED CHANNEL





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Psychological Counselor Ferdi YAĞAN**

HEAD OF SESSION. PSychological Couliselor Ferdi TAGAN		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah BALIKÇI	İstanbul University - Cerrahpaşa (Türkiye)	REVIEW OF THE TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah BALIKÇI	İstanbul University - Cerrahpaşa (Türkiye)	AN ANALYSIS ON UNDERSTANDING BUREAUCRACY IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS
Adnan OZDEMIR Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep AKIN DEMIRCAN	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF TÜRKİYE AND EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF FINLAND
Mehmet DAŞDEMIR Merve SEFER Merve Nur AVCI Zeliha DAL Dr. Fatma Melike UÇAR	Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ATTITUDES AND SELF- EFFICACY BELIEFS TOWARDS GIFTED EDUCATION
Eşraf Emre BAGCI Fatih KOÇ Hüseyin ARIK Muhammed Doğukan KARAKUŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülfem MUŞLU KAYGISIZ	Hasan Kalyoncu University (Türkiye)	THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE USE OF MATERIALS BY CLASSROOM TEACHERS
Gizem ILERI AKSOY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vedat BAYRAKTAR	Gazi University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF DIGITAL MEDIA USAGE LEVELS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN ACCORDING TO PARENTAL OPINIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zöhre KAYA Psychological Counselor Ferdi YAĞAN	Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye) Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND AGGRESSION LEVELS OF ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS





### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Melis ÇELİK GÜNEY

HEAD OF SESSION. Dr. Weils ÇELIK GÜNEY		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. İsmail YAMAN Prof. Dr. Celil TOPLU	Alata Horticultural Research Institute (Türkiye) Mustafa Kemal University (Türkiye)	SOME OLIVE VARIETIES GRAFTED ONTO GEMLIK ROOTSTOCK REVIEW OF VEGETATIVE DEVELOPMENT
Gökhan ESKİKÖY Assoc. Prof. Dr. İmren KUTLU	Eskişehir Osmangazi University (Türkiye)	CHANGES IN MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAITS OF DIFFERENT MAIZE VARIETIES UNDER DROUGHT STRESS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Taşkın EROL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÇIĞ Lect. Rojin ÖZEK Lect. Şahin TATLI	Kırıkkale University (Türkiye) Siirt University (Türkiye) Kırıkkale University (Türkiye) Kırıkkale University (Türkiye)	ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD AND IN TURKEY
Assoc. Dr. Prof. Fatih ÇIĞ Mustafa CERİTOĞLÜ Özge UÇAR Sipan SOYSAL Lect. Rojin ÖZEK	Siirt University (Türkiye) Siirt University (Türkiye) Siirt University (Türkiye) Siirt University (Türkiye) Kırıkkale University (Türkiye)	EFFECTS OF BACTERIAL APPLICATIONS ON WHEAT CULTIVARS UNDER CADMIUM (Cd) STRESS
Dr. Melis ÇELİK GÜNEY	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	HANDLING THE MISSING VALUES EMERGING WHILE DETERMINING THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EGG QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS WITH MULTIPLE IMPUTATION
Res. Assist. Dr. Funda ALTAN AYDIN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (Türkiye)	GEOMORPHOLOGY OF LAKE VAN COASTS
Res. Assist. Dr. Zeynep YILMAZ ŞİMŞEK	Bingöl University (Türkiye)	HOUSING PRESENTATION FORMS AND HOUSING MARKET IN TURKEY
İsa EKİN Nilgün ERTAŞ	Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye)	DIFFERENT RAW MATERIALS USED IN BULGUR PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FINAL PRODUCTS OBTAINED





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Yavuzkan PAKSOY**

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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE	
Vet. Buket GÜL Prof. Dr. Feray ALKAN	Ankara University (Türkiye)	ADJUVANTS: VALUABLE COMPONENTS OF VACCINE THAT STRENGTHEN THE IMMUNE SYSTEM OF THE HOST	
Res. Assist. Yunus Emre BOGA Res. Assist. Kadriye KURŞUN Prof. Dr. Mikail BAYLAN	Iğdır University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENOTYPE SLAUGHTER WEIGHT AND CARCASS TRAITS IN QUAILS BY CORRELATION ANALYSIS	
Özlem Aslı ÖZEL	Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)	OBESITY IN CATS	
Prof. Dr. Nazan KOLUMAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Yavuzkan PAKSOY Vet Duygu ARSLAN	Çukurova University (Türkiye) Necmettin Erbakan University (Türkiye) Alfa Vet Veterinary Practice (Türkiye)	LOCKING BEHAVIOR IN DOGS	
Lect. Dr. Özgür YILMAZ	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	ALTERNATIVE PROTEIN SOURCES USED IN FISH FOOD	
Res. Assist. Yunus Emre BOGA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bilge Kaan TEKELIOĞLU Res. Assist. Kadriye KURŞUN Prof. Dr. Mikail BAYLAN	Iğdır University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye) Çukurova University (Türkiye) Çukurova University Çukurova University (Türkiye)	VACCINE TECHNOLOGY AND UTILIZATION IN VILLAGE POULTRY PRODUCTION SYSTEM	





### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. MUHAMMAD FAISAL

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AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Osamah Mohammed Jasim	Delhi University INDIA	ACADEMIC CREDIT SYSTEM IN CONTRIBUTING TO ONLINE SELF- REGULATED LEARNING FOR THE STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF IRAQ
Dr. Faiz Muhammad Shaikh Muhammad Zafar Wassan Rasool Bux Junejo Syed Mehtab Hussain Shah Rizvi Zubair Ahmed Shaikh	Larkano University MALAYSIA Conservator Forest - Larkana MALAYSIA Director Agri.Extension Government of Sindh MALAYSIA Progressive Grower Saleh Pat MALAYSIA Farm Manager, Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah Model Farm MALAYSIA	PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY OF ISLAMIC BANK COMPARES TO NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN AFTER COVID 19
Dr. Natela Borisovna POPKHADZE	Head of Scholarly Information Center at Phassis Academy in Tbilisi GEORGIA	WRONG EXPLANATIONS TO THE USA PRESIDENT WILSON CAUSED HIS WRONG ACTIVITY CAUSING WARS IN THE AREA WHERE SOUTH CAUCASIAN REPUBLICS WERE CREATED IN THE TWENTYTH CENTURY
Tannistha DASGUPTA	VIT-AP University INDIA	INCORPORATING GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LANGUAGE CLASSROOM TO ENHANCE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN WRITING ASSIGNMENTS
Polina HORIELOVA	Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE	TRANSLATION OF OBSOLETE VOCABULARY FROM UKRAINIAN INTO ENGLISH
Joseph U. Almazan RN	Nazarbayev University KAZAKHSTAN	NURSES' VIEWS ON ATTITUDE AND PERSPECTIVE OF CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS PATIENTS: IMPLICATION FOR GERONTOLOGY CARE
MUHAMMAD FAISAL	Allama Iqbal Open University PAKISTAN	PAKISTAN CAN BE MADE THE MINISTRIES AS PER THE USA GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES FOR SMOOTH WORKING AND FUTURE TURN OF PROGRESS
Dr. Shaiku Shahida SAHEB	VIT-AP University INDIA	PERCEPTIONS AND MOTIVATING ELEMENTS OF BANK CUSTOMERS FOR ADOPTION OF INTEREST-FREE BANKING SERVICES: COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA CASE





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Polya Yordanova**

TIEAD OF SESSION. ASSOC. From Dr. Folya Fordanova		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
A. Anix Vivek Santhiya C. Judith Betsy M. Saravanan	Tamil Nadu Dr. J.Jayalalithaa Fisheries University INDIA	INDUCED BREEDING, SEED PRODUCTION AND LARVAL REARING OF STRIPED MURREL (CHANNA STRIATUS) IN FRP TANK SYSTEMS
Muhammad Arslan Ashraf Rizwan Rasheed	Government College University Faisalabad PAKISTAN	EFFECTS OF SALINITY ON GROWTH, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL RESPONSES OF PLANTS: A REVIEW
V Lakshmi S.M.A.K. Azad	VIT AP University INDIA	DYNAMIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK USING REINFORCEMENT LEARNING (DDPG) FOR IMPROVED QUALITY OF SERVICE (QOS)
N. RAJAMOHAN REDDY	VIT-AP University INDIA	U-NET: CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORKS FOR SEGMENTATION OF ATYPICAL TERATOID RHABDOID TUMOR IMAGES
Ramya Lekha Mandu	VIT-AP University INDIA	FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR FREEDOM OF SPEECH: PROMOTING RELIGION AND COMBATING HATE SPEECH – IN A DIGITAL PERSPECTIVE
Ms. Vaishnavi S. Bhure Dr. D. R. Chaple Dr. Alpana J. Asnani	College-Priyadarshini j.l College of Pharmacy INDIA	APPROACHES IN COMPUTER AIDED DRUG DESIGN IN DRUG DISCOVERY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Polya Yordanova	Socio-Economic Geography from Veliko Tarnovo University, BULGARIA	SECTORAL ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GREECE FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAYS
Natesh Gunturu Dr. Balamurali Dhara V Dr. Adepu Ramesh	JSS College of Pharmacy, INDIA	REGULATORY PATHWAY OF CLASS I MEDICAL DEVICE ELASTIC BANDAGE OF USA





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Dinesh R. Chaple**

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Dinesh R. Chaple		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Bhagyashri S. Patil Dr. Dinesh R. Chaple Dr. Mrs. Alpana J. Asanani Sneha Tidke	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	DESIGN, SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THIAZOLO(3,2-a)PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES
Poonam Vijay kumar Sunil Kumar	Indira Gandhi University INDIA	SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF BIO-WASTE COMPOST FOR FARADIC AND NON-FARADIC TYPE ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS
Dhanshree R. Bawane Dr. Dinesh R. Chaple Dr. Alpana Asnani Dr. Sapan k. Shah	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL OF WITHANIA COAGULANS AGAINST DIABETES: A COMPUTATIONAL EXPLORATION
Namrata Devidas Dhote Dr. Dinesh R. Chaple Dr. Alpana Asnani Miss. Kalpana Tirpude	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	COMPUTATIONAL DISCOVERY OF POTENT CoX-2 INHIBITORS FROM LANTANA CAMARA
Dr. Mrs. Alpana J. Asnani Abhinav Bais	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	IN SILICO STUDIES OF SYNTHESIZED 2- THIOXO-1, 2, 3, 4- TETRAHYDRO PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 INHIBITIORS
Priyanka Khedekar Dr. A.J. Asnani Dr D.P. Chaple Dr. S.K. Shah	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	BRIDGING SCIENCE AND NATURE: A DEEP DIVE INTO LEONURUS CARDIACA PHYTOCONSTITUENTS FOR TARGETING DEPRESSION–MOLECULAR DOCKING UNVEILS PROMISING INSIGHTS
Anirudh Mishra Alpana J Asnani Dinesh Chaple Aniqua Sheikh Ashwin Rahangdale	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	AN INVESTIGATION OF HIGH THROUGHPUT STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS BY UTILIZING A VIRTUAL SCREENING COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUE
Ms. Reehana Sk Prof. Dr. Siddique Ibrahim S	VIT-AP-University INDIA	OPTIMIZING RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN CELLULAR AND IOT NETWORKS: UNRESOLVED ISSUES





### HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kemal BALKİ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ismail Ilhan KULAHLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Bilçen MUTLU MİTİL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gönül ACAR	Marmara University (Türkiye)	LOWER EXTREMITY REHABILITATION SUPPORTED BY ROBOTIC TECHNOLOGY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Kemal BALKİ	Sinop University (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF PERFORMANCE AND SPECIFIC EXHAUST EMISSIONS IN A LOW-POWER DIESEL ENGINE FUELED WITH BIODIESEL-METHANOL-BUTANOL TRIPLE MIXTURE
Aykut URALKAN Fahrican KALAFAT Assos. Prof. Dr. Ahmet FEYZIOĞLU	Orsav Ordu Defense Industry Investments Inc. (Türkiye) Marmara University (Türkiye)	VALUE ANALYSIS IN RIGHT SLIDE HOLDER DESIGN
Ahsen Sena AYDOGDU Prof. Dr. Atakan AVCI	Uludağ University (Türkiye)	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF HIGH EFFICIENCY STAIRMAND CYCLONE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yunus Onur YILDIZ	Sinop University (Türkiye)	THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOUR OF A 3D PRINTED PLA FOAM MATERIAL
Eslem KAVAS	Bursa Technical University (Türkiye) Ermetal Automotive and Goods Industry Trade Inc., (Türkiye) Plasmot Furniture and Automotive Plastics Inc., (Türkiye)	COMPARISON OF HEATING AND COOLING PROPERTIES OF COATINGS APPLIED TO STEEL USED IN PLASTIC INJECTION MOLDS
H. Hazar CAMCI Dr. Ersel AYDIN Res. Assist. F. Betül YILMAZ GÜLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülşah AKTAŞ ÇELİK Prof. Dr. Ş. Hakan ATAPEK	Kocaeli University (Türkiye) Önerler Isıl İşlem Ltd. Şti. (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF NITRIDED Ti6Al4V ALLOY
M. Birkan AKAR Dr. Ersel AYDIN Res. Assist. F. Betül YILMAZ GÜLER Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülşah AKTAŞ ÇELİK Prof. Dr. Ş. Hakan ATAPEK	Kocaeli University (Türkiye) Önerler Isıl İşlem Ltd. Şti. (Türkiye)	INVESTIGATION OF OXIDATION BEHAVIOR OF NITRIDED INCONEL 718 ALLOY
Prof. Dr. Özgür DEMİRCAN Hüsnü Armağan GÜMÜŞ	Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)	DEVELOPMENT OF HEMP POWDER REINFORCED POLYMERIC COMPOSITE MATERIALS WITH POLYPROPYLENE MATRIX
Prof. Dr. Ozgür DEMİRÇAN Hüsnü Armağan GÜMÜŞ	Ondokuz Mayıs University (Türkiye)	TENSILE TEST PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE AND POLYPROPYLENE AGED IN DIESEL OIL





#### HEAD OF SESSION: Assist, Dr. Prof. Nilüfer ERTEKİN

TILAD OF SESSION. ASSIST. Dr. 1 Tol. Mildler ENTERIN		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Dr. Prof. Nilüfer ERTEKİN	Yalova University (Türkiye)	ENHANCING LITHIUM DIFFUSIVITY IN SODIUM OXIDE VIA FLUORINE DOPING FOR IMPROVED SODIUM ION BATTERY PERFORMANCE
Yücehan Hamza SOLGUN Seray ÜNSAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Duygu Nazan GENÇOĞLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şule ÇOLAK	Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University (Türkiye)	PERFORMANCE PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION OF INSET-FED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA USING NON-DOMINATED SORTING GENETIC ALGORITHM II (NSGA-II)
Dr. Melek IŞIK Yeşim YILMAZ	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	APPLICATION OF STORAGE SYSTEM SELECTION IN THE FIBER INDUSTRY
Muhammet Furkan SERBEST Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra İLBAHAR	Yıldız Technical University (Türkiye)	A PROPOSAL FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CUSTOMER-ORIENTED PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF WATER FIXTURES
Ekin Fırat KAPLAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Emin Başar BAYLAN	Istanbul Ticaret University (Türkiye) Piri Reis University (Türkiye)	INVENTORY CONTROL POLICY WITH CONTINUOUS REVIEW: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE (R,Q) MODEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Nuri URAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL	Gümüşhane University (Türkiye) Ankara University (Türkiye)	THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE KEYWORD "LANDSAT" IN THE WEB OF SCIENCE DATABASE BY SUBJECT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Nuri URAL	Ankara University (Türkiye) Gümüşhane University (Türkiye)	THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE KEYWORD "IKONOS" IN THE WEB OF SCIENCE DATABASE BY SUBJECT





### HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Yıldırım İsmail TOSUN

TIEAD OF SESSION. Dr. Tildiffill Islifall 1030N		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zeynep KOROGLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin PEHLİVAN	Karadeniz Technical University (Türkiye)	DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE INTERPRETER FOR MOBILE DEVICES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÇAKMAKKAYA Mert GÜVENÇ	Afyon Kocatepe University (Türkiye) GOKSER R-D Defence Aerospace (Türkiye)	MANUFACTURING AND OPTIMIZATION OF LIQUID FERTILIZER TANKERS FROM CPT COMPOSITE MATERIAL
Taha KAPLAN Prof. Dr. Eray CAN	Yalova University (Türkiye)	PROCESS STEPS OF GIS AND AHP BASED SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN DETECTING NEW URBAN PARKING LOT AREAS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi BAYRAKDAR ATES	Yalova University (Türkiye)	CALCULATION OF BIOETHANOL PRODUCTION CAPACITY FROM CORN STALK WASTES AND GENERATION OF PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nil YAPICI	Çukurova University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF DECORATIVE STONE QUARRIES IN NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE IN TERMS OF MEDICAL GEOLOGY
Dr. Yıldırım İsmail TOSUN Fethullah CHICHEK	Şırnak University (Türkiye) Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)	SYNGAS REFORMING ON MICROWAVE BUBLING BIOMASS PYROLYSIS TAR BY IRON OXIDE SLIME GRANULES IN CYCLED BUBBLING BED
Dr. Yıldırım İsmail TOSUN Fethullah CHICHEK	Şırnak University (Türkiye) Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (Azerbaijan)	PYROLYSIS IN DOUBLE COLUMN WASTE PYROLYZER WITH MICROWAVE CHAMBER FOR THERMOCATALYTIC TAR CRACKING SYNGAS H2
Furkan Ünsal KAHRAMAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Cem ÖZKURT	Sakarya University of Applied Sciences (Türkiye)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ASSISTED WATER QUALITY MONITORING: ANALYSIS OF PARAMETERS AFFECTING POTABLENESS WITH EXPLAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Dr. Morakeng Edward**

HEAD OF SESSION. Prof. Dr. Morakerig Edward			
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Dr Sheetal Sharma	VIT-AP University INDIA	THE LEGACY OF THE BEGUMS: DEVELOPMENT OF BHOPAL DURING THE 18th CENTURY AD	
Prof. Dr. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	Zululand University SOUTH AFRICA	COMPLEX NATURE OF COMMUNICATION EXPERIENCED BETWEEN TRADITIONAL HEALERS AND THEIR PERSONAL ANCESTORS IN THE BAPEDI SOCIETY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE IN SOUTH AFRICA	
Okeibunor Augustine Obasi Hope Onyinyechi Mayah Eunice	Federal College of Education NIGERIA	QUALITY ASSURANCE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS EDUCATION PROGRAMME IN NIGERIAN COLLEGES OF EDUCATION	
Ms. Mayuree Pal Dr. C.P. Rashmi	Presidency University INDIA	AN IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATION INTO THE DYNAMICS OF CYBERBULLYING CASES AND ONLINE REPORTING	
Rachael Seun FAGBOYE	Adekunle Ajasin University NIGERIA	KNOWLEDGE AS A PREDICTOR OF CONSUMPTION OF ANTIOXIDANT RICH FOODS AMONG MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS IN AKURE SOUTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ONDO STATE, NIGERIA	
Dr. Preeti Tiwary	Shri Guru Ram Rai University INDIA	UNIFORM CIVIL CODE IN INDIA	
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neha Singh Assist. Prof. Dr. Suneel kumar	Mangalayatan University INDIA	A REVIEW: CHOLESTEROL AND ITS MANAGEMENT	
Omar Britel Asmae Fitri Adil Touimi Benjelloun Mohammed Benzakour Mohammed Mcharfi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, MOROCCO	MODELING OF NEW CARBAZOLE-BASED ORGANIC MATERIALS FOR OPTOELECTRONIC AND PHOTOVOLTAIC APPLICATIONS	





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Rrapo ZGURI**

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Rrapo ZGURI			
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Saleha Bibi Assist. Prof. Najam Us Sahar	Jinnah Women University PAKISTAN Fatima Jinnah Women University PAKISTAN	TRANSITIONAL ISSUES OF ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS: A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY	
Dr. Rrapo ZGURI	University of Tirana, ALBANIA	MEDIA LITERACY IN ALBANIAN UNIVERSITIES - REALITY AND CHALLENGES	
Mr. Vaibhav Yavalkar Dr. Sameer Nanivadekar	Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research, Udaipur, INDIA A. P. Shah Institute of Technology, Thane, INDIA	A SURVEY ON CHANNEL CAPACITY ESTIMATION FOR MASSIVE MULTIUSER MIMO SYSTEMS	
Anamika Lata Praveen Maurya M S Aditya Vardhan K. Sai pranav Ch.Chaitanya P. Shekshavali	School of Electronics Engineering VIT- INDIA	INTELLIGENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM WITH SENSOR-BASED MONITORING AND CLOUD CONNECTIVITY	
Tarun Kumar Kanakam Anuhya Sree Marthala Ajith Jubilson E Dhanavanthini P	School of Electronics Engineering VIT- INDIA	FIREPHISH: A METAHEURISTIC OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR DETECTING PHISHING ATTACKS	
Shuaeeb, A. I. Mufidat, A. A. Kabir, I. M. Yaki, A. A. Babagana, M.	Federal University of Technology, NIGERIA	ASSESSEMENT OF AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF ECO-LITERACY CONCEPTS AMONG PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA	
IROADIMMA, Chisom Ezinne BABAGANA, Mohammed MOHAMMED, Umar Sanda Koroka	Federal University of Technology, NIGERIA	TEACHERS EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PEDEAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AS INGREDIENTS FOR THE AQCUISITION OF 21 ST CENTURY SKILLS AMONG POST- PRIMARY STUDENTS IN NIGERIAN LEARNING INSTITUTIONS	
Jelena Lutovac	Megatrend University in Belgrade, SERBIA	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REAL FINANCIAL REPORTING IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	
Jelena Lutovac	Megatrend University in Belgrade, SERBIA	BANKING SECTOR IN SPECIFIC BUSINESS CONDITIONS ON THE EXAMPLE OF SMALL COUNTRIES LIKE THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	
Jelena Lutovac	Megatrend University in Belgrade, SERBIA	APPLICATION OF SOFTWARE IN FINANCIAL REPORTS AS A BASIS FOR TOP MANAGEMENT DECISION-MAKING	
Thanh-Dung Nguyen Thi-Pha Nguyen Huu-Hiep Nguyen Huu-Thanh Nguyen	Can Tho University, VIETNAM An Giang University VIETNAM	CHANGES IN THE PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE OF ENDOPHYTIC Bacillus velezensis VTRNT 01 ISOLATED FROM Adenosma bracteosum Bonati DUE TO BACTERIAL ELICITORS	





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Boughedir Nadia LEBOUKH**

TIEAD OF SESSION. Bodghedir Nadia EEBOOKIT		
AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Kamaluddeen, A Bawa, D. Y Rashida I. I Elisha, D	Kebbi University of Science and Technology NIGERIA	ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL FISH PROCESSING METHODS AMONG FISHERMEN IN ARGUNGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA
Bawa, D. Y Kamaluddeen, A Aliya M. T Ganiyat A. I,	Kebbi University of Science and Technology NIGERIA	IDENTIFICATION OF FISHING GEARS AND ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FISHERMEN IN RIVER YAURI, KEBBI STATE
Usman Sani Kk Abdullahi Ahmad Muhammad Marwan Muhammadu Yusuf Musa Halimatu Fago	Musa Yaradua University, Katsina, NIGERIA	CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND INVITRO ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF IRONOXIDE NANOPARTICLES
TALEB ALI Khalid AARAB Ahmed	Abdelmalek Essaadi University, MOROCCO	ETHNOMEDICINAL KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL WOMEN HEALERS IN TREATING DYSMENORRHEA: A STUDY IN THE SOUSS MASSA REGION, SOUTHERN MOROCCO
Md Amirul Islam Murshida Khatun Ashraful Amin	University of Rajshahi, BANGLADESH	EXPLORING HINDU MYTHOLOGY VIA ARCHAEOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PANCH RATNA GOVINDA TERRACOTTA TEMPLE
Boughedir Nadia LEBOUKH Badra LAHCENE Driss ADJDIR Mahdi	Tahri Mohamed Bechar University ALGERIA Dr Moulay Tahar University of Saida ALGERIA OranI Ahmed Ben Bella University ALGERIA	REMOVAL OF BRILLIANT BLUE FROM COOMASSIE VIA ADSORPTION BY SILICA NANOPARTICLES
Dr. Kamal KOUHI	University of Tabriz - Tabriz – IRAN	WATER DIPLOMACY AND ITS CHALLENGES IS WATER A SYMBOL OF COMPETITION AND WAR OR A SYMBOL OF PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION?
Prof. Ishwara P. Naod MEKONNEN	Mangalore University, INDIA	THE PROVISION OF ACCOUNTING ETHICS EDUCATION IN THE ACCOUNTING CURRICULUM: THE WAY FORWARD
Assoc. Prof. Neha Singh	Mangalayatan University, INDIA	PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION AND PHARMACOLOGICAL USES OF TURNIP





#### HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Asoc. Dr. Resmije Ademi Abdyli

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K. Pushparaj R.JothiLakshmi Dr.R.Srinivasan R.Selvakumar	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research INDIA	THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NYCTANTHES ARBORTRISTIS	
Mónika Fekete Andrea Lehoczki Anna Alliquander János Tamás Varga	Semmelweis University HUNGARY South Pest Central Hospital HUNGARY Semmelweis University HUNGARY	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIET AND CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH: A REVIEW	
Abdul-Rahman Balogun MUHAMMED-SHITTU	Khazar University AZERBAIJAN	ANALYZING THE ROLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON EXCLUSIVELY EXTRACTED AREAS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	
Assoc. Prof. Gulnara ASKERALIZADE	Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction AZERBAIJAN	ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN OF THE XX-XXI CENTURIES	
Dr. ANDRIANANTOANINA Rija Fenosoa Dr. HAGASOA Tamby Baholimamy	Antananarivo University MADAGASCAR	QUESTIONING THE DIVERSITY OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIONS TO IMPROVE MANGROVE GOVERNANCE IN THE MENABE REGION OF MADAGASCAR	
Shubham Raithatha Dr. Sagaya Aurelia	CHRIST (Deemed to be University) INDIA	END TO END COMPUTER NETWORK WORKING MODEL: ZOMATO CASE STUDY	
Ayesha Ghias Aisha Ghulam Mustafa M. Huzaifa Ali Mishal Shoaib Dar Fareeha Nawab	Hajvery University PAKISTAN	EXPLORING THE INTERPLAY OF SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE, DIETARY CHOICES, OBESITY, AND TYPE 2 DIABETES	





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. B.Pharm A.DINESH BABU**

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Asst. Prof. Emmanuel Joseph B. Sumatra Mr. Ryan Prongco	Ateneo de Davao University PHILIPPINES	EMPOWERING EDUCATORS: POSITIVE INTERVENTIONS AND EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHER WELL-BEING, INFORMED BY KABACAN SOUTH DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES
Kailash Chandra Pradhan	Mahatma Gandhi Central University INDIA	EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON TRADE FLOWS CONCERNING MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF INDIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vidya Kadam Anjali Mane Digvijay Mane	Rajarambapu Institute of Technology Affiliated to Shivaji University INDIA	EXPLORING LEADERSHIP DYNAMICS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF SANGLI DISTRICT
Pooja Rasal Gaurav Kasar	JES's SND College of Pharmacy, INDIA Vithai Pandit Deore Institute of Pharmacy, INDIA	STUDY OF PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ELLAGIC ACID IN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN RATS
Assoc. Prof. B. Pharm A. DINESH BABU	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research Chennai, INDIA	SOME NATURAL ISOLATED COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS
Prof. Ass. Dr. Kushtrim Gashi	University 'Ukshin Hoti' Prizren MOROCCO	STRATEGIC INTEGRATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND HRM PRACTICES: A CATALYST FOR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
Dr. Ghizlane Achagri Prof. Dr. Abudukeremu Kadier Prof. Dr. Peng-Cheng Ma	Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) CHINA	ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS USING A NOVEL BASALT FABRIC CATHODE FOR THE SEPARATION OF OIL-IN- WATER EMULTION
Suraj Kumar Rishabha Malviya	Galgotias University, INDIA	APPLICATION OF PLANT FIBER COMPOSITES FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Tazim Ameen**

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Sara Albatnan Hanane El Kaissoumi Amina Ouazzani Touhami	Ibn Tofail University, MOROCCO	ASSESSMENT OF COMPETITIVE INTERACTIONS AMONG DIVERSE SOILBORNE FUNGAL PATHOGENS CAUSING PLANT DISEASES IN VIVO
Dr. Tazim AMEEN	National Institute of Technology Srinagar INDIA	OPTIMIZING ROUNDABOUT TRAFFIC EFFICIENCY BY MODELING PCU VALUES: LEVERAGING PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION – A MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Women's University INDIA Bharath University INDIA	A SHORT UPDATE ON APPLICATIONS OF AUGMENTED REALITY IN HEALTHCARE AND MEDICINE
Ashvani KUMAR	National Institute of Technology INDIA	ELECTROOSMOSIS MODULATION OF URINE FLOW: INFLUENCE ON BACTERIAL AND CAOX PARTICLE MOVEMENT
Dr. Bruno RUMYARU	President University– INDONESIA	The Fulfillment of the Ontology of Human Existence A Philosophical Study according to Martin Buber's Thought
Dr. Vijay SINGH Dr. Aastha AGNIHOTRI	Himachal Pradesh University INDIA	FROM FIELDS TO FREEDOM: WOMEN'S JOURNEY WITH MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT
Aishwarya V. Lichade Vaishnavi S. Bhure Shweta V. Rane	Priyadarshini J.L College of pharmacy INDIA	IDENTIFICATION OF PHYTOCONSTITUENTS FROM AMORPHOPHALLUS PAEONIIFOLIUS THAT TARGET Cox-2 IN INFLAMMATION USING INSILLICO PREDICTION





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Illa Ramakanth**

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Dr. Illa Ramakanth	VIT-AP University INDIA	FABRICATION OF TIO2/FULLERENE C60 NANOCOMPOSITES AND TIO2/REDUCED GRAPHENE OXIDE (RGO) NANOCOMPOSITES FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSING APPLICATIONS
Dr. Illa Ramakanth	VIT-AP University INDIA	STRUCTURE, PHASE EVOLUTION AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLVENT SELECTIVE GELATORS OF CETYLTRIMETYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE:6 AMINOCAPROIC ACID
Koteswara Rao Makkena Karthika Natarjan	VIT-AP University INDIA	MACHINE LEARNING IN DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT
Azzouzi Widad Gantare Abdellah	Hassan First University of Settat, Settat, MOROCCO	DEVELOPING SOFT SKILLS IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING AND MIDWIFERY EDUCATION USING ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES
Bilal Shoukat Muhammad Yasin Naz Shazia Shukrullah Hammad Hussain Muhammad Shoaib	University of Agriculture Faisalabad PAKISTAN University of Science and Technology Beijing, Beijing, CHINA	Pyrolysis-catalysis of different waste plastics over Al 2 O 3 /Ni,Zn,Mg/Fe 2 O 4 catalysts: High-value hydrogen, liquid fuels, carbon nanotubes and possible reaction mechanisms
C. Rajeev Karthika Natarajan	VIT-AP University INDIA	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHRONIC DISEASES: A SURVEY
Sandeep Yadav Vijay Kumar Sunil Kumar Nishu Rani	Indira Gandhi University INDIA	EFFECT OF SNO2 NANOPARTICLES COATED CATHODE ELECTRODES FOR THE DETECTION OF UREA IN SOIL/COMPOST IN A MICROBIAL FUEL CELL CONFIGURATION
Nishu Rani Vijay Kumar Sunil Kumar Sandeep Yadav	Indira Gandhi University INDIA	SOLUTION COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS OF TIN OXIDE NANOSTRUCTURES FOR AMMONIA SENSING APPLICATIONS
Priyanjali Kaushal Aliza Danish Pushpanjali Maurya Gulshi Shama Akhtar Mohd Zeeshan Abdul Rahman Khan Saimah Khan	Integral University, INDIA	ANTIBIOTIC POLLUTION IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS: UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mohamed MILOUDI**

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Rawayau A. Mannir Babangida F. Albaba Rufa'i Nasir	Umaru Musa Yaradua University Katsina, NIGERIA	BIOLARVICIDAL POTENTIAL OF CHLOROFORM EXTRACT OF CITRUS CINENSIS PEEL AGAINST ANOPHELES MOSQUITO LARVAE
Dr. Mohamed MILOUDI Dr. Mohamed MANKOUR Prof. Dr. Houcine MILOUDI	Relizane University, ALGERIA Relizane University, ALGERIA UDL University, SPAIN	EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION CONDUCTED DIFFERENTIAL- COMMON MODES EMISSION FROM SWITCH-MODE POWER SUPPLY
Dr. Meenakshi Gupta Isha Kumari	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, INDIA	ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND INCOME INEQUALITY ON POVERTY: EVIDENCE FROM G-20 NATIONS
Assist. Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul Simran Sikka	Gandhinagar University, INDIA Maharshi Dayanand University, INDIA	A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOMETRIC EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY FIELD
Syeda Sabika Zahra Naqvi Syed Mohsan Raza Shah Shagufta Fatima laiba hameed Muhammad Farooq Amjad husain Aiza hanif Rafia	University of Education, PAKISTAN	MORPHO-ANATOMICAL MODIFICATION IN WITHANIA SOMNIFERA (L.) DUNAL FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: INSIGHT INTO ADAPTATION
Dhanshree R. Bawane Dr. Dinesh R. Chaple Dr. Alpana Asnani Dr. Sapan k. Shah	Priyadarshini J. L. College of Pharmacy, Nagpur Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj University Nagpur	UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL OF WITHANIA COAGULANS AGAINST DIABETES: A COMPUTATIONAL EXPLORATION
Mgr. Tünde DZUROV VARGOVÁ, PhD. Assoc. Prof. PhDr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ, PhD.	University of Prešov, SLOVAKIA	STRENGTHENING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TOURISM THROUGH QUALITY SERVICES AND COOPERATION IN THE VISEGRAD COUNTRIES
Alexandrov V.S.	Kazan national research technical university named after A.N.Tupolev, RUSSIA	A METHOD FOR ASSESSING THE TECHNICAL CONDITION OF AN ELECTRONIC COMPONENT BASED ON THEIR NOISE CHARACTERISTICS





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. R. Saravanan**

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Naeem AllahRakha	Tashkent State University of Law, Uzbekistan	THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ITS REGULATORY CHALLENGES
Prof. Dr. R. Saravanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, INDIA	EDIBLE BANANA VACCINE AGAINST CHOLERA
DEEPALI TOMAR	Himalayiya University, India	GROWTH OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN UTTARAKHAND
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University, PAKISTAN	INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE AND OBSTACLES OF AI-DRIVEN CHATGPT IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University, PAKISTAN	REIMAGINING THE ACADEMIC E- LEARNING'S RISE IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Mariana López Sámano Kalpana Nanjareddy Manoj-Kumar Arthikala	National Autonomous University of Mexico, MEXICO	PHASEOLUS VULGARIS NLP5 ACTIVITY IN SYMBIOSIS WITH RHIZOBIUM TROPICI CIAT 899





#### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dicle KADIRHAN**

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Dicle KADIRHAN Prof. Dr. Işıl TANRISEVEN	Mersin University (Türkiye)	EXAMINATION OF THE QUESTIONS RELATED TO EXPONENTIAL EXPRESSIONS IN 8TH GRADE SECONDARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOK AND HIGH SCHOOL TRANSITION EXAM (LGS) ACCORDING TO THE REVISED BLOOM TAXONOMY	
Dr. Muhammed Fatih KULUÖZTÜRK Dr. Zehra Nur KULUÖZTÜRK	Bitlis Eren University (Türkiye)	DETERMINATION OF USER PARAMETERS FOR ATTENTION COEFFICIENT EXPERIMENTS ON 3"×3" NaI(Tl) DETECTOR	
Lect. Dr. Kemal ENES Assist. Prof. Dr. Akın AKPUR	Tarsus University (Türkiye)	RECOMENDATION FOR USING ARTIFICIAL INTELIGENCE IN TOURISM AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: COMPARING WITH EXPERT	
Harun VAROL Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep ÜNAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN AGRICULTURAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE OPERATIONS	
Özlem ACAR Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep ÜNAL	Niğde Omer Halisdemir University (Türkiye)	AGRICULTURAL UAV EFFECT IN AGRICULTURE	
Dr. Hilal PAKSOY	Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRODUCER COSTS AND CPI: TURKEY (2010-2023)	
Dr. Hilal PAKSOY	Ministry of Education (Türkiye)	AN EMPIRICAL APPLICATION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: TÜRKİYE EXAMPLE (1992-2022)	
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### HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ

TIETO OF GEOGIOIN FOR DIT MUSICIA GOGEO		
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Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TURKEY BEFORE THE REPUBLIC
Önder KORKMAZ Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜÇLÜ	Erciyes University (Türkiye)	AN EVALUATION ON SELF-DIRECTED LEARNER CHARACTERISTICS AND TEACHER FACTOR
Büşra MERGEN DEMİR Prof. Dr. Gülay EKİCİ	Gazi University (Türkiye)	REVIEW OF ARTICLES, MASTER'S AND PHD THESIS WRITTEN IN THE FIELD OF VISUAL LITERACY
Ceyda CEYLAN Prof. Dr. Gülay EKİCİ	Gazi University (Türkiye)	REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES WRITTEN IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE LITERACY
Edanur YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuran TUNCER	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University (Türkiye)	THE EXAMINATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELECTION CRITERIA FOR QUALITY CHILDREN'S BOOKS
Prof. Dr. Celalettin VATANDAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saniye VATANDAŞ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (Türkiye)	THE MODERN INDIVIDUAL OR THE OBJECT OF THE ENDLESS CYCLE OF CONSUMPTION
Prof. Dr. Celalettin VATANDAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Saniye VATANDAŞ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (Türkiye)	ADVERTISING AND CONSUMPTION AS A MEANS OF NEED CREATION OF THE CULTURE INDUSTRY





### HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN	Bayburt University (Türkiye)	A NEW TREATMENT FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE: ART THERAPY
Lect. Dr. Duygu AKBAŞ UYSAL	Izmir Concept Vocational School (Türkiye)	ACUTE LUNG EDEMA AND NURSING CARE
Lect. Dr. Duygu AKBAŞ UYSAL	Izmir Concept Vocational School (Türkiye)	NURSING CARE IN ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY
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Lect. Aslıhan YENİYAPI Res. Assist. Sibel ARSLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Makbule TOKUR KESGİN	Kütahya Health Sciences University (Türkiye) Kilis 7 Aralık University (Türkiye) Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (Türkiye)	HOME CARE NURSING AND TELEHEALTH
Res. Assist. Seda GÜRAY	Tarsus University (Türkiye)	PRENATAL, BIRTH AND POSTNATAL EFFECTS OF CHILDBIRTH PREPARATION TRAINING





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Dr. Elif TEMUR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya ÖZTÜRK DOĞAN Prof. Dr. Ümit DEMİR	Atatürk University (Türkiye) Atatürk University (Türkiye) Gebze Technical University (Türkiye)	ELECTROCHEMICALLY FABRICATION OF FTO/TiO2/ERGO-Bi2Te3 NANOCOMPOSITE ELECTRODES AND THEIR PHOTORESPONSE UNDER VISIBLE LIGHT	
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Sinem ŞENTÜRK Dr. Orçun Çağlar KURTULUŞ	Kastamonu University (Türkiye)	PERFORMANCE RESULTS OF BIOBASED CATIONIC RETENTION POLYMER WITH OXIDIZED CELLULOSE: RETENTION AND DRAINAGE PERFORMANCES WITH PRECIPITATED CALCIUM CARBONATE	
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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Defne ÖCAL KAPLAN	Kastamonu University (Türkiye)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PLANTAR PRESSURE ASYMMETRY AND POSTURE IN IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS	





### **HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Jitender Kumar**

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Dr. Jitender Kumar Jyoti	Institute of Management Studies and Research (India)	AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION ON THE INFLUENCE OF E-WOM ON PURCHASE INTENTION OF INDIAN TOURISTS
Haseeb Akhlaq Muhammad Azam	University of Agriculture, (Pakistan)	INFLUENCE OF COPPER ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF CADMIUM FERRITE NANOPARTICLES
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Asrith.R Gnanabalan.D Rathinavel.M Bhuvanesh	Anna University INDIA	QR-ENHANCED PILL BARCODE SCANNER FOR SAFER MEDICATION MANAGEMENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Raja Mohammad LATIF	Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia)	C* GENERALIZED η-LINDELOF TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Sobi GHOZANI Rizky ANDREAN Arina Roudhotul JANNAH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, (Indonesia)	THE IMPORTANCE OF HALAL AWARENESS FOR A MUSLIM'S PURCHASE INTENTION
Ahmed Nawaz Muhammad Umair Abdul Ghaffar	University of Agriculture, (Pakistan)	HIGH FREQUENCY APPLICATIONS OF GRAPHENE FOR COMMUNICATION SYSTEM





**HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Oljana Hoxhaj** 

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Dr. Oljana Hoxhaj MsC. Suela HOXHAJ	Ismail Qemali University (Albania)	THE FORMAL APPROACH OF SOCIAL OBJECTIVES IN ALBANIAN LEGISLATION AND THE PRACTICAL OBSTACLES TO THEIR FULFILLMENT	
Abdelmounaim Laabar Salma Mortada Moulay El Abbes Faouzi	University Mohammed V in Rabat (Morocco)	EXPLORATION OF ANTI-DIABETIC AND ANTIGLYCATION EFFECTS OF METHANOLIC EXTRACT OF HALOPTERIS SCOPARIA IN ALLOXAN-INDUCED DIABETIC MICE	
V. Varalakshmi R.Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	A SHORT REVIEW ON NANOTECHNOLOGY IN HERBAL MEDICINES AND COSMETICS	
Miss. S. Showbharnikhaa Assoc. Prof. M.K. Vijayalakshmi	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	COMPOUNDING PHARMACY: QUALITY STANDARDS AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS	
Assoc. Prof. M.K. Vijayalakshmi J Nadhiya K Snega	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research (India)	EXPLORING THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF PODOPHYLLUM HEXANDRUM: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW	
Puneet Kaur Baath Eshaan Sharma Dr. Kuldeep Singh Dr. Kiranbir Kaur Dr. Prabhsimran Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University (India)	NEXT-GEN DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING FOR PROACTIVE FOREST FIRE AND FLOOD DETECTION	
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### HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. İrem AYHAN SELÇUK

HEAD OF BESSION. ASSOC. FIBE. BI. Helli ATHAN BELGON			
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# OKUL MÜDÜRLERİNİN ÇATIŞMA DURUMLARI VE ÇATIŞMA YÖNETİM STRATEJİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE CONFLICT SITUATIONS AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

### Uzman Öğretmen İlkay KURT ÜLKER

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, farklı kademelerde görev yapan okul müdürlerinin çatışma durumları ve kullandıkları çatışma yönetimi stratejilerini ortaya koymaktır. Bu araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmada maksimum çeşitlilik ve kolay ulaşılabilir örneklem kullanılmış olup 12 okul müdürü çalışma kapsamına dâhil edilmiştir. Araştırmanın katılımcıları Ankara ili Nallıhan ilçesindeki farklı kademe ve türdeki 1 anaokulu, 3 ilkokul, 2 ortaokul, 1 imam-hatip ortaokulu ve 5 liseden oluşan kamu okullarıdır. Araştırmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile yüz yüze görüşme tekniği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlara göre okul müdürlerinin örgütte yatay ve dikey düzlemde çeşitli çatışmalar yaşandığını belirttikleri görülmüştür. Bunun yanı sıra yaşanan çatışmaların etkili yönetilirse iş birliği sağlama, olumlu duygular açığa çıkartma, kurumsal gelişimi sağlama, yaratıcılığı ortaya çıkarma, değişimi gerçekleştirme, değerlendirme yapma, objektiflik sağlama, empati kurma ve durağanlığı engelleme şeklinde olumlu işlevlerinden bahsettikleri ancak çatışmanın iyi yönetilmediğinde çeşitli olumsuzluklar yaşadıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Okul müdürleri yaşanan çatışmaların nedenleri üzerine iletişimsel, yapısal ve bireysel nedenler sunmuştur. Okul müdürlerinin bu çatışmalarda problemin karşılıklı olarak ele alınıp, empati yapılarak çözüme kavuşturulmasına vurgu yapan bütünleştirme stratejisi yanı sıra kazan-kaybet anlayışını ele alan hükmetme, teslimiyet içeren ödün verme, göz ardı etmeyi öne çıkaran kaçınma ve orta yolu bulmaya odaklanan uzlaşma gibi stratejileri de kullandıkları tespit edilmiştir. Farklı kademelerde farklı çatışmaların yaşandığı ve farklı stratejilerin kullanıldığı belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara dayalı olarak okul üyeleri ve araştırmacılara dönük öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çatışma, Çatışma yönetim stratejileri, Okul müdürü

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this researchs is to reveal the conflict situations and conflict management strategies employed by school principals serving at different levels. Contucted through qualitative research methods, the study utilized maximum diversity and easily accessible sample, including twelve school principals. Participants in the research were selected from public schools in Ankara's Nallihan district, encompassing 1 kindergarten, 3 primary schools, 2 middle schools, 1 imam hatip middle school and 5 high schools of various levels and types. Data for the study were collected through face-to-face interview form. The collected data were analyzed using content analysis method.

According to the results obtained in the research, it was seen that school principals stated that there were various conflicts at the horizontal and vertical levels in the organization. In addition, they stated that if the conflicts are managed effectively, they have positive functions such as ensuring cooperation, revealing positive emotions, ensuring institutional development, revealing creativity, realizing change, making evaluations, providing objectivity, establishing empathy and preventing stagnation, but that they experience various negativities when the conflict is not managed well. School principals presented communicative, structural and individual reasons for the conflicts. In these conflicts, school principals were found to use strategies such as domination, which deals with a win-lose approach, compromise, which involves submission, avoidance, which emphasizes ignoring, and compromise, which focuses on finding a middle way, in addition to the integration strategy, which emphasizes addressing the problem mutually and resolving it with empathy. has been made. It has been determined that different conflicts occur at different levels and different strategies are used. Based on the results obtained, suggestions are made for school members and researchers.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Conflict management strategies, School principal

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### HİBRİT ÖĞRENME MODELİ ÜZERİNE 2019-2023 YILLARI ARASI DOKÜMAN ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

A STUDY OF DOCUMENT ANALYSIS ON THE HYBRID LEARNING METHOD 2019 TO 2023

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin gelişmesi ve ülkemizde de yaşanan Covid-19 pandemi süreciyle birlikte eğitim öğretim alanında yeni ilerlemeler kaydedilmiştir. Bu ilerlemelerden bir tanesi hibrit öğrenme modeli olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Hibrit öğrenme; çevrimiçi ve yüz yüze öğretimin birlikte sağlanabildiği bir öğrenim şeklidir. Aynı anda hem yüz yüze hem çevrimiçi olarak öğretilen derslerin uygulanmasını da ifade eder. Bu öğrenme modelinde bazı öğrenciler sınıfta, diğerlerinin sınıf dışı ortamlardan derse katılmasıyla belirli öğretim materyallerini ve çevrimiçi teknolojileri birlikte kullanarak yapılır. Birçok eğitim-öğretim kurumu hibrit öğrenme modelini aktif bir şekilde kullanmaya, uygulamaya ve geliştirmeye başlamıştır.

Eğitim-öğretime katkı sağlayan hibrit öğrenme modeli ile ilgili çalışmalar ortak temalar altında toplanarak doküman incelemesi ve değerlendirmesi ihtiyacını oluşturmuştur. Konuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmaların artması ve elde edilen farklı bulguların ortaya çıkması da doküman analiz çalışmasına yönelimi arttırmıştır. Hibrit öğrenme modeliyle teknoloji ve eğitim bütünleşerek süreklilik sağlanmıştır.

Bu araştırmada, 2019-2023 yılları arasında hibrit öğrenme modeli ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalarda belirlenen değişkenlere göre nasıl sonuçlara ulaşıldığını analiz etmek amacıyla doküman analiz çalışması yapılmıştır. Hibrit öğrenme modeli ile ilgili literatür incelemesi yapılmış, ulaşılan çalışmalar kontrol edilmiştir. 2019-2023 yılları arasında yapılan, sayısal verileri içine alan, açık erişim izni bulunan yüksek lisans, doktora tezleri ve makaleler Yöktez, Google Akademik, Dergipark gibi platformlarda taranarak incelenmiştir. Alan yazın incelenmesi sonucunda hibrit öğrenme modeli konusunda 25 çalışma doküman analizi içinde yer almıştır. Çalışmaların yöntem, bulgular, sonuç ve öneri bölümleri ayrıntılı incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre nitel araştırmaların daha fazla yapıldığı, konuyla ilgili daha fazla makale olduğu, çalışmaların daha çok üniversite öğrencilerinde yapıldığı, hibrit eğitimle ilgili olumlu ve olumsuz sonuçlara ulaşıldığı belirlenmiştir. Farklı kademelerde farklı değişkenlere yönelik çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara yönelik araştırmacılara önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hibrit öğrenme, Eğitim-öğretim, Doküman analizi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays with the development of technology and the Covid-19 pandemic process in our country, new progress has been made in the field of education. One of these advances in the hybrid learning model. Hybrid learning is a form of learning in which online and face-to-face teaching can be provided together. It also refers to the implementation of courses taught both face-to-face and online at the same time. In this learning model, some students attend classes in the classroom and others attend classes outside the classroom, using certain teaching materials and online technologies together. Many educational institutions have started to actively use, implement and develop the hybrid learning model.

Studies on the hybrid learning model that contributes to education and training have been gathered under comment themes, creating the need for document review and evaluation. The increase in studies on the subject and the emergence of different findings have increased the tendency towards document analysis. Continuity has been achieved by integrating technology and education with the hybrid learning model.

In this research, a document analysis study was contected to analyze what results were achieved according to the variables determined in the studies on the hybrid learning model between 2019 and 2023. A literatüre review regarding the hybrid learning model was conducted and the studies accessed were checked. Master's and doctoral theses and articles containing and examined on platforms such as Yöktez, Google Akademik, Dergipark. As a result of the literatüre review, 25 studies on the hybrid learning model were included in the document analysis. The methods, findings, results and recommendations sections of the studies were examined in detail. According to the findings, it was determined that more qualitative research was conducted, there were more articles on the subject, the studies were mostly conducted on university students, positive and negative results were achieved with hybrid education. Studies have been conducted on different variables at different levels. Suggestions were made to researchers regarding the results obtained the research.

**Keywords**: Hybrid learning, Education-training, Document analysis

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## MÜZİK YAZILIMLARINDAKİ İŞBİRLİKÇİ ÇALIŞMALARDA BİLİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN ETKİN KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME AN EVALUATION ON THE EFFECTIVE USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN COLLABORATIVE WORKS IN MUSIC SOFTWARES

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde, müzik yapmak için çeşitli yazılımlar kullanılmaktadır. Bu yazılımlar, müzisyenlerin farklı sesler, ritimler, efektler ve armoniler üretmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Ancak, müzik yapmak sadece ses üretmek değil, aynı zamanda diğer müzisyenlerle iletişim kurmak, fikir alışverişi yapmak ve ortak eserler yaratmak da demektir. Bu nedenle, müzik yazılımlarında işbirlikçi çalışmalar yapmak için bilişim teknolojilerinin etkin kullanımının sağlanması gerekmektedir.

Bilişim teknolojileri, müzisyenlerin coğrafi sınırları aşarak, farklı ülkelerden ve kültürlerden diğer müzisyenlerle bağlantı kurmasına ve ortak projeler yürütmesine imkân vermektedir. Bu sayede, müzisyenler farklı müzik türleri, stilleri ve teknikleri hakkında bilgi edinebilmekte, yeni deneyimler kazanabilmekte ve kültürel çeşitliliği arttırabilmektedir. Bilişim teknolojileri ayrıca, müzik yazılımlarının işbirlikçi çalışmalar için daha fazla verimlilik ve kalite sağlamasına da yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu teknolojiler sayesinde, müzisyenler müzik yazılımlarını daha kolay ve hızlı bir şekilde kullanabilmekte, ses dosyalarını daha rahat bir şekilde düzenleyebilmekte, paylaşabilmekte ve saklayabilmektedirler. Bilişim teknolojileri vasıtasıyla müzisyenler müzik yazılımlarını kişiselleştirebilmekte ve özelleştirebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, müzik yazılımlarındaki işbirlikçi çalışmaların bilişim teknolojileri ile nasıl desteklenebileceği ve bu süreçte karşılaşılabilecek sorunlar ve çözüm önerileri ele alınmıştır. Araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman içerik analizi desenine göre yürütülmüştür. Günümüzde en çok kullanılan müzik yazılımları değerlendirilerek bu yazılımlardaki işbirlikçi olanaklar müzik ve bilişim teknolojileri perspektiflerinden ele alınmıştır. Yazılımlardan elde edilen bilgi ve veriler Maxqda24 nitel veri analizi yazılımına aktarılarak kodlanmış, kategori ve temalar oluşturularak görselleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda, bilişim teknolojilerinin müzik yazılımlarındaki işbirlikçi çalışmalarda önemli avantajlar sağladığı, ancak aynı zamanda bazı zorluklar ve eksiklikler de ortaya çıkardığı belirlenmiştir. Bu zorluklar ve eksikliklerin teknik altyapı, yazılım uyumluluğu, güvenlik, iletişim, eğitim, yasal düzenleme ve etik gibi konularda yoğunlaştığı belirlenmiştir. Bu konularda yapılması gereken iyileştirmeler ve geliştirmeler tartışılmış ve çeşitli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzik, Bilişim Teknolojieri, Müzik Teknolojileri, Müzik Yazılımları

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, various softwares are used to make music. These softwares enable musicians to produce different sounds, rhythms, effects and harmonies. However, making music is not only about producing sound, but also communicating with other musicians, exchanging ideas and creating joint works. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the effective use of information technologies for collaborative works in music softwares.

Information technologies allow musicians to overcome geographical boundaries and connect with other musicians from different countries and cultures and conduct joint projects. This way, musicians can learn about different music genres, styles and techniques, gain new experiences and increase cultural diversity. Information technologies also help music softwares to provide more efficiency and quality for collaborative works. Thanks to these technologies, musicians can use music softwares more easily and quickly, edit, share and store sound files more comfortably. Musicians can personalize and customize music softwares through information technologies.

This study examines how collaborative works in music softwares can be supported by information technologies and the problems and solutions that can be encountered in this process. The research was conducted according to the document content analysis pattern of qualitative research methods. The most widely used music softwares today were evaluated and the collaborative opportunities in these softwares were examined from the perspectives of music and information technologies. The information and data obtained from the softwares were transferred to Maxqda24 qualitative data analysis software and coded, categories and themes were created and visualized. As a result of the research, it was determined that information technologies provide significant advantages for collaborative works in music softwares, but also reveal some difficulties and shortcomings. It was determined that these difficulties and shortcomings were concentrated on issues such as technical infrastructure, software compatibility, security, communication, education, legal regulation and ethics. The improvements and developments that need to be done on these issues were discussed and various suggestions were presented.

Keywords: Music, Information Technologies, Music Technologies, Music Software

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## INFLATION DYNAMICS: UNRAVELLING THE IMPACT ON FIRMS' FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE – CURSE OR BLESSING?

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This article examines the implications of high inflation on the financial success of 496 Borsa Istanbul-listed Turkish companies from 2017 to 2022. Utilizing a diverse set of financial performance measures, the research employs both the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, and regression analyses to assess inflation's effects on ROA, ROE, DE Ratio, EPS, PE ratio, Current Ratio, Net Profit Margin, and Cash Ratio. The findings reveal significant positive relationships between inflation and these various financial performance indicators, challenging conventional wisdom about inflation's detrimental effects. Moreover, the study simultaneously explores the financial well-being of companies during the COVID-19 period, revealing the intricate dynamic between economic conditions, external shocks, and corporate profitability. Policymakers, practitioners, and scholars can draw valuable insights from these results about how inflation impacts firms in multifaceted ways.

**Keywords**: Inflation, Covid-19, Firm performance, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

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## BİST SİGORTA ENDEKSİNDE YER ALAN ŞİRKETLERİN HİSSE FİYATLARININ ARIMAX VE LSTM YÖNTEMLERİYLE TAHMİNİ

# PREDICTING THE STOCK PRICES OF COMPANIES IN THE BIST INSURANCE INDEX USING ARIMAX AND LSTM METHODS

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## ÖZET

Hisse senedi fiyatlarının sürekli değişkenlik gösteren dinamik bir yapıya sahip olması yatırımcılar açısından belirsizlik oluşturmaktadır. Fiyat belirsizliği de yatırım riskini meydana getirmektedir. Yatırımcıların bu riski minimum düzeyde tutabilmesi için ise hisse senedi fiyatlarını doğru tahmin edebilmesi gerekmektedir. Hisse senedi yatırımlarının başlangıcından günümüze kadarki süreçte fiyatların doğru tahmin edilmesine yönelik çeşitli yöntemler geliştirilmiştir. Son yıllarda ise yapay zekâ alanındaki gelişmelerle birlikte hisse senedi fiyatlarını gerçeğe yakın biçimde tahmin edebilen yaklaşımlar geliştirilmiştir. Makine öğrenmesi yöntemlerinden biri olan derin öğrenme yaklaşımı Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) ise zaman serisi tahmininde yaygın olarak kullanılmakta ve başarılı sonuçlar vermektedir. Uygulanan bu yenilikçi zaman serisi analizinin parametrik bir metot ile kıyaslanması için ise Autoregressive İntegrated Moving Average (ARIMA) ailesi modellerinin sıklıkla tercih edildiği görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada şirketlerin geçmiş verilerinden faydalanılarak hisse senedi getirilerinin tahmin edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Borsa İstanbul Sigorta endeksinde yer alan altı şirketin 13/11/2014-01/02/2024 dönemine ait günlük hisse senedi fiyat verileri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın veri; seti hisse senedi kapanış fiyatı, açılış, düşük, yüksek ve hacim değerleriyle oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma kapsamında geliştirilen tahmin modellerinde düzeltilmiş kapanış değerleri üzerinden hesaplanan getiriler çıktı değişken, diğer değerlerdeki değişimler ise girdi değişkenler olarak yer almıştır. Hisselere ait kapanış fiyatları üzerinden getiriler hesaplanmış ve veriler durağan hale getirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, makine öğrenme algoritmalarından olan LSTM ve parametrik bir metot olan ARIMAX yöntemleriyle analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda girdi değişkenler yardımıyla hisse senetlerinin bir sonraki günkü değerleri tahmin edilmiştir. Modellerin tahmin gücünü kıyaslayabilmek için Ortalama Mutlak Hata (MAE), Kök Ortalama Kare Hata (RMSE) ve Ortalama Kare Hata (MSE) performans kriterlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda hisse senedi fiyatlarının tahmin edilmesinde ARIMAX

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modelinin LSTM modelinden daha başarılı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Altı hisse senedinin tamamında, ARIMAX modeli ile daha başarılı tahmin sonuçları elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makine Öğrenmesi, Fiyat Tahmini, LSTM, ARIMAX

#### **ABSTRACT**

The continuous variability in stock prices creates uncertainty for investors. Price uncertainty contributes to investment risk. In order to minimize this risk, investors need to accurately predict stock prices. Various methods have been developed over the history of stock investments to predict prices accurately. In recent years, approaches capable of predicting stock prices closely have been developed with advancements in artificial intelligence. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM), a type of deep learning approach in machine learning, is commonly used for time series prediction and has shown successful results. In order to compare the applied time series analysis with a parametric method, models from the ARIMA family are also forecasted.

This study aims to predict stock price returns using historical data of companies. Daily stock price data from six companies listed on the Borsa Istanbul Insurance index for the period between 13/11/2014 and 01/02/2024 are used. The dataset consists of stock closing price, opening price, low, high, and volume values. In the prediction models developed within the scope of the study, the returns calculated based on the adjusted closing price are used as the output variable, while changes in other values are used as input variables. Returns based on closing prices of stocks are calculated, and the data is made stationary. The obtained data is analyzed using LSTM, a machine learning algorithm, and ARIMAX, a parametric method. Based on the analysis, the next-day values of stock prices are predicted using input variables. Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), and Mean Squared Error (MSE) are used as performance criteria to compare the predictive power of the models. According to the results obtained from the study, the ARIMAX model is found to be more successful than the LSTM model in predicting stock prices. ARIMAX yields more accurate prediction results for all six stocks analyzed.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Price Prediction, LSTM, ARIMAX

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#### DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF FEAR OF EARTHQUAKE SCALE

DEPREM KORKU ÖLÇEĞİNİN OLUŞTURULMASI VE GEÇERLİLİĞİ

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Turkey has experienced an earthquake disaster on Feb. 6, 2023. Pazarcık was struck by M7.9 and intensity XI which caused 55 thousand deaths and 500 thousand injuries. A sequence of major seismic shocks between M6.0 and M7.8 followed. Losses were so high that only Antakya province lost half of houses and 25 thousand people. These traumatic exposures were strong enough to develop fear and poor mental health in the earthquake regions including 10 cities. The first strike was so intense that it has broken the main Eastern Anatolian fault line which extends up to Istanbul and activated all fault lines in Turkey. Therefore, fear of earthquake spread throughout Turkey, especially Istanbul due to possibility of a major earthquake.

Fear of earthquake as physiological (somatic) and cognitive result from behavioral (physical, flight or fight stress) and emotional responses due to possibility of trumatic disasters. Intensity of fear experienced increase the risk of poor mental health among people vulnarable to a disaster. The most important factors that can develop poor mental health are fear related somatic responses. Other variables that can affect poor mental health are age, gender, education status, construction year of apartments, risk perception and awareness.

This study was carried out to develop and validate fear of earthquake scale and to determine which factor predicts psychological distress of victims three months after the earthquake disaster. For this purpose, in the first week of May 2023, 182 victims were asked to report their emotions about earthquake fear, anxiety, stress, depression. Data were analyzed using Stata. Fear of earthquake (FEQ) scale questions are modified from fear of covid-19 scale and structural equation modeling was used for factorial analysis. Subsequently, regression analysis is used to determine the association between fear factors and psychological distress.

Confirmatory factor analyses revealed that one factor and two factor models had excellent fit. Two factor model showed two highly correlated factors and higher standardized coefficients for somatic fear components. Anxiety, stress and depression scales are regressed on these two fear factors to determine which factor has a significant effect. The results revealed that fear of earthquake scale was a valid scale and can be used in future studies and that only somatic fear had significant effect on anxiety, stress and depression. The results were the same in presence of control variables such as age, gender, education status. The strongest effect was on anxiety, followed by stress and depression. Preventive measures should be taken towards fear related somatic responses in order to improve mental health.

**Keywords:** Earthquake fear, psychological distress, factorial analysis, regression analysis

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#### ÖZET

Türkiye, 6 Şubat 2023'te deprem felaketini yaşadı. Pazarcık'ta büyüklüğü M7.9 ve yoğunluğu XI olan deprem 55 bin ölüm, 500 bin yaralanmaya neden oldu. Bunu büyüklükleri M6.0 ile M7.8 arasında olan bir dizi büyük sismik şoklar izlemiştir. Kayıplar o kadar yüksekti ki sadece Antakya evlerinin yarısını ve 25 bin kişiyi kaybetti. Bu travmatik olaylar, 10 şehrin de dahil olduğu deprem bölgelerinde korku ve kötü ruh sağlığı geliştirecek kadar güçlüydü. İlk darbe o kadar şiddetliydi ki, İstanbul'a kadar uzanan Doğu Anadolu ana fay hattını kırdı ve Türkiye'deki tüm fay hatlarını harekete geçirdi. Bu nedenle büyük bir deprem ihtimali nedeniyle başta İstanbul olmak üzere tüm Türkiye'ye deprem korkusu yayıldı.

Fizyolojik (somatik) ve bilişsel olarak deprem korkusu, travmatik felaket olasılığına bağlı davranışsal (fiziksel, kaçma veya savaşma stresi) ve duygusal tepkilerden kaynaklanmaktadır. Yaşanan korkunun yoğunluğu, afete karşı savunmasız kişilerin ruh sağlığının bozulması riskini arttırmaktadır. Kötü ruh sağlığına neden olabilecek en önemli faktörler korkuya bağlı somatik tepkilerdir. Ruh sağlığını olumsuz etkileyebilecek diğer değişkenler ise yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, apartmanların yapım yılı, risk algısı ve farkındalıktır.

Bu çalışma, deprem korkusu ölçeğini geliştirmek, doğrulamak ve deprem felaketinden üç ay sonra mağdurların psikolojik sıkıntılarını hangi faktörün tahmin ettiğini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla 2023 yılı Mayıs ayının ilk haftasında 182 mağdurdan deprem korkusu, kaygı, stres, depresyon ile ilgili duygularını bildirmeleri istenmiştir. Veriler Stata kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Deprem korkusu ölçeğindeki sorular, covid-19 korkusu ölçeği kullanılarak oluşturulmuştur. Faktöriyel analiz için yapısal eşitlik modellemesi kullanılmıştır. Daha sonra, korku faktörleri ile psikolojik sıkıntı arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek için regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, doğrulayıcı faktör analizleri tek faktörlü ve iki faktörlü modellerin mükemmel uyuma sahip olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. İki faktörlü model, somatik korku bileşenleri için yüksek düzeyde ilişkili iki faktör ve daha yüksek standartlaştırılmış katsayılar göstermiştir. Hangi faktörün anlamlı etkiye sahip olduğunu belirlemek için kaygı, stres ve depresyon ölçekleri bu iki korku faktörüne göre regresyon modeli oluşturulmuştur. Sonuçlar, deprem korkusu ölçeğinin geçerli ve gelecek çalışmalarda kullanılabilecek bir ölçek olduğunu ve yalnızca bedensel korkunun kaygı, stres ve depresyon üzerinde anlamlı etkisinin olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu gibi kontrol değişkenlerinin varlığında da sonuçlar aynı çıkmıştır. En güçlü etki kaygı üzerinde görülürken, bunu stres ve depresyon izlemiştir. Ruh sağlığının iyileştirilmesi için korkuya bağlı bedensel tepkilere yönelik önleyici tedbirlerin alınması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem korkusu, psikolojik sıkıntı, faktöriyel analiz, regresyon analizi

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## GELENEKSEL KOŞULARDA YETIŞTIRILEN YERLI SARI INEKLERDE KONTROL GÜNÜ SÜT KOMPOZISYON DEĞIŞIMI

MİLK COMPOSİTİON CHANGE ON THE CONTROL DAY İN LOCAL YELLOW BREED COWS REARED UNDER TRADİTİONAL CONDİTİONS

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#### ÖZET

"Geleneksel hayvancılık" genellikle küçük ölçekli dağınık yerleşim yerlerinde, bölgede uygulanan yöntemlere göre zorunlu olanlar dışında girdi kullanılmadan yapılan bir hayvancılık şeklidir. Bu tür hayvancılık sisteminin seviyesi yerel kültür ve geleneklere, iklim koşullarına ve çiftçilerin kaynaklara erişimine göre değişebilir. Geleneksel hayvancılıkta genellikle düşük düzeyde bir makineleşme söz konusu olmakla birlikte, basit barınaklarda düşük verimli, az bakım ve girdi gerektiren yerli ırkların kullanıldığı ve elle bakım uygulamalarının ağırlıklı olduğu bir sistemdir.

Değişen dünya koşulları, yerli ırkların kendine özgü karakterlerine ihtiyaç duyulabileceğini göstermektedir. Bu nedenle yerli ırkların ayırt edici özelliklerinin belirlenmesi gelecekteki gelişim için önemli bir veri oluşturacaktır. Bu noktadan hareketle, dağ köylerinin zorlu koşullarına adapte olmuş yerli sarı sığır ırkının kontrol günü süt örnekleri MilkoScan FT120 (FOSS) cihazı ile analiz edilmiştir. Varyans analizi sonuçlarında Üre, Yoğunluk ve Asitlik arasındaki farklar önemsiz bulunurken, Kuru Madde (KM), Yağsız Kuru Madde (YKM), Laktoz, Kazein, Serbest Yağ Asitleri, Sitrik Asit ve Donma Noktası değerleri arasındaki farklar istatistiksel olarak önemli bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlar, yerli ırkların doğal koşullarında dengeli rasyon temini koşullarında süt verimi ve bileşimi üzerine daha uzun vadeli ve geniş ölçekli çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel yetiştirme, Yerli sarı inek, kontrol günü, süt kompozisyonu

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#### **ABSTRACT**

"Traditional livestock farming" is a form of livestock farming usually practiced in small-scale dispersed settlements, without the use of inputs except for the obligatory ones according to the methods applied in the region. This type of animal husbandry system level may vary according to local culture and traditions, climatic conditions and farmers' access to resources. Although there is generally a low level of mechanization in traditional animal husbandry, it is a system in which low-productivity, low-maintenance and input-demanding indigenous breeds are used in simple shelters and manual maintenance practices are predominantly used.

Changing world conditions indicate that there may be a need for the specific characters of indigenous breeds. For this reason, determining the distinctive features of indigenous breeds will create an important data for future development. From this point of view, the control day milk samples of the local yellow cattle breed adapted to the harsh conditions of mountain villages were analyzed with MilkoScan FT120 (FOSS) device. In the results of variance analysis, the differences between Urea, Density and Acidity were found to be insignificant, while the differences between Dry Matter (DM), Fat Free Dry Matter (FFDM), Lactose, Casein, Free Fatty Acids, Citric Acid and Freezing Point values were found to be statistically significant. These results indicate that there is a need for more long-term and large-scale studies on milk yield and composition of local breeds under balanced ration supply conditions in their natural condition

**Keywords**: Traditional system, native yellow breed, barn period, milk composition

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## **DAĞ KÖYLERİ AHIR DÖNEMİ YERLİ IRK SÜT KOMPOZİSYON DEĞİŞİMİ** MOUNTAİN VİLLAGES BARN PERİOD DOMESTİC BREED MİLK COMPOSİTİON CHANGE

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#### ÖZET

Geleneksel hayvan yetiştiriciliği, yerel kaynakları etkili bir şekilde kullanması, sürdürülebilir yetiştiricilik yapması ve bölge halkı geçimine katkısı ile önemli bir üretim dalıdır. Geleneksel hayvan yetistiriciliği, toplumun kültürel mirasının da bir parçasıdır. Bu faaliyetler, nesiller boyunca aktarılan geleneklere ve bilgi birikimine göre alışkanlıklarla yapılır. Bu sistemlerde kullanılan hayvan ırkları genellikle çevreye uyumlu ve yerel koşullara dayanıklı yerli ırklardan olur. Ancak, bu sistemlerde üretim genellikle düşük verimlerle devam eder. Yerli Sarı Sığırı, Toros ve Amanos Dağları ile Akdeniz kıyı şeridinden Urfa'ya kadar uzanan bölgelerde, bu dağların kuzey ve doğusunda yayılım gösteren düşük kalitede yemlerle doğadan beslenerek bölge ekonomisine katma değer kazandıran önemli bir gen kaynağıdır. Bu calısmada, "Evcil Hayvan Genetik Kaynakları Koruma Projesi "ne dâhil olmuş Feke'nin Süphandere ve Bağdatlı köyleri yetiştiricilerinden süt örnekleri alma konusunda yardımcı olmayı kabul eden 15 yetiştiricinin 32 baş ineğine ait 128 süt örnekleri analizleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan varyans analizinde aylara göre süt içerikleri arası farklarda Üre, Yoğunluk, Asitlik, değerleri önemsiz; Yağ, Protein, önemli olma eğilimde; Kuru Madde (KM), Yağsız Kuru Madde (YzKM), Laktoz, Kazein, Serbest Yağ asitleri, Sitrik asit ve Donma noktası değerler arası farklar istatistiki olarak önemli tespit edilmiştir. Bu ırkın genetik potansiyeli ancak uygun bakım, besleme, barınak koşullarında ortaya çıkabilir. Bu ırka sağlanan çevre koşullarını iptidai düzeyde olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Bu sonuçlar, yerli ırkların daha uzun vadeli ve geniş çaplı, doğal koşullarında dengeli rasyon temini koşullarında süt verimi ve kompozisyonu konulu çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğunu göstermektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dağ köyleri, Yerli sarı inek, ahır dönemi, süt kompozisyonu

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Traditional animal breeding is an important branch of production with its effective use of local resources, sustainable farming, and contribution to the livelihood of the local people. Traditional animal breeding is also part of the cultural heritage of society. These activities are done habitually, according to traditions and knowledge passed down through generations. The animal breeds used in these systems are generally local breeds that are environmentally compatible and resistant to local conditions. However, production in these systems generally continues with low yields. Native Yellow cattle is an important genetic resource that adds value to the regional economy by being fed from nature with low-quality feed spread in the regions extending from the Taurus and Amanos Mountains and the Mediterranean coastline to Urfa in the north. In this study, 128 milk samples belonging to 32 head cows of 15 breeders who agreed to help collect milk samples from the breeders of Süphandere and Bağdatlı villages of Feke, who were included in the "Genetic Resources Protection Project", were analyzed. In the analysis of variance, Urea, Density, Acidity values were insignificant in the differences between milk contents according to months; Fat, Protein tend to be important; Differences between Dry Matter (DM), fat-free dry matter (FDM), Lactose, Casein, Free Fatty acids, Citric acid and Freezing point values were determined to be statistically significant. The genetic potential of this breed can only be revealed under appropriate care, feeding, and shelter conditions. It is understood that the environmental conditions provided to this breed are at a primitive level. These results show that there is a need for longer-term and large-scale studies on the milk yield and composition of native breeds under balanced ration supply conditions under natural conditions.

**Keywords**: Mountain villages, native yellow breed, barn period, milk composition

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## BİLGİ VE İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN (BİT) TARIMDA KULLANIM DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: ERZURUM İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF USE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICT) IN AGRICULTURE: THE CASE OF ERZURUM

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#### ÖZET

Kırsal kesimdeki üreticiler; sınırlı eğitim olanakları, gelir düzeyinin düşüklüğü, bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri (BİT) altyapısının yeterince gelişmemiş olmasının bir sonucu olarak kuraklıktan erozyona, zararlılarla mücadeleden hastalığa, desteklemelerden girdilerin sağlanmasına ve ürün pazarlama ve pazar fiyatları konusunda bilgiye gereksinim gibi pek çok sorunla mücadele etmektedir. Bu sorunların çözümünde BİT'leri kullanmak oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Ancak ülkemizde ve bölgemizde tarım sektöründe BİT kullanım oranları düşük seviyededir.

Bu kapsamda, çalışmada üreticilerin tarımsal faaliyetlerinde BİT (bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri) kullanma düzeylerini ölçmek, tutum ve davranışlarını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Üreticilerin bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri kullanımının yaşamlarına dâhil edilerek rekabet güçlerinin artırılması hedeflenmektedir. Böylece üreticilerin tarımsal faaliyetlerine ayırdıkları zamanı daha etkin kullanabilmeleri de sağlanmış olacaktır. Çiftçiler artık işlemlerini online olarak yapacak ve böylelikle hem emek hem de zaman tasarrufu sağlanmış olacaktır. Ayrıca tarımda dijitalleşme de artırılmış olacaktır. Bu hususta bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanımı ile çiftçinin işlerinin kolaylaştırılmasının yanında tarımdaki yeniliklerden de haberdar olmasının sağlanması hedeflenmektedir.

Erzurum Tarım İl Müdürlüğünden alınan ÇKS kayıtları doğrultusunda örnek hacmi tabakalı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak belirlenen 158 çiftçi ile yüzyüze anket çalışması yapılmıştır. Anket verileri SPSS istatistik analiz programı ile analiz edilmiştir.

Çiftçilerin bilgisayar kullanımının yaş ile anlamlı bir ilişkisi olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yaş arttıkça çiftçilerin bilgisayar kullanımı azalmaktadır. Çiftçilerin yaşları ile internet kullanımı durumu arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çiftçilerin yaşları azaldıkça internet kullanımı sıklıkları artmaktadır. 45 yaş altı çiftçilerin sadece % 2,08'i ( 1 kişi ) hiç internet kullanımamaktadır.

Araştırmada bilgisayar kullanan 55 çiftçi bulunmaktadır. Bunların % 19,81'i (21 kişi) 9 yıl altı eğitim düzeyine sahip çiftçilerdir. 9 yıl üstü eğitim düzeyine sahip bilgisayar kullanan çiftçilerin oranı ise % 65,38 (34 kişi) dir.

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Elde edilen veriler sonucunda çiftçilerin eğitim durumları arttıkça internet kullanım sıklığı da artmaktadır.

45 yaş altı çiftçilerin internet kullanmayı sırasıyla hava durumuna bakmak, bankacılık işlemlerini yapmak ve sohbet, mesaj gibi konularda amaçlamışlardır. 45 yaş üstü çiftçilerin ise internet kullanmayı en çok hava durumuna bakmak, bankacılık işlemleri yapmak ve güncel haberleri takip etmek amacıyla kullanmışlardır.

Çiftçilerin interneti ve sosyal medyayı tarımsal amaçlı en çok sırasıyla tarımsal konularla ilgili güncel konuları takip etme, tarımsal konularla ilgili merak ettikleri konuları araştırma ve tarımsal ürünlerle ilgili bilgi edinmek için kullanmaktadırlar.

Çiftçilerin internet ve sosyal medya üzerinden Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı'nın sunmuş olduğu hizmetlerden en çok sırasıyla Tarımsal Tv kanalları ve E-devlet üzerinden sunulan tarımsal hizmetlerinden faydalanmaktadırlar.

Sonuçlara bakıldığında teknolojinin geliştiği günümüzde, çiftçilerin tarımsal yeniliklerden haberdar olma düzeyi, sosyal medya ve interneti tarımsal faaliyetlerinde kullanma oranı düşük bulunmuştur. Çiftçilerin bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri kullanımını artırmak için bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin kullanılması eğitimleri verilebilir. Aynı zamanda Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı'nın sunmuş olduğu online hizmetlerin kullanılması ile ilgili eğitimler de verilebilir. Araştırma sonucunda çiftçilerin sosyal medya ve interneti kullanımlarını en çok kısıtlayan faktörler sırasıyla akıllı telefonların pahalı olması, bilgisayarların pahalı olması ve bağlantı ve kullanımın pahalı olması yer almıştır. Bu amaçla çiftçilere özel KDV/ÖTV gibi indirimler yapılabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri (BİT), ki-kare testi, tabakalı örnekleme yöntemi

#### **ABSTRACT**

Producers in rural areas; As a result of limited educational opportunities, low income levels, and inadequate development of information and communication technologies (ICT) infrastructure, it struggles with many problems such as drought and erosion, pest control, disease, support, input provision, and the need for information on product marketing and market prices. It is very important to use ICTs in solving these problems. However, ICT usage rates in the agricultural sector in our country and region are low.

In this context, this study aimed to measure the use of ICT (information and communication technologies) in the agricultural activities of producers and to determine their attitudes and behaviors. It is aimed to increase the competitiveness of producers by incorporating the use of information and communication technologies into their lives. Thus, producers will be able to use the time they allocate to their agricultural activities more effectively. Farmers will now carry out their transactions online, thus saving both labor and time. Additionally, digitalization in agriculture will be increased. In this regard, it is aimed to make the work of farmers easier

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by using information and communication technologies, as well as to ensure that they are informed about innovations in agriculture.

A face-to-face survey was conducted with 158 farmers, whose sample size was determined using the stratified sampling method in line with the ÇKS records received from Erzurum Provincial Directorate of Agriculture. Survey data were analyzed with the SPSS statistical analysis program.

It was determined that farmers' computer use had a significant relationship with age. As age increases, farmers' computer use decreases. It was determined that there was a significant relationship between the farmers' ages and internet usage status. As farmers' ages decrease, their frequency of internet use increases. Only 2.08% (1 person) of farmers under the age of 45 do not use the internet at all. There are 55 farmers using computers in the research. 19.81% of them (21 people) are farmers with an education level below 9 years. The rate of farmers using computers with an education level of over 9 years is 65.38% (34 people).

As a result of the data obtained, as the education level of farmers increases, the frequency of internet use also increases.

Farmers under the age of 45 aim to use the internet for things such as checking the weather, doing banking transactions, and chatting and messaging, respectively. Farmers over the age of 45 mostly use the internet to check the weather forecast, do banking transactions and follow current news.

Farmers mostly use the internet and social media for agricultural purposes, to follow current issues on agricultural issues, to research topics they are curious about, and to obtain information about agricultural products.

Among the services offered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry via the internet and social media, farmers mostly benefit from the agricultural services offered through Agricultural TV channels and E-government, respectively.

When we look at the results, it is found that farmers' level of awareness of agricultural innovations and the rate of using social media and the internet in their agricultural activities are low in today's world where technology is developing. Training on the use of information and communication technologies can be given to farmers to increase their use of information and communication technologies. At the same time, training can be given on the use of online services offered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. As a result of the survey, the factors that most restrict farmers' use of social media and the internet are the expensiveness of smartphones, the expensiveness of computers, and the expensiveness of connection and usage, respectively. For this purpose, farmers can be given special discounts such as VAT/SCT.

**Keywords:** İnformation and communication technologies (ICT), chi-square test, stratified sampling method

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#### MOLECULAR METHODS USED IN GENOTYPING BRUCELLA STRAINS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Brucellosis is known to be one of the most important pathogens that cause disease in many hosts, such as farm animals such as sheep, goats and cattle and cause puppies. The fact that the disease agent is accepted as a bioterrorist agent by many authorities shows that the fight against the disease is also essential. The high prevalence of sheep-goat brucellosis in our country reveals that necessary precautions should be taken for human and animal health.

Today, bacteriological and molecular methods (Real-Time and Multiplex PCR) are used to diagnose the disease. In addition, in these days of technological development, molecular analyses such as MLVA, MLST and WGS are used as molecular epidemiological data on the disease. Epidemiological data are essential for the control and eradication of the disease. The high DNA homology within the Brucella genus makes subtyping the bacteria difficult. Using MLVA and MLST methods, the genetic profiles of each strain are determined to determine which species or biovar will have which profile. In addition, comparisons between strains from different geographical locations provide information about the origin of the strains. In addition, the determined strain profiles and the determination of the dominant profile are likely to guide vaccine studies that effectively control the disease.

As a result, with these analyses, it is foreseen that all country strains registered in the databases can be compared, transmissions between neighbouring countries can be determined, and warnings can be given to the necessary authorities when taking the required measures. It is accepted that MLVA and MLST methods are the most appropriate analyses to be performed in the investigation of new brucellosis cases in the region, quality control of isolates in strain collections and vaccine strains and identification of possible new isolates.

**Keywords**: Brucellosis, Genotyping, MLVA, MLST

## BLEFAROSPAZMLI KURU GÖZ OLGULARINDA; ESTETİK AMAÇ ÖTESİ BOTOKS UYGULANMASI

BEYOND THE AESTHETIC PURPOSE; BOTOX APPLICATION IN DRY EYE CASES WITH BLEPHAROSPASM

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#### ÖZET

Botulinum A toksini injeksiyonu, kozmetik amaçlı kullanımı dışında blefarospazm, hemifasial spazm, şaşılık, migren, hiperhidroz, tortikollis, migren gibi klinik durumlarda uygulanan bir yöntemdir. Nöromusküler kavşaktaki asetilkolin salınımını azaltarak etkisini gösterir ve bunun sonucunda uygulanan bölgede bir süre bir tür paralizi oluşur.

Gözyaşı toplama kanalları çevresine yapılan botoks hem göz yaşı kaybını azaltıp ve hem de blefarospazmı giderici etki göstererek iki yönlü fayda sağlayabilir.

Bu çalışmada esansiyel blefarospazmı ve aynı zamanda kuru göz sendromuna olan 33 hastaya botulinum toxin A enjeksiyonu uygulandı. Hastaların enjeksiyon öncesi ve enjeksiyon sonrası 1. Hafta, 1. Ay ve 3. Ay schirmer testi ölçümü, gözyaşı kırılma zamanı (BUT) ve rose bengal kaybolma testi ölçüldü. Aynı zamanda enjeksiyon öncesi ve enjeksiyon sonrası 1. Ay ile 3. Ay impresyon sitolojisi için örnekleme yapıldı.

Botulinum toxin A uygulanan bütün hastalarda blefarospazm semptom ve bulguları azaldı. Ancak hastaların Schirmer testi ölçümü enjeksiyondan hemen bir hafta sonrası ve diğer ölçümlerde azalmış olarak ölçüldü.. Gözyaşı kırılma zamanı (BUT) enjeksiyon sonrası 1. Haftada arttı fakat 4. Haftadaki ölçümlerde azaldı. Rose bengal kaybolma skoru enjeksiyon sonrası 1. Hafta arttı ve 4. Haftada önceki durumuna dönüş gösterdi. İmpresyon sitolojisi sonucunda enjeksiyon öncesi ve sonrasında konjonktival hücre morfolojisinde değişiklik izlenmedi.

Sonuç olarak esansiyel blefarospazm ve kuru göz birbirinden bağımsız iki hastalıktır ama eş zamanlı görülebilirler. Botulinum toxin A enjeksiyonu blefarospazm tedavisinde oldukça etkili bir yöntemdir. Farklı çalışmalarda kuru göz sendromuna da olumlu etkisi olduğu belirtilmiş olmasına rağmen bizim çalışmamızda böyle bir etkinliğinin olmadığı görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Esansiyel Blefarospazm, Kuru Göz Sendromu, Gözyaşı bezi, Botulinum toksini.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Botulinum A toxin injection is a method used in clinical conditions such as blepharospasm, hemifacial spasm, strabismus, migraine, hyperhidrosis, torticollis and migraine, in addition to its use for cosmetic purposes. It works by reducing the release of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, and as a result, a type of paralysis occurs in the applied area for a while.

Botox applied around the tear collection ducts can provide dual benefits by reducing tear loss and relieving blepharospasm.

In this study, botulinum toxin A injection was applied to 33 patients with essential blepharospasm and also dry eye syndrome. Schirmer test measurement, tear breakup time (BUT) and rose bengal disappearance test were measured before the injection and at the 1st week, 1st month and 3rd month after the injection. At the same time, sampling was performed for impression cytology before the injection and at the 1st and 3rd months after the injection. Symptoms and signs of blepharospasm decreased in all patients treated with botulinum toxin A. However, the patients' Schirmer test measurements were measured immediately one week after the injection and decreased in other measurements. Tear breakout time (BUT) increased in the 1st week after the injection, but decreased in the 4th week measurements. Rose bengal disappearance score increased in the 1st week after injection and returned to its previous state in the 4th week. As a result of impression cytology, no change in conjunctival cell morphology was observed before and after injection. In conclusion, essential blepharospasm and dry eye are two independent diseases, but they can occur simultaneously. Botulinum toxin A injection is a very effective method in the treatment of blepharospasm. Although it has been stated in different studies that it has a positive effect on dry eye syndrome, it was observed that it did not have such an effect in our study.

Keywords: Essential Blepharospasm, Dry Eye Syndrome, Lacrimal gland, Botulinum toxin.

# RASSAL ÖRNEKLEME YÖNTEMLERİ İÇİN ÖRNEKLEME BÜYÜKLÜĞÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİNDE KULLANILAN YAKLAŞIMLAR

## APPROACHES USED IN DETERMINING SAMPLING SIZE FOR RANDOM SAMPLING METHODS

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#### ÖZET

Anakütle ile çalışılan araştırmalar her ne kadar güvenilir ve gerçeğe yakın veriler sunsa dahi çoğu araştırma konusu için anakütlenin tamamına ulaşmak mümkün değildir. Bu durum genel olarak, maliyet, zaman ve anakütlenin belirsiz ya da çok büyük olduğu durumlarda araştırmacıyı zorlamaktadır. Araştırmacılar bu noktada anakütleyi en iyi temsil edecek olan örneklem ile çalışmayı hedeflemektedir. Örneklem, araştırmacıya zaman ve maliyet açısından anakütleye göre daha avantajlı bir uygulama alanı sağlamaktadır. Ancak örneklem miktarını belirlemek kimi zaman araştırma konusundan daha elzem bir problem haline gelmektedir. Örneklem sayısının doğru belirlenememesi araştırmanın doğruluğunu etkileyecek sonuçlar doğurabilmektedir. Bu durum araştırmacıları yeniden gözlem toplamaya mecbur bırakan meşakkatli bir sürece neden olmaktadır. Alışılagelmiş yöntemler araştırmacıya net bir örneklem sayısı vermemekle birlikte durumu daha karmaşık hale getirmektedir. Örneklemde kullanılacak birim sayısı genel olarak kullanılan örnekleme yöntemine, araştırma konusuna bağlı olan anakütleye ve örneklem biriminin hesaplanacağı formülasyona göre değişmektedir. Bunun nedeni ise tek bir yöntemin tüm bu seçimlere cevap verememesinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Örneklem büyüklüğünde ilk adım araştırma sorusuna uygun olan örnekleme yönteminin seçilmesidir. Örnekleme yöntemleri rassal ve rassal olmayan örnekleme yöntemleri olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada rassal örnekleme yöntemlerinden basit rassal, tabakalı, çok kademeli ve katlı örnekleme yöntemleri araştırılmıştır. Bu yöntemlerde ise genel olarak; ortalamalara ve oranlara dayalı olarak ikiye daha sonra ise bu iki başlık altında ortalamaya/orana dayalı, anakütle ile örneklem arasındaki farkın araştırmacı tarafından belirlenmesine dayalı, maliyete dayalı ve hazır tabloların baz alındığı yöntemler olarak ayrışmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, kullanılan rassal örneklem yöntemlerinde elde edilmesi gereken gözlem sayısının anakütle ortalaması tahminine göre hesaplanabilmesi için literatür taranmıştır. Çalışmanın amacı, en sık kullanılan rassal örneklem yöntemlerinde elde edilmesi gereken gözlem sayısını hesaplamaya yönelik yöntemleri bir arada sunarak literatüre katkıda bulunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örneklem, Örneklem Büyüklüğü, Rassal Örnekleme

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Even though research with the population provides reliable and realistic data, it is not possible to reach the entire population for most research topics. In general, this situation challenges the researcher in terms of cost, time and in cases where the population is uncertain or too large. At this point, the researchers aim to work with the sample that will best represent the population. The sample provides the researcher with a more advantageous application area in terms of time and cost compared to the main population. However, determining the sample size sometimes becomes a more crucial problem than the research topic. Failure to determine the sample size correctly may have consequences that may affect the accuracy of the research. This situation causes a tedious process that obliges researchers to collect observations again. Conventional methods do not give the researcher a clear sample size, but make the situation more complicated. The number of units to be used in the sample generally varies according to the sampling method used, the population that is related to the research topic and the formulation to calculate the sampling unit. This is because no single method can answer all these choices. The first step in sample size is to choose the sampling method appropriate to the research question. Sampling methods are divided into two as random and non-random sampling methods. In this study, simple random, stratified, multistage and stratified sampling methods were investigated. In general, these methods are divided into two as based on averages and ratios, and then under these two headings, based on average/ratio, based on the determination of the difference between the main population and the sample by the researcher, based on cost and based on ready-made tables. In this study, the literature was reviewed in order to calculate the number of observations to be obtained in random sampling methods according to the estimation of the population mean. The aim of the study is to contribute to the literature by presenting the methods for calculating the number of observations to be obtained in the most commonly used random sampling methods.

**Keywords:** Sample, Sample Size, Random Sampling

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## SOLUNUM SİSTEMİ HASTALIĞI OLAN ÇOCUKLARDA YÜKSEK AKIMLI NAZAL KANÜL OKSİJEN TEDAVİSİ VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

## HIGH FLOW NASAL CANNULA OXYGEN TREATMENT AND NURSING CARE IN CHILDREN WITH RESPIRATORY SYSTEM DISEASE

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#### ÖZET

Solunum sistemi hastalıkları çocukluk çağında sık görülmekte ve hastane başvurularının önemli bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır. Solunum sistemine ilişkin gelişimsel farklılıklar, bebek ve çocukların solunum sistemi hastalıklarına yakalanma riskini artırmaktadır. Çocuklarda solunum sistemi hastalıklarında ortaya çıkan belirtiler, yaşamlarını büyük ölçüde etkilemektedir. Bu hastalıklarda sık görülen dispne, takipne, saturasyon düşüklüğü gibi bulgular çocukların günlük yaşamındaki rutinlerini etkilemekte, fiziksel, sosyal ve psikolojik gelişimlerinde sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Bu sorunlar, sadece çocuğun yaşamını değil etkileşim içinde olduğu ailesi ve çevresindeki kişileri de olumsuz etkilemektedir. Solunum sistemi hastalığı tanısı ile hastaneye yatan çocuğun, hastalığına uyumu, semptomları ve özbakım yetersizliğinin ebeveynleri tarafından yerine getirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Günümüzde solunum sıkıntısı olan çocuklarda ventilasyonu ve oksijenizasyonu düzeltmeye yönelik uygulanan yüksek akımlı nazal kanül oksijen tedavisinin (YANKOT) kullanımı giderek artmakta, etkili ve kanıta dayalı bir tedavi olarak literatürde kabul görmektedir. Standart oksijen tedavisine göre YANKOT'un başarı düzeyi daha yüksektir. YANKOT, ısıtılmış ve nemlendirilmiş yüksek konsantrasyonlardaki oksijenli havanın belirli bir akım hızında nazal kanül yoluyla hastaya verilmesi yöntemidir. Bu tedavi ile nazofarengeal pasajdaki hava yolu direnci kırılarak ve ölü boşluk azaltılarak yeterli inspiryumun yapılması sağlanmaktadır. YANKOT hastane ortamında ihtiyaç duyuldukça sürdürülmesi gereken bir tedavi yöntemi olduğundan, hemşirelerin hastaya uyguladıkları bakım ve takip, tedavinin etkin bir şekilde sürdürülmesine önemli katkı sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca, hemşireler çocuk hastalarla en fazla vakit geçiren sağlık çalışanları olduğu için, çocukların stres ve anksiyete düzeyinin azaltılmasında da önemli rol ve sorumlulukları bulunmaktadır. Cocuklarla olan ivi iletisim, ovun ovnama, video izletme gibi dikkat dağıtıcı etkinlikler çocuğun bulunduğu ortama uyum sağlaması, iyileşmesini hızlandırması ve anksiyetesini azaltmasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu bildiride, çocuklarda önemli bir sağlık sorunu olan solunum sistemi hastalıkları incelenerek, YANKOT kullanımı ve hemşirelik bakımı hakkında bilgi verilecek, konu ile ilgili yapılan araştırmaların sonuçları değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çocuk, hemşirelik, solunum sistemi, yüksek akımlı nazal kanül oksijen tedavisi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Respiratory system diseases are common in childhood and constitute an important part of hospital admissions. Developmental differences in the respiratory system increase the risk of infant and children getting infected with respiratory system diseases. Symptoms that occur in children in diseases of the respiratory system greatly affect their lives. Symptoms such as dyspnea, tachypnea, and low saturation, which are common in these diseases, affect children's daily routines and cause problems in their physical, social and psychological development. These problems negatively affect not only the child's life but also the family and the surrounding people. It is important that the child hospitalized by diagnosis of respiratory system disease, adaptation to his disease, symptoms and lack of self-care by their parents is fulfilled.

Today, the use of high-flow nasal cannula oxygen treatment (YANKOT), which is applied to improve ventilation and oxygenation in children with respiratory distress is increasing, and is accepted in the literature as an effective and evidence-based treatment. YANKOT has a higher success rate than standard oxygen therapy. YANKOT is a method of delivering heated and humidified high concentrations of oxygenated air to the patient through a nasal cannula at a certain flow rate. With this treatment, adequate inspiration is ensured by breaking the airway resistance in the nasopharyngeal passage and reducing dead treatment. Since YANKOT is a treatment method that must be continued as needed in the hospital environment, the care and follow-up provided by nurses to the patient contributes significantly to the effective continuation of the treatment. In addition, since nurses are the healthcare professionals who spend the most time with pediatric patients, they have an important role and responsibility in reducing children's stress and anxiety levels. Good communication with children, intensity adaptation in the content of distraction activities such as playing games and watching videos, helps accelerate recovery and reduce anxiety. In this paper, respiratory system diseases, which are an important health problem in children, will be examined, information about the use of YANKOT and nursing care will be given, and the results of the researches on the subject will be evaluated.

**Keywords:** child, nursing, respiratory system, high flow nasal cannula oxygen treatment

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## SORGULAMA TEMELLİ LABORATUVAR UYGULAMALARININ SINIF ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ FEN BİLGİSİ LABORATUVARINA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF INQUIRY-BASED LABORATORY PRACTICES ON THE ATTITUDES OF PROSPECTIVE CLASSROOM TEACHERS TOWARDS SCIENCE LABORATORY

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#### ÖZET

Eğitimde yaşanan gelişmeler, öğrencilerin fen bilgisi alanındaki bilimsel okuryazarlıklarını artırmak adına etkili öğrenme stratejilerinin sınıflarda uygulanmasını zorunlu kılmaktadır. Bu çerçevede, bilimsel araştırma ve sorgulama becerilerini geliştirmeyi amaçlayan yöntem ve etkinlikler, nitelikli fen eğitimini destekleyerek öğrencilerin bu alandaki tutumlarını olumlu bir yönde etkileyebilir. Günümüz eğitim sistemlerinde fen bilgisi laboratuvarlarının rolü, öğrencilerin bilimsel düşünce becerilerini geliştirmek, fen öğrenmelerini daha etkili hâle getirmek ve bilime olan ilgilerini artırmak açısından kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Laboratuvarlardaki deneyimlerin öğrencilere sadece bilgi sunma ve ezberleme değil, aynı zamanda sorgulama temelli deneylere dayandırılması, öğrencilerin fen bilgisiyle derinlemesine etkileşim kurmalarını sağlamak açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu bağlamda araştırma sorgulama temelli laboratuvar uygulamalarının sınıf öğretmeni adaylarının fen bilgisi laboratuvarına yönelik tutumlarına etkisini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmada ön test-son test kontrol grupsuz yarı deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırma 2018-2019 öğretim yılında bir devlet üniversitesinde Sınıf Eğitimi Anabilim dalında kayıtlı ikinci sınıfa devam eden 40 öğrenci ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada Yamak, Kavak, Canbazoğlu, Bozkurt ve Peder (2012) tarafından geliştirilen "Fen Bilgisi Laboratuvarına Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca öğretmen adaylarının süreçle ilgili görüşlerini almak için açık uçlu sorular sorulmuş ve nitel analiz teknikleriyle analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma, öğretmen adaylarının fen laboratuvarına yönelik tutumlarında sorgulama temelli deneylerin olumlu etkiler yarattığını göstermiştir. Öğretmen adaylarının tutumlarındaki pozitif değişim, deneyler sayesinde somut öğrenme deneyimi yaşamaları ve fen ile laboratuvara yönelik olumlu bir görüş geliştirmeleriyle açıkça ortaya konmuştur. Fenden korkan ve daha mesafeli olan öğretmen adayları, yapılan deneylerin ardından daha olumlu düşündüklerini ifade etmişlerdir. Bu bulgular, sorgulama temelli laboratuvar etkinliklerinin öğretmen adayları üzerinde olumlu etkiler yaratabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Öğretimi, Laboratuvar Uygulamaları, Sorgulama Temelli, Tutum

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Developments in education necessitate the implementation of effective learning strategies in classrooms in order to increase students' scientific literacy in the field of science. In this context, methods and activities that aim to develop scientific research and inquiry skills can positively affect students' attitudes in this field by supporting quality science education. The role of science laboratories in today's education systems is of critical importance in terms of improving students' scientific thinking skills, making their science learning more effective and increasing their interest in science. It is very important that experiences in laboratories are based not only on presenting information and memorizing students, but also on inquiry-based experiments, in order to ensure that students interact deeply with science knowledge. In this context, the research was conducted to examine the effects of inquiry-based laboratory practices on the attitudes of prospective classroom teachers towards the science laboratory. A quasiexperimental design without pre-test-post-test control group was used. The research was conducted with 40 second-grade students enrolled in the Department of Classroom Teacher Education at a state university in the 2018-2019 academic year. "Attitude Scale Towards Science Laboratory" developed by Yamak, Kavak, Canbazoğlu, Bozkurt and Peder (2012) was used. In addition, open-ended questions were asked to get the views of the prospective teachers about the process and analyzed with qualitative analysis techniques. In conclusion, this research has shown that inquiry-based laboratory practices have positive effects on prospective teachers' attitudes towards the science laboratory. The positive change in the attitudes of the prospective teachers was clearly demonstrated by the fact that they experienced concrete learning through practices and developed a positive view towards science and the laboratory. Prospective teachers who were afraid of science and were more distant stated that they thought more positively after the practices. These findings show that inquiry-based laboratory practices can have positive effects on prospective teachers.

**Keywords**: Science Teaching, Laboratory Practices, Inquiry-Based, Attitude

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## ENDOKRİN CERRAHİSİNDE GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR VE HASTA SONUÇLARI CURRENT APPROACHES IN ENDOCRINE SURGERY AND PATIENT OUTCOMES

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#### ÖZET

Endokrin cerrahisi tiroid, paratiroid, adrenal bez hastalıkları ile pankreas ve gastrointestinal sistemin nöroendokrin tümörlerinin tedavisi üzerine uzmanlaşmış bir alandır. Endokrin sistemi oluşturan yapılardan hastalık insidansı en yüksek olanı tiroid bezidir. Dolayısıyla endokrin cerrahisinde en sık uygulanan işlem tiroidektomi ve buna bağlı oluşan komplikasyonlar nedeniyle paratiroid cerrahisidir. Laparoskopik tekniklerin gelişmesi ile birlikte adrenal cerrahi de uygulamada daha fazla yer edinmeye başlamıştır.

Dünyada nüfus artışıyla orantılı olarak artan hasta hacmi; endokrin kliniklerinde var olan kapasitenin verimli kullanılmasını zorunlu kılmıştır. Zaman yönetimi ve fiziksel kapasitenin maksimum verimle kullanılmasını sağlayacak bir strateji olarak ameliyathanelerde iş akışının önündeki engellerin kaldırılmasına yönelik planlamalar yapılmıştır. Standartlaştırılmış prosedürlerin ardışık olarak alınması ile standartlaştırılmış ekipman setleri (SES) ve ardışık planlaması kullanımı "hızlı standardize ameliyathane (RAPSTOR)" tanımlanmıştır. Bu işleyişin devir sürelerini kısalttığı, günlük ortalama vaka hacmini arttırdığı ve dolayısıyla hastane maliyetlerini düşürdüğü bildirilmiştir. Nüfus yoğunluğu ile birlikte tüm dünyada sağlık sistemlerini etkileyen koronavirüs salgını da endokrin cerrahisinde de bazı değisimlere sebep olmustur. Yapılan incelemeler elektif ameliyatların askıya alındığını, klinik hacmin azaldığını göstermiştir. Bunun sonucu olarak klinik ve eğitim amacıyla sanal platformlara yönelimin arttığı ifade edilmiştir. Ayrıca muayene süresinin kısaltıldığı ve bu sırada kullanılan prosedürlerin azaltıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Pandemiyle birlikte kısa tutulan muayeneler özellikle kontrol muayenelerinde tele-tıp uygulamalarıyla tamamen uzaktan erişimle uygulanmaya başlamıştır.

Cerrahi tekniklere özgü yenilikler ise hastalık insidansının yüksek olması nedeniyle tiroid cerrahisi üzerinde yoğunlaşmaktadır. Özellikle genç kadınlarda ortaya çıkan tiroid hastalıkları, tedavi sonrası boyun bölgesinde cerrahi yara izi bırakması nedeniyle kozmetik kaygıları ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Dolayısıyla en az yara izi bırakacak şekilde; koltukaltı-meme yaklaşımı, retroauriküler yaklaşım, transoral-vestibüler yaklaşım gibi cerrahi teknikler geliştirilmiştir. Bu tekniklerin endikasyon durumları ve ameliyat süreleri değişse de genel olarak açık cerrahiye göre daha iyi kozmetik sonuçlar sağlamaktadır. Adrenal cerrahi ve paratiroid cerrahisinde de minimal invaziv tekniklerin kullanımıyla organ koruyucu cerrahi yaygınlaşmış ve hormon üreten fonksiyonel yapıların korunması sağlanmıştır. Tüm bu yaklaşımlara robotik cerrahinin entegre edilmesi, kıtalar arası mesafelerin aşılmasını ve alanında uzman cerrahların tedaviyi yönetmesini sağlamıştır.

Tüm bu gelişmeler daha çok hastaya hizmet etmek ve hasta memnuniyetini en üst düzeyde tutmak amacıyla yaşanmıştır. Bu süreçte hemşireler değişen hasta ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak bakım stratejilerini özellikle hızlı iyileşme protokolleri (ERAS) çerçevesinde uygulamaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endokrin cerrahi, minimal invaziv cerrahi, TOETVA, kanıta dayalı hemşirelik

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Endocrine surgery is a field specialized in the treatment of thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal gland diseases and neuroendocrine tumors of the pancreas and gastrointestinal system. Among the structures that make up the endocrine system, the one with the highest disease incidence is the thyroid gland. Therefore, the most commonly performed procedure in endocrine surgery is thyroidectomy and parathyroid surgery due to complications arising from it. With the development of laparoscopic techniques, adrenal surgery has begun to gain more ground in practice.

Increasing patient volume in proportion to population growth in the world; It has made it necessary to use the existing capacity in endocrine clinics efficiently. As a strategy to ensure time management and use of physical capacity with maximum efficiency, plans have been made to remove obstacles to workflow in operating rooms. The use of standardized equipment sets (SES) and sequential case planning with sequential acquisition of standardized procedures has been described as "rapid standardized operating room (RAPSTOR)". It has been reported that this process shortens turnover times, increases the average daily case volume, and therefore reduces hospital costs. The coronavirus epidemic, which affects healthcare systems all over the world along with population density, has also caused some changes in endocrine surgery. Investigations have shown that elective surgeries have been suspended and clinical volume has decreased. As a result, it has been stated that the tendency towards virtual platforms for clinical and educational purposes has increased. It has also been determined that the examination time has been shortened and the procedures used have been reduced. With the pandemic, examinations that were kept short, especially in control examinations, started to be performed with completely remote access through telemedicine applications.

Innovations specific to surgical techniques focus on thyroid surgery due to the high incidence of the disease. Thyroid diseases, which occur especially in young women, bring cosmetic concerns to the fore because they leave surgical scars in the neck area after treatment. Therefore, in a way that leaves minimal scarring; Surgical techniques such as the armpit-breast approach, retroauricular approach, and transoral-vestibular approach have been developed. Although the indications and surgery times of these techniques vary, they generally provide better cosmetic results than open surgery. With the use of minimally invasive techniques in adrenal surgery and parathyroid surgery, organ-preserving surgery has become widespread and functional structures that produce hormones have been preserved. Integrating robotic surgery into all these approaches has enabled intercontinental distances to be overcome and surgeons who are experts in their fields to manage the treatment.

All these developments have been experienced in order to serve more patients and keep patient satisfaction at the highest level. In this process, nurses have implemented care strategies to meet changing patient needs, especially within the framework of rapid recovery protocols (ERAS).

**Keywords:** Endocrine surgery, minimally invasive surgery, TOETVA, evidence-based nursing

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## CERRAHİDE SANAL GERÇEKLİK TEKNOLOJİSİNİN KULLANIMI: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME

USE OF VIRTUAL REALITY TECHNOLOGY IN SURGERY: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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#### ÖZET

#### Amaç

Günümüzde anestezi yöntemlerinin, yeni tekniklerin ve hasta bakımının geliştirilmesi ile cerrahi tedaviye yönelim artmıştır. Özellikle sağlık sistemlerine teknolojik gelişmelerin entegre edilmesi hasta bakımından eğitimine kadar her alanda inovasyonu ön plana çıkarmıştır. İnovatif yaklaşımlar arasında sanal gerçeklik ve yapay zeka kullanımının son yıllarda popüler hale geldiği görülmektedir. Bu anlamda sağlık kurumlarında kullanımına ilişkin araştırmalar sistematik olarak derlenmiştir.

#### Gereç ve Yöntem

Cochrane ve PubMed veri tabanlarında "virtual reality", "surgery", "nursing", "patient", "education" ve "outcomes" anahtar kelimelerinin kombinasyonları ile tarama yapılmıştır. İncelemeye sadece randomize kontrollü çalışmalar dahil edilmiştir. PubMed veritabanında 145 çalışma, Cochrane veritabanında 90 çalışma belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmalardan tam metnine ulaşılamayanlar incelemeye alınamamıştır. Her iki veritabanında da bulunan makaleler bir kez dahil edilmistir. Toplamda 123 makale dahil edilmis ve inceleme sonucunda konuları bakımından "hasta eğitimi", "hasta rehabilitasyonu" ve "sağlık personelinin eğitimi" başlıkları altında derlenmiştir. Çalışmalarda özellikle sanal gerçeklik gözlüğü kullanımı ile hastaların anksiyete ve yasam bulgularına olumlu etkisinin olduğu dikkat çekmektedir. Sanal gerçeklik uygulaması, hasta etkileşimini çok boyutlu ve sürükleyici şekilde etkileyerek hastaların dikkatini başka yöne çekmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. İncelenen çalışmalarda özellikle invaziv girişimler sırasında bu yöntemle ağrı ve işleme bağlı anksiyete düzeyini azalttığı gösterilmistir. Bu uygulama, fiziksel rehabilitasyonu sağlamak, akut veya kronik ağrıyı gidermek, korku ve anksiyeteyi azaltmak gibi olumlu etkileri nedeniyle de tedaviye ek olarak kullanılmaktadır Ayrıca farklı yaş gruplarındaki hastalarda güvenle kullanılabileceği de belirtilmektedir. Bununla birlikte hemşirelik ve tıp eğitiminde klinik uygulama becerilerini geliştirmek üzere kullanımının da yaygınlaştığı söylenebilir.

## Sonuç

Literatür taramasına sonucunda ulaşılan çalışmalar sanal gerçeklik uygulamalarının sağlık alanında pek çok kullanım alanı olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sağlık hizmetlerinde yenilikçi yaklaşımlar, günümüzde teknolojik gelişmelere paralel olarak değişmektedir. Teknolojinin entegrasyonu ile hasta memnuniyetinden, bakım maliyetlerine kadar her alanda olumlu gelişmeler yaşanmaktadır. Ancak sağlık kurumlarında kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması için sağlık politikalarında da inovasyonun benimsenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu anlamda klinikte sanal gerçeklik kullanımıyla ilgili kanıt düzeyini arttırmak için hala daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sanal gerçeklik terapisi, hasta rehabilitasyonu, cerrahi eğitim, hemşirelik eğitimi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

#### Aim

Today, with the development of anesthesia methods, new techniques and patient care, the tendency towards surgical treatment has increased. In particular, the integration of technological developments into healthcare systems has brought innovation to the fore in every field, from patient care to education. Among innovative approaches, the use of virtual reality and artificial intelligence has become popular in recent years. In this sense, research on its use in health institutions has been systematically compiled.

#### **Materials and Methods**

Cochrane and PubMed databases were searched with combinations of the keywords "virtual reality", "surgery", "nursing", "patient", "education" and "outcomes". Only randomized controlled trials were included in the review. 145 studies were identified in the PubMed database and 90 studies were identified in the Cochrane database. Of these studies, those whose full text could not be accessed could not be examined. Articles found in both databases are included once. A total of 123 articles were included and as a result of the review, they were compiled under the headings of "patient education", "patient rehabilitation" and "healthcare personnel training". Studies have shown that the use of virtual reality glasses has a positive effect on patients' anxiety and vital signs. Virtual reality application is used to divert the attention of patients by affecting patient interaction in a multidimensional and immersive way. In the studies reviewed, it has been shown that this method reduces the level of pain and procedure-related anxiety, especially during invasive procedures. This application is used in addition to treatment due to its positive effects such as providing physical rehabilitation, relieving acute or chronic pain, and reducing fear and anxiety. It is also stated that it can be used safely in patients of different age groups. However, it can be said that its use in nursing and medical education to improve clinical practice skills has become widespread.

#### **Conclusion**

Studies obtained as a result of the literature review have determined that virtual reality applications have many areas of use in the field of health. Innovative approaches in health services are changing today in parallel with technological developments. With the integration of technology, positive developments are experienced in every field, from patient satisfaction to care costs. However, innovation needs to be adopted in health policies in order to expand its use in health institutions. In this sense, more studies are still needed to increase the level of evidence regarding the use of virtual reality in the clinic.

Keywords: Virtual reality therapy, patient rehabilitation, surgical training, nursing education

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## POSTPARTUM DÖNEMDE BEBEKLERE UYGULANAN GELENEKSEL YÖNTEMLER

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR BABIES DURING THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD

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#### ÖZET

Giriş: Doğum sonrası dönem, annenin iyileşmesi, bebek bakımı ve aile içi bağların iyileştirilmesi bakımından önemli bir zaman dilimidir. Farklı kültürlerde çeşitlilik gösteren geleneksel uygulamalar aile geleneğine bağlı olarak bu dönemde ortaya çıkar. Doğum sonrası dönemde yenidoğan bakımında uygulanan geleneksel uygulamalar, anne ve bebeğin sağlığını koruma, anne ve bebek bağlarını güçlendirmeyi amaç edinir. Bu yenidoğan bakımında uygulanan geleneksel uygulamalar; toplumun değerleri, toplum inançları ve gelenekleri tarafından şekillenir.

Amaç: Bu derlemedeki amaç, annelerin doğum sonrası süreçte bebek bakımında uyguladıkları geleneksel yöntemlerini belirlemektir. Doğum sonu dönemde bebek bakımında kullanılan geleneksel yöntemler nelerdir, bu yöntemler günümüzde kullanılıyor mu, bebek bakımında uygulanan geleneksel yöntemler bebeklere faydaları ve zararları var mı gibi sorulara yanıt aranmıştır.

**Yöntem:** Bu derleme, Google Scholar, Dergipark, YÖK-Ulusal Tez Merkezi ve PubMed veri tabanında "doğum sonu dönem, bebek bakımı, geleneksel uygulama, postnatal period, baby care, traditional practice" anahtar kelimeleri taranarak, 2010-2023 yılları arasında yayınlanan ve tam metnine ulaşılan makalelerden elde edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Doğum sonu süreçte Türkiye'nin herhangi bir bölgesinde herhangi bir yöresinde bebek bakımında uygulanan geleneksel yöntemleri halen kullandıkları bilinmektedir. Bebeğe zarar vermeyen uygulamalar olmakla beraber, zarar veren geleneksel uygulamalar da bulunmaktadır. Bebek sağlığını olumsuz etkileyebilecek bazı uygulamalar; yenidoğan ilk beslenmesinin hemen yapılmaması, kundak yapma, tuzlama vb. uygulamalardır. Geleneksel uygulamaları yapan annelerle yapılan bir çalışmada annelerin eğitim durumu ile ilişkisinde eğitim seviyesi düşük olan annelerde daha fazla uygulandığı görülmüştür.

**Sonuç:** Günümüzde halen annelerin bebeğe zarar verici uygulamaları yaptıkları bildirilmiştir. Sağlık profesyonelleri özellikle ebeler doğum sonu dönemde anne ve bebeğe bakım verirken, kanıta dayalı yöntemleri bilmelidir ve buna yönelik kadına ve ailesine danışmanlık vermelidir. Literatürde geleneksel uygulama bakımından bölgesel ya da küçük gruplar halinde çalışmalar mevcut iken Türkiye genelini kapsayacak bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu konuda yeni çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bebek Bakımı, Ebelik, Geleneksel Uygulama, Postpartum Dönem

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** The postpartum period is a significant time for the mother's recovery, infant care, and strengthening family bonds. Traditional practices vary across cultures and emerge during this period based on family traditions. Traditional practices applied in newborn care during the postpartum period aim to preserve the health of both the mother and the baby and strengthen the bond between them. These practices are shaped by the values, beliefs, and traditions of the community.

**Objective:** The aim of this review is to identify the traditional methods employed by mothers in infant care during the postpartum period. This review seeks answers to questions such as: What are the traditional methods used in infant care during the postpartum period? Are these methods still in use today? Do traditional practices in infant care have benefits and drawbacks for babies?

**Method:** This review was conducted by searching for articles published between 2010 and 2023 on Google Scholar, Dergipark, YÖK-National Thesis Center, and PubMed databases using keywords such as "postnatal period, baby care, traditional practice."

**Findings:** Traditional methods used in infant care during the postpartum period are known to be still practiced in various regions of Turkey. While some practices do not harm the baby, there are also harmful traditional practices. Some practices that could negatively affect infant health include delaying newborn's first feeding, swaddling, and salt application. A study with mothers who practice traditional methods revealed that these practices are more prevalent among mothers with lower levels of education.

**Conclusion:** It has been reported that mothers still engage in practices that may harm infants. Healthcare professionals, especially midwives, should be knowledgeable about evidence-based methods and provide counseling to women and their families during the postpartum period. While there are studies on traditional practices in small regional or group contexts, there is a lack of research covering Turkey as a whole. Therefore, there is a need for new studies in this area.

**Keywords:** Baby Care, Midwifery, Traditional Practice, Postpartum Period

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## MİKROBİYAL KAYNAKLI β-GLUKAN VE EKZOPOLİSAKKARİT (EPS) BİYOPOLİMERLERİNİN YARA İYİLEŞMESİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİ MEKANİZMASININ İN-VİTRO HÜCRE MODELİNDE ARAŞTIRILMASI INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT MECHANISM OF MICROBIALLY ORIGINATED β-GLUCAN AND EXOPOLYSACCHARIDE (EPS) BIOPOLYMERS ON WOUND HEALING IN A IN-VITRO CELL MODEL

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#### ÖZET

Son yıllarda cilt yaraları hastaların yaşam kalitesinin düşmesine, yüksek tıbbi maliyetlere, hatta ampütasyon ve ölüme yol açan dünya çapında milyonlarca insanı etkileyen bir sağlık sorunu haline gelmiştir. Kronik yaralarda kullanılabilecek yara iyileşmesinde çoklu etki mekanizmasına sahip, biyouyumlu, biyoaktif ve biyobozunur biyopolimerlerin keşfedilmesine ve bu biyopolimerlerin kullanılabileceği yeni tedavi stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmada mikrobiyal kaynaklı β-glukan, Ekzopolisakkarit (EPS) ve her iki biyopolimerin kombinasyonu olmak üzere yara iyileşmesinde moleküler düzeyde etki mekanizmasının in vitro hücre modelinde ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmalarda, biyopolimer olarak ticari \( \beta\)-glukan, (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) ve Lactoplantibacillus plantarum GD2 susundan izole edilmis ve saflastırılmıs liyofilize EPS, hücre calısmaları için ise fare fibroblast (L929, ATCC®, CCL-1<sup>TM</sup>) ve makrofaj (RAW264.7, ATCC®TIB-71<sup>TM</sup>) hücre hatları kullanılmıştır. Biyopolimerler kombinasyonlarının biyouyumluluğu, toksik olmayan doz ve süreleri, hücre canlılığı esas alınarak MTT analizi ile belirlenmiştir. In-vitro yara modelinde uygulama gruplarının hücre migrasyonu üzerindeki etkisi scratch assay ile test edilmiştir. Uygulama gruplarının moleküler düzeyde rejeneratif süreçlere etkisini gözlemlemek amacıyla, fibroblastlarda kollajen tip 1 alfa 1 (COL1A1), dönüstürücü büyüme faktörü beta1 (TGF- β1), fibronektin (FN), fibroblast büyüme faktörü 2 (FGF-2) ve delta benzeri homolog 1 (DLK1) genlerinin ifade düzeylerindeki etkisi qRT-PCR ile belirlenmiştir. Makrofaj hücrelerinde uygulama gruplarının pro-inflamatuar sitokinler üzerine etkisi interlökin 1 beta (IL- 1β), interlökin 6 (IL-6), tümör nekroz faktörü alfa (TNF-α) genlerinin ifade düzeyleri aracılığıyla qRT-PCR ile belirlenmiştir. Uygulama gruplarının anti-inflamatuar sitokinler üzerine etkisi yine makrofaj hücrelerinde TGF- \( \beta 1, \) interlökin (IL-4), interlökin 10 (IL-10) genlerinin ifade düzeyleri aracılığıyla qRT-PCR ile belirlenmiştir. MTT analiz sonuçları, EPS ve β-glukan biyopolimerlerinin sitotoksik olmadığı ve biyouyumlu olduğunu göstermiştir. İn vitro yara modelinde test edilen tüm uygulama gruplarının hücre migrasyonunu indükleyerek (%61 ve 79 arasında yara kapatma oranı), yara kapanmasına önemli katkı sağladığı

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bulunmuştur. Üç uygulama grubunun çinde en iyi yara kapatması β-glukan (10 μg/ml) ve EPS (1000μg/ml) kombinasyonunda gözlenmiş olup, COL1A1, TGF-β1, FN, FGF-2 ve DLK1 genlerinin ifade düzeyinin artır belirlenmiştir (1,7-3,4 kat aralığında gen ifadesi düzeyi). Lipolisakkarit (LPS) ile uyarılan makrofaj hücrelerinde, pro-inflamatuar sitokinler olan TNF-α, L-1β ve IL-6 gen ifadelerinin sadece β-glukan (10 μg/ml) uygulamasında baskılandığı belirlenmiştir. Tüm uygulama grupları, anti-inflamatuar sitokinler TGF- β1, IL-4, IL-10 genlerinin ifade düzeyinde 1,8 ve 3,5 kat aralığında artış göstermiştir. Çalışma sonuçları, 2 farklı biyopolimer ve kombinasyonunun fibroblastları aktive ederek, fibroblast migrasyonunu indükleyerek ve ekstraselüler matriks (ECM) bileşenlerinin sentezi ile cilt yarasının kapanma potansiyelini hızlandırdığını göstermiştir. Aynı zamanda, bu biyopolimerler ve kombinasyonlarının yara iyileşmesinde anti-inflamatuar ve pro-inflamatuar sitokin aracılı inflamasyonun dengelenmesine bağlı rejeneratif süreçlere yardımcı olabileceği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yara İyileşmesi, β-Glukan, Ekzopolisakkarit (EPS), Biyopolimer

#### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years, skin wounds have emerged as a global health issue affecting millions of individuals, resulting in decreased quality of life for patients, high medical expenses, and even leading to amputations and fatalities. There is a need to discover biocompatible, bioactive, and biodegradable biopolymers with multiple mechanisms of action in wound healing, which can be used in chronic wounds. Additionally, new treatment strategies utilizing these biopolymers need to be developed. This study aimed to elucidate the molecular-level mechanism of action in wound healing using microbial-derived \( \beta\)-glucan, exopolysaccharide (EPS), and their combination in an in vitro cell model. In this study commercial \( \beta \)-glucan derived from Saccharomyces cerevisiae and lyophilized EPS isolated and purified from the Lactoplantibacillus plantarum GD2 strain were utilized as biopolymers. For cellular studies, mouse fibroblast (L929, ATCC®, CCL-1<sup>TM</sup>) and macrophage (RAW264.7, ATCC®TIB-71<sup>TM</sup>) cell lines were employed. The biocompatibility, non-toxic doses, and durations of biopolymer combinations were determined based on cell viability using MTT analysis. Moreover, The impact of application groups on cell migration in an in vitro wound model was tested using a scratch assay. To observe the effects of application groups on regenerative processes at the molecular level, collagen type 1 alpha 1 (COL1A1), transforming growth factor beta1 (TGFβ1), fibronectin (FN), fibroblast growth factor 2 (FGF-2) and delta-like homolog 1 (DLK1) genes on expression levels was determined by qRT-PCR. The effect of application groups on pro-inflammatory cytokines in macrophage cells was determined by qRT-PCR through the expression levels of interleukin 1 beta (IL-1β), interleukin 6 (IL-6), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-α) genes. The effect of application groups on anti-inflammatory cytokines was determined by qRT-PCR through the expression levels of TGF-β1, interleukin (IL-4), and interleukin 10 (IL-10) genes in macrophage cells. MTT analysis results showed that EPS and

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β-glucan biopolymers are non-cytotoxic and biocompatible. It was found that all application groups tested in the in vitro wound model contributed significantly to wound closure by inducing cell migration (wound closure rate between 61 and 79%). While the best wound closure among the three application groups was observed with the combination of β-glucan (10 μg/ml) and EPS (1000 μg/ml), the expression levels of COL1A1, TGF-β1, FN, FGF-2, and DLK1 genes were determined to increase (gene expression levels ranging from 1.7 to 3.4-fold)It was determined that in macrophage cells stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS), gene expressions of pro-inflammatory cytokines TNF-α, L-1β and IL-6 were suppressed only by βglucan (10 µg/ml) application. All application groups showed an increase in the expression level of anti-inflammatory cytokines TGF-β1, IL-4, and IL-10 genes between 1,8 and 3,5 fold. The study results showed that two different biopolymers and their combination accelerated the closure of skin wounds by activating fibroblasts, inducing fibroblast migration, and promoting the synthesis of extracellular matrix (ECM) components. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that these biopolymers and their combinations could help balance inflammatory processes by modulating anti-inflammatory and pro-inflammatory cytokines, thereby contributing to the regenerative processes associated with wound healing.

**Keywords**: Wound Healing, β-glucan, Exopolysaccharide (EPS), Biopolymer

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## BİYODİZEL-METANOL-BUTANOL ÜÇLÜ KARIŞIMI İLE YAKITLANAN DÜŞÜK GÜÇLÜ BİR DİZEL MOTORDA PERFORMANS VE SİPESİFİK EGZOZ EMİSYONLARIN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF PERFORMANCE AND SPECIFIC EXHAUST EMISSIONS IN A LOW-POWER DIESEL ENGINE FUELED WITH BIODIESEL-METHANOL-BUTANOL TRIPLE MIXTURE

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#### ÖZET

Geleneksel yakıtların yüksek maliyeti atık kızartma yağından da üretilebilen biyodizellerin potansiyeli daha çekici hale getirmiştir. Ancak, bu alternatif yakıtların kullanımıyla ilgili teknik zorluklar ve sürdürülebilirlik konuları da göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Düşük güçlü motorlar günümüzde çoğunlukla jeneratör ve su pompalama sistemlerinde kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca, bahçe bakım gereçleri, hobi aletleri, konveyör sistemleri gibi birçok sektörde de tercih edilmektedir. Daha çok tek silindirli ve doğal emişli olan bu motorların yakıt sistemleri mekanik kontrollü olarak imal edilmektedir. Bu nedenle kullanımı artan bu motorların performansının artırılması ve egzoz emisyon seviyelerinin azaltılması önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu makalede, biyodizel/n-bütanol/metanol karışımın düşük güçlü motordaki performans ve emisyon değişimlerinin araştırılması üzerine odaklanılmıştır.

Bunun için ticari olarak sağlanan biyodizel hacimsel olarak %50 oranında dizel ile harmanlanmış ve B50 ile isimlendirilen test yakıtı elde edilmiştir. Bu yakıt içerisine hacimce %20 oranında metanol ile %30 oranında n-bütanol ilave edilerek B50M20Bt30 ismi ile üçlü karışım yakıtı hazırlanmıştır. Dizel, B50 ve bu üçlü karışım yakıtları düşük güçlü bir dizel motorda yakıt olarak kullanılmıştır. Motorun statik püskürtme basıncı 200 bar iken statik injeksiyon avansı 24 CAD dır. Farklı yüklerde (5, 10, 15 ve 20 Nm) ve 2400 rpm sabit motor hızında gerçekleştirilen deneyler ile motorun yük karakteristikleri elde edilmiştir. Motor performansı olarak termik verim ve özgül yakıt tüketimi (ÖYT) incelenirken, spesifik hidrokarbon (BSHC), spesifik azot oksit (BSNO<sub>x</sub>) ve spesifik karbonmonoksit (BSCO) egzoz emisyonu olarak irdelenmiştir. B50M20Bt30 ile yapılan deneylerden elde edilen performans ve emisyon sonuçları dizel ve B50 ile kıyaslanmıştır.

Deneysel sonuçlara göre motor minimum ÖYT ile maksimum termik verime B50M20Bt30 yakıtı ile 15 Nm motor yükünde ulaşmıştır. Bu yük şartlarında ÖYT dizele kıyasla %4,83 artarken B50'ye göre %4,05 azaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Termik verim ise dizel ve B50'ye kıyasla sırasıyla %16,08 ve %22,98 oranlarında yükselmiştir. Deney motorunun BSCO ve BSHC emisyonları sırasıyla 4,49 g/kWh ve 0,05 g/kWh olarak gerçekleşmiştir. Bu minimum değerlere B50M20Bt30 yakıtında 10Nm yükte ulaşmıştır. Aynı yük şartlarında B50'ye alkol ilavesi bu

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emisyonları sırasıyla %16,14 ve %47,13 oranlarında azaltmıştır. BSNO<sub>x</sub> emisyonu ise en düşük değerine dizel ile ulaşmıştır. B50M20Bt30 yakıtı ile yanmanın iyileşmesi ile bu emisyon türü kısmi olarak yükselmiştir.

Sonuç olarak B50 içerisine n-bütanol ve metanol ilavesinin motor performansı iyileştirdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Egzoz emisyonları genel olarak azalmakla beraber en fazla azalma BSHC emisyonunda gözlemlenmiştir. Son yıllarda sayısı artan düşük güçlü dizel motorlarda %20 metanol ve %30 n-bütanol ilavesinin enerji verimliliği ve çevresel açıdan el verişli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu yakıt türü ile farklı motor işletme parametreleri değiştirilerek kapsamlı testler yapılmalıdır. Bu sayede performans ve emisyonlar açısından optimum karışım oranları bulunmalıdır. Dahası bu oranlardaki motor çalışma parametreleri optimize edilmelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Biyodizel, N-bütanol, Metanol, Düşük Güçlü Motor, Motor Performansı, Egzoz Emisyonu.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The high cost of traditional fuels has made the potential of biodiesels, which can also be produced from waste frying oil, more attractive. However, the technical challenges and sustainability associated with the use of these alternative fuels must also be considered. Low-power motors are mostly used today in generators and water pumping systems. It is also preferred in many sectors such as garden care equipment, hobby tools and conveyor systems. The fuel systems of these engines, which are mostly single-cylinder and naturally aspirated, are manufactured with mechanical control. For this reason, it has become important to increase the performance of these engines, which are increasingly used, and to reduce exhaust emission levels. This article focuses on investigating the performance and emission changes in the low-power engine of biodiesel/n-butanol/methanol mixture.

For this purpose, commercially available biodiesel was blended with 50% diesel by volume and the test fuel named B50 was obtained. A ternary mixture fuel named B50M20Bt30 was prepared by adding 20% methanol and 30% n-butanol by volume to this fuel. Diesel, B50 and these triple blend fuels were used as fuel in a low-power diesel engine. While the static injection pressure of the engine is 200 bar, the static injection advance is 24 CAD. The load characteristics of the engine were obtained through experiments carried out at different loads (5, 10, 15 and 20 Nm) and a constant engine speed of 2400 rpm. While thermal efficiency and specific fuel consumption (BSFC) were examined as engine performance, specific hydrocarbon (BSHC), specific nitrogen oxide (BSNO<sub>x</sub>) and specific carbon monoxide (BSCO) were examined as exhaust emissions. The performance and emission results obtained from the experiments with B50M20Bt30 were compared with diesel and B50.

According to experimental results, the engine reached minimum BSFC and maximum thermal efficiency with B50M20Bt30 at 15 Nm engine load. Under these load conditions, it was observed that while OYT increased by 4.83% compared to diesel, it decreased by 4.05%

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compared to B50. Thermal efficiency increased by 16.08% and 22.98% compared to diesel and B50, respectively. BSCO and BSHC emissions of the test engine were 4.49 g/kWh and 0.05 g/kWh, respectively. These minimum values were reached at 10Nm load on B50M20Bt30 fuel. Adding alcohol to B50 under the same load conditions reduced these emissions by 16.14% and 47.13%, respectively. BSNO<sub>x</sub> emission reached its lowest value with diesel. With the improvement of combustion with B50M20Bt30 fuel, this type of emission has partially increased.

As a result, it was observed that the addition of n-butanol and methanol into B50 improved engine performance. Exhaust emissions have generally decreased. The largest decrease was observed in BSHC emissions. It is determined that the addition of 20% methanol and 30% n-butanol in low-power diesel engines, which have increased in number in recent years, is energy efficient and environmentally suitable. Extensive tests must be carried out by changing different engine operating parameters with this fuel type. In this way, optimum mixture ratios must be found in terms of performance and emissions. Moreover, engine operating parameters at these rates must be optimized.

**Keywords**: Biodiesel, N-butanol, Methanol, Low-Power Engine, Engine Performance, Exhaust Emission.

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# VARİKOSELDE EKSPRESYON DÜZEYİ DEĞİŞEN MİKRORNALARIN POTANSİYEL ETKİLERİNİN IN SILICO ARAŞTIRILMASI

IN SILICO INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF MICRORNAS WITH CHANGING EXPRESSION LEVELS IN VARICOCELE

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#### ÖZET

Erkeklerde infertilitenin en yaygın görülen ve tedavi edilebilir nedeni olarak kabul edilen varikoselin patofizyolojisi belirsizdir. Önerilen mekanizmalar arasında kan stazının neden olduğu lokal yüksek sıcaklık, hipoksi, oksidatif stres, renal ve adrenal metabolit akışı, testosteron seviyesindeki azalma ve anormal sperm enerji metabolizması yer almaktadır. Bununla birlikte epigenetik faktörler, varikoseli olan erkeklerde gözlenen fenotip çeşitliliğinde, hastalığın gelişimi ve şiddetinde muhtemelen önemli roller oynamaktadır. MikroRNA'lar (miRNA'lar), hedeflenen genlerin ekspresyonunun düzenlenmesinde rol alan, yaklaşık 19-23 nükleotit uzunluğunda küçük RNA'lardır. miRNA'lar, embriyonik gelişim, hücre farklılaşması ve apoptoz dahil olmak üzere çesitli hücresel süreçlere katılan hücrelerde önemli düzenleyici moleküller olarak kabul edilmiştir. MiRNA'ların testislerdeki ekspresyon değişiklikleri varikoselin neden olduğu infertilite ile ilişkili olabilir. Şu zamana kadar miRNA'ların varikoseldeki ekspresyon düzeylerini araştıran sayılı çalışma bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmalarda hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p ve hsa-miR-192-5p'nin varikoselde ekspresyonlarının değiştiği bildirilmiştir. Bununla birlikte bu miRNA'ların varikoseldeki potansiyel etkileri ile ilgili araştırmalar yetersizdir. Bu bildiride varikoselde ekspresyonlarının değiştiği bildirilen hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsamiR-122-5p ve hsa-miR-192-5p'nin potansiyel etkilerinin in silico olarak araştırılması hedeflenmiştir.

hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p ve hsa-miR-192-5p'nin hedefleri önce makine öğrenimi algoritmasını kullanan miRWalk veri tabanından belirlendi. Belirlenen hedef genler deneysel olarak doğrulanmış microRNA-hedef etkileşimleri veritabanı olan miRTarBase ile eşleştirildi. Daha sonra filtrelenen sonuçlar miRNA'ların hedef ve işlev tahminleri için çevrimiçi veritabanları olan miRDB ve TargetScan veri tabanlarında arandı. Sonuç olarak toplam dört veritabanında da bu miRNA'ların hedefleri olarak eşleşen ortak genler belirlendi. hsa-miR-210-3p ve hsa-miR-34a-5p'nın hedef genlerinin etkileşimde olduğu 20 diğer gen GeneMANIA tahmin sunucusu kullanılarak protein ve genetik etkileşimleri, yolakları, ortak ekspresyon ve lokalizasyonu ile protein domeyn benzerliklerinin dâhil olduğu asosiasyon verileri ile belirlendi. Belirlenen hedef genlerin, hücre sinyalizayonu, göçü, DNA onarımı, apoptoz, mitokondri fonksiyonu, RNA işlemesi süreçlerinde rol oynadıkları görüldü. Hedef genlerin testisteki protein ve RNA düzeyinde ekspresyon düzeylerine Ulusal Biyoteknoloji Bilgi Merkezi (NCBI) ve Human Protein Atlas veritabanlarından ulaşıldı. Bu genlerin ekspresyonları, moleküler fonksiyonları ve biyolojik süreçlerdeki rolleri, insan proteom verileri ve deneysel çalışmalar ile araştırıldı. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p ve hsa-miR-192-5p'nin potansiyel hedef

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genlerindeki ekspresyon değişikliklerinin varikosel patofizyolojisine etki edebileceğini düşündürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: miRDB, miRNA, miRWalk, varicocele

#### **ABSTRACT**

Though varicocele is thought to be the most prevalent and treatable cause of male infertility, its pathogenesis remains unknown. Proposed mechanisms include local high temperature caused by blood stasis, hypoxia, oxidative stress, renal and adrenal metabolite efflux, decrease in testosterone level, and abnormal sperm energy metabolism. However, epigenetic factors likely play important roles in the diversity of phenotypes observed in men with varicocele and in the development and severity of the disease. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) have a length of roughly 19-23 nucleotides and are important in regulating the expression of specific genes. miRNAs have been recognized as important regulatory molecules in cells participating in various cellular processes, including embryonic development, cell differentiation, and apoptosis. Expression changes of miRNAs in the testicles may be associated with infertility caused by varicocele. So far, there are a few studies investigating the expression levels of miRNAs in varicocele. The expressions of hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p, and hsamiR-192-5p were shown to alter in varicocele. However, research on the potential effects of these miRNAs in varicocele is insufficient. In this report, the potential effects of hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p and hsa-miR-192-5p, whose expressions were reported to change in varicocele are aimed to be investigated in silico.

The targets of hsa-miR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p and hsamiR-192-5p were first extracted from the miRWalk database using the machine learning algorithm. The identified target genes were matched against miRTarBase, a database of experimentally validated microRNA-target interactions. The filtered results were then searched in miRDB and TargetScan databases, which are online databases for target and function predictions of miRNAs. As a result, matching common genes were identified as targets of these miRNAs in a total of four databases. 20 other genes with which the target genes of hsa-miR-210-3p and hsa-miR-34a-5p interact were determined using the GeneMANIA prediction server with association data, including protein and genetic interactions, pathways, co-expression and localization, and protein domain similarities. Identified target genes were observed to play roles in cell signaling, migration, DNA repair, apoptosis, mitochondria function and RNA processing. The expression levels of target genes at the protein and RNA level in the testis were obtained from the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) and the Human Protein Atlas databases. The expressions, molecular functions and roles of these genes in biological processes were investigated with human proteome data and experimental studies. In conclusion, this study suggests that expression changes of the potential target genes of hsamiR-210-3p, hsa-miR-34a-5p, hsa-miR-21-5p, hsa-miR-122-5p and hsa-miR-192-5p may affect the pathophysiology of varicocele.

**Keywords:** miRDB, miRNA, miRWalk, varicocele

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# PATIENT-CENTRIC MARKETING IN HEALTHCARE: STRATEGIES, SUCCESSES, AND IMPLICATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study navigates the intricate intersection of patient-centered care and marketing within the dynamic landscape of contemporary healthcare. With a primary focus on patient-centric marketing, the research aims to unravel its conceptual foundations, explore key components, and analyze diverse applications. Employing an extensive literature review, insights were drawn from reputable databases, including Scopus, Science Direct, IEEE Xplore, and the Wiley Library. The literature review revealed patient-centered marketing frameworks around communication, partnership, and health promotion. The study synthesized findings from selected articles, covering topics such as patient-centricity, patient involvement in clinical research, challenges in implementing patient-centered care, and the influence of marketing techniques on healthcare systems. Furthermore, the research examined successful patient-centric marketing campaigns by leading healthcare organizations like Mayo Clinic, Cleveland Clinic, and Novartis. These case studies illustrated the effective utilization of digital platforms, informative content dissemination, and patient stories to establish trust, raise awareness, and foster long-term relationships.

The study emphasizes the interconnectedness of patient needs, organizational strategies, and successful marketing campaigns. It calls for ongoing research and framework development to address the challenges and opportunities identified in patient-centered strategies. The implications drawn from the literature provide actionable recommendations for healthcare stakeholders, guiding them in maintaining equilibrium between organizational goals and ethical considerations, enhancing patient involvement, and leveraging digital advancements for efficient marketing. Ultimately, this research serves as a guiding narrative in the evolving landscape of healthcare, advocating for the seamless integration of patient-centric approaches to enhance patient experiences, outcomes, and organizational success.

**Keywords**: Healthcare Marketing Strategies, Patient-Centric Care, Digital Marketing in Healthcare, Customer Relationship Management (CRM) in Healthcare, Patient Satisfaction, Healthcare Industry Transformation

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#### AKUT MİYELOİD LÖSEMİ (AML) HÜCRE HATTI (HL-60) ÜZERİNDE AURORA KİNAZ B İNHİBİTÖRÜ OLAN TOZASERTİB VE VİTAMİN-D3'ÜN PROLİFERATİF VE SİTOTOKSİK ETKİLERİ

PROLIFERATIVE AND CYTOXIC EFFECTS OF AURORA KINASE B INHIBITOR TOZASERTİB AND VITAMIN-D3 ON ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA (AML) CELL LINE (HL-60)

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#### ÖZET

Hematopoetik malignite özelliği taşıyan AML önemli ve ölümcül bir kan kanseri türüdür. Günümüzde pekçok kanser gibi AML'nin tedavisinde de yüksek yan etkilere sahip kemoterapötik ajanlar kullanılmaktadır. Kemoterapötik ajanların düşük dozda kullanılmasını ve yan etkilerinin azaltılmasını sağlayacak sinerji çalışmaları oldukça önemlidir. İnsan hematopoietik lösemi hücre hatlarında (HL-60, K562 ve U937 gibi) Aurora kinaz B gen ifadesinin arttığı belirlenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda kemik iliğinde ve ekstra medullar alanlarda hematopoetik hücrelerin blast formunda birikimi ile karakterize edilen Akut Miyeloyid Lösemi (AML)'nin moleküler patogenezinde rol oynayan Aurora-B kinazın inhibitörü tozasertib ve vitamin-D3'ün HL-60 hücre hattı üzerinde proliferatif ve sitotoksik etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla oldukça hassas ölçüm sağlayan Hücre Sayım Kiti-8 (WST-8) kiti kullanılmıştır. Radyoaktif olmayan WST-8, hücre proliferasyonu ve sitotoksisite analizlerinde canlı hücre sayısının belirlenmesi için hassas kolorimetrik analizlere olanak tanır. WST-8, hücrelerdeki dehidrojenazlar tarafından indirgenerek doku kültürü ortamında çözünebilen sarı renkli bir ürün (formazan) verir. Hücrelerdeki dehidrojenazların aktivitesi sonucu oluşan formazan boyasının miktarı canlı hücre sayısıyla doğru orantılıdır. CCK-8'in tespit hassasiyeti MTT, XTT, MTS veya WST-1 gibi diğer tetrazolyum tuzlarından daha yüksektir. HL-60 hücrelerine farklı konsantrasyonlarda Tozasertib (0, 1, 5 ve 10 μM) ve Vitamin D3 (0, 1, 10 ve 100 nM) 24, 48, 72 ve 96 saat boyunca uygulanmıştır. WST-8 kiti uygulanarak Elisa mikropleyt okuyucuda spektrofotometrik okuma gerceklestirilmistir. Elde edilen verile GraphPad Prism programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Vitamin D3'ün HL-60 hücreleri üzerinde IC<sub>50</sub> değerleri her saat için sırasıyla 4.226, 6.871, 156.6 ve 1.320 nM olarak belirlenmiştir. HL-60 hücrelerinde Tozasertib'in IC<sub>50</sub> değerleri sırasıyla 9.561, 4.669, 5.657 ve 0.1306 μM olarak belirlenmiştir.

Mersin Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Birimi 2016-1-TP2-1415 numaralı proje kapsamında yürütülen bu çalışmanın deneysel aşamaları Mersin Üniversitesi İleri Teknoloji Eğitim, Araştırma ve Uygulama Merkezi (MEİTAM)'nde gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın sonucunda elde edilen verilerin Akut miyeloid lösemi hücrelerinin proliferasyon ve blast formunda aktif olan Aurora kinaz yolaklarındaki inhibitör etkisi *in-vitro* olarak araştırılacak olan tozasertib ile vitamin-D3 kombinasyonlarının uygulanacağı *in vitro* ve *in vivo* çalışmalara temel oluşturacağı düşünülmektedir.

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Anahtar kelimeler: Akut miyeloid lösemi, Tozasertib, Vitamin D3, WST-8.

#### **ABSTRACT**

AML, which is a hematopoietic malignancy, is an important and fatal type of blood cancer. Today, like many cancers, chemotherapeutic agents with high side effects are used in the treatment of AML. Synergy studies that will enable the use of low doses of chemotherapeutic agents and reduce their side effects are very important. It has been determined that Aurora kinase B gene expression is increased in human hematopoietic leukemia cell lines (such as HL-60, K562 and U937). In this regard, the proliferative and cytotoxic effects of tozasertib and vitamin-D3, inhibitors of Aurora-B kinase, which play a role in the molecular pathogenesis of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML), which is characterized by the accumulation of hematopoietic cells in blast form in the bone marrow and extra-medullary areas, on the HL-60 cell line. is intended to be determined. For this purpose, the Cell Counting Kit-8 (WST-8) kit, which provides very sensitive measurements, was used. Non-radioactive WST-8 allows sensitive colorimetric analyzes for determining the number of viable cells in cell proliferation and cytotoxicity assays. WST-8 is reduced by dehydrogenases in cells, yielding a yellow product (formazan) that is soluble in tissue culture media. The amount of formazan dye formed as a result of the activity of dehydrogenases in cells is directly proportional to the number of living cells. The detection sensitivity of CCK-8 is higher than other tetrazolium salts such as MTT, XTT, MTS or WST-1. Different concentrations of Tozasertib (0, 1, 5, and 10 µM) and Vitamin D3 (0, 1, 10, and 100 nM) were applied to HL-60 cells for 24, 48, 72, and 96 h. Spectrophotometric reading was performed on the Elisa microplate reader by applying the WST-8 kit. The data obtained was analyzed with the GraphPad Prism program. The IC50 values of Vitamin D3 on HL-60 cells were determined as 4.226, 6.871, 156.6 and 1.320 nM per hour, respectively. IC50 values of Tozasertib in HL-60 cells were determined as 9.561, 4.669, 5.657 and 0.1306 µM, respectively.

The experimental stages of this study, which was carried out within the scope of Mersin University Scientific Research Unit project number 2016-1-TP2-1415, were carried out at Mersin University Advanced Technology Education, Research and Application Center (MEİTAM).

It is thought that the data obtained as a result of this study will form the basis for in vitro and in vivo studies in which tozasertib and vitamin-D3 combinations will be applied, the inhibitory effect of which will be investigated in vitro on the Aurora kinase pathways, which are active in the proliferation and blast form of acute myeloid leukemia cells.

Key words: Acute myeloid leukemia, Tozasertib, Vitamin D3, WST-8.

# ASTIMLI ERİŞKİN HASTALARDA ANESTEZİ, PREOPERATİF DEĞERLENDİRME VE İLAÇ YÖNETİMİ

ANESTHESIA FOR ADULT PATIENTS WITH ASTHMA, PREOPERATIVE EVALUATION AND MEDICATION MANAGEMENT

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#### ÖZET

Astım, hava yollarının inflamasyonu ve daralması ile karakterize kronik bir akciğer hastalığıdır ve geri dönüşümlü hava yolu obstrüksiyonuna yol açar. Son 30 yılda dünya çapında yaygınlığı artmış olup dünya genelinde yaklaşık 300 milyon insanı etkilemektedir.

Astımlı hastaların preoperatif değerlendirmesi, gerekli tedavi ayarlamalarına olanak tanımak için elektif cerrahi öncesi en az bir hafta boyunca durumlarının değerlendirilmesini içerir. Bu özellikle postoperatif pulmoner komplikasyon riskinin yüksek olduğu cerrahiler için hayati öneme sahiptir. Temel amaç, terapinin optimizasyonu ile perioperatif pulmoner sorun riskini en aza indirmektir, bu risk iyi kontrol edilen astım vakalarında daha düşükken, kötü kontrol edilen vakalarda daha yüksektir. Klinik değerlendirme, hastalık şiddetini ve kontrolünü hastanın tıbbi geçmişi üzerinden değerlendirerek, ilaç kullanımı, tetikleyici faktörler ve son üst solunum yolu enfeksiyonları gibi faktörlere odaklanır. Pulmoner fonksiyon testi ve laboratuvar testleri gibi preoperatif testler ve fizik muayene ayrıca önemlidir. Preoperatif ilaç yönetimi konusunda, teofilin hariç ilaçların ameliyat gününe kadar devam etmesi önerilir. Yüksek riskli cerrahi gerektiren kötü kontrol edilen astımlar için, bronkospazm riskini azaltmak amacıyla preoperatif takviye glukokortikoidler önerilir. Cerrahi sırasında adrenal yetmezliği önlemek için oral veya yüksek dozda inhalasyon glukokortikoidleri alan hastalarda stres dozu steroidler gerekebilir. Genel olarak, astımın şiddeti ve kontrolüne göre uyarlanmış bir yönetim stratejisi izlenir ve perioperatif komplikasyonları en aza indirmek amaçlanır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Astım, Anestezi, Preoperatif Yönetim, Medikasyon

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Asthma, a chronic lung condition marked by airway inflammation and narrowing, leads to reversible airflow obstruction. Its prevalence has risen globally over the last 30 years, affecting approximately 300 million people worldwide.

The preoperative evaluation of asthmatic patients involves assessing their condition at least one week before elective surgery to allow for any necessary adjustments in treatment. This is particularly crucial for surgeries with a high risk of postoperative pulmonary complications. The primary goal is to optimize therapy to minimize the risk of perioperative pulmonary issues, which are lower in well-controlled asthma cases but higher in poorly controlled ones. Clinical assessment includes evaluating asthma severity and control through patient history, focusing on factors like medication use, triggering factors, and recent upper respiratory infections. Physical examination and preoperative testing, such as pulmonary function testing and laboratory tests, are also important.

Regarding preoperative medication management, it's recommended to continue maintenance medications, except for theophylline, up to the day of surgery. For poorly controlled asthma requiring high-risk surgery, supplemental glucocorticoids are suggested preoperatively to reduce the risk of bronchospasm. Stress-dose steroids may be necessary for patients taking oral or high-dose inhaled glucocorticoids to prevent adrenal insufficiency during surgery. Overall, the management strategy is tailored based on the severity and control of asthma, with the aim of minimizing perioperative complications.

**Keywords**: Asthma, Anesthesia, Preoperative Management, Medication

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## BİR BALKAN MÜELLİFİ KÖSTENDİLLİ SÜLEYMAN ŞEYHÎ'NİN VARLIK GÖRÜŞÜ

A BALKAN WRITER KÖSTENDİLLI SÜLEYMAN SHAYKHÎ'S VIEW OF EXISTENCE

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#### ÖZET

Balkanların bugün ki Bulgaristan sınırları içinde kalan Köstendil'de, Osmanlı'nın sıkıntılı olduğu bir devirde yaşamış olan Köstendilli Süleyman Şeyhî (öl.1235/1820) sûfî, âlim, şair ve üretken bir yazardır. Eserlerinin sayısı otuzu geçen Köstendilli, dinî-tasavvufî edebiyat alanında kaleme aldığı eserlerle adından söz ettiren ve akademik alanda çalışmalara konu edilen Balkanların önemli simalarından biridir. Ekberî irfan geleneğinin bir temsilcisi kabul edilen Köstendilli'nin varlık görüşü dikkat çekici bir muhtevaya sahiptir. Köstendilli'yi devrinin diğer yazarlarından ayıran bir özelliğe ve öznelliğe sahip oluşu, eserlerindeki varlık/vücûd temasının yoğunluğu, marifetullah/Allah'ı bilme ile kurduğu ilişki ve anlamlandırma günümüz felsefe, kelam ve tasavvuf alanı için kayda değerdir. Burada özetlemeye çalıştığımız yönüyle Köstendilli'nin önemi, kaleminden satırların derinliklerinde çıkan görülebilecek düsüncelerinde izlenmektedir. Osmanlı Türkcesi ile kaleme alınan eserlerinin pek coğunda (Mektûbât-1 Erbaîn, İstanbul Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi, Mehmed Arif-Mehmed Murad, nr.213/1, 31b; Kitâb-ı Tâlia fî Esrâri'l-ilâhiyyeti's-sermediyye, İstanbul Süleymaniye Kütüphanesi, Serez Bölümü, nr. 1504) varlık konusuna dair cümleleri yer alan Köstendilli'nin konuya ilişkin müstakil bir risalesi de mevcuttur. (Şerh-i Kelâm-ı Kibâr, İstanbul Üniversitesi Kütüphanesi, Türkçe Yazmalar, nr. 3469)

Bu çalışmada, Köstendilli Süleyman Şeyhî'nin varlık/vücûd görüşü ele alınarak marifetullah/Allah'ı bilme ile kurduğu ilişkinin derinlemesine (nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yorumlama deseni ile) incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Köstendilli Süleyman Şeyhî'nin mensup olduğu ekberî geleneğin izlerini ne şekilde ve hangi üslup ile ortaya koyduğunu görme, vahdeti vücûd gibi zor bir meseleyi hangi açıdan ve nasıl ele aldığını anlamak da bu çalışmada hedeflenen bir diğer husustur. Vahdet-i vücûd düşüncesine sahip sûfilere göre kendiliğinden var olan tek bir vücûd/varlık vardır, o da Allah'ın vücûdudur. Bu cümle ile özetlenebilecek vahdet-i vücûd düşüncesi İbnü'l-Arabî'den bugüne tartışılmaya devam etmektedir. Güncelliğini kaybetmeyen varlığın birliği görüşünün 19. yüzyıl temsilcisi Köstendilli'nin eserleri taranarak varlık konusunda elde edilecek bilgi ve bulgular yine kendisinin marifetullaha dair ifadelerinden hareketle anlamlandırılarak yorumlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tasavvuf, Köstendilli Süleyman Şeyhî, Varlık.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Sufi, scholar, poet and prolific writer, Süleyman Şeyhî (d.1235/1820), who lived in Köstendil, which is within the borders of today's Bulgaria, during a period when the Ottoman Empire was in distress. Köstendilli, whose works number more than thirty, is one of the important figures of the Balkans who has made a name for himself with his works in the field of religious-sufic literature and is the subject of academic studies. Köstendilli's view of existence, which is considered a representative of the Akbarī tradition of wisdom, has a remarkable content. Köstendilli's subjectivity and a characteristic that distinguishes him from other writers of his time, the intensity of the theme of existence/wujūd in his works, and the relationship and interpretation he established with marifatullah/knowing God are noteworthy for today's philosophy, theology and Sufism. Köstendilli's importance, which we have tried to summarize here, can be traced in his thoughts that can be seen in the depths of the lines coming out of his pen. In many of his works written in Ottoman Turkish (Mektûbât-1 Erbaîn, Istanbul Süleymaniye Library, Mehmed Arif-Mehmed Murad, nr. 213/1, 31b; Kitâb-1 Tâlia fî Esrâri'lilâhiyyeti's-sermediyye, Istanbul Süleymaniye Library, Serez Section, nr. 1504), Köstendilli also has a separate treatise on the subject of existence (Şerh-i Kelâm-ı Kibâr, Istanbul University Library, Turkish Manuscripts, nr. 3469)

In this study, it is aimed to examine the relationship between the existence/wujūd view of Suleiman Shaykhī of Köstendilli and the relationship he established with marifatullah / knowing God in depth (with the interpretation design from qualitative research methods). Another aim of this study is to see how and in which style Suleiman Shaykhī of Köstendilli reveals the traces of the 'Akbarī tradition to which he belongs, and to understand from which perspective and how he deals with a difficult issue such as wahdat al-wujūd. According to Sufīs with the idea of wahdat al-wujūd, there is only one self-existent body/being, and that is the body of Allah. The idea of wahdat al-wujūd, which can be summarized in this sentence, continues to be discussed since Ibn al-'Arabī. The works of Köstendilli, the 19th century representative of the view of the unity of being, which has not lost its actuality, will be scanned and the information and findings to be obtained on the subject of being will be interpreted and interpreted based on his statements about marifatullah.

Keywords: Sufism, Süleyman Şeyhî of Köstendilli, Existence.

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## ALİ VAHİD ÜRYANİ'NİN TÜRKÇE HUTBELER KİTABINDA KIYAMET, MAHŞER VE AHİRET HAYATI

DOOMSDAY, JUDGMENT AND HEREAFTER İN ALİ VAHİD ÜRYANİ'S BOOK "TURKİSH SERMONS"

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#### ÖZET

Hutbeler, hedef kitlesine sahih inancı öğretmede, yüksek ahlaki bir bilinç kazandırmada ve davranış değişikliği meydana getirmede büyük önem arzetmektedir. Yaygın din eğitiminin en önemli unsurlarından biri olan hutbeler, aynı anda milyonlarca Müslüman insanın çeşitli dini bilgileri dinlemelerine ve öğrenmelerine vesile olan önemli bir iletişim aracı olmakla beraber, çok pratik bir eğitim faaliyetidir.

İslam tarihine genel olarak bakıldığında hutbeler, genellikle Arapça olarak okutulmuştur. Ancak Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun son dönemlerinde, "ilerleme" ve "devrim" kavramlarının etkisiyle, devletin her alanında çeşitli değişiklikler yaşanmıştır. Bu değişimler genellikle reform adı altında gerçekleşmiş olup, din eğitimi ve faaliyetleri de bundan nasibini almıştır. Özellikle Latin Alfabesinin kabulü ile birlikte, hutbelerin Türkçe olarak okutulması tartışmaları artmıştır. Bu tartışmaların temel odağı genellikle hutbelerin anlaşılabilirliği olmuştur. Hutbelerin halk tarafından daha iyi anlaşılması düşüncesiyle Türkçe olarak okutulması fikri, nihayetinde Cumhuriyetin ilanından sonra alınan meclis kararıyla zorunlu hale getirilmiştir. Bu süreçte, Türkçe Hutbeler adı altında çeşitli eserler ortaya çıkmıştır ve bu eserlerden biri de Ali Vahid Üryani'ye aittir.

Bu çalışma, Ali Vahid Üryani'nin Osmanlıca olarak yazmış olduğu "Türkçe Hutbeler" adlı eserinde yer alan inanç konulu hutbelerin incelenip, kıyamet, mahşer ve ahiret hayatı ile ilgili konuların hutbelerde ne şekilde işlendiğinin saptanması amacıyla ele alınmıştır. 40 hutbeden oluşan eserde inanç konularına ciddi manada önem verilmiştir. Sistematik bir şekilde inanç konularının ele alındığı Kıyamet, Mahşer ve Ahiret kavramları ile ilgili müstakil hutbelerin yer aldığı ayrıca dikkat çekmektedir.

Bu bildiride araştırma kapsamında, Diyanet İşleri Reisliği Hey'et-i Müşavere Azası olan Ali Vahid Üryani'nin inanç konulu hutbelerinin şekil ve içerik özelliklerinin yanı sıra hutbelerin Kur'an ve Sünnet bağlamında bireye katkıları ile ilgili bilgilere verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ali Vahid Üryani, Türkçe Hutbeler, Ahiret, Kıyamet,

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Khutbahs are of great importance in teaching the target audience the true faith, raising a high moral consciousness and bringing about behavioral change. As one of the most important elements of non-formal religious education, sermons are a very practical educational activity, as well as being an important means of communication that enables millions of Muslim people to listen to and learn various religious information at the same time.

When the history of Islam is considered in general, sermons were generally read in Arabic. However, in the last periods of the Ottoman Empire, under the influence of the concepts of "progress" and "revolution", various changes were experienced in all areas of the state. These changes were generally realized under the name of reform, and religious education and activities were also affected. Especially with the adoption of the Latin alphabet, discussions on the reading of sermons in Turkish have increased. The main focus of these debates has generally been the comprehensibility of sermons. The idea of having khutbahs read in Turkish in order to be better understood by the public was eventually made compulsory by a parliamentary decision taken after the proclamation of the Republic. In this process, various works under the title of Turkish sermons emerged and one of these works belongs to Ali Vahid Üryani.

This study aims to analyze the sermons on faith in Ali Vahid Üryani's "Turkish sermons" written in Ottoman Turkish and to determine how the issues related to judgment, judgment and afterlife are handled in the sermons. In the work consisting of 40 sermons, serious importance was given to the issues of faith. It is also noteworthy that there are separate sermons on the concepts of Judgment, Judgment Day and the Hereafter in which the issues of belief are systematically addressed.

In this paper, within the scope of the research, information will be given about the form and content of the sermons of Ali Vahid Üryani, who was a member of the Board of Consultation of the Presidency of Religious Affairs, on the subject of faith, as well as the contributions of the sermons to the individual in the context of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

**Keywords**: Ali Vahid Üryani ,Turkish Sermons, Hereafter, Doomsday,

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## İŞYERİNDE GELİŞME ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRKÇEYE UYARLANMASI: GEÇERLİLİK GÜVENİLİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI

ADAPTATION OF THE THRIVING AT WORK SCALE INTO TURKISH: VALIDITY RELIABILITY STUDY

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma Porath ve diğerleri (2012) tarafından geliştirilen 10 sorulu iş yerinde gelişme ölçeğinin işletme yönetimi alanında kullanımı dikkate alınarak Türkçe'ye uyarlanma çalışmalarını içermektedir. Canlılık ve öğrenme boyutu olarak iki alt bileşeni içeren ölçek önce çeviri ve tersine çeviri çalışması ile Türkçe'ye uyarlanmış daha sonra uzman görüşleri alınarak anlam geçerliliği değerlendirildikten sonra ön test çalışmaları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada yaygın uygulama ile elde edilen örneklemde geçerlik ve güvenilirlik analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ölçeğe ilişkin yapısal geçerliğin belirlenmesi amacıyla Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) kullanılarak iki boyutlu faktör yapısı literatüre uygun şekilde doğrulanmıştır. PLS-SEM ortamında yapılan analizler sonucunda ölçeğin, çalışmanın gerçekleştirildiği örneklem açısından geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş yerinde gelişme, canlılık, öğrenme, işletme yönetimi, PLS-SEM.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study encompasses the adaptation of the Thriving at Work Scale, developed by Porath et al. (2012), for use in the field of business management, taking into account the translation and validation efforts into Turkish. The scale, consisting of two sub-components: vitality and learning, underwent translation and back-translation processes to be adapted into Turkish. Subsequently, after obtaining expert opinions, the scale's content validity was assessed, and pilot studies were conducted. Validity and reliability analyses were carried out on the sample obtained through widespread application. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was employed to confirm the two-dimensional factor structure of the scale, aligning with the literature. The analyses conducted within the PLS-SEM framework revealed that the scale is valid and reliable for the sample used in the study.

**Keywords**: Thriving at work, vitality, learning, business administration, PLS-SEM.

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#### DÜNYADA VE TÜRKİYE'DE ORGANİK TARIMDA BİTKİSEL ÜRETİM

#### ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE WORLD AND IN TURKEY

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#### ÖZET

Organik tarım, üretimde her türlü kimyasal girdi kullanımını yasaklayan, çevre dostu, insan sağlığına zarar vermeyen, ekolojik dengeyi koruyan, tarımda sürdürülebilirliği amaçlayan, üretim aşamasından tüketim aşamasına kadar kontrollü ve sertifikalı tarımsal üretim biçimidir. Son yıllarda çevre koruma ve sağlıklı yaşam konusunda artan bilinç ile beraber organik tarım önem kazanmıştır. 2022 yılında dünyada toplam organik tarım yapılan alan geçen yıla kıyasla 20,3 milyon hektarlık bir artışı ile yüzde 26,6 büyüme göstermiştir. En büyük organik üretim alanına sahip ülke Avusturalya iken en fazla organik üretim yapan çiftçi sayısına sahip olan ülke Hindistan'dır. Türkiye'de 2022 yılında 310 584 ha alanda organik tarım yapılmıştır. En fazla organik bitkisel üretim yapılan ilk üç il Manisa (167.891), Niğde (164.311), Aydın'dır (140.741). Üzüm, Alıç, Zeytin ise en fazla üretimi yapılan ilk üç organik tarım ürünüdür. 2022 yılında toplam 51.320.336 ton organik tarım ürünü ihracatı gerçekleştirilirmiştir. En fazla ihracat yapılan ürün Buğday ve Buğday Ürünleridir. Aynı yıl toplam 14.987,38 ton ürün ithal edilmiştir. İthal edilen ürünler sıralamasında yer alan ilk ürün Almanya ve İtalya'dan ithal edilen sirkedir. Üretim alanı bir önceki yıla kıyasla azalırken üretim miktarında %7 oranında artış görülmüştür. Ancak ülke potansiyeli düşünüldüğünde üretim miktarındaki artış yetersiz görülmektedir. Bu amaçla devlet desteklemelerinin artırılması, çiftçilerin çeşitli eğitimler ile bilinçlendirilmesi ve organik tarım üretimin yaygınlaştırılması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Organik Tarım, Bitkisel Üretim, Türkiye, Dünya

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Organic agriculture is a form of agricultural production that prohibits the use of all kinds of chemical inputs in production, is environmentally friendly, does not harm human health, protects the ecological balance, aims for sustainability in agriculture, and is controlled and certified from the production stage to the consumption stage. In recent years, organic agriculture has gained importance with the increasing awareness on environmental protection and healthy living. In 2022, the total area under organic agriculture in the world grew by 26.6 percent, with an increase of 20.3 million hectares compared to last year. While Australia has the largest organic production area, India has the highest number of farmers engaged in organic production. In Turkey, organic agriculture was practiced on 310 584 ha in 2022. The top three provinces with the highest organic crop production are Manisa (167,891), Niğde (164,311) and Aydın (140,741). In 2022, a total of 51,320,336 tons of organic agricultural products were exported. The most exported product is Wheat and Wheat Products. The same total of 14,987,38 tons of products were imported. The first product in the ranking of imported products is vinegar imported from Germany and Italy. Grapes, hawthorn and olives are the top three organic agricultural products. While the production area decreased compared to the previous year, the amount of production increased by 7%. However, considering the potential of the country, the increase in the amount of production is insufficient. For this purpose, it is important to increase government support, to raise awareness of farmers through various trainings and to popularize organic agriculture production.

Keywords: Organic Agriculture, Crop Production, Turkey, World

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# EFFECTS OF BACTERIAL APPLICATIONS ON WHEAT CULTIVARS UNDER CADMIUM (CD) STRESS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Wheat is one of the most strategically important food crops. There is a need to increase wheat yields in order to provide food for the growing world population. Cadmium (Cd) stress, which is among the heavy metals, has been proven to negatively affect wheat growth and yield in many studies. In this study, three Cd concentrations (control, 60 ppm, 120 ppm), five bacterial cultivars (KF 3A, KF 3B, KF 57A, KF 58B, KF 63C) and two wheat cultivars (Bejostaja and Gerek-79) were used. It was observed that Cd applications caused a decrease in seedling and root length and seedling and root weight with increasing concentration. It was concluded that bacterial treatments improved seedling and root weight, seedling and root length parameters compared to control treatments. In addition, it was found that the wheat varieties used as plant material made significant differences in seedling wet weight and root length.

Keywords: Cadmium, Wheat, PGPB, Biomass, Length

# CHANGES IN MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TRAITS OF DIFFERENT MAIZE VARIETIES UNDER DROUGHT STRESS\* Gökhan Eskiköy

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is widely used in industry and is an important food source for humans and animals. Commercially important subspecies of maize, such as popcorn (*Zea mays everta*), sugar maize (*Zea mays saccharata*), and dent maize (*Zea mays indentata*), are widely produced and consumed. Drought is the primary factor limiting maize production. Maize is a plant with high water demand. However, decreasing water resources and high temperatures due to global climate change have limited the water needed by the maize plant. Drought stress affects certain morphological characteristics of maize plants and limits their yield, as it does in all plants. Drought stress has a negative impact on leaf chlorophyll content. Additionally, the level of damage caused by stress can be inferred from the plant's initial response of electrolyte leakage. This study investigated the effects of drought stress on maize plants, specifically on plant height, leaf area, plant fresh and dry weight, chlorophyll content, and electrolyte leakage traits, with respect to differences among subspecies.

Under increasing drought stress, plant height, leaf area, fresh and dry weight, and chlorophyll content decreased, while electrolyte leakage increased. Among the different types of maize, sugar maize, which has the highest plant height, had the greatest reduction in plant height with drought stress. Dent maize showed the least negative change in leaf area under moderate drought, followed by sugar maize and popcorn. Severe drought resulted in a weight loss of over 50% in plants, with dent maize exhibiting the least dry matter loss. This may be due to the high chlorophyll content of dent maize at all irrigation levels. Popcorn with the lowest level of electrolyte leakage was also less affected by drought at the cellular level. When evaluating all the examined traits together, dent maize was found to be more drought-tolerant than other maize varieties.

Keywords: Drought stress, Maize species, Morphological characters, Chlorophyll content

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## ONKOLOJÍ HASTA YAKINLARININ DESTEKLEYÍCÍ BAKIM GEREKSÍNÍM DÜZEYLERÍ

#### SUPPORTIVE CARE NEED LEVELS OF ONCOLOGY PATIENT RELATIVES

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde kanser ile yaşayan birey sayısının giderek artması onların bakımını üstlenen hasta yakınlarının bakım verme rollerine ilişkin yüklerini de artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada onkoloji hasta yakınlarının destekleyici bakım gereksinim düzevlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlandı. Tanımlayıcı olarak planlanan bu araştırma onkoloji hasta yakınları üzerinde yürütüldü. Araştırma bir üniversitenin onkoloji biriminde hastası yatarak tedavi olan, araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 188 onkoloji hasta yakınının katılımıyla gerçekleştirildi. Çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan hasta yakınlarına; hasta ve yakınlarını tanıtıcı bilgi formu, Kanser Hastalarına Bakım Verenlerin Destekleyici Bakım Gereksinimleri Ölçeği uygulandı. Hasta yakınlarının %29,79'unun 54-63 yaş grubunda, %69,15'inin kadın, %93,09'unun evli, %37,77'sinin ilkokul mezunu olduğu, %74,47'sinin çalışmadığı, %17,55'inin kronik bir hastalığa sahip olduğu, %62,86'sının diyabet tanısı aldığı, %85,11'inin ailesinde kanser tanısı alan başka bir birey olduğu, %68,09'unun bakım sürecinde destek aldığı başka bir birey olduğu, %37,77'sinin kardeşinden destek aldığı ve %31,38'inin 9-18 aydır hastaya bakım verdiği saptandı. Kanser Hastalarına Bakım Verenlerin Destekleyici Bakım Gereksinimleri Ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması 3,29±0,52; ölçeğin Psikolojik ve Emosyonel İhtiyaclar, Sağlık Bakım ve Bilgi İhtiyaçları, İş ve Sosyal İhtiyaçlar, İletişim ve Aile İhtiyaçları alt boyut puan ortalamaları sırasıyla 2,80±0,57, 4,45±0,71, 3,41±0,67 ve 2,04±0,80 olarak belirlendi. Bu calısmanın bulguları onkoloji hastalarına bakım verenlerin desteklevici gereksinimlerinin yüksek olduğunu gösterdi. Kanser Hastalarına Bakım verenlerin destekleyici bakım gereksinimleri ölçeği toplam ve alt boyut puan ortalamasının onkoloji hasta yakınlarının bazı sosyodemografik ve bakım verme özelliklerine göre farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda bakım verenlerin yaşam kalitesini artırmak ve daha etkili bir bakım sunabilmelerini sağlamak için onkoloji hasta yakınlarına kanser bakım ve tedavi süreci ile ilgili eğitim programlarının düzenlenmesi, psikososyal destek hizmetlerinin sunulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser, Destekleyici Bakım, Onkoloji, Hasta Yakını

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Today, the increasing number of individuals living with cancer increases the burden of caregiving roles of the relatives of patients who take care of them. This study aimed to determine the level of supportive care needs of oncology patient relatives. This descriptive study was conducted with the participation of patient relatives in the oncology unit of a university hospital. The study was conducted with the participation of 188 relatives of oncology patients who were treated as inpatients in the oncology unit of a university and who agreed to participate in the research. The study data were collected using the Patient and Relatives Introductory Information Form and Turkish version of the Supportive Care Needs Survey for Partners and Caregivers. Data collection tools were administered by the researchers. It was determined that 29.79% of the relatives of the patients were in the 54-63 age group, 69.15% were female, 93.09% were married, 37.77% were primary school graduates, 74.47% were not working, 17.55% had a chronic disease, 62.86% were diagnosed with diabetes, 85.11% had another family member diagnosed with cancer, 68.09% received support from another individual during the care process, 37.77% received support from their siblings, and 31.38% had been providing care for the patient for 9-18 months. The overall Turkish version of the Supportive Care Needs Survey for Partners and Caregivers mean score was found to be 3.29±0.52, and the Psychological and Emotional Needs, Health Care and Information Needs, Work and Social Needs, Communication and Family Needs sub-dimensions mean scores were determined as  $2.80\pm0.57$ ,  $4.45\pm0.71$ ,  $3.41\pm0.67$ , and  $2.04\pm0.80$ , respectively. The findings of this study show that caregivers of oncology patients have high supportive care needs. It was determined that the overall and sub-dimension mean scores of the Turkish version of the Supportive Care Needs Survey for Partners and Caregivers differed according to some sociodemographic and caregiving characteristics of oncology patient relatives. In line with the findings obtained, it is recommended to organize training programs related to the cancer care and treatment process and to provide psychosocial support services to the relatives of oncology

**Keywords:** Cancer, Supportive Care, Oncology, Patient Relatives

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## HEMODİYALİZ HASTALARINDA SAĞLIK ALGISI VE EĞİTİM GEREKSİNİMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS' HEALTH PERCEPTIONS AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırma hemodiyaliz tedavisi alan bireylerin sağlık algılarını ve tedaviye yönelik eğitim gereksinimlerini belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı olarak yürütüldü.

Araştırma 15.07.2017-15.02.2018 tarihleri arasında Türkiye'nin kuzeyinde Orta Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde yer alan bir ilde iki diyaliz merkezinde tedavi görmekte olan 183 hemodiyaliz hastasının katılımıyla gerçekleştirildi. Araştırmada veriler hastaların sosyodemografik ve klinik özelliklerini belirleyen 20 sorudan oluşan anket formu ile Sağlık Algısı Ölçeği ve Eğitim Gereksinimleri Değerlendirme Formu kullanılarak toplandı. Sağlık Algısı Ölçeği, Diamond ve arkadaşları tarafından (2007) tarafından geliştirilen, Kadıoğlu ve Yıldız (2012) tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanan, 15 maddeden oluşan beşli likert tipi bir ölçektir. Eğitim Gereksinimleri Değerlendirme Formu Kaya (2013) tarafından oluşturulan, vücut ağırlığı takibi, sıvı tüketimi, beslenme alışkanlıkları, ilaç kullanımı, hijyen, stres kontrolü ve damar girişim yolunu sürdürme olmak üzere toplam 7 bölümden oluşan bir formdur. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde yüzdelik hesaplaması, bağımsız örneklem t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi, Kruskal Wallis testi ve Mann Whitney U testi kullanıldı.

Hastaların %50.3'ünün kadın, %35.5'inin ilkokul mezunu olduğu, %86.3'ünün haftada 3 gün diyalize girdiği, %54.1'inin sağlığını iyi olarak algıladığı belirlendi. Hastaların Sağlık Algısı Ölçeği toplam ortanca puan değeri 52(28-70) olarak saptandı. Hastaların bazı klinik özellikleri ile Sağlık Algısı Ölçeği alt boyutları ortanca puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki bulundu (p<0,05). Eğitim Gereksinimleri Değerlendirme Formu toplam ortanca puanının hastaların sosyodemografik ve klinik özelliklerine göre farklılık göstermediği belirlendi (p>0,05). Bu çalışmada hastaların Sağlık Algısı Ölçeği toplam puanı ile Eğitim Gereksinimleri Değerlendirme Formu toplam puanı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif yönde zayıf bir ilişki bulundu (r=0.358, p<0.05).

Bu araştırmada, hemodiyaliz tedavisi alan bireylerin sağlık algısının orta düzey olduğu, eğitim gereksinimi değerlendirme puanları arttıkça farkındalıklarının ve pozitif sağlık algılarının arttığı saptandı (p<0.05).

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemodiyaliz, Eğitim, Sağlık Algısı

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted as a descriptive and correlational study to determine the health perceptions and treatment-related educational needs of individuals receiving hemodialysis treatment.

It was conducted between July 15, 2017, and February 15, 2018, with the participation of 183 hemodialysis patients who were treated in two dialysis centers in a province in the central Black Sea region of northern Turkey. Data were collected using a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions about the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the patients, the Health Perception Scale, and the Educational Needs Assessment Form. The Health Perception Scale is a five-point Likert-type scale consisting of 15 items developed by Diamond et al. (2007) and adapted into Turkish by Kadıoğlu and Yıldız (2012). The Educational Needs Assessment Form is a form developed by Kaya (2013) and consists of a total of 7 sections, including weight monitoring, fluid consumption, dietary habits, medication use, hygiene, stress management, and maintenance of vascular access routes. Percentage calculation, independent samples t-test, one-way analysis of variance, Kruskal-Wallis test, and Mann-Whitney U test were used to evaluate the data.

It was found that 50.3% of the patients were female, 35.5% were elementary school graduates, 86.3% were dialyzed three days a week, and 54.1% perceived their health as good. The median Health Perception Scale total score was 52 (28-70). A statistically significant relationship was found between some of the patient's clinical characteristics and the median Health Perception Scale subscores (p<0.05). The total median score of the Educational Needs Assessment Form did not differ according to the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of the patients (p>0.05). In this study, a statistically significant positive weak correlation was found between the total score of the Health Perception Scale and the total score of the Educational Needs Assessment Form (r=0.358, p<0.05).

This study found that the health perceptions of hemodialysis patients were at an intermediate level, and their awareness and positive health perceptions increased as their educational needs assessment scores increased (p<0.05).

**Keywords:** Hemodialysis, Education, Health Perception

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#### SEYAHAT DAVRANIŞINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KENTSEL HAREKETLİLİK İLKELERİ KAPSAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING TRAVEL BEHAVIOR IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PRINCIPLES

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#### ÖZET

Kentsel hareketlilik farklı fonksiyonların ve nüfus yoğunluğunun bir arada bulunduğu en karmaşık ulaşım sistemleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bireysel ulaşım, toplu taşıma ve yük hareketi gibi üç ana taşıma hareketinin birbirleri ile etkileşimi sosyal, ekonomik ve çevre alanlarında olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri de beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu nedenle kentler, günlük yolculuklar yapan nüfus tarafından üretilen farklı türdeki hareketlere, sürdürülebilir ulaşım türleriyle çözüm aramalıdır. Çünkü sürdürülebilir ulaşım, toplumun hareketlilik ihtiyaçlarını, çevreye en az zarar veren ve gelecek nesillerin hareketlilik ihtiyaçlarını olumsuz etkilemeyecek şekilde destekleme kapasitesi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sürdürülebilir hareketlilik ile de günlük seyahat ihtiyaçları ve yolculuk süreleri azaltılarak sürdürülebilir ulaşım modlarının kent içi hareketlilikte daha sık kullanılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Özellikle kentsel alanlardaki hareket ihtiyacında ve özel araç sahipliliğindeki artış, beraberinde trafik sıkışıklığı, hava, su ve gürültü kirliliği, iklim değişikliği, trafik kazaları vb. problemleri ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu tip problemlerin önüne geçmek ve etkilerini azaltmak için sürdürülebilir ulaşım araçlarının teşvik edilmesi gerekmektedir. Özellikle yürüyüş, bisiklet ve toplu taşıma gibi ulaşım araçlarının kullanımının arttırılması için gerekli düzenlemelerin yapılması gerekmektedir. Ulaşım politikaları farklı ulaşım türlerinin seçimini şekillendirse de ulaşım türlerinin seçiminde seyahat yapan kişinin sosyo-ekonomik, demografik ve mekânsal özelliklerinin etkisi de göz ardı edilmemelidir.

Bu çalışmada, ulaşımda mod seçimini etkileyen faktörlerin tespitine ilişkin hazırlanmış çalışmalar incelenerek demografik, ekonomik ve mekansal özellikler ile sürdürülebilir ulaşım altyapı olanaklarının kent içi ulaşımında seyahat davranışlarına etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Özellikle cinsiyet-yaş-hane halkı büyüklüğü-ulaşım aracı sahipliliği-çalışma durumu-eğitim düzeyi-fiziksel engeller-ehliyet sahipliliği gibi demografik ve ekonomik özelliklerin kent içi ulaşımda seyahat davranışını etkilediği görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte yaya yolları, duraklara yürüme mesafeleri, bekleme süreleri, yolculuk süreleri, yolculuğun konfor-güvenlik seviyeleri, trafik durumu, otopark kapasiteleri vb. ulaşım alt yapı olanaklarının da kent içi ulaşımda seyahat davranışını etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Bu bildiride dünyada yapılmış kent içi seyahat davranışlarına ilişkin çalışmalara ait görseller ve yapılan anketlerden alınan sonuçların değerlendirme yöntemlerine ilişkin bilgilerde verilecektir. Bu çalışma Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Şehir ve Bölge Anabilim Dalı'nda gerçekleştirilmekte olan yüksek lisans tezinin bir parçasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Hareketlilik, Ulaşım, Seyahat Davranışı

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Urban mobility is among the most complex transportation systems, encompassing various functions and population densities together. The interaction among the three main modes of transport - individual, public transportation, and freight movement - brings both positive and negative effects in the social, economic, and environmental areas. Therefore, cities must seek solutions with sustainable modes of transportation for the various types of movements generated by the population making daily commutes. This is because sustainable transportation emerges as the capacity to support the mobility needs of society in a way that causes the least harm to the environment and does not negatively affect the mobility needs of future generations. Sustainable mobility aims to reduce daily travel needs and journey times, encouraging the more frequent use of sustainable transportation modes in urban mobility.

The increase in the need for mobility in urban areas and in private vehicle ownership brings along problems such as traffic congestion, air, water, and noise pollution, climate change, traffic accidents, etc. To prevent these types of problems and mitigate their effects, the promotion of sustainable transportation methods is necessary. Particularly, regulations need to be implemented to increase the use of transportation modes such as walking, cycling, and public transport. While transportation policies shape the choice of different transportation types, the impact of the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the traveler on the choice of transportation modes should not be overlooked.

In this study, the aim is to identify the effects of demographic, economic and spatial characteristics as well as sustainable transportation infrastructure opportunities on travel behaviors in urban transportation by examining various article studies prepared on determining the factors affecting mode choice in transportation. Particularly, it has been observed that demographic and economic characteristics such as gender, age, household size, vehicle ownership, employment status, education level, physical disabilities, and license ownership influence travel behavior in urban transportation. Moreover, transportation infrastructure opportunities such as pedestrian pathways, walking distances to stops, waiting times, journey times, the comfort and safety levels of the journey, traffic conditions, and parking capacities have also been seen to affect travel behavior in urban transportation. This report will also provide information on the evaluation methods of results obtained from surveys conducted and visuals related to studies on urban travel behaviors around the world. This study is a part of the Master's thesis ongoing at DEU Institute of Science, Department of City and Regional Planning.

Keywords: Sustainability, Mobility, Transportation, Travel Behavior

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## MELEİS GEÇİŞ KURAMINA GÖRE İNTRAUTERİN GELİŞİM GERİLİĞİ VE OLİGOHİDROAMNİYOZ TANILI PRİMİPAR GEBENİN ANNELİK VE RİSKLİ GEBELİĞE GEÇİŞ SÜRECİ / OLGU ÇALIŞMASI

TRANSITION TO MOTHERHOOD AND RISKY PREGNANCY IN A PRIMIPAROUS PREGNANT WOMAN DIAGNOSED WITH INTRAUTERINE DEVELOPMENTAL RETARDATION AND OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS ACCORDING TO MELEIS TRANSITION THEORY / CASE STUDY

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#### ÖZET

Geçiş terimi, bilinen bir durumdan bilinmeyen duruma rol olarak geçişi ifade etmektedir. Meleis geçiş kuramında insanların gelişimsel, durumsal, kurumsal ve sağlık/hastalık başlıkları altında birçok geçiş yaşadıklarını ifade eder. Anneliğe geçiş de bu geçiş türlerinden belirli kavramları ve aşamaları içeren gelişimsel bir süreçtir (Meleis, 2010). Bu süreç sağlıklı bir gebelikte dahi zorlu olabilirken ek olarak gebeliğin riskli olması bireyin sadece anneliğe geçiş sürecini yaşamasına değil, aynı zamanda sağlık/hastalık sürecini de yaşamasına neden olur. Meleis de kuramında bireyin aynı anda birden fazla geçiş yaşayabileceğini ifade eder (Meleis, 2010).

Bu çalışmada çoklu, eş zamanlı, ilişkili geçiş yaşayan gebe Y.S.'den sözlü ve yazılı izin alınmıştır. Doğum öncesine kadar takip edilen gebeye Meleis Geçiş Kuramı rehber alınarak bakım verilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda obstetri alanında bireyi sürece hazırlamada, bireyin yeni duruma uyumunu kolaylaştırmada, bireyi sürece dahil etmede ve değişimi bütüncül değerlendirmede Meleis Geçiş Kuramının kullanılabileceği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Annelik, riskli gebelik, Meleis Geçiş Kuramı

#### **ABSTRACT**

The term transition refers to the transition from a known state to an unknown state as a role. Meleis states in her transition theory that people experience many transitions under the headings of developmental, situational, institutional and health/illness. Transition to motherhood is a developmental process that includes certain concepts and stages among these transition types (Meleis, 2010). While this process can be challenging even in a healthy pregnancy, in addition, a risky pregnancy causes the individual to experience not only the transition to motherhood but also the health/illness process. Meleis also states in his theory that an individual may experience more than one transition at the same time (Meleis, 2010).

In this study, verbal and written permission was obtained from Y.S., a pregnant woman who experienced multiple, simultaneous and related transitions. The pregnant woman, who was followed up until the prenatal period, was given care guided by Meleis Transition Theory. As a result of the study, it was determined that Meleis Transition Theory can be used in the field of obstetrics to prepare the individual for the process, to facilitate the individual's adaptation to the new situation, to include the individual in the process and to evaluate the change holistically.

**Keywords:** Motherhood, risky pregnancy, Meleis Transition Theory

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#### 2005-2023 YILLARI ARASINDA TÜRKİYE'DE YAPILAN MATEMATİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMI DEĞERLENDİRME ÇALIŞMALARININ ANALİZİ: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME

ANALYSIS OF MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM EVALUATION STUDIES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2005-2023: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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#### ÖZET

Öğretim programlarının geliştirilmesi ve mevcut programların iyileştirilmesinde program değerlendirme çalışmaları büyük öneme sahiptir. Çalışmanın amacı 2005-2023 yılları arasında Türkiye'de yapılan Matematik Dersi Öğretim Programı Değerlendirme çalışmalarını yöntem, örneklem grupları, veri toplama araçları ve teknikleri, bulgular ve sonuçlar, kullanılan program değerlendirme modeli gibi yönlerden analiz etmek ve yapılan çalışmaları tek bir çatı altında toplayarak ileride yapılacak araştırma ve çalışmalara yön vermektir. Bu amaçla alan yazını bütüncül bir şekilde inceleme ve değerlendirme olanağı sunacağı için sistematik derleme yöntemi seçilmiştir.

Araştırmaya "Google Akademik" ve "YÖK Tez" veri tabanları taranarak "matematik öğretim programı" ve "program değerlendirme" anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak 2005-2023 yılları aralığında Türkiye'de yapılmış çalışmalar dahil edilmiştir. Sistematik derleme çalışması araştırmacılar tarafından belirlenen dahil etme ve hariç tutma kriterleri kapsamında belirlenen 1 doktora tezi 4 yüksek lisans tezi ve 14 makale olmak üzere 19 çalışma üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin analizi içerik analizi tekniği ile araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan veri özetleme formu ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada araştırma sorularına ilişkin bulgular beş başlık altında ele alınmış olup bunlar; program değerlendirme çalışmalarında kullanılan bilimsel araştırma yöntemleri, veri kaynağı olan paydaşlar, kullanılan veri toplama teknikleri, program değerlendirme çalışmalarından elde edilen sonuçlar ve kullanılan program değerlendirme modelleridir.

Çalışmalarda en çok tarama yöntemi kullanılırken veri toplama aracı olarak görüşme formu, anket ve ölçeklerin sıklıkla kullanıldığı veri analizinde ise çoğunlukla betimsel istatistiklerden yararlanıldığı saptanmıştır. Ayrıca matematik öğretim program değerlendirme çalışmalarında sıklıkla öğretmen görüşlerine başvurulduğu görülmektedir. Çalışmalarda değerlendirilen programların çoğunda programın geneli hakkında olumlu görüşler yer almakta olup uygulamada bir takım zorluklarla karşılaşıldığı ifade edilmiştir. Tüm bunlar dikkate alındığında program değerlendirme çalışmalarının amacına ulaşabilmesi için nitel ve nicel araştırma yöntemlerinin birbirini destekleyecek şekilde mümkün olduğunca birlikte kullanılması,

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çalışmalarda birden fazla paydaşın dahil edilerek sürecin çok yönlü bir şekilde ele alınarak yürütülmesi, sürecin betimlenmesi ve yorumlanması için birden fazla veri toplama aracı ve tekniğinin kullanılması, değerlendirme çalışmalarına sistematik bir çerçeve sağlayacak program değerlendirme modellerinin kullanılması ve değerlendirme sonuçlarına göre programın gözden geçirilmesi ve aksayan yönlerin düzenlenmesi gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik öğretim programı, Program değerlendirme, Matematik öğretimi

#### **ABSTRACT**

Curriculum evaluation studies are of great importance in the development of curricula and improvement of existing curricula. The aim of this study is to analyse the Mathematics Curriculum Evaluation studies conducted in Turkey between 2005 and 2023 in terms of methods, sample groups, data collection tools and techniques, findings and results, curriculum evaluation model used, and to give direction to future research and studies by gathering the studies under a single roof. For this purpose, the systematic review method was chosen because it will provide the opportunity to examine and evaluate the literature in a holistic way.

"Google Scholar" and "YÖK Thesis" databases were searched and the studies conducted in Turkey between the years 2005-2023 using the keywords "mathematics curriculum" and "curriculum evaluation" were included in the study. The systematic review study was carried out on 19 studies, including 1 doctoral thesis, 4 master's theses and 14 articles, which were determined within the scope of the inclusion and exclusion criteria determined by the researchers. The data were analysed using the content analysis technique and the data summarisation form prepared by the researchers. In the study, the findings related to the research questions were discussed under five headings; scientific research methods used in curriculum evaluation studies, stakeholders as data sources, data collection techniques used, results obtained from curriculum evaluation studies and curriculum evaluation models used.

While the survey method was mostly used in the studies, it was found that interview forms, questionnaires and scales were frequently used as data collection tools and descriptive statistics were mostly used in data analysis. In addition, it is seen that teacher opinions are frequently used in mathematics curriculum evaluation studies. In most of the programmes evaluated in the studies, there were positive opinions about the programme in general and it was stated that some difficulties were encountered in practice. Considering all these, it can be said that in order for curriculum evaluation studies to achieve their goals, qualitative and quantitative research methods should be used together as much as possible to support each other, the process should be carried out in a multidimensional way by involving more than one stakeholder in the studies, more than one data collection tool and technique should be used to describe and interpret the process, curriculum evaluation models that will provide a systematic framework for evaluation studies should be used, and the curriculum should be reviewed according to the evaluation results and the faulty aspects should be arranged..

Key words: Mathematics curriculum, Curriculum evaluation, Mathematics teaching

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#### ORTAOKUL 8. SINIF MATEMATİK DERS KİTABI VE LGS' DE YER ALAN ÜSLÜ İFADELERLE İLGİLİ SORULARIN YENİLENMİŞ BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE QUESTIONS RELATED TO EXPONENTIAL EXPRESSIONS IN 8TH GRADE SECONDARY SCHOOL MATHEMATICS TEXTBOOK AND HIGH SCHOOL TRANSITION EXAM (LGS) ACCORDING TO THE REVISED BLOOM TAXONOMY

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#### ÖZET

Liseye geçiş sistemleri ülkeden ülkeye farklılık gösterebilmekle birlikte birçok ülkede, öğrencilerin liseye geçiş yapabilmesi için liseye giriş sınavları yapılmaktadır. Bu sınavlar öğrencilerin eğitimleri üzerinde büyük bir etkiye sahip olması ve gelecekteki kariyer ve akademik hedeflerini belirleme sürecinde kilit bir rol oynaması bakımından önemlidir. Türkiye'de ise Temel Eğitimden Ortaöğretime Geçiş Sistemi (TEOG), Ortaöğretim Kurumları Sınavı (OKS) ve son olarak Liselere Geçiş Sınavı (LGS) gibi merkezi sınavların yer aldığı görülmektedir. Ülkemizde 2018 yılından itibaren uygulanan Liselere Giriş Sınavlarında, Matematik dersi ortalamasının tüm dersler içerisinde en düşük değere sahip olması dikkati çekmektedir. Bu durum LGS sınavında öğrencilerin karşılaştıkları matematik sorularının ve öğrenim gördükleri ders kitapları içerisinde yer alan soruların incelenmesini önemli hale getirmektedir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, 8. sınıf matematik ders kitabında yer alan Üslü İfadeler çalışma soruları ile LGS'de çıkmış Üslü İfadeler sorularının, Yenilenmiş Bloom Taksonomisi'ne (YBT) göre bilgi ve bilişsel süreç boyutlarının incelenmesidir. Böylelikle ders kitaplarının öğrencileri sınavlara hazırlama ve dersin hedeflerine ulaşma açısından yeterliliğinin sorgulanması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda bu araştırma, nitel araştırma yöntemine dayalı bir doküman incelemesi araştırması olarak tasarlanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında, 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim döneminde Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı Talim Terbiye Kurulu (MEBTTK) tarafından hazırlanan 8. sınıf matematik ders kitabı ile 2017 ile 2023 yılları arasında uygulanan LGS matematik soruları incelenmiştir. Ders kitabında yer alan 33 soru ile LGS'de çıkmış toplam 14 soru üzerinde değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre ders kitabında yer alan soruların daha çok kavramsal bilgi boyutunda ve anlama basamağında olduğu, buna karşın LGS'de yayınlanan soruların ise daha çok üst bilişsel bilgi boyutunda ve değerlendirme ile analiz etme basamağında olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

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**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Matematik, Matematik Ders Kitabı, Liselere Giriş Sınavı (LGS), Yenilenmiş Bloom Taksonomisi (YBT)

#### **ABSTRACT**

Although high school transition systems vary from country to country, in many countries, high school entrance exams are used for students to transition to high school. These exams are important as they have a major impact on students' education and play a key role in determining their future career and academic goals. In Turkey, there are central exams such as Transition System from Basic Education to Secondary Education (TEOG), Secondary Education Institutions Examination (OKS) and finally Transition to High Schools Examination (LGS). In the High School Entrance Exams applied in our country since 2018, it is noteworthy that the average of Mathematics course has the lowest value among all courses. This situation makes it important to examine the mathematics questions that students encounter in the LGS exam and the questions in the textbooks they study.

The aim of this study is to examine the knowledge and cognitive process dimensions of the Exponential Expressions study questions in the 8th grade mathematics textbook and the Exponential Expressions questions in LGS according to the Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (RBT). Thus, it is aimed to question the adequacy of textbooks in terms of preparing students for exams and achieving the objectives of the course. In line with this purpose, this study was designed as a document analysis research based on qualitative research method. Within the scope of the study, the 8th grade mathematics textbook prepared by the Ministry of National Education Board of Education (MEBTTK) for the 2023-2024 academic year and the LGS mathematics questions applied between 2017 and 2023 were analysed. An evaluation was made on 33 questions in the textbook and 14 questions in the LGS. According to the findings obtained from the study, it was concluded that the questions in the textbook were mostly in the conceptual knowledge dimension and at the comprehension stage, whereas the questions published in the LGS were mostly in the metacognitive knowledge dimension and at the evaluation and analysis stage.

**Keywords:** Mathematics, Mathematics Textbook, High School Entrance Examination (LGS), Revised Bloom's Taxonomy (RBT)

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#### 3"×3" NaI(TI) DETEKTÖRÜNDE ZAYIFLATMA KATSAYISI DENEYLERİ İÇİN KULLANICI PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF USER PARAMETERS FOR ATTENTION COEFFICIENT EXPERIMENTS ON 3"×3" NaI(Tl) DETECTOR

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#### ÖZET

Gama zayıflatma katsayısı tayini, bir malzemenin radyasyon soğurma özelliğinin nükleer spektroskopik yöntemlerle belirlenmesidir. Gama zayıflatma katsayısı XCOM, Phy-X, Monte Carlo tabanlı yazılımlarla (MCNP, FLUKA, GEANT4) hesaplamalı olarak ve HPGe, NaI(Tl) gibi radyasyon detektörleri ve standart radyoizotop kaynaklar kullanımıyla deneysel olarak tayin edilebilmektedir. Hesaplamalı yöntem ile radyasyon soğurucu malzeme tasarımı yapılabildiği gibi, deneysel olarak yapılan zayıflatma katsayısı çalışmalarını desteklemek amacıyla da kullanılabilmektedir. Hesaplamalı yöntemlerde deneysel sonuçlarla karşılaştırma yaparken, deneysel koşulların ideal olduğu ön kabulü bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle deneysel koşulların ön çalışmalarla optimizasyonu, hataların asgariye indirilerek doğruluğun artırılması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Zayıflatma katsayısı tayini deneylerinde yaygın olarak kullanılan NaI(Tl) detektörü için düşünüldüğünde, deneysel koşullarda kullanıcı tarafından ayarlanabilecek parametreler; ortam sıcaklığı, detektör besleme gerilimi, analog-dijital kazanç değerleri, sayım süresi, kolimatör kullanımı, radyoaktif kaynak-numune-detektör konumları şeklinde sıralanabilir. Deneysel çalışmalar yapılmadan önce tasarlanan kurulum için en uygun çalışma parametreleri belirlenmelidir.

Bu çalışmada 3"×3" boyutlarında bir NaI(Tl) detektörü ve <sup>137</sup>Cs (662 keV gama yayıcı) radyoizotop disk kaynak kullanılarak en uygun analog-dijital kazanç değerleri, besleme gerilimi ve radyoaktif kaynak-numune-detektör konumları tespit edilmiştir. Detektör verimi ve FWHM değerleri kullanılarak öncelikle en uygun analog-dijital kazanç değeri 1,7-2,5 aralığında tespit edilmiştir. Sonrasında 2,1 kazanç değeri için en uygun besleme geriliminin 780V-800V aralığında ve kullanılan kaynağın aktivitesine bağlı olarak en uygun detektör-kaynak mesafesinin 10,5 cm olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Zayıflatma katsayısı, gama radyasyonu, besleme gerilimi, analog-dijital kazanç

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Gamma attenuation coefficient is a parameter by which the radiation absorption property of a material is determined by nuclear spectroscopic methods. Gamma attenuation coefficient can be determined computationally with XCOM, Phy-X, Monte Carlo based software (MCNP, FLUKA, GEANT4) and experimentally using radiation detectors such as HPGe, NaI(Tl) and standard radioisotope sources. While preliminary studies can be carried out for radiation absorbing materials using the computational method, it can also be used to support experimental attenuation coefficient studies. When comparing experimental results with computational methods, it is assumed that the experimental conditions are ideal. Therefore, optimization of experimental conditions through preliminary studies is of great importance in terms of minimizing errors and increasing accuracy.

Considering the NaI(Tl) detector, which is widely used in attenuation coefficient determination experiments, the parameters that can be adjusted by the user for the experimental conditions are; They can be listed as ambient temperature, detector supply voltage, analog-digital gain values, counting time, collimator use, radioactive source-sample-detector positions. Before carrying out experimental studies, the most suitable operating parameters for the designed installation should be determined.

In this study, the most appropriate analog-digital gain values, supply voltage and radioactive source-sample-detector positions were determined by using a 3"×3" NaI(Tl) detector and a 137Cs (662 keV gamma emitter) radioisotope disk source. Using detector efficiency and FWHM values, the most appropriate analog-digital gain value was determined to be between 1.7-2.5. Afterwards, it was determined that the most suitable supply voltage for a gain value of 2.1 was in the range of 780V-800V and the most suitable detector-source distance was 10.5 cm, depending on the activity of the source used.

**Keywords**: Attenuation coefficient, gamma radiation, supply voltage, analog-digital gain

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# RECOMENDATION FOR USING ARTIFICIAL INTELIGENCE IN TOURISM AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH: COMPARING WITH EXPERT

TURIZM VE SOSYAL BILIMLER ARAŞTIRMALARINDA YAPAY ZEKA KULLANIMI ÖNERİSİ: UZMAN GÖRÜŞÜ KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Day by day Artificial Inteligenci (AI) is being utilized many areas, including scientific research. While AI provides numerous advantages with its extensive knowledge and ability to interpret data, it also exhibits negative effects such as incorrect and imaginary answers, coding errors, limited logical reasoning ability, and ethical concerns regarding copyright and privacy violations. The study investigates the evaluation of AI as an expert in scientific research. In this context, the opinions obtained by examining the personal views of expert academicians regarding the issues affecting the development of tourism activities in Mersin province and the advantages of Mersin's tourism development were compared with the opinions generated by artificial intelligence on the same subject. As a result, using AI as experts in scientific research can contribute significantly.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, Academic writing

#### ÖZET

Yapay zekalar hızla birçok alanda uygulama imkan bulabilmektedir. Bu uygulamalar içerisinde bilimsel araştırmalarda bulunmaktadır. Yapay zekalar sahip oldukları geniş bilgi ve bunları yorumlama becerileri ile birçok avantaj sağlarken yanlış ve hayali yanıtlar, kodlama hataları, sınırlı mantıksal akıl yürütme yeteneği, telif hakkı ve gizlilik ihlallerine ilişkin etik kaygılar gibi negatif etkiler göstermektedirler. Yapılan çalışma ile yapay zekaların bilimsel araştırmalarda bir uzman olarak değerlendirilmesi araştırılmaktadır. Bu kapsamda Mersin ilinde turizm faaliyetlerinin gelişmesini etkileyen sorunlar ve Mersin'in turizminin gelişmesi ile ilgili sahip olduğu avantajlara ilişkin uzman akademisyenlerin kişisel görüşlerinin olduğu araştırmaları incelerek elde edilen görüşler ile yapay zekanın aynı konu ile ilgili görüşleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar yapay zekaların uzman olarak kullanılmasının bilimsel araştırmalara önemli katkı sağlayabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay zeka, ChatGPT, Akademik yazım,

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#### ZİRAİ İNSANSIZ HAVA ARACI OPERASYONLARINDA İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN AGRICULTURAL UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE OPERATIONS

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde yaygın kullanılan insansız hava aracı (İHA), uzaktan kumanda ile kontrol edilen, motor tahrikli bir insansız hava aracıdır. Genel olarak 400 gramdan 150 kilograma kadar ağırlıkları olan bu cihazların pervane sayısına göre trikopter, quadkopter, hekzakopter gibi sınıflandırmaları olup günümüzde çok çeşitli kullanım alanlarına sahiptir. Bu kullanım alanlarının başlıcaları görüntüleme, haritalama, faydalı yük sevki, askeri savunma ve zirai uvgulamalardır. Özelikle tarımsal arazilerde İHA kullanımı gün gectikçe artmaktadır. Bu kullanımların en önde gelen çeşitleri tarım arazilerinde ilaçlama ve gübreleme operasyonlarıdır. Zirai İHA'ların taşıdığı yük türünden dolayı zirai mücadele operasyonu öncesi, esnasında ve sonrasında cihazlara özel iş sağlığı ve güvenliği (İSG) önlemlerinin uygulanması gerekmektedir. İSG önlemlere ihtiyaç duyulmasının sebepleri boyutları itibariyle küçük İHA'lara göre çok büyük ve ağır olması ve kaza kırım durumlarında insanlara zarar verme ihtimallerinin yüksek olmasıdır. Kullanılan bataryaların yüksek kapasiteli olması nedeniyle de doğru kullanılmadığı takdirde yangına sebebiyet verme ihtimali de mevcuttur. Aynı zamanda geleneksel traktör ile yapılan ilaçlamalarda; traktör İHA'ya göre daha yavaş gitmektedir ve traktörün tüm kontrolü şofördedir. Zirai İHA ise otonom uçuş yapmakta ve manevraya kendi karar vermektedir. Buna ek olarak traktör ilaçlamasında ilaç en fazla bir metre yükseklikten uygulanırken zirai İHA'da bu mesafe en az üç metre olduğundan ilacın çevreye yayılımı daha fazladır. Bu da bilinçsiz kullanımda zehirlenme ihtimalini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bahsedilen farklardan dolayı alınması gereken önlemlerin bir kısmı cihazın güvenli uçuşunun, taşınmasının ve bakımının sağlanmasını kapsarken bir kısmı ise arazi durumuna göre (sulak, engebeli araziler) hazırlanması gereken güvenli uçuş rotalarını kapsamaktadır. Aynı zamanda zirai mücadele operasyonlarında ilaca maruz kalınması sonucu oluşabilecek zehirlenme tehlikelerinin önüne geçilmesini kapsamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, zirai İHA'ların kullanımlarında önem arz eden İSG önlemleri araştırılmış ve ayrıntılı bir şekilde açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zirai İHA, İnsansız Hava Aracı, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Zirai Mücadele

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), which is widely used today, is an engine-driven unmanned aerial vehicle controlled by a remote control. These devices, which generally weigh from 400 grams to 150 kilograms, are classified as tricopter, quadcopter, hexacopter according to the number of propellers, and have a wide variety of usage areas today. The main areas of use are imaging, mapping, payload transportation, military defense and agricultural applications. The use of UAVs, especially in agricultural lands, is increasing day by day. The most prominent types of these uses are pesticide and fertilization operations in agricultural lands. Due to the type of load carried by agricultural UAVs, special occupational health and safety measures must be applied to the devices before, during and after the agricultural control operation. The reasons why these precautions are needed are that they are very large and heavy compared to small UAVs and that they have a high probability of harming people in accidents. Due to the high capacity of the batteries used, there is a possibility that they may cause a fire if not used correctly. At the same time, in spraying with traditional tractors; the tractor moves slower than the UAV and all control of the tractor is with the driver. Agricultural UAV, on the other hand, flies autonomously and decides on its own maneuvers. In addition, while the pesticide is applied from a height of one meter at most in tractor spraying, this distance is at least three meters in Agricultural UAV, so the spread of the pesticide into the environment is higher. This raises the possibility of poisoning if used unconsciously. Due to the mentioned differences, some of the precautions that need to be taken include ensuring the safe flight, transportation and maintenance of the device, while some of them include safe flight routes that must be prepared according to the terrain (wet, rugged terrain). It also covers the prevention of poisoning hazards that may occur as a result of exposure to pesticides during agricultural control operations. In this study, occupational health and safety measures that are important in the use of Agricultural UAVs were investigated and explained in detail.

**Keywords**: Agricultural UAV, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Occupational Health and Safety, Agricultural Control

#### TARIMDA ZİRAİ İHA ETKİSİ

#### AGRICULTURAL UAV EFFECT IN AGRICULTURE

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#### ÖZET

Geleneksel yöntemlerle yapılan tarımsal faaliyetlerden elde edilen ürün verimi insan nüfusuna oranla karşılaştırdığımızda tam olarak ihtiyacı karşılamakta yeterli olmamaktadır. Bu nedenle gıda ihtiyacını karşılamak amaçlı neler yapılacağı konusunda çözüm arayışı içerisine girilmiştir. Tarım arazilerinde verimin nasıl arttırılacağı düşünüldüğünde ise teknolojinin çözüm olacağı bariz bir şekilde görülmüş olup akıllı tarım teknolojileri geliştirilmeye başlanmıştır. Tarım ve kırsal kalkınmada üretim ve verimliliği artırmak için geliştirilen cihaz ve ekipmanlar hem insan gücünü hem de zaman tasarrufu sağlamak ilk hedef olmuştur. Bunun yanında geleneksel tarıma göre daha bilinçli üretim yapılarak tarımsal alanların daha verimli kullanımı söz konusu olacaktır. Akıllı tarım teknolojilerinin kullanım alanları çok çeşitli olup, bünyesinde birçok teknolojik ekipman ile cihaz bulundurmaktadır. Bunlara örnek verecek olursak; hassas sulama sistemleri, robotlar, uydu destekli izleme, otomatik dümenleme ve İnsansın Hava Araçlar (İHA) en bilinenleridir. Bu teknolojik ürünler içinde İHA'ların kullanımı diğerlerine nazaran daha fazla ilgi görmektedir. İHA uzaktan kumanda ile pilot tarafından uçurularak birçok işlevde kullanılan araçtır. Kullanım alanlarına göre birçok İHA çeşidi mevcut olup tarım arazilerinde en yaygın kullanım alanına sahip olanlar Multispektral kameralı ve Zirai Mücadele (Zirai İHA)'dır. Multispektral kameralı İHA bitki sağlığı gözlemleme, sulama durumu, bölgesel hastalık tespiti, gübre ihtiyacı, rekolte tahmini gibi birçok amaçla tarımsal arazilerde kullanılmaktadır. Zirai İHA ise ilaçlama ve gübreleme operasyonlarında kullanılan cihazdır. Günümüzde kullanımı oldukça popüler olan zirai İHA'ların başlıca tercih edilme sebepleri, zaman ve yakıt tasarrufu, insan gücüne duyulan ihtiyacın azalması ve arazi şartlarından etkilenmemesi örnek olarak verilebilir. Zirai İHA ile yapılan ilaçlama ve gübreleme operasyonlarının artışı yararlarının yanında birtakım sorumluluklar ve sakıncalar da getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada, zirai İHA kullanımının avantaj ve dezavantajlarının olup olmadığına dair araştırma ve yorumlama yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zirai İHA, Tarım, İnsansız Hava Aracı, Tarım Teknolojileri, Tarım 4.0

#### **ABSTRACT**

The product yield obtained from agricultural activities carried out with traditional methods is not sufficient to fully meet the needs when compared to the human population. For this reason, a solution has been sought on what to do to meet food needs. When considering how to increase productivity in agricultural lands, it was clearly seen that technology would be the solution and smart agricultural technologies began to be developed. The first goal has been to save both manpower and time through devices and equipment developed to increase production and efficiency in agriculture and rural development. In addition, more conscious production will be made compared to traditional agriculture and more efficient use of agricultural areas will be possible. The areas of use of smart agricultural technologies are diverse and include many technological equipment and devices. If we want to give some examples of these; Precision irrigation systems, robots, satellite-assisted monitoring, automatic steering and drones are the most well-known. Among these technological products, the use of Humanitarian Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) attracts more attention than others. UAV is a vehicle that is flown by a pilot via remote control and used for many functions. There are many types of UAVs according to their usage areas, and the most used ones in agricultural lands are Multispectral camera and Agricultural UAVs. UAV with multispectral camera is used in agricultural lands for many purposes such as plant health monitoring, irrigation status, regional disease detection, fertilizer need, yield estimation. Agricultural UAV is the device used in spraying and fertilization operations. The main reasons for choosing Agricultural UAVs, which are very popular today, are saving time and fuel, reducing the need for manpower and not being affected by land conditions. The increase in spraying and fertilization operations carried out with agricultural UAVs brings some responsibilities and drawbacks, as well as its benefits. In this study, research and interpretation were made on whether there are advantages and disadvantages of using Agricultural UAVs.

**Keywords**: Agricultural UAV, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, Agricultural Technologies, Agriculture 4.0

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# ÜRETİCİ MALİYETLERİ İLE TÜFE ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: TÜRKİYE (2010-2023)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRODUCER COSTS AND CPI: TURKEY (2010-2023)

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### ÖZET

Mal ve hizmetlerin fiyatlarının, aile bütçelerindeki ağırlıklarına göre oluşturulan endeksin genel seviyesindeki sürekli artış olarak ifade edilen enflasyon, ülkelerin makro ekonomik performansını ölçmeye yardımcı olan göstergelerden biridir. Bu nedenle her daim önemini devam ettirmektedir. Ülkemizde fiyat istikrarını sağlamak amacıyla 2002- 2005 döneminde örtülü şekilde uygulanan enflasyon hedeflemesi, 2006 yılında resmi olarak para politikası rejimi olarak uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. Enflasyonun hesaplanmasında genellikle üç temel endeks; gayri safi yurt içi hasıla deflatörü, tüketici fiyat endeksi ve üretici fiyat endeksi kullanılmaktadır. Bu iki endeksin yansıra tarım ürünleri üretici fiyat endeksi, yurt içi üretici fiyat endeksi, yurt dışı fiyat üretici fiyat endeksi ve hizmet üretici fiyat endeksleri de bulunmaktadır. Çalışmada Türkiye'de yurt içi üretici fiyat endeksi (Yİ-ÜFE), tüketici fiyat endeksi (TÜFE), tarım ürünleri üretici fiyat endeksi (TARIM-ÜFE) ve yurt dışı üretici fiyat endeksi (YD-ÜFE) arasındaki ilişki 2010: Ocak-2023: Aralık dönemi verileri ile Eviews 11 paket programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Serilerin birim kök içerip içermediğini tespit etmek için Phillips Peron Birim Kök Testi (PP), değişkenler arasında nedenselliği tespit etmek için Granger Nedensellik Testi yapılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre; yurtiçi üretici fiyat endeksinden tüketici fiyat endeksine doğru çift yönlü, tüketici fiyat endeksinden yurt dışı fiyat endeksine doğru çift yönlü, yurt içi üretici fiyat endeksinden tarım ürünleri üretici fiyat endeksine doğru çift yönlü, tarım ürünleri üretici fiyat endeksinden yurt dışı üretici fiyat endeksine doğru çift yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi, tarım ürünleri üretici fiyat endeksinden tüketici fiyat endeksine doğru tek yönlü ve yurt dışı üretici fiyat endeksinden yurt içi üretici fiyat endeksine doğru tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Enflasyon, Tüketici Fiyat Endeksi, Yurt İçi Üretici Fiyat Endeksi, Tarım Ürünleri Üretici Fiyat Endeksi, Yurt Dışı Üretici Fiyat Endeksi, Granger Nedensellik Testi.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Inflation, expressed as the continuous increase in the general level of the index created according to the weight of the prices of goods and services in family budgets, is one of the indicators that helps measure the macroeconomic performance of countries. That's why it always maintains its importance. Inflation targeting, which was implicitly implemented in the 2002-2005 period in order to ensure price stability in our country, began to be officially implemented as a monetary policy regime in 2006. There are generally three basic indices in calculating inflation; gross domestic product deflator, consumer price index and producer price index are used. In addition to these two indices, there are also agricultural products producer price index, domestic producer price index, foreign producer price index and service producer price index. In the study, the relationship between domestic producer price index (D-PPI), consumer price index (CPI), agricultural products producer price index (AGRICULTURE-PPI) and foreign producer price index (YD-PPI) in Turkey 2010: January-2023: December period data was analyzed using the Eviews 11 package program. Phillips Peron Unit Root Test (PP) was used to determine whether the series contained unit roots, and Granger Causality Test was used to determine causality between variables. According to the findings of the study; Bidirectional causality from domestic producer price index to consumer price index, bidirectional causality from consumer price index to foreign price index, bidirectional causality from domestic producer price index to agricultural products producer price index, bidirectional causality from agricultural products producer price index to foreign producer price index. It has been concluded that there is a one-way causality relationship from the producer price index of agricultural products to the consumer price index and a one-way causality relationship from the foreign producer price index to the domestic producer price index.

**Keywords:** Inflation, Consumer Price Index, Domestic Producer Price Index, Agricultural Products Producer Price Index, Foreign Producer Price Index, Granger Causality Test.

# YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ ÜRETİMİ VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE AMPRİK BİR UYGULAMA: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ (1992-2022)

AN EMPIRICAL APPLICATION ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: TÜRKİYE EXAMPLE (1992-2022)

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### ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde doğal enerji kaynaklarının tükenmeye başlaması ve çevreye verdikleri zararlar nedeniyle yenilenebilir enerji üretimi giderek önemini artırmaktadır. Üretimin en önemli girdisi olan enerji, artık ülkelerin gelecek planlamalarında vazgecilmez bir unsur olarak yer almaktadır. Bu bağlamda üretimin devamlılığı, istikrarlı bir ekonomik büyüme ve sürdürülebilir bir çevre için yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arayışı devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 1992-2022 dönemi için Türkiye'de yenilenebilir enerji üretimi (REN) ile ekonomik büyüme (GDP) arasında bir nedensellik ilişkisi olup olmadığı araştırılmaktadır. Veriler, Dünya Bankası tarafından yayınlanan Dünya Kalkınma Göstergelerinden derlenmiştir. Veri analizi ise Eviews 11 paket programında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada ilk olarak durağanlığın tespiti için Dickey Fuller Birim Kök Testi ve eşbütünleşmenin var olup olmadığını tespit etmek için Johansen Eşbütünleşme Testi uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra seriler arasında uzun dönemde nedensellik ilişkisini araştırmak amacıyla Granger nedensellik testine yer verilmiştir. Ayrıca Toda Yamamoto nedensellik testi uygulanarak Granger nedensellik testi sonucunda elde edilen bulgular karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre gayri safi yurtiçi hasıla ile yenilenebilir enerji üretimi değişkenlerinin eşbütünleşik oldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Granger Nedensellik Testi ve Toda Yamamoto Nedensellik Testi sonucuna göre gayri safi yurtiçi hasıladan yenilenebilir enerjiye doğru bir nedensellik ilişkisinin mevcut olmadığı ancak yenilenebilir enerji üretiminden gayri safi yurtiçi hasılaya doğru tek yönlü bir nedensellik ilişkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Yani yenilenebilir enerji üretimi uzun dönemde ekonomik büyümenin Granger nedenidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Yenilenebilir Enerji Üretimi, Ekonomik Büyüme, Dickey Fuller Birim Kök Testi, Johansen Eşbütünleşme Testi, Granger Nedensellik Testi.

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### **ABSTRACT**

Renewable energy production is increasing in importance due to the depletion of natural energy resources in the world and the damage they cause to the environment. Energy, the most important input of production, is now an indispensable element in the future planning of countries. In this context, the search for renewable energy sources continues for the continuity of production, stable economic growth and a sustainable environment. In this study, it is investigated whether there is a causality relationship between renewable energy production (REN) and economic growth (GDP) in Turkey for the period 1992-2022. Data is compiled from World Development Indicators published by the World Bank. Data analysis was carried out in the Eviews 11 package program. In the study, firstly, Dickey Fuller Unit Root Test was applied to determine stationarity and Johansen Cointegration Test was applied to determine whether cointegration existed. Then, Granger causality test was used to investigate the long-term causality relationship between the series. In addition, the Toda Yamamoto causality test was applied and the findings obtained as a result of the Granger causality test were compared. According to the findings, it was concluded that gross domestic product and renewable energy production variables are cointegrated. According to the results of Granger Causality Test and Toda Yamamoto Causality Test, it was determined that there is no causality relationship from gross domestic product to renewable energy, but there is a one-way causality relationship from renewable energy production to gross domestic product. In other words, renewable energy production is the Granger cause of economic growth in the long run.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy Production, Economic Growth, Dickey Fuller Unit Root Test, Johansen Cointegration Test, Granger Causality Test.

# CNN ALGORİTMALARI İLE YOL HASAR TESPİT VE SINIFLANDIRMA İÇİN VERİ SETİ DÜZENLEMESİ; HATAY ÖRNEĞİ

DATASET ARRANGEMENT FOR ROAD DAMAGE DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION USING CNN ALGORITHMS: A HATAY EXAMPLE

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Hatay ilindeki karayollarından toplanan ve etiketlenmiş çatlaklar, çukurlar gibi hasar türlerini içeren kapsamlı bir veri setinin derlenmesi ve değerlendirilmesi üzerine odaklanmaktadır. Bu veri seti, 2848x1600 çözünürlükte ve toplam 2209 adet fotoğraftan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, yol hasarlarının tespitinde kullanılabilecek CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) algoritmalarının geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamak ve bu alandaki araştırmalara yeni bir perspektif getirmektir. Veri seti, ayrıca yol hasarlarının otomatik olarak tespiti ve sınıflandırılmasında kullanılabilecek algoritmaların geliştirilmesi için temel oluşturmuştur. Bu sayede, gelecekte yol güvenliğinin artırılmasına yönelik daha etkili çözümlerin geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunulması hedeflenmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Veri seti, Yol hasar tespiti, RDD2022, Yol hasarı veri seti, Evrişimli sinir ağı

### **ABSTRACT**

This study focuses on the compilation and evaluation of a comprehensive dataset that includes various types of damages such as cracks and potholes collected and labeled from highways in Hatay province. This dataset consists of a total of 2209 photographs with a resolution of 2848x1600. The aim of the study is to contribute to the development of CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) algorithms that can be used in the detection of road damages and to bring a new perspective to research in this field. Additionally, the dataset has laid the foundation for the development of algorithms that can be used for the automatic detection and classification of road damages. Thus, it is aimed to contribute to the development of more effective solutions for enhancing road safety in the future.

**Keywords**: Dataset, Road damage detection, RDD2022, Road damage dataset, Convolutional neural network

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# ÖZ YÖNETİMLİ ÖĞRENEN ÖZELLİKLERİ VE ÖĞRETMEN FAKTÖRÜ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON SELF-DIRECTED LEARNER CHARACTERISTICS AND TEACHER FACTOR

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### ÖZET

Öğrenmeyi öğrenme, etkili bir öğrenme için önemlidir. Öğrenmeyi öğrenme ve öz yönetimli öğrenme arasında yakın bir ilişki vardır. Özellikle yaşamın daha karmaşık hale gelmesi, bilgi patlaması nedeniyle her türlü bilgiye ulaşılmasının imkânsızlığı gibi durumlar öğrenmeyi öğrenme, öz yönetimli öğrenme gibi kavramları ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Bu süreçte öğrenen bireyin öğrenme sürecini kontrol etmesi ve denetleyebilmesi önemli görülmektedir. Öz yönetimli öğrenme, öğretmenin geleneksel rollerinde de önemli değişiklikler getirmektedir. Öz yönetimli öğrenme sürecinde öğretmenlerin en önemli görevlerinden birisi, öğrencilerin nasıl öğreneceklerini öğrenmeleri konusunda yaptıkları desteklerdir. Bu araştırmada öz yönetimli öğrenme sürecinde öğrenci özellikleri ve öğretmen faktörünün belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde literatür taraması yapılmış, amaca uygun bulunan makale kitap ve tezler betimsel analiz yöntemiyle incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonunda öz yönetimli öğrencilerin özellikleri ve bu süreçte öğretmenin neler yapılabileceği konusunda bilgiler vurgulanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öz yönetim, öğrenme, öğrenen, öğretmen, özellik

#### **ABSTRACT**

Learning to learn is important for effective learning. There is a close relationship between learning to learn and self-directed learning. In particular, situations such as life becoming more complex and the impossibility of accessing all kinds of information due to the information explosion bring concepts such as learning to learn and self-directed learning to the forefront. In this process, it is considered important for the learner to control and supervise the learning process. Self-directed learning also brings significant changes in the traditional roles of teachers. One of the most important tasks of teachers in the self-directed learning process is to support students in learning how to learn. In this study, it was aimed to determine student characteristics and teacher factors in the self-directed learning process. Within the framework of this purpose, a literature review was conducted and the articles, books and theses that were found suitable for the purpose were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. At the end of the research, it was tried to emphasize the characteristics of self-directed students and what the teacher can do in this process.

Keywords: Self-management, learning, learner, teacher, trait

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# TÜRKİYE'DE CUMHURİYET ÖNCESİNDE MESLEKİ VE TEKNİK EĞİTİM ALANINDA GÖRÜLEN GELİŞMELERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN TURKEY BEFORE THE REPUBLIC

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### ÖZET

Mesleki ve teknik eğitim, ülke kalkınmasında nitelikli insan gücü sağlanmasında önemli eğitim kurumlarındandır. Günümüz mesleki ve teknik eğitimin sağlıklı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi, geçmişten ders çıkarılması için konunun tarihsel olarak ele alınması gerekmektedir. Diğer bir ifadeyle eğitim tarihi; geçmişten ders çıkarıtmak, günümüz eğitim anlayış ve uygulamalarına ilişkin sağlıklı bir değerlendirme yapmak ve geleceğe için planlar oluşturmak için son derece önemlidir. Bu araştırmada Türkiye'de Cumhuriyet Öncesi Dönemde mesleki ve teknik eğitimin gelişiminin tarihsel olarak ele alınması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç çerçevesinde konu ile ilgili literatür taranmış, amaca uygun bulunan makale, kitap ve tezler betimsel analiz metoduyla değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonunda; Selçuklulardan Cumhuriyet Dönemine kadar olan evrede başta ahilik kurumu olmak üzere batılılaşma döneminde mesleki ve teknik eğitimle ilgili ortaya çıkan örgün eğitim veren kurumların gelişimi ve özellikleri hakkında bilgiler ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Cumhuriyet öncesi, mesleki ve teknik eğitim, eğitim tarihi, tarihsel gelişim

### **ABSTRACT**

Vocational and technical education is one of the important educational institutions in providing qualified manpower for the development of the country. In order to evaluate today's vocational and technical education in a healthy way and to learn lessons from the past, the subject should be handled historically. In other words, the history of education is extremely important for drawing lessons from the past, making a healthy evaluation of today's educational understanding and practices, and creating plans for the future. In this study, it is aimed to examine the development of vocational and technical education in the Pre-Republican Period in Turkey historically. Within the framework of this purpose, the literature on the subject was reviewed and the articles, books and theses that were found suitable for the purpose were evaluated by descriptive analysis method. At the end of the research, information about the development and characteristics of the institutions providing formal education related to vocational and technical education during the westernization period, especially the ahilik institution in the phase from the Seljuks to the Republican Period, has been revealed.

**Keywords**: Pre-Republican, vocational and technical education, history of education, historical development

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# GÖRSEL OKURYAZARLIK ALANINDA YAZILAN MAKALE, YÜKSEK LİSANS VE DOKTORA TEZLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

REVIEW OF ARTICLES, MASTER'S AND PHD THESIS WRITTEN IN THE FIELD OF VISUAL LITERACY

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırma "görsel okuryazarlık" ile ilgili 2013-2023 yılları arasında eğitim alanında yapılmış olan çalışmaların incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma sistematik derleme yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimsel analiz kullanılmıştır. Veri kaynağını YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezinde yer alan ve erişime açık olan Yüksek Lisans ve Doktora tezleri ile Google Akademik arama motorunda taranmış makaleler oluşturmaktadır. Tarama sürecinde eğitim bilimleri alanıyla ilgili olmayan çalışmalar analiz dışı bırakılmıştır. Toplam 48 çalışma incelenmiştir. Form, Excel programına aktarılmış ve kodlamalar yapılmış, kodlanan verilerin analizi çıkarılarak durum betimlenmiştir. Görsel Okuryazarlıkla ilgili çalışmaların 2022 yılında daha fazla olduğu saptanmıştır. Çalışmalar desenlerine göre incelendiğinde nicel araştırmaların daha çok yapıldığı belirlenmiştir. Çalışmaların sınıf seviyelerine göre dağılımı incelendiğinde lisans düzeyi öğrenciler ile daha çok çalışma yapıldığı belirlenmiştir. Çalışmaların çok az bir bölümünde yeni içerikler geliştirilmektedir. Çalışmanın sonunda elde edilen bilgiler doğrultusunda öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Görsel Okuryazarlık, Sistematik Derleme, Betimsel Analiz

#### **ABSTRACT**

This research was conducted to examine the studies on "visual literacy" conducted in the field of education between 2013 and 2023. The research was carried out by systematic compilation method. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data. The data source consists of Master's and Doctoral theses, which are available and accessible at YÖK National Thesis Center, and articles scanned in the Google Scholar search engine. During the scanning process, studies not related to the field of educational sciences were excluded from the analysis. A total of 48 studies were used. The form has been transferred to the Excel program and subsequently coded. The coded data were then analyzed to generate a descriptive overview of the situation. It has been determined that there are more studies on Visual Literacy in 2022. When the studies are examined according to their designs, it has been observed, that quantitative research is the method that is mostly used. When the distribution of the studies according to grade levels are examined, it is observed that more studies are conducted with undergraduate students. It is seen that new contents are developed in very few of the studies. At the end of the study, suggestions were developed in line with the information obtained.

**Keywords**: Visual Literacy, Systematic Review, Descriptive Analysis

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# İKLİM OKURYAZARLIĞI ALANINDA YAZILAN EĞİTİM ÇALIŞMALARININ İNCELENMESİ

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES WRITTEN IN THE FIELD OF CLIMATE LITERACY

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### ÖZET

Bu araştırma iklim okuryazarlığı alanında yapılmış olan çalışmaları incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, iklim okuryazarlığının eğitim alanında yapılan çalışmaları ile sınırlandırılmıştır. Araştırmada sistematik derleme yöntemi kullanılmış ve analizi betimsel analiz yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri kaynağını Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi ve Google Akademik arama motoru olusturmaktadır. Calısmalar seçilirken sadece iklim okuryazarlığı üzerine çalışılmış konular seçilmiş ve geri kalan iklimle ilgili çalışmalar araştırma kapsamı dışında bırakılmıştır. Eğitim alanında ve sadece iklim okuryazarlığı konusunu içeren 17 çalışma tespit edilmiştir. İklim okuryazarlığının alt başlıklarını içeren çalışmalar mevcuttur fakat araştırmanın amacına uymadığı için bu araştırmada yer verilmemiştir. Bu araştırmada araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan sınıflama formu kullanılmıştır. Sınıflama formu kategorilendirme yöntemi ile eşleştirilerek betimsel analiz kullanılarak analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda iklim okuryazarlığı çalışmalarının sayıca az olduğu ve daha çok eğitim alanı dışında çalışmanın bulunduğu tespit edilmiştir. İklim okuryazarlığı alanında düzey ölçme, tutum ve ölçek geliştirme çalışmalarının dışına çıkılmadığı görülmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalar ortaokul öğrencileri, öğretmen adayı üniversite öğrencileri ve okul öncesi öğrenciler ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Lise öğrencilerinin ve vetiskin grubun çalışmalarda ver almaması alanda bir eksik olarak değerlendirilebilir. Sonuçlar doğrultusunda bu konudaki çalışmalar için yeni içerikler geliştirilerek farklı çalışma gruplarında çalışacak araştırmacılar için önerilere çalışmanın sonunda yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Okuryazarlığı, Betimsel Analiz, Sistematik Derleme ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to examine the studies done in the field of climate literacy. The research is limited to studies on climate literacy in the field of education. The systematic review method was used in the research and the analysis was carried out with the descriptive analysis method. The data source is the National Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education and the Google Scholar search engine. While selecting the studies, only topics studied on climate literacy were selected and the remaining climate-related studies were excluded from the scope of the research. 17 studies were identified in the field of education and only on climate literacy. There are studies containing subheadings of climate literacy, but they were not included in this research because they did not comply with the purpose of the research. In this study, a classification form prepared by the researchers was used. Analysis was carried out using descriptive analysis by matching the classification form with the categorization method. As a result of the research, it was determined that the number of climate literacy studies was low and there were mostly studies outside the field of education. It is seen that level measurement, attitude and scale development studies are not carried out in the field of climate literacy. The research was conducted with secondary school students, teacher candidate university students and pre-school students. The absence of high school students and adult groups in the studies can be considered as a deficiency in the field. In line with the results, new contents were

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developed for studies on this subject and suggestions for researchers who will work in different study groups were included at the end of the study.

Keywords: Climate Literacy, Descriptive Analysis, Systematic Review

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# OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN NİTELİKLİ ÇOCUK KİTAPLARINA YÖNELİK SEÇİM KRİTERLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

# THE EXAMINATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELECTION CRITERIA FOR QUALITY CHILDREN'S BOOKS

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### ÖZET

Okul öncesi dönemde çocuklara yönelik nitelikli kitap seçimi, çocukların bilişsel, duygusal ve sosyal gelişimlerine önemli katkılar sağlar. Çocuk kitaplarının seçiminde dikkate alınması gereken çeşitli kriterler bulunmaktadır. Güçlü hikâye anlatımı, dilin etkileyici olması, konuların çocukların dünya görüşünü genişletmesi gibi unsurlar ön plandadır. Bu kapsamda öğretmenlerin kitap seçimi önemli olmaktadır.

Bu bağlamda, okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin kitap seçim süreçlerini incelemek ve nitelikli çocuk kitabı seçim kriterleri hakkındaki düşüncelerini anlamak amacıyla yapılan bu çalışmada, katılımcıların bireysel perspektiflerini daha iyi anlamak ve çocuk kitaplarına yönelik tercihlerini detaylı bir şekilde incelemek amacıyla nitel bir araştırma deseni olan fenomenolojik desen kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma verileri kişisel bilgi formunun yanı sıra öğretmenlerin kitap seçim kriterlerini anlamak için yarı yapılandırılmış soru formu kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Tokat ilinde görev yapan 18 okul öncesi öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle elde edilen veriler, ses kayıt cihazı yardımıyla toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler bilgisayar ortamına aktarılarak içerik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Veri analiz sonuçlarına göre kitap seçiminde dikkate alınan ana faktörler ve kitap seçimini etkileyen faktörler olmak üzere iki ana tema altında toplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, öğretmenlerin nitelikli kitap seçiminde daha geniş bir perspektife ihtiyaç duydukları ve çocukların bireysel ilgi alanlarına, kitap yazarlarına ve yayınevlerine daha fazla önem verilmesi gerektiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Çocuk Kitapları, Öğretmen Kriterleri

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The selection of quality books for preschool children contributes significantly to their cognitive, emotional and social development. There are various criteria to be considered in the selection of children's books. Strong storytelling, expressive language, and topics that broaden children's worldview are at the forefront. In this context, teachers' choice of books is important.

In this context, in order to better understand the individual perspectives of the participants and to examine their preferences for children's books in detail, a qualitative research design, phenomenological design, was used in this study, which was conducted to examine the book selection processes of preschool teachers and to understand their thoughts on the criteria for selecting quality children's books.

In addition to the personal information form, the research data were collected using a semistructured questionnaire to understand teachers' book selection criteria. The study group of the research consists of 18 preschool teachers working in Tokat province. In line with the purpose of the study, the data obtained by face-to-face interview method were collected with the help of audio recording. The collected data were transferred to the computer environment and evaluated by content analysis.

According to the results of the data analysis, the main factors considered in book selection and the factors affecting book selection were grouped under two main themes. As a result, it was found that teachers need a broader perspective in book selection and that more attention should be paid to children's individual interests, book authors and publishers.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Children's Books, Teacher Criteria

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### MODERN BİREY YAHUT SONSUZ TÜKETİM DÖNGÜSÜNÜN NESNESİ

THE MODERN INDIVIDUAL OR THE OBJECT OF THE ENDLESS CYCLE OF CONSUMPTION

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### ÖZET

Tüketmeyi bir varolus amacına dönüstüren kapitalist paradigmanın yahut herkesi her seyi tüketecek şekilde manipüle eden tüketim kültürünün önemli özelliklerinden biri de doyumsuzluğudur. Bunu tüketim kültürünün tüketmediği ve tüketmek istemediği tek şev ihtiyaç duygusudur şeklinde ifade etmek de mümkündür. Sonu gelmez tüketim sürecinin nesnel metaları yiyecekler, içecekler, giysiler, elektronik araçlar, otomobiller, ev eşyaları... sonsuz denebilecek bir liste oluşturmaktadır. Bireylerin yaşamları bunları temin etme çabaları ile devam etmekte, sonu gelmez bu çabalarla tüm ömür tüketilmektedir. Bu tarz bir tüketim süreci, bireylerde ihtiyaç duygusu oluşturmak, ihtiyaç duygusunu doyuma ulaştırmak için bireyi güçlü şekilde motive etmek, doyuma ulaşma aşamasına ulaşan bireyi mevcut tüm şart ve imkanlara rağmen doyuma ulaşmaktan alıkoymak şeklinde işleyen bir döngüye sahiptir. Sürecin faili, kapitalizmin emrindeki kültür endüstrisidir. Tüketim sürecinin öznesi olduğunu ve tüm süreci bilinçli şekilde yönettiğini zanneden modern insan ise sürecin gerçekte son derece edilgen nesnesidir. Tüketim kültürünün tüketim nesnesine dönüştürdüğü şeylerin listesi sürekli artan sayısıyla sonsuz denebilecek çokluktadır. Nesnel eşyaların, varlıkların yanı sıra değerler, inançlar, duygular da kolaylıkla tüketim nesnesine dönüstürülebilmektedir. Tüketim kültürünün şekillendirdiği zihniyet ve yaşam tarzının hiçbir şeye sadakati ve vefası yoktur. Bir şeye ancak kullanabildiği ve elde ettiği haz kadar değer vermektedir. Bu araştırma, tüketim kültürünün birey açısından sonu gelmez, dolayısıyla hiçbir zaman tamamen doyum sağlamaz kısır döngüsünün özelliklerini tespit etme amacındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketim, Özne, Nesne, Tüketim kültürü.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

One of the important characteristics of the capitalist paradigm that transforms consumption into a purpose of existence or of the consumer culture that directs everyone to consume everything is its insatiability. It is also possible to express this as the only thing that the consumer culture does not consume and does not want to consume is the sense of need. The objective commodities of the endless consumption process are food, drinks, clothes, electronic devices, automobiles, household goods... an endless list. The lives of individuals continue with the endeavours to acquire them and the whole life is consumed by these endless endeavours. This kind of consumption process has a cycle that works by creating a sense of need in individuals, motivating the individual strongly to fulfil the sense of need, and preventing the individual who has reached the stage of satisfaction from reaching satisfaction despite all the existing conditions and opportunities. The perpetrator of the process is the culture industry under the command of capitalism. Modern man, who thinks that he is the subject of the consumption process and consciously manages the whole process, is actually the extremely passive object of the process. The list of things that consumption culture transforms into objects of consumption is endless with an ever-increasing number. In addition to objective objects and assets, values, beliefs and emotions can also be easily transformed into objects of consumption. The mentality and lifestyle shaped by consumer culture has no loyalty or attachment to anything. It values something only as much as the pleasure it can use and obtain. This research aims to identify the characteristics of the vicious cycle of consumption culture, which is never-ending and therefore never fully satisfying for the individual.

Key Words: Consumption, Subject, Object, Consumption culture.

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# KÜLTÜR ENDÜSTRİSİNİN İHTİYAÇ OLUŞTURMA ARACI OLARAK REKLAM VE TÜKETİM

ADVERTISING AND CONSUMPTION AS A MEANS OF NEED CREATION OF THE CULTURE INDUSTRY

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### ÖZET

Reklam, günümüz egemen zihniyet ve yaşam tarzını ifade eden tüketim kültürünün temel araçlarından biridir. Bireylerin sonu gelmez tüketim sürecine dahil olmalarını sağlayan bir araçtır. İhtiyaç oluşturma işlevini yerine getirmektedir. Reklam elbette ki faklı biçim ve niteliklerde her zaman vardı. Reklam tüm tarih boyunca, hedef kitleyi bir şey konusunda almaya, desteklemeye veya benimsemeye yönlendirme çabasının ismi olarak işlev görmesine karşılık, yirminci yüzyılda, kitle iletişim araçlarının egemen olmaya başladığı çağda, önemli oranda biçim, nitelik ve kapsam değişikliğine uğramıştır. Öncesi zamanların yalın ve doğrudan bireylere yönelik gerçekleştirilen reklam faaliyetleri, kitle iletişimi çağında çok daha karmaşık bir yapıya, birden çok duyu organına hitap eden çok yönlü etkiye ve çok yönlü ikna etkinliklerine sahip hale gelmiştir. Modern zihniyet ve yaşam tarzı için rehber olma misyonu acısından reklamcılık, ihtiyaçları gidermeye değil, daha çok yeni ihtiyaçlar oluşturmaya odaklanmıştır. Kültür endüstrisi sürekli olabilmek için yeni ihtiyaçlar yaratmak zorundadır. Bunu ise reklam ile yapmaktadır. Reklam üzerinden hem yeni ihtiyaçları yaratmakta hem de kitleleri tüketime sevk edecek motivasyonları oluşturmaktadır. Birevler, kitle iletisim araçları üzerinden işleyen reklamlar aracılığıyla, esasen hiçbir şekilde veya mevcut şartlarda ihtiyacı olmayan şeylere de ihtiyaç duyan, tüketim eğilimi sürekli en üst düzeyde tutulan edilgen varlıklara dönüştürülmektedirler. Bu araştırma, tüketim kültürü kapsamında reklamın önem ve işlevini konu edinmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketim kültürü, Kültür endüstrisi, Reklam, İhtiyaç.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Advertisement is one of the basic tools of the consumption culture that expresses today's dominant mentality and lifestyle. It is a tool that enables individuals to be involved in the endless consumption process. It fulfils the function of creating need. Of course, advertising has always existed in different forms and qualities. Although advertising has functioned throughout history as the name of the effort to direct the target audience to buy, support or adopt something, it has undergone a significant change in form, quality and scope in the twentieth century, when mass media began to dominate. The advertising activities of previous periods, which were simple and aimed directly at individuals, have become much more complex in the age of mass communication, with a multifaceted effect and multifaceted persuasion activities that appeal to multiple sensory organs. In terms of its mission of being a guide for the modern mentality and lifestyle, advertising is not focused on satisfying needs, but on creating new needs. The culture industry has to create new needs in order to be continuous. It does this through advertising. Through advertising, it both creates new needs and creates motivations that will lead the masses to consumption. Individuals are transformed into passive beings who need things that they do not need in any way and under current conditions and whose consumption tendency is constantly kept at the highest level through advertisements that operate through mass media. This research focuses on the importance and function of advertisement within the scope of consumption culture.

**Key Words**: Consumption culture, Culture industry, Advertising, Need.

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# 3 BOYUTLU YAZICI İLE BASILMIŞ PLA KÖPÜK MALZEMENİN MEKANİK DAVRANIŞI

THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOUR OF A 3D PRINTED PLA FOAM MATERIAL

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### ÖZET

Endüstri 4.0 devrimi ile üç boyutlu baskı teknolojisi daha da öne çıkmaya başladı. Katmanlı üretim tekniklerinin önümüzdeki yıllarda dünya genelindeki çesitli endüstriler için daha entegre hale geleceğini şimdiden söyleyebiliriz. Bunun nedeni günümüzün dijital üretim çağında üç boyutlu baskı daha verimli ve akıllı bir seçim haline gelmiş durumdadır. Çünkü üç boyutlu baskı hızlı prototipleme, daha kısa teslim süresi ve düşük maliyet sağlamaktadır. Günümüzde üç boyutlu yazıcılar, tasarımcıların, mühendislerin önceki üretim yöntemlerinin başaramadığı sekillerde karmasık nesnelerin üretilmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu sayede yeni tasarımlar, temiz ve hafif ürünler üretmek mümkün hale gelmiştir. Üç boyutlu yazıcılar havacılık, otomobil, savunma sanayilerinin dışında tıp ve inşaat alanlarında da kullanımı gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, üç boyutlu yazıcı ile üretimi yapılan poliaktik asit (PLA) köpük malzemenin mekanik davranışları incelenmiştir. Çalışma üç aşamadan oluşmakta olup, bunlar katı modellemenin yapılması, üç boyutlu yazıcıda deney numunesinin basılması ve mekanik deneylerin yapılması şeklindedir. Katı modellemesi yapılan köpük malzeme, poliaktik asit (PLA) malzeme kullanılarak üc-boyutlu yazıcıda basılmıstır. Köpük malzemenin modeli %30 dolulukta ve yüzey kalınlığı 1.5 mm olacak şekilde üretilmiştir. Kullanılan ticari filamentin efektif basım sıcaklığı 205 santigrat derece olup, bu sıcaklıkta basım işlemi yapılmıştır. Üç boyutlu yazıcıda üretilen katı model maksimum yükü 10 kN olan universal bir çekme test cihazında mekanik zorlanmaya maruz bırakılmıştır. Yapılan testler sonucunda malzemenin elastisite modülü 15.58 Mpa ve maksimum gerilmesinin 0.55 MPa olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Mekanik özelliklerinin daha detaylı incelenmesi için farklı parametrelere sahip eş geometrili modellerin mekanik testlerinin yapılması gelecek çalışmalar olarak planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 3-Boyutlu baskı, Mekanik özellikler, Köpük malzeme

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#### **ABSTRACT**

As the Industrial revolution 4.0 broke out, three-dimensional printing technology has become more prominent. We can already say that additive manufacturing techniques will be employed more and more in various branches around the world in the coming years. In today's digital production age, 3D printing has become a more efficient and smart choice. All due to the fact that three-dimensional printing provides rapid prototyping, shorter delivery time and lower costs. Today, three-dimensional printers play an important part in helping designers and engineers produce complex objects in ways that previous production methods could not provide. In this way, it has become possible to produce new designs, clean and light products. The use of 3D printers is increasing in the fields of medicine and construction, as well as in the aviation, automobile and defense industries day by day. In this study, the mechanical behaviour of polylactic acid (PLA) foam material produced with a three-dimensional printer was examined. The study consists of three stages, which are solid modeling, printing of a test sample on a 3D printer and performing mechanical experiments. The solid modeled foam material was printed on a three-dimensional printer using polylactic acid (PLA) material. The foam material model was produced with 30% filling and a surface thickness of 1.5 mm. The effective printing temperature of the commercial filament used is 205 degrees Celsius, and the printing process was carried out at this temperature. The solid model produced by a 3D printer was subjected to mechanical stress in a universal tensile testing device with a maximum load of 10 kN. The result of the tests determined the elasticity modulus of the material at 15.58 MPa and the maximum stress at 0.55 MPa. In order to examine the mechanical properties in more detail, mechanical tests of identical geometry models with different parameters are to be carried out in future studies.

Keywords: 3D printing, Mechanical properties, Foam material

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# PLASTİK ENJEKSİYON KALIPLARINDA KULLANILAN ÇELİKLERE UYGULANAN KAPLAMALARININ ISINMA VE SOĞUMA ÖZELLİKLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF HEATING AND COOLING PROPERTIES OF COATINGS APPLIED TO STEEL USED IN PLASTIC INJECTION MOLDS

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### ÖZET

Son yıllarda plastik malzemelerin üretimi için şekillendirme yöntemlerinin geniş bir yelpazesi bulunmaktadır. Bu yelpaze içeresinde en yaygın plastik şekillendirme yöntemi sınırsız tasarım özgürlüğü ve sürekliliği gibi avantajları dolayısıyla enjeksiyon kalıplamadır. Plastik enjeksiyon kalıplamada kullanılan kalıplar çelik, alüminyum vb. metallerin bileşiminden oluşmaktadır ve kullanılacak olan sektöre veyahut kullanım alanına göre farklılıklar göstermektedir. Plastik enjeksiyon kalıplarına plastik parçaların tasarıma uygun üretilmesi, kalıp ömrünün uzatılması vb. sebeplerle kaplama işlemi yapılmaktadır. Ek olarak, görsel parçalarda daha güzel ve parlak görüntü elde etmek amacıyla hızlı ısınıp hızlı soğuması istenmektedir. Bu çalışmada titanyum nitrür, karbon, titanyum alüminyum nitrür, nikel bor, titanyum krom nitrür ve ayna yüzey kaplanmış çeliklerin ısınma ve soğuma davranışları tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada, kaplanmış çelikler ısınma davranışı için 12 W gücünde IR lamba ile 300 saniye ısıtılmış, sıcaklıklar ön ve arka yüzeyler J tip termokupl ile ölçülüp datalogger ile kayıt altına alınmıştır. Soğuma davranış için ise ısıtılmış çelikler ısı kaynağından ayrıştırılmış ve sıcaklıklar J tip termokupl ile ölçülüp datalogger ile kayıt altına alınmıştır. Sonuç olarak, hızlı ısınma ve hızlı soğuma istenen kalıplarda titanyum nitrür, nikel bor ve ayna yüzey kaplamaların potansiyel efektif kaplama türü olabileceği saptanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Çelik Kaplamalar, Plastik Enjeksiyon, Plastik Malzemeler, Plastik Enjeksiyon Kalıpları

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The most common plastic molding method within a wide range of shaping techniques for plastic materials production in recent years is injection molding, due to its advantages such as unlimited design freedom and continuity. The molds used in plastic injection molding are composed of steel, aluminum, or similar metals, and they vary depending on the industry or application they will be used for. Coating processes are applied to plastic injection molds for reasons such as ensuring the plastic parts are produced in accordance with the design and extending the mold's lifespan. Additionally, in order to achieve a more beautiful and glossy appearance in visual parts, rapid heating and rapid cooling are desired. In this study, the heating and cooling behaviors of steel coated with titanium nitride, carbon, titanium aluminum nitride, nickel boron, titanium chromium nitride, and mirror surface coatings were investigated. In the study, the coated steels were heated for 300 seconds with a 12 W IR lamp to investigate their heating behavior. The temperatures of the front and back surfaces were measured using J-type thermocouples and recorded with a datalogger. For the cooling behavior, the heated steels were separated from the heat source, and their temperatures were measured with J-type thermocouples and recorded with a datalogger. As a result, it has been determined that titanium nitride, nickel boron, and mirror surface coatings may potentially be effective coating types for molds where rapid heating and rapid cooling are desired.

Keywords: Steel Coatings, Plastic Injection, Plastic Materials, Plastic Injection Molds

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# NİTRASYON İŞLEMİ UYGULANAN INCONEL 718 ALAŞIMININ OKSİDASYON DAVRANIŞININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF OXIDATION BEHAVIOR OF NITRIDED INCONEL 718 ALLOY

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### ÖZET

Süperalaşımlar, yüksek sıcaklık ve basınç ortamlarında yüksek metalurjik ve mekanik kararlılık gösterebilen alaşımlar olup, nükleer güç santralleri, petro-kimya ve havacılık endüstrisinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu alaşımların yüzeylerinin modifiye edilmesi ve böylece korozyona, oksidasyona ve aşınmaya dirençli olmaları ile kullanım alanları daha da genişletilmektedir. Nitrasyon prosesi, azotun yüzeye difüze olmasını sağlayarak yüzeyde nitrür tabakası meydana getiren termokimyasal işlemdir. Yüzeyde oluşan sert nitrür fazları malzemenin iç kısmına kıyasla daha yüksek sertlik, aşınma ve oksidasyon direnci sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, İnconel 718 süperalaşımına AMS 5662 ısıl işlemi uygulanmış ve sonrasında 510°C sıcaklıkta 32 saat boyunca gaz nitrasyon işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Prosesler sonrası, numune yüzeyinde oluşan yapısal bileşenlerin tayini için X-Işını Kırınım (XRD) yöntemi kullanılmış ve numunelerin yüzey sertlikleri Vickers sertlik testi ile ölçülmüştür. Numuneler metalografik olarak hazırlanmış, Kalling's çözeltisi kullanılarak kimyasal dağlanmış ve sonra mikroyapısal bileşenleri ışık mikroskobu (IM), taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ve enerji dağılım spektrometresi (EDS) ile karakterize edilmiştir. Malzeme kesitinde yapılan yapısal analizler; (i) yüzeyde azotça zengin γ fazının ve CrN tabakasının oluşabildiğini ve (ii) böylece ısıl işlem kondisyonuna kıyasla yüzey sertliğinin arttığını, (iii) merkez yapısında ise östenitik matriks içerisinde ikincil fazların (NbC) homojen dağıldığını ortaya koymuştur. Yüzeyi modifiye edilen alaşımın oksidasyon davranışı 900°C sıcaklıkta 24 saat boyunca termogravimetrik analizler (TGA) ile izlenmiştir. Zamana bağlı ağırlık değişim profilleri nitrasyon işlemi ile süperalaşımın oksidasyon kinetiğinin indirgendiğini ve alaşımın oksidasyon direncinin arttırdığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süperalaşım, Inconel 718, Nitrasyon, Oksidasyon

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Superalloys are alloys that exhibit high metallurgical and mechanical stability in hightemperature and high-pressure environments and are widely used in the nuclear, petrochemical and aviation industries. Their applications are expanded due to increased corrosion, oxidation, and wear resistance by modifying the surfaces of these alloys. The nitriding process is a thermochemical process that creates a nitride layer on the surface by allowing nitrogen to diffuse to the surface. This process forms hard nitride phases on the surface, which provide higher hardness, wear resistance, and oxidation resistance compared to the core of the material. In this study, Inconel 718 superalloy was heat treated according to AMS 5662 and then gas nitriding was carried out at 510°C for 32 hours. After the processes, the structural components formed on the sample surface were determined using the X-Ray Diffraction method (XRD), and the surface hardness was measured by the Vickers hardness test. The samples were metallographically prepared, chemically etched using Kalling's solution, and then their microstructural components were characterized by light microscopy (LM), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and energy dispersive spectrometry (EDS). The structural analyses performed on the cross section of the specimen revealed that; (i) a nitrogen-rich γ-phase and a CrN layer could form on the surface, (ii) thereby increasing the surface hardness compared to the heat-treated condition and (iii) secondary phases (NbC) were homogeneously distributed in the austenitic matrix in the core structure. The oxidation behaviour of the surface modified alloy was monitored by thermogravimetric analysis at 900°C for 24 hours. Time-dependent weight change profiles showed that the oxidation kinetics of the superalloy was reduced and the oxidation resistance of the alloy increased with the nitriding process.

Keywords: Superalloy, Inconel 718, Nitriding, Oxidation

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# Tİ6AL4V ALAŞIMININ NİTRASYON PROSESİ SONRASI KOROZYON DAVRANIŞININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF NITRIDED Ti6Al4V ALLOY

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### ÖZET

Titanyum alaşımları sahip oldukları yüksek korozyon ve mukavemet değerlerinden dolayı havacılık, uzay ve petro-kimya endüstrisinde çoğunlukla kullanılan alaşımlardır. Çift faz vapısına ( $\alpha$ +  $\beta$ ) sahip Ti6Al4V alasımı titanyum alasımları arasında her bir fazın kendine has fiziksel, kimyasal ve mekanik özelliklerinden dolayı tercihen kullanılır. Bu alaşımın yüzey işlem teknolojileri ile yüzey özelliklerinin arttırılması mümkündür. Böylece çalışma koşullarında daha üstün oksidasyon, korozyon ve aşınma direncine sahip bir alaşımın eldesi kaçınılmazdır. Bu çalışmada, Ti6Al4V altlık malzemesine gaz nitrasyon işlemi (510°C sıcaklıkta 40 saat) ve sonrasında post oksidasyon işlemi (480°C sıcaklıkta 1 saat) yapılarak yüzey özelliklerinin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. İşlem sonrası numune yüzeyinde oluşan faz bileşenlerinin tespiti için X-Işını Kırınım (XRD) analizi yapılmıştır. Mikroyapısal karakterizasyon için numuneler metalografik olarak hazırlanmış ve Kroll çözeltisi ile kimyasal dağlanmıştır. Mikroyapısal bileşenler, ışık mikroskobu (IM), taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ve enerji dağılım spektrometresi (EDS) kullanılarak karakterize edilmiştir. Metalurjik analizler, nitrasyon işlemi ile alaşım yüzeyinde Ti<sub>2</sub>N ve TiN fazlarının oluştuğunu, post oksidasyon işlemi ile en dış yüzeyde bir rutil tabakasının oluştuğunu ortaya koymuştur. Yüzeylerin korozyon direncinin karşılaştırılmasında elektrokimyasal test verileri belirleyici olmuştur. Tuzlu su ortamında yapılan elektrokimyasal testler nitrasyonu takiben yapılan bir post oksidasyon işlemi ile alaşım yüzeyinde daha yüksek bir korozyon direncinin sağladığını göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ti6Al4V, Nitrasyon, Post oksidasyon, Korozyon

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# ENHANCING LITHIUM DIFFUSIVITY IN SODIUM OXIDE VIA FLUORINE DOPING FOR IMPROVED SODIUM ION BATTERY PERFORMANCE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Sodium-air batteries (NABs) are seen as a cost-effective and promising advancement in metalair battery technology, attributed to their high theoretical energy density and the abundance of sodium in seawater (30.6% by weight). Nevertheless, challenges such as an unstable surface, potential side reactions, and dendrite formation contribute to a reduction in the cycle life of these batteries. To address these issues and prolong battery lifespan, the implementation of a solid protective layer known as the solid-electrolyte interphase (SEI) is crucial. Although sodium oxide (Na<sub>2</sub>O) is a stable choice for the SEI layer, its limited sodium diffusivity presents constraints. In response to these limitations, this study delves into the potential of fluorine-doped sodium oxide (Na<sub>(2-x)</sub>O<sub>(1-x)</sub>F<sub>x</sub>) as a novel SEI material, examining its thermodynamic stability and ionic conductivity. The findings suggest that Na<sub>(2-x)</sub>O<sub>(1-x)</sub>F<sub>x</sub> enhances sodium current and exhibits thermodynamic stability. Consequently, it emerges as a promising candidate for SEI layer applications to uphold columbic efficiency, bolster sodium anodes, and enhance the cycle life of NABs.

**Keywords**: Sodium–air batteries (NABs), Sodium oxide, Doping, Solid-electrolyte-interphase (SEI), Physical characteristics.

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# PERFORMANCE PARAMETER OPTIMIZATION OF INSET-FED MICROSTRIP PATCH ANTENNA USING NON-DOMINATED SORTING GENETIC ALGORITHM II (NSGA-II)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the conventional inset-fed microstrip patch antenna (MPA) is designed for 2.4 GHz and 5.8 GHz applications. The physical dimensions of two designed antenna structures are initially calculated based on the theoretical approaches. Then, each physical parameter is changed to observe the antenna performance. CST Studio Suite software is employed for parametric and design analysis of MPAs. After parametric studies, the dataset is obtained with respect to the inputs and outputs. The inputs are selected as Patch Width (Wp), Width of the Ground (Wg), Feed Width (Wf), Inset Feed Depth (Fi), Notch Gap (gap), Dielectric Constant (ε<sub>r</sub>), Length of the Ground (L<sub>g</sub>), respectively. The outputs are attained as Reflection Coefficient  $(S_{11})$ , VSWR, and Gain. The main objective of this study is to optimize the antenna physical dimensions by improving the performance parameters distinctly. Additionally, the novelty of this study is to utilize "Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm II (NSGA-II), which is an extended version of the conventional Genetic Algorithm (GA). The improvements are determined as 7.6% reduction in patch width, 0.5% increase in ground width, and 7% decrease in ground length for 5.8 GHz applications. The reflection coefficient and VSWR are improved by 56%, and 18.6%, respectively. The results demonstrate that the signal reflection and impedance matching are also enhanced by the proposed algorithm. Similarly, the optimization of the 2.4 GHz MPA results in 7% reduction in ground width, 12% reduction in ground length, and 24.5% reduction in inset feed depth. These optimized dimensions provide 75.5% and 30.7%

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improvements for reflection coefficient and VSWR, respectively. Additionally, 2.4% improvement is achieved for gain parameter. These improvements not only address signal reflection and impedance matching issues, but also significantly enhance antenna gain for 2.4 GHz MPA applications. These results depict that the efficacy of NSGA-II optimization has a great potential application for the optimization of the antenna performance parameters in the desired frequency range. Furthermore, the suggested algorithm also showcases the adaptability and efficiency for microwave and antenna engineering.

**Keywords:** Antenna Design, Genetic Algorithm (GA), Microstrip Patch Antenna (MPA), Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm-II (NSGA-II), Optimization.

# DEPOLAMA SİSTEMİ SEÇİMİNİN ELYAF SEKTÖRÜNDE UYGULANMASI APPLICATION OF STORAGE SYSTEM SELECTION IN THE FIBER INDUSTRY Dr. Melek ISIK

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### ÖZET

Depolar, ürünlerin dağıtımı için kullanılan kalıcı olmayan envarter noktaları olmaktadır. Tedarik zincirlerinin istenilen amaçlar ışığında çalışmasına ve lojistik faaliyetlerinin aktif bir şekilde yürütülmesine önemli fayda sağlamaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada, otomatik depolama ve boşaltma sistemleri elyaf sektörü için incelenmiştir. Otomatik depolama sistemleri seçimi, büyük yatırım gerektirdiği için dikkatle ele alınması gereken bir konudur. Otomatik depolama ve boşaltma sistemleri için belirlenen kriterler üzerinde durularak diğer depolama sistemleri ile kıyaslama yapılmıştır. Çok kriterli karar verme yöntemlerine içerisinde olan Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSİS) yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda depolama sistemleri arasından en uygun olan belirlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Depolama Seçimi, Elyaf Sektörü, Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSİS)

#### **ABSTRACT**

Warehouses are non-permanent inventory points used for the distribution of products. They provide significant benefits for supply chains to work in line with the desired objectives and for logistics activities to be carried out actively. In this study, automatic storage and unloading systems were examined for the fiber industry. Choosing automatic storage systems is an issue that needs to be handled carefully as it requires large investments. Comparisons were made with other storage systems by focusing on the criteria determined for automatic storage and unloading systems. Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) method, which is included in multi-criteria decision-making methods, was applied. As a result of the study, the most suitable storage system was determined.

**Keywords**: Storage Selection, Fiber Industry, Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSİS)

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# MÜŞTERİ ODAKLI ÜRÜN GELİŞTİRME İÇİN ENTEGRE BİR YAKLAŞIM ÖNERİSİ VE SU ARMATÜRLERİ ÜRETİMİNDE UYGULANMASI

A PROPOSAL FOR AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CUSTOMER-ORIENTED PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND ITS APPLICATION IN THE PRODUCTION OF WATER FIXTURES

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### ÖZET

Dünya genelinde artan rekabet, işletmelerin sadece ürünlerini pazara sunmalarını değil, aynı zamanda müşteri memnuniyetini sağlamalarını da zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Müşteri memnuniyeti, günümüz iş dünyasında sadece bir avantaj değil, aynı zamanda sürdürülebilir bir başarı faktörüdür. Bu noktada, müşteri odaklı ürün tasarımının önemi ön plana çıkmaktadır. Müşteri odaklı ürün tasarımı, sadece bir ürünü pazara sunmanın ötesine geçerek, müşteri beklentilerini anlama, karşılama amacı taşır.

Müşteri beklentileri, ürün tasarımının temelini oluşturur ve bu beklentilerin dikkatlice analiz edilmesi, ürünlerin hedef kitlesine uygun hale getirilmesini sağlar. Ayrıca pazardaki diğer rakiplerin sunduğu ürün ve hizmetler de müşteri beklentilerini etkilemektedir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada, dünya pazarında giderek artan rekabet doğrultusunda müşteri ihtiyaçları analiz edilerek, yeni bir ürün tasarım sürecinde bu ilişkiye odaklanılacaktır.

Kalite fonksiyon yayılımı, müşterilerin ihtiyaçlarını üretilecek ürünlerin teknik parametrelerine uyarlayarak ürün geliştirilmesini amaçlayan ve bu amaçla literatürde yaygın şekilde kullanılan bir müşteri odaklı ürün tasarım yöntemidir. Su armatürleri çok geniş kullanımı olan, her evde bir veya birden fazla bulunabilen ama fonksiyonları bakımından çok fazla özelleşemeyen bir üründür. Dolayısıyla su armatürlerine ait müşteri beklentileri ve tasarım parametreleri arasında ilişki daha önce araştırılmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, kalite fonksiyon yayılımı, DEMATEL, konjoint analiz entegre edilerek su armatürü için müşterinin ihtiyaçlarına odaklı bir tasarım yapılması amaçlanmaktadır. Karmaşık faktörler arasındaki nedensel ilişkiyi çözümlemek amacıyla literatürde yaygın şekilde kullanılan DEMATEL metodu, tasarım parametreleri arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesinde kullanılacaktır. Satın alma sürecinde tüketici tercihlerinin ve beklentilerinin önceliklendirilmesinde kullanılan ve çok değişkenli istatistiksel bir teknik olan konjoint analiz ise bu çalışmada müşteri gereksinimlerinin ağırlıklandırılmasında kullanılacaktır. Pazardaki rakip firmaların durumu da kalite fonksiyon yayılımı metodu

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sayesinde göz önüne alınacak olup, su armatürü tasarım parametreleri müşteri memnuniyetini maksimize edecek şekilde sıralanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Müşteri Odaklı Ürün Tasarımı, Su Armatürü, DEMATEL, Kalite Fonksiyon Yayılımı

#### **ABSTRACT**

Increasing competition around the world has made it imperative for businesses not only to offer their products to the market, but also to ensure customer satisfaction. Customer satisfaction is not only an advantage but also a sustainable success factor in today's business world. At this point, the importance of customer-oriented product design comes to the fore. Customer-oriented product design goes beyond simply introducing a product to the market and aims to understand and meet customer expectations.

Customer expectations form the basis of product design and careful analysis of these expectations ensures that products are tailored to their target audience. In addition, the products and services offered by other competitors in the market also affect customer expectations. Therefore, this study will focus on this relationship in the process of designing a new product by analyzing customer needs in line with the increasing competition in the world market.

Quality function deployment is a customer-oriented product design method that aims to develop products by adapting the needs of customers to the technical parameters of the products to be produced and is widely used in the literature for this purpose. Water fixtures are products with a very wide usage, which can be found one or more in every home, but cannot be very specialized in terms of their functions. Therefore, the relationship between customer expectations and design parameters of water fixtures have not been investigated yet. In this study, quality function deployment, DEMATEL and conjoint analysis are integrated to design a water fixtures based on customer needs. The DEMATEL method, which is widely used in the literature to analyze the causal relationship between complex factors, will be used to determine the relationship between design parameters. Conjoint analysis, a multivariate statistical technique used to prioritize consumer preferences and expectations in the purchasing process, will be used to weight customer requirements in this study. The situation of competitors in the market will also be taken into consideration by means of the quality function deployment method, and the water fixture design parameters will be prioritized in a way to maximize customer satisfaction.

**Keywords**: Customer-oriented product design, Water fixtures, DEMATEL, Quality Function Deployment

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# SÜREKLİ GÖZDEN GEÇİRMELİ STOK KONTROL POLİTİKASI: (R,Q) MODELİ ÜZERİNE BİR LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ

INVENTORY CONTROL POLICY WITH CONTINUOUS REVIEW: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE (R,Q) MODEL

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### ÖZET

Son yıllarda, stok yönetimi alanındaki araştırmaların artmasıyla birlikte, stok kontrol modellerine ilişkin literatürde önemli bir artış yaşanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, sürekli gözden geçirme yaklaşımına dayanan (R,Q) stok politikalarının önemine odaklanmaktadır. Mevcut literatürde birçok çalışmanın (R,Q) politikasına odaklanmasına rağmen, bu alandaki eksiksiz bir derleme henüz yapılamamıştır. Bu çalışma, (R,Q) politikasının stok yönetimindeki kritik rolünü belirlemeyi ve temel modelinden öteye uzanan genişlemeleri vurgulamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Gelecekteki araştırmalarda, (R,Q) politikasının daha derinlemesine incelenmesi ve farklı endüstriler veya işletme ölçekleri için uyarlanabilirliğinin araştırılması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, bu politikanın işletme performansı üzerindeki etkilerinin daha iyi anlaşılabilmesi için deneysel çalışmalara ve gerçek dünya verilerinin analizine ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışma, mevcut bilgi birikimine katkıda bulunmanın yanı sıra, bu alandaki gelecek araştırmalar için bir çerçeve sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Stok, Stok Yönetimi, Stok Kontrol, Sürekli Gözden Geçirme, Envanter

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years, with the growth of research in inventory management, there has been a significant increase in the literature on inventory control models. This paper focuses on the importance of (R,Q) inventory policies based on a continuous monitoring approach. Although many studies in the existing literature focus on (R,Q) policies, a complete review in this area has not yet been conducted. This study aims to identify the critical role of the (R,Q) policy in inventory management and to highlight the extensions beyond its basic model.

Future research needs to explore the (R,Q) policy in more depth and investigate its adaptability to different industries or firm scales. In addition, empirical studies and analysis of real-world data are needed to better understand the impact of this policy on firm performance. In addition to contributing to the existing body of knowledge, this paper aims to provide a framework for future research in this area.

Keywords: Stock, Stock Management, Stock Control, Continuous Review, Inventory

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# THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS RELATED TO THE KEYWORD 'IKONOS' IN THE WEB OF SCIENCE DATABASE

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study investigates the critical role of the Ikonos satellite series in remote sensing technology and its broad applications in scientific research. Remote sensing is a technology used for the observation and analysis of Earth's surface and atmosphere without physical contact. Its history dates back to the 1840s, with the invention of the camera, evolving over time from military and reconnaissance purposes to becoming a fundamental tool for scientific research and environmental monitoring. Methodologically, publications related to the keyword "Ikonos" were screened from the Web of Science (WoS) database, resulting in 2,783 publications, which were then evaluated using WoS's analysis interface. The main focus is to determine the concentration of publications mentioning the term "Ikonos" in various fields and the types of publications in which this term is used. The findings indicate that a significant majority of publications related to Ikonos are articles (65.936%), with a large portion concentrated in various disciplines such as remote sensing, Imaging Science Photographic Technology, Geosciences Multidisciplinary, and Environmental Sciences. Among these disciplines, remote sensing (61.840%), Imaging Science Photographic Technology (42.328%), Geosciences (25.728%), and Environmental Sciences (20.374%) have the largest share. When considering the findings collectively, it becomes evident that Ikonos data are utilized at critical points of human and environmental interaction, particularly in examining Earth's surface characteristics, monitoring environmental changes, managing natural resources, and urban planning. This broad range of applications underscores the multidisciplinary nature of Ikonos data and its role as a bridge in scientific research. Researchers utilize the rich dataset provided by Ikonos to better understand the complexities of natural and man-made systems and to address various scientific, environmental, and socio-economic issues. This study demonstrates how Ikonos data have become a fundamental tool in scientific research and facilitated integration and collaboration across various disciplines. The extensive and versatile dataset offered by Ikonos enables researchers to gain a deeper understanding of Earth systems and support scientific advancement in this field.

Keywords: Landsat, Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Remote Sensing

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# THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS RELATED TO THE KEYWORD 'LANDSAT' IN THE WEB OF SCIENCE DATABASE

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study examines the critical role of the Landsat satellite series in remote sensing technology and its wide application in scientific research. Remote sensing is a technology used for the observation and analysis of the Earth's surface and atmosphere without the need for physical contact. The history of this technology dates back to the 1840s, with the invention of the camera, and has evolved over time from military and exploratory uses to becoming a fundamental tool for scientific research and environmental monitoring.

As a method, this study has scanned publications related to the term "Landsat" from the Web of Science (WoS) database. This scan reached 41,476 publications, and the obtained data were evaluated using WoS's analysis interface. The main focus is to determine in which fields the publications mentioning the term "Landsat" are concentrated and how this term is used in these publications.

The findings indicate that a significant majority of the publications related to Landsat are articles (80.164%) and that these publications are concentrated in various disciplines such as remote sensing, environmental sciences, geology, engineering, and agriculture. Among these disciplines, remote sensing (45.446%), environmental sciences and ecology (34.480%), imaging science and photographic technology (29.745%), and earth sciences (27.975%) hold the largest shares.

When the findings are considered together, it is understood that Landsat data are particularly used at critical human and environmental interaction points, such as studying Earth's features, monitoring environmental changes, managing natural resources, and urban planning. This wide range of applications highlights the multidisciplinary nature of Landsat data and its role as a bridge in scientific research. Researchers utilize the rich dataset provided by Landsat to better understand the complexity of natural and anthropogenic systems and use this information to solve various scientific, environmental, and socio-economic problems. This study reveals how Landsat data has become a fundamental tool in scientific research and how it facilitates integration and collaboration across various disciplines. The extensive and versatile dataset

offered by Landsat enables researchers to gain a deeper understanding of Earth systems, supporting scientific advancement in this field.

**Keywords**: Landsat, Web of science, Bibliometric Analysis, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Remote Sensing

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# MOBİL CİHAZLAR İÇİN BİR PROGRAMLAMA DİLİ YORUMLAYICISININ TASARIMI VE GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE INTERPRETER FOR MOBILE DEVICES

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### ÖZET

Yorumlayıcılar, yüksek seviyeli bir dildeki ifadeleri doğrudan yürütebilen özel türden bilgisayar programlarıdır. Sadelik, taşınabilirlik ve daha az bellek gereksinimi gibi birçok önemli avantaja sahiptirler ve mobil cihazların küçük programlama ortamlarına iyi uyum sağlarlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, mobil cihazlar için MaPL programlama dili ile yazılan kaynak kodları değerlendirebilecek bir yorumlayıcının geliştirilmesidir. Yorumlayıcı, her biri farklı türde kod yorumlaması yapan ayrıştırıcı, anlamsal denetleyici ve kod değerlendirici gibi birkaç temel bileşenden oluşmaktadır. MaPL dilinin sözdizimini temsil etmek için EBNF notasyonunda bir biçimsel gramer tasarlanmıştır. Bu gramerden türetilen LL(k) ayrıştırıcı bileşeni, Java dilinde kaynak kod üreten JavaCC aracıyla gerçeklenmiştir ve hem kelimesel hem de sözdizimsel analiz süreciyle ilgilenmektedir. Diğer yorumlayıcı bileşenleri bu ayrıştırıcının ürettiği soyut sözdizim ağacı üzerinde çalışmaktadır. Yorumlayıcının uygulamalarını gösteren bazı kod parçaları tedarik edilerek benzersiz sayı dizileri üreten çeşitli matematiksel formüller programlanmış ve değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: biçimsel gramerler, ayrıştırıcılar, dil yorumlayıcıları, mobil programlama ABSTRACT

Interpreters are special types of computer programs that can directly execute the statements in a high-level language. They hold several remarkable advantages, such as simplicity, portability, and less memory requirements, suiting well for small programming environments of mobile devices. The goal of this study is to develop an interpreter that can evaluate source codes written in the MaPL programming language for mobile devices. The interpreter consists of several basic components such as parser, semantic checker, and code evaluator, each of which performs different types of code interpretation. A formal grammar in EBNF notation is designed to represent the syntax of the MaPL language. The LL(k) parser component derived from this grammar is implemented with the JavaCC tool that produces source code in the Java language, and deals with the process of both lexical and syntax analysis. Other interpreter components operate on the abstract syntax tree produced by this parser. Various mathematical formulas that produce unique strings of numbers have been programmed and evaluated by supplying some code fragments that demonstrate implementations of the interpreter.

Keywords: formal grammars, parsers, language interpreters, mobile programming

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# PROCESS STEPS OF GIS AND AHP BASED SPATIAL ANALYSIS IN DETECTING NEW URBAN PARKING LOT AREAS

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### **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, as urban traffic density increases, parking lot problems also increase, which negatively affects urban life and comfort. Due to the lack of sufficient parking lot areas in the city, vehicles may be parked irregularly and incorrectly in the city. In addition, parking vehicles in inappropriate and prohibited locations and creating double-row parking increases the traffic density in the city. Again, vehicle drivers' search for a parking area in urban traffic brings with it much negativity in terms of environmental, economic and human psychology. In order to solve such problems in metropolitan areas, new parking lot areas must be found, especially in inner cities and in suitable locations. In addition, it is important that spatial analyzes are carried out systematically.

It is also very important that technical personnel trained in this field, such as Transportation Engineers, are included in these research and examination groups. In this way, urban traffic will be regulated and it will be easier for vehicle owners in cities to park their vehicles safely and continue their life activities in the city.

In the study, it was tried to explain what kind of steps should be taken to find new parking lot areas, especially in cities with density traffic, by using the combination of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), and also the contributions of Transportation Engineers in this regard were mentioned.

**Keywords**: Geographic Information Systems, Analytical Hierarchy Process, Urban Traffic Density, Parking Lot Areas, Transportation Engineering

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# CALCULATION OF BIOETHANOL PRODUCTION CAPACITY FROM CORN STALK WASTES AND GENERATION OF PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi BAYRAKDAR ATES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The developing world, the change in production and consumption habits, the increase in population, and the expansion in industrial production capacities have increased the need for energy. However, as a result of the intensive use of fossil resources for this increasing energy need, both the security of resource supply is jeopardized and a pollution problem occurs to the extent that will cause climate change. For these reasons, renewable energy technologies such as biomass energy systems come to the fore as a sustainable solution. Biomass can be used as raw material and converted into solid, gas, and liquid fuels by various methods. One of the main products obtained in this context is bioethanol, and within the scope of this study, how much bioethanol can be produced from these wastes in a region selected as a pilot city in the Eastern Anatolia region using corn stalk wastes was calculated and the relevant process diagram was also created. In the study, while determining how much ethanol and water mixture would be produced daily considering the annual amount of corn stalks, this mixture was sent to distillation units and first separated from water with 95% efficiency. Afterward, it was calculated that the remaining 5% of water in the mixture could be separated with 99.9% efficiency using an extractive distillation unit. In the calculations in the study, it was assumed that the ground corn stalks were purified from their structural and content inhibitors by AFEX pretreatment and enzymatic hydrolysis, while Saccharomyces cerevisiae yeast was preferred for the fermentation process. In the study, a process flow diagram was also prepared to better illustrate the process and to better understand the calculations while calculating the volume of the reactor used for fermentation.

Keywords: Bioethanol, corn stalk waste, AFEX, Saccharomyces cerevisiae

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#### NEVŞEHİR İLİ DEKORATİF TAŞLARIN İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF DECORATIVE STONE QUARRIES IN NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE IN

#### TERMS OF MEDICAL GEOLOGY

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#### ÖZET

Doğal taş çok yönlü kullanımı olan, yapılarda duvar, döşeme ve çatı gibi kısımlarda değerlendirilebilen bir malzemedir. Türkiye, jeolojik yapısı nedeniyle zengin doğal taş varlığına sahiptir. Nevşehir ve civar bölgesi Erciyes ve Hasan Dağının patlamasına bağlı olarak oluşan volkanik tüf, ignimbrit özelliklerine sahip kayaçları ile ünlüdür. Bu kayaçlar daha çok cephe ve zemin kaplaması olarak kullanılmaktadır. Volkanik tüf taşlar doğal bir izolasyon malzemesi olarak ısı yalıtımı özelliğine sahiptir..

Bu çalışmada, bölgedeki maden ocaklarında çıkarılan kayaçların kimyasal, mineraloji içeriğine bağlı olarak kanserojen materyallere sahip olabilme riski irdelenmiştir. Çalışma alanında bulunan tüfitlerde zeolit grubu minerallerinden eriyonit minerali bulunmaktadır. Bu mineral mikrometrik boyuta sahip olmasından dolayı havada asılı kalma özelliğine sahiptir. Bu özellik tıbbi açıdan kanserojendir.

Çalışma alanı oldukça geniş biR volkanik sahaya sahiptir. Bölge kanser vakalarının fazlalığı ile dikkat çekmektedir. Bu nedenle Nevşehir bölgesinde Eriyonit minareli bir halk sorunu haline gelmiştir. Bölge tüfleri yapı elemanı olarak kullanıldığı için bu tıbbi sorunun maden ocaklarındaki malzemelerde olup olmadığı çalışma konusunu içermektedir.

Nevşehir-Avanos-Ürgüp bölgelerini kapsayan çalışma önceliğinde numune alımları gerçekleşmiştir. Maden işletme ocaklarından getirilen örnekler üzerinde ICP-MS kimyasal, XRD, mikroskop ve SEM çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Mineral parajenezleri; Kuvars, feldspat, sanidin, hedenberjit, kaolin olarak tespit edilmiştir.

4 farklı bölgede aktif olarak çalışan maden ocaklarının kesme işlemleri kayacın sertlik parametresinin azlığından dolayı basit açık işletme yöntemi ile yapılmaktadır. Yüzeyden kesme yöntemi ile alınan kayaçlar direk piyasaya sürülmektedir.

Tozuma ve gürültü kaynakları İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği ölçütlerine göre oldukça fazla olup sınır değerleri aştığı işlem sırasında gözlenmiştir.

Bölgede bulunan zeolit minerali oluşumu daha çok halk tarafından duvar kaplamalarında tespit edilmiş (Sarıhıdır, Tuzköy/Nevşehir) ancak Nevşehir merkez, Ürgüp bölgelerinde bulunan maden ocak malzemelerinde tespit edilmemiştir.

Anahtar kelimer: Nevşehir, Erionit/Zeolit, Dekoratif taş

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Natural stone is a versatile material that can be used in buildings such as walls, floors and roofs. Turkey has rich natural stone assets due to its geological structure. Nevşehir and its surrounding region are famous for their rocks with volcanic tuff and ignimbrite properties, which were formed due to the eruption of Erciyes and Hasan Mountains. These rocks are mostly used as facade and floor covering.

In this study, the risk of having carcinogenic materials depending on the chemical and mineralogy content of the rocks extracted from the mines in the region was examined. Although it has a porous structure, it is durable since its pores are not connected with each other. When tuff stones are first taken out of the quarry, they have the appearance of a soft and easy-to-work stone, but over time they become very hard with contact with the sun and air. Cancer cases are also seen in settlements in the study area. Samples have been taken from Nevsehir-Avanos-Ürgüp regions.. ICP-MS, XRD, microscope and SEM were carried out on the samples brought from the mining quarries in the region. Mineral paragenesis; Quartz, feldspar, sanidine, hedenbergite, kaolin were determined. The cutting operations of the mines that are actively working in 4 different regions are carried out with the simple open pit method due to the low hardness parameter of the rock. The rocks taken by the cutting method from the surface are marketed directly. Dust and noise sources are quite high according to the Occupational Health and Safety criteria and it has been observed during the process that the limit values are exceeded. The zeolite mineral formation in the region was mostly detected by the people in the wall coverings (Sarıhıdır, Tuzköy/Nevşehir), but it was not detected in the mining materials found in Nevsehir,

Key Word: Erionite/Zeolite, Decorative stone, Nevsehir and Ürgüp regions.

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#### MEDICAL CLUSTER: CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Introduction and Purpose: In modern conditions, the provision of high-quality medical care is an integral part of improving the health of the population and requires the modernization of health system management approaches. The cluster approach makes it possible to increase the competitive advantages of medical organizations. Despite the great interest of modern researchers in this area, the peculiarities of the formation of clusters in the health system are still not sufficiently studied. In this regard, the definition of medical clusters remains especially important and relevant.

Materials and Methods: The article provides an overview of modern definitions of this phenomenon in the scientific and legislative environment. Bibliographic research on the topic of research shows that clusters in the health sector are often given characteristics of industrial clusters, which, according to the authors, is a significant drawback. Such errors can lead to the activation of unfavorable factors that prevent the formation of cluster structures.

Results: The study identified such fundamental characteristics of medical clusters as additional external sources of financing, the lack of geographical concentration of participants, the need to introduce modern information and communication technologies, the division into urgent and planned medicine. The cluster and cluster system is becoming increasingly popular in the world today as an approach to developing the economy, increasing its competitiveness, promoting the innovative development of the country. Cluster strategies are seen as the most important means of innovative development of countries. Thus, a cluster is a system of interconnected enterprises located geographically close to each other, operating in a certain area and characterized by common activities and complementarity. The cluster system is very promising: the formation and development of clusters makes it possible to increase the competitiveness and efficiency of various regions within the country.

Discussion and Conclusion: In this regard, a strategy for the development of the pharmaceutical industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed until 2020. The main activities within the framework of this program are the creation and development of medical and pharmaceutical clusters on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At the moment, about 7 clusters of medical and pharmaceutical directions are actively developing, which annually show high results and rates of development in this area. The study of the tasks facing medical clusters, the problems they face, as well as the benefits that are opened for members of the medical cluster, makes it possible to assess their importance in the development of the health system of the

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regions and the Republic of Uzbekistan as a whole. In our opinion, the main feature of the medical cluster is that the treatment-diagnostic and medical-preventive institutions that are part of it have sources of financing, such as compulsory or voluntary health insurance funds, the federal or regional budget, as well as funds from paid services. At the same time, it does not deny the use of private investments, subsidies from the Ministry of economic development, sources of financing characteristic of other types of clusters, which may be membership contributions of cluster participants. Thus, the financing procedure and its structure affect the organizational and economic mechanism of interaction between members.

Key Words: medical cluster, geographical concentration, medical and preventive institutions

#### TIBBIY KLASTER: TUSHUNCHA VA XUSUSIYATLARI Mardonova Nasiba Siddiqovna

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#### Kirish

Kirish va maqsad: Zamonaviy sharoitda yuqori sifatli tibbiy yordam ko'rsatish aholi salomatligini yaxshilashning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, sog'liqni saqlash tizimini boshqarish yondashuvlarini modernizatsiya qilishni talab qiladi. Klaster yondashuvi tibbiy tashkilotlarning raqobatdosh ustunliklarini oshirish imkonini beradi. Zamonaviy tadqiqotchilarning ushbu sohaga bo'lgan katta qiziqishlariga qaramay, sog'liqni saqlash tizimida klasterlarni shakllantirishning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari hali ham yetarli darajada o'rganilmagan. Shu munosabat bilan tibbiy klasterlarning ta'rifi ayniqsa muhim va dolzarb bo'lib qolmoqda.

Materiallar va usullar: Maqolada ilmiy va qonunchilik muhitida ushbu hodisaning zamonaviy ta'riflari haqida umumiy ma'lumot berilgan. Tadqiqot mavzusidagi bibliografik tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, sog'liqni saqlash sohasidagi klasterlarga ko'pincha sanoat klasterlarining xususiyatlari beriladi, bu esa mualliflarning fikriga ko'ra muhim kamchilikdir. Bunday xatoliklar klaster tuzilmalarining shakllanishiga to'sqinlik qiladigan noqulay omillarning faollashishiga olib kelishi mumkin.

**Natijalar:** Tadqiqotda tibbiyot klasterlarining qoʻshimcha tashqi moliyalashtirish manbalari, ishtirokchilarning geografik kontsentratsiyasining yoʻqligi, zamonaviy axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalarini joriy etish zarurati, shoshilinch va rejalashtirilgan tibbiyotga boʻlinish kabi fundamental xususiyatlari aniqlandi. Klaster va klaster tizimi bugungi kunda dunyoda iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish, uning raqobatbardoshligini oshirish, mamlakatning innovatsion rivojlanishini ragʻbatlantirishga yondashuv sifatida tobora ommalashib bormoqda. Klaster strategiyalari mamlakatlarning innovatsion rivojlanishining eng muhim vositasi sifatida qaraladi. Shunday qilib, klaster - bu bir-biriga geografik jihatdan yaqin joylashgan, ma'lum bir

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hududda faoliyat yurituvchi va umumiy faoliyat va bir-birini to'ldirish bilan tavsiflangan bir-biriga bog'langan korxonalar tizimi. Klaster tizimi juda istiqbolli: klasterlarning shakllanishi va rivojlanishi mamlakat ichidagi turli hududlarning raqobatbardoshligi va samaradorligini oshirish imkonini beradi.

Muhokama va xulosa: Shu munosabat bilan O'zbekiston Respublikasi farmatsevtika sanoatini 2020 yilgacha rivojlantirish strategiyasi ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu dastur doirasidagi asosiy tadbirlar O'zbekiston Respublikasi hududida tibbiy va farmatsevtika klasterlarini yaratish va rivojlantirishdan iborat. Ayni paytda tibbiyot va farmatsevtika yoʻnalishlarining 7 ga yaqin klasteri faol rivojlanmoqda, ular har yili ushbu sohada yuqori natijalar va rivojlanish sur'atlarini koʻrsatmoqda. Tibbiy klasterlar oldida turgan vazifalarni, ular duch keladigan muammolarni, shuningdek, tibbiy klaster a'zolari uchun ochiladigan imtiyozlarni o'rganish ularning mintaqalar va O'zbekiston Respublikasi sog'liqni saqlash tizimini rivojlantirishdagi ahamiyatini bir butun sifatida baholash imkonini beradi. Bizning fikrimizcha, tibbiy klasterning asosiy xususiyati shundaki, uning tarkibiga kiradigan davolash-diagnostika va tibbiy-profilaktika muassasalari majburiy yoki ixtiyoriy tibbiy sug'urta fondlari, federal yoki mintaqaviy byudjet, shuningdek pullik xizmatlardan tushadigan mablag'lar kabi moliyalashtirish manbalariga ega. Shu bilan birga, bu xususiy investitsiyalar, Iqtisodiy rivojlanish vazirligining subsidiyalari, klaster ishtirokchilarining a'zolik badallari bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan boshqa turdagi klasterlarga xos bo'lgan moliyalashtirish manbalaridan foydalanishni inkor qilmaydi. Shunday qilib, moliyalashtirish tartibi va uning tuzilishi a'zolari o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarning tashkiliyiqtisodiy mexanizmiga ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar: tibbiy klaster, geografik kontsentratsiya, tibbiy-profilaktika muassasalari.

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#### MACHINE LEARNING IN DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Human healthcare is one of the most important topics in society. It tries to find the correct, effective, and robust disease detection as soon as possible to ensure patients receive the appropriate care. Insufficient information, communication problems between patients and clinicians or among healthcare staff, delayed or wrong diagnoses, clinician fatigue, and the complexity of diagnoses in a short time can all cause diagnostic errors. Diagnostic errors have adverse effects on the treatment of a patient. Machine Learning in healthcare is used for the detection and diagnosis of diseases in an efficient way. ML is an artificial intelligence subset being used in a variety of health-related fields including the invention of new medical treatments, the management of patient data and records, and an assist to the treatment of chronic diseases. Machine learning techniques, including Neural Networks (NN), Random Forest (RF), and Classification and Regression Trees (CART), are utilized for diagnosing and treating heart disease. Additionally, Logistic Regression (LR), LDA, RF, and SVM are employed for early detection and assisting in the diagnosis of lung cancer. Furthermore, Support Vector Machines, Ensemble Classifiers, and Random Forests are applied to assess the risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) development in individuals. ML Models aid physicians or decisionmakers in evaluating the progression of risk in everyone, enabling informed choices about management, and improving health outcomes while also reducing healthcare costs.

**Keywords**: Machine Learning, Diagnosis, heart disease, lung cancer, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, diabetic disease

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### DEVELOPING SOFT SKILLS IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING AND MIDWIFERY EDUCATION USING ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Nursing students need to be armed with soft skills to be better prepared for workplace challenges. Innovative modes of delivery are most important for teaching these skills.

**Aim:** This study aims to evaluate the impact of active learning methods on enhancing nursing students' attitudes towards soft skills.

**Methods:** a group of ninety (n=90) students was studied using a quasi-experimental single-group design with matched pre- and posttest interventions. Three active learning methods were employed to implement a program aiming to develop soft skills aligned with the modules in the nursing curriculum.

**Results:** Following the interventions, there was a significant improvement in communication skills attitudes, teamwork and stress management competency.

**Conclusions:** The finding of this study can offer valuable insights to nurse educators worldwide, advocating the early integration of these methods to foster soft skills development right from the outset of students' professional journey.

**Keywords:** soft skills, nursing education, active learning methods, attitudes

# PYROLYSIS-CATALYSIS OF DIFFERENT WASTE PLASTICS OVER Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> /Ni,Zn,Mg/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> caTALYSTS: HIGH-VALUE HYDROGEN, LIQUID FUELS, CARBON NANOTUBES AND POSSIBLE REACTION MECHANISMS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

To understand the correlation between plastic structure and products, and the possible reaction mechanisms, the pyrolysis-catalysis of different types of waste plastics was investigated in the presence of an Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> /Ni, Zn, Mg/Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> catalysts. Polypropylene (PP), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), low-density polyethylene (LDPE), polystyrene (PS), and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) were used as the feedstock. The results showed that PP, HDPE, and LDPE showed higher H<sub>2</sub>-enriched gaseous product yields (>60 wt%), but higher H<sub>2</sub> concentration (over 87 vol%) was obtained from the gaseous products of PS. In terms of liquid FUEL, the yield exhibited a relatively stable tendency, which was ~ 40 wt%, and the liquid product comprised hydrocarbons with a carbon number range mainly between C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>16</sub>. For solid carbon deposits, HDPE waste plastic led to a higher solid deposit yield of 60 wt%, followed by LDPE of 46.8 wt%. By contrast, PP, and PS showed lower yields of 28.6 wt%, 32.6 wt%, respectively. In summary, more, purer and cleaner carbon nanotubes (CNTs) could be obtained from pyrolysis-catalysis of polyolefin (HDPE and LDPE), while more amorphous carbon and hydrogen were gathered from PS and PP.

**Keywords:** Waste plastics Pyrolysis-catalysis High-value products Correlation Reaction mechanisms

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#### COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHRONIC DISEASES: A SURVEY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

chronic disease is a medical condition that persists for at least three months and has the potential to worsen over time, significantly impacting an individual's quality of life and overall wellbeing. These conditions often require ongoing management and treatment, placing a considerable burden on both patients and healthcare systems. Understanding the complexities of chronic diseases is crucial for effective prevention, diagnosis, and treatment strategies. Secondary data sources, including journals, publications, and review comments, play a pivotal role in advancing our understanding of chronic illnesses. Researchers rely on these sources to access a wealth of information gathered through rigorous studies and analyses. By carefully selecting and synthesizing relevant data, researchers can formulate precise problem statements and hypotheses, guiding their investigations towards meaningful outcomes. The goal of this research endeavours in this area is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of existing literature, which spans various platforms such as online repositories, research journals, technical book chapters, conference papers, and other scholarly resources. This literature review serves as a foundation for further inquiry, helping researchers identify gaps in current knowledge and areas where additional research is needed. In this particular study, the focus lies on investigating the methodologies used in previous research to predict and manage chronic illnesses such as heart disease, chronic kidney disease, liver disease, breast cancer, leukemia, diabetes, and lung cancer. By examining the strengths and limitations of different prediction methods, researchers aim to identify the most effective approaches for early detection and intervention. Moreover, this study involves a comprehensive evaluation of the effectiveness of various strategies employed in managing chronic diseases. By assessing the outcomes of different treatment modalities and intervention programs, researchers can inform clinical practice and improve patient care. Additionally, the study aims to identify potential areas for future research within this field, highlighting avenues for further exploration and innovation. By addressing key research questions and proposing new directions for inquiry, this study aims to contribute to the ongoing effort to better understand and manage chronic diseases, ultimately improving outcomes for patients and communities alike.

**Keywords**: Disease Prediction, Supervision-based instruction, Machine Learning.

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# EFFECT OF SNO<sub>2</sub> NANOPARTICLES COATED CATHODE ELECTRODES FOR THE DETECTION OF UREA IN SOIL/COMPOST IN A MICROBIAL FUEL CELL CONFIGURATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this work, first of all, the cathode of the microbial fuel cell is optimized with a coating of tin oxide nanostructures, and secondly, a urea sensor was developed by making a calibration curve using 0.01M, 0.1M, 1M, 2M, 4M, 6M, 8M and 10M urea in a compost-based microbial fuel cell (MFC) which has been reported for the first time. The electrodeposition technique was used for the coating of tin oxide on the copper electrode for using it as an electron acceptor on the cathode side of MFC. Structural studies were done by using X- ray diffraction (XRD), morphological studies were done by using Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM), and elemental analysis was done by using Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS). Additionally, the fabricated device can also be used for energy generation applications in addition to its sensing ability when a tin oxide-coated cathode is used in comparison to the bare copper-based cathode in MFC for using it as a multifunctional device.

**Keywords:** Tin-oxide, Nanoparticles, MFC, Urea, Sensing

### SOLUTION COMBUSTION SYNTHESIS OF TIN OXIDE NANOSTRUCTURES FOR AMMONIA SENSING APPLICATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper reports the synthesis SnO<sub>2</sub> nanostructures using a solution combustion route to develop an ammonia sensor. As-prepared nanostructures were characterized by XRD, SEM, UV-VIS spectroscopy, and linear sweep voltametery, respectively. XRD analysis confirms the tetragonal phase of the synthesized nanostructures. The field emission scanning electron microscope confirms the formation of nanoparticles, and EDS confirms the formation of nanoparticles without any impurity. Its intense attention and wide range of environmental monitoring applications can be explained by its optical transparency, band gap engineering, presence of oxygen vacancies and variety of structures. The electrical characterization of nanostructured layer coated on a paper-based flexible electrodes shows the detection of ammonia with respect to different exposure times. The goal of this study is to highlight the synthesis method that is used in the process to prepare the tin oxide nanostructures with current challenge and the potential future prospects of SnO<sub>2</sub> nanostructures versatility as a material that can be used in various sensing devices for environmental applications.

**Keywords**: Tin oxide nanostructures, oxygen vacancies, solution combustion synthesis, flexible electrodes

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### ANTIBIOTIC POLLUTION IN AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS: UNDERSTANDING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The abstract discusses the widespread presence of antibiotics in aquatic environments, attributing it to their extensive use across various industries. This situation raises significant concerns for both ecological balance and public health. The abstract aims to delve into the complexities of antibiotic pollution in aquatic settings and its subsequent impact on the environment. By thoroughly examining recent studies, the research seeks to shed light on the pathways through which antibiotics enter aquatic ecosystems, their persistence once introduced, and the resulting effects on aquatic organisms and ecosystems. Additionally, the abstract addresses the critical issue of antibiotic resistance, exploring the potential for its development and dissemination within aquatic microbial communities. This aspect is crucial as it has implications for human health, especially considering the interconnectedness of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

Recognizing the ecological implications of antibiotic contamination is emphasized as vital for the development of effective mitigation strategies. The ultimate goal is to preserve the vitality and integrity of marine ecosystems, thereby safeguarding both environmental sustainability and public health.

**Keywords:** Antimicrobial Resistance, Aquatic Environment, Ecotoxicity, Impacts.

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### OPTIMIZATION OF IODINE TITRATION METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF VITAMIN C IN CITRUS CINENSIS (ORANGE) AND CITRUS LIMON (LEMON)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Ascorbic acid is one of the major water soluble vitamin and many health benefits have been attributed to ascorbic acid such as antioxidant, anti-atherogenic, immunomodulator anti-carcinogenic etc. It plays a vital role in the biosynthesis of collagen, carnitine and neurotransmitters. As humans cannot produce ascorbic acid due to the lack of an enzyme gulonolactone oxidase, it has to be supplemented mainly through fruits, vegetables and tablets. In this present research, I have reported a simple, cost effective, reliable titrimetric method for the determination of ascorbic acid present in natural available citrus fruits (orange and lemon) and also the determination of concentration of ascorbic acid. The method involves the oxidative dehydrogenation of ascorbic acid by potassium iodate followed by the determination of unreacted potassium iodate by iodometry.

Keyword: Ascorbic acid, Titration, Iodine, Vitamin C, Lemon, Orange

### BIOLARVICIDAL POTENTIAL OF CHLOROFORM EXTRACT OF CITRUS CINENSIS PEEL AGAINST ANOPHELES MOSQUITO LARVAE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The quest for alternatives to chemical based insecticides due to their disadvantages and setbackshas raised inquires on various plant products for potential ability to produce larvicidal effect. This present study was carried out to evaluate the larvicidal potential of chloroform extract of sweet orange (Citrus sinensis) peel against fourth instar larvae of Anopheles mosquito, at various concentrations of 150, 300 and 450µl, over different intervals of 24, 48 and 72 hours . The larval percentage mortality of Citrus sinensis chloroform extract observed over time interval of mortalities of 24, 48 and 72 hours is as follows; For 150µl concentration: 16%, 24% and 40% respectively, while for 300µl concentration: 28%, 44% and 68% respectively, and for 450µl: 52%, 72% and 92% respectively. Additionally, the phytochemical screening of these extracts revealed the presence of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, phlobatannins, saponins, steroids and terpenoids in the chloroform extract. Citrus sinensis peel exhibited larvicidal activity and these results indicate promising approaches against anopheles mosquitos. Hence, chloroform extract of Citrus sinensis peel can be considered as a mosquito larvicide control agent that does not cause pollution to the environment, does not affect nontarget organisms and rarely brings about resistance.

Keywords: Citrus sinensis, Anopheles mosquito, Biolarvicide, phytochemicals

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### EXPERIMENTAL CHARACTERIZATION CONDUCTED DIFFERENTIAL-COMMON MODES EMISSION FROM SWITCH-MODE POWER SUPPLY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC), as well as electric, thermal, and mechanical considerations, should be taken into account while designing electronic energy systems. This work provides a strategy for detecting electromagnetic interference (EMI) in a power supply switching mode. This study provides a characterization technique. However, when these devices are ill-planned and/or poorly built, substantial electromagnetic interference arises, causing difficulties both within and beyond the grid.

Because of advancements in computer-aided software and device design, exact waveform mimicking in switched-mode power supplies is now attainable. As a result, modeling approaches may be used to predict the realized levels of Forwarding interference. Thus, EMI tests were performed utilizing the two separate switching topologies, and mitigation measures are now in place to reduce these electromagnetic emissions and the sensitivity of Switch-Mode Power Supplies (SMPs). This study offers a viable method for predicting the EMI of a forward converter using a microelectronics switch. This research outlines a mechanism for anticipating both components (CM and DM noise).

Although it is commonly understood that EMI is an issue that must be addressed, it is not often evident why EMI is a problem. Two distinct switching topologies were employed in EMI testing; parasite components have a key influence in the creation of EMI noise. This simulation approach might help designers with filter design, external SMPS filter optimization, and filter suppression quantification.

**Keywords**: Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), Differential-Mode (DM), Common-Mode (CM), LISN.

## ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND INCOME INEQUALITY ON POVERTY: EVIDENCE FROM G-20 NATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, we examine the linkages between health, education, and poverty. An investment in inefficient health and education outcomes results in economic growth and directly and indirectly impacts poverty. The present study used Poverty as a Dependent Variable with Government spending on Health & Education, Gini Coefficient Life Expectancy at Birth, and Total Health Expenditure as independent variables. The study employed the Panel ARDL Co-Integration approach. The results indicate that variables, such as government spending on health and education, the Gini coefficient, life expectancy at birth, and total health expenditure, exhibit significant correlations with poverty alleviation measures The presence of cross-sectional dependence underscores the interconnectedness of socioeconomic factors within and across nations, emphasizing the importance of comprehensive policy interventions addressing healthcare access, income distribution, and long-term socioeconomic development. Moreover, disparities in poverty levels, government spending on health and education, income inequality, life expectancy, and total health expenditure among various countries highlight the need for tailored strategies to combat poverty on a global scale. Future policy suggestions should prioritize investments in healthcare, education, and social welfare systems while addressing income inequality to foster sustainable poverty reduction and enhance overall well-being worldwide.

**Keywords:** Education, Health, Income Inequality, Poverty, Socioeconomic Indicators

### KADIN GİRİŞİMCİLİĞİNİN SOSYO-EKONOMİK BELİRLEYİCİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA¹

AN APPLICATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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#### ÖZET

Büyüme ve kalkınmanın sürdürülebilirliği tüm ülkelerin hedefleri arasındadır. Toplam nüfus içerisinde yadsınamaz bir paya sahip olan kadınların iş gücüne katılımları özellikle de girişimci olarak faaliyet göstermeleri, ülkelerin ekonomik değelerini arttırmaya yönelik önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Kadın girişimcilerin ülke ekonomisine sağlamış oldukları katkıları makro ve mikro düzeyde olmak üzere 2 ana grupta sınıflandırmak mümkündür. Vergi ödeme, istihdam yaratma, milli gelire katkı sağlama makro düzeydeki katkılar arasında yer alırken; mikro düzeydeki katkılar ailenin maddi olanaklarının artması, aile refahını yükseltme, çocukların daha iyi eğitim imkânlarına sahip olmalarını sağlama, çocukların annelerini rol-model olarak almaları şeklinde sıralanabilmektedir. Bununla birlikte, kadın girişimciliğinin birçok gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkede erkek girişmciliğinin gerisinde kaldığı görülmektedir.

Kadın girişimcilerin karşılaştığı potansiyel engelleri anlamak ve girişimcilik faaliyetine katılımlarını artırmak için kadın girişimciliğinin sosyo-ekonomik belirleyicilerini anlamak önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, çalışmada seçilmiş gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde kadın girişimciliğini etkileyen faktörlerin kantil regresyon analizi ile araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Ülke gruplarında kadın girişimciliğine ait verilerde minimum ve maksimum değeler arasındaki farkın yüksek olması sebebiyle ortalamaya dayalı regresyon tahminleri sapmalı sonuçlar vermektedir. Bundan dolayı regresyonun kantil düzeyinde ele alınması ile girişimciliğin düşük/orta/yüksek olduğu ülkelere özgü sosyo-ekonomik belirleyiciler daha doğru tahmin edilmektedir. Çalışmanın bu anlamda literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Gişimcilik, Kadın, Kantil Regresyon

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Ekonomi ve Finans Anabilim Dalı'nda yürütülmekte olan "Kadın Girişimciliğinin Sosyo-Ekonomik Belirleyicileri Üzerine Ampirik Bir İnceleme: Seçilmiş Gelişmiş ve Gelişmekte Olan Ülkeler Örneği" adlı yüksek lisans tezinden türetilmiştir

#### **ABSTRACT**

Sustainability of growth and development is among the goals of all countries. Having an undeniable share in the total population, the participation of women in the workforce, especially their activities as entrepreneurs, makes significant contributions to increasing the economic values of countries. It is possible to classify the contributions of women entrepreneurs to the country's economy in two main groups: macro and micro level. While paying taxes, creating employment, and contributing to national income are among the macro-level contributions; Contributions at the micro level can be listed as increasing the financial means of the family, increasing family welfare, ensuring that children have better educational opportunities, and children taking their mothers as role models. However, it is observed that women's entrepreneurship lags behind male entrepreneurship in many developed and developing countries.

It is important to understand the socio-economic determinants of women's entrepreneurship in order to understand the potential obstacles faced by women entrepreneurs and to increase their participation in entrepreneurial activity. In this context, the study aims to investigate the factors affecting women entrepreneurship in selected developed and developing countries through quantile regression analysis Since the difference between the minimum and maximum values in the data on women's entrepreneurship in country groups is high, regression estimates based on the mean give deviated results. Therefore, by handling the regression at the quantile level, socio-economic determinants specific to countries with low/medium/high entrepreneurship are estimated more accurately. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature in this sense.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women, Quantile Regression

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#### RUSİYA – TÜRKİYƏ MÜNASİBƏTLƏRİ SURİYA BÖHRANI KONTEKSİNDƏ RUSSIA - TURKEY RELATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SYRIAN CRISI Vüsalə Əliyeva,

BSU-nun dosenti, tarix üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru

#### XÜLASƏ

Məqalə Türkiyə Respublikası ilə Rusiya Federasiyası arasında münasibətlərin "Ərəb baharı" ilə Yaxın Şərq və xüsusilə Suriyada yaşanan böhran kontekstində transformasiyasına həsr olunub. "Ərəb baharı" ilə birlikdə 2011-ci ilin martında Suriyada başlayan vətəndaş müharibəsi 13 ildir ki, davam edir. Bu qədər uzun müddətə baxmayaraq, o, hələ də başa çatmayıb, siyasi nizamlanma əldə olunmayıb. Türkiyə-Rusiya münasibətləri istər ikitərəfli münasibətlər, istərsə də regional və qlobal təhlükəsizlik baxımından kifayət qədər mühüm struktura malikdir. Türkiyənin 2003-cü ildən Rusiya ilə əməkdaşlıq müstəvisində sərgilədiyi mövqe ikitərəfli münasibətlər baxımından xüsusilə vacibdir. Türkiyə Ukrayna böhranı ilə əlaqədar Rusiyaya qarşı sanksiyalarda iştirak etməyib və əksinə uğurlu vasitəçilik missiyası ilə beynəlxalq ictimaiyyətin diqqətini çəkmişdir. Türk axını və Akkuyu elektrik stansiyası kimi ciddi layihələr üzrə Rusiya ilə əməkdaşlıq etməkdədir. Xarici siyasətdə fikir ayrılıqları ölkələr arasında əməkdaşlıqdan qaçmağa imkan verməyib. Lakin Suriyada Əsəd rejimi Türkiyə və Rusiyanın maraqlarının ilə toqquşması ilə nəticələndi. Məqalədə hər iki ölkənin əsas başlanğıc mövqeləri, onların ikitərəfli münasibətlərinin böhran başladığı andakı səviyyəsi və ziddiyyətləri təhlil edilmişdir. Daha sonra, ilk növbədə, xarici siyasət faktorlarını nəzərə alaraq, Türkiyə və Rusiyanın Suriya böhranına yanaşması göstərilir. Eyni zamanda, Türkiyədə daxili siyasi xarakterli dəyişikliklərə, o cümlədən kürd siyasi qüvvələrinin fəaliyyətinə, dövlət çevrilişi cəhdlərinə və bir sıra digər hallara da diqqət yetirilib. Rusiya və Türkiyə liderlərinin şəxsiyyət amilinin mühüm rolu vurğulanıb, V. V. Putin və R. T. Ərdoğan Suriya problemi ilə bağlı dialogda və bu vəziyyətin həllinə yönəlmiş birgə tədbirlərin müzakirəsində iştirak edib. Nəhayət, Rusiya ilə Türkiyənin xarici siyasət və iqtisadiyyatdakı hazırkı konyukturada gələcək strateji və qarşılıqlı faydalı əməkdaşlığı üçün zəmin yaranıb və təsvir olunub.

Açar sözlər: Türkiyə Respublikası, Rusiya Federasiyası, Ərəb baharı, Suriya, böhran

#### **ABSTRACT**

The article is dedicated to the transformation of the relations between the Republic of Turkey and the Russian Federation in the context of the "Arab Spring" and the crisis in the Middle East and especially in Syria. The civil war in Syria, which started in March 2011 with the "Arab Spring", has been going on for 13 years. Despite this long period, it is still not over, political settlement has not been achieved. Turkey-Russia relations have a rather important structure in terms of both bilateral relations and regional and global security. Turkey's position in cooperation with Russia since 2003 is particularly important in terms of bilateral relations. Turkey did not participate in the sanctions against Russia in connection with the Ukraine crisis, and on the contrary, it attracted the attention of the international community with its successful mediation mission. It is cooperating with Russia on serious projects such as Turk Stream and Akkuyu power station. Differences in foreign policy did not allow avoiding cooperation between countries. However, the Assad regime in Syria resulted in a clash with the interests of Turkey and Russia. The article analyzes the main starting positions of both countries, the level and contradictions of their bilateral relations at the time of the crisis. Then, first of all, the approach of Turkey and Russia to the Syrian crisis is shown, taking into account foreign policy factors. At the same time, attention was paid to internal political changes in Turkey, including the activities of Kurdish political forces, coup d'état attempts and a number of other cases. The important role of the personality factor of the leaders of Russia and Turkey was emphasized, V. V. Putin and R. T. Erdogan participated in the dialogue on the Syrian problem and the discussion of joint measures aimed at solving this situation. Finally, the basis for future strategic and mutually beneficial cooperation between Russia and Turkey in the current conjuncture in foreign policy and economy has been created and described.

Keywords: Republic of Turkey, Russian Federation, Arab Spring, Syria, crisis

#### HEKİM-HASTA İLETİŞİMİNDE GÜVENİ ETKİYELEYEN FAKTÖRLER

#### FACTORS AFFECTING TRUST IN PHYSICIAN-PATIENT COMMUNICATION

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#### ÖZET

Güven, TDK tarafından korku, tereddüt ve şüphe olmaksızın inanma, bağlanma, emniyet ve güven duygusu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Güven, hasta memnuniyetini etkileyen önemli bir faktördür, hekim-hasta arasındaki etkili iletişim ve tedavi sürecini de önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Hastanın güveninin azalması hastanın aynı hekime ya da sağlık kuruluşuna olan tercihini değiştirebilmektedir. Hekime güven konusunda sorun yaşayan hastalar tavsiyelere uymayabilir, tedavileri yarım bırakabilir, hatta hiç başlamayabilirler. Güvendeki bu azalma aynı zamanda genel sağlık tercihlerini de etkilemektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, hastanelerde ayakta tedavi hizmeti alan hastaların hekime güvenini etkileyen faktörleri belirlemektir. Araştırma, Sivas ilindeki bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesi, bir devlet hastanesi ve bir özel hastanenin polikliniklerine başvuran 18 yaş ve üzeri bireyleri kapsayan tanımlayıcı, kesitsel tipte bir çalışmadır. Araştırmaya 753 kişi katılmıştır. Araştırmada hekimlere duyulan güveni ölçmek için kişisel bilgi formu ve Türkçe geçerliliği yapılmış "Wake Forest Physician Trust" Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Ölçeğin ortalama toplam ölçek puanı  $\bar{X}$ =4.16, minimum değeri 1.30, maksimum değeri 5.00 ve standart sapması 0.65 olarak bulunmuştur. Araştırmada hekime güveni istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede daha yüksek olan hastaların ortaokul ve ön lisans mezunu, aynı hekime birden çok kez başvuran, hasta-hekim iletişiminden memnun olan, hayatından memnuniyeti yüksek olan, kişisel sağlığına önem veren ve özel hastaneye başvuran hastalar olduğu belirlenmiştir. Yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, gelir durumu, kronik hastalığını olması veya olmaması ve sosyal güvence türü gibi faktörlerin hastanın hekime olan güvenini etkilemediği saptanmıştır. Sonuç olarak Sivas il merkezindeki hastane polikliniklerine başvuran hastalar, hekimlerine yüksek düzeyde güven duymaktadır ( $\bar{X}$ =4.16).

Çalışmanın sonunda hekime güven düzeyi düşük ve orta düzeyde çıkan gruplarda, hekime güven düzeyinin neden düşük olduğunun araştırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hasta-Hekim İletişimi, Güven, Wake Forest Physician Trust Ölçeği

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Trust is defined by TDK as believing without fear, hesitation and doubt, attachment, safety and sense of trust. Trust is an important factor affecting patient satisfaction and effective communication between physician and patient significantly affects the treatment process. Trust in the physician is very important for treatment compliance and maintaining a strong relationship. However, a decrease in trust may change the patient's preference for the same physician or health institution. Patients who lack trust may not follow recommendations, leave treatments unfinished or even not start them at all. This decrease in trust also affects overall health preferences.

The aim of this study is to determine the factors affecting the trust of patients receiving outpatient services in hospitals. The study is a descriptive, cross-sectional study involving individuals aged 18 years and over who applied to the outpatient clinics of a training and research hospital, a state hospital and a private hospital in Sivas province. 753 people participated in the study. In the study, a personal information form and the Turkish validated "Wake Forest Physician Trust" Scale were used to measure trust in physicians. The mean total scale score  $\bar{X}$ =4.16, minimum value 1.30, maximum value 5.00 and standard deviation 0.65. In the study, it was determined that patients with statistically significantly higher trust in physicians were middle school and associate degree graduates, patients who consulted the same physician more than once, patients who were satisfied with patient-physician communication, patients who were satisfied with their lives, patients who gave importance to their personal health and patients who applied to private hospitals. It was determined that factors such as age, gender, marital status, income status, presence or absence of chronic disease and type of social security did not affect the patient's trust in the physician. As a result, patients applying to hospital outpatient clinics in Sivas city center have a high level of trust in their physicians  $(\bar{X}=4.16)$ .

It is recommended to investigate why the participant groups with low and moderate levels of trust in physicians have low levels of trust in physicians.

Keywords: Patient-Physician Communication, Trust, Wake Forest Physician Trust Scale

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#### RUS SİNEMASINA AİLE EKSENİNDE BİR BAKIŞ VE "RETURN" FİLMİNİN YAPISAL VE YAŞANTISAL AİLE KURAMLARI EKSENİNDE ANALİZİ

CURRENT A LOOK AT RUSSIAN CINEMA FROM THE FAMILY AXIS AND THE REVIEW OF THE FILM "RETURN" ANALYSIS ON THE AXIS OF STRUCTURAL AND EXPERIENTIAL FAMILY THEORIES

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#### ÖZET

Sinema sanatı yaşamı hem yansıtan hem de yeniden kuran bir niteliğe sahiptir. Hayatın içerisinde yer alan hemen her kavram film anlatılarının içerisine dâhil edilmekte, filmler insan yaşamından kesitleri izleyiciye sunmaktadırlar. Bu sunuş, başta film yönetmeni olmak üzere sinemanın yaratıcı unsurlarının bir tasarımıdır. Bu tasarım olay, olgu, kavram ve değerlerin temsil edilmesine dayanmaktadır. Sinemadaki temsiller ulusal ölçekte önem arz etmektedir çünkü bir ulusun gelişimi ve değişimi, o ulusa ait sinema filmlerinde görülebilmektedir. Bu çalışma, toplumsal yapının en önemli parçası olan aile kavramına, önemli bir geçmişe sahip olan Rus sinemasında yer alan temsiller aracılığıyla odaklanmaktadır. Rus toplumunda sinemanın öyküsü Çarlık Rusya'sı ile başlamakta, Bolşevik Devrimi, 1990'lardaki dağılma, toparlanma süreci ve nihai olarak çağcıl dönem ile devam etmektedir. Bu noktada farklı ideolojilerin aile kavramını ele alış biçimlerinin izlerini sürmede sinema filmleri önemli bir alanı oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada Rus sinemasının farklı dönemlerinde aile kavramının ele alış biçimleri aktarılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte çağdaş Rus sinemasının önemli yönetmenlerinden biri olan Andrey Zvyagintsev'in aile ilişkilerini konu edinen Return (2003) filmi, yapısal ve yaşantısal aile kuramları ekseninde analiz edilmiştir. Analizden elde edilen bulgulara göre film, baba figürünü devlet ile kadın ve çocuk figürlerini ise toplum ile özdeşleştirmektedir. Filmde ailesine geri dönen baba, dağılmanın ardından eski gücüne kavuşmaya başlayan devlet otoritesini temsil etmektedir. Çalışmanın sonucuna göre film anlatısı bir aile krizini alegorik bir anlayışla ele almakta ve böylelikle çağdaş Rus ailesine ve toplumuna bir bakış geliştirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rus sineması, Aile, Baba Figürü, Andrey Zvyagintsev.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Cinema art has a quality that both reflects and reconstructs life. Almost every concept in life is included in film narratives, and films present sections of human life to the audience. This presentation is a design of the creative elements of cinema, especially the film director. This design is based on representing events, facts, concepts and values. Representations in cinema are important on a national scale because the development and change of a nation can be seen in the cinema films of that nation. This study focuses on the concept of family, which is the most important part of the social structure, through the representations in Russian cinema, which has an important history. The story of cinema in Russian society begins with Tsarist Russia and continues with the Bolshevik Revolution, the disintegration and recovery process in the 1990s and ultimately the modern period. At this point, movies constitute an important area in tracing the ways in which different ideologies deal with the concept of family. In the study, the ways in which the concept of family is handled in different periods of Russian cinema are conveyed. In addition, the film Return (2003), which is about family relations by Andrey Zvyagintsey, one of the important directors of contemporary Russian cinema, was analyzed on the axis of structural and experiential family theories. According to the findings from the analysis, the film identifies the father figure with the state and the women and child figures with society. In the movie, the father who returns to his family represents the state authority that is regaining its former power after the dissolution. According to the conclusion of the study, the film narrative deals with a family crisis with an allegorical understanding and thus develops an overview of the contemporary Russian family and society.

Keywords: Russian Cinema, Family, Father Figure, Andrey Zvyagintsev

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#### BELGESEL YAPIMLARDA GÜNCEL YÖNELİMLER: TRT BELGESEL KANALI YAYINLARI ÜZERİNE TEMATİK BİR ANALİZ

CURRENT TRENDS IN DOCUMENTARY PRODUCTIONS: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS ON TRT DOCUMENTARY CHANNEL BROADCASTS

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#### ÖZET

Günümüz televizyon yayıncılığında belgesel türü önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Ancak geçmiş yılların aksine belgeseller artık ana akım yayın yapan televizyon kanallarında yer almamakta bunun yerine tematik belgesel televizyonlarının temel yayın akısını olusturmaktadır. Belgesel yapımlar daha ilk dönemlerinden itibaren kategorize edilmiş ve çeşitli türlere ayrılmıştır. Yaşadığımız dönemde bilim, sanat, tarih, politika, edebiyat, teknoloji alanlarında ve bunlarla birlikte günlük yaşamın hemen her anıyla ilgili belgesel yapımlara rastlanabilmektedir. Geçmişi öğrenme, günümüzü değerlendirme ve geleceğe ilişkin güçlü öngörülerde bulunma süreçlerinde belgesel yapımlar işlevsel bir niteliğe sahiptir. Bununla birlikte film yapım üretim süreçlerinde kullanılan ekipman ve programlardaki teknolojik gelişmeler daha güçlü bir film anlatı dili kurulmasını olanaklı kılmaktadır. Bu çalısma gerçeği yansıtan bir film türü olarak belgeselin güncel durumunu ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla ülkemizde kamu yayıncılığını temsil eden TRT Belgesel kanalı tematik bir analize tabi tutulmuştur. 12-18 Şubat 2024 tarihleri arasında TRT Belgesel kanalında yayınlanan belgeseller tespit edilmiştir. TRT Belgesel kanalının yayınlarını dokuz kategoriye ayrılmıştır. Bu kategoriler arasında popüler kültür, lezzet ve suç gibi belgesel tarihi açısından daha yeni türlerin varlığı görülmüştür. Çalışmada elde edilen bilgilere göre TRT Belgesel yerli yapımlara ve özellikle insan hikayelerine büyük önem vermektedir. Bu durum Türkiye'deki belgesel film tarihindeki yönelimin güncel anlatı teknikleriyle birlikte devam ettiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada, TRT Belgesel kanalının ortak insan hikayelerine önem veren ve uluslararası kültürel değerleri yansıtan bir içeriğe sahip olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TRT Belgesel, Belgesel, İnsan, Kültür, Zaman.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The documentary genre has an important place in today's television broadcasting. However, unlike previous years, documentaries are no longer broadcast on mainstream television channels, but instead form the basic broadcast stream of thematic documentary television. Documentary productions have been categorized and divided into various types since their early periods. In our time, documentary productions can be found in the fields of science, art, history, politics, literature, technology and almost every moment of daily life. Documentary productions have a functional quality in the processes of learning the past, evaluating the present and making strong predictions about the future. However, technological developments in the equipment and programs used in film production processes make it possible to establish a stronger film narrative language. This study aims to reveal the current status of documentary as a film genre that reflects reality. For this purpose, TRT Documentary channel, which represents public broadcasting in our country, was subjected to a thematic analysis. Documentaries broadcast on TRT Belgesel channel between 12-18 February 2024 were identified. The broadcasts of TRT Documentary channel are divided into nine categories. Among these categories, the existence of newer genres in terms of documentary history such as popular culture, taste and crime has been observed. According to the information obtained in the study, TRT Documentary attaches great importance to local productions and especially human stories. This situation reveals that the trend in documentary film history in Turkey continues with current narrative techniques. The study concluded that TRT Documentary channel has a content that gives importance to common human stories and reflects international cultural values.

Keywords: TRT Documentary, Documentary, People, Culture, Time.

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#### YURTTAN SESLER KOROSUNUN YÖRESEL TAVIR VE İCRACILIK ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF "YURTTAN SESLER KOROSU" ON LOCAL BEHAVIOUR AND PERFORMANCE

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#### ÖZET

Yurttan Sesler, 1940 yılında Türk halk müziği eserlerini toplu olarak icra etmek üzere TRT tarafından kurulmuştur. İlk Türk halk müziği korosu olma niteliği taşımaktadır. TRT radyosunda hazırlanıp sunulmuş Türk halk müziği yayınları, Yurttan Sesler Korosunun kurulmasına zemin oluşturmuştur. 1938 yılında Sadi Yaver Ataman yönetiminde açıklamalı Türk halk müziği programları, 1941 yılında Mesut Cemil yönetimindeki Klasik Türk Müziği Korosu ve Muzaffer Sarısözen şefliğinde "Bir Türkü Öğreniyoruz" isimli radyo programı sonrasında Türk Halk Müziğine olan ilgi artmıştır. Bu doğrultuda "Yurttan Sesler Korosu" kurulmuştur. Muzaffer Sarısözen'in göreve başlaması ile korodaki tüm sanatçıların görevlerine son verilmiştir. Yeni bir radyo sınavı açılmıştır. Bir derlemeci ve arşiv müdürü kimliği ile Yurttan Sesler Korosunun sefi olan Muzaffer Sarısözen, birliktelik ve kültür koruyuculuğu gibi temel konuları vizyon edinmiştir. Muzaffer Sarısözen, Yurttan Sesler Korosunda yöresel tavır, üslup ve icra gibi önem taşıyan konular üzerinde bizzat çeşitli eğitim modelleri üretmiştir. Yurttan Sesler, nitelikli eğitim modellemeleri yönünde kültürel programlarla faaliyete başlayıp zaman içerisinde bir okul niteliği taşımıştır. Yurttan Sesler Korosunun, Cumhuriyet dönemi Türk Halk Müziği temellerinin oluşmasında büyük öneme sahip olduğu düsünülmektedir. Bu çalışmada Yurttan Sesler Korosunun Türk Halk Müziği icracılığında tavır ve üslup açısından uyguladığı eğitim modelleri incelenmiştir. Mahalli sanatçıların radyo programlarına konuk sanatçı olarak getirilmesiyle yeni bir gelenek başlamış ve bu gelenek ile birlikte mahalli sanatçıların icraları üzerinden türküler öğrenilmiştir. Türkülerin notaları mahalli sanatçıların icra kayıtlarından dikte edilerek kara tahtaya yazılmış, hem görsel hem işitsel olarak bir eğitim modeli geliştirilmiştir. Uygulanan bu yöntem, günümüz Devlet Konservatuvarlarında Türk Halk Müziği ve toplu icra alanlarında verilen eğitimin temellerinin atılmasında büyük rol oynamıştır. Geçmişten günümüze uygulanan geleneksel müzik eğitiminin ne gibi değişimlere uğradığı ve Yurttan Sesler Korosunun bu bağlamdaki önemi bu çalışmanın amacı olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelime: Türk Halk Müziği, Yurttan Sesler Korosu, Geleneksel İcra, Eğitim Modeli

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Yurttan Sesler was established by TRT in 1940 to perform Turkish folk music works collectively. It is the first Turkish folk music choir. Turkish folk music broadcasts prepared and presented on TRT radio formed the basis for the establishment of the Yurttan Sesler Choir. In 1938, Turkish folk music programs with explanations under the direction of Sadi Yaver Ataman, in 1941, the Classical Turkish Music Choir under the direction of Mesut Cemil and the radio program "We Learn a Turk" under the conductor of Muzaffer Sarısözen increased interest in Turkish Folk Music. In this direction, the "Voices from Abroad Choir" was established. After Muzaffer Sarısözen took office, all the artists in the choir were dismissed. A new radio exam was opened. Muzaffer Sarısözen, who was the conductor of the Yurttan Sesler Choir with his identity as a compiler and archive manager, adopted the vision of basic issues such as unity and cultural preservation. Muzaffer Sarısözen personally produced various training models on important issues such as local mannerisms, style and performance in the Yurttan Sesler Choir. Yurttan Sesler started its activities with cultural programs in the direction of qualified education models and became a school in time. It is thought that the Yurttan Sesler Choir has a great importance in the formation of the foundations of Turkish Folk Music in the Republican period. In this study, the training models applied by the Yurttan Sesler Choir in terms of attitude and style in the performance of Turkish Folk Music were examined. A new tradition started when local artists were brought to radio programs as guest artists, and with this tradition, folk songs were learned through the performances of local artists. The notes of the folk songs were dictated from the performance records of the local artists and written on the blackboard, and an education model was developed both visually and auditorily. This method played a major role in laying the foundations of the education given in the fields of Turkish Folk Music and collective performance in today's State Conservatories. The aim of this study is to analyze the changes in traditional music education from the past to the present and the importance of the Voices from Abroad Choir in this context.

**Keyword:** Turkish Folk Music, Voices From Abroad Choir, Traditional Performance, Education Model

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#### TÜRK HALK MÜZİĞİ SES EĞİTİMİNDE BAĞLAMA ÇALGISININ KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON THE USE OF BAĞLAMA INSTRUMENT IN TURKISH FOLK MUSIC VOICE EDUCATION

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#### ÖZET

Ses eğitimi uygulamaları ve egzersizleri yapılırken eşlik çalgısı olarak genellikle piyano kullanılmaktadır. Piyano eşliği ile çalıştırılan egzersizler majör ve minör yapılardan oluşmaktadır. Türk halk müziğinde ise çeşitli melodik yapılar, batı müziği sisteminde bulunmayan perde ve bu perdelerin kullanıldığı çeşitli diziler mevcuttur. Bu farklılıklar sebebiyle piyano eşlikli egzersizler hazırlamak ve uygulamak Türk halk müziği ses eğitimi özelinde bu perdelerin kullanılması, yöresel süsleme ve aralıkların çalışılması için elverişli olmadığı düşünülmektedir.

Türk halk müziğinde piyanoda mevcut olmayan aralıkları bir ses icracılığı öğrencisine öğretmek için öğretilmek istenilen aralıkların mevcut olduğu bir türkü belirlenip türkü üzerinden öğretilmektedir. Öğrenci bu esnada türkü, güfte ve usul hakimiyetini korumaya odaklanacağı için öğretilmek istenilen aralığa odaklanamayacaktır.

Bu çalışma, bir ses icracılığı öğrencisinin piyano eşliğinde majör ve minör yapılar üzerinde ses egzersizi çalışması sonucunda Türk halk müziğinde kullanılan ses aralıklarını ilişkilendirmede sorunlar yaşayacağını öngörerek öneri sunmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Ses eğitiminde aralık ve süslemeler için yapılan egzersiz çalışmaları sayesinde ilgili motor (kas) hafıza gelişmektedir. Egzersizler piyano eşliğiyle yapıldığı için Türk halk müziğinde kullanılan aralıklar ve süslemeler özelinde beklenilen motor hafıza oluşmayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Türk halk müziği de kullanılan perdeler mevcut olduğu ve en yaygın Türk halk müziği enstrümanı olduğu için Türk halk müziği ses eğitiminde en işlevsel enstrümanın bağlama olacağı düşünülmektedir. Egzersiz ve türküler aynı enstrüman üzerinden çalışılabileceği için bağlama ile egzersiz çalışmanın motor hafıza ve ilişkilendirme konusunda öğrenciye katkı sağlayacağı beklenmektedir. Bu bildiride piyano eşliği ile yapılan egzersizler de dikkate alınarak Türk halk müziği ses eğitimine uygun egzersiz önerileri oluşturulacaktır. Oluşturulan egzersizlerin hedeflediği temel beceriler belirtilerek bağlama ile eşlik edilebilecek şekilde notaya alınacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türk Halk Müziği, Ses Eğitimi, Ses Egzersizi, Ses Eğitimi Uygulamaları

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Piano is generally used as an accompaniment instrument during voice training practices and exercises. Exercises with piano accompaniment consist of major and minor structures. In Turkish folk music, there are various melodic structures, pitches that are not found in the western music system and various scales using these pitches. Due to these differences, it is thought that preparing and applying exercises with piano accompaniment is not suitable for the use of these pitches, local ornamentation and intervals in Turkish folk music voice training.

In order to teach the intervals that are not available on the piano in Turkish folk music to a voice performance student, a folk song in which the intervals to be taught are available is determined and taught through the folk song. In the meantime, the student will not be able to focus on the interval to be taught because he/she will focus on maintaining his/her mastery of the folk song, lyrics and method.

This study was conducted in order to provide suggestions by predicting that a voice performance student will have problems in associating the vocal intervals used in Turkish folk music as a result of vocal exercises on major and minor structures accompanied by piano. Thanks to the exercises for intervals and ornaments in voice training, the relevant motor (muscle) memory develops. Since the exercises were performed with piano accompaniment, it is thought that the motor memory expected for the intervals and ornaments used in Turkish folk music will not be formed.

Since the pitches used in Turkish folk music are available and it is the most common Turkish folk music instrument, it is thought that the most functional instrument in Turkish folk music voice training will be bağlama. Since exercises and folk songs can be practised on the same instrument, it is expected that practising exercises with bağlama will contribute to the student in terms of motor memory and association. In this paper, exercise suggestions suitable for Turkish folk music voice training will be created by considering the exercises performed with piano accompaniment. The basic skills targeted by the exercises will be specified and notated in a way that can be accompanied by bağlama.

**Keywords:** Turkish Folk Music, Voice Education, Voice Exercises, Voice Education Practices

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#### SAİR AHMED B. ALEVİYYE EL-İSFAHANİ EL-KİRMANİ

ŞAİR AHMED B. ALEVİYYE EL-İSFAHANİ EL-KİRMANİ

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#### ÖZET

Ahmed b. Aleviyye, Abbasiler döneminde yaşamış bir Şii şairidir. Eski kaynaklarda ona fazla yer verilmemesine rağmen, şiirinin kalitesi ve çokluğu dikkat çeker. O, Hicri üçüncü yüzyılın son on yılının sonlarında doğmuş ve dördüncü yüzyılın başlarında erken bir dönemde vefat etmiştir.

Ahmed b. Aleviyye MS. dokuzuncu yüzyılın başlarında sıradan bir anne babanın çocuğu olarak dünyaya gelmiştir. Çocukları Ahmed b. Aleviyye'nin Kerman ve İsfahan'a bağlılığı, ebeveynlerinin Şii olmaları ve zengin ticari geçmişleriyle ilişkilidir. Şii inancına sahip olan ebeveyninin görüşleri doğrultusunda İmam Ali'ye saygı, sadakat ve taktirle büyümüştür. Ekonomik olarak iyi bir yaşama sahip olmaları çocukluk ve gençlik dönemindeki eğitimine ve disiplin merkezlerine kaydedilmesine yardımcı olmuştur. Bu durum, onun İsfahan'a doğru hareket etmesine ve burada kültür ve ilgili olduğu faaliyetlerde daha tanınır olmasına vesile olmuştur. Ahmed b. Aleviyye, İsfahan'da yeteneklerini ortaya çıkarmış ve dilbilimci olmuştur. Ebu Ali el-Hasan b. Muhammed el-İsfahani'nin (H. 311) yoldaşı olarak bilinen Aleviyye, İbrahim b. Muhammed b. Said b. Hilal es-Sakafi'nin (H.283) tüm kitaplarını rivayet etmiştir. Sonraları disiplin endüstrisini reddederek Dulf b. Ebi Dulf Abdulaziz (H. 265) ve Ahmed b. Abdülaziz (H. 280) gibi birçok talebeye hocalık etmiştir.

Şiirlerinin bazıları, İmam Ali'nin (a.s.) ve onun soyunun Şii öğretisi ile olan yakın bağlılığının derecesini gösterir. İmam Ali'nin yeteneklerini gösterme, onu savunma ve kahramanlığını övmeyi kendine görev edinmiştir. Duaları, mektupları ve çağdaş edebiyatçılarının kendisini yazar olarak nitelediği eserler yazmıştır. Dönemin bazı alimleri ile yakın ilişkileri ve dostlukları olmuştur; bu ilişkiler eserlerine yansımıştır. Birtakım alimin yolundan gitmiş, sonrasında kendi öğrencileri olmuş ve eserlerinden rivayetler aktarmışlardır.

Şii şairlerin yaptığı gibi, İmam Ali bin Ebi Talib (a.s.) için övgü veya ağıtlar bulunmaktadır. Alimlerin Kur'an ayetlerine, hadislerine, miraslarına, rivayetlerine, Kur'an'ın iniş sebeplerine, biyografilerine ve benzeri konulara yorumlar getirmiştir. Abbasi Dönemi şairleri arasında, Şii bir şair olarak önemli bir yer edinmiştir.

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahmed b. Aleviyye, şiir, şair, Şii

#### **ABSTRACT**

Ahmed bin Aleviyye was a Shiite poet who lived during the Abbasid period. Despite not being prominently featured in ancient sources, the quality and abundance of his poetry are noteworthy. He was born in the last decade of the third century AH and passed away in the early years of the fourth century AH.

Ahmed bin Aleviyye was born to ordinary parents in the early ninth century AD. His attachment to Kerman and Isfahan can be attributed to his parents' Shiism and their affluent commercial background. Growing up, he developed respect, loyalty, and admiration for Imam Ali alongside his Shiite parents. Their economic prosperity facilitated his education and enrollment in disciplinary centers during his childhood and youth. This eventually led him to move towards Isfahan, where he gained recognition in cultural and related activities. In Isfahan, Ahmed bin Aleviyye showcased his talents and became a linguist. Known as a companion of Ebu Ali el-Hasan bin Muhammed al-Isfahani (H. 311), he narrated all the books of Ibrahim bin Muhammed bin Said bin Hilal al-Sakafi (H. 283). Later, he rejected the disciplinary industry and became a student of Dulf bin Ebi Dulf Abdulaziz (H. 265) and Ahmed bin Abdulaziz (H. 280).

Some of his poetry indicates the extent of his close loyalty to the doctrine of Shiism of Imam Ali and his progeny. He took it upon himself to showcase Imam Ali's talents, defend him, and praise his heroism. He wrote prayers, letters, and works that contemporary literati described him as an author. He had close relationships and friendships with some scholars of his time, which reflected in his works. He followed the path of certain scholars, later becoming their own students and transmitting narrations from their works.

Like other Shiite poets, he composed praises or elegies for Imam Ali bin Abi Talib. He provided interpretations of Quranic verses, hadiths, legacies, narrations, causes of Quranic descent, biographies, and similar topics. Among the poets of the Abbasid period, he held a significant place as a Shiite poet.

**Keywords**: Ahmed b. Aleviyye, Shia, poem, poetry

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#### MUHAMMED MEHDİ EL-CEVAHİRİ'NİN ŞİİRLERİNDE FİLİSTİN MESELESİ THE PALESTINE ISSUE IN THE POEMS OF MUHAMMED MEHDI EL-CEVAHIR

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#### ÖZET

Okunan veya duyulan herhangi bir kelime insan ruhu üzerinde güçlü bir etkiye sahiptir. İlham verici bir şiir ruhlarda büyük ve derin izler bırakır. Basit olmasına rağmen mücadeleci ve manevi etkisi vardır. Bu etki toplumun fikirlerinde güçlü izler bırakır ve genel olarak millete hizmet eder. Şiiri yazanlar amaçlamasalar bile, halk arasında sanatsal ifadelerin ötesinde bir etki oluşturmuştur. Bu deneyimlerin etkileyici ve kalıcı olması için şiirlerdeki düşünce, akışa dönüşen bir rayiha yaymalıdır. Gerçekleri anlamayı içeren bu deneyimler gerçekçi duygu ve farkındalık oluşturur. Aynı zamanda, bu deneyimler ortaya çıkacak zorluklar ve engellerle başa çıkılmasını sağlar.

Tutkulu ve coşkulu düşünceleri yayan Arap şairlerinin heyecanlı ve coşkulu sözleri değerlerine adanmışlıklarını gösterir. Buna örnek olarak Muhammed Mehdi el-Cevâhiri'yi gösterebiliriz. El-Cevâhiri Arap şiirinde Filistin meselesini ulusal bir mesele haline getiren hiciv dolu şiirleriyle tanınan şairlerden biridir. Arapçayı reddetme çabasıyla, kendini ait hissettiği toprakların üzerinde yaşayan insanların sessizliğini bozmaya çalışırken, şair kendi kimliğini arar ve daha belirgin hale getirir. Bu kişilik özellikleri, dış etkenlere karşı durduğunda ortaya çıkmıştır.

Bu çalışma, acıları ve fedakarlıkları anlatırken El-Cevahiri'nin şiirinde ifade edilenleri içerir. Şair, direnişi güçlendirmek için her türlü çabayı göstermeye davet etmektedir. Şair, mücadeleye katılmanın önemini vurgulayarak Filistin'in kurtuluşunu temsil eden sembollerle şiirini süslemektedir. Ayrıca şair, felaketten sonra da direnişi överek gerçekleşen yenilgilerden sonra bile mücadeleye olan inancını sürdürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhammed Mehdî el-Cevâhirî, Filistin, Sömürgecilik, Şiir.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Every word that is read or heard has a powerful impact on the human soul. An inspiring poem leaves deep and lasting impressions in our hearts. Despite being simple, it carries a spirit of resilience and spirituality. This impact leaves strong imprints on the thoughts and beliefs of society, ultimately serving the nation as a whole. Even if poets do not intend it, artistic expressions have an effect beyond their aesthetic value among the people. In order for these experiences to be impactful and enduring, poetry should emit a fragrance that transforms into a flowing stream. Additionally, these experiences enable individuals to overcome challenges and barriers that may arise. These experiences involving understanding of truths create realistic emotions and awareness.

Passionate and enthusiastic Arab poets demonstrate their dedication to their values through their spirited and fervent words. One such example is Muhammed Mehdî el-Cevâhirî. El-Cevâhirî is known for his satirical poems that have made the Palestine issue a national cause in Arab poetry. In his quest to break the silence of those living on the lands he feels connected to, while rejecting the imposition of Arabic, the poet seeks and asserts his own identity, which manifests itself when confronting external influences.

This study encompasses the expressions found in El-Cevahiri's poetry while narrating the pain and sacrifices. The poet invites every effort to strengthen resistance. He adorns his poem with symbols representing Palestine's liberation, emphasizing the importance of participating in the struggle. Additionally, even after defeats occurring amidst calamities, the poet continues to uphold his belief in the fight by praising resistance.

**Keywords:** Muhammed Mehdî el-Cevâhirî, Palestine, Colonialism, Poetry.

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#### GULÂT-I ŞİÂ'DA MEHDÎ İNANCI 1 THE BELIEF OF THE MAHDI IN THE GHULAT-I SHIA

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#### ÖZET

İslam tarihinde Hz. Muhammed'in vefatından sonra toplumda birtakım hadiseler yaşanmıştır. Peygambersiz hayata intibak konusunda ortaya çıkan sıkıntılardan biri de halife/devlet başkanlığı seçimleridir. Zira halife seçimi konusunda yaşanan fikir çatışmaları hizipleşmelere de yol açmıştır. Hz. Ali'nin şehit edilmesi, Hz. Hüseyin'in öldürülmesi, Kerbelâ hadisesi gibi olaylarla birlikte halifeliğin Hz. Ali ve onun soyundan gelenlere ait olması gerektiğini düşünenlerin siyasi taraftarlığı, sistemli bir hale gelmiş ve ilk Şiî grupları ortaya çıkmıştır. Zamanla Şiî grupları arasında Zeydiyye, İsmâiliyye, İsnâaşeriyye ve Galiyye şeklinde fırkalaşmalar da yaşanmıştır.

Hilafetin Hz. Ali ve onun soyundan gelenlere ait olduğunu düşünen Şiâ fırkasında, Hz. Ali'nin Hz. Muhammed'den sonra en faziletli kişi olduğuna inanılmaktadır. Şiâ'nın sahip olduğu hilafetin nass ile tayin edilmesi fikri, halifelik makamının Allah tarafından belirlendiği görüşüne yol açmaktadır. Bu yönüyle diğer mezheplerden ayrılan Şiâ fırkası, peygamberliğin Allah'a vacip kılındığı gibi hilafetin de Allah'a vacip kılındığı görüşünü savunmaktadır. Onlara göre Allah, Hz. Muhammed'den sonraki halifeleri belirlemiş ve bu halifeleri Hz. Peygambere bildirmiştir. Dolayısıyla hilafet makamının ilahi bir yönü bulunmaktadır. Şiâ'ya göre devlet başkanlığına gelecek olan son halife, aynı zamanda ahir zamanda insanlığı dünyadaki zulümden kurtaracak olan Mehdîdir. Şiâ mezhebinde bir inanç esası olan Mehdînin kim olacağı konusunda ise farklı yaklaşımlar bulunmaktadır.

İlk Şiî gruplardan olan Gulât-ı Şiâ, Kûfe'de ortaya çıkmış ve farklı bölgelere yayılmıştır. Gulât-ı Şiâ, imamlar hakkındaki görüşlerinde aşırıya kaçmakta ve bazen onları ilah olarak da görmekteydiler. Bu inanç gruplarında tenasüh, hulul, beda ve imamet düşüncesi oldukça yaygındır. Bu fikirlerinin yanı sıra Gulat-ı Şiâ fırkaları arasında beklenen kurtarıcı Mehdî anlayışı da bulunmaktadır. Çalışmamızda Gulat-ı Şiâ fırkaların sahip olduğu Mehdî inancını incelemeyi hedeflemekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şiâ, Gulat-1 Şiâ, Mehdî

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, Esra HERGÜNERE'E ait "İsrâîliyyâtın İslam Kelamına Etkisi Bağlamında Beklenen Kurtarıcı Düşüncesi" başlıklı doktora tezinden üretilmiştir.

#### **ABSTRACT**

In the history of Islam, a number of events have occurred in society after the death of Prophet Muhammad. One of the problems that arise in adapting to life without a prophet is the caliph/presidential elections. Because the conflicts of opinion about the choice of the caliph have also led to factionalization. With the events such as the martyrdom of Ali, the murder of Hussein, the Karbala incident, the political support of those who think that the caliphate should belong to Ali and his descendants has become systematic, and the first Shiite groups have emerged. Over time, there have also been deconflictions between Shiite groups in the form of Zaydiyya, Ismailiyya, Imamiyya and Galiyya.

In the Shia sect, which thinks that the Caliphate belongs to Ali and his descendants, it is believed that Ali is the most virtuous person after Muhammad. The idea of the appointment of the caliphate, which is owned by Shia, by nass leads to the view that the position of the caliphate is determined by Allah. The Shia sect, which differs from other sects in this respect, advocates the view that the caliphate is wajib to Allah, just as prophethood is wajib to Allah. According to them, Allah determined the caliphs after Muhammad and informed these caliphs to the Prophet. herefore, the position of caliphate has a divine aspect. According to Shia, the last caliph who will become the head of state is also the Mahdi, who will save humanity from oppression in the world in the end times. There are different approaches to who the Mahdi will be, which is a principle of belief in the Shia sect.

Gulat-i Shia, one of the first Shiite groups, emerged in Kufa and spread to different regions. The Gulat-i Shia went to extremes in their views about the imams and sometimes saw them as deities as well. The idea of tanasuh, incarnation, Bada'and imamete is quite common in these faith groups. In addition to these ideas, there is also an understanding of the expected savior Mahdi among the Gulat-i Shia sects. In our study, we aim to examine the Mahdi belief held by the Gulat-i Shia sects.

**Keywords**: Shia, Gulat-i Shia, Mahdi.

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#### MAĞRİP MEHDİSİ İBN TÛMERT VE MEHDİLİK İDDİASI IBN TUMART, THE MAHDI OF THE MAGHREB AND HIS CLAIM OF THE MAHDI

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#### ÖZET

Muvahhidler hareketinin kurucusu İbn Tûmert, ilmi ve siyasi konularda ön plana çıkan bir şahsiyettir. O, Fas'ın Anti Atlas dağlarındaki Sûs'ta H. 471/ M. 1078 veya H. 474/ M. 1081 yılında dünyaya gelmiştir. Masmude Berberîlerinden olan İbn Tûmert'in soyu, taraftarlarının iddiasına göre Hz. Muhammed'e dayanmaktadır.

İbn Tûmert'in hayatının ilk 30 yılı hakkında herhangi bir bilgiye rastlanılmamaktadır. Çoğunlukla Mâlikî mezhebinin kabul edildiği bir dönemde dünyaya gelen İbn Tûmert, ilim yolculuğuna çıkmış ve Kurtuba, İskenderiyye, Bağdat, Mekke ve Medine gibi ilim merkezlerini dolaşmıştır. Kur'an, hadis, kelam ve fıkıh alanlarında dini ihtisas görmüş ve kendini bu alanlarda oldukça geliştirmiştir. 551 yılında Mağrib'e dönen İbn Tûmert, yolculuğu esnasında bulunduğu bölgelerde bazen keskin konuşmalara da varan tebliğ görevinde bulunmuş ve bu sebepten dolayı sürgün edilmiştir.

Yolculuklarında uğradığı Tinmellel bölgesinde tebliğine devam etmiştir. Murâbtıblara karşı isyan hareketleri de bu bölgede başlamıştır. İsyan hareketleriyle birlikte H. 515 yılında mehdiliğini ilan ettiği söylenmektedir. İbn Tûmert ve taraftarları H. 524 yılında Marakeş'i ele geçirmek isteseler de başarılı olamamışlardır. O, bu yenilgiden birkaç ay sonra vefat etmiştir. İhtilalci birtakım hareketlerde bulunan İbn Tûmert'in isyanları devlet kurmakla sonuçlanmamış ancak ölümünden dokuz sene sonra ilk şakirti olan Abdülmümin el-Kûmî tarafından Muvahhidler devleti kurulmuştur.

Farklı mezheplerin görüşlerini benimseyen İbn Tûmert'in eklektik bir mezhep anlayışına sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Ancak onun akidesinde tevhid ve imamet inancı ön plana çıkmaktadır. Tevhid inancına oldukça önem veren İbn Tûmert, tevhidin dinin temeli olduğunu düşünmektedir. İmamet de ona göre dinin rükûnlarından sayılmaktadır. Zira her dönem masum imam olmalı ve topluma önderlik etmelidir. İmametin pratiği ise Mehdiliktir. Bu çalışmamızda İbn Tûmert'in mehdilik anlayışı ve iddiası incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İbn Tûmert, Mehdi, Muvahhidler,

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Ibn Tumart, the founder of the Muwahhidler movement, is a prominent figure in scientific and political issues. He was born in Sûs in the Anti Atlas mountains of Morocco in 471 (1078) or 474 (1081). The lineage of Ibn Tumart, one of the Masmude Berbers, goes back to Muhammad, according to the claim of his supporters.

There is no information about the first 30 years of Ibn Tumart's life. Ibn Tumart, who was born in a period when the Maliki sect was mostly accepted, went on a journey of knowledge and visited scientific centers such as Cordoba, Alexandria, Baghdad, Mecca and Medina.He studied religious specialization in the fields of the Qur'an, hadith, kalam and fiqh and greatly improved himself in these fields. Ibn Tumart who returned to Maghrib in 551, served as a preacher in the regions he visited during his journey, sometimes even making harsh speeches, and for this reason he was sometimes exiled.

He continued his preaching in the Tinmellel region he visited during his travels. The rebel movements against Almoravid Statea also started in this region. In addition to his rebel movements, it is said that he declared his Mahdi status in 515. Ibn Tumart and his supporters tried to capture Marrakesh in 524, but they were not successful. He died a few months after this defeat. The rebellions of Ibn Tumart, who took part in some revolutionary movements, did not result in the establishment of a state, but nine years after his death, the state of the Muwahhids was established by the first disciple, Abdulmumin al-Qumi.

It can be said that Ibn Tumart, who adopted the views of different sects, had an eclectic understanding of the sect. However, in his creed, the belief in tawhid and imamate comes to the fore. Ibn Tumart, who attaches great importance to the belief in Tawhid, thinks that Tawhid is the basis of religion. According to him, Imamate is considered one of the pillars of religion. Because in every period there must be an innocent imam and lead the society. The practice of Imamet is Mahdism. In this study, Ibn Tumart's claim of mahdiism will be examined.

Keywords: Ibn Tumart, Mahdi, Muwahhids.

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### PEYGAMBER VE RAŞİDİN DÖNEMLERİNDE ÇEVİRİ VE DİL ÖĞRENME HAREKETİ

## TRANSLATION AND LANGUAGE LEARNING MOVEMENT DURING THE TIMES OF THE PROPHET AND RASHID

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#### ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihinde çok eski çağlardan bu yana yaşanan bazı olaylar milletlerin özellikle bilimsel alanda ilerlemesine ve gelişmesine olumlu olarak katkı sağlamıştır. İster geleneksel ister entelektüel olsun çeşitli bilgi türlerini içeren çok sayıda kitabın ortaya çıkması milletler arasında bir tür entelektüel ve bilimsel yakınlaşmaya yol açmıştır. Makedonyalı Büyük İskender'in Batı Asya ve Mısır'da gerçekleştirdiği fetihler, doğal olarak Yunan kültür mirasının Arap ülkelerinde yayılmasına yol açmıştır. Ardından İslam'ın ortaya çıkışı ve Arap - İslam fetihleriyle bölge genelinde yayılmasından sonra Müslümanlar fethedilen ülkelerin halklarıyla sosyal, bilimsel ve entelektüel düzeyde kaynaşmışlardır. İslami fetihler fethedilen bazı şehirlerde fonksiyonu tıp, felsefe, kimya, matematik, fizik veya astronomi gibi çeşitli bilim türleriyle ilgili Yunanca, Farsça ve Hint kitaplarını tercüme etmek olan bilim merkezlerinin varlığıyla sonuçlanmıştır.

Bu bildiride Peygamber döneminden Emevi devletinin sonuna kadar çeviri ve dil öğrenimi hareketi ele alınmıştır. Rasulullah (s.a.v)'in ve ashabının döneminde ilmi hareket henüz kuruluş aşamasındadır ve yeni yeni tomurcuklanmıştır. Bu nedenle, o dönemde yabancı düşüncenin aktarılması veya tercüme edilmesinden ihtiyatla söz etmek gerekir çünkü elimizde bu düşüncenin ürünlerinin Rasulullah (s.a.v) döneminde veya Raşid Halifeler döneminde Arapçaya aktarıldığına dair somut bir delil bulunmamaktadır. Bu nedenle bilgimizi diğer ulusların eline aktarma eğiliminin başlangıcı olarak Emeviler dönemini beklememiz gerekmektedir.

Ortaya çıkan Arap İslam milleti ile fethedilen bölgelerdeki milletler arasındaki karışımın, Ömer ibn el-Hattab döneminden itibaren başladığı doğrudur. Bu karışıma Arapların fethettikleri bölgedeki milletlerin dillerini öğrenmeleri ve o bölgedeki milletlerin de Arapların dilini öğrenmelerinin etki ettiği de yine doğrudur. Ancak bu durum, Hz. Ömer ve onu takip eden Râşid Halifeler döneminin, yabancı bilgilerin Arapçaya aktarılmasını sağlayan organize bir tercüme hareketine tanık olduğunu varsaymamıza izin vermemektedir. Böyle bir çeviri hareketinin çekirdeği elimizdeki bilgilere göre Emeviler döneminden önce bilinmemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çeviri, Dil Hareketi, İslami Dönem

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#### ABSTRACT

Some events in human history since ancient times have contributed positively to the progress and development of nations, especially in the scientific field. The emergence of numerous books containing various types of knowledge, whether traditional or intellectual, has led to a kind of intellectual and scientific rapprochement between nations. The conquests of Alexander the Great of Macedon in Western Asia and Egypt naturally led to the spread of Greek cultural heritage in Arab countries. Then, after the emergence of Islam and its spread throughout the region with the Arab-Islamic conquests, Muslims integrated with the people of the conquered countries at the social, scientific and intellectual levels. Islamic conquests resulted in the existence of scientific centers in some conquered cities whose function was to translate Greek, Persian and Indian books on various types of science such as medicine, philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, physics or astronomy.

In this paper, the translation and language learning movement from the time of the Prophet to the end of the Umayyad state is discussed. During the time of the Prophet (pbuh) and his companions, the scientific movement was still in its establishment phase and had just blossomed. For this reason, it is necessary to speak with caution about the transfer or translation of foreign thought at that time, because we do not have any concrete evidence that the products of this thought were transferred to Arabic during the time of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) or the Rashid Caliphs. For this reason, we must wait for the Umayyad period as the beginning of the tendency to transfer our knowledge into the hands of other nations.

It is true that the mixing between the emerging Arab Islamic nation and the nations of the conquered regions began from the time of Umar ibn al-Khattab. It is also true that this mixture was influenced by the Arabs learning the languages of the nations in the region they conquered and the nations in that region learning the languages of the Arabs. However, this situation It does not allow us to assume that the period of Umar and the Rashidun Caliphs who followed him witnessed an organized translation movement that enabled the transfer of foreign knowledge into Arabic. According to our knowledge, the core of such a translation movement was not known before the Umayyad period.

Keywords: Translation, Language Movement, Islamic Period

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### XIX-XX ƏSRİN ƏVVƏLLƏRİNDƏ AZƏRBAYCANIN DƏRBƏND ŞƏHƏRİNİN MƏDƏNİ HƏYATINA DAİR

HACIYEV NIYAMƏDDIN ABOUT THE CULTURAL LIFE OF THE AZERBAIJANI CITY OF DARBAND IN THE 19TH - EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

#### Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hajiyev NIYAMADDIN

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#### **XULASE**

Azərbaycanın gədim tarixə malik və böyük sivilizasiya mərkəzləri içərisində xüsusi yeri olan şəhərlərindən biri də Dərbənddir. Dərbəndin təkcə Azərbaycan xalqının deyil, bütövlükdə Ön Asiya və Şərqi Avropa xalqlarının tarixində mühüm rol oynaması ilk öncə onun mühüm hərbistrateji mövgeyi ilə, təbii-coğrafi şəraiti ilə bağlı olmuşdur. Xəzər dənizinin qərb sahilində yerləşən Dərbənd həm ŞimaliQafqaza və Şərqi Avropaya, həm də Cənubi Qafqaza və Ön Asiyaya hücum üçün əlverişli meydan, ciddi müdafiə istehkamı, son dərəcə vacib keçid məntəqə rolunu oynamışdır. Bununla yanaşı Mərkəzi Asiyadan Qara və Aralıq dənizi sahillərinə, Avropadan Yaxın Şərqə doğru uzanan ticarət yollarının da, bir çox hallarda genişmiqyaslı hərbi yürüşlərin də Dərbənddən keçməsi onun siyasi, iqtisadi və hərbi əhəmiyyətini də önəmli amilə çevirmişdi. Tarixinin 5. 000 ildən əvvələ gedib çıxdığı bəyan edilən Dərbənd şəhəri hələ orta əsrlərdə də Qədim Şərqin ən böyük mədəniyyət mərkəzlərindən biri olmuşdur. Avrasiya ilə Orta Şərqi birləşdirən Böyük İpək Yolunun bu bölgədən keçməsi Dərbəndin siyasi-iqtisadi, ticari əhəmiyyətini artırırdı. XIX-XX əsrin əvvəllərində Dərbəndin mədəni irsi çoxəsrlik ənənələr əsasında və müxtəlif tendensiyaların təsiri altında əhəmiyyətli dərəcədə zənginləsmis və daha da inkişaf etmişdi. XIX əsrin əvvəlləri bütün Simali Azərbaycanın tarixi taleyində yeni, çox mürəkkəb, əndişəli nüanslarla zəngin olan bir mərhələnin başlanğıcı olmuşdur. Tariximizin ən mürəkkəb dövrlərindən biri olan bu dövrün siyasi konyukturlarının təsirləri Dərbənddən də yan keçməmişdi və siyasi həyatda baş verən bütün hadisələr ictimai həyatın bütün sahələri ilə yanaşı şəhərin mədəni həyatında öz izlərini qoymuşdu. Siyasi həyatda baş verən bütün gözlənilməz peripetiyalara rəğmən Dərbənd mədəniyyəti özünəməxsusluğunu, Müsəlman-Şərq, Ərəb-İslam,ilk növbədə isə Azərbaycanın tarixi mədəni irsinin bənzərsiz ənənələrini bu dövrdə də qoruyub saxlamağa nail olmuşdur. Dərbənd Azərbaycan elm və təhsil tarixinə olduqca böyük töhfələr vermişdir. Azərbaycanın bu şəhərində müxtəlif zamanlarda onlarla görkəmli şəxsiyyətlər yetişmiş, elm, təhsil, maarif və digər sahələri inkişaf etmişdir. Dərbəndin tarixən Azərbaycana məxsusluğu, rusların iddia etdiyinin əksinə olaraq bu bölgənin türkmüsəlman mədəni mühitinin bir hissəsi olması kimi tarixi reallığı ölkəmizin həm siyasi, həm də mədəni tarixi təsdiqləyir; Dərbənd bölgəsinin tarixini əks etdirən qədim, orta əsrlər və yeni dövrə aid olan mənbələrin hərtərəfli öyrənilməsi, o cümlədən göstərilən problemə dair tədqiqat aparmış alimlərin mülahizələrinin qarşılıqlı təhlili bölgənin Azərbaycanın tarixi torpaqlarından biri olması qənaətinə gəlməyə əsas verir; Dərbənd şəhərində Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinə aid onlarla məscid, məqbərə, hamam, karvan, saray və s. tikililər olmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, Dərbənd, mədəniyyət, Qafqaz, Rusiya

#### **ABSTRACT**

Darband is one of the cities of Azerbaijan with ancient history, occupying a special place among the great centers of civilization. The fact that Darband played an important role in the history of not only the Azerbaijani people, but also the peoples of West Asia and Eastern Europe as a whole, is primarily due to its important military-strategic position, natural and geographical conditions. Located on the Western shore of the Caspian Sea, Darband served as a convenient bridgehead for attacking both the North Caucasus and Eastern Europe, and the South Caucasus and West Asia, as well as a serious defensive fortification and an extremely important transshipment point. Nevertheless, the passage through Darband of trade routes from Central Asia to the Black and Mediterranean coasts, from Europe to the Middle East and, in many cases, full-scale military campaigns made its political, economic and military importance an important factor. The city of Darband, which has a history of more than 5000 years, was one of the largest cultural centers of the Ancient East back in the Middle Ages. The passage through this region of the Great Silk Road, connecting Eurasia and the Middle East, increased the political, economic and commercial importance of Darband. In the early 19th - 20th centuries, the cultural heritage of Darband was greatly enriched and further developed on the basis of centuries-old traditions and under the influence of various tendencies. The beginning of the 19th century was the beginning of a new, very complex and full of alarming nuances of the historical fate of the entire Northern Azerbaijan. The influence of political conjunctures of this period, one of the most difficult in our history, did not bypass Darband, and all the events of political life left their mark in the cultural life of the city along with all spheres of public life. Despite all the unexpected vicissitudes of political life, during this period the Darband culture managed to preserve its identity, the unique traditions of the Muslim-Eastern, Arab-Islamic and, above all, the historical and cultural heritage of Azerbaijan. Darband made a great contribution to the history of science and education in Azerbaijan. In this city of Azerbaijan, dozens of outstanding personalities grew up at different times, science, education, enlightenment and other areas developed. The historical belonging of Darband to Azerbaijan, the historical reality that this region, contrary to the assertions of the Russians, is part of the Turkic-Muslim cultural environment, is confirmed by both the political and cultural history of our country; a comprehensive study of ancient, medieval and modern sources reflecting the history of the Darband region, as well as mutual analysis of the opinions of scientists who have studied this problem, gives grounds to conclude that the region is one of the historical lands of Azerbaijan; Darband had dozens of mosques, mausoleums, baths, caravans, palaces and other structures belonging to Azerbaijani culture.

Key words: Azerbaijan, Darband, culture, the Caucasus, Russia

## METAVERSE'ÜN DİNÎ YAŞAYIŞTA ORTAYA ÇIKARMASI MUHTEMEL DEĞİSİM VE DÖNÜŞÜMLER

POSSIBLE CHANGES AND TRANSFORMATIONS THAT THE METAVERSE WILL BRING ABOUT IN RELIGIOUS LIFE

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#### ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, Metaverse'in gelecek dönemde dinî yaşayış üzerinde ortaya çıkarması muhtemel imkânlar ve olumsuzlukların tartışılması ve tespitidir. Dijital devrimle birlikte gerçek ve sanal dünya arasındaki çizginin giderek bulanık hale geldiği görülmektedir. Mevcut düzende kullanılmaya devam eden interneti geride bırakacak ortak bir sanal evren oluşturma girişimi mevzuyu birkaç adım öteye taşımış ve Metaverse kavramının telaffuz edilmeye başlanmasında önemli rol oynamıştır.

Yakın dönemdeki teknolojik değişim ve dönüşümler incelendiğinde takriben on yılda bir bilgi ve iletişim teknolojileri alanında bir paradigma değişiminin ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. 1990'ların başında bilgisayar ile iletişim, 2000'lerde web, 2010'lu yıllarda mobil kullanımı öne çıkarken 2020 sonrası anahtar kelimenin Metaverse olduğu ya da olacağı ifade edilmektedir. Metaverse kavramı sanal ve artırılmış gerçeklik teknolojilerinin bir araya gelmesiyle meydana gelen dijital bir evrene gönderme yapmaktadır. Metaverse giderek artan bir şekilde ilgiyi üzerinde toplasa da akademik açıdan bu konu üzerine gerçekleştirilen çalışmaların henüz başlangıç ve keşif aşamasında olduğu söylenebilir. Bu bağlamda sürekli yeniliklerin yaşandığı bu konunun birey ve toplum hayatını şekillendiren eğitim, ekonomi, spor, hukuk, sanat, ticaret, dinî yaşayış, eğlence, turizm, sağlık gibi alanlar için ortaya çıkaracağı fırsatlar ve meydana getirebileceği olumsuzluklar araştırma yapılması elzem bir konu olarak önümüzde durmaktadır.

Araştırma konusu bağlamında Metaverse'ün bilhassa birey ve toplum yaşantısına tesir eden din ve dinî olgular temelinde ele alınması önemlidir. Zira reel dünyaya alternatif olarak ortaya konması planlanan sanal dünyalarda bir dinî yaşayışın olup olmayacağı, olması halinde nasıl bir içerik ve uygulamayla şekilleneceği, mevcut düzende geçerli olan dinî emirlerin Metaverse'te bir karşılığının olup olmayacağı, Metaverse'te oluşması muhtemel dinî yaşayış tarzlarının kurumsal din üzerinde nasıl bir etki bırakacağı, Metaverse'te gerçekleştirilen bir ibadetin, yapılan iyi ya da kötü bir davranışın kurumsal din bağlamında nasıl değerlendirileceği, din eğitim ve öğretiminde, tebliğ faaliyetlerinde Metaverse'ten ne düzeyde destek alınabileceği gibi konuları gelecek yıllarda tartışılması kuvvetle muhtemel hususlar olarak değerlendirmek mümkündür. O halde Metaverse, dinî hayata dair kolaylıklar sunma ihtimali olmakla beraber birçok soru ve problemi de beraberinde getirebilecek bir potansiyele sahip olacak gibi görünmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada metaverse'in gelecek dönemde dini yaşayış üzerinde ortaya çıkarması muhtemel imkânlar ve olumsuzluklar teorik düzlemde tartışılacak ve bunlara yönelik öneriler sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metaverse, Dindarlık, Dinî Yaşayış, Sanal Evren.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of the study is to discuss and identify the possible opportunities and negativities that Metaverse will bring about on religious life in the future. With the digital revolution, it is seen that the line between the real and virtual world is becoming increasingly blurred. The attempt to create a common virtual universe that will surpass the Internet, which continues to be used in the current order, has taken the issue a few steps further and played an important role in the emergence of the concept of Metaverse.

When the recent technological changes and transformations are analyzed, it is seen that a paradigm shift in the field of information and communication technologies emerges approximately every ten years. While computer communication in the early 1990s, web in the 2000s, and mobile use in the 2010s came to the fore, it is stated that the key word after 2020 is or will be Metaverse. The concept of Metaverse refers to a digital universe created by the combination of virtual and augmented reality technologies. Although the Metaverse is attracting increasing attention, it can be said that academic studies on this subject are still in the initial and exploratory stage. In this context, the opportunities that this subject, which is constantly experiencing innovations, will reveal for fields such as education, economy, sports, law, art, commerce, religious life, entertainment, tourism, health, which shape the lives of individuals and society, and the negativities that it may cause, stand before us as an essential subject to be researched.

In the context of the research topic, it is important to consider the Metaverse on the basis of religion and religious phenomena that affect the lives of individuals and society. It is possible to consider issues such as whether there will be a religious life in virtual worlds, which are planned to be put forward as an alternative to the real world, and if so, what kind of content and practice it will be shaped by, whether the religious orders valid in the current order will have a counterpart in the Metaverse, and what kind of impact the possible religious life styles that are likely to be formed in the Metaverse will have on institutional religion, how to evaluate a worship performed in the Metaverse, a good or bad behavior in the context of institutional religion, and to what extent support can be obtained from the Metaverse in religious education and evangelization activities, as topics that are likely to be discussed in the coming years. The Metaverse, then, seems to have the potential to bring many questions and problems, as well as the possibility of offering conveniences in religious life. In this context, the study will discuss the possibilities and negativities that the metaverse is likely to reveal on religious life in the coming period and will offer suggestions for them.

**Keywords**: Metaverse, Religiosity, Religious Life, Virtual Universe.

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#### MİKRODALGADA KÖPÜREN BİYOKÜTLE KATRANININ DEMİR ŞLAMLI YATAKTA GAZLAŞTIRILMASI- SENTEZ GAZI İŞLEME

# GASIFICATION OF MICROWAVED FOAMING BIOMASS TAR ON IRON GRANULE BED - SYNTHES GAS REFORMING Dr. Yıldırım ismail TOSUN,

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#### ÖZET

Kömür piroliz katran gazının ve biyokütle gazının katalizi fakir demir ve oksit çinkolu cevherlerin katalizör olarak değerlendirilebilirliği ve ardışık kolondaki granül biyokütle çarı cevher peletlerinin karıştırılrak yaklaşık 700°C civarında gazın temizlenmesi ve H<sub>2</sub> ce zenginleştirilmesi kısmen yeniden şekillendirilmesi sağlanmıştır. Nihai biyogaz ve enjekte edilmiş kömür gazı kullanılarak yapılan gaz zenginleştirme işlemi çift kolondaki katalitik sentez yönteminde başarılı sonuçlar vermiştir. Bununla birlikte, gözenekli katalitik pelet sepetine emdirilmiş sentetik ince bakır, kurşun ve çinko oksit filmi içeren katalizör kullanarak ta cift kolonda çevrimli biyoçar /katran gazının işlenmesi test sonuçlarıda kontrol olarak belirlenmiştir. Kolon tüplü gazlaştırıcıda hidrojen zenginleştirmesinde katalizör olarak düşük demirli cevher kullanıldığında %11-12 dönüşüm randımanı, katalize eden Pb, Zn, Cu oksit filmi iceren katalitik yatakta biyokütle katran gazının ürünlerinden yaklasık %8-9 ekstraksiyon verimiyle yüksek derecede zengin hidrojen gazı reformasyonu sağlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Hakkari ve Sırnak'ın düsük demir bakımından fakir cinko cevherleri (FeO ve Fe2O3 oksit metal ince taneleri, temiz H2 ce zengin katran sentez gazının üretimin, hatta çinko oksit karışım miktarının katalitik ayrışmaya etkisi incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada katı katalizör cevher yatağında gaz akışı ile temizleme kolonlarını değerlendirilmesinde birkaç döngü adımı arttırılması önerilmistir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sentez gazı reformasyonu, mikrodalgada kabarcıklanma, biyokütle pirolizi katranı, demir oksit çamuru, granül çevrimli reformasyon, kolonda işleme

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The catalysis of coal pyrolysis tar gas and biomass gas can be managed by a catalyst of poor iron and oxide zinc ores, and by mixing the granulated biomass tar ore pellets in the consecutive column, the gas is cleaned at around 700°C and partially reshaped by enriching it with H<sub>2</sub>. The gas enrichment process using final biogas and injected coal gas gave successful results in the double column catalytic synthesis method. However, the processing of cyclic biochar/tar gas in a double column using a catalyst containing a synthetic thin copper, lead and zinc oxide film impregnated in a porous catalytic pellet basket was determined as a control in the test results. When low iron ore was used as a catalyst in hydrogen enrichment in the column tube gasifier, 11-12% conversion efficiency was achieved, and highly enriched hydrogen gas reforming was achieved with approximately 8-9% extraction efficiency from the products of biomass tar gas in the catalytic bed containing the catalyzing Pb, Zn, Cu oxide film. In this study, the effect of the production of low iron-poor zinc ores (FeO and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> oxide metal fine grains, clean H2-rich tar synthesis gas, and even the amount of zinc oxide mixture) on the catalytic decomposition of Hakkari and Şırnak's low iron-poor zinc ores (FeO and Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> the other metal oxide fines) was examined. In this study, the gas flow in the solid catalyst ore bed. It has been suggested to increase several cycle steps in the evaluation of purification columns.

**Keywords:** Synthes gas, reforming, microwave bubbling, biomass pyrolysis tar, iron oxide sludge, granular cyclic reforming, column processing

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#### TERMOKALİTİK KATRAN GAZLAŞTIRMA İÇİN MİKRODALGA İLE ÇİFT KOLONLU ATIK PİROLİZÖRÜNDE BİYOKÜTLE/KÖMÜR PİROLİZİ

BIOMASS/COAL PYROLYSIS IN A DOUBLE COLUMN WASTE PYROLYZER WITH MICROWAVE FOR THERMOCALYTIC TAR GASIFICATION

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#### ÖZET

Tarımsal hemiselülozik gibi biyokütle atık malzemeleri, yağ ve kabuk atıkları gibi gıda atıkları ve orman odun atıkları, siyah likör ve yarı karbonize kömür ürünleri üretmek için piroliz işleminde kömürün yerini alır. Bu çalışma, NH3 ile mikrodalga prosesiyle yeni NH3 ve H2 gazlı ekstraktların ve likör malzemelerinin araştırılmasını amaçlamıştır. Böylece, katran ve NH3 çözeltilerinden elde edilen gaz ürünlerinin H2 gazlaştırılması için katran ve siyah likörün mikrodalga pirolizi ve mikrodalga gazlaştırılmasının ardından H2 zengin gaz üretilebilir. Bu çalışmada, biyokütle atıklarıyla birlikte düşük kaliteli linyit ve asfaltit kömürünün karışım olarak kullanılması, gıda atık yağları ve NH3 ile yaş kompost formunda karışım atıkların biyokütle mikrodalga etkili katalitik kırılması yüksek biyokütle katran ekstraktı ve gaz bakımından zengin ekstraktlar sağlamaktadır. NH3 içeren katran sıvısı H2 gaz ekstraksiyonu için biyokütle karışımlarının gazlaştırma ve pirolizine ilişkin etkin parametreler belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: mikrodalga pirolizi, çift kolon, atık piroliz cihazı, mikrodalga odası, sentez gazı katranı, döngülü piroliz, kolon katalitik yatağı

#### **ABSTRACT**

Biomass waste materials such as agricultural hemicellulosic, food waste such as oil and bark waste, and forest wood waste replace coal in the pyrolysis process to produce black liquor and semi-carbonized coal products. This study aimed to investigate new NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> gaseous extracts and liquor materials in the microwave processing with NH<sub>3</sub> in detail. Thus, H2 rich gas can be produced after microwave pyrolysis and microwave gasification of tar and black liquor for H<sub>2</sub> gasification of gas products obtained from tar and NH<sub>3</sub> solutions. In this study, the use of low quality lignite and asphaltite coal as a mixture with biomass wastes, food waste oils and NH<sub>3</sub> and biomass microwave effective catalytic cracking of mixed wastes in the form of wet compost provide high biomass tar extract and gas-rich extracts. Effective parameters for gasification and pyrolysis of biomass mixtures were determined for NH<sub>3</sub>-containing tar liquid H<sub>2</sub> gas extraction.

**Keywords:** microwave pyrolysis, double column, waste pyrolysis device, microwave chamber, syngas tar, cyclic pyrolysis, column catalytic bed

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# YAPAY ZEKA DESTEKLİ SU KALİTESİ İZLEME: İÇİLEBİLİRLİĞİ ETKİLEYEN PARAMETRELERİN AÇIKLANABİLİR YAPAY ZEKA İLE ANALİZİ

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ASSISTED WATER QUALITY MONITORING: ANALYSIS OF PARAMETERS AFFECTING POTABLENESS WITH EXPLAINABLE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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#### ÖZET

Kirlilik ve su kaynaklarının tükenmesi ile ilgili artan küresel endişeler karşısında, suyun hem kalitesi hem de miktarının ele alınması acil ihtiyacı ön plana çıktı. Özellikle kentsel alanlarda sanayileşmenin, tarımın ve kentleşmenin zararlı etkisi su kaynakları için önemli bir tehdit oluşturmakta ve bu temel kaynağın içilebilirliğini tehlikeye atmaktadır. Su kalitesinin kapsamlı bir şekilde izlenmesi ve içilebilirliğinin değerlendirilmesi, su kaynaklarının sürdürülebilir kullanımı ve insan sağlığının korunması açısından kritik bileşenler olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu araştırma, genetik algoritmalar, makine öğrenme algoritmaları ve açıklanabilir yapay zeka modelleri gibi ileri teknikleri kullanarak su kalitesi dinamiklerinin anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma, katı maddeler, pH, sertlik ve kloraminler dahil olmak üzere çeşitli su kalitesi parametreleri arasındaki karmaşık ilişkileri sistematik olarak araştırıyor. Çalışma, bu parametrelerin suyun genel içilebilirliği üzerindeki etkisini açıklamak için SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) ile açıklanabilir bir yapay zeka modeli kullanıyor. Bu araştırmanın sonuçları, etkili su yönetimi politikalarının geliştirilmesine bilgi verebilecek ve su kaynaklarının korunmasına katkıda bulunabilecek değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Açıklanabilir yapay zeka, Genetik Algoritma, İçilebilirlik, Makine öğrenmesi, Su kalitesi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the face of escalating global concerns surrounding pollution and the depletion of water resources, the urgent need to address both the quality and quantity of water has come to the forefront. Particularly in urban areas, the detrimental impact of industrialization, agriculture, and urbanization poses a significant threat to water resources, jeopardizing the potability of this essential resource. The comprehensive monitoring of water quality and the assessment of its potability emerge as critical components for the sustainable utilization of water resources and the safeguarding of human health. This research endeavors to contribute to the understanding of water quality dynamics by employing advanced techniques such as genetic algorithms, machine learning algorithms, and explainable artificial intelligence models. The study systematically explores the intricate relationships between various water quality parameters, including solids, pH, hardness, and chloramines. The study employs a SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) explainable artificial intelligence model to elucidate the influence of these parameters on the overall drinkability of water. The outcomes of this investigation furnish valuable insights that can inform the development of effective water management policies and contribute to the preservation of water resources.

**Keywords**: Explainable Artificial Intelligence, Genetic Algorithm, Potability, Machine Learning, Water Quality

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# TRANSITIONAL ISSUES OF ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDERS: A QUALITATIVE INQUIRY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

All individuals must change from one activity to another and from one setting to another throughout the day. Whether at home, school, or in the workplace, transitions naturally occur frequently and require individuals to stop an activity, move from one location to another, and begin something new. Whereas individuals with autism spectrum disorders (ASD) may have greater difficulty in shifting attention from one task to another or in changes of routine. The present study aimed to explore the transitional issues faced by adolescents with the diagnosis of autism spectrum disorders. Data of the present study was collected qualitatively using structured interview protocols. Data about study variables was taken from mental health professionals having expertise in the field of autism. Questions of the interview guidelines were carefully formulated with the help of experts. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were established before the conduction of the study. Mental health professionals were individually approached. After taking informed consent, interviews were started. During thematic, different themes were generated. Categories having the same responses were formed and common themes were dig out from interview content. Results of our study concluded that many individuals with ASD face difficulties associated with changes in routine or changes in environments, and may have a need for "sameness" and predictability. These difficulties may eventually hamper one's independence and limit an individual's ability to succeed in community settings. Our study identified some common transitional issues faced by adolescents with ASD. These issues include communication issues, sensory issues, social issues, emotion regulation, adjustment issues, and sexual and occupational issues. Our study concludes that most of the adolescents diagnosed with ASD suffer from these kinds of transitional issues so it is recommended that special needs schools and administrators to make some transitional readiness programs to facilitate students transitional processes.

**Keywords:** Transitional issues, Adolescents, ASD

# MEDIA LITERACY IN ALBANIAN UNIVERSITIES - REALITY AND CHALLENGES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Although in developed western countries there is already a tradition of media and information literacy, in Albania this topic has only started to be discussed in the last ten years. Currently, the general public exhibits a relatively low level of media literacy and a deficient understanding of the specifics, function and role of the media in society.

As a part of society, the level of media literacy of Albanian university students reflects the shallowness inherited from tradition. On the other hand, the non-inclusion of media and information literacy in school curricula throughout the post-communist transition period until today has caused young people to come to the university with gaps in their media literacy knowledge and skills.

Aiming at a deeper understanding of the situation of media literacy in Albanian universities, the author of this article, with the support of the Albanian Media Institute, undertook a survey in 10 Albanian university faculties. In addition to the context of media literacy in Albania, this study also presents the findings of this survey regarding the current state of media literacy among university students and professors, which are of great importance in the process of building effective strategies for improving the situation and overcoming of existing gaps. A better understanding of media literacy will help Albanian students to develop critical thinking, analytical and digital skills necessary to navigate the ever-evolving media landscape.

**Keywords**: media literacy, information literacy, media education, reality and challenges, critical thinking, Albanian universities

### A SURVEY ON CHANNEL CAPACITY ESTIMATION FOR MASSIVE MULTIUSER MIMO SYSTEMS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

As the need for high-speed data grows in current wireless communication systems, new ways must be found to make the best use of bandwidth. Massive Multiuser Multiple-Input Multiple-Output (MU-MIMO) systems have become a potential way to improve spectral efficiency and link reliability. But as these systems get bigger, they get more complicated, especially when it comes to estimating channel capacity, which is an important job for getting the most out of a system. This study paper gives a detailed look at the methods and techniques used to estimate channel capacity in large-scale MU-MIMO systems. Traditional methods like Least Square (LS) and Linear Minimum Mean Square Error (LMMSE) as well as newer methods that use machine learning are talked about. The paper also talks about the current problems with estimating channel capacity, such as how to deal with channels that are getting old, how to estimate in settings that change a lot, and how to deal with interference. Lastly, the field's future is looked at, with a focus on how it might be possible to use artificial intelligence methods and tap into new frequency bands.

**Keywords**: Massive MU-MIMO, Channel Capacity Estimation, Deep Learning-based Estimation, 5G and Beyond Communication Systems, Artificial Intelligence in Wireless Communications

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### INTELLIGENT IRRIGATION SYSTEM WITH SENSOR-BASED MONITORIN AND CLOUD CONNECTIVITY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the context of India's agricultural landscape, the significance of monsoons as a primary water source is undeniable, yet often insufficient. Addressing this challenge, this paper introduces an innovative approach leveraging an intelligent irrigation system guided by critical factors such as soil moisture content, temperature, humidity, and precipitation type. Given the predominant reliance of farms on seasonal rainfall, ensuring a consistent and reliable water supply becomes imperative.

The proposed methodology involves the integration of specialized sensors capable of assessing key farming variables, including soil moisture content, temperature, humidity, and rainfall. These sensors, strategically deployed across the agricultural landscape, collect real-time data that serves as the foundation for informed decision-making. The data is then seamlessly transmitted to the cloud via WiFi connectivity for efficient processing. In the cloud, a robust system is established to handle the collected data, employing advanced algorithms to analyze and derive actionable insights. The processed information is subsequently uploaded to the cloud, creating a centralized repository accessible to the end user—the farmer. This real-time data flow empowers the farmer with a comprehensive understanding of their farm's conditions, allowing for prompt and effective decision-making., To facilitate user interaction, the Blynk program is employed, establishing a direct connection between the farmer and the collected data. Through this interface, the farmer gains access to both visual representations of the farm's surroundings and the raw data collected by the sensors. This dual perspective enables the farmer to make well-informed decisions based on a holistic understanding of their agricultural environment. By harnessing the power of technology, this paper presents a comprehensive solution to address the water scarcity challenges in Indian agriculture. Through intelligent irrigation and data-driven decision-making, farmers can optimize their resource usage, enhance crop yield, and ultimately contribute to sustainable and resilient agricultural practices in the face of variable monsoons.

**Keywords**: Index Terms—Farming, IOT, Realtime Monitoring

### FIREPHISH: A METAHEURISTIC OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR DETECTING PHISHING ATTACKS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Phishing remains a persistent and evolving threat in the digital landscape, demanding innovative approaches for effective detection. In response, this study introduces a novel methodology that combines the Firefly Metaheuristic Algorithm with advanced feature engineering to bolster phishing detection. By extracting an extensive array of URL-specific features, including counts of dots, slashes, backslashes, `@' symbols, hash symbols, percentages, and more, our approach captures the nuanced characteristics of phishing URLs. Through rigorous experimentation on a diverse dataset, we demonstrate that our integrated approach significantly improves accuracy, precision, recall, and the F1-score in phishing detection. Comparative analyses against established methods underscore the superiority of our approach, showcasing its resilience to evolving attack strategies. This research not only advances the theoretical foundations of phishing detection but also holds practical promise in fortifying cybersecurity measures against the ever-adaptive phishing threat.

**Keywords**: Metaheuristics, Firefly, Optimization, Objective Function, Phishing

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# ASSESSEMENT OF AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF ECO-LITERACY CONCEPTS AMONG PRE-SERVICE SCIENCE TEACHERS OF FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Environmental issues have become increasingly significant in recent years, necessitating a focus on eco-literacy awareness and knowledge to promote sustainable behaviors and attitudes. However, there is a lack of comprehensive research examining the specific viewpoints and approaches of pre-service science teachers towards eco-literacy awareness and knowledge in this region. As global environmental concerns continue to escalate, the need for comprehensive environmental education becomes imperative to foster sustainable practices and attitudes among future generations. Therefore, this study investigated the level of awareness and knowledge of Eco-literacy concepts among Pre-service Science Teachers of Federal University of Technology, Minna. The study adopted a survey research design. The population was all 525 science education students in the department of Science Education in Federal University of Technology, Minna. A sample of 220 students were randomly selected for the study. Four (4) research objectives which were translated into four (4) research questions guided the study. The instrument for data collection was a Five-point Likert rating scale which solicited student opinions on Awareness and Knowledge of Eco-literacy. The instrument was validated and pilottested which yielded a reliability of co-efficient of 0.80 which was considered adequate for this study. Data was collected from the respondents were analyzed using Mean (x) score and Standard deviation. The finding shows that there is moderate awareness and moderate knowledge among pre-service science teachers of Federal University of Technology, Minna. The study also indicates that the male students have more awareness and more knowledge than the female counterparts. It was recommended among others that there is need for hand-on experiences that facilitates practicals such as fieldtrips, nature-based activities and community engagement to enhance pre-service science teachers' direct interaction with the environment.

**Keywords:** Eco-literacy, Eco-literacy concepts, awareness, knowledge & Pre-service Science Teachers.

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# TEACHERS EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND PEDEAGOGICAL KNOWLEDGE AS INGREDIENTS FOR THE AQCUISITION OF 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SKILLS AMONG POST-PRIMARY STUDENTS IN NIGERIAN LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The contemporary world is posed by numerous challenges geared towards the attainment of technological developments. It is a fact that 21st century skills are required among young scientists expected to drive the world to the target promise land of those developments which can only be acquired through effective teaching and learning of sciences. This paper discussed teachers' emotional intelligence and pedagogical knowledge and how they impact students' performance in post-primary schools and in general, how they can pave path to the acquisition of the desired 21st century skills among learners. It further reported some theoretical and empirical evidences of the impact of emotional intelligence consisting of self-awareness, selfmotivation and social awareness among science teachers. In addition, the authors buttressed on the concept of teachers' pedagogical knowledge and how it enhances effective learning of sciences. The paper highlighted more on how the two qualities were found impactful on students' performance in sciences in several studies across the globe. Eventually, the authors suggested among others that school administrators should be having periodic assessment of teachers' emotional intelligence and pedagogical knowledge as a motive to enhance quality teaching of sciences that will improve acquisition of the 21<sup>st</sup> century skills in secondary schools in Nigeria and the world in general.

**Keywords**: Teachers Emotional Intelligence, Teachers' Pedagogical Knowledge, 21<sup>st</sup> Century Skills, performance, sciences.

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# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REAL FINANCIAL REPORTING IN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

#### Jelena LUTOVAC

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Financial reporting has some specificities, especially in the presentation of production and movement of financial documentation in manufacturing companies. The process of financial reporting begins with the treatment of production in the accounting and finance of the company. After the presentation in accounting and finance, it becomes a platform for making operational business decisions in the process of making valid business decisions in a realistic way. It is important to point out that the existence of a realistic representation in the company's business books enables valid business decisions to be made by the top management, which is of particular importance for the operations of manufacturing companies. Small countries like the Republic of Serbia need to present the production trends in a large number of heterogeneous companies, especially in manufacturing companies, in a realistic and accurate way.

**Keywords:** financial management, accounting, analysis, risk factors.

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## BANKING SECTOR IN SPECIFIC BUSINESS CONDITIONS ON THE EXAMPLE OF SMALL COUNTRIES LIKE THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Bankarski sektor u specifičnim uslovima privređivanja na primeru malih zemalja treba posmatrati posebno u uslovima postojanja vandrednih događaja na koje pojedinačni bankarski sistem vrlo teško može imati uticaj. To je slučaj sa postojanjem velike ekonomske krize (2008). Na takve uslove nacionalni sistem bankarstva teško da može delovati a pogotovo u malim zemljama koje su limitirane sa brojem stanovnika, malim BDP, velikom zaduženošću i dr. Ipak se može istać da nastaju nova pravila u funkcionisanju bankarskog sistema i to u velikom broju heterogenih država, a što je od naročite važnosti za slabe, nerazvijene ekonomije koje takve uticaje još snažnije osećaju. To je naročito bilo od važnosti u tranzicionim zemljama koje treba da u kratkom vremenskom periodu odgovore na novo nastale društveno ekonomskih uslova

**Keywords:** economic crisis, macroeconomic policy, decentralization of decision-making.

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## APPLICATION OF SOFTWARE IN FINANCIAL REPORTS AS A BASIS FOR TOP MANAGEMENT DECISION-MAKING

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The application of software in financial statements comes to the fore in a large number of heterogeneous legal entities. The software can become the basis of secure financial reports that should become the basis for business decision-making by the top management of numerous legal entities. Application of software in financial reports should enable improvement of business results of a large number of heterogeneous legal entities. Software engineering should enable better processes with the help of which it will be possible to implement the improvement of financial reports that the accounting and finance of the company as separate organizational parts bring in the form of reports to the top management for inspection. Based on such reports, the top management will be able to make real, rational, safe, decisive business decisions that will be able to improve the business itself.

**Keywords:** software quality and reliability, object-oriented programming, software productivity.

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# CHANGES IN THE PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE OF ENDOPHYTIC Bacillus velezensis VTRNT 01 ISOLATED FROM Adenosma bracteosum Bonati DUE TO BACTERIAL ELICITORS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Bacterial elicitors have been recognized for their ability to enhance the production of secondary metabolites in endophytic bacteria inhabiting medical plants, an area that remains relatively understudied. The present study was established to estimate the effects of bacterial elicitors (i.e., Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli, and Aeromonas hydrophila) on the phytochemical profile of endophytic Bacillus velezensis VTRNT 01 (VTRNT 01), isolated from Adenosma bracteosum Bonati. The results of preliminary experiments of the antibacterial activity against S. aureus, E. coli, and A. hydrophila of VTRNT 01 attributed to its capacity for nutraceutical generation. GC-MS data revealed the presence of 42 chemical compounds, with Benzeneacetic acid (CAS) Phenylacetic acid considered the prominent constituent. Significantly, co-cultivation with bacterial elicitors resulted in the exclusive production of 15 compounds, with fourteen tentatively identified as possessing established antimicrobial properties. These compounds span a range of chemical groups, including acids, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers, fatty amides, flavonoids, hydrocarbons, ketones, and others. The findings enrich our comprehension of the intricate interplay between endophytic bacteria and their bacteria elicitors, unveiling promising avenues for augmenting the synthesis of bioactive compounds of pharmaceutical or agricultural importance.

*Keywords:* Adenosma brateosum Bonati, antibacterial, Bacillus velezensis VTRNT 01, bacterial elicitors, phytochemical profile.

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# ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL FISH PROCESSING METHODS AMONG FISHERMEN IN ARGUNGU LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF KEBBI STATE, NIGERIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The study aimed to analyze traditional fish processing methods among fishermen in Argungu Local Government of Kebbi State, Nigeria. Structured questionnaires were administered to 100 randomly selected respondents from 3 landing sites. Percentages, frequencies and multiple regression analysis were used for the data analysis. The study revealed that most (80%) of the respondents were female and (69%) are within the age range of 30 to 49 years, (60%) were married with the family size of 6 to 10 dependent. About (72%) of the respondents had formal education with average of 19 years processing experience. More than half (83%) of the respondents had income of less than \$\text{N99,000} and (72%) of them had no prior contact with extension agents. (82%) of the respondents adopted smoking and (30%) salting as methods of fish processing. The findings recommended that the fisheries unit of agricultural extension agency and research institutes should device appropriate or improved methods of processing fish locally that will be less hazardous to health and environmentally suitable. Government should engage in rehabilitation of rural feeder roads leading to the processing communities to improve transportation system and reduce cost.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic, Fishermen, Traditional fish processing, Argungu Local Government.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF FISHING GEARS AND ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF FISHERMEN IN RIVER YAURI, KEBBI STATE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study aim to assess the present socio-economic status of fishermen in Yauri River. Three landing site were randomly selected and information about fishing gears and the social status of the fishermen, such as education level, age, occupation, family size, and other facilities were collected using a set of structured questionnaire from 100 fishermen. In this study, the socio-demographic results revealed that all the fishermen 43% were youth between 21 and 40 years old however, only 19% had their formal education. On the other hand, most of the fishermen (54%) engaged in fishing as their main occupation, with 73% categorized as low income earners of the fisher's community. Looking at the educational level and the standard of living of the fishermen, there is a need for the government and the non-government organizations to place some efforts in other to help in improving the facilities and amenities available within the fishermen community of Yauri.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Fishermen, Fishing Gears, Yauri River

# CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND INVITRO ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF IRONOXIDE NANOPARTICLES.

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#### **ABSTRACTS**

In the past decade, nanomaterials have attracted much attention due to their physical properties and technological applications. In this work, iron oxide nanoparticles were first synthesized via a simple co-precipitation method Using Ferrous sulphate (iron (IIi) Sulphate) and Ferric chloride (iron (III) chloride) as precursor and ammonia solution as precipitator. The samples were then characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning electron microscope and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). XRD pattern showed that the iron oxide nanoparticles exhibited Fe2O3(hematite) structure in nanocrystals. The Fe2O3 nano-powders with uniform size were prepared when the samples calcined at 300 °C, and the lowest particle size was found to be 30 nm by XRD technique. The surface morphological studies from SEM depicted sphere-like shaped particles without formation of clusters by increasing annealing temperature. The EDS spectrum showed peaks of iron and oxygen free of impurity with many elements. The antibacterial activity of chemically synthesized IONPs was assessed against pathogenic bacteria of Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella typhi, as higher antibacterial activity was observed in staphylococcus aureus (Gram positive bacteria) taking ciprofloxacin as the control. No activity detected in S.aureus at lower concentrations. By altering the concentrations, an increase of the antibacterial activity was observed in both S.aureus and salmonella typhi.

**Keywords**: Nano particles, nanomaterials, x- ray diffraction, SEM, salmonella typhi.

# ETHNOMEDICINAL KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL WOMEN HEALERS IN TREATING DYSMENORRHEA: A STUDY IN THE SOUSS MASSA REGION, SOUTHERN MOROCCO

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the southern regions of Morocco, the population often relies on traditional women healers, considered as traditional gynecologists, to treat various genital disorders. However, limited studies have been conducted to document and properly promote the ethnomedicinal knowledge of these women healers. Objective: This study, conducted in 2023 in the Souss Massa region of Southern Morocco, aimed to establish a catalog of medicinal plants and identify the medicinal and aromatic plants used by these healers to treat dysmenorrhea. Materials and Methods: A questionnaire (290 participants) was used to determine the position of traditional medicine in the region. Ethnomedicinal information was collected from 23 women healers and 31 herbalists using semi-structured interviews, free lists, and focus group discussions. Data were statistically analyzed using SPSS. Results: A total of 43 plant species belonging to 24 botanical families were identified, with Lamaceae being the most prevalent (20.7%). Generally, leaves (28.6%) and seeds were the most commonly used plant parts. The majority of traditional remedies was prepared in powdered form (47%) and decoctions (36%), primarily administered orally (87.11%), and followed by suppositories (10.64%) and vaginal douches (4.26%). Conclusion: These results highlight the significant role of women healers in regional healthcare, particularly their valuable knowledge in treating genital disorders, especially dysmenorrhea. The plants identified in this study could serve as a database for further research in phytochemistry and pharmacology

**Keywords:** traditional medicine, dysmenorrhea, medicinal plants, women healers

# EXPLORING HINDU MYTHOLOGY VIA ARCHAEOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE *PANCH RATNA GOVINDA* TERRACOTTA TEMPLE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper uses an archaeological perspective to examine the mythical stories that are included into the terracotta panels of the *Panch Ratna Govinda* Temple in Puthia, Rajshahi. The goal of the study is to interpret these stories' religious and cultural relevance in the framework of Hinduism. Employing multidisciplinary approaches that integrate archaeology, art history, and religious studies, the study closely examines the structure, iconography, and meaning of the temple. The study reveals the layers of meaning and symbolism embedded in the terracotta panels that represent gods, celestial creatures, and legendary events. The panels are examined methodically to achieve this goal. The terracotta panels of the temple represent legendary stories that provide insights into the customs, beliefs, and values of the ancient Hindu communities. The study also addresses how these mythological stories affect our comprehension of the development of Hinduism, regional differences, and cross-cultural exchanges. It emphasizes how important archaeology is to understanding the dynamics of ancient societies' religion and culture. This case study highlights the value of conserving and comprehending such cultural treasures by providing an example of how the study of legendary stories through the examination of archeological objects enhances our comprehension of Hinduism's rich legacy.

**Keywords**: Archaeology, Mythology, Terracotta, temple, Hinduism.

## REMOVAL OF BRILLIANT BLUE FROM COOMASSIE VIA ADSORPTION BY SILICA NANOPARTICLES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The dynamic development of nanotechnology has been observed particularly in the field of materials engineering. Excellent examples are the various nanoparticles, for which current research focuses on their design, manufacturing, characterization and applications. The specific properties and functions of nanoparticles can be controlled by their shape and size on the nanometer scale. Several methods have been proposed for the synthesis of these materials, namely vapor-phase chemical condensation, arc discharge, hydrogen-metal plasma reaction and vapor-phase laser pyrolysis, micro-emulsion, hydrothermal energy, sol-gel, etc. Nano-silica (SiO2) has an extensive product range from manufacturing to science. The preparation of silica nanoparticles from natural sources (clay and sand) is then used as a precursor for the synthesis of zeolite materials. The obtained NP was characterized using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and X-ray diffraction spectroscopy (XRD). The expulsion of dyes into the water resource system is a major threat to the environment. Adsorption is a cost-effective and potential method to remove dyes from effluent. We therefore attempted to study the adsorption of dyes (coomassie brilliant blue BBC) by nanoparticles (NP) prepared from sand and clay. This is the first study using single 650 nm nanoparticles for the dye adsorption process. The results showed that the adsorption process increased with increasing NP concentration, contact time and temperature with the dye, while the adsorption process decreased with increasing initial dye concentration and strongly pH. acid.

**Keywords:** Nanoparticles\_Adsorption\_Brilliant blue from coomassi.

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## IS WATER A SYMBOL OF COMPETITION AND WAR OR A SYMBOL OF PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION?

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Although water resources may not be considered as the main cause of war and severe tensions between states and nations, it may be one of the factors that cause wars and conflicts between states. In other words, declaring the absence of a war over water does not mean the absence of conflict over common water resources. On the other hand, this issue does not mean that the occurrence of a water war is certain in this century. Water resources, especially shared water resources, can be the factor of participation and cooperation and convergence in relations between countries, or the factor of conflict and tension between them, which depends on the management structures and exploitation of these resources.

The factor that has turned common water resources into a factor for crisis and tension between countries has been the lack of a suitable management structure in joint exploitation and governance. Therefore, the water war is neither the certainty that the politicians have predicted nor the way that the researchers have denied it, but it is a combination of these two possibilities that the occurrence or non-occurrence of it completely depends on the approach of the countries in creating A proper governance structure for joint exploitation of water resources. Therefore, rather than representing competition and war, water is more a symbol of participation, cooperation and convergence between governments and nations.

In this regard, replacing the attitude of water diplomacy, which is the basis of cooperation and interaction, instead of hydro politics, which is more indicative of competition between actors, may be a positive step in the evolution and change of views and actions in the field of border rivers and regional water crises. An important and priority component in water diplomacy is cooperation and voluntary participation to solve water problems and prevent their escalation. For this purpose, it is necessary to cooperate within the framework of international laws and develop suitable local laws in such a way that both countries or countries have appropriate and fair use of shared water resources.

**Keywords:** Water Diplomacy, Partnership and Cooperation, Competition or War, Joint Water Management, Border Waters, Hydro politics

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# THE PROVISION OF ACCOUNTING ETHICS EDUCATION IN THE ACCOUNTING CURRICULUM: THE WAY FORWARD

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#### **Abstract**

Accountants need a wide range of professional skills, including technical knowledge and moral integrity. Public morals are affected by the decisions and behavior of accountants. However, the world has suffered from big companies' collapse due to accounting scandals. As a result, the public has given attention to the accounting profession on ethical issues. Although there is significant support for adding an ethical course to the accounting curriculum, proponents have different ideas about how to teach accounting students about ethical issues. The argument centered on the nature of accounting ethics education whether the topic should be offered independently and/or in conjunction with other topics. This article gave a new way of looking at how accounting ethics are taught in the accounting curriculum.

**Keywords:** Accounting Ethics, Accounting Curriculum, Stand-alone Courses, Integrated Course, Combined Course

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# PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION AND PHARMACOLOGICAL USES OF TURNIP

#### Neha SINGH

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Turmeric is a golden spice which belongs to the family of zingiberaceae. Curcumin is the main constituent found in the turmeric. It is a yellow polyphenolic pigment. Other constituents found are demethoxycurmin and bisedemethoxycurcumin. It is widely planted in China, India, and Japan. More recently, evidence that curcumin may have anti- oxidants activities; anti- fungal, anti- microbial, anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activities has renewed scientific interest in its potential to prevent and treat the disease. Chemical constituents of turmeric plant are extensively investigated. It mainly contains primarily phenolic compounds, Terpenoids monoterpenes, sesquiterpenes, alkaloids and other compounds have been identified. The main objective of this research to analysing the nutraceuticals qualities and bioactive compounds within turmeric that contribute to human nutrition and chronic disease prevention.

**Keywords:** Chemical, demethoxycurmin, bisedemethoxycurcumin

## ANATOMICAL VARIATIONS OF THE RETROMOLAR CANAL AND THEIR CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE – LITERATURE REVIEW

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University of Prishtina, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Oral Surgery

#### **ABSTRACT**

Retromolar canal is an anatomical structure located in the trigonum retromolar. This canal contains blood vessels and nerves, including branches of the inferior alveolar nerve. These branches can supply blood and innervate retromolar triangle mucosa, buccal mucosa, and mandibular molars. A large number of surgical procedures are performed in this area such as the surgical removal of third molars, bone augmentation, implant placement, and sagittal osteotomy, their success will also depend on recognizing anatomical variations. Therefore, the lack of knowledge of these structures can lead to potential side effects such as, difficulty in achieving complete anesthesia, traumatic neuroma, bleeding or even paresthesia. The studies have reported great diversity on the prevalence of variations the retromolar canal and foramen, 1.7% (Ossenberg, 1986) to 72% (Patil et al., 2013) this most probably due to differences in study model and sample population. The CBCT has been shown to be the superior method for visualizing the retromolar canal. Understanding the canal's presence, variations, and potential complications allows for better treatment planning and patient management.

Key words: Retromolar canal, Cbct, clinical

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#### THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF NYCTANTHES ARBORTRISTIS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

(N. Arbortristis) is one of the most beneficial traditional medicinal plants in India. It is widely distributed in areas south of the Himalayas and south to Godavari. Every part of the plant has important medicinal value and can therefore be exploited commercially. It is now considered a valuable source of many unique products for medicines against various diseases and also for the development of some industrial products. The present review aims to focus on the phytochemicals and potential pharmacological activity of N. arbortristis. Different parts of the plant such as seeds, leaves, flowers, bark and fruits have been examined for their significant pharmacological activity. Phytochemicals such as flavanoids, glycosides, oleanic acid, essential oils, tannic acid, carotene, fertilin, lupeol, glucose, and benzoic acid have been reported as a great hair tonic, hepatoprotective, anti-leishmanic, antiviral, antifungal, and antipyretic., antihistamine, antimalarial, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activities of night jasmine and emphasizes the need to further explore the available information.

**Key words:** Nyctanthes arbor-tristis, N. Arbortristis, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, hepatoprotective, antimicrobial, harsingar, night jasmine.

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### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIET AND CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH: A REVIEW

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The diet has a significant influence on cardiovascular health. The composition of consumed foods and nutrients is closely related to the status and function of the cardiovascular system. An optimal diet can contribute to reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases and maintaining overall cardiovascular health. Proper dietary choices, such as balanced nutrition, consumption of high-fiber foods, preference for foods containing healthy fats, and reducing salt intake, can all be important in supporting cardiovascular health. Additionally, personalized dietary approaches based on individual eating habits and preferences may also be crucial in achieving and maintaining optimal cardiovascular health. Atherosclerosis can lead to various cardiovascular problems, including high blood pressure, coronary artery disease, and stroke. The main objective of our presentation is to provide an overview of the current literature concerning the effects of different diets on cardiovascular health, such as vascular stiffness and endothelial function. Several preliminary pieces of evidence suggest that various dietary patterns may have a positive impact on cardiovascular health, e.g., the DASH diet, Mediterranean diet, MIND diet. However, further randomized controlled trials are needed to provide deeper insights into this topic, with appropriate sample sizes, longer follow-up periods, rigorous methodology, and possibly comparisons between different diets.

**Keywords:** Diet; Cardiovascular health; Atherosclerosis; Vascular stiffness; Endothelial function

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## ANALYZING THE ROLES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ON EXCLUSIVELY EXTRACTED AREAS OF ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AMONG THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present research is about scholarship as a practice of academic award or financial assistance and support for students to further their education and to enable them to perform excellently. Researchers have dealt with the concepts of scholarship and academic dishonesty, and the development of human environment from sociological perspective, but discretely. Thus, here is the first empirical investigation about the influence of academic scholarship on academic dishonesty on students and lecturers' attitudes towards the development of the environment. Therefore, the study adds to the literature by establishing and examining academic scholarships impact on academic dishonesty in developing human environment through a unique sample of post-secondary students cum lecturers of higher institutions as a control group. The students will be grouped into certain categories in accordance to their academic scholarship position and questionnaires assessing academic dishonesty will be randomly distributed among a large population of participants. As hypothesized, scholarship was found to be significantly impacted academic procrastination among the students. Recipients of full scholarship with monthly stipends were found with the lowest level in all selected areas of academic procrastination. Oppositely, non-scholarship recipients among the students were reported with the highest values of academic procrastination in all targeted domains of this study as outlined above. Mere assessment of the two outcomes indicates positive impact of scholarship on academic procrastination. Accordingly, the study tested whether there is impact of scholarship in gender on academic procrastination. It was confirmed that the female students procrastinate slightly higher than male students. In terms of generalisability, the approach in which the data of this study were gathered, also with the considerable size out of the population make the findings generalisable.

**Keywords**: Financial assistance; scholarship types; roles; academic procrastination; private university.

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#### ENVIRONMENT AND DESIGN OF THE XX-XXI CENTURIES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Ideas about the integrated design of a subject-spatial environment began to take shape in the second half of the XIX century. The birth of design and the desire to create a stylistically holistic visual environment are historically coeval. The entire history of design confirms this. It is generally accepted that the transition from manual labor to machine production became the main stimulus for the emergence of the art industry or, in modern terminology, design. However, trends leading to the formation of a new type of creativity, which was design in the 19th century, did not always arise in the mainstream of the emerging industrial society in Europe. The problem of complex design of the visual environment, issues of function and form, as well as various concepts of style as the organizing principle of this very environment continue to be the focus of attention of the world artistic community for more than a century and a half. Oddly enough, the term "design" itself still needs some commentary. Therefore, when starting to analyze the stylistic features of modern design, it is necessary, first of all, to decide on the terminology and methodology of such a study. Discussions about the boundaries of design, its morphology, types and varieties, as well as the specifics of design thinking for this type of activity have also not subsided for many decades. At different stages of these discussions, various methodological milestones have been reached, allowing for advances in understanding the boundaries of design and its specificity. These methodological milestones make it possible to determine the relationship between the concepts of design and style.

**Keywords:** gothic art, world culture, ornamental design, applied art, universal patterns, creative movement.

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#### Polygonum sivasicum BİTKİSİNİN KURUTULMUŞ YAPRAKLARININ METANOL ve HEXAN EKSTRAKTLARINDA ANTİMİKROBİYAL ve ANTİOKSİDAN AKTİVİTELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF DRIED LEAVES OF *Polygonum sivasicum* PLANT IN METHANOL AND HEXANE EXTRACTS

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#### ÖZET

Yaklaşık 48 cins ve 1200 tür ile temsil edilen Polygonaceae familyasının ülkemizde 10 cinsi bulunmaktadır. Polygonum sivasicum, Polygonaceae familyasına ait Polygonum cinsine ait bir bitkidir ve yöre halkı tarafından "Madımak, Kuşekmeği, Madımalak, Kayışkıran" gibi çeşitli isimlerle bilinmektedir. Bu bitki hem tarım hem de tarım dışı alanlarda 720-3000 metre yükseklikte kendiliğinden yetişmektedir ve gıda olarak veya idrar söktürücü, anti-helmintik, kadın hastalıkları, karın ağrısı, anemi gibi çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu calısmada, P. sivasicum'un hekzan ve metanol ekstraktının antimikrobiyal aktivitesi disk difüzyon yöntemi ile, antioksidan aktivitesi DPPH ve ABTS yöntemleri ile araştırıldı. Bitki ekstraktının 250, 500, 1000, 2000 µg/disk konsantrasyonlarının Candida albicans (ATCC 10231), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC27853), Streptococcus pyogenes (ATCC12344), Escherichia coli (ATCC25922), Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC25923) mikroorganizmalar üzerine antimikrobial aktivitesi 3 tekrarlı deneylerle test edildi. Hem metanol hem de hekzan ekstraktlarında S. pyogenes ve P. aeroginasa'da 8 mm zon çapında bir antimikrobiyal aktiviteye gözlenirken, E. coli'de zayıf bir antimikrobiyal aktivite görüldü. P. sivasicum ekstraktlarının antioksidan özelliklerinin araştırılması için 12.5, 25, 50, 100 µg/ml olacak şekilde final konsantrasyonlar kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak da P. sivasicum'un hekzan ekstraktının 100 ug/ml dozunda %5 süpürme gözlenirken, metanol ekstraktında ise aynı dozda %46 süpürme gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polygonum sivasicum, Antimicrobial Effect, Antioxidant, Bacteria

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The Polygonaceae family, represented by about 48 genera and 1200 species, has 10 genera in our country. *Polygonum sivasicum* is a plant belonging to the Polygonum genus in the Polygonaceae family and is known by the local people by various names such as "Madımak, Kuşekmeği, Madımalak, Kayışkıran". This plant grows spontaneously at an altitude of 720-3000 meters in both agricultural and non-agricultural areas and is used as food or in the treatment of various diseases such as diuretic, anti-helminthic, gynecological diseases, abdominal pain, anemia. In this study, the antimicrobial activity of hexane and methanol extracts of *P. sivasicum* was investigated by disk diffusion method, and its antioxidant activity was investigated by DPPH and ABTS methods.

The antimicrobial activity of 250, 500, 1000, 2000 μg/disc concentrations of the plant extract against *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC27853), Streptococcus pyogenes (ATCC12344), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC25922), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC25923) microorganisms was tested in 3 replicates. *S. pyogenes* and *P. aeroginasa* showed antimicrobial activity with a zone diameter of 8 mm, while *E. coli* showed weak antimicrobial activity. To investigate the antioxidant properties of *P. sivasicum* extracts, final concentrations of 12.5, 25, 50, 100 μg/ml were used. As a result, 5% scavenging was observed at the 100 mg/ml dose of the hexane extract of *P. sivasicum*, while 46% scavenging was observed at the same dose in the methanol extract.

**Key Words**: *Polygonum sivasicum*, Antimicrobial Effect, Antioxidant, Oxidative Stress

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NATIONAL ANTHEM OF SAKARTVELO// GEORGIA REPUBLIC// GURCISTAN WRITTEN BY AKAKI SHANIDZE AND MENTIONING AREA BETWEEN TWO SEAS COMPARED TO ALARM PUBLISHED RECENTLY IN THE NEWSPAPER SAKARTVELO DA MSOPLIO IN TBILISI ABOUT NECESSITY OF CORRECTLY DEFINING ETHICITY KARTVELI IN OUR REPUBLIC

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the National Anthem of Sakartvelo written by 19 years old Akaki Shanidze that became a professor and later Akademik//Academician in Tbilisi the text mentions the area of all historical territory of Kartveli nation//the Georgians// the Gurci nation as 'or zghvas shoris' meaning between two seas, that phrase is repeated by the actress at the happy wedding in our musical film made in Tbilisi in 1946 entitled 'Keto and Kote', where Keto is a daughter of a rich merchant in Tbilisi fallen in love with a nobility family member, but not rich Kote, whom she liked from Peterburg city that was [and is] in Russia when they were both students there. A. Shanidze in the text diminished the Aia kolkhetian //Kardu's//Sakartvelo's historical territory in that text. In the modern national anthem of Poland I read that 'They the Polish nation will regain the lands by swards' meaning by waging wars.

The method used is digging important information to spread its data to more readers. Today while searching for good science publications on the internet, I read a heart rendering appeal of Professor Gela Lezhava that works in medicine for decades – to the editor of the newspaper Sakartvelo da Msoplio in 2013, on the wrongs done in changing law of acquiring a new nationality by foreigners that drastically differ by their appearance and other data from what the nationality Kartveli generally is for millennia. This is the method of killing our Kartveli nation according to the appeal of G. Lezhava. I shall add that this is genocide in modern terminology and it must be broadly criticized. The editor appealed to Professor Anzor Totadze for an opinion and published his answer. A. Totadze works for decades on demography in Tbilisi, that means that it is his fault that definition of ethnicity Kartvelii was incorrectly made in many instances giving it to persons that did not deserve that.

A. Totadze worked as one of the main persons in the field of demography in Soviet time Sakartvelo's government. G. Lezhava's brother Professor Tamaz Lezhava was head of a group at the Institute of Chemistry and Electrochemistry in Tbilisi when I worked there for decades. I shall talk about the reason of the chaos in defining ethnicity in our Republic Sakartvelo: it was ruled from Russia's capital by Russian speaking persons. Another mistaken policy- this time of the Soviet period was described in a recent publication the author of which was a fourteen years old man when head of our republic became Vasil Pavlovich Mzhavanadze and he became a guest of the birthday of an ethnic 'Kurd' person in Tbilisi who invited him sending a letter to his workplace in the government. I shall clarify that Vasil Mzhavanadze was the person that lived in Russia in Moscow when Nikita Khrushchev was head of the Soviet Union. After poisoning Ioseb/Iosif Jughashvili that became known by his translated surname Stalin( Jugha means stal in Russian, steel in English), N. Khrushchev summoned the ethnic Kartveli leader of our republic and proposed to write an appeal to the USSR government -a report that the Kartveli nation wishes to give part of the territory of the Sakartvelo's republic to the Russian Federal Republic. Our communist leader of the government of Republic Sakartvelo objected to

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it and soon he was replaced by Vasil Mzhavanadze that consented to N. Khrushchev's wicked proposal. Thus V. Mzhavanadze is a traitor of Kartveli nation and praising him is a crime, in the opinion of decent scientists. In the schoolbook with which I studied authored/ written by Davit Dondua and published by the Education Ministry of Sakartvelo in Tbilisi decades ago it was clearly written that 'the highest peak of the European Continent is in Sakartvelo Republic' on Mount Ialbuzi//Elbrus. Decades followed, Davit Dondua has a grandson called also Davit Dondua with a diploma of a geographic department of the University in Tbilisi like his grandfather had. Many dissertations and other science publications have been published since the schoolbook with which my generation studied geography was published, but now our area is diminished, population increased due to immigrations of foreigners and the agricultural use of the soil has worsened; laws of agricultural land use have been drastically changed for the worse. This has caused more problems. I shall overview the publications on these topics and I shall choose the best possible suggestion of geographers. During my work in the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry in Tbilisi the Institute of Geography was next to our building and we had science conferences arranged together that were followed by mountaineering expeditions in summer times. I continue being interested in available methods of preventing soil degradation problems searching information in published science literature in five modern languages. I accompanied a group of scientists from the Institute of Botany of Sakartvelo/Georgia that were sent to the village of our republic where the landslide blocked the road and neither cars nor horses nor humans could pass the blocked area for over a month. The group wrote an official suggestion that grass ought to be allowed to grow there to allow land to rest before bushes and tall trees would be planted to resist the landslide.

The method used by me for this presentation at this congress is the search, mining data and their analysis to make conclusions to be used in public.

The conclusion is that the neglect of warning of local and international experts working on preventing the overdose of possible land use practice in our republic has caused devastating results to agriculture and other spheres including security of life of living creatures in the area. On February 19, 2024 our popular newspaper Rezonansi published in Tbilisi an article of two scholars and politicians Paata Koghuashvili and Valeri GelbakhianiIt entitled 'Martlmsajulebis reforma da tanamedrove gamotsvevebi' (Reform of laws and the contemporary necessities'). They criticized our existing laws and stressed the necessity of fundamental changes in laws but they are sure that our existing government will do only cosmetic changes to laws. Both authors were parliament members in Georgia Republic//Sakartvelo years ago.

I shall show a video and photos of protestors against wicked land use causing landslides and spoil of agricultural use of land this month.

The other conclusion is the necessity of changing the new law on defining ethnicity Kartveli as extremely vile and vicious causing the genocide of real ethnic Kartveli population in our republic.

**Key words**:National Anthem, area between two seas; necessity of changing law, ethnicity Kartveli; Sakartvelo//Georgia Republic//Gurcistan, overpopulation.

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## INCORPORATING GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LANGUAGE CLASSROOM TO ENHANCE STUDENT ENGAGEMENT IN WRITING ASSIGNMENTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Despite some critical views and bans in academic settings, Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) language models, exemplified by tools like ChatGPT, will continue to play a crucial role in education. They have already demonstrated significant advances in applications such as speech recognition, machine translation, and question-answering systems. In the classroom, ChatGPT can serve as a writing assistant, providing instant feedback, suggestions, and corrections to learners as they write. This can help learners develop their writing skills, boost their confidence, reduce anxiety about making mistakes, and foster a growth mindset. Additionally, it can provide access to educational resources and opportunities that may not be available to all learners, such as language learning programs, educational games, and online courses. This can further enhance their ability to communicate effectively in the language. Thus, ChatGPT can help learners reach beyond their current ability level and expand their knowledge and skills. This presentation will discuss the potential benefits of using ChatGPT in the language classroom as an innovative tool to enhance learners' engagement in writing assignments. ChatGPT can analyze learners' writing and provide suggestions for grammar, style, and structure, helping them improve their writing skills, especially in typical large Indian classrooms where personalized feedback to all learners is extremely challenging. Developing writing skills poses a significant challenge for learners, especially those with a low level of proficiency in the language. In this scenario, Generative Artificial Intelligence proves instrumental by providing immediate suggestions and corrections, aiding learners in overcoming hurdles and improving their writing proficiency. While GAI language models like ChatGPT have limitations, such as potential bias in the output and the need for continuous human supervision, they are not a replacement for human teachers but rather a complement to their expertise and guidance.

**Keywords**: ChatGPT, GAI language model, writing tasks, learner engagement

## TRANSLATION OF OBSOLETE VOCABULARY FROM UKRAINIAN INTO ENGLISH Polina HORIELOVA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Because of the growing global interest in Ukrainian history, which generates interest in the historical prose and the necessity to translate literature of this genre, it seems necessary to take into account obsolete linguistic features of such texts, including lexical ones. The purpose of our research is to analyze the methods of the English translation of historisms and archaisms on the material of Valery Shevchuk's historical prose (to be precise, the novel "The meek shall inherit..." ("На полі смиренному").

To translate the obsolete words (archaisms and historisms) in the text properly, the translator needed to use different transformations: stylistic, lexical, grammatical, and combined lexical and grammatical, as well as realia translation tools. Here we'll show examples of the groups that are used for most of the obsolete units – there are stylistic transformations and realia translation tools.

Stylistic transformations are represented by neutralization (as, for example, "відійти у царство тіней" – "die", "болющий" – "sick", "жона" – "wife"), compensation (partial, when an obsolete word is translated by an obsolete unit of another type or at least by a unit of a formal, bookish style: "змій" – "serpent", "крамола" – "sedition", "оскверняти" – "defile"), full (when a sentence or phrase that didn't have any archaisms or historisms is translated with the usage of obsolete or at least formal vocabulary to compensate neutralization or omission of other obsolete units: for example, "писання" – "manuscript" ("писання" is a neutral word meaning "something written", while the word "manuscript" is a historism)).

Realia translation tools include traditional equivalents (such as "князь" – "Prince", "стріла" – "arrow", "твердиня" – "fortress"), calque (as, for example, "гусляр" – "psaltery player", "царювання" – "being a king", "денно й нощно" – "day and night"), transliteration (such as "тисяцький" – "tysyatsky", "гривня" – "grivna") and transcription ("різь" – "reza").

We can conclude that the translation methods usually neutralize the obsoleteness of the units, but sometimes can preserve it and, therefore, keep mostly the meaning and partially also the style of the text.

**Keywords**: Obsolete Vocabulary, Archaism, Historism, Translation, Transformation

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### NURSES' VIEWS ON ATTITUDE AND PERSPECTIVE OF CARE FOR OLDER ADULTS PATIENTS: IMPLICATION FOR GERONTOLOGY CARE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** In healthcare settings, nurses play a crucial role in providing care for older adult patients. However, perceptions and attitudes towards aging can significantly impact the quality of care delivered.

**Objective:** To determine the nurses' attitude, and perspective of care in provided to older adult patients.

**Methods:** A cross-sectional correlational study among 300 nurses in two secondary hospitals in Eastern Philippines utilizing a self-reported survey tool.

**Results:** The research comprised 300 nurses, with a majority being female (66.6%) compared to male (33.4%). Regarding age distribution, the largest proportion of nurses (53.1%) fell within the 30-39 years age group, followed by 20-29 years (39.3%), over 40 years (7.2%), and 18-19 years (0.3%). The majority of nurses (82.3%) reported working 48 hours per week, while 12.5% worked 36 hours, 3.6% worked 72 hours, and 1.6% worked over 80 hours weekly. In terms of experience, the highest percentage (35.7%) had 10-20 years, followed by 5-10 years (28.2%), 1-5 years (20.3%), over 20 years (8.5%), and less than 1 year (7.2%). Generally positive attitude and perspetive of nurses in caring towards older adults patients were reported.

**Conclusion:** This investigation reported a generally positive attitude and perspective among nurses towards caring for older adult patients. This positive attitude is crucial for ensuring high-quality care delivery and promoting positive patient outcomes in geriatric nursing.

Keywords: Nurses, Ageism, Perspective, Care, Older Adults

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### PAKISTAN CAN BE MADE THE MINISTRIES AS PER THE USA GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES FOR SMOOTH WORKING AND FUTURE TURN OF PROGRESS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The core In the Pakistan Government, there are typically around 47 federal ministries and divisions. These ministries cover various sectors such as finance, health, education, defense, and others. However, the exact number of ministries may change over time due to government restructuring or changes in administrative priorities. For the most current information, it's best to consult official sources or government publications. In the United States government, there are 15 executive departments, often referred to as "Cabinet departments, which are namely Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Commerce (DOC), Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Education (ED), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of the Interior (DOI), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Labor (DOL), Department of State (DOS), Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of the Treasury (USDT), Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Additionally, there are several independent agencies and government corporations that also operate under the executive branch, but they are not considered Cabinet departments. Examples include the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), among others. Adapting the structure of the Pakistan Government ministries to resemble that of the United States could potentially improve governance and efficiency. Reduce the Number of Ministries: Consolidate overlapping ministries and divisions to streamline operations and eliminate redundancy. This could involve merging ministries with similar mandates to create larger, more comprehensive departments. Establish Cabinet Departments: Create Cabinet-level departments to oversee critical sectors of governance. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Education and Workforce Development, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Infrastructure and Transportation, Department of Justice and Legal Affairs, elevate certain agencies to independent status to ensure greater autonomy and effectiveness in their respective areas. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Health Services Authority, National Security Council, establish specialized ministries or commissions to address emerging issues and promote long-term development goals. Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Information Technology and Digital Development, Ministry of Climate Change and Sustainability, implement mechanisms for accountability and transparency within each ministry, including regular performance evaluations, public disclosures, and independent oversight bodies. Allocate sufficient resources to each ministry to effectively carry out its mandate, including personnel, budgetary allocations, and technological infrastructure.

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Encourage Collaboration and Coordination: Foster inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination to address complex challenges that require a multidisciplinary approach. This could involve establishing interagency task forces or committees focused on specific issues. Recruit and appoint qualified professionals based on merit to key leadership positions within ministries, promoting a culture of professionalism and competence. Consult with stakeholders and civil society organizations to solicit input on policy formulation and implementation, ensuring that government decisions reflect the needs and priorities of the people. Establish mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of ministry performance to identify areas for improvement and facilitate evidence-based decision-making. By adopting a structure similar to that of the United States government, Pakistan could potentially enhance governance, improve service delivery, and promote accountability and transparency within its ministries. However, it's important to recognize that any structural reforms must be tailored to the specific context and needs of Pakistan, considering its unique political, social, and economic landscape. Additionally, successful implementation will require strong political will, effective leadership, and sustained commitment from all stakeholders involved.

**Keywords**: ministries, Veterans, professionalism, competence, priorities, transparency.

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## PERCEPTIONS AND MOTIVATING ELEMENTS OF BANK CUSTOMERS FOR ADOPTION OF INTEREST-FREE BANKING SERVICES: COMMERCIAL BANK OF ETHIOPIA CASE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The study was concerned with exploring perceptions and motivating factors to the adoption of no interest banking in Ethiopia. To achieve this objective, having a multi-stage sampling, a sample of 357 interest-free window customers with a questionnaire survey were conducted in 32 Ethiopia Commercial Bank branches in Addis Ababa, for the year 2023. The examined theory of planned behaviour formed the study's main inspiration and tested using a structural equation model. The findings reveal that all exogenous variables found to be statistically significant and positively predicting the endogenous variables. The three factors that motivate adoption interest free banking were perceived compatibility, peer influence, and self-efficacy. Similarly, it was discovered that Attitude, Subjective Norm, and Perceived Behavioural control all had positive, substantial effects, with Attitude remaining the strongest predictor. The mediation analysis shown in this study were partial mediation. Thus, managers in interest-free banking should exert its strategic effort on the most significant factors. Moreover, policymakers and interest-free bank managers need to apply improved schemes and intention to use. The government in its side should realize the wider demands of its citizens cry of financial service compatible with their religion.

**Keywords:** Interest-Free Banking (IFB), Structural Equation Model (SEM), Decomposed Theory of Planned Behaviour, Intention to Use, AMOS, Commercial Bank of Ethiopia

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#### INDUCED BREEDING, SEED PRODUCTION AND LARVAL REARING OF STRIPED MURREL (CHANNA STRIATUS) IN FRP TANK SYSTEMS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Striped murrel is considered to be highly nutritious and are known to have medicinal values. However, the production couldn't meet the demand due to unavailability of suitable breeding technology. Therefore, a study was conducted to investigate the induced breeding and larval rearing techniques of striped murrel (*Channa striatus*) in FRP tank systems. The breeding experiment was carried out in FRP tanks of 1000 litre capacity. The female and male fishes were injected with ovatide hormone at  $0.6 \, \text{ml}$  / Kg of body weight and released into the breeding tank. Spawning was noticed after 36 hours of hormone injection and eggs hatched 20 hours after spawning. The induced fishes spawned 8300 numbers of eggs and the diameter of the egg mass was  $6-8 \, \text{cm}$  with  $1.2-1.3 \, \text{mm}$  egg size. The fertilization and hatching rate was 60 % and 60 % respectively. The hatchlings were transferred to FRP tank of 300 L capacity for larval rearing. Survival in the larval rearing tank was 60% from spawn to fry. The total length of the newly hatched larvae was  $4.0 \pm 0.089 \, \text{mm}$  24.81  $\pm 0.832 \, \text{mm}$  on  $30^{\text{th}}$  day when reared in the FRP tank. It can be concluded from the results that breeding and larval rearing of striped murrel can be successfully undertaken in FRP tanks with maximum fertilization, hatching and survival rate.

**Key words:** Striped murrel, Induced breeding, Larval rearing, *Channa striatus*, Artificial reproduction.

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### EFFECTS OF SALINITY ON GROWTH, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL RESPONSES OF PLANTS: A REVIEW

#### Muhammad Arslan Ashraf

#### Rizwan Rasheed

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Soil salinization due to natural sources or human activities has become the primary menace for agricultural production. Salinity imposes multifaceted effects on crops ranging from nutrient deficiency, pH, biomass production, oxidative injury, and poor yield, thereby severely impacting yield quality. Plants may face salinity due to neutral salts or alkaline salts. Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaCl are the neutral salts that cause higher reactive oxygen species (ROS) production, and impede photosynthesis due to the increased degradation of chlorophyll and photosystems, thereby, a significant reduction in yield is expected. Besides, salinity induced by alkaline salts such as Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> bears more severe consequences for plants in the form of a higher pH that debilitates the nutrient uptake efficiency of plants. Higher ROS generation is the primary reason for oxidative injury because it can damage essential cellular components driving important physiological functions. Plants contain antioxidant defenses to check the production of ROS and neutralize their effects on membranes. The antioxidant system keeps ROS levels in a minimal range, and consequently, plants are able to survive the damaging effects of salinity. Salinity effects occur in two phases. In phase I, referred to as osmotic stress, plants are not able to uptake water due to higher salts in the soil, while in phase II, known as excess ion toxicity, plants face internal structure damage due to excess toxic ions. Plants, on the other hand, change their osmotic balance by making more osmolytes like proline, glycine betaine, trehalose, mannitol, and total soluble sugars. These help plants keep their water balance and remove ROS from the environment. Additionally, plants display poor photosynthesis, which directly impedes crop yield production. Plants are not able to uptake nutrients more efficiently from the soil that contains elevated levels of toxic salts. The researchers are using several strategies to improve plant tolerance to saline conditions. One such approach is the utilization of organic or inorganic molecules that improve ROS detoxification, osmotic adjustment, redox balance, and ion homeostasis to enhance plant salinity tolerance potential.

Key words: Physiological, Biochemical,

## DYNAMIC RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK USING REINFORCEMENT LEARNING (DDPG) FOR IMPROVED QUALITY OF SERVICE (QOS)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Dynamic resource allocation in Wireless sensor network (WSN) presents a formidable challenge, given modern networks' ever- changing conditions and demands. Traditional resource allocation methods are often constrained by static, predefined configurations that struggle to adapt to the dynamic nature of network traffic and requirements. To address these issues, this paper introduces the application of Reinforcement Learning (RL) techniques, particularly the Deep Deterministic Policy Gradients (DDPG) algorithm. It offers an adaptive, data-driven approach, making it an ideal choice for optimizing resource allocation in wireless sensor network systems. By employing this algorithm, systems can continuously learn and adapt to the evolving network environment, enabling them to make real-time resource allocation decisions that prioritize Quality of Service (QoS) improvements. The primary objective of this paper is to design and implement a dynamic resource allocation framework, powered by RL agents. These RL agents interact with the network environment, dynamically allocating resources to maximize QoS, including factors such as low latency, high bandwidth, and reliable service delivery.

**Keywords:** Dynamic resource allocation, Network control systems, Reinforcement Learning, Quality of Service, Deep Deterministic Policy Gradients, Traditional resource allocation, Static configurations.

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### U-NET: CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORKS FOR SEGMENTATION OF ATYPICAL TERATOID RHABDOID TUMOR IMAGES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The precise identification of atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumors (ATRTs) from medical pictures is essential for the purposes of diagnosis, treatment planning, and response tracking. This research presents an innovative use of the U-Net architecture, a convolutional neural network (CNN) intended for ATRT segmentation in biomedical image segmentation. The U-Net model is trained to automatically detect ATRT regions among surrounding brain tissues by using multimodal MRI scans, such as T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and FLAIR images. The encoderdecoder architecture of the U-Net, in conjunction with skip connections, enables efficient feature extraction and spatial information preservation, contributing to accurate ATRT boundary delineation. Our approach's robustness in reliably segmenting ATRTs, even in the presence of imaging artifacts and various tumor morphologies, is demonstrated by rigorous training and validation on a broad dataset of ATRT MRI scans. In addition to reducing false positives and false negatives, the U-Net model achieves high segmentation accuracy, effectively capturing the complex morphological features of ATRTs. Furthermore, we explore volumetric visualization, tumor localization, and treatment response analysis as clinical consequences of automated ATRT segmentation. By integrating U-Net-based segmentation, clinical workflow efficiency is improved, inter-observer variability is decreased, and the process is streamlined.

**Keywords:** Atypical Teratoid Rhabdoid Tumor, Segmentation, Deep learning, U-Net, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

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### FREEDOM OF RELIGION OR FREEDOM OF SPEECH: PROMOTING RELIGION AND COMBATING HATE SPEECH – IN A DIGITAL PERSPECTIVE

#### Ramya Lekha Mandu

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Freedom of speech is dominating freedom of religion and it immensely impacts the secularism that is adopted by the Indian Constitution under the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976. Freedom of speech is warning religion as an alarming threat because it misinterprets the provisions prescribed under Art. 19 and the misuse of speech and expression freedom are considered unconstitutional and anti-religious and are termed as "Hate Speech." The evolution process and present relation to religion and secularism will be discussed in the full paper.

Religion, secularism, and Hate speech are three-dimensional topics that are triangularly connected. As mentioned above hate speech is the main medium selected by many to spread hatred among religious groups and within religious communities that results in religious communal violence that affects the sensitivity of religious ties and shows a drastic impact on secularism. Because of some external factors and internal aggressors involved in the religious sentiments of a group or individual and misinterpreted as well as misunderstanding the constitutional provisions of freedom of speech and freedom of religious practice and profess.

So, this conference paper's main focus and discussion is on how religion and secularism are impacted by the freedom of digitalization and digital communication, the effect on religious communities and the misuse of digital platforms in spreading hate will be discussed briefly. This paper also explores to what extent hate speech can destroy the religious harmony between humans and affects the secular fabric of India. A profound analysis of some case studies will show the contention strongly. Also, a deep discussion follows as to how hate speech is causing torment between religious belief and free speech in the Indian scenario. General studies on the international and national perspectives on hate speech as well as religious security are discussed in detail throughout the full paper.

**Keywords:** Religion, Secularism, Hate speech, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion

#### APPROACHES IN COMPUTER AIDED DRUG DESIGN IN DRUG DISCOVERY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The process of identifying and producing a novel drug is frequently viewed as a time consuming and costly. As a result, computer-aided drug design technology is increasingly being used to increase the efficiency of the drug discovery and development process. Various CADD approaches are viewed as promising techniques based on their demands; nevertheless, structure-based drug design and ligand-based drug design approaches are well-known as highly efficient and powerful drug discovery and development strategies. Both methods can be used with molecular docking to do virtual screening for the purpose of discovering and optimizing leads. Computational tools have grown in popularity in pharmaceutical industry and academic sectors in recent years as a means of boosting efficiency and effectiveness of the drug discovery and development pipeline. In this piece, we will look at computational approaches, which offer a novel approach to finding new leads and assisting in drug discovery and development research.

**Keywords:** Design, Discovery, Approaches

### SECTORAL ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF GREECE FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY TO THE PRESENT DAYS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

A brief historical retrospective of Greece shows that until the 1950s, agriculture dominated the Greek economy, in many areas people made a living from agriculture. Greece began to industrialize in the post-World War II period, when the state introduced various mechanisms to promote economic growth along with foreign subsidies and investment. To some extent, GDP understates Greece's prosperity because, according to some sources, almost 50% of the country's economic activity is carried out by the so-called black market, which is not subject to the tax and social security system. In our opinion, there are also some obstacles to the development of the economy. For example, the size of the shadow economy is a major obstacle to economic modernization in the country, as black market traders very rarely think about long-term improvements and investments in their business and do not adhere to established industrial rules and norms in the country. Another obstacle is the large size of the public sector. Government spending is about a third of GDP. Greece has faced significant economic challenges in recent years, including an economic crisis and debt problems that have impacted the country's economic development. However, it continues to be an important player in the region and the global economy.

Keywords: Economi, Gdp, Greece

### REGULATORY PATHWAY OF CLASS I MEDICAL DEVICE ELASTIC BANDAGE OF USA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

#### Introduction

USFDA is a Regulatory body of medical devices in the globe. According to USFDA medical devices are regulated by centre for devices and radiological health (CDRH). Regulatory pathway of medical devices in USA is varies based on intended use.

#### **Objectives**

- 1. To identify the specific requirements and documentation needed for the approval of elastic bandages as Class I medical devices.
- 2. To examine the role of regulatory bodies such as the FDA in ensuring the safety and efficacy of elastic bandages.
- 3. To provide insights and recommendations for stakeholders navigating the regulatory pathway for elastic bandages.

#### Methodology

Medical devices in USA divided into three classes based on the risk to the patient. Class-1 medical classes are low risk devices. The example of class -1 medical device Elastic Bandage is having different regulatory pathway and approval process. To get FDA Approval of Elastic Bandage is does not require premarket notification 510(k) and PMA (Pre-Market Approval) due to low risk device class, the steps involved in approval from FDA for class-1 devices are device registration, listing, and fee payment, which are must be renewal for every year.

#### Conclusion

Navigating the regulatory pathway for Class I medical devices, including elastic bandages, in the USA requires adherence to stringent standards and thorough documentation. Manufacturers must demonstrate compliance with regulatory requirements related to safety, performance, and labelling.

Key Words: USFDA, CDRH, Elastic Bandage, class-1 devices.

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### DESIGN, SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION, AND BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THIAZOLO(3,2-a)PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Thiazole is a core structural element that plays an important role in nature and has a wide range of applications in medicinal chemistry. Pyrimidine, being an integral part of DNA and RNA, imparts diverse pharmacological properties such as effective bactericide and fungicide. Fused pyrimidine derivatives have attracted the attention of numerous researchers over many years, due to their important biological activities. The Derivatives were designed with the help of CADD Software such as Discovery Visualizer, Pyrax, AVAGADRO, etc. A novel series of ethyl-7-methyl-3-(naphthalene-2-yl)-5-phenyl-5H-thiazolo[3,2-a] pyrimidine-6- carboxylate (4a–g) heterocyclic compounds have been synthesized in 2 steps. Preclinical data from the literature survey indicated that the heterocycles in association with the pyrimidine have shown good antimicrobial, antioxidant, antitumor, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antipyretic activities. Thiazolo[3,2-a]pyrimidine derivatives have recently attracted the attention of the medicinal community due to their varied bioactivities, such as analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial. The synthesized compounds have been screened for their antimicrobial activities against various gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria and fungi. MIC of each compound was also determined.

**Keywords**:- Thiazole(3,2-a)Pyrimidine, Antimicrobial activity, solvent-free, fused pyrimidine derivatives.

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### SUSTAINABLE UTILIZATION OF BIO-WASTE COMPOST FOR FARADIC AND NON -FARADIC TYPE ENERGY STORAGE APPLICATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The goal of this work is to study Capacitive and non-Capacitive charge storage in a symmetric device configuration. This is because the world is searching for new types of bio-materials for storing renewable energy and compost is easily available for its bio-circular economy, in which bio-waste can be easily converted into compost. Despite the complexity of compost this work has used a symmetric two electrode device to explore both faradic and non-faradic processes. These studies are done with different type of compost and current collectors using distilled water as an aqueous media. Generally three main techniques namely Galvanostatic charge-discharge studies (GCD), Cyclic voltammetry (CV) and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) are used to evaluate parameters such as charging and discharging time, specific capacitance, specific capacity etc. In addition, chrono-amperometery studies are done to study the stability of the device. Also the efficiency has been significantly affected by electrode material (compost) and electrolytes. The results demonstrate the charge storage's multifunctional behavior in compost as a bio-media. These researches provide the groundwork for novel, environmentally friendly bio-media that can be used to store charge.

**Keywords:** Compost, Charge Storage, Non-Faradic, Faradic, Stability,

### UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL OF *WITHANIA COAGULANS* AGAINST DIABETES: A COMPUTATIONAL EXPLORATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

South Asia is home to a small shrub called Withania Coagulans Dunal, which is a member of the Solanaceae family. Withania coagulans is utilized in traditional Indian medicine due to its demonstrated antihyperglycemic qualities. Its mode of action hasn't, however, been thoroughly investigated. The anti- diabetic activity of Withania coagulans were initially studied by molecular docking of the phyto-constituents present in the plants and the target proteins (PDB ID:7SL8) using AutoDock vina. Only the most active compounds predictive binding potential was examined in this study, and the results showed a reasonable docking binding energy of Kcal -10.3 – -9.4 Kcal /mol. Also, 2D And 3D simulations along with amino acid sequence can be studied by using Discovery studio client 2020 software. Plant phytoconstituents such as Withacoagin, Withanolide A, Withanolide B, Ajugin A, 20β, hydroxy -1- oxo- (22R) - Witha -2, 5. 24- Trienolide exhibits good binding affinity of -10,-9.9,-9.4,-9.5,-10.3 respectively and is accompanied by amino acid sequences such as TRP(551), HIS(277), SER(276), and ASN(274) Additionally, phytoconstituents of plants were examined using the SwissADMET, which provides predictions for all ADMET parameters of compounds and indicates that they adhere to the Lipinski, Ghose, Veber, Egan, and Muegge rules. Based on preliminary study, we concluded that phytoconstituent of withania coagulans shows good anti-diabetic activity.

Keywords: Diabetes, Withania Coagulans Dunal

#### COMPUTATIONAL DISCOVERY OF POTENT COX-2 INHIBITORS FROM LANTANA CAMARA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

To explore the anti-inflammatory phytoconstituents from Lanata camara as cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2) inhibitors, a mediator involved in the inflammatory disorder, by in silico molecular docking approach. It is well known to treat a variety of diseases and is utilized in many traditional medicinal preparations. Methods Based on previous findings, we performed the insilico assessment of anti-inflammatory phytoconstituents from Lanata camara plants to understand their binding patterns against cox-2 inhibitors (PDB ID: 5ikt) using Auto Dock Vina. Molecular docking was performed by setting a grid box  $(25 \times 25 \times 25)$  Å centered at [165.423] × 203.292 × 205.533] Å. Moreover, the two- and three-dimensional (2D and 3D) hydrogenbond interactions involving an amino acid of the target and ligand were evaluated using the Discovery Studio Client 2020 application. Results from lantana camara contain more than 45 phytocompounds were screened against  $\cos 2$  protein with binding scores in the range of -10.8to - 4.5 kcal/mol. Amongst them Verbascoside, Icterogenin, Martynoside, Linaroside, Eupafolin, Lantanoside, Lantadene C, Hispidulin, Eupatorine, Cirsilineol, Apigenin, Lantadene B and they showed good binding affinity as -10.8, -10.8, -9.5, -9.4, -9.4 -9.3, -9.1, -8.8, -8.6, -8.6, -8.5, -8.2 kcal/mol, respectively with binding pocket amino acid like ASN GLY TYR PHE LEU VAL. Based on our preliminary findings, we conclude that the phytoconstituents of LC have the good potency as anti-inflammatory candidates by inhibiting the COX-2 target protein. These compounds can be further optimized and validated components to develop more effective and safe anti-inflammatory agents.

**Keywords:** Protein data bank, Lanata camara, cyclooxygenase-2

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### IN SILICO STUDIES OF SYNTHESIZED 2-THIOXO-1, 2, 3, 4-TETRAHYDRO PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES AS CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 INHIBITIORS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID's) have been used widely from several decades for treatment of analgesia and inflammation. The most widely reported side effect of NSAID's is inflammation of gastric regions, ulceration, and kidney problems. These side effects are due to nonselective inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2 over cyclooxygenase-1. Therefore we planned to design a potent cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor using insilico techniques which may be used as anti-inflammatory and analgesics. In this current study we have chosen 2-Thioxo 1,2,3,4,tetrahydropyrimidine derivatives as the parent moiety along with several derivatives. These will act as ligand molecules for computational protocols. The crystalline structure of cyclooxygenase-2 was downloaded from protein database and the pdb code was 1cx2. This will act as target for computational studies. Pyrx software was used for virtual screening of library of derivatives. The molecular docking of potent derivatives were carried using autodock software X:Y:Z (24:26:25). Other insilico properties were calculated using Molinspiration online property calculator, Protox II for structural property calculation and acute oral toxicity determination respectively. Derivatization in the molecule is must for increasing biological potential of parent moiety. The study revealed best molecule that was having potent analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity. Results revealed though the ligand molecule was safe and effective for cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition. The LD<sub>50</sub> calculated was found to be 500 mg/kg. Other In silico property were also calculate.

Keyboards: NSAID's, Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, Pyrx software, Autodock software

## BRIDGING SCIENCE AND NATURE: A DEEP DIVE INTO LEONURUS CARDIACA PHYTOCONSTITUENTS FOR TARGETING DEPRESSION – MOLECULAR DOCKING UNVEILS PROMISING INSIGHTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Depression is a disease that affects a person's overall health; Over a 300 million people worldwide suffer from this illness. Sadness, dysphoria, lack of motivation are major symptoms of depression. In an *in-silico* study, the *Leonurus cardiaca* 44 phytoconstituents selected for new investigation for the treatment of depression. The *L. cardiaca* 44 phytoconstituents molecular docked on the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) (PDB ID: 4MM8) receptor was assessed and compared with reference drugs that is Fluoxetine. From the 44 phytoconstituents of *L. cardiaca* 12 phytoconstituents show excellent binding affinity than reference drug Fluoxetine by using PyRx Software. So, we used this phytoconstituents as a lead molecule for further modification and changed its properties using pharmacophore modelling, QSAR and other for the treatment of depression.

**Keyword:** *Leonurus cardiaca*, In-silico, Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor, molecular docking, depression.

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## AN INVESTIGATION OF HIGH THROUGHPUT STRATEGIES FOR NATURAL BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS BY UTILIZING A VIRTUAL SCREENING COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

High-throughput screening, which is the experimental screening of large chemical libraries against a biological target, has played a crucial role in the early stages of drug discovery in recent decades. Be that as it may, high-throughput screening requires costly instruments and laboratories, and its prosperity relies upon the size of the compound library. The significant expense and low hit rate related to high throughput screening have animated the improvement of in silico virtual screening. Virtual screening is a computational method used to look through libraries of little particles to recognize those designs that are probably going to tie to a medication target.

The significance of the virtual screening approach in the field of natural drug discovery is examined in this survey. The massive volume of data that needs to be managed is in the face of an ever-growing list of secondary metabolites and molecular targets that are important in the treatment of human illnesses.

Here, using previously completed studies, we support the usefulness of virtual screening methodologies in natural product research by demonstrating certain fundamental concepts, criteria, and limitations. However, to make the most of the molecular diversity of secondary metabolites, rational use of them in drug development requires virtual screening approaches that are interfaced with tried-and-true methods from conventional pharmacognosy. These methods for integrated virtual screening are described here and will help to motivate natural product researchers to take a step towards this powerful in silico tool.

**Keyword:** Computational Technique, Human Illnesses

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## OPTIMIZING RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN CELLULAR AND IOT NETWORKS: UNRESOLVED ISSUES Ms. Reehana Sk

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Assistant Professor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, VIT AP-University,

#### **ABSTRACT**

The term Internet-of-Things (IoT) describes a highly diverse network created by the interconnection of smart devices linked to the Internet. With the emergence of disruptive IoT, characterized by a vast influx of data, Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) mechanisms are poised to play a crucial role in imparting intelligence to IoT networks. Notably, ML and DL can address key challenges in resource management within large-scale IoT networks.

This article conducts a comprehensive and systematic survey of ML- and DL-based resource management mechanisms in cellular wireless and IoT networks. We commence by exploring the inherent challenges in resource management for IoT networks, followed by a review of traditional resource management methods. The article emphasizes the motivation behind leveraging ML and DL techniques for resource management in wireless IoT networks, particularly addressing open challenges related to development, retraining, interoperability, cost, generalization, and data-related issues of ML models.

Furthermore, the article identifies future research directions, focusing on the utilization of ML and DL for advancing resource management in the evolving landscape of IoT networks.

**Keywords**:Internet-of-Things(IoT), wireless IoT, machine learning, deep learning, resource management

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# AN INVESTIGATION OF CA-DOPED MGO NANOPARTICLES FOR THE IMPROVED CATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF THIAMETHOXAM PESTICIDE SUBJECTED TO VISIBLE LIGHT IRRADIATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The remediation of pesticides from the environment is one of the most important technology nowadays. Herein, magnesium oxide (MgO) nanoparticles and calcium-doped magnesium oxide (Ca-doped MgO) nanoparticles were synthesized by the co-precipitation method and were used for the degradation of thiamethoxam pesticide in aqueous media. Characterization of the MgO and Ca-doped MgO nanoparticles were performed by XRD, SEM, EDX, and FT-IR analysis to verify the synthesis and variations in chemical composition. The band gap energy and crystalline size of MgO and Ca-doped MgO nanoparticles were found to be 4.8 and 4.7 eV and 33 and 34 nm respectively. The degradation of thiamethoxam was accomplished regarding the impact of catalyst dosage, contact time, temperature, pH, and initial pesticide concentration. The pH study indicates that degradation of thiamethoxam depends on pH and maximum degradation (66%) was obtained at pH 5 using MgO nanoparticles. In contrast, maximum degradation (80%) of thiamethoxam was observed at pH 8 employing Ca-doped MgO nanoparticles. The percentage degradation of thiamethoxam was initially increasing but decreased at higher doses of the catalysts. The degradation of the pesticide was observed to be increased with an increase in contact time while high at room temperature but decreased with a temperature rise. The effect of the initial concertation of pesticide indicates that degradation of pesticide increases at low concentrations but declines at higher concentrations. This research study reveals that doping of MgO nanoparticles with calcium enhanced the degradation of thiamethoxam pesticide in aqueous media.

**Keywords:** Magnesium oxide (MgO) nanoparticles; calcium-doped magnesium oxide (Ca-MgO) nanoparticles; thiamethoxam; degradation

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### QUANTUM VARIANCE HYDROLOGICAL MODEL TO ENHANCE FLOOD PREDICTION AND RESPONSE TO PREVENT DISASTER

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The major global challenge that is a threat to mankind, their livelihoods, and the entire flora and fauna is the flood. Precise and timely forecasts and quick action to floods can rescue lives, reduce damages, and improve resilience. However, present models on flood are restricted to data availability, computational complexity, and uncertainty. In this paper, we put forward a novel approach that utilizes quantum computing to increase the prediction of flood and response accordingly. We develop a quantum variational hydrological model that can simulate complex flood dynamics with high resolution and speed using quantum neural networks and quantum optimization algorithms. We also uphold a quantum game-theoretic decision support system that can optimize flood mitigation strategies and allocate resources efficiently utilizing Nash equilibrium and quantum reinforcement learning. Using satellite imagery, rainfall data, and social media posts we calibrated and validated our model. To measure the performance of our approach we used root mean square error, flood extent, and cost-benefit analysis. The results of our approach can improve the accuracy of flood prediction, reduce response time, and decrease economic losses to some extent than other existing models. Our paper describes the potential of quantum computing to address the challenges of flood management and provides insights for future research in this domain. Our approach has some limitations, such as scalability of quantum computing and the uncertainty of flood scenarios. We plan to extend our efforts to other regions and hazards and discover the ethical and social implications of quantum computing for disaster management.

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### THE TRANSFORMATIVE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN IMAGE PROCESSING APPLICATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and image processing has given rise to a transformative era, redefining how visual data is handled across various sectors. This collaboration harnesses the potential of advanced AI algorithms, particularly deep learning models, to revolutionize image recognition, classification, and enhancement. Automated image recognition and classification, powered by deep learning models like convolutional neural networks (CNNs), have found applications in facial recognition, object detection, and scene understanding. This not only enhances security systems and autonomous vehicles but also streamlines content management through efficient categorization. Image enhancement and restoration benefit from AI algorithms trained on extensive datasets. In medical imaging, satellite analysis, and historical photo restoration, these algorithms discern intricate details, improving visual aesthetics, clarity, and accuracy. This application holds promise in advancing fields where precise visual data is crucial. Medical image analysis and diagnostics experience a significant leap forward with AI in image processing. Deep learning models excel in tasks like tumor detection and organ segmentation, expediting diagnostics and improving overall accuracy. The impact of AI in healthcare extends beyond efficiency to the enhancement of patient outcomes. Real-time video analysis and surveillance leverage AI-powered image processing for object tracking, behavior analysis, and anomaly detection. This integration enhances security systems, public safety initiatives, and traffic management, showcasing the role of AI in fostering situational awareness. Augmented and virtual reality (AR and VR) applications benefit from personalized user experiences driven by AI. Understanding user interactions and preferences, AI algorithms adapt virtual environments, overlay relevant information, and optimize visual content delivery. This personalization enhances the immersive nature of AR and VR applications in gaming, education, and training.

In conclusion, the collaboration between AI and image processing is reshaping visual data analysis. As AI algorithms continue to evolve, their impact on image processing holds the potential to redefine efficiency, accuracy, and innovation across industries, promising a future where visual data is seamlessly and intelligently processed for unprecedented insights.

**Key words:** Artificial Intelligence, Image processing, AI algorithms

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## RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY OPTIMIZATION OF PLASTIC BIODEGRADATION USING AGRICULTURE SOIL MICROORGANISM BASED CARBON SEQUESTRATION FOR THE BIOMASS CULTIVATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Plastics are recalcitrant polymers released into the environment through astonishing use leading to accumulation and increased water and soil pollution. Transportation of these recalcitrant polymers in agricultural soil, sediment, and water leads to change of soil pH, temperature, water infiltration and soil infertility. Nowadays, there is drastic rate of single use plastic accumulation in the environment has negative impact on human health; it enlightens to find the solution biological waste treatment. Agriculture soil is rich source for the microbial diversity for potential degraders.

The study aims to isolate plastic degrading microorganisms from the agriculture soil. The soil samples were collected at 5cm depth from soil surface and isolation of microorganism done by standards microbiological procedure. The isolated organisms were screened biochemical tests, genotyping and for the degradation activity using agar plate assay method. The organisms showed broad spectrum of degradation activity were confirmed by the zone of halo clearance around the inoculation of isolate with negative control organism. Further, the research has been extended to study plastic degradation using isolates and by products formed can be utilized as bio fertilizers for crops cultivation.

The various parameters were optimized using Minitab 18 software through response surface methodology to determined the percentage of degradation achieved. The GC-MS profilling of intermediate product formed during the degradation were analyzed for the CO<sub>2</sub> conformation and its payed the way of attention to sequester the released carbon dioxide for the biomass cultivation for the production of biofuels. The concept of CO<sub>2</sub> sequester symbolizes the natrual process of microplastics assimilation by phytoplankaton in marine zone to conceal the CO<sub>2</sub> from the water surface and released into deep sea ocean to protect the Ecological balance.

**Keywords**: Microorganisms, Plastic, intermediate metabolites, GC-MS profiling, CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration

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#### PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE FOOD CHOICES WITH NUDGING TECHNIQUES

#### Veronika LASZLO

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research explores the use of nudging techniques in order to encourage more sustainable food consumption among university students. Nudging, a concept proposed by behavioral economist Richard Thaler, offers a novel approach to guide individuals towards desired behaviors without limiting their freedom of choice. Understanding how nudging can be applied in mensas is crucial for promoting sustainable eating habits among students.

The research examines nudging strategies employed in mensas in Germany and Hungary, focusing on choice architecture, menu labeling, and social norms. Data is gathered through observation and analysis of existing practices in campus cafeterias.

Choice architecture, through strategic placement of sustainable options and adjusting default choices, significantly influences food selection among students. Menu labelling, featuring calorie counts and environmental impact indicators, empowers students to make informed decisions. Highlighting the popularity of sustainable options through social norms further encourages adoption of eco-friendly eating habits. Implementing nudging strategies in university mensas presents a promising avenue for promoting sustainable food consumption, contributing to healthier lifestyles and environmental conservation among the student community.

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**Key words:** nudging, sustainable food consumption, consumer behaviour, university mensas, choice architecture

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### UNLOCKING EDUCATIONAL POTENTIAL: E-LEARNING'S EVOLUTION AND QUALITY FRAMEWORKS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The increasing importance of e-learning is reshaping the education sector, bringing about profound changes in response to the integration of technology. This study examines the evolving educational landscape, focusing on the critical role of e-learning in overcoming geographical barriers, addressing learning styles, and the adaptability of educational content for. As technology continues to shape education paradigms, the impact of e-learning on accessibility and inclusion is becoming more visible. In this regard, the study examines the critical role of judges of e-learning quality frameworks, such as the well-known Quality Matters (QM), European Foundation for e-Learning Quality Framework (EFQUEL) etc. The paper examines the ways in which these initiatives contribute to increasing the quality of e-learning experiences, providing a broader understanding of the implications for ensuring educational excellence in the digital age. The paper seeks to unravel the complex interplay between e-learning, technology and policy quality, and offers insights into the transformative potential of these elements to shape the future of education.

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### AN OVERVIEW ON MODIFICATION OF G-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> MATERIALS FOR HYDROGEN ENERGY GENERATION AND POLLUTION ABATEMENT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Recently, graphitic carbon nitride (g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) has emerged as a promising material in the field of photocatalysis due to its suitable fundamental properties that suits for photocatalytic application. As a heterogeneous catalyst it is vastly used in water splitting for hydrogen energy generation degradation of organic contaminants.<sup>1</sup> Todate, a variety of modifications have been reported for for enhancement of its activity for photocatalytic applications.<sup>2</sup> The modification of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> with other carbon containing materials, metal oxides and sulfides have been reported. The modification of G-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> with other semiconducting materials vastly decreases the recombination factor, increases the charge transfer process and enhance the absorption of visible light.<sup>3</sup> Our study reveals that in addition to the charge transfer effects, morphological changes in g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> can be introduced by combination of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> with other materials to tailor its pristine properties and to extend its applications.

**Keywords:** g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, Hydrogen Energy, Pollution Abatement, Modified g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, Photocatalysis

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# EFFECTS OF MYOFASCIAL SELF-RELEASE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF THE RECTUS FEMORIS, BİCEPS FEMORIS AND MEDİAL GASTROCNEMİUS MUSCLES THROUGH MYOTONOMETRY IN YOUNG FOOTBALL ATHLETES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Introduction: In football, injury incidence is higher in the lower limbs, which can play a preponderant deleterious role in the maintenance, improvement and development of the most diverse technical capabilities of players. The fascial system can play an important role in transmitting force, responding to mechanical stimuli and, to a certain extent, influence muscle mechanics. Self-myofascial release can positively affect the mechanical properties of muscle and reduce muscle fatigue. To the best of our knowledge, this study will be the first to assess the effects of self-myofascial release in young football players. The objective was to evaluate the effect of self-myofascial release on the mechanical properties of the rectus femoris, biceps femoris and medial gastrocnemius muscles in young football athletes. Material and methods: This is a randomized, single-blind clinical trial. A convenience sample, consisting of 44 athletes aged between 14-19 years old were divided into a control group, an experimental "1 minute" and an experimental "2 minutes" group. Athletes without a history of injury that limited participation in at least one training session and/or game in the last 14 days were included. Athletes with a history of previous surgery or fracture in the lower limbs in the last 5 years or who were undergoing physiotherapy at the time of the study were excluded. The mechanical properties of muscles were evaluated before, immediately, after 24 hours and 48 hours of interventions, measured using a portable myotonometric device. Self-myofascial release was performed once on the back of the thigh, unilaterally, with the aid of a rigid and structured massage roller. Results and conclusion: The Hooper Index revealed no significant differences (P>0.05) between assessments and between groups. Muscle stiffness, elasticity and muscle tone of the muscles evaluated did not reveal significant differences (P>0.05) between evaluations and between groups. Despite not showing statistically significant differences between groups, there seems to be a better self-release response in 2 minutes. This study may be a starting point that shows that longer periods of self-myofascial release may be more effective on muscle mechanical properties.

**Keywords:** Fascial manipulation; self-myofascial release; foam rolling; Myoton; mytonometer; muscle stiffness.

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## POLYTECHNIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN PORTUGAL AS REGIONAL INNOVATION ECOSYSTEMS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The polytechnic education institutions in Portugal have played a crucial role in regional development, particularly through the training of highly qualified professional leaders, executives, and technicians, as well as in promoting regional innovation.

This article systematizes, based on specific case studies in the Central Region, the key role of polytechnic education institutions as regional innovation ecosystems. It focuses on their contributions to the economic, social, and technological development of the regions where they are located. Specifically, joint initiatives by polytechnic institutions stand out for fostering innovation networks closely linked to the business sector and social economy through cocreation and knowledge transfer.

This regional innovation strategy is based on collaborative sharing of research resources geared towards practical application and the adoption of new teaching models supported by digital platforms to cultivate an entrepreneurial culture.

Ultimately, by acting as hubs for regional innovation ecosystems, polytechnic institutes enhance their mission and boost the region's visibility nationally and internationally, attracting foreign investment and influencing sustainable regional development.

**Keywords**: polytechnic education, regional innovation ecosystems, knowledge network.

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### POLYMERIC ELECTROSPUN LIGHT EMITTING NANOFIBERS

(Abstract for Invited Talk)
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#### **ABSTRACT**

Electrospun (ES) polymeric composite nanofibers fabrication has been extremely intensified in the last decade. Numerous inorganic and organic materials have been incorporated into the polymeric matrices to prepare the composite nanofibers using electrospinnig technique. The Photoluminescent Nanofibers (PLNs) are appearing pretty fashionable among the different ES nanofibers for illuminating the world. PLNs have the potential applications in light-emitting diodes (LEDs), light emitting electrochemical cells (LECs) and high-density optical storage including photovoltaic devices, photodiodes, sensors, wave-guiding and all optical switching. PLNs are also playing vital role in developing the Solid State Lighting (SSL) devices which are commonly used in traffic lights, modern vehicle lights, street and parking lot lights, train marker lights, building exteriors, remote controls etc. PLNs have gained significant interest among the research community. They are being considered as a new class of materials for the research and development since the last decade.

Some amount of work has been done on preparation and characterization of polymeric ES composite nanofibers by incorporating the inorganic nanophosphor NaYF<sub>4</sub>: Eu<sup>3+</sup> into the various polymer matrices such as PVA, PMMA, PAN, and PS. In this talk we focus on preparation and profound characterization of polymeric ES nanofibers.

## CONCOCTION OF AGRARIAN WASTE IN FIBRIL PRODUCTS TO SUPPRESS THE GENESIS OF KELOID SCAR

1\* Dr K R Preethy, <sup>2</sup> Deno Petrecia P

#### **ABSTRACT**

This research focuses on the development of innovative fibril-based products, including Fibril Sheet and Fibril Gel, with the primary objective of mitigating keloid scar formation. Initial stages involved insilico analysis, selecting Prolidase as the receptor due to its pivotal role in recycling collagen synthesis and designating Caffeine as the ligand. The computational study yielded a positive affinity value, affirming the potential therapeutic interaction. Caffeine extraction was accomplished using the layer separation method, confirmed by the Murexide test exhibiting a distinctive yellow colour. UV-VIS spectrometry verified the presence of caffeine, with a peak at 275 nm, while FTIR analysis confirmed characteristic functional groups. HPLC analysis revealed the standard caffeine peak at 11.550 min, boasting a peak area of 1065004450, while the extracted caffeine appeared at 11.303 min with a peak area of 186044782. Quantification based on HPLC data indicated a concentration of 9.64 mg/ml. To assess the anti-collagen activity, Hydroxyproline estimation was conducted using a caffeinetreated fibroblast cell line, demonstrating its potential therapeutic efficacy. The formulated Fibril Film and Fibril Gel underwent FeSEM-EDX analysis to study their surface characteristics. Additionally, Fibril Film underwent pH and temperature analysis, revealing its stability under diverse conditions, while Fibril Gel demonstrated excellent spreadability and hydrophobic nature. Applications of these caffeine-enriched fibril products extend to advanced wound care and dermatology, presenting promising avenues for keloid scar management. The multifaceted approach, integrating computational design and experimental validation, underscores the potential clinical relevance of these formulations.

Key words: Keloid Sacr, Fibril Film, Fibril Gel, Suppressing Product, Prioritize Prevention

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## EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR MINTY VARIATIONAL INEQUALITIES WITH IN HAUSDORFF TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES

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**Abstract.** In this paper, we present existence results for the Minty variational inequality associated to a monotone operator with noncompact domain. As a consequence, we deduce the surjectivity of some classes of monotone set-valued operators in Hausdorff topological vector spaces. Using Ky Fan minimax inequality, sufficient optimally conditions for solvability of Minty variational inequalities and consequently, monotonicity results of the involved operator are established.

**Keywords:** Monotone mapping, Minty variational inequality.

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## HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM FORMIC ACID, A CONVENIENT HYDROGEN CARRIER, BY PALLADIUM HYDRIDES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Hydrogen has emerged as a possible clean energy carrier as the world seeks alternatives to conventional fossil fuels. Formic acid (HCOOH) is a simple carboxylic acid that has garnered consideration as a potential hydrogen carrier in the hunt for a liquid organic hydrogen carrier (Figure 1). Exploring various catalysts for on-demand and on-site H<sub>2</sub> production from formic acid has been an ongoing topic of research. In this regard, bis(phosphinite)-palladium hydrides [Ref. a] were found to be an effective catalyst (Figure 2).

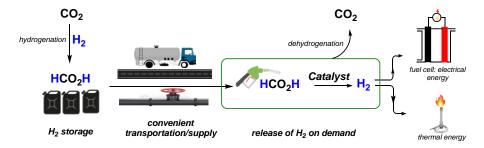


Figure 1: Formic acid storage and applications

After thorough investigation, a greener method is developed, where air stable catalyst can be used in commercial ethanol medium. We are successful to demonstrate the controllable release of dihydrogen under ambient condition and feeding it in fuel cell to produce electricity.

HCOOH 
$$0.1 \text{ mol}\%$$
 catalyst  $1.1 \text{ temp, solvent}$ 

Figure 2: Formic acid dehydrogenation using palladium hydride complexes

**References:** [a] Adhikary, A.\*; Saha, S.; Kumar, N. S.; Oliver, A. G.; Krause, J. A.; Guan, H.\* *Organometallics* **2023**, *42*, 1525-1537.

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# ANALYSIS OF THERMAL RADIATION AND OHMIC HEATING EFFECTS ON THE ENTROPY GENERATION OF MHD WILLIAMSON FLUID THROUGH AN INCLINED CHANNEL

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this present work, the heat irreversibility analysis of thermal radiation, Ohmic heating, and angle of inclination on Williamson fluid is presented. The developed equations are converted to dimensionless forms, and Homotopy perturbation method (HPM) is to solve the resulting coupled differential equations. The heat irreversibility analysis is achieved by substituting the obtained results into entropy generation and Bejan number expressions. The HPM solution for the velocity profile is validated by comparing it with a previously published study in some limited cases, and excellent agreement is established. Fluid motion is accelerated by the increasing values of thermal radiation parameter, whereas the magnetic parameter and Reynolds number reduce it. Furthermore, except for the Weissenberg and Prandtl numbers, all of the flow parameters examined enhance fluid temperature. In addition, entropy generation is enhanced at the channel's upper wall for all parameters except heat radiation.

**KeyWords:** Williamson fluid, heat irreversibility, thermal radiation, inclined channel, Homotopy perturbation method

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## ONİKİNCİ KALKINMA PLANININ YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

## REVIEW OF THE TWELFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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### ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, 12. Kalkınma Planını yükseköğretim bağlamında incelemektir. Kalkınma planları toplumu etkileyen ve kapsayan alanlara yönelik hedef ve politikalar üreterek ülkelerin geleceği noktasında söz sahibi olmaktadır. Ülkelerin geleceği noktasında etkile olması nedeniyle kalkınma planlarının etkisinin araştırılması gerekmektedir. Çalışmada değerlendirme yapabilmek için on ikinci kalkınma planında eğitimle ilgili "Nitelikli İnsan, Güçlü Aile, Sağlıklı Toplum" bölümünden yararlanılmaktadır. 660 ve 682-693 arasındaki maddeleri içeren ve araştırmaya konu olan bölümden hareketle yükseköğretim bağlamında çıkarımlar yapılarak hem eğitim politikacılarına hem de kalkınma planı-yükseköğretim etkileşimini incelemek isteyen araştırmacılara katkı sunulması beklenmektedir. 12. Kalkınma Planı 31.10.2023 tarihinde Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisi'nde kabul edilerek 01.11.2023 tarih ve 32356 sayılı Resmi Gazete'de yayınlanmıştır. Planın resmen yürürlüğe yeni girmiş olması araştırmalara konu edilmemesini de beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu durum çalışılan konunun orijinal ve alanda yeni bir çalışma özelliğine sahip olduğu göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla çalışmanın, kalkınma planı-yükseköğretim ilişkisini inceleme noktasında güncel bir yaklaşıma sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

Çalışmada, nitel araştırma yöntemi ve doküman incelemesinden yararlanılmaktadır. Nitel araştırmada resmi raporlar, mevzuat, fotoğraflar, anılar, görseller vb. araçlardan doküman olarak yararlanılabilmektedir. Çalışmada, https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/ ya da www.sbb.gov.tr adresinde açık erişimi olan kalkınma planlarından 12. Kalkınma Planı esas alınmaktadır. İlgili plana açık erişim sağlanabildiğinden etik izin almaya gerek görülmemiştir. Araştırmacı planı, sistematik bir anlayışla içerik analizi yaparak çıkarımlara ulaşmayı düşünmektedir. Böylece konunun daha iyi ve anlaşılır bir şekilde ortaya konması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 12. Kalkınma Planı, Eğitim, Yükseköğretim, Nitel Araştırma

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the 12th Development Plan in the context of higher education. Development plans have a say in the future of countries by producing targets and policies for areas that affect and cover society. The impact of development plans needs to be investigated because they affect the future of countries. In order to make an evaluation in the study, the "Qualified Person, Strong Family, Healthy Society" section on education in the twelfth development plan is used. Based on the section containing articles 660 and 682-693, which is the subject of the research, it is expected to contribute to both education politicians and researchers who want to examine the interaction between development plans and higher education by making inferences in the context of higher education. The 12th Development Plan was accepted in the Turkish Grand National Assembly on 31.10.2023 and published in the Official Gazette dated 01.11.2023 and numbered 32356. The fact that the plan has just officially entered into force means that it is not subject to research. This shows that the subject studied is original and has the characteristics of a new study in the field. Therefore, it can be said that the study has an up-to-date approach to examining the development plan-higher education relationship.

The study uses qualitative research method and document review. In qualitative research, official reports, legislation, photographs, memories, visuals, etc. The tools can be used as documents. The study is based on the 12th Development Plan, which is one of the development plans with open access at <a href="https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/">https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/</a> or <a href="https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/">www.sbb.gov.tr</a>. Since open access to the relevant plan was provided, there was no need to obtain ethical permission. The researcher plans to reach inferences by conducting content analysis with a systematic understanding. Thus, it is aimed to present the subject in a better and more understandable way.

**Keywords:** 12th Development Plan, Education, Higher Education, Qualitative Research

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## KALKINMA PLANLARINDA BÜROKRASİNİN ANLAŞILMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

AN ANALYSIS ON UNDERSTANDING BUREAUCRACY IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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### ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, kalkınma planlarını bürokratik açıdan incelemektir. Bürokrasi, ülkemizdeki her alanda yapılan ya da yapılacak her türlü düzenlemeyi ve yönetim anlayışını etkilemektedir. Bürokrasinin etkileşim içinde olduğu alanlardan birisinin kalkınma olduğu söylenebilir. Kalkınma planları topluma yönelik alanları geleceğe yönelik düzenleme ve yönetme çabası içinde olduğu için bürokrasi ile doğrudan irtibatlıdır. Çalışmada değerlendirme yapabilmek için on iki kalkınma planı incelenecektir. Bürokrasi anahtar kelime olarak belirlenmiş ve her bir kalkınma planı içinde taranacaktır. Kalkınma planı-bürokrasi etkileşiminin araştırılması bürokratik yapının ne ölçüde kalkınma planlarında yer edindiğini görmek açısından faydalı olacaktır. Ayrıca gelecek planlarına bürokrasinin ne ölçüde etki ettiğini anlamak için kalkınma planı-bürokrasi etkileşiminin incelenmesi gerekmektedir. Böylece çalışmanın kalkınma planlarını hazırlamayla ilgili olanlara farklı bir bakış açısı kazandırması beklenmektedir. Araştırmacılar için kalkınma planlarını farklı yönlerden anlamak ve araştırmak için bir çıkış noktası olması beklenmektedir.

Çalışmada, nitel araştırma yöntemi ve doküman incelemesiyle yapılacaktır. Nitel araştırmada resmi raporlar, mevzuat, planlar, anılar, görseller vb. araçlardan doküman olarak yararlanılabilmektedir. Çalışmada, https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/ ya da www.sbb.gov.tr adresinde açık erişimi olan kalkınma planları dikkate alınacaktır. Kalkınma planlarına açık erişim sağlanabildiğinden etik izin almaya gerek yoktur. Araştırmacı, planları bürokrasi bağlamında içerik analizinden yararlanarak çıkarımlar yapmayı ve önerilerde bulunmayı planlamaktadır. İçerik analizi yapılarak sistematik ve anlamlı bir araştırma raporuna ulaşılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma Planı, Bürokrasi, Nitel Araştırma

#### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this paper is to examine development plans from a bureaucratic perspective. Bureaucracy affects every regulation and management approach made or to be made in every field in our country. It can be said that one of the areas in which bureaucracy interacts is development. Development plans are directly linked to the bureaucracy as they attempt to organize and manage areas for the society for the future. Twelve development plans will be examined in order to make an evaluation in the study. Bureaucracy has been determined as a keyword and will be scanned within each development plan. Investigating the development plan-bureaucracy interaction will be useful to see to what extent the bureaucracy interaction needs to be examined in order to understand to what extent bureaucracy affects future plans. Thus, the study is expected to provide a different perspective to those involved in preparing development plans. It is expected to be a starting point for researchers to understand and investigate development plans from different aspects.

The study will be conducted using qualitative research method and document review. In qualitative research, official reports, legislation, plans, memories, visuals, etc. The tools can be used as documents. In the study, development plans with open access at https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/ or www.sbb.gov.tr will be taken into consideration. There is no need to obtain ethical clearance as development plans can be accessed openly. The researcher plans to make inferences and make suggestions by using content analysis of the plans in the context of bureaucracy. It is aimed to reach a systematic and meaningful research report by performing content analysis.

Keywords: Development Plan, Bureaucracy, Qualitative Research

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## TÜRKİYE VE FİNLANDİYA EĞİTİM SİSTEMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI İNCELEMESİ

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF TÜRKİYE AND EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF FINLAND

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## ÖZET

Finlandiya eğitim olarak yapmış olduğu yenilikler ve atılımlar ile bütün dünya ülkelerinin dikkatini çekip esin kaynağı olmuş bir İskandinav ülkesidir. Ülkenin kısıtlı yeraltı ve yer üstü imkanlarına rağmen oluşturup geliştirdiği ve de kendi ülkesinin gerçeklerine uygun hale getirdiği eğitim sistemleri ile eğitimi ülke kalkınmasında büyük bir itici güç olarak kullanmıştır. Bütün bu özeliklerinden dolayı Türk eğitim sistemi içinde diğer ülkelerde olduğu gibi Finlandiya eğitim sistemi bir merak ve ilerleme kaynağı olarak görülmüş ve görülmeye devam etmektedir. Bu nedenle Finlandiya eğitim sistemini incelemek Türk eğitim sistemi için simdiye kadar olduğu gibi bundan sonrası içinde önemli kazanımlar sağlayabilir. Yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı da Finlandiya ve Türkiye eğitim sistemlerini karşılaştırmalı olarak inceleyerek, iki ülkenin benimsemiş olduğu felsefi yaklaşım, eğitim sisteminin yapısı, eğitimde yetki, zorunlu eğitim süreleri, okul türleri, okul kademeleri arası geçişler ve öğretmen eğitimi, boyutları alanlarında karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. Yapılmış olan bu çalışma doküman incelemesine dayanan karşılaştırmalı eğitim araştırması olarak desenlenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler Finlandiya ve Türkiye eğitim sistemleri üzerine yazılmış tezler, makaleler ve akademik kitaplardan faydalanılarak elde edilmiştir. Kaynaklardan elde edilmiş bütün veriler betimsel analiz tekniğine göre analiz edilmiş olup Finlandiya ve Türkiye eğitim sistemleri arasındaki farklılıklar ve benzerlikleri ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Eğitim Sistemi, Finlandiya Eğitim Sistemi, Karşılaştırmalı Eğitim

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Finland is a Scandinavian country that has attracted the attention and inspiration of all countries of the world with its educational innovations and breakthroughs. Despite the limited underground and above-ground resources of the country, it has used education as a great driving force in the development of the country with the education systems it has created and developed and adapted to the realities of its own country. Because of all these features, Finnish education system has been and continues to be seen as a source of curiosity and progress in the Turkish education system as in other countries. For this reason, analysing the Finnish education system can provide important gains for the Turkish education system in the future as it has so far. The aim of this study is to make a comparative analysis of the Finnish and Turkish education systems and to make comparisons in the fields of philosophical approach adopted by the two countries, structure of the education system, authority in education, compulsory education periods, school types, transitions between school levels and teacher training and dimensions. This study was designed as a comparative education research based on document analysis. The data were obtained by utilising theses, articles and academic books written on Finnish and Turkish education systems. All the data obtained from the sources were analysed according to the descriptive analysis technique and the differences and similarities between the Finnish and Turkish education systems were identified.

Keywords: Turkish Education System, Finland Education System, Comparative Education

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## OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEM ÇOCUKLARININ BİLİMSEL SÜREÇ BECERİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

## INVESTIGATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC PROCESS SKILLS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Van ilinde yaşayan 60-72 aylık okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının bilimsel süreç beceri düzeylerini incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, çocukların bilimsel süreç becerileri farklı değişkenler açısından incelenmiştir. Çalışmada veri toplam araçları olarak, Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Kavak tarafından geliştirilen Okul Öncesinde Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan çocukların, ölçekte yer alan 23'ü resimli, 3'ü resimsiz toplam 26 açık uçlu soruyu cevaplaması beklenmektedir.

Bu çalışma nicel bir çalışma olup tarama modelinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın evrenini, Van ilinde yaşayan 60-72 aylık okul öncesi dönem çocukları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise basit seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak bu evrenden seçilen 64 çocuk oluşturmuştur. Çalışmanın verileri non-parametrik testler kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Çocukların bilimsel süreç becerilerini belirlemek için öncelikle betimsel analizler yapılmış daha sonrasında ise demografik değişkenlere göre karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. İki gruptan oluşan değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasında Mann-Whitney U testi, üç ve daha fazla gruptan oluşan değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasında ise Kruskal Wallis-H Testi kullanılmıştır.

Analizler sonunda, çalışmaya katılan çocukların bilimsel süreç becerilerinin, ölçeğin genel toplamında ortanın üstü olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, çocukların yaşlarına göre ölçeğin genel toplamı ile ilişki kurma ve tahmin etme alt boyutlarında ve annenin yaşına göre ilişki kurma alt boyutunda istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ancak, çocukların bilimsel süreç becerileri, okul öncesi eğitim alma sürelerine, kardeş sayılarına, anadillerine, anne-babalarının eğitim düzeyine, babalarının yaşına, ebeveynlerinin evlilik süresine ve oturdukları eve göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermemiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Okul Öncesi Dönem Çocukları, Bilimsel Süreç Becerileri, Demografik Değişkenler

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to determine the scientific process skills levels of preschool children aged 60-72 months and living in the city of Van. For this purpose, children's science process skills were examined in terms of different variables. In the study, the Personal Information Form and the Scientific Process Skills Scale for Preschool Children developed by Kavak were used as data collection tools. Children participating in the research are expected to answer a total of 26 open-ended questions in the scale, 23 of which are with pictures and 3 of which are without pictures.

This study was a quantitative study and was carried out in the survey model. The population of the study consisted of children aged 60-72 months and living in Van. The sample of the research consisted of 64 children selected from this population using the simple random sampling method. The data of the study were analyzed with non-parametric tests. To determine children's scientific process skills, firstly descriptive analyzes were made and then comparisons were carried out according to demographic variables. Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare variables consisting of two groups, and Kruskal Wallis-H Test was used to compare variables consisting of three or more groups.

At the end of the analyses, it was determined that the scientific process skills of the children participating in the study were above average in the overall scale. Also, it was determined that there was a statistically significant difference in the overall scale and the sub-dimensions of communication and prediction according to the age of the children, and in the sub-dimension of communication according to the age of the mother. However, children's scientific process skills did not show a significant difference according to the duration of preschool education children got, number of siblings, mother tongue, education level of their parents, age of their father, duration of marriage of their parents and residence.

Keywords: Preschool Children, Scientific Process Skills, Demographic Variables

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## REAL-TIME ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING USING LOW-COST SENSORS IN SMART CITIES WITH IOT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years, people are getting aware of environmental pollution which results in a growing demand for robust systems that is capable of monitoring environmental conditions in real time. An efficient air quality monitoring system is not only essential for public awareness but also has significant industrial applications. For instance, in mining and heavy industries, there is a risk of air pollution from various hazardous gases, and having an effective monitoring system could be life-saving for employees. Within the context of expensive sensor networks, challenges such as data acquisition, management, connectivity, and energy consumption is getting too high. Internet of Things (IoT) technology addresses these challenges. This study introduces an IoT-based framework designed to track environmental conditions with the help of several sensors. This system enables users to measure temperature, humidity, and the presence of dangerous gases in both indoor and outdoor settings. Data collected is stored on a web server, accessible globally via the internet. Moreover, a specially designed web application provides critical information and allows users to receive notifications for significant environmental fluctuations detected by the sensors. Compared to similar systems, our proposed solution stands out due to its affordability, precision, user-friendly interface, cloud-based architecture, and its comprehensive monitoring and data visualization capabilities. The system underwent rigorous evaluation in various scenarios, demonstrating a high level of accuracy and dependability in its performance.

**Keywords**: Environmental Monitoring Systems, Internet of Things (IoT), Low Cost Sensors

## A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOMETRIC EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY FIELD

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the modern age driven by automation, the realm of financial markets and services is experiencing significant changes owing to the fusion of technological advancements, inventive business models, and the introduction of new financial products. This scholarly investigation explores the influence of Financial Technology on financial markets by analyzing a comprehensive dataset consisting of 901 publications gathered from the Scopus database spanning four decades, from 1980 to 2022. Highlighting the crucial role of technology, particularly within the banking sector, the study emphasizes the use of advanced analytical tools such as Biblioshiny and the VOS viewer to visualize and interpret intricate datasets. Through thorough analysis, the research evaluates the effectiveness of Fintech-related studies and outlines scientific trends, including citation analysis, geographical distribution patterns, and thematic clustering. The COVID-19 pandemic notably hastened the incorporation of technology into the financial sector. Despite facing physical constraints due to pandemic restrictions, the financial industry demonstrated resilience and flexibility by promptly embracing technological solutions. This ensured continuous financial transactions, underscoring the sector's capacity to embrace innovation to surmount challenges and maintain operational stability.

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#### **MORPHO-**

## ANATOMICALMODIFICATIONINWITHANIASOMNIFERA(L.)DUNALFROMPUNJ AB,PAKISTAN:

### INSIGHTINTOADAPTATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The Solanaceae family, commonly known as the deadly night shade or potatofamily, encompasses aw iderangeofimportantfoodplantsandmedicinalspecies. Among these is Withanias omnifera (L.), also knownasAshwagandhaorWintercherry,anevergreenshrubnativetoIndia,theMiddleEast,andcerta inregions of Africa. This study focused on the collection of plant material from twelve different ecotype esinthePunjabregion,includingShadanLund,Layyah,KotAdu,JamPur,Vodor,DGcanal,Kala,Ch ahJeandWala,Faisalabad,DGKhan,Jang,andMultan,toinvestigatemorphologicalandanatomical variations. The collected samples were preserved in a 70% alcohol solution, and free hands ectioning a nddoublestainingmethodswereemployed. Microscopic examination using a digital ocular camerafa cilitated the analysis of various anatomical structures in the roots, stems, and leaves. Morphological an danatomical features were carefully observed and documented. Results indicated that the Jam Pure cot ypeexhibitedthemaximumrootepidermalthickness, whilethe Faisalabade cotypedisplayed the larg estrootradius. Stemcharacteristics varied significantly among the ecotypes, with the Vodore cotypee xhibitingthehighestcorticalcellarea, Jam Purecotypedisplaying the greatest epidermist hickness, an dtheShahdanLundecotypeshowingthethickestsclerenchymalayer.TheVodorandJangecotypesha dthehighestabaxialstomatalareaandnumberoftrichomes. Statisticalanalysis, utilizing Analysis of Variance(ANOVA)ata5% probabilitylevel, confirmed the significance of the observed results intermsofmorphologyandanatomy.

Keyword: with anias omnifera, Morpho-Anatomical modification

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## UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL OF WITHANIA COAGULANS AGAINST DIABETES: A COMPUTATIONAL EXPLORATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

South Asia is home to a small shrub called Withania Coagulans Dunal, which is a member of the Solanaceae family. Withania coagulans is utilized in traditional Indian medicine due to its demonstrated antihyperglycemic qualities. Its mode of action hasn't, however, been thoroughly investigated. The anti- diabetic activity of Withania coagulans were initially studied by molecular docking of the phyto-constituents present in the plants and the target proteins (PDB ID:7SL8) using AutoDock vina. Only the most active compounds predictive binding potential was examined in this study, and the results showed a reasonable docking binding energy of Kcal -10.3 – -9.4 Kcal /mol. Also, 2D And 3D simulations along with amino acid sequence can be studied by using Discovery studio client 2020 software. Plant phytoconstituents such as Withacoagin, Withanolide A, Withanolide B, Ajugin A, 20β, hydroxy -1- oxo- (22R) - Witha -2, 5. 24- Trienolide exhibits good binding affinity of -10,-9.9,-9.4,-9.5,-10.3 respectively and is accompanied by amino acid sequences such as TRP(551), HIS(277), SER(276), and ASN(274) Additionally, phytoconstituents of plants were examined using the SwissADMET, which provides predictions for all ADMET parameters of compounds and indicates that they adhere to the Lipinski, Ghose, Veber, Egan, and Muegge rules. Based on preliminary study, we concluded that phytoconstituent of withania coagulans shows good anti-diabetic activity.

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## STRENGTHENING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF TOURISM THROUGH QUALITY SERVICES AND COOPERATION IN THE VISEGRAD COUNTRIES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Research background:** The quality of services provided is a key factor in shaping the competitiveness and attractiveness of any region. In the countries of the Visegrád Group (V4) - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia - ensuring high-quality services is essential for supporting economic growth, increasing consumer satisfaction, and maintaining international competitiveness in the field of tourism.

**Purpose of the research:** This research examines the current state of the quality of services provided in the V4 countries (Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, and Slovakia) with the aim of identifying their strengths and weaknesses in the tourism sector. The objective is not only to diagnose existing problems and shortcomings but also to identify potential areas for improvement.

**Methods:** In the field of tourism, we conducted a detailed review of existing literature, available statistical data, and relevant reports to assess the quality of services provided in the V4 countries, with a focus on tourism. These analyses have enabled a better understanding of the specificities of each country and the identification of areas where the quality of services in the region needs improvement.

**Findings & Value added:** Upon completing the analysis of the current state of the quality of services provided in tourism in the V4 countries, we have identified several key findings. Firstly, each country has its individual strengths and weaknesses in the field of tourism, which influence the overall competitiveness of the region. Additionally, we have found that cooperation among the V4 countries in the field of tourism is crucial for achieving common development and improving the quality of services. The added value of our research lies in the detailed analysis of existing sources and data, which have allowed us to better understand the specific needs and challenges in the tourism industry in each of the V4 countries. Based on these findings, we are able to provide specific recommendations for improving the quality of services in tourism, contributing to the overall development and competitiveness of the region.

**Keywords:** Competitiveness. Cooperation. Quality of services. Tourism. Visegrad Group.

The paper is a part of the outputs of the project:

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GAMA/24/1 "Výskum riadenia cestovného ruchu a analýza kvality poskytovaných služieb cestovného ruchu v krajinách V4" (Research on Tourism Management and Analysis of the Quality of Tourism Services Provided in the V4 Countries). Grant agency of Faculty of Management and Business, University of Prešov in Prešov.

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## A METHOD FOR ASSESSING THE TECHNICAL CONDITION OF AN ELECTRONIC COMPONENT BASED ON THEIR NOISE CHARACTERISTICS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Today we cannot imagine our life without various measuring devices and equipment. The ability to assess its technical condition at each stage of operation in real time and, if necessary, correct errors is a priority task in the field of operation of electronic equipment. Today, in addition to monitoring the functional parameters of the system, it is possible to provide monitoring and analysis by monitoring the output signals from sensors, including analysis of the noise spectrum of the signal. At the same time, it is undoubtedly important to be able to distinguish the noise of the measuring device from external leads.

The proposed approach to assessing fluctuations allows us to apply it to various spheres of human activity, including industry, biology and medicine. The analysis of the key parameters of the system, which remain invariant with reproducibility of measurement results, shows high accuracy and reliability of the results obtained and goes beyond the analysis of electronic noise, which in the future may open the door to the analysis of natural (biological) noise.

The difficulty in determining the reference sample imposes some limitations in the applicability of the method, but can be overcome by interacting with the supplier of the appropriate equipment, since he will be able to accurately determine the parameters of the standard. In addition, it makes sense to test devices in critical operating modes (temperature, humidity, etc.), which gives a broad perspective for further research.

**Key words:** noise analysis method, signal to noise ratio, sensor, technical condition.

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## ASSESSMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION: EVIDENCE FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to measure the evolution of renewable energy consumption in the European Union. To achieve this target, we explored the most recent data presented in statistical review of world energy.

As a result, the EU is big emitter of CO2 by 2725.4 Million tonnes of carbon dioxide in 2022, and it isn't considered as a case which tries to achieve sustainable development. In this sense, the global world share in 2022 is 19.1 %. In addition to that, it should be mentioned that the EU has witnessed an important evolution (+6.3 %) between 2012 and 2022.

**Keywords:** Renewable consumption - Sustainable development – Green Marketing – EU.

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## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIGITAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND ITS REGULATORY CHALLENGES

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#### **Abstract**

This paper examines the emergence of digital dispute resolution (DDR) mechanisms amidst the rapid digitalization of various facets of society. As the adoption of online platforms for conflict resolution grows, it is crucial to assess the accompanying regulatory challenges to ensure fairness, transparency, and user protection. The study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current legal landscape and propose solutions to bridge the gaps in the regulatory framework governing DDR. Employing qualitative research methods, doctrinal analysis, and grounded theory, the paper investigates the development of DDR across court procedures, arbitration, and platform-based systems. The findings highlight the benefits of efficiency and accessibility, while also revealing concerns related to due process, data privacy, and the enforceability of digital outcomes. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a robust regulatory framework that promotes responsible innovation while safeguarding users' rights, offering recommendations to policymakers, legal practitioners, and industry stakeholders.

**Keywords**: Digital Dispute Resolution, Courts, Regulatory Frameworks, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Regulatory Challenges, Platform-Based systems

#### EDIBLE BANANA VACCINE AGAINST CHOLERA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Plant biotechnology was promoted to express the foreign antigen in plant tissues as edible vaccine. Vaccination was the best known and most successful application of immunological principles to human health.

In this present study CT-B antigen was prepared from *Vibrio cholera* (MTCC 3904). The size of the CT-B antigen (11.6 kDa) was confirmed by 12% SDS-PAGE. Then CT-B was eluted from SDS-PAGE and then used for vector construction. The CT-B cassette was digested with both Bam H1 and EcoR1 then recovered in pBLUESCRIPT SK+. The cassette was then excised and sub cloned gene between the Bam H1 and EcoR1 sites of pGEM-T to create a clone contains the CT-B sequence. The expression of CT-B antigen was confirmed by amplification of product by PCR. The triparental matting transformation experiment confirms the transfer of CT-B in *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* (LBA 4404) strain. The transformants containing CT-B antigen was used to confirm the expression of CT-B in the 3 month old callus culture of banana by microinjection.

After 4 months 5 mm size of callus segment were segregated from the mother culture and homogenized. The CT-B expressed product was prepared from homogenized mixer. The presence of CT-B expression in Banana culture was confirmed by western blot analysis. The result revealed the presence of 11.6 kDa CT-B antigen in constructed plasmid and experimentally confirmed. The transformed gene expression was used for the edible vaccine preparation in Banana Callus.

**Keywords:** CT B, Banana, Transgenic plant, Plasmid, Vector

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## GROWTH OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN UTTARAKHAND

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### **ABSTRACT**

The MSME sector act as a catalyst for the economic growth of the country. It involves large employment with lower capital cost and also helps in the industrialisation of rural and backward areas. The main aim of the paper is to examine the performance of the MSME sector in Uttarakhand in December 2023. Data was collected by using secondary sources from Industries department and other official websites, journals, etc. The study concluded that Uttarakhand has maximum number of micro enterprises followed by the small and medium enterprises. Dehradun and Haridwar districts recorded the highest number of UDYAM units as compared to other districts of Uttarakhand.

**Keywords** – MSME, UDYAM, Employment, Economic growth, Capital cost

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# INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE AND OBSTACLES OF AI-DRIVEN CHATGPT IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS Zohaib Hassan Sain

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a dynamic system with the ability to learn, solve problems, and understand human language nuances. In the field of education, AI serves as a valuable tool, providing virtual mentors, voice-activated assistance, innovative educational content, intelligent classrooms, automated assessments, and personalized learning experiences. The ChatGPT system, an AI chatbot, plays a central role in this transformation. While its capability to generate diverse styles presents both opportunities and challenges, its efficiency in processing textual inputs may pose a risk of diminishing content originality and leading to pedagogical staleness. Nevertheless, ChatGPT's proficiency in understanding human language allows it to create creative pieces similar to those authored by humans. This research, which explores the impact of ChatGPT on students' creative writing skills, employs a qualitative approach by analyzing scholarly journals. As AI systems like ChatGPT continue to evolve in education, they offer efficiency but necessitate careful monitoring to preserve the creative essence. Acknowledging their potential to foster creativity, this research sheds light on the changing landscape of education in the AI-driven era.

**Keywords**: Artificial Intelligence, Chat-GPT, Education.

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### REIMAGINING THE ACADEMIC E-LEARNING'S RISE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research explores the complex interplay of technology, pedagogy, and infrastructure in eLearning initiatives within higher education. While acknowledging technology as a valuable tool to enhance learning, it emphasizes its role as a complement, not a replacement, for educators. Both educators and students confront unique challenges and opportunities in eLearning environments. Universities grapple with increasing demands for quality, flexibility, and diverse learning pathways, necessitating tailored course designs and innovative teaching approaches. Educators face the challenge of adapting their pedagogical styles to accommodate diverse student learning needs and preferences. This shift can lead to increased workload, requiring proactive management strategies and support systems. Additionally, eLearning presents a potential disruption to the traditional university structure, as institutions navigate the transition away from lecture-centric teaching and physical facilities. Despite the anticipated benefits of eLearning, carefully evaluating its implementation is crucial. The research highlights examples in the UK where costly eLearning solutions fail to engage learners or promote active participation. These instances often prioritize technology over pedagogical practices, functioning primarily as repositories of content rather than fostering a dynamic learning environment. By bridging the gap between technology and pedagogy, eLearning can be a powerful tool for enhancing higher education. Universities need to invest in both technological infrastructure and faculty development to ensure that eLearning initiatives are grounded in sound pedagogical principles. This includes prioritizing engaging student participation, fostering a collaborative learning environment, and providing educators with the necessary training and support to effectively integrate technology into their teaching practices. Ultimately, the success of eLearning initiatives hinges on a balanced approach that recognizes the needs of both educators and students. By creating an environment that seamlessly blends technology with effective pedagogy, eLearning can unlock significant potential for enriching the learning experience in higher education.

Keywords: eLearning, Higher Education, Quality Assurance, Teaching and Learning Styles.

## PHASEOLUS VULGARIS NLP5 ACTIVITY IN SYMBIOSIS WITH RHIZOBIUM TROPICI CIAT 899

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#### **ABSTRACT**

NIN-like proteins (NLPs), are a family of transcription factors composed by the presence of the RWP-RK domain, PB1 domain, and GAF-like domain (Yokota and Hayashi 2011, Wu et al. 2020). NLPs play different roles in plant responses to abiotic, drought, and cold stresses; as well as nitrate sensors, rhizobial symbiosis processes, and nitrogen sensing and signaling mechanisms, plant development, among others. NLPs are present in legumes and non-legumes. Likewise, they play different roles and govern diverse physiological responses in plants.

This work aims to establish a functional association of the gene NLP5 on Phaseolus vulgaris and its function in the symbiosis stage. To localize the expression of the *Phaseolus vulgaris NLP5* gene we took the promoter region of the gene and, the vector pBGWSF7.0-PvNLP5:GUS-GFP was constructed. The empty pBGWSF7.0 vector was used as a control. Then, we generate transgenic aerial hairy roots on the plants through infection with *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* K599 following an established protocol. After that, the plants were transplanted into sterile vermiculite and inoculated with the *Rhizobium tropici* CIAT 899 wt strain. The phenotype was observed twenty-eight days post-inoculation under GUS-stained treatment. Our preliminary results showed that the NLP5 promoter is active in the early stage of the nodule primordia formation. Interestingly, we observed an increase in the signal related to the peripheral vasculature, suggesting an important structural role. Furthermore, necessary research to establish the complete participation of the NLP5 gene in *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

We express our gratitude to the DGAPA scholarship to M.L.S; PAPIIT-UNAM for partially funding this research through grant no. IN217724 to K.N and IN208424 to M.K.A.

**Keywords**: Phaseolus vulgaris, Nodule development, NIN-like proteins, plant development.

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## DİL BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETİMİNDE SIFATLAR: TÜRKÇE DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMI VE DERS KİTAPLARI ÜZERİNE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR İNCELEME

ADJECTIVES IN GRAMMAR TEACHING
A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON TURKISH LANGUAGE TEACHING CURRICULUM
AND TEXTBOOKS

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### ÖZET

Dil dışı dünyadaki varlıkları kavramlaştırma ve dile yansıtma süreçlerinde yalnızca bir ad ya da eylemin sözcük olarak kullanılması değil varlıkların nitelik ve niceliklerini ortaya koyma çabası da önemli bir dil üretim basamağı olarak yer almaktadır. Adlar, varlıkları bütün yönleriyle temsil eden, bağlam veya çağrışım gibi iletişim yahut sosyal dil ortamlarında değişkeleriyle kavram karşılayıcısı olarak kullanılan birimlerdir. Sıfatlar ise varlığın belirli bir yönünü niteleyen veya işaret, sayı (asıl, sıra, üleştirme, kesir, topluluk), soru ve belirsizlik gibi özelliklerine işaret eden birimler olarak kullanılmaktadır. Türkçe dil bilgisinde isim soylu sözcükleri niteleyen veya belirten unsurlar olarak öğretilen sıfatlar, tek bir sözcük olarak vazifeli olabileceği gibi, belirli eklerle oluşturulmuş veya sözcük grupları biçiminde tasarlanmış birimler olarak kullanılmaktadır. Sıfatların olusturduğu sözcük grupları ise diğer sözcük veya sözcük gruplarıyla türlü bağlarla ilişkilendirilmekte, cümlede farklı ögeler olarak görev almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, ortaokul Türkçe ders kitaplarında yer verilen metinlerde kullanılan sıfatları, türleri ve oluşturdukları sözcük gruplarının işlevleri bakımından betimlemek ve bu kullanımları Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programındaki kazanımlar bakımından değerlendirmektir. Bu amaçla yapılacak araştırmada doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmış, ortaokul Türkçe ders kitapları ve Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı incelenecek doküman olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında ortaokul Türkçe ders kitaplarındaki metinlerde kullanılan sıfatların yapısı ve oluşturulan tamlamaların işlevlerinin programdaki kazanımlarla ne kadar uyumlu olduğu içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak her iki araştırmacı tarafından incelenmiştir. Dört temel dil becerisinin geliştirilmesinde önemli bir rol üstlenen sözcük öğretiminde, varlıkların nitelik ve niceliklerinin ifade aracı olarak kullanılan sıfatların kullanımının ve sıfat tamlamalarının işlevlerinin tespiti için Türkçe ders kitaplarının üzerine kurulu olduğu okuma metinleri esas alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Dil Bilgisi Öğretimi, Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı, Sözcük Öğretimi, Sıfat

#### **ABSTRACT**

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In the process of conceptualizing the entities in the non-linguistic world and reflecting them into language, not only the use of a name or verb as a word, but also the effort to reveal the qualities and quantities of the entities is an important language production step. Names are words ord word groups that represent entities in all their aspects and are used as concept correspondents with their variants in communication or social language environments such as context or association. Adjectives, on the other hand, are used as units that describe a certain aspect of the entity or point to features such as sign, number (cardinal numbers, ordinal numeral adjectives, distributive numeral adjectives, fraction, community number adjective), question indefinite adjective. Adjectives, which are taught in Turkish grammar as elements that qualify or indicate noun words, can function as a single word or are used as units formed with certain suffixes or designed as word groups. The word groups formed by adjectives are associated with other words or word groups through various connections and serve as different elements in the sentence. The aim of this study is to describe the adjectives used in the texts included in secondary school Turkish textbooks, in terms of their types and the functions of the word groups they form, and to evaluate these uses in terms of the achievements in the Ministry of National Education Turkish Language Teaching Curriculum. In the research to be carried out for this purpose, the document analysis method was used, and secondary school Turkish textbooks and Turkish Language Teaching Curriculum were determined as the documents to be examined. Within the scope of this study, the structure of the adjectives used in the texts in the secondary school Turkish textbooks and how compatible the functions of the created phrases were with the achievements in the program were examined by both researchers using the content analysis method. In vocabulary teaching, which plays an important role in the development of four basic language skills, the reading texts on which Turkish textbooks are based are taken as a basis to determine the use of adjectives and the functions of adjective phrases used as a means of expressing the qualities and quantities of entities.

**Keywords**: Grammar Teaching, Turkish Language Teaching Curriculum, Vocabulary Teaching, Adjective

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## KARAHANLI TÜRKÇESİNDE TÜRKÇE İSİM+ FİİL YAPILARININ ANLAM ÖZELLİKLERİ- II

MEANING FEATURES OF TURKISH NOUN+VERB STRUCTURES IN KARAKHANID TURKISH- II

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Karahanlı Türkçesi eserlerinden Kutadgu Bilig, Divanü Lûgat-it-Türk, Atebetü'l-Hakayık, TİEM 73 (Karahanlı Türkçesi Satır- Altı Kur'an Tercümesi Türk ve İslam Eserleri Müzesi No 73) ve RKT (Karahanlı Türkçesi Satır- Altı Kur'an Tercümesi Rylands nüshası)'nda Türkçe isim + fiil ile oluşturulmuş yapıların anlam özelliklerine değinilecektir. Çalışmada ele alınacak olan eserler hacimli olduğundan yalnızca Türkçe kökenli kelimeler seçilecek, çalışma üç bölüme ayrılacak, ikinci bölüm olan söz konusu bu çalışmada "K-S" maddeleri arasında yer alan Türkçe isim+ fiil yapıları değerlendirilecektir. İsimlere eklenen "at-, bak-, ber-, bil-, kör-" vb. pek çok fiille oluşturulan yapıların "maddi" veya "manevi" anlamda kelime oluşturmaları bakımından kullanım özelliklerine yer verilecek, ilgili fiillerin aralarında bir tutarlılık gösterip göstermediği tespit edilecek, ilgili fiillerin dönemin söz varlığını hangi bakımlardan yönlendirdiği belirlenecektir. "Maddi" ve "manevi" kullanımdan kastımız şu şekildedir: "Maddi" kullanım, insana ve Tanrının yarattığı diğer unsurlara ait, öznesi insan veya diğer yaratılanlar olan Türkçe isim+ fiil yapılarıdır. "Manevi" kullanımdan kasıt ise Tanrıya ait olan, öznesi Tanrı olan isim+ fiil yapılarıdır. Yöntem olarak bu manayı karşılamak üzere "maddi" ve "manevi" kullanımı islev açısından tercih edilmistir. Eski Türkçenin devamı niteliğindeki Karahanlı Türkçesinin söz hazinesini, söz öbeklerini ve söz yapımını tespit etmesi bakımından bu çalışmanın; hem Türk dili tarihi için hem de ilgili yapıların, geç dönem metinleriyle karşılaştırılması imkanını vermesi bakımından faydalı olacağı kanaatindeyim.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karahanlı Türkçesi, isim+ fiil yapıları, söz öbekleri, söz varlığı.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, from the Karakhanid Turkish works Kutadgu Bilig, Divanü Lûgat-it-Türk, Atebetü'l-Hakayık, TİEM 73 (Karakhanid Turkish Line-Six Qur'an Translation Turkish and Islamic Arts Museum No 73) and RKT (Karakhanid Turkish Line-Six Qur'an) In 'an Translation Rylands copy) the semantic features of the structures formed with Turkish noun + verb will be discussed. Since the works to be discussed in the study are voluminous, only words of Turkish origin will be selected, the study will be divided into three parts, and in this study, which is the second part, Turkish noun + verb structures among the "K-S" articles will be evaluated. "at-, bak-, ber-, bil-, blind-" etc. added to nouns. The usage characteristics of the structures formed by many verbs in terms of forming words in a material or spiritual sense will be included, it will be determined whether the relevant verbs show consistency among them, and the aspects in which the relevant verbs guided the vocabulary of the period will be determined. What we mean by "material" and "spiritual" usage is as follows: "Material" usage is Turkish noun + verb structures that belong to humans and other elements created by God, the subject of which is human or other creatures. What is meant by "spiritual" usage is the noun + verb structures that belong to God and whose subject is God. In order to meet this meaning, the use of "material" and "spiritual" has been preferred in terms of function. In terms of determining the vocabulary, phrases and word structure of Karakhanid Turkish, which is a continuation of Old Turkish, this study; I believe that it will be useful both for the history of the Turkish language and for providing the opportunity to compare relevant structures with late period texts.

**Key Words:** Karakhanid Turkish, noun + verb structures, phrases, vocabulary.

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## BALIK YEMINDE KULLANILAN ALTERNATIF PROTEIN KAYNAKLAR

#### ALTERNATIVE PROTEIN SOURCES USED IN FISH FOOD

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### ÖZET

Su ürünleri insanların sağlıklı ve dengeli beslenmesi için tüketebilecekleri uygun bir protein kaynağıdır. Su ürünlerinin üretimi avcılık ve yetiştiricilik olmak üzere iki türlüdür. Geçmişten günümüze üretime yönelik veriler incelendiğinde avcılığa dayalı üretim miktarı yatay seyir izlerken yetiştiriciliğe dayalı üretim ise her geçen gün artmakta ve bu artışın devam edeceği öngörülmektedir. Balık yetiştiriciliğinde üretim maliyetinin büyük bir kısmını yem giderleri oluşturmakta ve artan üretimle birlikte yeme olan ihtiyacın da aynı paralellikte arttığı bilinmektedir.

İçerdikleri zengin amino asit profili ve balıklar tarafından tercih edilmesi nedeniyle balık yemlerinde başlıca protein kaynağı olarak balık unu kullanılmaktadır. Balık ununun sınırlı oluşu ve genel olarak ithalatla karşılanmasının yüksek maliyet içermesi nedeniyle balık ununa alternatif olabilecek kaynak arayışları son yıllarda oldukça fazladır. Bu alternatif protein kaynağının daha ekonomik olması ile birlikte balığın büyümesinde ve genel sağlığında olumsuz etki yaratmadan balığın tercih edeceği nitelikte olması hedeflenmektedir. Buna yönelik yapılan çalışmalarda et kemik unu, kan unu, tavuk yan ürünleri, kril unu, böcek unu gibi hayvansal kaynaklar kullanılırken, aynı zamanda soya unu, bezelye unu, mısır glüteni, buğday kepeği, pamuk tohumu, ayçiçeği küspesi, yer fıstığı küspesi gibi çeşitli bitkisel kaynaklar da balık yemlerinde denenmiştir. Deneme sonuçlarına göre her bir alternatif kaynağın balık yemi olarak yem içerisinde kullanımı kısmen veya tamamen olabilmektedir. Kullanım miktarının balığın türü, yaşı ve yemdeki diğer bileşenlere göre değiştiği bilinmektedir.

Bu derleme ile balık yemlerinde genel olarak kullanılan alternatif protein kaynakları hakkında bilgi verilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Balık unu, Balık yemi, Bitkisel protein, Hayvansal protein, Yetiştiricilik

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Seafood is a suitable source of protein that people can consume for a healthy and balanced diet. There are two types of aquaculture production: fishing and aquaculture. When the data on production from past to present are examined, the amount of production based on fishing is on a horizontal course, while the production based on aquaculture is increasing day by day and it is predicted that this increase will continue. A large part of the production cost in aquaculture consists of feed expenses, and it is known that the need for feed increases with increasing production.

Fish meal is used as the main protein source in fish feed due to its rich amino acid content and its preference by fish. Due to the limited availability of fish meal and the high cost of importing it, the search for alternative sources to fish meal has been quite high in recent years. It is aimed that this alternative protein source will be more economical and will be preferred by the fish without causing any negative effects on the growth and general health of the fish. While animal sources such as meat bone meal, blood meal, poultry byproduct meal, krill meal, insect meal are used in studies conducted for this purpose, various sources such as soy flour, pea flour, corn gluten, wheat bran, cottonseed, sunflower meal, groundnut cake are also used. Herbal sources have also been experimented in fish feed. According to the experiment results, each alternative source can be used partially or completely as fish feed. It is known that the amount of use varies according to fish species, age and other ingredients in the feed.

This review aims to provide information about alternative protein sources generally used in fish feed.

Key Words: Fish meal, Fish food, Plant protein, Animal protein, Aquaculture

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## SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ÜSTÜN YETENEKLİLERİN EĞİTİMİNE YÖNELİK TUTUM VE ÖZYETERLİK İNANÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' ATTITUDES AND SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS TOWARDS GIFTED EDUCATION

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#### ÖZET

Üstün yetenekli çocukların sahip oldukları hızlı ve farklı öğrenme özelliklerinin desteklenmesi ve yetenekleri doğrultusunda yönlendirilmesi ülkelerin ekonomik, siyasi, askerî ve teknolojik gelişmelerine yön verebilmektedir. Üstün yetenekli öğrencilerin öğrenme ve gelişim alanlarının hızlarındaki uyumsuzluktan dolayı farklı eğitim sistemine ihtiyaçları vardır. Üstün yetenekliler kapasitelerine uygun eğitim almadıkları takdirde, yetenekleri körelebilir veya psikolojik sorunlar ortaya çıkabilir. Dolayısıyla, üstün yetenekli öğrencilerin sınıf içerisinde öğretmenleri tarafından fark edilmesi, bu öğrencilere doğru bir şekilde rehberlik edilmesi ve uygun bir eğitim almalarının sağlanması ülkemizin geleceği için büyük bir önem arz etmektedir.

Üstün yetenekli çocukların kendilerine en uygun eğitimi almaları için öncelikle fark edilmeleri gerekir. Bu konuda sınıf öğretmenlerine önemli görevler düşmektedir: Öncelikle sınıfta bulunan öğrenciyi davranışlarına ve ilgi alanına göre tanıyabilmeli ve yönlendirebilmelidir. Ayrıca, üstün yetenekli çocukların sahip oldukları ilgiler ve öğrenme düzeyleri bakımından diğer çocuklardan farklı olması nedeniyle, öğretmenlerin sınıf ortamında planlama, uygulama ve değerlendirme aşamalarında bazı önlemler almasını gerekmektedir. Bununla birlikte, öğretmenlerin bu çocukların ayırt edici ve gelişim özelliklerini bilmeleri ve uygun yaklaşımlar geliştirmeleri büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, sınıflarındaki üstün yetenekli çocukları tanıyabilmek, farklılıklarını anlayabilmek, yeteneklerine göre yönlendirebilmek ve onlara yeteneklerini geliştirebilecekleri fırsatlar sunmak için sınıf öğretmenlerinin bir takım bilgi ve becerilerle donatılmış olması gerekmektedir. Bu noktada öğretmenlerin tüm bu görevlerle baş edebilmesi için bu çocuklara karşı olumlu bir tutuma sahip olması gerektiği de düşünülmektedir. Tutum, davranışı

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şekillendiren en temel unsurlardan biridir. Tutumla birlikte öğretmenlerin bu çocukların eğitimine yönelik kendilerini yeterli hissetmeleri de öğretmenlerin davranışlarını etkileyen önemli bir unsurdur. Sınıf öğretmenlerinin bu çocuklara karşı olumlu bir tutum içinde olmaları ve onların eğitimleri ile ilgili kendilerini yeterli hissetmeleri bu çocukların eğitimi için yapabilecekleri en büyük adımlardan biridir. Bu nedenle bu araştırma, sınıf öğretmenlerinin üstün yetenekli öğrencilerin eğitimine ilişkin tutum ve özyeterliklerini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin tutum ve özyeterliklerinin cinsiyet, mesleki deneyim ve daha önce üstün yeteneklilere ilişkin bir ders/seminer alıp almama durumlarına göre değişkenlik gösterip göstermediğinin belirlenmesi de amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu amaç doğrultusunda Gaziantep'in iki merkez ilçesinden rastgele seçilen ilkokullarda görev yapan 242 sınıf öğretmeninden veri toplanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri Tortop (2014a) tarafından uyarlanan "Üstün Yetenekliler Eğitimine İlişkin Tutum Ölçeği" (ÜYETÖ) ve Tortop (2014b) tarafından geliştirilen "Üstün Yeteneklilerin Eğitimine İlişkin Öz-yeterlik Ölçeği" (ÜYEÖÖ) ve demografik bilgiler formu kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Bu ölçeklerden elde edilen veriler sınıf öğretmenlerinin üstün yetenekli öğrencilerin eğitimine ilişkin tutum ve öz yeterliklerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla betimsel istatistik kullanılarak analiz edilecektir. Öğretmenlerin tutum ve öz yeterliklerinin cinsiyet, mesleki deneyim ve daha önce üstün yeteneklilere ilişkin bir ders/seminer alıp almama durumlarına göre değişkenlik gösterip göstermediğinin belirlenmesi için ise ANOVA uygulanacaktır. Sonuçlar ilgili literatür doğrultusunda tartışılacak, eğitim politikaları açısından öneriler sunulmaya çalışılacaktır.

\*Bu çalışma TUBİTAK 2209-A Projesi kapsamında hazırlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Üstün Yeteneklilerin Eğitimine Yönelik Tutum, Üstün Yeteneklilerin Eğitimine Yönelik Özyeterlik İnancı

### **ABSTRACT**

Supporting the fast and different learning characteristics of gifted children and guiding them according to their abilities can shape the economic, political, and technological developments of countries. Gifted students need a different education system due to the incompatibility in the speed of their learning and developmental areas. If gifted students don't receive education appropriate to their capacities, their talents may atrophy or psychological problems may arise. Therefore, it is of great importance that gifted students are recognized by their teachers, that these students are properly guided and receive an appropriate education.

In order for gifted children to receive the most appropriate education, they must first be recognized. Primary school teachers have important duties in this regard: First of all, they should be able to recognize and guide the students in the class according to their behaviors and interests. Additionally, since gifted children are different regarding their interests and learning levels, teachers need to take some precautions in planning, implementation and evaluation stages in the classroom environment. Moreover, it is of great importance for teachers to know

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the distinctive and developmental characteristics of these children and to develop appropriate approaches

In conclusion,primary school teachers need to be equipped with certain knowledge and skills in order to recognize gifted children in their classrooms, to understand their differences, to guide them according to their abilities and to provide them with opportunities to develop their talents. It is also thought that teachers should have positive attitudes towards these children to cope with all these tasks. Attitude is one of the most fundamental elements that shape behavior. Along with attitude, teachers' feeling of competence towards the education of these children is also an important factor affecting their behaviors. Teachers' having a positive attitude towards these children and feeling competent about their education is one of the biggest steps they can take for the education of these children. Therefore, this study aims to determine the attitudes and self-efficacy of primary school teachers towards the education of gifted students. It is also aimed to determine whether teachers' attitudes and self-efficacy vary according to gender, professional experience and whether they have taken a course/seminar on gifted education before.

For this purpose, data was collected from 242 primary school teachers working in randomly selected primary schools in two central districts of Gaziantep. The data was collected using the "Attitude Scale on Gifted Education" (ASES) adapted by Tortop (2014a) and the "Self-efficacy Scale on Gifted Education" (SSES) developed by Tortop (2014b) and a demographic information form. The data obtained from these scales will be analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine teachers' attitudes and self-efficacy towards gifted education. ANOVA will be used to determine whether teachers' attitudes and self-efficacy vary according to gender, professional experience and whether they have taken a course/seminar on gifted education before. The results will be discussed in line with the related literature and recommendations in terms of educational policies will be presented.

Keywords: Self-efficacy Towards Gifted Education, Attittude Towards Gifted Education

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# KOVID-19 PANDEMISININ SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERININ MATERYAL KULLANIMINA ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE USE OF MATERIALS BY CLASSROOM TEACHERS

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### ÖZET

Öğretim materyalleri, öğretmenlerin öğretim ve öğrenme sürecinde öğrencilere yardımcı olan araçlardır. Günümüzde, bu araçlar, teknoloji destekli dijital materyaller şeklinde somut materyallerle birlikte kullanılmaktadır. Bu materyallerin öğretmenler tarafından nasıl kullanıldığı, öğrencilerin öğrenme etkinliği açısından önemlidir. COVID-19 pandemisi ile birlikte çevrimiçi eğitim, belirli bir dönem dünya çapında bir zorunluluk haline geldi. Bu geçiş dönemi, eğitimde dijital materyallerin kullanımı açısından bir fırsat olarak görülebilir. Pandeminin ortaya çıkardığı zorluklara rağmen, dijital materyallerin kullanımında olumlu etkilerin olup olmadığı belirlenebilir. Bu araştırma, COVID-19 pandemisi sonrasında ilkokul öğretmenlerinin materyal kullanımında bir değişiklik olup olmadığını araştırmıştır. Ayrıca, pandemi sonrası ilkokul öğretmenlerinin dijital materyalleri ne derecede ve hangi amaçlarla kullandığını incelenmiştir. Ayrıca, araştırmada, öğretmenlerin pandemi öncesi materyal tercihlerini ve kullandıkları materyallerin özellikleri de incelenmiştir. Araştırmada nitel bir araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak "İlkokul Öğretmenlerinin Materyal Kullanımı Görüşme Formu" kullanılmıştır. Araştırma 50 ilkokul öğretmeni ile 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılında Gaziantep'te yürütülmüştür. Verilerin analizinde içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre öğretmenlerin pandemi sonrasında pandemi öncesine göre dijital materyal kullanımlarının arttığı görülmektedir.

Araştırma TÜBİTAK 2209-A tarafından desteklenmektedir.

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Ders Materyali, Dijital Materyal, Sınıf Öğretmeni, Pandemi Süreci.

### ABSTRACT

Teaching materials are the tools that teachers use to assist students in the teaching and learning process. Nowadays, these tools are used together with tangible materials in the form of technology-supported digital materials. How these materials are used by teachers is important for students' learning effectiveness. With the COVID-19 pandemic, online education has become a necessity worldwide for a certain period of time. This transition period can be seen as an opportunity for the use of digital materials in education. Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, it can be determined whether there are positive effects in the use of digital materials. This research investigated whether there was a change in primary school teachers' material use after the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, it was examined to what extent and for what purposes primary school teachers used digital materials after the pandemic. In addition, the research examined teachers' material preferences before the pandemic and the characteristics of the materials they used. A qualitative research method was used in the study. "Primary School Teachers' Material Use Interview Form" was used as a data collection tool. The research was conducted with 50 primary school teachers in Gaziantep in the 2023-2024 academic year. Content analysis was used to analyze the data. According to the research results, it is seen that teachers' use of digital materials increased after the pandemic compared to before the pandemic.

The research is supported by TUBITAK 2209-A.

**Keywords**: Course Material, Digital material, Primary School Teacher, Pandemic Process.

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# OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE BULUNAN ÇOCUKLARIN DİJİTAL MEDYA KULLANIM DURUMLARININ EBEVEYN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ AN INVESTIGATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S USE OF DIGITAL MEDIA

ACCORDING TO PARENTS' VIEWS

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### ÖZET

Okul öncesi dönem; çocukların çevresindeki nesneleri keşfetmeye başladıkları, yaşamın temeli olan ve çocuğun doğumu ile başlayıp ilkokula kadar geçen süreci kapsayan öğrenmenin çok hızla gerçekleştiği bir dönemi kapsamaktadır. Günümüzde öğrenmenin gerçekleşeceği bilgiye ulaşmanın en kolay yolu teknolojidir. Günümüz çocuklarının teknolojiyi kullanma istekleride doğal olarak artmaktadır. Teknolojinin hızla değiştiği ve geliştiği günümüzde; bilgisayarlar, tabletler, oyun konsolları ve benzeri dijital medya araçları okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının oyun materyalleri arasında önemli bir yere sahip olmaya başlamıştır Eski çocuk oyunlarının yerini televizyon, tablet bilgisayar, bilgisayar, telefon aracılığıyla ulasılan oyun veya görsel medyaların aldığı söylenebilmektedir. Bu durum çocukların kişilerarası ilişki kurmalarını aza indirgerken çevrimiçi, çevrimdişi dijital etkileşimlerini artırmaktadır. Burada ebeveynlere büyük görev düşmektedir. Literatür incelendiğinde dijital medya kullanımının sunduğu imkanlar yanında risklerinin de bulunması ebeveynleri ikilemde bırakan bir durumdur. Ebeveynler çocuklarını dijital medya araçlarını kullanarak dijital medya ile buluşturmayı isterken bir yandan da oluşabilecek sorunları en aza indirme girişiminde bulunmaya calısmaktalardır. Bu çalısmada okul öncesi dönem çocukların dijital medya kullanım düzeyleri ebeveyn görüşleri doğrultusunda çeşitli değişkenler açısından incelenerek bir durum tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Betimsel (tarama) araştırma modeli kullanılmıştır.

Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacıların kendi geliştirdiği, uzman görüşleri ile yapılan düzenlemelerle son hali verilen Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Dijital Medya Kullanım Düzeyi anketi kullanılmıştır. Çocuk, anne ve baba demografik bilgilerini belirlemeye yönelik Kişisel Bilgi Formu 11 soru, dijital medya ile ne zaman tanıştı, kimin vasıtasıyla tanıştı, dijital medya araçlarından hangileri var, çocukların ilk tanıştığı dijital medya araçları hangileri gibi değişkenleri içeren 25 sorudan oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklem grubunu Ankara ilinde okul öncesi eğitim kurumlarına devam etmekte olan 36-72 aylık çocukların ebeveynleri oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmaya 427 anne (%95,1) ve 22 baba (%4,9) olmak üzere toplam 449 kişi katılmıştır.

Bu bildiride, çocuğun dijital medya ile tanışma yaşı, kullandığı dijital medya araçları, dijital medya araçlarıyla nasıl tanıştığı, sahip olduğu dijital medya araçları, dijital medya kullanma süresi, dijital medyada kullandığı uygulamalar ve dijital medya araçlarını en çok nerede

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kullandığıyla ilgili olarak sayı ve yüzde dağılımları incelenen araştırma sonuçları paylaşılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul Öncesi Dönem, Dijital Medya, Ebeveyn, Teknoloji

### **ABSTRACT**

Preschool period; It covers a period in which children begin to explore the objects around them, and in which learning, which is the basis of life and covers the period from the birth of the child to primary school, occurs very rapidly. Nowadays, the easiest way to access information for learning is technology. Today's children's desire to use technology is naturally increasing. In today's world where technology changes and develops rapidly; Computers, tablets, game consoles and similar digital media tools have begun to have an important place among the play materials of preschool children. It can be said that old children's games have been replaced by games or visual media accessed through televisions, tablet computers, computers and phones. While this situation reduces children's interpersonal relationships, it increases their online and offline digital interactions. Parents have a great responsibility here. When the literature is examined, it is seen that there are risks as well as opportunities offered by the use of digital media, which leaves parents in a dilemma. While parents want to introduce their children to digital media by using digital media tools, they also try to minimize the problems that may occur. In this study, it was aimed to determine the situation by examining the digital media usage levels of preschool children in terms of various variables in line with parental opinions. A descriptive (survey) research model was used.

Personal Information Form and Digital Media Usage Level survey, which were developed by the researchers themselves and finalized with the arrangements made with expert opinions, were used as data collection tools. The Personal Information Form, which aims to determine the demographic information of the child, mother and father, consists of 11 questions and 25 questions that include variables such as when they met with digital media, through whom they met, which digital media tools they have, which digital media tools the children first encountered. The sample group of the research consists of parents of children aged 36-72 months who attend pre-school education institutions in Ankara. A total of 449 people participated in the study, including 427 mothers (95.1%) and 22 fathers (4.9%).

In this report, number and percentage distributions regarding the age of the child's exposure to digital media, the digital media tools the child uses, how the child was introduced to digital media tools, the digital media tools the child owns, the duration of digital media use, the applications the child uses in digital media and where the child uses digital media tools the most. The results of the research examined will be shared.

**Keywords**: Preschool, Digital Media, Parent, Technology

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# ANADOLU LİSESİ ÖĞRENCIİLERİNİN KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE SALDIRGANLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEMOGRAFİK ÖZELLİKLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND AGGRESSION LEVELS OF ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN TERMS OF VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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### ÖZET

Bu calısmada, Anadolu lisesi öğrencilerinin kisilik özellikleri ile saldırganlık düzeyleri arasındaki ilişki ile cinsiyet, sınıf ve kardeş sayısı gibi demografik değişkenlerin kişilik özellikleri ve saldırganlık düzeyleri açısından farklılaşma durumlarının incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın katılımcıları, Türkiye'nin doğusunda yer alan bir ildeki üç farklı Anadolu lisesinde öğrenim gören 682 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır. Veri toplama araçları olarak Buss-Perry Saldırganlık Ölceği, Hızlı Büyük Besli Kisilik Testi ve Kisisel Bilgi Formu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde korelasyon analizi, t testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, uyumluluk, sorumluluk ve duygusal denge kişilik özellikleri ile saldırganlık arasında negatif yönlü ve anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu görülmektedir. Demografik faktörlere bakıldığında ise, erkeklerin fiziksel ve sözel saldırganlık ile saldırganlık toplam puanlarının kadınlardan anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksek olduğu; öfke boyutunda ise kadınların ortalamasının erkeklerin ortalamasından anlamlı düzeyde yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Sınıf değişkeninde; 10., 11. ve 12. sınıfların saldırganlık düzeyinin fiziksel, sözel, öfke ve toplam puanlarının 9. sınıflardan daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Kişilik özellikleri açısından değerlendirildiğinde, uyumluluk ve sorumluluk boyutlarında kadınların ortalamalarının erkeklerden yüksek olduğu, duygusal denge boyutunda ise erkeklerin ortalamalarının daha yüksek olduğu bulunmuştur. Kişilik özelliklerinin sınıf değişkenine göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği, buna göre 9. sınıfların 10. ve 11. sınıflara oranla sorumluluk puanlarının daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilik Özellikleri, Saldırganlık, Anadolu Lisesi, Öğrenci

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the aim was to examine the relationship between personality traits and levels of aggression among Anatolian high school students, as well as the differentiation in terms of personality traits and aggression levels concerning demographic variables such as gender, grade, and number of siblings. The participants of the research consisted of 682 students attending three different Anatolian high schools in a province located in the eastern region of Turkey. The data collection instruments included the Buss-Perry Aggression Scale, the Big Five Inventory, and a Personal Information Form. Correlation analysis, t-test, and one-way analysis of variance were employed for data analysis. According to the findings of the study, it is observed that there is a significant negative relationship between agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability personality traits, and aggression. When demographic factors are considered, it is found that males have significantly higher levels of physical and verbal aggression as well as total aggression scores compared to females; however, in the dimension of anger, the average of females is significantly higher than that of males. Regarding the grade variable, it was found that the levels of aggression in physical, verbal, anger, and total scores of 10th, 11th, and 12th grades are higher than those of 9th grades. When evaluated in terms of personality traits, it was found that females have higher averages than males in agreeableness and conscientiousness dimensions, while males have higher averages in emotional stability dimension. Significant differences were observed in personality traits according to the grade variable, with 9th grades having higher conscientiousness scores compared to 10th and 11th grades.

Keywords: Personality Traits, Aggression, Anatolian High School, Student

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# GEMLİK ANACINA AŞILI BAZI ZEYTİN ÇEŞİTLERİNDE VEGETATİF GELİŞİMİN İNCELENMESİ

SOME OLİVE VARIETIES GRAFTED ONTO GEMLİK ROOTSTOCK REVİEW OF VEGETATİVE DEVELOPMENT

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### ÖZET

Türkiye 2020 yılından bu yana dünya zeytin ve zeytinyağı üretiminde ilk beş ülkeden biridir. Ülkemizde orta Anadolu dışındaki hemen her bölgede zeytin yetiştiriciliği yapılabilmektedir. Fakat önemli çeşitlerimizden bazıları ile yeni bahçeler tesis etmek giderek zorlaşmaktadır. Bunun nedeni fidan temininde ciddi güçlükler yaşanmasıdır. Halhalı (Hatay), Sarı Haşebi, Saurani ve Kilis Yağlık zeytin çeşitleri Doğu Akdeniz ve Güneydoğu Anadolu Bölgelerinde yaygın olarak yetiştirilmektedir. Fidan üretimi amacıyla kullanılan çeliklerinin köklenme oranları oldukça düşüktür. Bu çeşitlerle bahçe kurmak istendiğinde fidan üretimi için; aşı, tek yöntem haline gelebilmektedir. Aşı söz konusu olduğunda; çeşit-anaç etkileşimlerinin bilinmesi gerekmektedir. Farklı çeşitlerin aşılandıkları anaçlar üzerindeki gelişimlerinin belirlenmesi fidanlıklarda kitlesel bir üretim modelinin planlanması açısından oldukça önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada tescilli klon anacı olan Gemlik zeytin çeşidi üzerine bazı yerel zeytin çeşitleri yama göz aşısı metoduyla aşılanmış ve vegetatif gelişimleri incelenmiştir. 2020-2021 yılları arasında yürütülen çalışma tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre kurulmuş ve 1 yaşlı Gemlik zeytin fidanları anaç materyali olarak, Halhalı (Hatay), Saurani, Kilis Yağlık, Sarı Haşebi ve Gemlik zeytin çeşitlerine ait kalemler de aşı materyali olarak kullanılmıştır. Aşı çalışmaları Hatay Zeytincilik Araştırma Enstitüsü Hassa Lokasyonunda yürütülmüştür. Aşı uygulamalarında her bir kombinasyondan 120 (3 tekerrür x 40 adet) adet aşı yapılmıştır. Aşılamanın ardından, fidanların gelişme durumlarını incelemek amacıyla gerekli ölçümler 12 ay boyunca her ay düzenli olarak yapılmış ve kaydedilmiştir. Aşılı fidanlarda; aşı tutma oranı (%), aşı sürgünü çapı (mm), aşı sürgünü boyu (cm), anaç çapı (mm), fidan boyu (cm), toprak üstü yaş ve kuru ağırlık oranları (%) ve kök yaş ve kuru ağırlık oranları (%) belirlenmiştir.

En yüksek aşı tutma oranı (%76) Halhalı/Gemlik kombinasyonundan en düşük aşı tutma oranı (%25) ise Kilis Yağlık/Gemlik kombinasyonundan elde edilmiştir. En uzun boylu fidanlar (63.15 cm) Halhalı/Gemlik kombinasyonundan, en kısa boylu fidanlar (39.90 cm) Saurani/Gemlik kombinasyonundan elde edilmiştir. İncelenen tüm özellikler bakımından Halhalı/Gemlik ve Sarı Haşebi/Gemlik kombinasyonları kontrole göre daha iyi performans gösterirken, Saurani/Gemlik ve Kilis Yağlık/Gemlik kombinasyonları kontrole göre daha düşük performans göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: anaç, yama aşı, aşı tutma oranı, fidan boyu

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Turkey has been one of the top five countries in world olive and olive oil production since 2020. Olive cultivation can be done in almost every region of our country except central Anatolia. However it is becoming increasingly difficult to establish new gardens with some of the important varieties. The reason for this is that there are serious difficulties in supplying saplings. Halhalı (Hatay), Sarı Haşebi, Saurani and Kilis Yağlık olive varieties are widely grown in the Eastern Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia Regions. Rooting rates of cuttings used for sapling production are quite low. For sapling production when you want to establish a garden with these varieties; graft may become the only method. When it comes to graft; variety-rootstock interactions need to be known. Determining the development of different varieties on the rootstocks they are grafted on is very important in terms of planning a mass production model in nurseries.

In this study, some local olive varieties were grafted onto the clone rootstock Gemlik olive variety by patch grafting method and their vegetative development was examined. The study, carried out between 2020-2021, was established according to the randomized block trial design and 1-year-old Gemlik olive saplings were used as rootstock material, and scions of Halhali (Hatay), Saurani, Kilis Yağlık, Sarı Haşebi and Gemlik olive varieties were used as grafting material. Grafting studies were carried out at Hatay Olive Research Institute Hassa Location. In graft applications, 120 (3 replicates x 40) graft from each combination were made. After grafting, necessary measurements were made and recorded regularly every month for 12 months in order to examine the development status of the seedlings. In grafted saplings; graft retention rate (%), graft shoot diameter (mm), graft shoot length (cm), rootstock diameter (mm), sapling height (cm), aboveground fresh and dry weight ratios (%) and root fresh and dry weight ratios (%) was determined.

The highest graft retention rate (76%) was obtained from the Halhalı/Gemlik combination, and the lowest graft retention rate (25%) was obtained from the Kilis Yağlık/Gemlik combination. The tallest saplings (63.15 cm) were obtained from the Halhalı/Gemlik combination, and the shortest saplings (39.90 cm) were obtained from the Saurani/Gemlik combination. In terms of all examined characteristics, Halhalı/Gemlik and Sarı Haşebi/Gemlik combinations showed better performance than the control, while Saurani/Gemlik and Kilis Yağlık/Gemlik combinations showed lower performance than the control.

**Key words:** rootstock, patch grafting, graft retention rate, sapling height

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# TARİXİ MEMARLIQ MÜHİTİ İLƏ MÜASİRLİK

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### XÜLASƏ

Müasir memarlıq mühitinin inkişafına tarixi mühit təsirini göstərməyə bilməz. Bir çox hallarda bazar iqtisadiyyatı şəraitində müasir memarlığın xaotik inkişafı tarixi memarlıq mühitini kölgədə qoyur. Lakin qeyd etməliyik ki,tarixi memarlıq mühiti müasir şəhərsalma strukturunun əsas daşıyıcı sütunlarındandır. Bu gün bazar iqtisadiyyatı ilə əlaqədar olaraq tarixi və müasir memarlıq mühitləri arasında qarşılıqlı üzvü əlaqənin təmin edilməsi aktual problemlərdəndir. Bu məqsədlə müasir memarlığı inkişafında baş verən mənfi və müsbət xüsusiyyətləri həssaslıqla araşdıraraq onları fundamental elmi əsaslarla düzgün istiqamətə yönəltmək vacibdir. Plan-məkan quruluşuna, fəzayaratma xüsusiyyətlərinə görə bir-birindən həm fərqlənən, həm də oxsarlıq təskil edən tarixi səhərlərimizin və abidələrimizin zəngin dəyərlərinin tətbiqi nəinki,problemin həllinə, eyni zamanda müasir memarlığın nəzəriyyəsi olan bir elm kimi inkişaf etməsinə gətirib çıxara bilər. Fundamental bir nəzəriyyəsi olan elmin praktikada tətbiqi təbii ki, uğurla nəticələnə bilər. Müasir dövrümüzdə bəzi hallarda şəhərsalma və memarlıq ayrı-ayrı şəxsi firmalar tərəfindən dar bir çərçivədə heç bir elmi əsaslara söykənmədən inkişaf edir, Nəticədə tarixi mühitlə müasir mühit arasındakı harmoniya insan psixologiyasına müsbət təsir göstərən bədii-estetik obraz bütövlüyü,daha dəqiq desək ətraf mühitlə insanlar arasında üzvü əlaqə yaradan çoxtəbəqəli dinamik proseslər pozulur.Müasir memarlığın insan psixologiyasına müsbət təsiri bugünki bazar iqtisadiyyatı şəraitində çox vacibdir. Çünki inkişaf etməkdə olan şəhər özü çoxsaylı insan münasibətlərinin makro səviyyədə maddiləşmiş ifadəsidir və şəhər - cəmiyyətin müxtəlif dövrlərdən bu günə kimi yaratmış olduğu maddi-mədəni abidələr içərisində xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edən varlıqdır. Hər bir şəhərin özünəməxsus struktur quruluşu, bədii estetik obraz bütövlüyü, məhəlli və sosial-milli mühiti var. Tarixi memarlıq abidələri isə onun hər hansı bir orqanını təşkil edir.

Açar sözlər: tarixi memarlıq, mühit,müasir, inkişaf,

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### **ABSTRACT**

The historical environment of the cities has its influence on the development of modern architecture. In many cases, the chaotic development of modern architecture in the market economy overshadows the historical architectural environment. However, we must note that the historical architecture is one of the main supporting pillars of the modern urban planning structure. Today, in connection with the market economy, ensuring mutual connection between historical and contemporary architecture environments is one of the urgent problems. For this purpose, it is important to sensitively examine the negative and positive features that occure in the development of modern architecture and direct them in the right direction on fundamental scientific grounds. The application of the rich values of our historical cities and monuments, which are both different and similar to each other in terms of planning and spatial structure, can lead not only to the solution of the problem, but also to the development of modern architecture as a science with a strong theory. Of course, the application of science with a fundamental theory in practice can be successful. In our modern times, in some cases, urban planning and architecture are developed by individual private firms in a narrow framework without relying on any scientific basis. As a result, the harmony between the historical environment and the modern environment, the integrity of the artistic and aesthetic image, which has a positive effect on human psychology, more precisely, between the environment and people the multi-layered dynamic processes that connect the members are disturbed. The positive influence of modern architecture on human psychology is very important in today's market economy conditions. Because the developing city itself is a materialized expression of numerous human relations at the macro level, and the city is an entity of special importance among the material and cultural monuments created by the society from different periods until today. Each city has its own structural structure, artistic aesthetic image integrity, local and socio-national environment. Historical architectural monuments are any part of it.

**Key words:** Historical architecture, environment, modern, development

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# ANALYSIS OF LOCAL WOOL PRODUCTION STATUS AND MAIN PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCAL WOOL

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The article analyzes the state of local wool production today and the physical and mechanical properties of wool obtained from Karakol and Endemic sheep. Locally raised sheep breeds, their origin and sheared raw materials are divided into types and varieties.

**Materials and Methods**: Local sheep breeds were studied according to the mass, color and thickness of the wool sheared from rams and ewes. Among the physic-mechanical properties, thinness, length, density, and structural chemical properties of wool were studied.

**Results:** Based on the indicators obtained as a result of the study, local wools are divided into types and varieties and presented in tables. The amount of impurities and plant residues in the wool was determined.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Amounts of wool fibers suitable for textiles have been determined. Opinions and proposals for further improvement of the technological process of cleaning wool from impurities in wool processing have been developed.

**Key words:** Endemic sheep, Karakol breed, twisting, dead fiber, shearing, plant residues, mineral residues.

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### COMPRESSION SPORTSWEAR DESIGN IN AUTOMATED DESIGN SYSTEMS

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** The article provides information about the types of materials used in the design of compression sportswear, the automated design systems used today, and their advantages. Recommendations about the role of 3D design in assessing the fit of clothes are also given.

**Materials and Methods:** The features of the gases taken into account in the design of compression sports clothes, the athlete's athropometric indicators were studied.

**Results**: Based on the analysis of automated design systems, the advantages of CAD systems are presented

**Discussion and Conclusion:** Recommendations for 3D design in the design of compression sportswear and assessment of the fit of clothing are presented.

**Key words:** design, knitted fabrics, automated design systems, 3D simulation, clothing fitting, compression sportswear

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# THE INFLUENCE OF ELEMENTS OF FOLK TRADITIONS IN THE FORMATION OF THE INTERIORS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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### **Annotation**

Management and purpose: The use of elements of national traditions is of particular importance in the development and search for new solutions, as the traditional forms of elements of folk architecture adapt to the principles of modern design and artistic activity of design. Design in modern architecture combines elements of artistic and technical culture. The use of elements of folk architecture developed over the centuries also plays an important role here. Not a few works have been written about the application of traditional elements of folk architecture by architects M. S. Bulatov, L. Y. Mankovskaya, V. L. Voronina, T. F. Kadirova. They studied the folk traditions of architecture of Uzbekistan, which contributed to the definition of the modern direction and development of spatial and artistic solutions of public buildings and structures. The purpose of the study is to determine the directions of application of traditional elements in the design of the interior space and to give recommendations on their application in interior architecture. Research method: based on the application of the principle of unity of historical-materialistic and complex approaches and system analysis of research objects and sources on the history of material culture, architecture of buildings. The result of the study: Identification of the most commonly used elements of traditional folk architecture and making recommendations on their use in the formation of the interior.

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# DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN SPACE OF COMPOSITE TENNIS RACKET FOR SPORTS EQUIPMENT

### **Muhammad Usman**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The dynamic nature of the sport demands a continuous quest for advancements, prompting a thorough examination of materials. The present study explores the design and improvement of a tennis racket via detailed material selection methodology using Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) and finite element analysis. The selected material from the TOPSIS were further incorporated in ANSYS. For this purpose, suitable composite materials were selected based on mechanical attributes including rigidity, durability, weight. After material selection, design space involved a comprehensive analysis between different variables to achieve optimal outcomes and meeting specific performance criteria in the realm of tennis equipment design. Initially, static structural analysis was carried out under full load conditions to select the suitable material based on strength to weight ratio. Further, it was found that carbon fiber composite epoxy has qualified the static analysis requirement of the tennis racket. Modal analysis is also performed to evaluate the dominant failure modes at certain frequency. Based on these, explicit analysis was performed to simulate the tennis racket impact. T300 carbon fiber epoxy has been found to be the most suitable material among all. The study is also compared with conventional material along with the validation with existing literature.

Keywords— Composites, MCDM, Tennis Racket, ANSYS ACP, ANSYS Explicit Analysis

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# MICROBIAL TRIOBIOSURFACTANTS AS STIMULUS RESPONSIVE NANOLIPOSOMES FOR TARGETING MULTICANCER CELLS LINES : A NOVEL THERAPEUTIC APPROACH

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### **ABSTRACT**

Microbes Based Biosurfactants has various wide application in the biomedical application. Surfactin, Glycolipid, Lipopeptide shows a great cytotoxic effects against the transformed cell lines produced by different microorganism. LPs were extracted and purified from the Pseudomonas sp. and Surfactin were extracted from Bacillus subtilis sp. Biosurfactants Based Nano carriers structures enabled a elegant approach in the cancer fields. Furthermore, small sized nanoparticles offers greater efficacy in inhibiting the target cancer cells with high penetrating power. Emergence of Biosurfactants as an eco-friendly substitutes in Nano formulations offers several advantages over chemically derived drugs like low eco toxicity, biocompatibility, structural diversity and biological activity and no immunogenicity. Formulation of Nano-sized multitasking dual stimulus responsive liposomes will be developed to perform delivery of immune agents like cytokines and target specific by having folate receptor which is specific in many cancer lines and also delivers the antioxidants molecules which will targeted to many cell lines and have been demonstrated to be an effective drug delivery system. A combinations of Nano techniques with the Biosurfactants enhance the property of the therapy and also new era of methodology in the cancer biology therapeutics. Generally, Neutral Charged Nano particles can persist longer time in circulation time and having greater escaping efficiency by the immune system. The main aim of this research is to elaborating the potentials of Nano-formulations with the Bio-surfactants molecules for cancer therapy. This review discussed about the role of the Trio Biosurfactant with dual stimulus responsive coated folate receptor Nanoliposome is not only target specific but also has immense potential against many cancer cells.

Keywords: Cancer, Folate receptor, Dual Stimulus Nano liposome, Biosurfactants

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### **CULTURE-BOUND WORDS IN TRANSLATION**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Linguistica realia are lexemes that designate or carry cultural information. In this study we deal with the emergence and historical evolution of the two concepts with which we refer to culture-bound lexemes- realia and cultureme - from the viewpoint of Romanian and Hungarian translation studies. We aim to make a synthetic presentation of the most important contributions of specialists, the concepts with which translation theorists operate. We capitalize in our study the contributions of the top theorists in translation studies, wanting to clarify the hierarchical relationship between the terms realia and cultureme.

Keywords: translation studies, realia, cultureme, Hungarian, Romanian, historical evolution

# MATERIALS SELECTION METHODOLOGY OF COMPOSITE WHEEL RIM FOR AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS Ahmad Ihsan

1 T I D . . . CM 1 .

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### **ABSTRACT**

The investigation of lightweight materials for critical components has gained increased significance because of the increasing requirements for automobile fuel efficiency and performance. This study investigates the design and analysis of composite wheel rims, focusing on the selection of materials through the application of Multi-Criteria Decision-Making (MCDM) and comprehensive numerical analysis. For this purpose, the MCDM approach is employed to determine the composite materials, taking into account critical attributes including strength, rigidity, density, and fatigue life. The TOPSIS method is utilized to determine the optimal candidate material for the wheel rim application by analyzing several potential materials. An ANSYS software model is generated to depict the wheel rim, incorporating the selected composite materials using TOPSIS. To evaluate stress distribution and deformation under cornering fatigue-loading conditions, static structural analysis is conducted. Additionally, a transient structural analysis is performed to assess the rim's dynamic response and fatigue life estimation. A comparison is made between the numerical results obtained, and existing literature to validate the current study. The purpose of this study is to demonstrate the applicability of composite materials for automobile wheel casings in the actual world.

**Keywords**: Composite, Cornering Load, Design Space, MCDM technique, Life Estimation

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## ACADEMIC CREDIT SYSTEM IN CONTRIBUTING TO ONLINE SELF-REGULATED LEARNING FOR THE STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION OF IRAO

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### **ABSTRACT**

The credit hour system, widely adopted by global universities, is a proven and effective approach to higher education. It influences various aspects such as quantifying students' academic progress, and providing a measurable metric for their achievements. However, a critical gap exists in research, particularly in the context of Iraq, where there has yet to be an exploration of the association between the academic credit system (ACS) and online self-regulated learning. Despite the change in the education system in many colleges. This study discusses the proposal framework for the accreditation of online self-regulated learning (OSRL) as a formal study according to the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education Scientific Research (IMHES) and aims to fill this void by investigating the impact of the ACS on OSRL in Iraq. This research, contributing to the understanding of credit systems and online education dynamics, carries implications for educational policies and practices, offering valuable insights into the Iraqi higher education landscape.

**Keywords:** Academic Credit System (ACS), Online Self-Regulated Learning (OSRL), Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education Scientific Research (IMHES), Iraq

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# PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY OF ISLAMIC BANK COMPARES TO NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN AFTER COVID 19

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Progressive Grower Saleh Pat

**Zubair Ahmed Shaikh** 

Farm Manager, Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah Model Farm

Saleh Pat

### **ABSTRACT**

This investigates performance efficiency of Islamic bank compares to national bank of Pakistan after Covid-19. It was revealed that compared financial banks of two banks. Mehmood (2005) from Bradford School of Management has also done a research study on "Islamic Banking: A performance comparison of Islamic bank versus conventional bank in Pakistan". In this research the author compares the financial performance of the two banking systems in Pakistan. Kader (2005) has done a research on "Financial Performance of Islamic Banks via Conventional Banks in the UAE". Kader compares the Islamic and conventional banks in UAE. Samad (2004) research study published in Malaysia with the title "Performance of Interest free Islamic Banks via Interest based Conventional Banks of Bahrain". Anwar (2000) conducted a research on "Islamicity of Banking and Modes of Islamic Banking" in Malaysia. The research studiesthat are conducted in countrieslike UAE, Bahrain, Malaysia and Pakistan even are just focusing on financial performance. Therefore this research not only focuses on comparing financial performance of Islamic and conventional banking but also product and service comparison. In product and service analysis the focus is on comparing products and services of both Islamic and conventional bank and find which bank are providing better products and services to customers.the paper finds several interesting results. First, the efficiency and ability of both banks have increased and both banks have expanded their investment and activities. Second, both banks have played an important role in financing projects in Jordan. Third, these banks

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have focused on the short-term investment. Fourth, Bank for Finance and Investment (JIBFI) is found to have high profitability. Finally, the study concludes that Islamic banks have high growth in the credit facilities and in profitability.

Key Words: Performance, Efficiency, Islamic Bank Compares, National Bank, Covid 19

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# ORAK HÜCRE ANEMİLİ HASTALARDA SİTOKİN SİNYAL BASKILAYICI-3 (SOCS-3) GEN POLİMORFİZMİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF CYTOKINE SIGNAL SUPPRESSOR-3 (SOCS-3) GENE POLYMORPHISM IN PATIENTS WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

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### ÖZET

Kronik hemoliz, ağrılı ve yaygın krizlerle tanımlanan bir hemoglobinopati olan Orak hücreli anemi (OHA), hemoglobin molekülünde β globin zincirinin amino (-NH2) ucunda 6. pozisyonundaki glutamik asit ile valin aminoasidinin yer değiştirmesiyle Hemoglobin S (HbS) meydana gelmektedir. Hemoglobinin yapısının bozulmasıyla eritrositler orak şeklini almaktadır. Sahra altı Afrika, Akdeniz'e kıyısı olan ülkeler, Orta Doğu ülkeleri, Güneydoğu Asya ülkelerinde hemoglobinopati sıklığı daha fazla görülmektedir. Türkiye'de OHA sıklığı %0.3-0.6 iken Çukurova bölgesinde %3-44'lere ulaşabilmektedir. Hücrede birçok faaliyetin yerine getirilmesi sitokinler ve büyüme faktörleri tarafından gerçekleştirilmektedir. Hücre yüzey reseptörlerine bağlanan sitokinler ve büyüme faktörleri hücre içi yolakları indüklemektedir. JAK (Janus kinaz)-STAT (sinyal transdüser ve transkripsiyon yolu aktivatörü) yolağının aktive olmasıyla STAT'lar dimerize olarak hücre çekirdeğine yönlenir ve duyarlı genlerin transkripsiyonunu uyarır. JAK-STAT volunun düzenleyicilerinden biri de SOCS proteinleridir. SOCS proteinlerinin JAK veya sitokin reseptörlerine bağlanmasıyla aşırı miktarda sinyal oluşumunun inhibisyonu sağlanabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada SOCS protein ailesine ait olan SOCS-3 proteinine odaklanılmaktadır. SOCS-3 geni, 17q25 bölgesinde lokalize olup 225 aminoasitlik bir SOCS-3 proteini kodlar. Bu protein

inflamatuar ve immün yanıtın kontrolü, sitokin sinyalinin düzenlenmesinde önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Orak Hücre Hastalığının belirlenmesinde önemli olabildiği düşünülen rs4969168 gen dizisi taranmış ve SOC-3 proteinlerinin ifadesi ile ilgili tek nükleotit polimorfizmlerinin karşılaştırılmalı analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Çalışma Mersin Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Birimi 2016-1-TP2-4026 ve 2017-2-AP2-2538 numaralı proje kapsamında yürütülmüştür. Bu çalışma Mersin Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü Klinik Araştırmalar Etik kurulu tarafından 19.02.2020 tarihli 2020/126 no'lu karar ile etik olarak uygun görülmüştür. Çalışma kapsamında 44 Orak Hücre Anemili hastanın ve 44 sağlıklı bireyin örnekleri kullanılmıştır. Orak Hücre anemili hastaların %38,64'ü Heterozigot, %56,81'i GG ve %4,55'i AA genotiplerine sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sağlıklı bireylerin %38,64 ünün heterozigot, %54,55'inin GG ve %6, 82'sinin AA genotiplerine sahip oldukları belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre Orak hücre anemili hastalarda ve sağlıklı bireylerde SOCS-3 proteinlerinin ifadesi ile ilgili tek nükleotit polimorfizmlerinde anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamıştır. Bu açıdan farklı Orak Hücre Anemilerinde farklılık gösteren diğer polimorfizmlerin incelenmesinin daha faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Orak Hücre Hastalığı, Sitokin Sinyal Baskılayıcı-3 Proteini, Polimorfizm, Tek Nükleotid Polimorfizmi.

### **ABSTRACT**

Sickle cell anemia (SCA), which is a hemoglobinopathy characterized by chronic hemolysis, painful and widespread crises, is formed by the replacement of glutamic acid and valine amino acid in the 6th position at the amino (-NH2) end of the β globin chain in the hemoglobin molecule. As the structure of hemoglobin deteriorates, erythrocytes take on a sickle shape. The frequency of hemoglobinopathy is more common in sub-Saharan Africa, countries bordering the Mediterranean, Middle Eastern countries, and Southeast Asian countries. While the frequency of SCD is 0.3-0.6% in Turkey, it can reach 3-44% in the Cukurova region. Many activities in the cell are carried out by cytokines and growth factors. Cytokines and growth factors binding to cell surface receptors induce intracellular pathways. With the activation of the JAK (Janus kinase)-STAT (signal transducer and transcription pathway activator) pathway, STATs dimerize and direct to the cell nucleus and stimulate the transcription of cytokinesensitive genes. One of the negative regulators of the JAK-STAT pathway is SOCS proteins. Inhibition of excessive signaling can be achieved by binding SOCS proteins to JAK or cytokine receptors. This study focuses on the SOCS-3 protein, which belongs to the SOCS protein family. The SOCS-3 gene is located in the 17q25 region and encodes a 225 amino acid SOCS-3 protein. This protein plays an important role in the control of inflammatory and immune response and regulation of cytokine signaling.

In this study, the rs4969168 gene sequence, which is thought to be important in determining Sickle Cell Disease, was scanned and a comparative analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms related to the expression of SOC-3 proteins was performed.

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The study was carried out within the scope of Mersin University Scientific Research Unit project numbers 2016-1-TP2-4026 and 2017-2-AP2-2538. This study was deemed ethically appropriate by the Mersin University Rectorate Clinical Research Ethics committee with the decision numbered 2020/126 dated 19.02.2020. Within the scope of the study, samples of 44 Sickle Cell Anemia patients and 44 healthy individuals were used. It was determined that 38.64% of patients with sickle cell anemia had Heterozygous, 56.81% GG and 4.55% AA genotypes. It was determined that 38.64% of healthy individuals had heterozygous, 54.55% had GG and 6.82% had AA genotypes. According to these results, no significant difference was detected in single nucleotide polymorphisms related to the expression of SOCS-3 proteins in patients with sickle cell anemia and healthy individuals. In this respect, it is thought that it would be more useful to examine other polymorphisms that differ in different sickle cell anemias.

**Key words:** Sickle Cell Disease, Cytokine Signal Suppressor-3 Protein, Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide Polymorphism.

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### PARKİNSON HASTALIĞIN'DA YENİ BİR TEDAVİ: SANAT TERAPİ

# A NEW TREATMENT FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE: ART THERAPY Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Buket DAŞTAN

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### ÖZET

Parkinson hastalığı, hareketi ve motor kontrolü etkileyebilen, aynı zamanda kognitif bozukluk da dahil olmak üzere çok çeşitli motor dışı semptomlarla ortaya çıkabilen, yaşla ilişkili nörodejeneratif bir durumdur. Parkinsonda konuşma ve iletişim güçlükleri yaygındır, hastalık motor ve motor olmayan semptomlarla karakterizedir. En yaygın nörodejeneratif hastalıklardan biri olan Parkinson artan yaşlı nüfusla karşılaştırıldığında orantılı olarak hızla artmaktadır. 2016 yılında dünya çapında 6,1 milyon Parkinson hastası olduğu 2030 yılına kadar bu sayının ikiye katlanacağı öngörülmektedir.

Parkinson hastalığının kesin etiyolojisi hala bilinmemekle birlikte, hastalığın patogenezinin, özellikle bilişsel işleyişin, kolinerjik, serotonerjik ve noradrenerjik sistemlerin yanı sıra tarihsel olarak hastalıkta rol oynayan tek sistem olarak görülen dopamin sistemini içerdiği bilinmektedir. Parkinson, sürekli destek ve tedavi gerektiren, mevcut farmakolojik tedavi ile sınırlı tedavi edilen bir durumdur. Hastalığın semptomlarını hafifletmek için konuşma, egzersiz ve yaratıcı sanat gibi tamamlayıcı terapiler vardır. Her terapi, hastalara semptomlarını hafifletmek için farklı avantajlar ve kaynaklar sunar; ancak diğer terapiler sanatın yaratıcı ve teşvik edici unsurlarını birleştirmez.

Tamamlayıcı bir müdahale olarak sanat terapisi, birden fazla işlevsellik alanını geliştirir. Sanat terapisi, sanat yapmaya veya sanatla yaşamaya yönelik yaratıcı sürecin, insanlara duygusal ve psikolojik alanlarını ifade etme, keşfetme ve anlama konusunda yardımcı olduğu fikrine dayanmaktadır. Yapılandırılmış psikoterapötik ilişki içinde sanat terapisi, duyu-motor aktiviteyi biliş ve duygulanımla bütünleştirir ve öz saygıyı, kişisel farkındalığı ve dayanıklılığı geliştirir. Sanat terapisi, duyu-motor entegrasyonu, el-göz koordinasyonu, sözel olmayan görsel-uzamsal işleme, hafıza, soyutlama ve benzeri gibi sanat yapımını destekleyen sayısız nörolojik mekanizmayı aktive eder ve bütünleştirir. Sanatın birden fazla etki mekanizması sanat terapisi müdahalesinden sonra Parkinson hastalarında motor fonksiyon, görsel-bilişsel beceriler, klinik ve nöropsikolojik değerlendirmelerde genel iyileşme olduğunu göstermektedir. Sanat terapi, Parkinson hastalarının hastalıkla ilgili düşüncelerinden uzaklaşmasına ve rahat, huzurlu bir ruh halinin sağlanmasına yardımcı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parkinson, Hemşirelik, Sanat, Semptom, Terapi

### **ABSTRACT**

Parkinson's disease is an age-related neurodegenerative condition that can affect movement and motor control, but also present with a wide range of non-motor symptoms, including cognitive impairment. Speech and communication difficulties are common in Parkinson's disease, and the disease is characterized by motor and non-motor symptoms. Parkinson's disease, one of the most common neurodegenerative diseases, is increasing rapidly compared to the increasing elderly population. In 2016, there were 6.1 million people with Parkinson's disease worldwide, and it is predicted that this number will double by 2030.

Although the exact etiology of Parkinson's disease remains unknown, it is known that the pathogenesis of the disease, particularly cognitive functioning, involves the cholinergic, serotonergic, and noradrenergic systems, as well as the dopamine system, which has historically been viewed as the only system involved in the disease. Parkinson's is a condition that requires ongoing support and treatment, with limited treatment available with current pharmacological treatment. There are complementary therapies such as talk, exercise, and creative art to relieve the symptoms of the disease. Each therapy offers patients different benefits and resources to relieve their symptoms; However, other therapies do not combine the creative and stimulating elements of art.

As a complementary intervention, art therapy improves multiple areas of functioning. Art therapy is based on the idea that the creative process of making or living through art helps people express, explore and understand their emotional and psychological space. Within the structured psychotherapeutic relationship, art therapy integrates sensorimotor activity with cognition and affect and improves self-esteem, self-awareness, and resilience. Art therapy activates and integrates numerous neurological mechanisms that support art-making, such as sensorimotor integration, hand-eye coordination, non-verbal visuospatial processing, memory, abstraction, and so on. Multiple mechanisms of action of art indicate overall improvement in motor function, visual-cognitive skills, and clinical and neuropsychological assessments in patients with Parkinson's disease after art therapy intervention. Art therapy can help Parkinson's patients distract from thoughts about the disease and maintain a relaxed, peaceful state of mind.

Keywords: Art, Nursing, Symptom, Parkinson, Therapy

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# SANAT İYİLEŞTİRİR Mİ? ALZHEİMER HASTALIĞINDA SANAT TERAPİ

DOES ART HEAL? ART THERAPY IN ALZHEIMER DISEASE

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### ÖZET

Alzheimer Hastalığı, dünya çapında yaklaşık 50 milyon insanı etkileyen bilişsel bir bozukluktur. Dejeneratif bir nörolojik hastalık olan Alzheimer, hafıza kaybı, uzay-zamansal yönelim bozukluğu ve muhakeme kaybı gibi bilişsel bozukluklarla karakterize edilir. Aynı zamanda anksiyete ve ilgisizlik gibi bilişsel olmayan semptomların yanı sıra ruh hali ve davranışsal sorunları da içermektedir. Uluslararası Alzheimer Hastalığı, özellikle demansın erken evrelerine yönelik farmakolojik ve farmakolojik olmayan müdahalelerin etkinliğinin araştırılması da dahil olmak üzere, daha fazla araştırma yapılmasını ve finanse edilmesini sayunmaktadır.

Hastalığın birçok semptomunun uzun vadeli tedavisinde farmakolojik tedavilerin faydaları sınırlıdır. Farmakolojik olmayan müdahalelerin önemli bir yardımcı yaklaşım olduğu düşünülmektedir. Alzheimer için daha önce önerilen farmakolojik olmayan tedaviler arasında bilişsel uyarım ve gerçeklik yönelimi, anımsama terapisi, bilişsel davranışçı terapiyi de içeren psikolojik tedaviler, psikososyal müdahaleler, fiziksel egzersiz, bakıcı odaklı müdahaleler, drama terapisi ve müzik terapisi yer almaktadır. Farmakolojik olmayan müdahaleler arasında, psikolojik ve davranışsal anormallikleri azaltmaya ve bilişsel bozukluğun ilerlemesini yavaşlatmaya yardımcı olan çeşitli sanat terapisinin Alzheimer hastalarına faydalı olduğu literatüre eklenmiştir.

Sanat terapisi bilişsel, motor, duygusal ve kişilerarası becerileri hedef alan yaratıcı aktivite ve sanat yapma süreçlerini içerir. Sanat terapisi aynı zamanda sözsüz bir ifade aracı olarak da hizmet eder ve böylece hasta, terapist ve sanat malzemeleri arasındaki üç yönlü bir süreç aracılığıyla hastanın 'iç dünyasına' dair içgörüler sunar. Ayrıca Sanat terapisinin, hastalarla sanatsal etkileşim sağlayarak hastalıkları teşhis, tedavi ve iyileştirmek için sanatı bir yöntem olarak kullanma gibi farklı özellikleri vardır. Sanat terapisi çok çeşitlidir; müzik, şarkı söyleme, dans, okuma ve şiir gruplarının yanı sıra müze/galeri sanat ve koleksiyonları, yaratıcı yazarlık, hayat hikayesi anlatısı-anımsama, resim gibi görsel ve yaratıcı sanatlar, baskıresim, kolaj, çömlekçilik, dikis, örgü, ahşap işleri veya bahçe işleri ile tıbbi beşeri bilimleri içerir.

Sanat terapisinin, yaratılış sürecine eşlik eden kendini ifade etme ve duyusal uyarım yoluyla beynin iyi işleyen alanlarının çalıştırılmasına ve yaşam kalitesinin artırılmasına yardımcı olabileceği öne sürülmüştür. Bu temelde yaratıcılığı içeren önerilerin kişinin zihinsel olarak aktif kalmasına ve yaratıcılığın teşvik edilmesi, kişinin benlik algısını ve psikolojik iyi oluşunu

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desteklemeye olanak tanımaktadır. Bu durum aynı zamanda Alzheimer hastalarında tam kapsamlı bir bakım modeli uygulamaya da olanak tanımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alzheimer, Hemşirelik, Sanat, Semptom, Terapi

### **ABSTRACT**

Alzheimer's Disease is a cognitive disorder that affects approximately 50 million people worldwide. Alzheimer's, a degenerative neurological disease, is characterized by cognitive impairments such as memory loss, spatiotemporal disorientation, and loss of judgment. It also includes mood and behavioral problems, as well as non-cognitive symptoms such as anxiety and apathy. International Alzheimer's Disease, including the study of the effectiveness of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions, especially for the early stages of dementia, advocates for more research to be conducted and funded.

Pharmacological treatments have limited benefits in the long-term treatment of many symptoms of the disease. Non-pharmacological interventions are considered to be an important adjunctive approach. Non-pharmacological treatments previously recommended for Alzheimer's include cognitive stimulation and reality orientation, reminiscence therapy, psychological treatments including cognitive behavioral therapy, psychosocial interventions, physical exercise, caregiver-focused interventions, drama therapy, and music therapy. Among non-pharmacological interventions, various art therapies have been added to the literature to be beneficial to Alzheimer's patients, helping to reduce psychological and behavioral abnormalities and slowing the progression of cognitive impairment.

Art therapy involves creative activity and art-making processes that target cognitive, motor, emotional and interpersonal skills. Art therapy also serves as a means of non-verbal expression, thus offering insights into the patient's 'inner world' through a three-way process between patient, therapist and art materials. Additionally, Art therapy has different characteristics, such as using art as a method to diagnose, treat and heal diseases by providing artistic interaction with patients. Art therapy is very diverse; music, singing, dance, reading and poetry groups, as well as museum/gallery art and collections, creative writing, life-story narrative-reminiscence, visual and creative arts such as painting, printmaking, collage, pottery, sewing, knitting, woodworking or gardening Includes jobs and medical humanities.

It has been suggested that art therapy may help exercise well-functioning areas of the brain and improve quality of life through the self-expression and sensory stimulation that accompanies the creative process. On this basis, suggestions that include creativity allow the person to remain mentally active and encouraging creativity supports the person's self-perception and psychological well-being. This also makes it possible to apply a fully comprehensive care model for Alzheimer's patients.

Keywords: Alzheimer, Art, Nursing, Symptom, Therapy

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# AKUT AKCİĞER ÖDEMİ VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI ACUTE LUNG EDEMA AND NURSING CARE

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### ÖZET

Akut akciğer ödemi akciğer dokusu veya aleveoller alanda anormal sıvı toplanmasıdır. Akut akciğer ödemi, hızlı tedavi ve yönetim gerektiren bir tıbbi acildir. Akciğerlerde sıvı birikimine bağlı olarak gaz değişiminin ve akciğer kompliyansı söz konusudur bozulmayla beraber dispne ve hipoksi gibi belirtiler ortaya çıkmaktadır. Akut akciğer ödemi ile hastaneye başvuran olgularda yüksek bir mortalite oranı bildirilmektedir. Bu nedenle, hastalığın etyolojisinin belirlenmesi tedavi yönteminin belirlenmesinde önemlidir. Akciğer ve kalp hastalıklarının bir komplikasyonudur.Akut akciğer ödemine neden olan iki temel neden: kardiyojenik ve non kardiyojenik olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Kardiyolojik etken olmadan radyografide alveol içi sıvı birikimi olan durumdur.

Pulmoner kapiller wedge basıncı 18 mmHg den küçüktür.En sık nedeni ARDS olarak bildirilmektedir.Tedavide genel uygulamlarda şunlar yapılmaktadır: Sıvı kısıtlaması ve diürezin tedavide faydalı olduğunu gösteren klinik çalışmalar var. Antienflamatuar tedavi uygulanabilir,k ortikosteroidler kullanımı olmaktadır.

Kardiyojenik neden ise Artmış pulmoner venöz basınca sekonder gelişen kapiler hidrostatik basınç artışı ve buna bağlı görülen ödemdir.

Pulmoner venöz basıncın artması genellikle sol ventrikül yetersizliği veya mitral kapak hastalığı ile oluşmaktadır. Kalbin kan pompalama yeteneği bozulur ve bu da kanın pulmoner vasküler yapıya geri dönmesine neden olarak pulmoner kapiller basıncın artmasına neden olur. Hastalara tarafından en çok yakınılan semptomlar;dispne,hava açlığı,ajitasyon pembe köpüklü balgam olarak bildirilmektedir.

Akut akciğer ödeminde hemşirelik yaklaşımı oldukça kapsamlı bir bakım sürecini içermektedir. Kalbe venöz dönüşü azaltmak için hasta oturtulmalı ve bacakları aşağıya doğru sarkıtılmalıdır. Oksijen tedavisi ve takibi yapılmalıdır. Yaşamsal bulguları izlenmeli, AKG takibi yapılmalıdır. Hastanın dik oturur pozisyonunu korumasına yardımcı olunmalıdır. Aldığı çıkardığı takibi yapılmalıdır. Hastanın anksiyetesini azaltmak için çevresel uyaranlar azaltılmalı ve her uygulama öncesi hasta bilgilendirilmelidir. Uygulanan ilaçların yan etkileri takip edilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:solunum acilleri,akciğer ödemi,hemşirelik bakımı

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### **ABSTRACT**

Acute pulmonary edema is the abnormal accumulation of fluid in the lung tissue or alveolar space. It is a medical emergency that requires prompt treatment and management. Due to the accumulation of fluid in the lungs, gas exchange and lung compliance are impaired, leading to symptoms such as dyspnea and hypoxia. Cases presenting with acute pulmonary edema report a high mortality rate upon admission to the hospital. Therefore, determining the etiology of the disease is important for determining the treatment method. It is a complication of lung and heart diseases. The two main causes of acute pulmonary edema are categorized as cardiogenic and non-cardiogenic. It is a condition with alveolar fluid accumulation on radiography without cardiac involvement. Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure is less than 18 mmHg. The most common cause reported is ARDS. In general practice, the following are done in treatment: There are clinical studies showing that fluid restriction and diuresis are beneficial in treatment. Anti-inflammatory treatment can be applied, and corticosteroid use is available. The cardiogenic cause is the edema seen due to increased capillary hydrostatic pressure secondary to increased pulmonary venous pressure. An increase in pulmonary venous pressure usually occurs due to left ventricular failure or mitral valve disease. The impaired ability of the heart to pump blood causes blood to return to the pulmonary vascular structure, leading to an increase in pulmonary capillary pressure. The most complained symptoms by patients are dyspnea, air hunger, agitation, and pink frothy sputum. The nursing approach in acute pulmonary edema involves a comprehensive care process. The patient should be seated to reduce venous return to the heart and legs should be lowered. Oxygen therapy and monitoring should be performed. Vital signs should be monitored, and ECG should be followed. Assistance should be provided to maintain the patient's upright position. Input and output should be monitored. Environmental stimuli should be reduced to decrease patient anxiety, and the patient should be informed before each procedure. The side effects of administered medications should be monitored.

Keywords: Respiratory emergencies, pulmonary edema, nursing care

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# ADRENAL YETMEZLİKTE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

NURSING CARE IN ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY

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### ÖZET

Endokrin sistem hastalıkları, günümüzde artan bilimsel çalışmalar ve teknolojinin gelişmesiyle daha iyi tanımlanabilir duruma gelmiştir. Bu hastalıkların acil tedavi gerektiren komplikasyonları, mortalite ve morbidite riskini artırmaktadır. Bu nedenle, endokrin acillerin hızlıca tanınması ve uygun tedavi yöntemlerinin bilinmesi önemlidir. Çalışmada endokrin aciller içinde yer alan akut adrenal yetmezlikten bahsedilmektedir. Addison hastalığı da dahil olmak üzere adrenal yetmezlik, adrenal bezlerin belirli hormonları yeterince üretmemesi durumunda ortaya çıkan bir hastalıktır. Bunlara bazen "stres hormonu" olarak da adlandırılan ve yaşam için gerekli olan kortizol de dahildir. En sık görülen semptomlar yorgunluk, kas zayıflığı, iştahsızlık, kilo kaybı ve karın ağrısıdır. Adrenal yetmezlik, diğer nedenlerin yanı sıra otoimmün hastalıktan veya diğer durumların tedavisinde kullanılan steroid ilaçların aniden kesilmesinden kaynaklanabilir. Adrenokortikal yetmezlik gelistiğinde klinik tablo esas olarak glukokortikoid ve mineralokortikoid eksikliğine bağlıdır. Adrenal bezin primer uyarıcıları hipofizden salgılanan ACTH ve hipotalamustan salgılanan CRH 'dır. Hipofizer veya hipotalamik bir bozukluk sonrasında adrenal bez çalısamaz duruma gelirse bu sekonder adrenal yetmezlik olarak bilinir. Bu hastalarda klinik tablo primere göre daha hafiftir. Bunun önemli nedeni ACTH'nın mineralokortikoidler üzerindeki etkisinin daha zayıf olmasıdır.

Addison hastalığının tedavisi glukokortikoid replasmanıdır. Enfeksiyon bir krizi tetikleyen olaysa veya birincil adrenal yetmezliğin nedeni ise agresif bir şekilde tedavi edilmelidir. Şoktaki hastalar intravenöz hidrasyona ve sıklıkla dekstroza ihtiyaç duyacaktır. Adrenal yetmezliği olan hastalarda hidrokortizon tercih edilen tedavidir ve standart doz her 8 saatte bir 100 mg IV'tür. Hidrokortizonun, hastada aldosteron eksikliği olması durumunda bir miktar mineralokortikoid etkisi vardır. Adrenal yetmezlik, fark edilmediği takdirde çok yüksek morbidite ve mortaliteye yol açabilen, yaşamı tehdit eden bir hastalıktır. Çeşitli sunum en iyi şekilde bir endokrinolog, radyolog, enfeksiyon hastalıkları uzmanı, yoğun bakım uzmanı ve eczacıdan oluşan multidisipliner bir ekip tarafından yönetilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: endokrin aciller, adrenal yetmezlik, hemşire

### **ABSTRACT**

Endocrine system diseases have become better defined with increasing scientific research and advancements in technology. Complications requiring urgent treatment increase the risk of mortality and morbidity associated with these diseases. Therefore, rapid recognition of endocrine emergencies and knowledge of appropriate treatment methods are important. The study discusses acute adrenal insufficiency as one of the endocrine emergencies. Adrenal insufficiency, including Addison disease, occurs when the adrenal glands fail to produce certain hormones adequately. This includes cortisol, sometimes referred to as the " stress hormone," which is essential for life. The most common symptoms include fatigue, muscle

weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, and abdominal pain. Adrenal insufficiency can result from autoimmune diseases, among other causes, or sudden cessation of steroid medications used in the treatment of other conditions.

When adrenocortical insufficiency develops, the clinical presentation is primarily due to glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid deficiency. The primary stimulants of the adrenal gland are ACTH secreted from the pituitary gland and CRH secreted from the hypothalamus. If the adrenal gland becomes dysfunctional following a pituitary or hypothalamic disorder, this is known as secondary adrenal insufficiency. The clinical presentation in these patients is milder compared to primary adrenal insufficiency, largely due to the weaker effect of ACTH on mineralocorticoid

The treatment of Addison; disease involves glucocorticoid replacement. If an infection triggers a crisis or if primary adrenal insufficiency is the cause, it should be aggressively treated. Patients in shock will require intravenous hydration and often dextrose.

Hydrocortisone is the preferred treatment in patients with adrenal insufficiency, and the standard dose is 100 mg IV every 8 hours. Hydrocortisone has some mineralocorticoid effects in patients with aldosterone deficiency. Failure to recognize adrenal insufficiency can lead to very high morbidity and mortality, posing a life-threatening condition. Various presentations are best managed by a multidisciplinary team consisting of an endocrinologist, radiologist, infectious disease specialist, intensive care physician, and pharmacist.

Keywords: endocrine emergencies, adrenal insufficiency, nurse

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# KAÇIRILAN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI: BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ

MISSED NURSING CARE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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### ÖZET

### Arka plan

Hemşirelik bakımının kısmen veya tamamen yapılmamış herhangi bir yönü olarak tanımlanan kaçırılmış bakım, tespit edilmesi zor bir ihmal hatasıdır ve büyük sağlık sorunlarına neden olabilmektedir.

### Yöntem

Kaçırılan bakımın bibliyometrik bir analiz kullanarak mevcut bilimsel üretimin kapsamlı bir incelemesi, yazarlar, belge türü, belge içeriği, yazar bilgileri ve yazar iş birliği gibi yayınlanmış literatürün eğilimlerini belirlenmesi ve yazarların üretimlerini, ilgilendikleri temaları ve temaların yıllar içinde nasıl geliştiğini görselleştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. İlgili çalışmaları belirlemek için, Web of Science veri tabanı kullanılmıştır. Analizler, bibliometrix R paketi (R version 4.0.5 (2021-03-31) "Shake and Throw" Copyright (C) 2021) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir.

### Bulgular

Toplam 1467 belge analiz edildi. Yazar sayısı 5966, tek yazarlı çalışma sayısı 50'dir. Makale başına atıf sayısı 15,67'dir. Yayın üretimi 2012 (n=36) artmaya başlamış ve en çok 2023 yılında yıllık üretim 198 olmuştur. İlgili verimli dergiler incelendiğinde 215 dergi tespit edilmiştir. Ancak bu dergilerden 15 dergi sadece birinci alanda yer almıştır. Yapılan keyword analiz sonucunda kaçırılmış bakım ile ilgili araştırmaların analizinde en çok kaçırılmış hemşirelik bakımı, kaçırılmış bakım, etki, hemşirelik, hasta güvenliği üzerinde yoğunlaştığı belirlendi. Ülkelere göre yayın üretimi incelendiğinde en çok ABD (n=11728) yayın ile lacivert olarak görülmektedir. Ülkeler arasındaki yayın işbirliği incelendiğinde İtalya ve İsviçre (n=16), Avustralya ve Yeni Zelanda (n=15), İsviçre ve Almanya (n=14), ABD ve Avustralya (n=14) olduğu belirlendi.

### Sonuç:

Bu çalışma, kaçırılan bakım hakkında geniş yelpazede kapsamlı bilgiler sunmaktadır. Konu ile ilgili araştırma üretiminin ve yapılan alıntıların gözle görülür bir şekilde zamanla arttığı, çalışmaların çoğunlukla gelişmiş ülkelerde yürütüldüğü ve iş birliklerin de bu ülkeler arasında yoğunlaştığı, kaçırılan bakımın hasta sonuçları üzerine etkisi üzerinde durulduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaçırılan bakım, hemşirelik, bibliyometrik analiz

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### **ABSTRACT**

### **Background**

Missed care, defined as any aspect of nursing care that is not provided in whole or in part, is a negligent error that is difficult to detect and can cause major health problems.

### **Methods**

Missed care is intended to be a comprehensive review of current scientific production using bibliometric analysis to identify trends in published literature, such as authors, document type, document content, author information and author collaboration, and to visualise authors' production, the topics they address and how these topics have evolved over the years. The Web of Science database was used to identify relevant studies. Analyses were performed using the bibliometrics R package (R version 4.0.5 (2021-03-31) "Shake and Throw" Copyright (C) 2021).

#### Results.

A total of 1467 documents were analysed. The number of authors is 5966 and the number of studies with a single author is 50. The number of citations per article is 15.67. The publication production started to increase in 2012 (n=36) and the highest annual production was 198 in 2023. An analysis of the most productive journals identified 215 journals. However, 15 of these journals were only included in the first field. As a result of the keyword analysis, it was found that the analysis of studies on missed care focused mainly on missed care, missed care, impact, nursing and patient safety. When looking at publication production by country, most publications are from the USA (n=11728) and dark blue. When looking at publication collaborations between countries, these were Italy and Switzerland (n=16), Australia and New Zealand (n=15), Switzerland and Germany (n=14), USA and Australia (n=14).

#### **Conclusions:**

This study provides comprehensive information on a wide range of missed care. It was found that research production and citations on the topic increased significantly over time, that studies were mostly conducted in developed countries, that collaborations between these countries were concentrated, and that the impact of missed care on patient outcomes was emphasised.

**Key words:** Missed care, nursing, bibliometric analysis

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# TÜRKİYE'DE HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDA YAPILAN YAŞAM KALİTESI ÇALIŞMALARININ BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

# BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF QUALITY OF LIFE STUDIES CONDUCTED IN THE FIELD OF NURSING IN TURKEY

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### ÖZET

### Arka plan

Sağlıkla ilgili yaşam kalitesi çalışmaları giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışma Türkiye'de hemşirelik alanında yapılan yaşam kalitesi çalışmalarının bibliyometrik bir analiz kullanarak mevcut bilimsel üretimin kapsamlı bir incelemesini, yazarlar, belge türü, belge içeriği, yazar bilgileri ve yazar işbirliği gibi yayınlanmış literatürün eğilimlerini belirlenmesini amaçlanmıştır.

#### Yöntem

Web of Science veri tabanına 21.02.2024 tarihine kadar "quality of life" and "nursing" arama terimleriyle tarama yapılmıştır. Makale sayıları, alıntılar, yayınlanan dergiler, yazarlar ve anahtar kelimeler temel alınarak bibliyometrik analiz yapıldı.

### Bulgular

Toplam 524 belge analiz edildi. Yapılan çalışmalar 2003-2023 yılları arasındadır. Yıllar içinde yayın sayısı artmıştır. En fazla 76 yayın ile 2021 yılında üretilmiştir. Ancak 2023 yılında sadece 8 yayın üretimi gerçekleşmiştir. Yaşam kalitesi çalışmalarına eğilim yüksek iken yazar başına düşen makale sayısının azdır. Türkiye'de hemşirelik alanında yapılan yaşam kalitesi çalışmaların analizinde kullanılan anahtar kelimelerinin eğilimleri ile atıf yapan yayınların anahtar kelime eğilimleri "yaşam kalitesi" haricinde çeşitlilik göstermiştir. Hemşirelik alanında yapılan yaşam kalitesi çalışmalarının diğer ülkeler ile yayın iş birliği incelendiğinde gelişmiş ülkeler ile yayın işbirliği belirlendi.

### Sonuç

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de hemşirelik alanında yapılan yaşam kalitesi çalışmaları hakkında geniş yelpazede kapsamlı bilgiler sunmuştur. Konu ile ilgili çalışmaların fazla olmasına rağmen konuya eğilimli uzman yazarların sayısı azdır Çalışma iş birliğinin gelişmiş ülkeler ile yapılmıştır. Ayrıca konuya spesifik yayın yapan dergi sayısı da azdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yaşam kalitesi, bibliyometrik çalışma, Türkiye

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#### **ABSTRACT**

### **Background**

The number of health-related quality of life studies is increasing. The aim of this study is to provide a comprehensive review of the current scientific production through a bibliometric analysis of quality of life studies in the field of nursing in Turkey and to identify trends in the published literature such as authors, document type, document content, author information and author collaboration.

### Methods

The Web of Science database was searched using the search terms "quality of life" and "nursing" until 21/02/2024. Bibliometric analysis was performed using article numbers, citations, published journals, authors and keywords.

#### Results

A total of 524 documents were analysed. The studies were published between 2003 and 2023. The number of publications increased over the years. Up to 76 publications were produced in 2021. In 2023, however, there are only 8 publications. While the tendency for quality of life studies is high, the number of articles per author is low. The trends of the keywords used in the analysis of QoL studies conducted in the field of nursing in Turkey and the keyword trends of the citing publications were different, except for "quality of life". When the publication collaboration of quality of life studies in the field of nursing with other countries was investigated, the publication collaboration with developed countries was found.

### Conclusion

This study provided a wide range of comprehensive information about QoL studies conducted in the field of nursing in Turkey. Although there are many studies on this topic, the number of experts interested in this topic is low. The studies have been carried out in cooperation with developed countries. In addition, the number of journals that publish on the topic is low.

Key words: Quality of life, bibliometric study, Türkiye

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### EVDE BAKIM HEMŞİRELİĞİ VE TELE SAĞLIK

### HOME CARE NURSING AND TELEHEALTH

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### ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojinin getirdiği imkanlar, sağlık sektöründeki gelişmelere de yansımaktadır. Bu gelişmelerden biri olan evde sağlık hizmetleri, bireylerin kendi yaşam alanlarının konforunda sağlık hizmeti almalarına olanak sağlamaktadır. Evde sağlık hizmetleri; engelli, yaşlı, kronik hastalıklı ya da iyileşme sürecinde olan bireylere yaşadıkları evde sunulan psikolojik, fizyolojik, sosyal ve tıbbi bakım hizmetleri ile sosyal hizmetleri kapsayan bir bakım hizmeti modelidir. Bu modelde evde sağlık hizmeti alan bireyin, ailenin ve çevrenin bir parçası olduğu düşünülerek multidisipliner bir ekiple bireye, ailesine ve çevresine yaşam alanında hizmet verilir. Böylece evde sağlık hizmetleri ile bireyin iyileşme sürecine katkıda bulunulması hedeflenir.

Evde sağlık hizmetlerinin hedefi birey ve ailesinin sağlığını korumak, günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde bağımsızlığını kazandırarak yaşam kalitesini arttırmaktır. Aynı zamanda evde sağlık hizmeti maliyetinin yataklı tedavi hizmetine göre daha düşük olması, sağlık kurumlarının yükünün azaltılması ve yatak kapasitesinin daha etkin bir şekilde kullanılması gelişmekte olan ülkeler için alternatif bir seçenektir. Bu avantajlar evde sağlık hizmetlerine olan talebi artırmaktadır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu 2023 verileri artan talebin arkasındaki önemli bir faktörü de ortaya koymaktadır: Türkiye'deki 65 yaş ve üzeri yaşlı nüfusun, 2060 yılında genel nüfusun iki katına ulaşacağı öngörülmektedir. Bu durum evde sağlık hizmetlerine olan ihtiyacın da büyük ölçüde artması anlamına gelmektedir.

Artan evde bakım ihtiyacının karşılanmasında ise evde bakım hemşireleri kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Hemşireler, evde sağlık hizmeti sunarak hastaların yaşam kalitesini yükseltip sağlık sisteminin yükünü hafifletir. Evde bakım hemşireleri, hasta bakımını direkt hastanın evine giderek ya da teknolojik imkânlardan faydalanarak tele sağlık yoluyla gerçekleştirebilir. Tele sağlık uygulamaları, sağlık profesyonelinin iş yükünü azaltmakta, sağlık hizmetleri

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sunumunun kalitesini artırmakta ve tüm bireylerin sağlık hizmetlerinden faydalanabilmesi için sağlık hizmetlerini herkese ulaştırmaktadır. Bu nedenle tercih edilmektedir.

Bu derlemenin amacı, evde sağlık hizmetlerinin önemi, avantajları, artan taleplerin nedenleri ve evde bakım hemşiresinin rollerini incelemek; tele sağlık uygulamalarının evde bakım hizmetlerine ve evde bakım hemşiresinin rolleri üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evde Bakım, Hemşire, Roller, Tele Sağlık

#### **ABSTRACT**

The opportunities brought by today's technology are reflected in the advancements in the health sector. One of these developments is home health services, enabling individuals to receive healthcare in the comfort of their own living spaces. Home health services is a care service model that encompasses psychological, physiological, social, and medical care services, as well as social services, provided to individuals with disabilities, the elderly, those with chronic diseases, or those in the recovery process in their own homes. In this model, recognizing the individual receiving home health services as an integral part of their family and community, services are provided to the individual, their family, and their surroundings in their living space by a multidisciplinary team. Thus, the aim is to contribute to the individual's healing process through home health services.

The goal of home health services is to preserve the health of individuals and their families and to improve their quality of life by helping them regain independence in daily living activities. At the same time, the fact that the cost of home healthcare services is lower than inpatient treatment services, reducing the burden on healthcare institutions and allowing for more effective use of bed capacity, makes it an alternative option for developing countries. These advantages are increasing the demand for home health services. The data of Türkiye Statistical Institute 2023 also reveals an important factor behind the increasing demand: The population aged 65 and over in Türkiye is predicted to double the general population in 2060. This means that the need for home healthcare services will also increase significantly.

Home care nurses play a critical role in meeting the increasing need for home care. By providing home healthcare services, nurses improve the quality of life of patients and alleviate the burden on the healthcare system. Home care nurses can provide patient care either by visiting the patient's home directly or by utilizing technological means through telehealth. Telehealth applications reduce the workload of healthcare professionals, enhance the quality of healthcare service delivery, and make healthcare accessible to everyone. Therefore, it is preferred.

The aim of this review is to examine the importance, advantages, and reasons behind the increasing demand for home health services, as well as to analyze the roles of home care nurses. Furthermore, it seeks to evaluate the impact of telehealth applications on home health services and the roles of home care nurses.

Keywords: Home Care, Nurse, Roles, Telehealth

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## DOĞUMA HAZIRLIK EĞİTİMİNİN DOĞUM ÖNCESİ, DOĞUM VE DOĞUM SONRASI ETKİLERİ

## PRENATAL, BIRTH AND POSTNATAL EFFECTS OF CHILDBIRTH PREPARATION TRAINING

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### ÖZET

Hamilelik ve doğum kadınların en önemli deneyimleri arasındadır. Hamilelik, kadınların doğum öncesi, doğum ve doğum sonrası dönemlerde çeşitli ihtiyaçlarını artıran, fiziksel değişiklikler, psikolojik stres ve değişen roller gibi önemli zorluklara yol açabilen kritik bir dönemdir. Doğum ise, bir dizi doğal ve planlı değişime dayalı olarak gerçekleşen fizyolojik ve doğal bir olgudur. Doğum her kadının hayatındaki en önemli olaylardan biri olarak kabul edilir ve kadınların çoğunluğu ve özellikle doğum yapmamış kadınlar, doğum sürecine aşina olmadıkları göz önüne alındığında, bilinmeze yönelik makul ve doğal bir korku yaşamaktadır. Birçok çalışma, anne ve bebeğin sağlığı, sağlık personeli tarafından sağlanan bakım, aile yaşamı ve sezaryenle ilgili korkular dahil olmak üzere doğuma özgü korkuları listelemiştir. Bu korkuların kadınlarda kaygı kaynağı olduğunu, günlük aktivitelerini etkilediğini, doğumun uzamasına, düşük özyeterlilikle daha şiddetli ağrı deneyimine, doğum deneyiminin olumsuz etkilenmesine, elektif sezaryen taleplerine yol açtığını, hamilelik sırasında ve doğum sonrasında anne-bebek bağlanmasını olumsuz etkilediği ve daha sonraki gebelikleri engellediğini göstermiştir.

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün önerdiği Küresel Kadın, Çocuk ve Ergen Sağlığı Stratejisine göre, plansız gebeliklerin azaltılması 2030 Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerine ulaşmak için temel önem taşımaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO), doğum öncesi bakımın önemli bir bileşeni olarak doğuma hazırlık yapılmasını talep etmiştir. Birçok ülkede doğum öncesi eğitim sınıfları Dick-Read, Bradley, Lamaze, Hipnoz gibi temel felsefelere dayanmaktadır.

Dünya çapında doğum öncesi eğitim, çiftlerin hamileliğe, doğuma ve ebeveynliğe hazırlanmasında önemlidir. Doğum öncesi eğitim genellikle anne adaylarına hamilelik, doğum ve ebeveynlikle başa çıkma stratejileri sunar. Spesifik hedefleri arasında bilginin arttırılması, annelerin doğum ve ebeveynlik konusundaki güveninin arttırılması, doğum deneyimlerinin olumlu yönde etkilenmesi, emzirmenin teşvik edilmesi ve yenidoğan bakımının, doğum sonrası bakımın ve doğum sonrası dönemde ebeveynlik becerilerinin geliştirilmesi yer almaktadır.

Sağlık hizmetleri kaynaklarının sınırlı olması nedeniyle politika yapıcıların sağlık hizmetleri öncelikleri konusunda bilinçli ve bilimsel kararlar alması gerekmektedir. Konu ile alakalı çalışmalar değerlendirildiğinde araştırma sonuçlarının birçok faktörden kaynaklı farklılık gösterdiği, doğuma hazırlık eğitimi etkinliğini, hiç eğitim vermemeye kıyasla değerlendirmek için daha fazla araştırma yapılması, doğuma hazırlık eğitiminin doğum öncesi doğum ve doğum sonrasına yönelik kanıt düzeyinin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı, mevcut durum belirleme incelemesi adına; doğuma hazırlık eğitiminin doğum öncesi, doğum ve doğum sonrası etkilerini değerlendirmektir.

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğuma Hazırlık Eğitimi, Gebelik, Doğum, Doğum Sonu

### **ABSTRACT**

Pregnancy and childbirth are among women's most important experiences. Pregnancy is a critical period that can lead to significant challenges, such as physical changes, psychological stress and changing roles, which increase women's diverse needs during the prenatal, birth and postnatal periods. Birth is a physiological and natural phenomenon that takes place through a series of natural and planned changes. Birth is considered one of the most important events in every woman's life and the majority of women, especially women who have not given birth, experience a reasonable and natural fear of the unknown, given their unfamiliarity with the birth process. Many studies have listed fears specific to childbirth, including fears related to the health of mother and baby, care provided by health professionals, family life, and caesarean section. These fears have been shown to be a source of anxiety in women, affecting their daily activities, leading to prolonged labor, more severe pain experience with low self-efficacy, negative impact on the birth experience, requests for elective caesarean section, negative impact on mother-infant bonding during pregnancy and after birth, and preventing subsequent pregnancies.

According to the World Health Organization's proposed Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, reducing unplanned pregnancies is essential to achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. The World Health Organization (WHO) has called for birth preparation as an important component of antenatal care. In many countries antenatal education classes are based on basic philosophies such as Dick-Read, Bradley, Lamaze, Hypnosis.

Antenatal education worldwide is important in preparing couples for pregnancy, birth and parenthood. Antenatal education usually provides expectant mothers with strategies to cope with pregnancy, childbirth and parenthood. Specific objectives include increasing knowledge, improving mothers' confidence in childbirth and parenting, positively influencing birth experiences, promoting breastfeeding and improving newborn care, postnatal care and parenting skills in the postpartum period.

Due to limited health care resources, policy makers need to make informed and scientific decisions about health care priorities. When the studies related to the subject are evaluated, it is seen that the results of the research differ due to many factors, more research should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of prenatal education compared to no education, and the level of evidence for prenatal, birth and postpartum of prenatal education should be determined. The aim of this review is to evaluate the prenatal, birth and postnatal effects of prenatal, birth and postpartum birth preparation education in order to determine the current situation.

**Keywords**: Childbirth Preparation Education, Pregnancy, Birth, Postpartum

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### KAFEİK ASİT FENETİL ESTER VE KLORHEKSİDİN YÜKLÜ ALJİNAT NANOPARTİKÜLLERİNİN SENTEZİ VE KAREKTERİZASYONU

THE SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CAFFEIC ACID PHENETYL ESTER AND CHLORHEXIDINE LOADED ALGINATE NANOPARTICLES

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### ÖZET

Aljinat(ALG) ilac tasıma sistemlerinde biyouyumlu, biyobozunur ve biyoadezif gibi özelliklere sahip olması nedeni ile sıklıkla tercih edilen doğal bir polisakkarittir. Propolisin en çok arastırılan aktif bilesenlerinden biri olan Kafeik asit fenetil ester (CAPE)'nin anti-oksidan, antiinflamatuar, anti-proliferatif gibi biyolojik açıdan önemli etkilere sahip olduğu bilinmektedir. Klorheksidin (CHX)'nin geniş spektrumlu antibakteriyel aktiviteye sahip olduğu birçok çalışmada ortaya konmuştur. Çalışmamızda biyolojik açıdan önemli CAPE ve CHX maddelerinin tekli ve ikili sistemlerinin ALG nanopartiküllerine yüklenmesi hedeflenmiştir. Bu amaçla, farklı oranlarda ( %2, %4 ve %8 ) CHX/CAPE yüklü ALG nanopartikülleri hazırlanmış ve kimyasal karakterizasyonu fourier dönüşümlü kızılötesi spektroskopisi (FTIR), yüzey morfolojisi taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM), termal özellikleri termogravimetrik analiz (TG) ve diferansiyel taramalı kalorimetre (DSC) analizleri ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. FTIR analiz sonuçları CAPE ve CHX tekli ve ikili sistemlerinin ALG nanopartiküllerine yüklenebildiğini kanıtlamaktadır. Boyutlarının 54,4 nm ile 264,2 nm aralığında, zeta -37.95 mV ile -21,75 mV aralığında olduğu DLS analizleri ile potansiyellerinin ise SEM analiz sonuçları CHX, CAPE ve CAPE/CHX yüklü ALG belirlenmistir. nanopartiküllerinin ağımsı bir yapıya sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. CAPE ve CHX'in ALG nanopartiküllerine enkapsülasyon verimlerinin %25 ile %88 aralığında değiştiği yüksek performanslı sıvı kromatografisi (HPLC) analiz sonuçları ile hesap edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, dual tedavi sağlamak amacıyla CAPE ve CHX etken maddeleri ALG nanopartiküllerine yüksek verimle yüklenmiştir.

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**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aljinat, Klorheksidin, Kafeik Asit Fenetil Ester, Nanopartikül, İlaç Taşıyıcı Sistemler

#### **ABSTRACT**

Alginate (ALG) is a natural polysaccharide that is frequently preferred in drug delivery systems because it has properties such as biocompatible, biodegradable and bioadhesive. Caffeic acid phenethyl ester (CAPE), one of the most researched active components of propolis, is known to have biologically important effects such as anti-oxidant, anti-inflammatory and antiproliferative. It has been demonstrated in many studies that chlorhexidine (CHX) has broadspectrum antibacterial activity. In our study, it was aimed to load single and dual systems of biologically important CAPE and CHX substances into ALG nanoparticles. For this purpose, ALG nanoparticles loaded with CHX/CAPE at different rates (2%, 4% and 8%) were prepared and while their properties were determined chemical characterization by fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), surface morphology by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), thermal analysed were caried out by thermogravimetric analysis (TG) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC). FTIR analysis results prove that CAPE and CHX single and dual systems can be loaded into ALG nanoparticles. It was determined by DLS analysis that their dimensions and zeta potential were between 54.4 nm - 264.2 nm and -37.95 mV - -21.75 mV, respectively. SEM analysis results show that ALG nanoparticles loaded with CHX, CAPE and CAPE/CHX have a reticular structure. It was calculated by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis results that the encapsulation efficiencies of CAPE and CHX into ALG nanoparticles varied between 25% and 88%. As a result, CAPE and CHX active ingredients were loaded into ALG nanoparticles with high efficiency to provide dual treatment.

**Keywords:** Alginate, Chlorhexidine, Caffeic Acid Phenethyl Ester, Nanoparticle, Drug Delivery Systems

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### FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO-Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> NANOKOMPOZİT ELEKTROTLARIN ELEKTROKİMYASAL OLARAK ÜRETİLMESİ VE GÖRÜNÜR IŞIK ALTINDA FOTOCEVAPLARI

ELECTROCHEMICALLY FABRICATION OF FTO/TiO $_2$ /ERGO-Bi $_2$ Te $_3$  NANOCOMPOSITE ELECTRODES AND THEIR PHOTORESPONSE UNDER VISIBLE LIGHT

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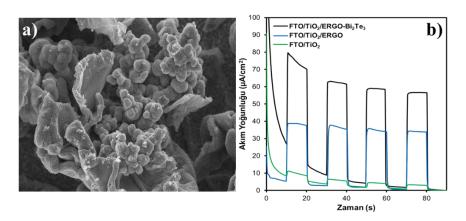
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### ÖZET

Titanya (TiO<sub>2</sub>), yüksek kimyasal inertliği, düşük maliyeti ve uzun vadeli kararlılığı nedeniyle uygun bir fotokatalizör olarak önerilmektedir. Bu bağlamda görünür ışık altında aktif, TiO<sub>2</sub> bazlı kompozit malzemelerin geliştirilmesi, geniş uygulama yelpazesi nedeniyle son yıllarda kapsamlı bir şekilde araştırılmaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, TiO<sub>2</sub> nanopartikülleri ve grafen oksit (GO), tek adımda basit ve çevre dostu elektrokimyasal ko-depozisyon yöntemi ile FTO substrat yüzeyine sentezlenmiştir. Elde edilen FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO elektrot yüzeyi, 2 mM Bi(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, 10 mM EDTA ve 1 mM TeO<sub>2</sub> içeren çözelti ortamında elektrokimyasal sentez yöntemi kullanılarak yarı iletken bizmut tellür (Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>) nanopartikülleri ile dekore edilmiştir. FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO- Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> nanokompozitlerinin morfolojisi ve yapısal özellikleri XRD, XPS, EDS, FESEM ve UV-vis teknikleri ile incelenmiştir. Nanokompozit elektroda ait FESEM görüntüsü ve zamana bağlı akım yoğunluğu cevabı Şekil 1'de gösterilmiştir. Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> nanopartikülleri ile dekore edilmiş nanokompozit elektrot, FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO ve FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub> elektrotlara kıyasla görünür ışık altında daha yüksek akım yoğunluğu cevabı göstermektedir.



**Şekil 1.** FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO-Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> elektrodun FESEM görüntüsü (a) ve foto-akım cevabı (b).

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**Anahtar Kelimeler**: TiO<sub>2</sub>, Bizmut Tellür, Elektrokimyasal olarak indirgenmiş grafen oksit, Elektrokimyasal depozisyon, Foto elektrot.

### **ABSTRACT**

Titania (TiO<sub>2</sub>) is proposed as a suitable photocatalyst due to its high chemical inertness, low cost, and long-term stability. Therefore, the development of TiO<sub>2</sub>-based composite materials active under visible light has been extensively investigated in recent years due to its wide range of applications. In this study, TiO<sub>2</sub> nanoparticles and graphene oxide (GO) were synthesis via simple and environmentally friendly one-pot electrochemical method on FTO substrate. FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO electrodes were decorated with semiconductor Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> nanoparticles in an aqueous solution 2 mM Bi(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, 10 mM EDTA and 1 mM TeO<sub>2</sub> by a potentially controlled electrochemical process. The morphology and structural properties of the FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO-Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> nanocomposites were investigated by XRD, XPS, EDS, FESEM and UV-vis techniques. The FESEM image and photo-current response of nanocomposite was shown in Fig.1. The FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO-Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub> photoanodes showed better light-harvesting efficiency and higher photo-response under visible light than FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub>/ERGO and FTO/TiO<sub>2</sub> electrodes.

**Keywords**: TiO<sub>2</sub>, Bismuth Telluride, Electrochemically reduced graphene oxide, Electrochemical deposition, Photo electrode.

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# AKSARAY HAVZASI (TUZ GÖLÜ GÜNEY BÖLGESİ) YERALTI SULARININ STATİK SEVİYESİNİN ZAMANSAL DEĞİŞİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF THE TEMPORAL VARIATION OF THE STATIC LEVEL OF GROUNDWATER IN THE AKSARAY SUB-BASIN (SOUTH REGION OF SALT LAKE)

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### ÖZET

Dünya genelinde olduğu gibi ülkemizde de artan nüfusun etkisi ile temiz su kaynağına olan ihtiyaç her geçen gün artmaktadır. Önemli kullanıma sahip temiz su kaynakları yeraltı sularıdır. Yeraltı suları buharlaşma, yağış, süzülme, depolama ve kullanım süreçlerinin döngü halinde tekrarlanması ile varlığını sürdürmektedir. Fakat yeraltı sularının döngüsü tüketimin kontrolsüz biçimde artması sonucu bozulmaktadır. Özellikle yarı kurak-kurak iklim özelliklerinin gözlendiği alanlarda döngüye giren su miktarı, tüketilen su miktarından az olduğu durumlarda yeraltı suları yok olmaktadır. Bu sebeple yeraltı sularının statik seviyelerinin zamansal değişimlerinin izlenmesi, yeraltı sularının sürdürülebilir kullanım için hayati öneme sahiptir. Ülkemizin topografik eğimi düşük geniş yerleşim ve tarım alanlarına sahip olan Aksaray havzasında temiz su kaynakları yeraltı sularından sağlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; Tuz Gölü havzasının güney bölgesinde yer alan Aksaray havzasında temiz su kaynağı olarak önemli kullanıma sahip yeraltı sularının statik seviyelerinin yağışlı ve kurak dönemde ölçümleri yapılarak zamansal değişimi incelenmiştir. Çalışma alanını temsil edecek nitelikte 20 adet ölçüm noktası belirlenmiştir. Ölçüm noktalarında; Mayıs(yağışlı), Ekim(Kurak) ve Mayıs(Yağışlı) dönemlerinde 1 yıllık periyotta statik yeraltı su seviyesi ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Çalışma alanında ölçüm yapılan dönemde statik yeraltı su seviyelerinde 2-10 m arasında değişen düşüşler gözlenmiştir. Statik yeraltı suyu sevisindeki değişimler ile bölgenin hidrojeolojik özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak değerlendirmeler yapılmıstır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuz Gölü, Aksaray, Hidrojeoloji, Yeraltı suları, Yeraltı su seviyesi,

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Like the rest of the world, our country's growing population is increasing demand for clean water resources. Groundwater is a vital resource for clean water. Groundwater is sustained by the cyclical process of evaporation, precipitation, percolation, storage and use. However, uncontrolled increases in consumption disrupt the groundwater cycle. Especially in areas where semi-arid-arid climate characteristics are observed, groundwater disappears when the amount of water entering the cycle is less than the amount of water consumed. Therefore, it is crucial to monitor changes in static groundwater levels to ensure sustainable use of this resource. In the Aksaray basin, which has large settlements and agricultural areas with a low topographic slope, clean water resources are provided by groundwater. In this study; the temporal change of the static levels of groundwater, which has an important use as a clean water source in Aksaray basin located in the southern region of the Tuz Gölü basin, was analyzed by making measurements in wet and dry periods. The study area was represented by twenty measurement points. Static groundwater level measurements were made at the measurement points in May (wet), October (dry) and May (wet) periods for a period of 1 year. During the measurement period, the static groundwater levels in the study area decreased by 2-10 meters. The study took into account changes in the static groundwater level and hydrogeologic characteristics of the region.

Keywords: Tuz Gölü, Aksaray, Hydrogeology, Groundwater, Groundwater level,

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# PERFORMANCE RESULTS OF BIOBASED CATIONIC RETENTION POLYMER WITH OXIDIZED CELLULOSE: RETENTION AND DRAINAGE PERFORMANCES WITH PRECIPITATED CALCIUM CARBONATE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Wet end chemistry of papermaking and paper based product progress gets huge interest due to affect all specification of end products. For this reason, retention and drainage performances of cellulosic bulk on the wire has importance in almost high level. In this study, two types of oxidized celluloses were produced by applying TEMPO oxidation process and different amount of carboxyl groups were obtained. Three different ratio of cationic starch (CS) added into cellulose suspension and retention-drainage performances, FTIR diagrams, dry-wet strenght measurements were investigated addition to SEM views. According to retention results, increasing amount of carboxyl fraction provide enhancement of retention of PCC parallel to added amount of CS and the highest value was determined for 3 mg/g addition amount of CS as 228.37 mg/g, however drainage performance of related polymer caused negative effect compared to non oxidized cellulose. This phenomena shows that higher level of oxidation effects dewatering efficiency of cellulosic pulp during drainage. Both pure cellulose and low amount carboxyl fractionated cellulosic pulp showed positive effect on dewatering compared to non added polymer sample. In accordance with both retention and drainage, dry and wet strength values also increased from 0.01 kN m/gr to 0.0125 kN m/g and 0.0044 kN m/g to 0.0073 kN m/g, respectively.

**Keywords**: Oxidized cellulose, cationic starch, retention, drainage

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### POLİVİNİLALKOL-POLİPİROL KOMPOZİT NANOLİFLER ÜZERİNE PİROLÜN ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF PYRROLE CONTENT ON POLYVINYL ALCOHOL-POLYPYRROLE COMPOSITE NANOFIBERS

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### ÖZET

Pirolün polivinil alkol (PVA) nanofiberler üzerindeki etkisi özellikle iletken polimer kompozitlerin üretimi bağlamında önemlidir. Potansiyel etkilerin genel bir özeti şöyle:

Pirol, polipirol (PPy) gibi iletken polimerlerin sentezinde yaygın olarak kullanılır. Pirolü PVA nanofiberlere tanıtarak ve bunları uygun koşullara (örneğin, kimyasal doping, oksidatif polimerleşme) tabi tutarak, elde edilen kompozit arttırılmış elektriksel iletkenlik sergileyebilir. Pirol molekülleri, PVA matrisi boyunca iletken yolaklar oluşturmak için polimerleşebilir, bu da nanofiberlerin genel iletkenliğini artırır. Pirolün PVA nanofiberlere eklenmesi ayrıca mekanik özelliklerini etkileyebilir. Pirol konsantrasyonuna ve eklenme yöntemine bağlı olarak, kompozitin mekanik dayanıklılığı ve esnekliği değişebilir. Bazı durumlarda, pirol eklenmesi, PVA matrisini güçlendirerek mekanik özellikleri artırabilirken, diğer durumlarda lif yapısının potansiyel bozulması nedeniyle azalabilir. Pirol içeren PVA nanofiberler, saf PVA nanofiberlere kıyasla geliştirilmiş kimyasal kararlılık sergileyebilir. Pirol türetilmiş polimer zincirlerinin varlığı, kompozitin sert koşullarda veya belirli kimyasallara maruz kaldığında çürümeye karşı daha dirençli olmasını sağlayabilir. Pirolün tanıtılması ayrıca PVA nanofiberlerin yüzey morfolojisini etkileyebilir. İşleme koşullarına ve pirol ile PVA arasındaki etkileşime bağlı olarak, nanofiberlerin yüzey pürüzlülüğü, gözeneklilik ve diğer morfolojik özellikleri değişebilir. Aynı zamanda PVA esaslı nanolife pirolün eklenmesiyle termal kararlılık da değişir. Bu değişiklikler, yüzey alanı, ıslanabilirlik ve diğer malzemelere yapışma gibi özellikleri etkileyebilir. Pirolle modifiye edilmiş PVA nanofiberler, esnek elektronikler, sensörler, aktüatörler, enerji depolama cihazları ve biyomedikal mühendislik dahil olmak üzere çeşitli alanlarda uygulamalar bulur. Bu kompozitlerin arttırılmış elektriksel iletkenliği ve

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özelleştirilmiş özellikleri, hafif, esnek ve fonksiyonel malzemelerin gerektiği birçok uygulama için uygun hale getirir.

Özetle, pirolün PVA nanofiberlere eklenmesi, elektriksel iletkenlik, mekanik özellikler, kimyasal kararlılık, yüzey morfolojisi gibi iyileştirmelere ve gelişmiş teknolojilerde çeşitli uygulamalara imkan sağlar.

Anahtar kelimeler: İletken polimer, Pirol, PVA, Elektrospinning

### **ABSTRACT**

The effect of pyrrole on polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) nanofibers can be quite significant, particularly in the context of producing conductive polymer composites. Here's an overview of the potential effects:

Pyrrole is commonly used in the synthesis of conductive polymers like polypyrrole (PPy). By introducing pyrrole to PVA nanofibers and subjecting them to appropriate conditions (e.g., chemical doping, oxidative polymerization), the resulting composite can exhibit enhanced electrical conductivity. Pyrrole molecules can undergo polymerization to form conductive pathways throughout the PVA matrix, thereby improving the overall conductivity of the nanofibers. Incorporating pyrrole into PVA nanofibers can also influence their mechanical properties. Depending on the concentration of pyrrole and the method of incorporation, the mechanical strength and flexibility of the composite may be altered. In some cases, the addition of pyrrole can enhance the mechanical properties by reinforcing the PVA matrix, while in others, it may lead to a decrease due to potential disruption of the fiber structure. Pyrrolecontaining PVA nanofibers may exhibit improved chemical stability compared to pure PVA nanofibers. The presence of pyrrole-derived polymer chains can confer additional chemical resistance, making the composite more resistant to degradation in harsh environments or when exposed to certain chemicals. The introduction of pyrrole may also impact the surface morphology of PVA nanofibers. Depending on the processing conditions and the interaction between pyrrole and PVA, the surface roughness, porosity, and other morphological characteristics of the nanofibers may be altered. At the same time, when pyrrole is added to PVA-based nanolife, thermal stability also changes. These changes can affect properties such as surface area, wettability, and adhesion to other materials. Pyrrole-modified PVA nanofibers find applications in various fields, including flexible electronics, sensors, actuators, energy storage devices, and biomedical engineering. The enhanced electrical conductivity and tailored properties of these composites make them suitable for a wide range of applications where lightweight, flexible, and functional materials are required.

In summary, incorporating pyrrole into PVA nanofibers can lead to improvements in electrical conductivity, mechanical properties, chemical stability, surface morphology, and enable diverse applications in advanced technologies.

**Keywords**: Conductive polymer, Pyrrole, PVA, Electrospinning

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### COVID-19 VAKALARI GÖRÜLME SIKLIĞININ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ: ADIYAMAN/GÖLBAŞI ÖRNEĞİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE FREQUENCY OF COVID-19 CASES ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES: ADIYAMAN/GÖLBAŞI EXAMPLE

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### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada,2019 yılında ortaya çıkıp bütün dünyayı etkisi altına alan ve ülkemizde de 2020 yılından itibaren görülmeye başlanan Covid-19'un görülme sıklığının; seçilmiş bazı değişkenler ile ilişkisi araştırılmıştır. Kesitsel olarak yapılan bu çalışmaya dahil edilen bireyler, Adıyaman ili Gölbaşı ilçesinde ikamet eden ve Covid 19 testi (PCR ve BT) pozitif çıkmış olan bireylere ait veriler; (cinsiyet, yaş, kan grubu, medeni hal, boy, kilo ve sistolik kan basıncı(SKB) ve diyastolik kan basıncı(DKB)) incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla Gölbaşı ilçesinde bulunan 3 aile sağlığı merkezine kayıtlı bireylerin test sonuçları veri olarak kullanılmıştır.

Temas tipi ile tespit edilen özellikler arasındaki ilişkilerin araştırılmasında Sınıflandırma Ağaçları (ClassificationTree) yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. DKB değeri 75'ten büyük olan (>75) bireylerin oldukça büyük bir kısmının (%80'ninin) testinin pozitif çıktığı, DKB değeri ≤75 olan bireylerin test sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesinde ise söz konusu bireylerin SKB değerlerinin de dikkate alınması gerektiği anlaşılmıştır. DKB değeri ≤75 ve SKB değerleri ise >125 olan bireylerin büyük bir kısmının test sonucunun negatif çıkmasının beklendiği, ancak aynı koşullarda SKB değeri ≤75 olan bireylerin test sonuçlarının değerlendirilmesinde bu bireylerin Ağırlıkları, Yaşları ve Kan Gruplarının da dikkate alınması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır. DKB değeri ≤75 ve SKB değerleri ise >125 olan bireylerden ağırlıkları 75.5 kg den daha fazla olanların %74.4 ünün test sonucunun pozitif çıkması beklenirken, ağırlığı <75 olan bireylerden yaşları 31.5 ten büyük olanlardan kan grubu ARh+, BRh+ ve ABRh+ olanların yarıdan fazlasının (%58.8 inin) test sonucunun pozitif çıkması beklenirken diğer kan gruplarından bireylerin %63.4 ünün test sonucun negatif çıkması beklenmektedir. Aynı koşullarda yaşları ≤31.5 olan bireylerden SKB değeri ≤115 olanların büyük bir kısmının test sonucunun pozitif çıkması beklenirken, SKB değeri >115 olanların büyük bir kısmının test sonucunun negatif çıkması beklenmektedir.

Sonuç olarak,Covid 19 pandemisinin çalışmamızda tespit edilen özellikler bakımından; SKB ve DKB ile birlikte vücut ağırlığı, yaş ve kan gruplarının dikkate alınması gerektiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pandemi, Covid-19, Kan Basıncı, Kan Grubu.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the incidence of Covid-19, which emerged in 2019 and affected the whole world and has started to be seen in our country since 2020; Its relationship with some selected variables was investigated. The individuals included in this cross-sectional study are the data of individuals residing in Gölbaşı district of Adıyaman province and who tested positive for Covid 19 (PCR and BT); (gender, age, blood group, marital status, height, weight and systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP)) were examined. For this purpose, test results of individuals registered to 3 family health centers in Gölbaşı district were used as data.

ClassificationTree method was used to investigate the relationships between the contact type and the detected features. It has been understood that a large portion (80%) of individuals with a DBP value greater than 75 (>75) tested positive, and that the SBP values of these individuals should also be taken into consideration when evaluating the test results of individuals with a DBP value  $\leq 75$ . It has been concluded that the majority of individuals with DBP values  $\leq 75$ and SBP values >125 are expected to have negative test results, but in the same conditions, the weights, ages and blood groups of these individuals should also be taken into consideration when evaluating the test results of individuals with SBP values  $\leq 75$ . While it is expected that 74.4% of individuals weighing more than 75.5 kg with a DBP value \( \le 75 \) and SBP values > 125 will have a positive test result, while among individuals with a weight of  $\leq 75$  and over 31.5 years of age, more than half of those with blood types ARh+, BRh+ and ABRh+ (%). While 58.8% of individuals are expected to test positive, 63.4% of individuals with other blood groups are expected to test negative. Under the same conditions, among individuals aged  $\leq$ 31.5 years, the test result of the majority of those with an SBP value of  $\leq 115$  is expected to be positive, while the test result of the majority of those with an SBP value of >115 is expected to be negative.

As a result, in terms of the features of the Covid 19 pandemic identified in our study; It can be said that body weight, age and blood groups should be taken into consideration along with SBP and DBP.

**Key Words:** Pandemic, Covid-19, Blood Pressure, Blood Group.

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### YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE ALGILANAN FİZİKSEL OKURYAZARLIK PERCEIVED PHYSICAL LITERACY IN LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

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### ÖZET

"Fiziksel okuryazarlık" terimi, genel olarak, bireyin fiziksel olarak aktif bir yaşam tarzı için kapasitesi olarak anlaşılmaktadır. Yakın zamana kadar, fiziksel okuryazarlık üzerine araştırmalar, ortak bir tanımın olmaması nedeniyle sınırlıydı. Margaret Whitehead'in çalışması fiziksel okuryazarlık kavramıyla en çok bağlantılı çalışma olarak anılır ve fiziksel okuryazarlığı, yaşam boyu fiziksel aktiviteyi sürdürmek için motivasyon, güven, fiziksel yeterlilik, bilgi ve anlayış olarak tanımlamıştır (Longmuir ve Tremblay, 2016).

Fiziksel okuryazarlık, hareket yeterliliği, eğlence ve keyif alma, güven ve sosyal katılım gibi alanları kapsayan çok boyutlu bir kavramdır (Cairney ve ark., 2019). Fiziksel okuryazarlık, "yaşam boyunca fiziksel aktiviteyi bireysel olarak uygun bir düzeyde sürdürmek için gerekli olan motivasyon, güven, fiziksel yeterlilik, anlayış ve bilgi" olarak tanımlanabilir (Whitehead, 2007).

Yorumlar, görüşler ve tavsiyeler şeklinde yayınlanmış birçok makale olmasına rağmen, fiziksel okuryazarlığı destekleyecek birincil ampirik kanıt eksikliği vardır. Fiziksel okuryazarlık müdahalesinin ve politikasının etkisini göstermek için çok az araştırma yayınlanmıştır ve nihayetinde fiziksel okuryazarlığı yaşam boyu fiziksel aktivite ile doğrudan ilişkilendirmek için çok az kanıt mevcuttur (Longmuir ve Tremblay, 2016). Daha fazla deneysel araştırmaya ihtiyaç olduğu bilinmekte olduğundan fiziksel okuryazarlık değerlendirme aracına ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmada literatürdeki değerlendirme aracı eksikliğini gidermek adına yerel yönetimler rekreasyonu aktivitelerine katılan bireylere uygun fiziksel okuryazarlık algısına yönelik ölçek geliştirilecektir.

Çalışmanın örneklemini 150 erkek, 92 kadın toplam 242 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Yapılan faktör analizi sonucunda toplam 24 madde ve öz değeri 1'den büyük olan 3 faktörün olduğu görülmekte ve açıkladıkları toplam varyans %68,339'dir. 1. Faktörün toplam varyansa katkısı %29.889, 2. Faktörün %23.502 ve 3. Faktörün toplam varyansa katkısı %14.947 olmuştur.

1. Faktör: Kendine güven ve benlik algısı, 2. Faktör: Fiziksel Aktivite Becerileri ve Bilgisi, 3.

Faktör: Spor ve Fiziksel Aktiviteye İlgili Tutumlar olarak adlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel Okuryazarlık, Yerel Yönetimler Rekreasyonu, Rekreasyon, Fiziksel Aktivite

#### **ABSTRACT**

The term "physical literacy" is generally understood as an individual's capacity for a physically active lifestyle. Until recently, research on physical literacy was limited due to the lack of a common definition. Margaret Whitehead's research is referred to as the research most associated with the concept of physical literacy and defined physical literacy as motivation, confidence, physical competence, knowledge and understanding to maintain physical activity throughout life (Longmuir & Tremblay, 2016).

It is a multidimensional concept that covers areas such as physical literacy, mobility, fun and enjoyment, confidence and social participation (Cairney et al., 2019). Physical literacy can be defined as "the motivation, confidence, physical competence, understanding and knowledge necessary to maintain physical activity at an individually appropriate level throughout life" (Whitehead, 2007).

Although there are many articles published in the form of comments, opinions, and recommendations, there is a lack of primary empirical evidence to support physical literacy. Little research has been published to demonstrate the impact of physical literacy intervention and policy, and ultimately there is little evidence to directly link physical literacy with lifetime physical activity (Longmuir & Tremblay, 2016).

Since it is known that more experimental research is needed, a physical literacy assessment tool is needed. In this study, in order to eliminate the lack of assessment tools in the literature, a scale will be develop for the perception of physical literacy suitable for individuals participating in public recreation activities.

The sample of the study consists of a total of 242 people, 150 men and 92 women As a result of the factor analysis, it is seen that there are a total of 24 items and 3 factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, and the total variance they explain is 68.339%. The contribution of Factor 1 to the total variance was 29.889%, Factor 2 was 23.502%, and Factor 3 was 14.947% to the total variance. It is named as 1st Factor: Self-confidence and self-perception, 2nd Factor: Physical Activity Skills and Knowledge, 3rd Factor: Attitudes Regarding Sports and Physical Activity.

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Keywords: Physical Literacy, Public Recreation, Physical Activity, Recreation

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### İDİYOPATİK SKOLYOZDA PLANTAR BASINÇ ASİMETRİSİ VE POSTUR İLİŞKİSİ

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PLANTAR PRESSURE ASYMMETRY AND POSTURE IN IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS

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### ÖZET

Skolyoz, tüm omurganın rotasyonunun lateral eğriliğe ve asimetriye neden olduğu, torasik kifoz ve omurga rotasyonunu içeren üç boyutlu, karmaşık omurga deformitesidir. Skolyoz özellikle adolesan dönemde, postur kontrol disfonksiyonu, duruş bozuklukları ve kas iskelet sisteminin hızla büyümesine bağlı olarak gelişmekte ve vücut ekstremitelerinin dizilimini bozmaktadır. Skolyozda omurganın üç boyutlu koronal, sagital ve aksiyal seviyelerdeki deformitesi dengeyi etkiler. Vücudun her iki ucu, baş ve ayaklar gövdenin dengesinin korunmasında önemli rol oynar. Konu ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalarda, idiyopatik skolyozlularda duyu bozukluğunun olduğu ve vücut ağırlık merkezi ile basınç merkezinin konumlarının belirlenemediği belirtilmektedir (Harmen ve ark., 1985; Beaulieu ve ark, 2009).

Adölesan idiopatik skolyozu (AİS) olan bireylerde eğriliğin neden olduğu üç boyutlu deformite asimetrik yürümeye; alt ekstremitede meydana gelen asimetrik yüklenmeye bağlı olarak plantar yüzeyde adaptif değişikliklere neden olabilmektedir. Yürüme parametrelerinin değerlendirildiği çalışmalarda pelvis, diz ve ayak bileği açısal değerlerindeki değişimlerde farklılık görülmektedir.

Skolyoz tedavisi ile ilgili çalışmalar yapılırken, cobb açısı değerleri ve vertebral eğriliği düzeltecek üç boyutlu egzersizlerin yanında mutlaka pedobarografik analizlerde; statik basınç, stabilometrik salınım ve dinamik basınç değerleri ele alınmalı ve konservatif egzersiz tedavisi sürecinde plantar basınçta oluşan asimetrilerin takip edilmeli ve düzeltilmesine yönelik uygulamalar yapılmalıdır.

Erken yaşlarda 10° ye kadar olan skolyoz, uzman olmayan kişiler tarafından fark edilememekte ve ergenlik döneminde hızla artan eğrilik ciddi medikal ve kozmetik sorunlara yol açmaktadır. Bu nedenle erken tanı skolyozun ilerlemesini önleme konusunda önemli olup, tedaviyi kolaylaştırmakta ve çocukta oluşabilecek olası fiziksel ve psikolojik sorunların önüne geçilmesini sağlamaktadır. Küçük açılı eğrilikler vertebral kolon üzerinde görülemese de alt ekstremite asimetrileri – özellikle tek ayakta pes planus – gibi yürüyüş bozukluklarına neden olan durumlar fark edilebilmektedir. Bu yüzden toplumda özellikle yürüyüş asimetrileri ve alt ekstremite deformiteleri konusunda farkındalık yaratılmalı, ilk ve ortaokul dönemlerinde okul taramalarıyla bu tür deformiteler gözlemlenmeli ve en kısa sürede egzersiz tedavisine başlanmalıdır.

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**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İdiyopatik Skolyoz, Plantar Basınç Asimetrisi, Alt Ekstremite Deformitesi

#### **ABSTRACT**

Scoliosis is a three-dimensional, complex spinal deformity involving thoracic kyphosis and spinal rotation, where rotation of the entire spine causes lateral curvature and asymmetry. Scoliosis develops, especially in adolescence, due to posture control dysfunction, posture disorders and rapid growth of the musculoskeletal system, disrupting the alignment of the body extremities. In scoliosis, the three-dimensional deformity of the spine at coronal, sagittal and axial levels affects balance. Like both ends of the body, the head and feet play an important role in maintaining the balance of the body.

Studies on the subject indicate that people with idiopathic scoliosis have sensory impairment and that the locations of the center of gravity and the center of pressure cannot be determined (Harmen et al., 1985; Beaulieu et al., 2009).

Curvature in individuals with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. The three-dimensional deformity caused by it causes asymmetric walking; It may cause adaptive changes on the plantar surface due to asymmetric loading occurring in the lower extremity. In studies where gait parameters are evaluated, differences are observed in the changes in the angular values of the pelvis, knee and ankle. When conducting studies on the treatment of scoliosis, in addition to threedimensional exercises that will correct the Cobb angle values and vertebral curvature, pedobarographic analysis must be performed; Static pressure, stabilometric-oscillation and dynamic pressure values should be addressed and practices should be carried out to monitor and correct the asymmetries in plantar pressure during the conservative exercise treatment process. Scoliosis, which occurs up to 100 in the early ages, cannot be noticed by non-specialists and The rapidly increasing curvature during adolescence causes serious medical and cosmetic problems. For this reason, early diagnosis is important in preventing the progression of scoliosis, making treatment easier and preventing possible physical and psychological problems that may occur in the child. Although small-angle curvatures cannot be seen on the vertebral column, conditions that cause gait disorders such as lower extremity asymmetries - especially pes planus in one leg - can be noticed. Therefore, awareness should be raised in the society, especially about gait asymmetries and lower extremity deformities, such deformities should be observed through school screenings in primary and secondary school periods, and exercise treatment should be started as soon as possible.

**Keywords:** Idiopathic Scoliosis, Plantar Pressure Asymmetry, Lower Extremity Deformity

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### AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION ON THE INFLUENCE OF E-WOM ON PURCHASE INTENTION OF INDIAN TOURISTS'

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IMSAR, MDU Rohtak,

Jyoti, Research Scholar

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:** Electronic Word of Mouth (e-WOM) has emerged as a pivotal factor in consumer decision-making, particularly within the tourism industry. This study delves into the critical dimensions of e-WOM and examines their effects on tourist purchase intentions in India.

**Design/methodology/approach:** Employing a robust methodological framework, the research integrates factor analysis and structural equation modelling to analyse the data collected from 388 Indian participants through self-administered questionnaires.

**Findings:** The analysis identifies three key dimensions of e-WOM—quality, volume, and integrity and reveals that e-WOM exerts a significant and positive influence on tourist purchase intentions in Indian tourism industry.

**Originality/value:** This investigation contributes to the existing literature by spotlighting the effect of e-WOM in the Indian tourism sector by treating e-WOM as a multidimensional construct, thereby providing valuable insights for tourism industries.

**Keywords:** Electronic Word of Mouth (e-WOM), Purchase Intention, Tourism Industry, Indian Tourism.

**Paper type:** Empirical research paper

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### INFLUENCE OF COPPER ON THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF CADMIUM FERRITE NANOPARTICLES

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### **ABSTRACT**

Magnetic nanoparticles are now acknowledged as one of the most attractive carrier systems in biomedical field due to their physiochemical characteristics such as colloidal stability, biocompatibility, high stability, optimal drug release behavior, efficient treatments at lower concentrations, and controlled sizes. Ferrites are exciting materials because of their numerous useful applications in current technology. Several research teams has investigated the effect of rare earth ions on various ferrites in an attempt to enhance their magnetic, electrical and structural properties. These ferrite nanoparticles were prepared through hydrothermal, solvothermal, chemical vapor deposition, and sol-gel methods. This research focused on the synthesis of copper-doped cadmium ferrite (CuxCd1-xFe2O4) nanoparticles using the sol-gel technique. The prepared samples were subjected to various characterization methods to analyze their properties thoroughly. The morphology of each sample was analyzed using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) was employed to investigate the bonding between cadmium and copper. X-ray diffraction (XRD) was utilized to determine the crystal size of the prepared samples. Optical properties were characterized using UV-VIS spectroscopy. Additionally, the antibacterial characteristics of the compound composites were evaluated using the disk diffusion technique.

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### CONSUMPTION ETHICS FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to explain consumption ethics from an Islamic perspective. This research is a literature study with a qualitative research approach. Consumption has a vital role and is a pillar of economic activity. Islam is a religion that is very detailed and completely guides its adherents, including in terms of consumption. The purpose of consumption for a Muslim is not merely to seek satisfaction but to seek *maslahah*. Thus, there is an Islamic consumption ethic that Muslims should pay attention to. The consumption behavior of a Muslim is not just to meet physical needs but also to meet spiritual needs. The consumption of a Muslim must always pay attention to Islamic law. For example, are the goods and services consumed halal or haram. What is the purpose of a Muslim carrying out consumption activities. What are the ethics and morals of a Muslim in consuming. And how is the form of consumption behavior of a Muslim related to the condition of his environment.

Keywords: Consumption, Ethics, Islamic Perspective

### PRIORITIZING EMPLOYEE WELL-BEING: INSIGHTS FROM THE MALAYSIAN WORKPLACE

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### **ABSTRACT**

Employee well-being has emerged as a critical concern for organizations in Malaysia, reflecting a growing recognition of its impact on productivity, engagement, and overall organizational performance (Khalil & Haque, 2022). This abstract provides an overview of the current landscape of employee well-being in Malaysia, focusing on key factors influencing well-being initiatives, challenges faced, and strategies adopted by organizations to promote employee wellness (Haque et al., 2022). In Malaysia, employee well-being initiatives are gaining traction across various industries, driven by factors such as increasing awareness of mental health issues, changing demographics, and evolving work practices (Khalil et al., 2022; Francis et al., 2023). Employers are recognizing the importance of creating supportive work environments that prioritize the physical, mental, and emotional health of their employees (Ahmed et al., 2022b). However, several challenges persist in effectively addressing employee well-being in Malaysia (Ahmed et al., 2022a). These include cultural stigmas surrounding mental health, limited resources for implementing comprehensive well-being programs, and the need to balance organizational goals with employee needs (Lee et al., 2023; Osman et al., 2024). To promote employee well-being, organizations in Malaysia are adopting a range of strategies (Khalil et al., 2023). These include implementing flexible work arrangements to support worklife balance, providing access to wellness programs and resources, fostering a culture of open communication and support, and offering training and education on mental health awareness and stress management (Fei et al., 2024). Despite the challenges, there is a growing commitment among Malaysian organizations to prioritize employee well-being as a strategic imperative (Wai et al., 2024). By investing in employee wellness initiatives and creating supportive work

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environments, organizations can enhance employee satisfaction, engagement, and retention, ultimately driving greater success and sustainability in the dynamic Malaysian business landscape (Ying et al., 2023).

Keywords: Employee Well-Being, Workplace, Cultural Stigmas, Commitment, Productivity

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### QR-ENHANCED PILL BARCODE SCANNER FOR SAFER MEDICATION MANAGEMENT

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### **ABSTRACT**

The basic precaution that is taken after experiencing a little symptom of abnormal actions in our body is medicine. These medicines are used for precautionary purposes or to tackle abnormal activities inside the host. The usage of medication creates a complex experience for the patients and the doctors, as the medicines are valid for a certain period of time (i.e., the expiration date), and the identification of various classifications of the same kind of medicine makes the task more vigorous. The medicines in the form of pills are available in the same shape with different components, so the knowledge of differentiating between those medicines is only available to professionals. Since the medicines are being used by people who do not have knowledge of them, the identification of these medicines is made much simpler by adding a certain Quick Response (QR) code that specifies the expiry date, type of medicine, nearest available medical stores, and caution along with the medicine for side effects and allergy identification.

Some existing applications with these features lack proof along with the medication recommendation. A survey emphasizes that people get afraid of wrong information from some unknown application regarding a life-related recommendation, so valid proof is required for people to follow such recommendations. Hence, this idea is aimed at providing the necessary real-time possible outcomes of those medicines so as to avoid the fear.

**Keywords:** Medication Safety , QR Code , Pill Barcode Scanner , Evidence-Based Recommendations

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### C\* GENERALIZED η-LINDELOF

# TOPOLOGICAL SPACES DR RAJA MOHAMMAD LATIF

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Most references on topological spaces seem to define a compact space in terms of open coverings of a space having finite sub coverings. Formally, we say that a collection of open sets  $\{U_i : i \in I\}$ , indexed by some set I, is an open covering of a topological space K if  $K \subseteq \bigcup\nolimits_{_{i=1}}U_{_{i}}. \text{ We define } K \text{ to be compact if there exist finitely many open sets } U_{_{i_{_{1}}}}, U_{_{i_{_{2}}}}, ..., U_{_{i_{_{n}}}}$ in the open covering such that  $K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_{i_i}$ . There exists a number of equivalent definitions of a compact space, which we briefly mention here. A topological space K is compact if and only if K has the finite intersection property: if  $\{E_i : i \in I\}$  is a collection of a closed sets indexed by a set I such that, for any finite subset  $I_0 \subseteq I$ ,  $\bigcap_{i \in I_0} E_i \neq \emptyset$ , then  $\bigcap_{i \in I} E_i \neq \emptyset$ . Another equivalent definition is in terms of nets. A topological space K is compact if and only if every net  $(x_{\alpha}:\alpha\in\Lambda)$  in K has a convergent subnet. In 2022, Hamant Kumar introduced and studied the notions of c\* generalized η-closed sets in topological spaces and studied their basic properties. He also established the relationship between this new class of closed sets with other existing classes of generalized closed sets in general topology. We will introduce he concept of c\*generalized η-Lindelof (briefly c\*qη-Lindelof) space via c\*qη-open sets in topological spaces and will investigate its properties and characterizations by making use of generalized mappings including c\*qn-continuous functions and c\*m-irresolute functions in topological spaces.

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

**Key Words and Phrases:** Topological space, c\*gη-open set, c\*gη-closed set, c\*gη-Lindelof space.

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## THE IMPORTANCE OF HALAL AWARENESS FOR A MUSLIM'S PURCHASE INTENTION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Muslim consumers have an obligation to consume halal and good products as stated in the Qur'an and hadith. The aim of this study is to explain the importance of halal awareness for a Muslim's purchase intention. This research is library research that uses a qualitative research approach. The results of the study explain that Halal awareness is the level of understanding and sensitivity that a Muslim has to choose and consume products that are in accordance with Islamic teachings. So, understanding what is appropriate or permissible to consume according to Islamic law is awareness in this halal context. Thus, halal awareness can be defined as Muslims' understanding of halal products. For consumers, awareness is important in the purchasing process. A Muslim who understands halal will usually choose the products he consumes carefully, taking into account whether the product is halal or not. The greater a Muslim's awareness of the *halalness* of a product, the stronger the basis for making decisions to purchase the product he or she will consume. Several indicators that can be used to assess halal awareness include: (1) knowledge about halal; (2) awareness of halal; (3) having priority on halal products; and (4) product cleanliness and safety (thayib).

**Keywords:** Halal Awareness, Muslim, Purchase Intention.

### HIGH FREQUENCY APPLICATIONS OF GRAPHENE FOR COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Theoretical analysis has been carried out to study the behavior of electromagnetic surface wave at the planar interface of the graphene and magnetized plasma. For the modeling of graphene, Kubo formula is used. By applying the bias voltage, the charge carrier concentration can be enhanced which increases the conductivity of the graphene. The propagation of electromagnetic surface wave can be controlled by tuning the graphene conductivity. Boundary conditions are employed to understand the behavior of the electromagnetic surface wave. The graphical results are described for the planar waveguide of the graphene and magnetized plasma in which the characteristic curves are drawn for the normalized phase constant and attenuation phase constant as a function of the operating frequency. The parameters of graphene include relaxation time, chemical potential and the magnetized plasma parameters are plasma frequency and cyclotron frequency. By varying the terahertz frequency, the properties of electromagnetic surface waves are discussed. The outcomes evidence its effective use in communication systems, by controlling the electromagnetic surface wave at the terahertz frequency range.

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# ASSESSING THE GOODNESS OF FIT OF THE DUPONT ANALYSIS BEFORE HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR TOP 500 PUBLIC LISTED COMPANIES IN MALAYSIA

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### **ABSTRACT**

In this quantitative study, the financial metrics of return on equity (ROE) were analysed using DuPont Analysis and Multiple Regression Equations (MREs). The study aimed to assess the impact of key financial ratios, including the net profit margin, total asset turnover, and financial leverage on public listed companies' ROEs. The MREs used was  $y = a + B_1X_1 \times B_2X_2 \times B_3X_3$ + e, where 'y' represents ROE, 'a' is the intercept, 'B<sub>1</sub>', 'B<sub>2</sub>', and 'B<sub>3</sub>' are the regression coefficients, and 'e' is the error term. The goodness of fit for the ROE model was determined to be 16.9%, indicating a moderate fit of the regression equation. By employing the MREs, the study aimed to understand the relationship between the predictors and ROE. Before hypothesis testing to explore the relationships between the independent variables (board independence, board diversity, board size, and board tenure) and the dependent variable, the ROE, the MREs served as one of the instruments to analyse the relationship between the financial metrics and ROE. The study utilised DuPont Analysis to deconstruct ROE into its components, allowing for a more granular examination of the factors influencing the profitability of companies. Overall, the study's quantitative approach and use of DuPont Analysis shed light on the importance of each financial metric in determining a company's ROE, and the MRE highlighted the significance of a comprehensive analysis, offered a robust framework for evaluating the financial performance of the public listed companies studied and understanding the factors contributing to their return on equity. The analysis results contributed to the existing literature on financial performance evaluation and provided practical implications for corporate decisionmaking. Further research can build upon these preliminary results to deepen the understanding of the relationship between financial metrics and ROE in the context of corporate risk and CEO narcissism.

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Keywords: Goodness of Fit, DuPont Analysis, Multiple Regression Equations, Public

Listed Companies, Malaysia

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### THE FORMAL APPROACH OF SOCIAL OBJECTIVES IN ALBANIAN LEGISLATION AND THE PRACTICAL OBSTACLES TO THEIR FULFILLMENT

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study of social objectives in Albania is necessary since they precede the promotion of social well-being and aim to fulfill the state's obligations in guaranteeing economic stability, increasing health, educational and cultural standards. The categorization of human rights in the Albanian Constitution into political rights and economic, social and cultural rights reflects the responsibility of the state not to establish hierarchy and priority among rights.

In the formal point of view and in accordance with the mission of the state of law, all rights are equally important. In this context, a democratic state must promote the philosophy of human rights as an indisputable reality that goes hand in hand with the developments of a contemporary society. In terms of social objectives, it has been established that the Albanian state has not reflected the clear will to enable their realization within the constitutional powers and means available to it. In general, their fulfillment by the state is conceived as optional, since the individual and society cannot directly ask the court for the fulfillment of social objectives.

This is a wrong mindset because their essence is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of all other rights sanctioned in the constitution. Albanian society cannot have well-being if the state does not give priority to the needs of citizens for housing; for the design of strategies for employment and education; in the framework of facilitating access to the health, physical and mental system; in the social integration of the disabled; in taking measures for the protection of the environment and the rational use of natural resources; in the care of the elderly, orphans and the disabled, as well as in the protection of the national, cultural heritage and the development of sports.

The existence of these rights requires concrete commitment from the Albanian government and intensive efforts of institutional actors at the central and local level in order to find the light of realization gradually and effectively, in accordance with the economic, social and legal possibilities of the Albanian state.

Keywords: Social Objectives, Law, Obstacles, Commitment, Well-Being

# EXPLORATION OF ANTI-DIABETIC AND ANTIGLYCATION EFFECTS OF METHANOLIC EXTRACT OF HALOPTERIS SCOPARIA IN ALLOXAN-INDUCED DIABETIC MICE.

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### **ABSTRACT**

Diabetes and its complications are closely linked to prolonged hyperglycemia, causing severe oxidative stress and leading to the formation of advanced glycation end products. However, marine algae remain a promising research source for new treatments, including those for diabetes. Our study aimed to evaluate the antioxidant and antidiabetic properties of Halopteris scoparia extract in alloxan-induced diabetic mice. We examined the phytochemical and antioxidant activities of aqueous and methanolic extracts, as well as their ability to inhibit glycation. We also assessed their effect on enzymes involved in carbohydrate digestion, as well as their impact on body weight and blood glucose levels in diabetic mice. Our results showed that the methanolic extract was particularly rich in phenolic compounds, which corresponded to strong antioxidant activity and significant hypoglycemic effects in treated mice. Furthermore, we observed a notable increase in antioxidant enzyme activities and glycolysis in the tissues of treated mice, suggesting beneficial effects on hyperglycemia and oxidative damage associated with diabetes.

**Keywords:** Antidiabetic, antiglycation, antioxidant enzymes, glycolytic enzymes, alloxan.

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### A SHORT REVIEW ON NANOTECHNOLOGY IN HERBAL MEDICINES AND COSMETICS

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Nanotechnology has revolutionized many industries, including herbal medicine and cosmetics, by improving the effectiveness, safety and sustainability of herbal and cosmetic products. This systematic review examines the integration of nanotechnology into these fields and highlights its implications for manufacturing, distribution, and healthcare. In herbal medicine, nanotechnology can encapsulate bioactive compounds in plants, improving their solubility, bioavailability and distribution to tissues or cells. Nanoencapsulation technologies such as liposomes, solid lipid nanoparticles (SLNs), and polymeric nanoparticles can provide release, protection against degradation, and therapeutic benefits. In addition, nanoformulation increases the synergy of many herbal components, increasing the effectiveness of the treatment and reducing side effects. Nanocarriers such as nanoemulsions, nanogels, and nanostructures can increase the stability of active ingredients, extend shelf life, and improve product quality. Additionally, nanomaterials such as titanium dioxide and zinc oxide nanoparticles found in sunscreens and skin care products can provide UV protection, anti-inflammatory, and skin protection. Nanotechnology has also contributed to the creation of new cosmetic products with various applications such as anti-aging products, whitening creams, acne treatments. Nanostructured materials enhance user experience and customer satisfaction by improving texture, detail and audio quality. However, due to safety, biocompatibility and regulatory issues related to nanotechnology in herbal and cosmetic medicine, more research and appropriate methods are needed. In summary, incorporating nanotechnology into herbal and cosmetic products has the potential to improve product quality, safety and customer satisfaction. Future research should focus on optimizing nanomaterials, distribution and production to ensure the safety and global market control of nanomaterials while harnessing the therapeutic benefits of herbs and beauty ingredients.

**KEYWORDS:** Nanotechnology, Encapsulation, Bioavailability, Liposomes, Nanomaterials, Satisfaction.

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### COMPOUNDING PHARMACY: QUALITY STANDARDS AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Compounding pharmacy provides personalized medications tailored to individual patient needs, but ensuring quality and safety is paramount. This abstract explores the key quality standards and safety considerations in compounding pharmacy. Regulatory oversight, facility design, personnel training, ingredient sourcing, sterility control, and documentation practices are crucial aspects discussed. Emphasis is placed on adherence to Good Compounding Practices (GCP) and comprehensive quality assurance measures to minimize risks of contamination, medication errors, and adverse events. By prioritizing patient safety and regulatory compliance, compounding pharmacies can maintain trust and deliver high-quality compounded medications.

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Compounding pharmacy plays a crucial role in healthcare by providing customized medications tailored to individual patient needs. However, ensuring quality and safety in compounding practices is paramount to preventing adverse events and maintaining patient trust. This review article examines the key quality standards and safety considerations in compounding pharmacy, highlighting the importance of adherence to regulations and best practices.

### **UNDERSTANDING COMPOUNDING PHARMACY:**

Compounding pharmacy involves the preparation of medications by mixing, combining, or altering ingredients to create formulations that are not commercially available or suitable for a specific patient's needs. This practice is essential for patients who require personalized dosages, have allergies to certain ingredients, or need alternative dosage forms.

### **REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:**

Regulations governing compounding pharmacies vary by country, with overarching principles aimed at ensuring patient safety and product quality. In the United States, compounding pharmacies are subject to oversight by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and state boards of pharmacy. The FDA regulates compounding pharmacies under Sections 503A and 503B of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, distinguishing between traditional compounding for individual patients and outsourcing facilities that produce larger batches of compounded medications for healthcare facilities.

### **QUALITY STANDARDS:**

Quality standards in compounding pharmacy encompass various aspects, including facility design, personnel training, ingredient sourcing, equipment maintenance, and documentation practices. Adherence to Good Compounding Practices (GCP) is essential to ensure the consistency, potency, and purity of compounded medications. GCP guidelines outline requirements for cleanliness, sterility, and quality control procedures to mitigate the risk of contamination or errors during the compounding process.

### FACILITY DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT:

Compounding pharmacies must maintain facilities that meet specific design standards to minimize the risk of cross-contamination and ensure product integrity. Cleanrooms or controlled environments with appropriate air filtration systems are essential for sterile compounding, while separate areas for non-sterile compounding help prevent contamination. Equipment used in compounding, such as mixing devices, weighing scales, and packaging materials, must be regularly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy and consistency.

### PERSONNEL TRAINING AND COMPETENCY:

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The competency of compounding pharmacy staff is critical to safe and effective medication preparation. Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians should receive comprehensive training on compounding techniques, aseptic practices, and quality assurance protocols. Ongoing education and competency assessments help ensure that personnel remain proficient in their roles and stay updated on best practices and regulatory requirements.

#### **INGREDIENT SOURCING AND TESTING:**

The quality of ingredients used in compounding directly impacts the safety and efficacy of compounded medications. Compounding pharmacies should source pharmaceutical-grade ingredients from reputable suppliers with appropriate documentation of purity, potency, and stability. Additionally, ingredients should undergo testing for identity, strength, and microbiological contamination to verify compliance with quality standards and regulatory requirements.

#### STERILITY AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL:

Sterile compounding requires strict adherence to aseptic techniques to prevent microbial contamination and ensure product sterility. Compounding pharmacies must follow established procedures for hand hygiene, garbing, disinfection, and environmental monitoring to minimize the risk of contamination during the compounding process. Quality control measures, such as media fill tests and microbial sampling, help validate the effectiveness of sterility assurance practices.

#### **QUALITY ASSURANCE AND DOCUMENTATION:**

Comprehensive documentation is essential to track the compounding process, ingredients used, quality control testing, and patient-specific instructions. Batch records, formulation worksheets, labelling, and expiration dating are critical components of documentation that facilitate traceability and accountability. Quality assurance programs should include regular audits, inspections, and reviews of compounding practices to identify areas for improvement and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

## PATIENT SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS:

Patient safety is paramount in compounding pharmacy, and several factors must be considered to minimize the risk of medication errors, adverse reactions, and patient harm. Clear communication between prescribers, pharmacists, and patients is essential to ensure accurate medication orders and appropriate dosing instructions. Additionally, patient counselling on medication use, storage, and potential side effects helps promote safe and effective therapy.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Compounding pharmacy plays a vital role in meeting the unique medication needs of patients, but it also carries inherent risks related to quality and safety. Adherence to stringent quality standards, regulatory requirements, and best practices is essential to mitigate these risks and ensure patient safety. By maintaining a focus on quality assurance, personnel training, and adherence to aseptic techniques, compounding pharmacies can continue to provide valuable services while upholding the highest standards of quality and safety in medication preparation.

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## EXPLORING THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL OF PODOPHYLLUM HEXANDRUM: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Podophyllum hexandrum, a perennial herbaceous plant indigenous to the Himalayan region, is also referred to as the Himalayan Mayapple. Because of its various pharmacological characteristics and therapeutic uses, this plant species has attracted a lot of interest. A thorough summary of Podophyllum hexandrum's botanical traits, historical uses, botanical compound components, toxicological actions, and possible medical uses is given in this review. From a botanical standpoint, Podophyllum hexandrum is distinguished by its characteristic umbrellashaped leaves and vivid red berries that are home to bioactive substances with therapeutic qualities. Ancient medical traditions such as Ayurvedic and Traditional Chinese Medicine have long recognised the therapeutic benefits of Podophyllum hexandrum in the treatment of a variety of ailments, including malignancy, skin diseases, intestinal problems, and processes of inflammation. Podophyllum hexandrum has a wide range of biologically reactive chemicals, including lignans, flavonoids, alkaloids, and terpenoids, according to a phytochemical study. Numerous biological activities, including anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer, anti-microbial, antidiabetic, and hepatoprotective properties, are displayed by these substances. Research examining the pharmacological characteristics of Podophyllum hexandrum extracts and individual compounds has shown encouraging outcomes in both experimental and clinical situations. Particularly, a lignans precursor called podophyllotoxin was derived from Podophyllum hexandrum. It has strong anti-cancer properties and is used to treat a variety of malignancies, such as ovarian, breast, and lung cancer. Additionally, Podophyllum hexandrum formulations and extracts have been investigated for their potential as new medication prospects and additives in traditional cancer treatment.

**Keywords :** Podophyllum hexandrum, Himalayan Mayapple, Phytochemicals, Pharmacological activities, Traditional medicine, Therapeutic potential.

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# NEXT-GEN DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS BASED ON MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING FOR PROACTIVE FOREST FIRE AND FLOOD DETECTION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The merger of deep learning and machine learning techniques has led to a substantial evolution in disaster management, providing improved capacities for early detection and reaction. Particularly in relation to floods and forest fires, these technologies have shown to be quite useful. With the help of satellite photos and historical data, machine learning algorithms are able to recognize patterns that may indicate impending forest fires. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), one of the deep learning models, are very good at recognizing images and are capable of quickly analyzing large areas of land and sending alarms to authorities in real time. In a similar vein, machine learning algorithms can be used to identify possible flood-prone areas by analyzing data from multiple sources, including weather forecasts, river levels, and soil moisture content. In order to detect variations in water levels and notify authorities of possible flood hazards, deep learning models can evaluate satellite photos. By combining these technologies, disasters can be prevented before they have a chance to affect populations and ecosystems, as well as accelerating the process of detection. The combination of artificial intelligence with catastrophe management offers a more adaptable and robust method of protecting our environments as technology develops.

**Keywords**: Deep Learning; Disaster Management; Machine Learning; Forest Fire; Floods.

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# ANALYSIS OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE TAX (PKB) COLLECTION SYSTEM THROUGH DRIVE THRU SERVICES AND ITS EFFECT ON TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The political conflict that has not yet ended, namely between Russia and Ukraine, certainly has an impact that is not only felt in their own country, but also in other countries that have bilateral relations with these countries. Indonesia itself is one of them. Several economic sectors will certainly be affected, one of which is the institution in charge of collecting and channeling funds from the public by implementing the sharia system, namely none other than sharia banks.So with this research it is intended to analyze the extent of the readiness of Islamic Banks in facing a recession that we might all face together in 2023. One of which is the recession caused by political conflict between Russia and Ukraine. The analytical method that researchers use is descriptive analysis, in which this method is used in researching a subject, condition or a thought or talking about a picture of the future. The readiness of Islamic banks in facing the 2023 recession can be seen from the experience of Islamic banks in dealing with the economic crisis due to the Covid 19 pandemic yesterday, so that from existing experience, as well as the implementation of systems and principles that prioritize benefit, namely profit sharing in financing, problems are expected and there are solutions. what Islamic banks are doing in dealing with a pandemic can be used as a provision for readiness in facing the possibility of a 2023 recession.

**Keywords:** Recession, Crisis, Islamic Banks, Economy

## STRESİ TANIMA VE YÖNETME RECOGNIZING AND MANAGING STRESS

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#### ÖZET

Günlük hayatımızda sıklıkla karşılaştığımız stres aslında içinde bulunduğumuz dönemin sıklıkla karşılaşılan bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Stres; geçmiş çağlarda insanların hızlı fiziksel eylemlerde bulunmalarına, birbirleriyle rekabet etmelerine veya yırtıcı hayvanlara yem olmamalarına yardım eden bir tepkiydi. Bugün bu tepki, kişilerin çok farklı durumlarla baş etmesine yardımcı olmaktadır. Günümüzde kişilerin yaşadığı stresi, akut ve kronik stres olarak ikiye ayırmak mümkündür. Akut stres aslında kısa süreli maruz kalınan stres etkenine verilen yanıttır. Bir topluluk önünde konuşma yapmak, önemli bir sınava girmek bu stres etkenlerine örnek gösterilebilir. Akut yaşanılan bir stres yönetilebildiğinde, kişinin en iyi performansını sunmasına neden olabilir. Bunun yanında kişi kendisini daha güvenli ve olgun hissedebilir. Kronik stres ise birkaç saatten veya günden uzun süre devam eden stres etkenine maruz kalma durumudur. Stres kaynağı ne olursa olsun vücudumuzun strese verdiği tepki aynıdır. Akut dönemde gerekli olan bu stres yanıtı, yaşanılan stres durumu uzadığında kişilerin ruhsal ve bedensel sağlığını bozabilmektedir. Kronik psikolojik stresin, nöroendokrin sistemi, sempatik sinir sistemini ve kortizol, adrenalin ve noradrenalin gibi stres hormonlarını içeren sinyal yolları yoluyla vücut üzerinde fizyolojik etkilere neden olduğu gösterilmiştir. Özellikle kronik stres yaşayan kişiler, içinde bulundukları koşulları değiştirme konusunda çaresiz kaldıkları ve stresi yönetemediklerinde, anksiyete ve depresif bozukluklar yaşama açısından riskli hale gelebilirler. Çalışmalar ayrıca kronik stresin bağışıklık fonksiyonunu baskılayabildiğini göstermiştir ve bu kişilerde hipertansiyon, koroner arter hastalıkları, baş ağrıları, astım, kanser gibi birçok hastalığın görülme sıklığını arttırmaktadır. Bunlarla birlikte strese verilen tepkiler nedeniyle kişinin tüm hayatı zorlaşabilmektedir. Kişilerin hayatlarından veya sosyal yaşamdan stresi ortadan kaldırmak mümkün olmasa da stresin neden olduğu olumsuz etkileri en aza indirmek ve stresi yönetebilmek mümkündür. Bu nedenle kişilerin stres konusunda farkındalığının olması ve stresle baş etme yöntemlerini bilmesi gerekmektedir. Stresin farkında olan ve stresi doğru bir şekilde yönetebilen kişiler, sosyal, ruhsal ve fiziksel olarak hemostazı sağlayabilmekte ve günlük yaşamlarında gösterdikleri performans ve verim artmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stres, Stres Yönetimi, Stres Farkındalığı

#### **ABSTRACT**

Stress, which we often encounter in our daily lives, has actually become a frequently encountered part of the period we are in. Stress; In past eras, it was a response that helped people perform quick physical actions, compete with each other, or fall prey to predators. Today, this reaction helps people cope with very different situations. Today, it is possible to divide the stress experienced by people into acute and chronic stress. Acute stress is actually a response to a short-term exposure to a stressor. Giving a public speech or taking an important exam are examples of these stressors. When an acute stress can be managed, it can cause a person to perform at their best. In addition, the person may feel more confident and mature. Chronic stress, on the other hand, is exposure to a stressor that continues for more than a few hours or days. Regardless of the source of stress, our body's response to stress is the same. This stress response, which is necessary in the acute period, can impair the mental and physical health of people when the stress situation is prolonged. Chronic psychological stress has been shown to cause physiological effects on the body through signaling pathways that include the neuroendocrine system, sympathetic nervous system, and stress hormones such as cortisol, adrenaline, and noradrenaline. Especially people who experience chronic stress can become risky in terms of experiencing anxiety and depressive disorders when they are helpless to change their conditions and cannot manage stress. Studies have also shown that chronic stress can suppress immune function and increases the incidence of many diseases such as hypertension, coronary artery diseases, headaches, asthma, and cancer in these people. In addition to these, the whole life of the person can become difficult due to the reactions to stress. Although it is not possible to eliminate stress from people's lives or social life, it is possible to minimize the negative effects caused by stress and manage stress. For this reason, people should be aware of stress and know the methods of coping with stress. People who are aware of stress and can manage stress correctly can provide hemostasis socially, mentally and physically, and their performance and efficiency in their daily lives increase.

Keywords: Stress, Stress Management, Stress Awareness

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## MÜƏLLİMİN TƏLİM PROSESİNDƏ YARADICI TƏLİM METODOLOĞİYALARININ TƏTBİQİ

APPLICATION OF CREATIVE LEARNING METHODOLOGIES IN TEACHER'S TRAINING PROCESS

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#### Xülasə

Təlim prosesində müəllim əlaqələndirən, yolgöstərən, istiqamətverən "bələdçi"-"fasilitator", şagird isə öyrənən, tədqiqat aparan, öyrəndiklərini tətbiq edəndir.

Müəllim öz fənnini lazımi səviyyədə bilməli, biologiyanın müasir elmi yenilikləri ilə tanış olmalı, daim öz üzərində işləməli, əlavə dərsliklərdən, dərs vəsaitlərindən, elmi-metodiki ədəbiyyatlardan istifadə etməlidir. Şagirdləri düzgün istiqamətləndirməklə onların öz bacarıqlarını daim inkişaf etdirmələri üçün şərait yaratmalı, daim əldə etdikləri uğurları dəstəkləməli, onları həvəsləndirməyi bacarmalıdır. Müasir müəllim valideynlərlə sıx əlaqə saxlamalı, yeri gəldikcə, onların da maarifləndirilməsi ilə məşğul olmalıdır.

Şagirdlərdə bilik və bacarıqları formalaşdırmaq üçün müxtəlif vasitələrdən istifadə etmək lazım gəlir. Bu vasitələrdən biri də forma və üsulların düzgün seçilməsidir. Dərsin gedişində düzgün tətbiq olunan üsul, eləcədə forma keyfiyyətin yüksəldilməsi üçündür. Bu baxımdan, müəllimin strategiyasında əsas hədəf məqsədə çatmaqla yanaşı, şagirdin maraqlarını üstün tutmaq olmalıdır. Şagird onun məqsədlərinin önündə durmalıdır.

Məlum olduğu kimi, müasir biologiya dərslikləri zəngin illüsturasiya, şəkil və sxemlərlə əhatə olunub. Eyni zamanda, qoyulmuş sual və tapşırıqlar dərsin fəal-interaktiv şəraitdə keçməsi üçün nəzərdə tutulub. Dərslik komplektinə daxil olan müəllim üçün metodik vəsaitdəki dərsnümunələri və tövsiyələrlə kifayətlənmədən müəllimlərin özlərinin də təlim prosesinə yaradıcı yanaşması vacibdir. Lakin yaxşı olar ki, edilən əlavələr mütəxəssislərlə və müəllimlərlə müzakirə olunsun. Müsbət təcrübə yayılsın, yanlışlıqlar vaxtında aradan qaldırılsın.

Şagirdlərlə cinsi yetişkənliklə əlaqədar maariflənmənin aparılması zəruridir. Unudulmamalıdır ki, yeniyetmələrin cinsi tərbiyəsi, reproduktiv sağlamlığın qorunması ilə bağlı məsələlərin onlara çatdırılması biologiya müəllimlərinin üzərinə düşür. Bu isə müəllimdən əsl peşəkarlıq-düzgün tədris və təlim mühitinin yaradılması, şagirdlərin ehtiyaclarının, maraqlarının, problemlərinin müəyyən edilməsi və nəzərə alınmasınıtələb edir. Bu məqsədlə dərslərdə şagirdlərin şəxsi gigiyena, düzgün qidalanma, zərərli vərdişlər, reproduktiv sağlamlıq, yoluxucu xəstəliklər, sağlam ailə və s. mövzularda maarifləndirilməsi zəruridir.

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Açar sözlər: müəllim, şagird, dərslik, fənn, təlim prosesləri

#### **Abstract**

In the training process, the teacher is the "guide"-"facilitator" who connects, guides, directs, and the student is the learner, conducts research, and applies what he has learned.

A teacher should know his subject at the appropriate level, be familiar with the modern scientific innovations of biology, constantly work on himself, use additional textbooks, teaching aids, and scientific-methodical literature. By guiding students correctly, he should create conditions for them to constantly develop their skills, constantly support their achievements, and be able to motivate them. A modern teacher should be in close contact with parents, and when appropriate, should be engaged in educating them as well.

It is necessary to use different tools to form knowledge and skills in students. One of these means is the correct selection of forms and methods. Correctly applied method and form during the course of the lesson is for improving the quality. In this regard, the teacher's strategy should prioritize the student's interests in addition to achieving the main goal. The student must stand in front of his goals.

As is known, modern biology textbooks are surrounded by rich illustrations, pictures and diagrams. At the same time, the set questions and tasks are intended for the lesson to take place in active-interactive conditions. For the teacher included in the textbook set, it is important for the teachers themselves to have a creative approach to the training process without being satisfied with the lesson examples and recommendations in the methodical materials. However, it is better to discuss the additions with experts and teachers. Let the positive experience spread, let the mistakes be eliminated in time.

It is necessary to educate students about sexual maturity. It should not be forgotten that it is the responsibility of biology teachers to convey to them issues related to sex education and protection of reproductive health. This requires real professionalism from the teacher - creation of a proper teaching and learning environment, identification and consideration of students' needs, interests, and problems. For this purpose, in the lessons, students learn about personal hygiene, proper nutrition, harmful habits, reproductive health, infectious diseases, healthy family, etc. it is necessary to educate on the topics.

**Key words:** teacher, student, textbook, subject, learning processes

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İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL OYUN BAĞIMLILIKLARININ BELİRLENMESİ VE BUNUN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLERE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ DETERMINATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION AND ITS EXAMINATION ACCORDING TO SOME VARIABLES

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ilkokul öğrencilerinin dijital oyun bağımlılıklarının belirlenmesi ve bunu bazı değişkenlere göre araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Dijital oyun bağımlılığı ve içerikleri özellikle küçük yaşlarda dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlar arasındadır. Bu çalışmada dijital oyun bağımlılığının yanı sıra bu düzey oynanan oyun türüne, oynama süresine, oynanan cihaz türüne (tablet, bilgisayar, telefon), sosyoekonomik düzeye ve cinsiyete göre incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın evrenini ilkokul dördüncü sınıf öğrencileri oluştururken, örneklemini sosyoekonomik düzeyi düşük ve yüksek olan toplam 9 ilkokul oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemdeki 539 öğrencinin 255'i erkek, 284'ü kız öğrencidir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak "Çocuklar İçin Dijital Oyun Bağımlılığı Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca alt problemlerde belirtilen betimsel sorular da eklenmiştir. Öğrencilerin dijital oyun bağımlılıklarını ölçen 6 maddelik ölçekte alınabilecek minimum ouan 6, maksimum puan 30'dur. Öğrencilerden elde edilen dijital oyun bağımlılığı puan ortalamaları 12.25 olarak bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin oyun oynama süreleri incelendiğinde % 42'sinin 1 saatten az, %36'sının 1-2 saat, %14'ünün 2-3 saat oyun oynadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca öğrencilerin dijital oyun bağımlılıkları toplam puanlarının oyun oynama sürelerine göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaştığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre öğrencilerin dijital oyun bağımlılıkları cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılık göstermektedir. Buna göre erkeklerin dijital oyun bağımlılığı puanları kadınlara göre yüksek bulunmuştur. Oyun oynanılan cihazların dağılımlarına bakıldığında en yüksek oranda cep telefonu olduğu görülmüştür. Öğrencilerin dijital oyun bağımlılığı toplam puanlarının ise

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oyun oynadıkları cihaza göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaşma göstermediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Öğrencilerin oynadıkları oyun türlerine bakıldığında en fazla kelime-bulmaca, spor, savaş-dövüş, araba-yarış, simülasyon ve korku oyunları oynadıkları görülmüştür. Analiz sonuçlarına göre öğrenicilerin dijital oyun bağımlılıkları toplam puanlarının sosyo-ekonomik düzeye göre anlamı bir şekilde farklılaşmadığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak çocukların dijital oyun bağımlılıklarının yüksek olmadığı, en fazla cep telefonu ile oyun oynadığı, erkeklerin kadınlara göre anlamlı düzeyde daha fazla oyun oynadığı, sosyoekonomik düzeye göre farklılık olmadığı görülmüştür. Çocukların ilkokul yaşlarında oynadıkları oyunlar ebeveynler tarafından takip edilmeli, içerikleri kontrol edilmeli ve bu alanda derinlemesine çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital oyun bağımlılığı, dijital oyun türleri, dijital oyun araçları, ilkokul öğrencileri.

#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the digital game addictions of elementary school students were determined and investigated according to various variables. Digital game addiction and its contents are particularly important aspects to be considered, especially at young ages. In this research, besides digital game addiction, the level of addiction was examined based on the type of games played, duration of play, type of device used (tablet, computer, phone), socioeconomic status, and gender. The population of the study consisted of fourth-grade elementary school students, with a sample comprising a total of 9 elementary schools, representing both low and high socioeconomic levels. Among the 539 students in the sample, 255 were male and 284 were female. The 'Digital Game Addiction Scale for Children' was used as the data collection tool in the research. Additionally, descriptive questions specified in the sub-problems were included. The minimum score that can be obtained on the 6-item scale measuring students' digital game addictions is 6, while the maximum score is 30. The average digital game addiction score obtained from students was found to be 12.25. Upon examining the duration of students' game play, it was observed that 42% played for less than 1 hour, 36% played for 1-2 hours, and 14% played for 2-3 hours. Furthermore, it was concluded that there was a significant difference in students' total digital game addiction scores based on the duration of play. According to the analysis results, students' digital game addictions differ significantly by gender, with males exhibiting higher addiction scores compared to females. Upon examining the distribution of devices used for playing games, it was observed that mobile phones were used at the highest rate. However, it was found that students' total digital game addiction scores did not significantly differ based on the device used for playing. Looking at the types of games students played, it was observed that they mostly engaged in word puzzle, sports, combat/fighting, car/racing, simulation, and horror games. According to the analysis results, students' digital game addiction scores did not significantly differ based on socioeconomic status. In conclusion, it was found that children's digital game addictions were not high, mobile phones were the most commonly used devices for playing games, males played significantly more games than females, and there was no difference based on socioeconomic

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status. Parents should monitor the games children play during their elementary school years, control their content, and further in-depth studies in this area are necessary.

**Keywords**: Digital game addiction, types of digital games, digital gaming devices, elementary school students.

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## AKSİYON OYUNLARI ESTETİĞİNİN VİDEO OYUNLAŞTIRMA YÖNTEMİ ARACILIĞIYLA RADİKALLER TARAFINDAN SUÇ MAKSATLI KULLANIMI CRIMINAL USE OF ACTION GAME AESTHETICS BY RADICALS THROUGH VIDEO

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#### ÖZET

Video oyun kültürünün bünyesinde barındırdığı kavramlar, ögeler ve tasarımların, video oyunlar haricindeki alanlara aktarılmasını ifade eden video oyunlaştırma (oyun ihracı) kavramı, son yıllarda, radikal görüşlere mensup bireyler tarafından bir eylem yöntemi olarak kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda oyuncular tarafından en çok tercih edilen video oyun türleri arasında yer alan aksiyon oyunlarındaki estetik anlayışa bakılacak olursa, bu oyunlarda öncelikle yaygın olarak "fps" adı verilen birinci şahıs bakış açısına yer verildiği görülmektedir. Kullanılan bu kamera açısı, oyuncuyu söz konusu oyunun bir parçası olarak hissettirmekte ve yaratılan dijital ortamın içinde olma duygusunu oyuncuya daha kuvvetli bir şekilde yansıtmaktadır.

Kullanılan kamera açısına ek olarak, aksiyon oyunlarında düşmanlarla mücadele edilerek onların etkisiz hale getirilmesi, oyuncuya bir başarı ve kazanma duygusu yaşatmakta, ayrıca oyuncuya cesaret vermektedir. Radikaller de bu estetik anlayışı bilinçli bir şekilde kullanarak, belli bir kitleye ideolojilerini aktarmak, destekçi toplamak, şiddetin normalleştirilmesini sağlamak, düşman şeklinde ilan ettikleri grupları tehdit etmek gibi amaçlar etrafında video oyunlaştırma yöntemini kullanmaktadır. Radikallerin incelemeye konu olan yöntemi kullanmalarındaki bilinç, seçtikleri oyun türünde ve harekete geçirmeyi hedefledikleri kitlede yansımalarını bulmaktadır. Buna göre radikaller, oyun satışlarının çoğunluğunu oluşturan aksiyon oyunlarını ve oyuncu kitlesinin yarısından fazlasını meydana getiren 35 yaş altı bireyleri hedefleyerek geniş bir kesime ulaşabilme ve genç olan bu kesimin tecrübesizliğinden yararlanma imkânına kavuşmaktadır.

Radikallerin ulaşmak gayesinde bulundukları söz konusu imkânlar, aynı zamanda uluslararası siyasi ortamın bulunmuş olduğu durum tarafından da desteklenmektedir. Bu durum, özellikle 2010'lu yıllardan itibaren artan, Ortadoğu'dan ve Afrika Kıtası'ndan Batı'ya doğru gerçekleşen kitlesel göçlerle radikallerin sömürebileceği toplumsal alanları çoğaltan yapıyı ifade etmektedir. Kitlesel göçlerin artması nedeniyle ortaya çıkan göçmen karşıtlığı ve Batı'daki etnik ya da kültürel yapının "büyük mübadele" adı verilen bir süreç kapsamında organize bir şekilde değiştirileceği inancı, radikallerin hareket kabiliyetlerini genişletici etki yapmaktadır. Meydana gelen durum karşısında tepkisel bir yapıya bürünen genç bireylere, bu sayede tanıdık oldukları video oyunlardan referanslarla ulaşmaya çalışılmakta ve radikal fikirlerin aşılanması amaçlanmaktadır.

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Çalışmada bu perspektiften, video oyunlaştırma ve radikaller arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemek amacıyla son yıllarda meydana gelen video oyunlaştırma yöntemini kullanan radikal eylemler örnek vaka olarak seçilmiş, çalışmaya konu olan çerçevede analiz edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda, gerçekleştirilen eylemler radikal unsurlar açısından ele alınmış ve eylem görüntüleri video oyun estetiği açısından, aynı zamanda video oyunlaştırma yöntemi bağlamında değerlendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, bilgisayar ya da diğer bilişim cihazlarının kullanımı aracılığıyla olanaklı hale gelen veya işlenen suçları belirten "siber suç" kapsamındaki eylemlerin radikal saiklerle ve çalışmaya konu olan yöntem kullanılarak işlenebileceği saptanmıştır. Teknolojinin gelişmesi ve yaygınlığını artırması nedeniyle, günümüze yaklaşıldıkça sözü edilen bağlamda gerçekleşen radikal temelli suç eylemlerinin sıklığının ve sayısının arttığı görülmüştür. Bu sebeple, ülkelerin güvenlik birimlerinin, kendilerini bu yeni tehdit kapsamında güncellemeleri gerektiği önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Video Oyunlaştırma, Radikalleşme, Suç

#### **ABSTRACT**

The concept of video gamification (gaming exports) means the transfer of concepts, elements and designs contained in the video game culture to areas other than video games. In recent years, it has begun to be used as a method of action by individuals belonging to radical views. In this context, if we decipher the aesthetic understanding of action games, which are among the most preferred video game genres by players, it is seen that these games primarily feature a first-person perspective, commonly called "fps". This camera angle used makes the player feel like a part of the game in question and reflects the feeling of being in the created digital environment more strongly to the player.

In addition to the camera angle used, fighting with enemies in action games and neutralizing them gives the player a sense of success and winning, also gives the player courage. Radicals also use this aesthetic understanding purposely, using the method of video gamification around the goals of conveying their ideology to a certain audience, gathering supporters, normalizing violence, threatening groups that they declare as enemies. The consciousness of radicals in using the method that is the subject of examination is reflected in the type of game they choose and the audience they aim to mobilize. Accordingly, radicals have the opportunity to reach a wide audience and benefit from the inexperience of this young segment by targeting action games that make up the majority of game sales and individuals under the age of 35 who make up more than half of the player base.

The mentioned opportunities that the radicals are aiming to reach are also supported by the current situation of the international political environment. This situation refers to the structure that has increased especially since the 2010s, multiplying the social areas that radicals can exploit with the mass migrations from the Middle East and the African Continent to the West. The anti-immigrant sentiment caused by the increase in mass immigration and the belief that

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the ethnic or cultural structure in the West will be changed in an organized way within the scope of a process called the "great exchange" have an expanding effect on the mobility of radicals. It is aimed to reach young individuals who have adopted a reactive structure in the face of the situation that has occurred, with references from video games that they are familiar with, and to instill radical ideas.

From this perspective, radical actions using the method of video gamification that have occurred in recent years in order to decipher the relationship between video gamification and radicals have been selected as an example case in this study and analyzed within the framework of the subject of this study. In this context, the actions performed are considered in terms of radical elements and the action images are evaluated in terms of video game aesthetics, as well as in the context of the video gamification method. As a result, it has been determined that the actions within the scope of "cybercrime", which refers to crimes made possible or committed through the use of computers or other information devices, may be committed with radical motives and using the method that is the subject of the study. Due to the development of technology and increasing its prevalence, it has been observed that the frequency and number of radical-based criminal acts taking place in the aforementioned context have increased as we approach the present day. For this reason, it has been suggested that the security units of the countries should update themselves within the scope of this new threat.

Keywords: Video Gamification, Radicalization, Crime

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## BANKANIN İTİBARINI ZEDELEME SUÇU

(Ban K. m.158) (THE CRIME OF DAMAGING THE BANK'S REPUTATION) (Banking Law Art.158)

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### ÖZET

Bankanın itibarını zedeleme suçu 5411 sayılı Bankacılık Kanunu'nun 158. maddesinde aynı kanunun 74. maddesine atıf yapılmak suretiyle düzenlenmiştir. Buna göre 158. maddede "Bu Kanunun 74'üncü maddesine aykırı davrananlar bir yıldan üç yıla kadar hapis ve bin günden ikibin güne kadar adlî para cezası ile cezalandırılır. Yukarıdaki fıkrada yazılı fiil neticesinde özel veya kamusal bir zarar doğarsa verilecek ceza altıda bir oranında artırılarak hükmolunur" denilmiştir.

Kanunkoyucu 74. maddesinde "5187 sayılı Basın Kanunu'nda belirtilen araçlarla ya da radyo, televizyon, video, internet, kablolu yayın veya elektronik bilgi iletişim araçları ve benzeri yayın araçlarından biri vasıtasıyla; bir bankanın itibarını kırabilecek veya şöhretine ya da servetine zarar verebilecek bir hususa kasten sebep olunamaz ya da bu yolla asılsız haber yayılamaz" denilerek itibarın korunmasına ilişkin düzenlemeye yer verilmiştir.

Bir banka mensubu hakkında asılsız ithamlarda bulunulması bu suçu oluşturmayacaktır. Ancak banka mensubuna yönelik asılsız ithamlar aynı zamanda bankanın itibarını zedeleyici mahiyette ise diğer bir ifadeyle banka yöneticisi hakkındaki ithamlar bankanın itibarını doğrudan ilgilendiren hususlara ilişkin ise bu durumda ilgili banka bakımından itibarın zedelenmesi suçunun oluştuğunun kabulü gerekecektir. Suçun mağduru ancak gerçek kişiler olabileceğinden banka tüzel kişiliği bu suçtan zarar gören konumundadır. İnceleme konumuzu oluşturan bu suçta fail doğrudan banka tüzel kişiliğini hedef almaktadır. Belirtelim ki Bankacılık Kanunu kapsamındaki finansal holding şirketi ve diğer finansal kuruluşların itibarına yönelik fiiller bu suçun konusunu oluşturmayacaktır. Bu suç ancak kasten işlenebilecek bir suçtur. Dolayısıyla failin, bankanın itibarının zedelenmesine neden olacak veya şöhretine veya servetine zarar verecek bir hususa bilerek ve isteyerek sebebiyet vermesi veya bu yolla asılsız haber yapmış olması gerekir. Bankacılık Kanunu'nun 158. maddesinin ikinci fikrasına göre, fiil sonucunda özel veya kamusal bir zarar doğarsa verilecek ceza altıda bir oranında arttırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bankacılık suçları, itibar, şikayet, yazılı başvuru

#### **ABSTRACT**

The offense of damaging the reputation of the bank is regulated in Article 158 of the Banking Law No. 5411 by referring to Article 74 of the same law. Accordingly, Article 158 reads as follows: "Those who violate Article 74 of this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment from one year to three years and a judicial fine from one thousand days to two thousand days. If a private or public damage arises as a result of the act written in the paragraph above, the penalty to be imposed shall be increased by one sixth".

In Article 74, the legislator regulated the protection of reputation by stating that "no matter that may damage the reputation of a bank or harm its fame or fortune may be deliberately caused or unfounded news may be spread through the means specified in the Press Law No. 5187 or through radio, television, video, internet, cable broadcasting or electronic information communication tools and similar broadcasting tools".

Making unfounded accusations against a bank member will not constitute this offense. However, if the unfounded accusations against the bank member are also of a nature that damages the reputation of the bank, in other words, if the accusations against the bank manager are related to issues that directly concern the reputation of the bank, then it will be necessary to accept that the crime of damage to reputation has occurred in terms of the relevant bank. Since the victim of the crime can only be real persons, the legal entity of the bank is in the position of being damaged by this crime. In this crime, which is the subject of our examination, the perpetrator directly targets the legal entity of the bank. It should be noted that acts against the reputation of financial holding companies and other financial institutions within the scope of the Banking Law will not constitute the subject of this crime. This crime can only be committed intentionally. Therefore, the perpetrator must knowingly and willfully cause a matter that will cause damage to the bank's reputation or harm its fame or fortune, or make false news in this way. According to the second paragraph of Article 158 of the Banking Law, if a private or public damage arises as a result of the act, the penalty will be increased by one-sixth.

**Keywords:** Banking crimes, reputation, complaint, written application

## KAMBİYO SENETLERİNDE İMZALARIN BAĞIMSIZLIĞI İLKESİ HAKKINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

## AN EVALUATION ABOUT THE PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENCE OF DECLARATIONS IN BILLS OF EXCHANGE

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## ÖZET

Kambiyo senetleri (poliçe, bono ve çek), 6102 sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nun üçüncü kitabının dördüncü kısmında düzenlenmiştir. Kambiyo senetleri, alacak hakkını içermekte olup kredi, ödeme ya da teminat aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ticari hayatta, mesafelerin uzunluğu, yolların güvensiz olması, ulaşım araçlarının yetersizliği ve ödeme araçlarının temini gibi zorluklar kambiyo senetlerinin doğumunu sağlamıştır. Zira kambiyo senetleri, sıkı şekil şartlarına bağlı, hızlı tedavül yeteneğine sahip, verilme nedeni olan temel borç ilişkisinden soyut ve kamu güvenine sahiptir.

Kambiyo senetleri bir borç ilişkisine dayanılarak verilir. Ancak kambiyo senetleri, bu borç ilişkisinden ayrı olarak varlığını sürdürür. Bu durum, kambiyo senetlerinin soyutluğu olarak ifade edilir. Kambiyo senetleri, düzenleyen tarafından aralarındaki anlaşma gereğince lehtara teslim edilir. Ancak böyle bir anlaşma olmadan da senet düzenleyenin elinden rızası dışında çıkmış olabilir. Bu durum, senedi sonradan elinde bulunduran iyiniyetli hamil tarafından bilinemez. İyiniyetli hamil senedi iktisap ederken düzenleyen tarafından oluşturulan hukuki görünüşe güvenerek senedi teslim alır.

Bu bağlamda, kambiyo senetlerinin soyutluğu ve hukuki görünüşe güvenin sonucu olarak Türk Ticaret Kanunu'nun 677. maddesinde imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesi düzenlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda, bu çalışmada, kambiyo senetlerinde imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesi ile ilgili birtakım değerlendirmelere yer verilmiştir. Çalışmada öncelikle, imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesinin kanuni dayanağı ve ilkenin amacı incelenmiştir. Ardından, imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesinin imza sahipleri ve üçüncü kişiler nezdindeki sonuçlarına değinilmiştir. Bu kısımda, imzası kendisini bağlamayan kişinin bunu ne şekilde ve kimlere karşı ileri sürebileceği sorununa cevap aranmıştır. Ayrıca Yargıtay kararlarına yer verilerek somut olaylarda yargı mercilerinin imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesine bakışı irdelenmiştir. Yüksek mahkemenin, imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesine yer verdiği birbirinden farklı tartışmalı kararları eleştirilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, imzaların bağımsızlığı ilkesinin kambiyo senetlerinin tedavül yeteneğini artırdığı ve üçüncü kişiler ile imza sahipleri bakımından hukuki görünüşe güveni sağladığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İmzaların Bağımsızlığı, Soyutluk, Hukuki Görünüşe Güven

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The bills of exchange (draft, promissory note and check) are regulated in the fourth part of the third book of the Turkish Commercial Code. Bills of exchange are a means of credit, payment or collateral containing the right to pay. In commercial life, the length of distances, the unsafety of roads, the lack of means of transportation and the difficulties in the supply of means of payment have provided the birth of bills of exchange. Because bills of exchange are subject to strict form requirements, have fast circulation ability, have abstract and public trust from the basic debt relationship that is the reason for their issuance.

The bills of exchange are issued on the basis of a debt relationship. However, bills of exchange continue to exist separately from this debt relationship. This situation is expressed as the abstraction of bills of exchange. The bills of exchange are delivered to the cessionary by the drawer of a bill in accordance with the agreement between them. However, even without such an agreement, the bill of exchange may have left the drawer's hands without his consent. This situation cannot be known by the bona fide holder who holds the bill of exchange later. A bona fide holder takes the bill of exchange by relying on the legal appearance created by the drawer when taking the bill of exchange.

As a result of the abstractness of bills of exchange and thetrust in legal appearances, the principle of independence of declarations is regulated in the article 677 of Turkish Commercial Code. In this study, some evaulations about the principle of independence of declarations have been inclued. In the study, firstly, the legal basis of the principle of independence of declarations and the purpose of regulation were examined. Then, the consequences of the principle of independence of declarations in term of signatories and other persons were mentioned. In this section, the answer to the problem of how and against whom a person whose signature does not bind himself can put it forward is sought. In addition, the Court of Cassation decisions were included and the judicial authorities view on the principle of independence of declarations in concrete cases was examined. Various controversial decisions of the supreme court, in which the principle of independence of declarations is included, have been criticized. In this context, it has been concluded that the principle of independence of declarations increases the circulation ability of foreign exchange notes and provides confidence in legal appearances from the point of view of third parties and signatories.

**Keywords:** Independence of Declarations, Abstractness, Trust in Legal Appearance

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## TÜRKİYE'DE ELİTİZMİN MAĞLUBİYETİ POPÜLİZMİN ZAFERİ: 14 MAYIS 1950 GENEL SEÇİMLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

THE DEFEAT OF ELITICISM AND THE VICTORY OF POPULISM: AN EVALUATION ON THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF MAY 14, 1950

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## ÖZET

Elitizm ve popülizm birbirine karşıt olan iki farklı siyaset yapma tarzıdır. Elitizm, toplum içerisinde her alanda elitlerin var olduğunu ön kabul olarak almakta ve özellikle de siyasi olarak yönetimin elitlere ait olması gerektiğini kaçınılmaz bir gerçeklik olarak savunmaktadır. Popülizm ise liberal demokrasi anlayışının gelişmesi ile birlikte siyasi alanda üretmiş olduğu söylem ve vaatler, liderlik anlayışı ve öteki karşıtlığı ile halk ve toplumsal yarar vurgusu yaparak, hitap ettiği kitleyi yücelterek etkilemeye çalışan siyaset yapma tarzıdır.

Türkiye, tek parti döneminde elitist yönetim tarzı ile üstten baskı yapılarak ve güç kullanılarak uzun süre yönetilmiştir. Yönetici elit zümre kendi ilkelerine göre belirmemiş olduğu politikaları devlet eliyle uygulamaya geçirmiş ve anti-demokratik uygulamalar ile halk görmezden gelinmiştir. 1946 yılında Demokrat Parti, kurulduktan sonra popülist bir siyaset tarzı izleyerek tek parti yönetimi karşıtlığı üzerinden siyasi popülizm içerikli argümanlar ile Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi ise benimsemiş olduğu elitist yönetim anlayışı ile 14 Mayıs 1950 genel seçimlerine gitmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elitizm, Popülizm, Tek Parti Dönemi, 14 Mayıs 1950 Seçimleri

#### **ABSTRACT**

Elitism and populism are two different styles of doing politics that are opposite to each other. Elitism takes as a presupposition that there are elites in every field in society, and argues that it is an inevitable reality that political management, especially, should belong to the elites. Populism, on the other hand, is a style of doing politics that tries to influence the audience by glorifying it, by emphasizing the people and social benefit, with the discourses and promises it produces in the political field, with its understanding of leadership and opposition to the other, with the development of the understanding of liberal democracy.

During the single-party period, Turkey was governed for a long time with an elitist management style by applying pressure from above and using force. The ruling elite group implemented policies that were not determined according to their own principles, by the state, and the people were ignored with anti-democratic practices. After its establishment in 1946, the Democratic Party followed a populist style of politics and went to the general elections on May 14, 1950, with arguments containing political populism based on opposition to single-party rule, and the Republican People's Party went to the general elections on May 14, 1950 with its elitist management approach.

**Keywords:** Elitism, Populism, Single Party Era, 14 May 1950 Elections

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## AFET YÖNETİMİNDE BLOKZİNCİR TEKNOLOJİSİNİN UYGULANABİLİRLİĞİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON THE APPLICABILITY OF BLOCK CHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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#### ÖZET

Mevcut toplumsal formasyonda büyük ölçekli felaketlerin hızlı bir şekilde artarak etkilerinin küresel sisteme yayıldığı ifade edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda toplumların mevcut riskleri tanımlayabilmeleri ve küresel ölçekte tehditleri azaltmak için yenilikçi ve zorlayıcı tedbirleri almaları bir gereklilik olarak görülmektedir (Comfort ve Rhodes, 2022: 1). Bilindiği üzere afetler doğal (deprem, sel, heyelan, kasırga vb.) olabileceği gibi insani- teknolojik afetler (kimyasal, biyolojik, radyolojik ve nükleer madde kazaları veya olayları, tehlikeli ve salgın hastalıklar, terörist eylemler vb.) şekilde de gerçekleşebilmektedir ve afetlerin sınır tanımayan özelliğinden hareketle ortak nitelikler gösteren uluslararası afet yönetiminin hâkim olduğu bir bakış açısının oluşmaya başladığı görülmektedir (Coppola, Bullock, Haddow, 2017: 461). Krizin sınır aşan doğası, derin bir belirsizlikle beraber acil düzeltici eylem gerektirmektedir ve sınır ötesi etkileriyle birlikte kolektif (yerel, ulusal ve uluslararası) bir yönetim sürecinin gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır (Ansell, Boin & Keller, 2010:196-197).

Çok ölçekli bir karmaşıklığın hâkim olduğu afet yönetim sürecinde blokzincir teknolojisinin hem afet öncesi ve sırasında hem de afet sonrasında uygulanabilirliği ve yeri giderek önemli bir tartışma konusu haline gelmektedir. Yerel, ulusal ve uluslararası bütünleşik bir afet yönetim sürecinde blokzincir teknolojisi kararların alınması, uygulanması ve yaraların hızlı bir şekilde sarılmasında kullandığı araçlar sayesinde etkin olabilme kapasitesine sahip olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bir veri tabanı ve sanal ağ olarak tanımlanabilecek Blokzincir, yeni nesil teknolojik işlem uygulaması olarak tanımlanabilmektedir (Nath, 2016: 821). Teknik açıdan "Dağıtılmış bir veri tabanı, âdem-i merkezi bir uzlaşı mekanizması ve kriptografik algoritmaların bir bileşimi olarak" tanımlanan blokzincir teknolojisi, verilerin değişmeden kalması, silinemez olması ve geri almanın imkansızlığı ile öne çıkan özerk doğrulanabilir ve değiştirilemez bir sanal ağdır (Ølnes, Ubacht ve Janssen, 2017: 356). Bu teknolojisinin kripto paralardan başlayarak kullanılabilirliği her geçen artmaktadır. Kamu yönetiminde uygulanabilirliği ise, kimlik yönetimi, dijital sağlık kayıtlarının tutulması, eğitim, tapu işlemleri, seçimler, akıllı sözleşmeler vb. alanlardadır. Bu çalışmada afet yönetim sürecinde blokzincirin teknolojisinin uygulanabilirliğine ilişkin alanlar tartışma konusu yapılmaktadır. Çünkü bir afet durumu meydana geldiğinde hızlı ve koordineli bir müdahale şarttır kriz durumlarının dünya genelinde farklı zaman ölçeklerinde birbirinden farklı eylemlerle yönetilmesi, birbirilerine bağlı sistemlerin başarısızlığa uğramasına neden olduğu olabilmektedir. (Krakauer 2020). Bu kapsamda etkili müdahalenin koordinasyonu, birçok kuruluşun iş birliği yapmasını, kaynak tahsis edilmesini ve hızlı bir şekilde harekete geçilmesini

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içermektedir. Bir felaketin uluslararası boyuta ulaştığı eşik her ülke için biricik olabilmektedir ve belirli bir ülkeyle bağlı kalmadan bürokratik sınırları kolaylıkla aşabilmektedir. Sınırın her iki tarafındaki parçalanmış ve farklı politikalar ve coğrafi/politik sınırlar, kırılganlığa katkıda bulunabilmektedir (Ansell, Boin ve Keller, 2010: 204). Bu bağlamda blokzincir özellikle afet öncesi uygulanacak ortak prosedürlerin belirlenmesinden afet sırası ve sonrasında oluşacak can ve mal kayıplarına ilişkin sağlık verinin elde edilmesinde bir potansiyele sahip olmak görülmektedir. Blokzincir teknolojisi sahip olduğu teknolojik altyapı sayesinden kimlik yönetimi, tedarik zinciri, akıllı sözleşmeler ve sosyal yardımlar başlığında uygulanabilirliğe sahiptir. Akıllı sözleşmeler; kontrol ve koordinasyon mekanizmalarının sağlanmasında, kimlik yönetimi; kişinin elektronik temsili olarak kabul edilmekte ve afet sırası ve sonrasında can kayıplarının tespitinden finansal işlemlerin sorunsuz bir şekilde devam etmesine kadar bir çok alanda etkin bir işleve sahip olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Bir veri yönetim süreci olarak tedarik zincirinin kullanılabilirliği olumlu görülmektedir. Gıda yardım akışı, stok durumu ve ilaç takibi bu bağlamdaki alanlara örnek olarak verilebilmektedir (Berryhill, 2018: 26). Son olarak sosyal yardımlar, tüm bağışların dijital, şeffaf ve net bir kaydının tutulmasını sağlayarak güven problemine de çözüm yaratma potansiyeli ile ön plana çıkmaktadır. Verimsiz alt sistemlerin ve bağışların kaynağından afetzedeye ulaşmasına kadar giden sürecin takip edilebilirliğine imkan sağlamaktadır (Farooq vd., 2020: 2). Blokzincir ileri düzey teknolojik gelişim kapsamındaki bir yenilik ya da internetin yeni nesli olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda afet ve risk yönetiminde uygulanabilirlik potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet Yönetimi, Kimlik Yönetimi, blokzincir teknolojisi, dijital çağda kamu yönetimi

#### **ABSTRACT**

It is stated that in the current social formation, large-scale disasters are increasing rapidly and their effects are spreading throughout the global system. In this context, it is seen as a necessity for societies to be able to identify existing risks and take innovative and coercive measures to reduce threats on a global scale (Comfort and Rhodes, 2022: 1). As it is known, disasters can be natural (earthquakes, floods, landslides, hurricanes, etc.) as well as human and technological disasters (accidents or incidents of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances, dangerous and epidemic diseases, terrorist acts, etc.) and it is seen that a perspective dominated by international disaster management with common characteristics has started to emerge based on the borderless nature of disasters (Coppola, Bullock, Haddow, 2017: 461). The transboundary nature of the crisis requires urgent corrective action with deep uncertainty and the necessity of a collective (local, national and international) management process emerges with its cross-border effects (Ansell, Boin & Keller, 2010:196-197).

The applicability and place of blockchain technology in the disaster management process, which is dominated by a multi-scale complexity, both before, during and after the disaster, is becoming an important topic of discussion. In an integrated local, national and international

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disaster management process, blockchain technology is considered to have the capacity to be effective thanks to the tools it uses in decision-making, implementation and rapid recovery. Block chain, which can be defined as a database and virtual network, can be defined as a new generation technological transaction application (Nath, 2016: 821). Technically defined as "a combination of a distributed database, a decentralized consensus mechanism and cryptographic algorithms", blockchain technology is an autonomous verifiable and unalterable virtual network that stands out with the fact that data remains unchanged, cannot be deleted and cannot be undone (Ølnes, Ubacht and Janssen, 2017: 356). The usability of this technology is increasing day by day, starting with cryptocurrencies. Its applicability in public administration is in the fields of identity management, keeping digital health records, education, land registry transactions, elections, smart contracts, etc. In this study, it is aimed to discuss the applicability of blockchain technology in the disaster management process through examples from around the world. Because when a disaster situation occurs, a rapid and coordinated response is essential, and managing crisis situations with different actions at different time scales around the world can cause interdependent systems to fail. (Krakauer 2020). In this context, the coordination of effective response involves the cooperation of many organizations, the allocation of resources and rapid action. The threshold at which a disaster reaches international proportions can be unique to each country and can easily cross bureaucratic boundaries without being tied to a specific country. Fragmented and different policies and geographical/political boundaries on both sides of the border can contribute to vulnerability (Ansell, Boin, & Keller, 2010: 204). Thanks to its technological infrastructure, blockchain technology has applicability in identity management, supply chain, smart contracts and social assistance. Smart contracts are accepted as the electronic representation of a person in providing control and coordination mechanisms, identity management is accepted as the electronic representation of the person and it is stated that it has an effective function in many areas from the determination of loss of life during and after disasters to the smooth continuation of financial transactions. The usability of the supply chain as a data management process is seen positively. Food aid flow, stock status and medicine tracking are examples of areas in this context (Berryhill, 2018: 26). Finally, social assistance also stands out with its potential to create a solution to the problem of trust by ensuring that a digital, transparent and clear record of all donations is kept. It enables the traceability of inefficient subsystems and the process from the source of donations to the disaster victim (Farooq et al., 2020: 2). Blockchain is considered as an innovation within the scope of advanced technological development or the new generation of the internet. In this context, it is considered to have a high potential for applicability in disaster and risk management.

**Keywords**: Disaster Management, Identity Management, blockchain technology, public administration in the digital age.

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## BİR TAHLİL DENEMESİ: ALİ AKBAŞ'IN CEPHEDEN MEKTUP ŞİİRİNDE MİLLİ EDEBİYATIN İZLERİNİ SÜRMEK

AN ANALYSIS ATTEMPT: TRACES OF NATIONAL LITERATURE IN ALI AKBAŞ'S POEM "CEPHEDEN MEKTUP"

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#### ÖZET

Şiiri kişisel hissiyatın tezahürü diye tanımlamak yanlış olmaz; ama eksik olur. Çünkü şiir, şairinin ideolojinden, hayat karşısındaki duruşundan da etkilenen bir türdür. Milliyetçi/Türkçü ideolojinin edebiyattaki yansıması denebilecek olan, 20. yüzyılda başta Ziya Gökalp, Ömer Seyfettin, Ali Canip olmak üzere birçok ismin sistemli çalışmaları ile şekil alan Milli edebiyat anlayışının nispeten değişerek genellikle Türkçü/milliyetçi ideolojiye sahip şair ve yazarlar tarafından hâlâ sürdürüldüğü ve buna uygun eserler kaleme alındığı bilinmektedir. Milliyetçi duyguları güçlü, Türkçülük ideolojisine yakın bir şair olarak nitelendirilebilecek olan Ali Akbaş'ın bu şairler arasında değerlendirilebileceği, eserlerinin de bu minval üzere incelenebileceği düşünülmektedir. Ali Akbaş'ın şiirlerinde Milli edebiyat anlayışına uygun denebilecek bir çizgi görülmektedir. Onun şiirlerinin gerek konu seçimi ve biçimsel özellikleri gerekse dil ve üslubuyla Milli edebiyat anlayışına yakın bir sanat görüşü taşıdığı düşünülmektedir. Şairin bu şiirlerinden biri bildirinin de inceleme konusunu teşkil eden "Cepheden Mektup" şiiridir.

Milli edebiyat içerisinde değerlendirilecek şiirler hakkında özetle şu hatırlatma yapılabilir: Bu şiirlerin konusu genellikle vatan, millet sevgisi, kahramanlık duyguları, Anadolu'da yaşanan bazı olaylardır. Hâliyle şiirlerin kahramanları denebilecek şiirdeki kişilerin yolu da genellikle bir şekilde Anadolu'dan geçer. Dil ve üslup bakımından bu şiirler sade Türkçe ile yazılır hatta halk deyim ve söyleyişlerine de bu şiirlerde sıkça rastlanır. Biçimsel özellikleri kişisellik taşısa da genellikle halk şiiri nazım biçimlerine uygunluk gösterir; şiirlerin ölçüsü hece ölçüsüdür.

Ali Akbaş'ın "Cepheden Mektup" şiiri muhteva, biçim, dil ve üslup açısından Milli edebiyat anlayışına uyumu bakımından incelenmiş ve inceleme neticesinde şu sonuca varılmıştır:

"Cepheden Mektup" şiirinin konusunun adından anlaşılacağı üzere bir askerin cepheden ailesine gönderdiği bir mektup olması, şiirde konuşan kişini kahraman bir Türk askeri olması, şiirde hakim duygunun kahramanlık ve vatanseverlik olması bu şiiri Milli edebiyat anlayışına oldukça yaklaştırmaktadır. Bununla birlikte şiirde biçimsel özellikler olarak halk şiirinden önemli izler bulunması, dil ve üslup açısında sade Türkçe ile yazılması hatta Anadolu'ya has deyimlere yer verilmesinin şiiri Milli edebiyat şiiri ile neredeyse tamamen uyumlu hâle getirdiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelime: Şiir, Milli edebiyat, ideoloji.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

It would not be wrong to define poetry as the manifestation of personal feeling; but it will be missing. Because poetry is a genre that is also affected by the poet's ideology and stance towards life. The understanding of National literature, which can be said to be a reflection of the nationalist/Turkist ideology in literature, and which took shape with the systematic works of many names, especially Ziya Gökalp, Ömer Seyfettin, Ali Canip in the 20th century, has changed relatively and is still continued by poets and writers with a Turkist/nationalist ideology and is appropriate to this. It is known that works were written. It is thought that Ali Akbaş, who can be described as a poet with strong nationalist feelings and close to the Turkism ideology, can be evaluated among these poets and his works can be examined in this manner. In Ali Akbaş's poems, a line that can be said to be in line with the understanding of national literature can be seen. It is thought that his poems carry a view of art close to the understanding of National literature, with both their choice of subject matter and formal features, as well as their language and style. One of these poems of the poet is the poem "Cepheden Mektup", which is the subject of analysis in the paper.

In summary, the following reminder can be made about the poems to be evaluated within the national literature: The subject of these poems is generally the homeland, love of nation, heroic feelings, and some events that took place in Anatolia. Naturally, the path of the people in the poem, who can be called the heroes of the poems, usually passes through Anatolia in some way. In terms of language and style, these poems are written in plain Turkish, and even folk idioms and sayings are frequently encountered in these poems. Although its formal features are personal, it generally conforms to folk poetry verse forms; The meter of poems is syllable meter.

Ali Akbaş's poem "Cepheden Mektup" was examined in terms of content, form, language and style in terms of its compliance with the understanding of National literature, and as a result of the examination, the following conclusion was reached:

As the name suggests, the subject of the poem "Cepheden Mektup" is a letter sent by a soldier to his family from the front, the speaker of the poem is a heroic Turkish soldier, and the dominant feeling in the poem is heroism and patriotism, which brings this poem very close to the understanding of National literature. However, it has been seen that the poem has significant traces of folk poetry as formal features, is written in plain Turkish in terms of language and style, and even includes idioms specific to Anatolia, making the poem almost completely compatible with the poetry of National Literature.

Key Words: Poetry, National literature, ideology.

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## ÇAĞDAŞ BİR TÜRK ŞAİRİ OLAN EGEMEN BERKÖZ'ÜN ŞİİR ANLAYIŞI ÜZERİNE

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT EGEMEN BERKÖZ'S LIFE, ART AND APPROACH OF POETRY

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde halen yaşayan birçok çağdaş Türk şairleri bulunmaktadır. Bu çağdaş Türk şairleri üzerine akademik çalışmalar yapılmış olsa da bazı şairler, akademik çalışmalar açısından arka planda kalmıştır. Dolayısıyla bu arka planda kalan şairleri tespit etmek, sanatsal açıdan değerlendirmek ve çeşitli yönlerden bilimsel çalışmalara dâhil etmek önemli vazife haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda bahsedilen şairlerden biri de Egemen Berköz'dür. Berköz; Behçet Necatigil'in, doğumunun 100. yılı dolayısıyla düzenlenen "Behçet Necatigil 100. Yıl Şiir Emek Ödülü"nde ödüle layık görülmüştür. Ayrıca İtalyan şairlerinden yaptığı çevirilerle başarı sağlayan Berköz hakkında ilmî çalışmaların eksik olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada Türk yazar, şair ve çevirmen olan Egemen Berköz'ün küçük çapta bir monografi çalışması yapılmıştır. Daha çok şairlik yönüyle ortaya çıkan Berköz'ün hayatı ve edebi kişiliği hakkında bilgi verilmiş ve şairin şiirle olan ilişkisi incelenmiştir. Berköz'e ait "Çin Askeri Ah Devran", "Yalnızlıklar!" ve "Bu Kitapta Sen Nerdesin" adlı şiir kitaplarından hareketle Berköz'ün şiir anlayışı incelenmiş ve bazı şiirlerin analizi yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: şiir, Egemen Berköz, monografi.

#### **ABSTRACT**

There are many contemporary Turkish poets still alive today. Although academic studies have been conducted on these contemporary Turkish poets, some poets have remained in the background in terms of academic studies. Therefore, it has become an important task to identify the poets who remain in this background, to evaluate them artistically and to include them in scientific studies from various aspects. One of the poets mentioned in this context is Egemen Berköz. Berkoz; He was deemed worthy of an award at the "Behçet Necatigil 100th Year Poetry Labor Award" organized on the 100th anniversary of Behçet Necatigil's birth. In addition, it has been determined that there is a lack of scientific studies about Berköz, who achieved success with his translations of Italian poets. Therefore, in this study, a small-scale monograph study of Egemen Berköz, a Turkish writer, poet and translator, was made. Information was given about the life and literary personality of Berköz, who emerged mostly as a poet, and the poet's relationship with poetry was examined. Berköz's "Chinese Soldier Ah Devran", "Loneliness!" and "Where Are You in This Book", Berköz's understanding of poetry was examined and some poems were analyzed.

Keywords: poetry, Egemen Berköz, monography.

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## ALPER CANIGÜZ'ÜN ROMANLARINDA VAROLUŞÇULUK EXISTENTIALITY IN ALPER CANIGÜZ'S NOVELS

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### ÖZET

Düşüncenin tarihsel süreci göz önünde bulundurulduğunda temeli Sokrates'e kadar uzanan insan merkezli düşünce felsefesi, zamanla yerini yirminci yüzyılın popüler akımı olan varoluşçuluğa bırakmıştır. Sokrates'in düşünce sistemi daha çok ahlak felsefesi üzerine insan merkez alınarak şekillenirken varoluşçu düşünce sistemi insanın dünyada özgürce yer edinme ve tutunma temeli üzerine şekillenir. Özellikle modern insan ve yaşam kavramlarıyla beraber bu düşünce sisteminde insana birçok açıdan yönelme ve inceleme firsatı sunulmuştur.

Varoluşçuluk, özü itibariyle insanın varoluşunu anlamlandırma ve amaçlandırma düşüncesidir. Bireyin kendini gerçekleştirme çabasını ifade eden, insana ve onun sorunlarına odaklanan bir felsefe anlayışı olmakla birlikte insanın özünü yine insanın kendisinin oluşturabileceğini ileri süren felsefi bir düşüncedir. İnsanda var olan kaygı, korku, ölüm, yalnızlık, ait olamama, yabancılaşma, bedbinlik, ötekileştirme ve ötekileştirilme, arayış içinde olma, özgürlük, umutsuzluk, benliğini gerçekleştirememe durumlarına yönelik cevaplar bulmaya çalışan varoluşçuluğun Türk düşünce sistemi ve edebiyatına yansıması da kaçınılmaz olmuştur. Gerek şiirde gerekse roman ve öykülerde bu yansımanın izlerini görmek mümkündür. Anlatmaya bağlı metinlerde insana ve insan yaşamına en çok dokunan tür romandır. İnsana ve iç dünyasına bireysel ve toplumsal anlamda eğilen roman, oluşturduğu kişiliklerle dikkatleri çeker. Varoluşçuluk bünyesindeki tüm bu tematik kavramlar, romanlarda karakterler üzerinden verilerek yer almıştır.

Günümüz yazarlarından Alper Canıgüz'ün romanlarında da varoluşçuluğun izleri görülmektedir. Popüler Türk edebiyatının yaşayan romancılarından Canıgüz, *Tatlı Rüyalar* adlı ilk romanıyla 2000 yılında Türk yazın hayatına girmiştir. Büyük beğeni toplayan yazar, yazma eylemine ara vermeden devam etmiş, sadece roman türünde yazarak altı roman yayımlamıştır. Canıgüz, romanların giriş- gelişme-sonuç bölümleri dışında duygu çıkışının ve olayın dengeli dağılımına dikkat çeker. Bu noktada duygu çıkışı olarak yazarın çocukluğundan gelen bir yaşantı ve düşünce birikimi ortaya çıkmaktadır. Yazarın romanlarında; yabancılaşma, ait olamama, mutsuzluk, umutsuzluk, özgürlük arayışı, tutunamama, kadın, cinsellik, aşk, ölüm,

iyi-kötü gibi kavramlar yer yer görülürken cinayet her romanda kendini hissettirir. Bu temalar verilirken Canıgüz'ün romanları psikanaliz ve varoluşçuluk temelinde, tamamen olmasa da fantastik ve polisiye roman özellikler gösterir. Bu çalışmada yazarın romanlarındaki temalar varoluşçuluk çatısı altında ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancılaşma, tutunamama, ait olamama, özgürlük, çatışma, varoluşçuluk.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Considering the historical process of thought, the human-centered philosophy of thought, which dates back to Socrates, has left its place in the popular trend of the twentieth century, existentialism. While the thought system of Socrates is shaped by focusing on the human being more on moral philosophy, the existential thought system is shaped based on the human being's free place in the world and holding on. In this system of thought, especially with the concepts of modern man and life, the opportunity to direct and examine human beings from many aspects has been presented.

Existentialism, in essence, is the idea of making sense of and aiming at human existence. It is an understanding of philosophy that expresses the individual's effort for self-realization and focuses on man and his problems, but it is a philosophical thought that asserts that the essence of man can also be created by himself. Existentialism, which tries to find answers for anxiety, fear, death, loneliness, non-belonging, alienation, misery, marginalization, and othering, being in search, of freedom, hopelessness, and not being able to realize one's self, which exists in human beings, has also been inevitable to reflect on the Turkish thought system and literature. It is possible to see the traces of this reflection in poetry, novels, and stories. The genre that touches people and human life most in narrative texts is the novel. The novel, which deals with people and their inner world in an individual and social sense, draws attention to the personalities it creates. All these thematic concepts within the body of existentialism have taken place in the novels through characters.

Traces of existentialism are also seen in the novels of Alper Canıgüz, one of today's writers. Canıgüz, one of the living novelists of popular Turkish literature, entered Turkish literary life in 2000 with his first novel, Tatlı Rüyalar. The writer, who received great acclaim, continued his writing activity without interruption and published six novels by writing only in the novel genre. Canıgüz draws attention to the balanced distribution of emotions and events, except for the introduction, development, and conclusion parts of the novels. At this point, an experience and thought accumulation from the childhood of the author emerges as an emotional output. In the novels of the author; While concepts such as alienation, non-belonging, unhappiness,

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hopelessness, the search for freedom, inability to hold on, women, sexuality, love, death, good and bad are seen from time to time, murder makes itself felt in every novel. While these themes are being given, Canıgüz's novels are based on psychoanalysis and existentialism, although not entirely, they show fantastic and detective novel features. In this study, the themes in the author's novels are discussed under the umbrella of existentialism.

**Keywords:** Alienation, inability to hold on, not belonging, freedom, conflict, existentialism.

## BEHÇET NECATİĞİL'İN ÖLÜ ÇİZĞİ ŞİİRİNE PSİKANALİTİK BİR YAKLAŞIM

A PSYCHOANALYTİC APPROACH TO BEHÇET NECATİGİL'S POEM OF ÖLÜ ÇİZGİ

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#### ÖZET

Sigmund Freud'un 20. yüzyılda ortaya koyduğu bireyin bilinçaltı evrenini görmeyi hedefleyen psikanaliz yöntemi, sanatçının hayatına ve kişiliğine yönelik gösterilen ilgiyi hem daha da artırmış hem de bir edebî eserin bu bağlamda nasıl inceleneceği konusunda öncü olmuştur. Sanatçının davranışlarının aydınlatılmasında bilinçaltı verileri araştırmacılara ışık tutmuştur. Psikanalist kurama göre sanatçının yaratma eylemi, onun bilinçaltı dünyasında şekillenmektedir. Dolayısıyla bir edebî eserin bu kuram bağlamında açıklanmasında psikanaliz verileri önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Çünkü bu yöntemde, sanatçının oluşturduğu eser ve bireyin psikolojik durumu arasında bazen doğrudan bazen ise dolaylı olarak bir bağ bulunmaktadır. Freud, sanatçıyı nevrotik bir kişilik olarak görmektedir. Freud'a göre sanatçıyı yaratma eylemine iten dürtüler, bireyin bilinçaltı dünyasında saklı bir şekilde bulunmaktadır. Sanatçı dürtülerini bastıramadığı için, bir edebî eser ortaya koyarak bu var olan dürtülerini tatmin ettiğini düşünmektedir.

Türk edebiyatının önde gelen şairlerinden biri olan Necatigil'in şiirleri, psikanaliz yöntemiyle tahlil edilmeye elverişlidir. Necatigil, edebî akımlara yönelmemiş ve hiçbir siyasi oluşumun içinde bulunmamıştır. Bir fikir adamı olarak adlandırılan Necatigil, şiirlerinde genellikle çocukluk hatıralarına başvurmaktadır. Bu sebeple şiirlerinde bir psikolojik arka plan bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda sanatçı-eser etkileşimli bu çalışma, Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan ve Rollo May gibi psikanalistlerin saptamalarını merkez noktası haline getirerek Necatigil'in "Ölü Çizgi" şiirini psikanalitik bir çerçevede tahlil ve yorumlama amacı taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Behçet Necatigil, Ölü Çizgi, Psikanalitik, Şiir

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The psychoanalysis method, which Sigmund Freud introduced in 20<sup>th</sup> century and which aims to see the subconscious universe of the individual, not only increased the interest towards the artist's life and personality but also became a pioneer about how a literary work would be examined in this context. Subliminal data shed light on researchers as to explaining the artist's behaviors. According to the psychoanalyst theory, the artist's act of creation is shaped in his subconscious world. Hence, psychoanalysis data has an important place in the explanation of a literary work within the context of this theory. The reason behind this is that there is sometimes a direct and sometimes an indirect connection in this method between the work created by the artist and the psychological state of the individual. Freud, then, considers the artist as a neurotic personality. According to Freud, the impulses that push the artist to the act of creating are hidden in the subconscious world of the individual. The artist thinks that he satisfies his existing impulses by creating a literary work since he cannot oppress his impulses.

Having been one of the leading poets of Turkish literature, Behçet Necatigil is a literary figure whose poems can be analyzed within the light of psychoanalysis method. Necatigil did not tend to literary movements and was not involved in any political formation. Called as a man of ideas, Necatigil generally refers to childhood memories in his poems. For that reason, there is a psychological background in his poems. In this context, the study, including the artist-work interaction, aims to interpret and analyze Behçet Necatigil's poem "Ölü Çizgi" within a psychoanalytic framework by mainly focusing on the determinations of psychoanalysts such as Sigmund Freud, Jacques Lacan and Rollo May.

Keywords: Behçet Necatigil, Ölü Çizgi, Psychoanalytic, Poem

## KAYIP BİR MİRASIN İZİNDE: ERMENEK HÜKÜMET KONAĞI

ON TRACE OF A LOST LEGACY: ERMENEK GOVERNMENT OFFICE BUILDING

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### ÖZET

19. yüzyılda başlatılan Tanzimat reformları, Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nda modernleşme hareketlerini beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu reformlar devletin siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomi alanlarını etkilediği gibi mimaride de kendini göstermiştir. Kentlerde yenileşmenin ve değişimin somut göstergesi olarak farklı işlevlerde çeşitli kamu binaları inşa edilmeye başlanmıştır. Bunlardan biri olan hükümet konakları, yalnızca kamu yapısı olmasının ötesinde Osmanlı Devleti'nin otoritesini ve gücünü görünür kılması bakımından önemlidir. Bu bağlamda, Osmanlı coğrafyasında, vilayetlerden en küçük idari merkezlere kadar hükümet konakları inşa edilmiştir. Nitekim bazen Adana bazen de Konya vilayetinin kazası haline geldiği görülen Ermenek'te de bir hükümet konağı yaptırılmıştır.

Osmanlı arşiv vesikalarından Ermenek Hükümet Konağı'nın inşasına 1901 yılında izin verildiği öğrenilmektedir. Cumhuriyet arşiv belgelerinden de bu konağın 1933 tarihinde meydana gelen yangında yandığı tespit edilmektedir. Bu nedenle yapı, günümüze ulaşamamıştır. Ne yazık ki birçok tarihi yapı, doğal veya beşeri faktörlerin etkisiyle yitip gitmektedir. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte ortaya çıkan çeşitli dijital programlar vasıtasıyla bu yapılar, sanal ortamda yeniden ayağa kaldırılmakta ve onların üç boyutlu olarak görülmesine olanak vermektedir. Söz konusu çalışmayla da yitirilmiş bir mimari değer olan Ermenek Hükümet Konağı'nın arşiv vesikaları ışığında gün yüzüne çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu nedenle, ilk olarak, yapının inşası süreci kronolojik olarak ele alınmış, vesikalarda tespit edilen mimari çizimleri tanımlanmış ve bu çizimler temel alınarak çeşitli programlar (Sketchup, Lumion) sayesinde konak yeniden ayağa kaldırılmaya çalışılmıştır. Daha sonra ortaya çıkan veriler Sanat Tarihi disiplini çerçevesinde değerlendirilmiştir. Aynı zamanda bu çalışma ile son yıllarda giderek yayın sayısı artan Osmanlı kamu yapıları çalışmalarına katkı sunmak hedeflenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Osmanlı Kamu Yapısı, Osmanlı Hükümet Konağı, Osmanlı ve Cumhuriyet Arşiv Vesikaları, Dijital Program, Ermenek Hükümet Konağı.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Tanzimat reforms began in the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought modernization movements in the Ottoman Empire. These reforms effected politics, social and economic matters and were also visible in architecture. Various public buildings with different functions were began to be built in towns as an indicator of modernization and change. Being one of these public buildings, government office buildings were not only important as public buildings but also important since they showed Ottoman Empire's authority and power. In this context, government office buildings were built across the empire from vilayets to the smallest administrative centers. Thus, a government office building was also built in Ermenek, which was a town occasionally dependent on Vilayet of Adana or Vilayet of Konya.

It is known that from the Ottoman archival documents, the building permission for Ermenek Government Office Building was given in 1901. Republic archives show that this building was burned in a fire in 1933. Because of this, the building does not stand today. Unfortunately, many historic structures are destroyed completely because of natural or human factors. With the use of digital tools emerged with the advancement of technology, these buildings can be reconstructed virtually and can be seen in three dimensions. This study aims to reveal the Ermenek Government Office Building with data obtained from archive documents. To achieve this, first of all, the construction process of the building was evaluated chronologically, then architectural drawings found in archives were identified, and using these drawings the government office building was tried to be reconstructed using a variety of applications like Sketchup and Lumion. After the virtual reconstruction, revealed data were evaluated in terms of art history. Also, with this study, it is aimed to contribute to studies of Ottoman public buildings which was gaining popularity in recent years.

**Keywords**: Ottoman Public Building, Ottoman Government Office Building, Ottoman and Republic Archive Documents, Digital Programs, Ermenek Government Office Building.

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## SAİT FAİK ABASIYANIK'IN "SEMAVER" ADLI HİKÂYESİNDE YAŞAM-ÖLÜM TRAJEDİSİ

LIFE AND DEATH TRAGEDY IN SAİT FAİK ABASIYANIK'S STORY CALLED "SEMAVER"

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## ÖZET

Sait Faik Abasıyanık, Türk hikâyeciliğinin önemli isimlerinden olup Türk hikâyesine yaptığı katkılarla tanınır. O, hikâyelerini şiirsel bir dille anlatır. Abasıyanık, genel olarak yoksul ve orta sınıf insanlarının yaşamını dile işler. Sait Faik'in Semaver adlı öyküsü trajik unsurların ağırlıkta olduğu bir eserdir. Öyküde bir fabrikada işçi olarak çalışan Ali'nin yaşadığı trajik olay öne çıkarılır. Ali, annesi ile yasamaktadır. Ali'nin annesi sabahları erken kalkarak kahvaltı hazırlar ve daha sonra Ali'yi uyandırır. Alinin annesi oğlu için ekmek kızartır ve semaverde çay yapar. Sabahları semayerden cıkan fokurtularla uyanan Ali için annesi ile yasamak büyük bir mutluluktur. Semaverin sesinin duyulması, aynı zamanda annesinin uyandığını da anımsatır. Semaverden çıkan sesler, canlılığın ve yasamın imgesi olarak verilmistir. Ali, semaveri takır takır işleyen ve içinde hiç grev olmayan bir fabrikaya benzetir. Ali'nin mutluluğu uzun sürmez. Ölüm, annesinin kapısını bir misafir gibi çalar. Bir sabah Ali geç uyanır ve annesinin kendisini uyandırmadığını fark eder. Bir süre sonra annesinin cansız bedeni ile karşılaşır. Olduğu yerde donup kalan Ali, ağlamak istese de ağlayamaz. Ali, acı dolu günler yaşar. Onun hayatı annesinin ölümü ile trajik bir hale bürünür. Annesinden ayrılan Ali, daha sonraları işe gidip gelmeye devam eder. Ali'nin evinde artık mutluluğun simgesi olan semaverin fokurtusu duyulmamaktadır. Ali, acılar içerisinde hayatına devam etmeye çalışır. Bir gün işten döndüğünde semayerin basında annesini hatırlayıp hüngür hüngür ağlamaya baslar. Annesi öldükten sonra bir daha evlerinde mutluluğun simgesi olan semaverin fokurtusu duyulmaz. Bu çalışmada amaç, Sait Faik Abasıyanık'ın Semaver adlı öyküsün yaşam-ölüm trajedisinde incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sait Faik Abasıyanık, Türk hikâyeciliği, Semaver, trajedi.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Sait Faik Abasiyanik is one of the important names of Turkish storytelling and is known for his contributions to the Turkish story. He tells his stories in a poetic language. Abasiyanik generally describes the lives of poor and middle class people. Sait Faik's story called Semaver is a work with predominantly tragic elements. In the story, the tragic event experienced by Ali, who works as a worker in a factory, is highlighted. Ali lives with his mother. Ali's mother gets up early in the morning, prepares breakfast and then wakes Ali up. Ali's mother bakes bread for her son and makes tea in the samovar. Living with his mother is a great happiness for Ali, who wakes up in the morning with the bubbling sounds coming from the samovar. Hearing the sound of the samovar also reminds him that his mother is waking up. The sounds coming from the samovar are given as the image of vitality and life. Ali compares the samovar to a factory that works smoothly and has no strikes. Ali's happiness does not last long. Death knocks on his mother's door like a guest. One morning, Ali wakes up late and realizes that his mother did not wake him up. After a while, he comes across his mother's lifeless body. Ali, frozen in place, cannot cry even though he wants to cry. Ali experiences painful days. His life becomes tragic with the death of his mother. Separated from his mother, Ali continues to go to work. In Ali's house, the bubbling of the samovar, the symbol of happiness, can no longer be heard. Ali tries to continue his life in pain. One day, when he returns from work, he remembers his mother at the samovar and starts crying loudly. After his mother died, the bubbling of the samovar, the symbol of happiness, was never heard in their home again. The aim of this study is to examine the life-death tragedy of Sait Faik Abasıyanık's story called Semaver.

Keywords: Sait Faik Abasıyanık, Turkish story, Semaver, tragedy.

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## KIRIKHAN'DA (HATAY) KONAR-GÖÇERLERİN İSKÂNI: AYDINLI VE ÖZYÖRÜK MAHALLELERİ

SETTLEMET OF NOMADS IN KIRIKHAN (HATAY): AYDINLI AND ÖZYÖRÜK NEIGHBOURHOADS

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## ÖZET

Hatay ili Cumhuriyet Dönemi iskân politikalarının çeşitli uygulamaları sonucunda yeni yerleşim alanlarının oluşturulduğu çok önemli bir coğrafyaya sahiptir. Hatay'ın sahip olduğu coğrafi potansiyel tarihi süreç içerisinde eskiden günümüze kadar bu yörenin yerleşim sahası olarak tercih edilmesindeki en önemli sebeplerden olmuştur. İnsan yaşamı için elverişli iklim, toprak ve su şartlarının sağlamış olduğu avantajlar yeni yerleşim alanlarının kurulmasına imkân verdiği gibi bu sahaların gelişip büyümesine de fırsat tanımıştır. Kırıkhan ilçesi bu anlamda iskân politikaları uygulamaları sayesinde yeni yerleşim alanlarının oluşturulduğu bir ilçe pozisyonunda olmuştur. Kırıkhan ilçesinin kırsal ve şehirsel alanları içerisinde birbirinden farklı iskân politikalarının uygulamalarına bağlı olarak oluşturulmuş iskân mahalleri bulunmaktadır. Heyelan, deprem, sel ve taşkınlar gibi çeşitli afetlere uğrayanlar; baraj yapımı sonucu yer ve yurtları sular altında kalanlar; hiçbir yerleşim sahası olmayan konar-göçerler; devletin isteğiyle yerleştirilen mülteciler bunlara örnek olarak sayılabilir. Aydınlı ve Özyörük Mahalleleri konar-göçer yaşam sürdüren ailelerin iskânı ile meydana gelmiş şehirsel alan içerisindeki iki mahalledir.

Konar-göçer, göçer-konar ya da göçer; Anadolu'da daimi yerleşik bir alanlarının bulunmadığı, çadırlarda yaşayan, yaşam şekillerinin tamamen hayvancılığa bağlı olarak şekillendiği, mevsime (ilkbahar ve sonbahar) bağlı olarak hayvanların ot ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmek amacıyla hayvanlarıyla ve çadırlarıyla birlikte göç eden kişilere veya topluluğa verilen isimdir. İlkbahar ve sonbahar mevsimleri periyodik olarak göçün başladığı iki döneme karşılık gelmektedir. Ülkemizde konar-göçerlerin sayısı tam olarak bilinmese de geçmişten günümüze yerleşik yaşantıya geçenler oldukça fazladır. Hatay ilinde hala konar-göçer yaşantının sürdürüldüğü sahalar bulunmaktadır. Bu şekilde hayat sürdüren insanların yerleşik yaşantıya geçirilmesi açısından Hatay ili çok önemli bir özelliğe sahiptir.

Bu çalışmanın problem durumu; konar-göçerlerin Kırıkhan ilçesinin iki mahallesindeki iskân sürecinin nasıl gerçekleştiğidir. Kendi istekleriyle devlete başvuru yaparak yerleşmek isteyen konar-göçerlerin başvuru sürecinden yerleştirilmesine kadar geçen zaman içerisinde yaşanan sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik olayların açıklığa kavuşturulması çalışmanın ana hedefidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nitel ve nicel araştırma yöntemlerinin bir arada kullanıldığı karma desenli araştırma modeli uygulanmıştır. Çeşitli görsel materyallerin kullanıldığı çalışmada saha

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çalışmaları ve karşılıklı görüşmelerden elde edilen bilgi ve bulguların önemi büyüktür. Bu mahallelere kaç ailenin hangi tarihi süreçte yerleştirildiği elde edilen bulguların en önemlileridir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hatay, Kırıkhan, Aydınlı ve Özyörük, Konar-Göçer, İskân

#### **ABSTRACT**

Hatay province has a very important geography where new settlement areas were created as a result of various practices of the settlement policies of the Republican Period. The geographical potential of Hatay has been one of the most important reasons why this region has been preferred as a settlement area from ancient times to the present day. The advantages provided by the favourable climate, soil and water conditions for human life have enabled the establishment of new settlements as well as the development and growth of these areas. In this sense, Kırıkhan district has been in the position of a district where new settlement areas were created thanks to the settlement policies. Within the rural and urban areas of Kırıkhan district, there are settlement neighbourhoods created due to the implementation of different settlement policies. Examples include those who suffered from various disasters such as landslides, earthquakes, floods and floods; those whose homes were flooded as a result of dam construction; nomads who had no settlement area; refugees who were settled at the request of the state. Aydınlı and Özyörük Neighbourhoods are two neighbourhoods within the urban area, which were formed by the settlement of families living a nomadic life.

Nomads; It is the name given to people or community who do not have a permanent settled area in Anatolia, live in tents, their lifestyle is completely shaped depending on animal husbandry, and migrate with their animals and tents in order to meet the grass needs of animals depending on the season (spring and autumn). Spring and autumn seasons correspond to the two periods when migration starts periodically. Although the number of nomads in our country is not known exactly, those who have settled down from the past to the present are quite high. In Hatay province, there are still areas where nomadic life is still maintained. Hatay province has a very important feature in terms of the transition of people who live in this way to settled life.

The problem of this study is how the settlement process of the nomads in two neighbourhoods of Kırıkhan district took place. The main objective of the study is to clarify the socio-cultural and economic events experienced during the time from the application process to the settlement of the nomads who want to settle by applying to the state voluntarily. For this purpose, a mixed design research model in which qualitative and quantitative research methods were used together was applied. In the study in which various visual materials were used, the information and findings obtained from field studies and interviews are of great importance. How many families were settled in these neighbourhoods and in which historical process are the most important findings.

Keywords: Hatay, Kırıkhan, Aydınlı and Özyörük, Nomad, Settlement

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# İSTANBUL'DAKİ SULTAN ABDÜLMECİD DÖNEMİ SELATİN CAMİLERİNİN CÜMLE KAPILARINDA GÖRÜLEN DEĞİŞİMLER

CHANGES IN THE PORTALS OF THE SULTAN ABDULMECİD PERIOD SELATİN MOSQUES IN ISTANBUL

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#### ÖZET

II. Mahmud Dönemi'ne kadar serbest kültür değişimleri şeklinde ilerleyen yenilikçi yaklaşımlar, modernleşmenin önündeki en büyük engel olarak görülen yeniçeri ocağının kaldırılmasıyla birlikte sultanın belirlediği mecburi bir istikamete yönelmiştir. Devletin birçok kurumunun Avrupa'daki örnekler temel alınarak modernizasyonun sağlanması ve yeni kurumların ortaya çıkması bu dönemde gerçekleşmiştir. Osmanlı saray mimarlarının bağlı olduğu Hassa Mimarlar Ocağı ile Şehreminliğinin birleştirilmesiyle oluşturulan Ebniye-i Hassa Müdürlüğü de bu yeni kurumlar arasındadır. Osmanlı mimari teşkilatında yapılan bu düzenlemeler, inşa sürecinde de bir takım değişiklikleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Ebniye Müdürlüğünce hazırlanan projelerin, açık eksiltme usulüne göre (münakasa sistemi) en düşük bütçeyi öneren üstleniciler tarafından gerçekleştirilmesi bu yenilikler arasında gösterilebilir.

Osmanlı cami mimarisinde, geleneksel normların yavaş yavaş terk edilmeye başladığı 18. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren, dini mimaride Batı kaynaklı sanat akımlarının tesiri görülmeye başlar. Başlangıçta sadece bezemede görülen tesirler, yüzyılın sonuna doğru planlarda da etkisini göstererek camilerin geleneksel taçkapı tasarımını da etkilemiştir. Bunun yanında son cemaat yeri kavramının Tanzimat sonrası inşa edilen selatin camilerinde görülmemesi cami mimarisindeki geleneksel yaklaşımların değiştiğinin bir göstergesidir. Bu değişimin nedenleri arasında padişahın Cuma selamlığı ve giderek büyüyen maiyeti ile değişen protokol kuralları gösterilebilir. Padişahın hem dinlenme hem de resmi kabul işlemleri için camilerin kuzey cephelerine eklenen hünkâr kasırlarının, cami mimarisinde yaklaşık beş asırdan beri uygulanan son cemaat yeri ve avlu geleneğinin Abdülmecid dönemi selatin camilerinde yerini aldığı görülür.

Çalışmada, Sultan Abdülmecid döneminde inşa edilen beş selatin camisinin cümle kapıları Osmanlı mimari geleneği çerçevesinde değerlendirilmiştir. Camilerde son cemaat yerinin bulunmayışı ve taçkapı uygulamasına yer verilmemesi, harimin kuzeyine ilave edilen profan mimari unsurlarla açıklanabilir. Cami mimarisindeki bu yeni yaklaşımlar, Sultan Abdülmecid Dönemi'nde (1839-1861), bazı geleneksel uygulamaların tamamen terk edildiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Taçkapı, Sultan Abdülmecid Dönemi, Osmanlı Cami Mimarisi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Reformist approaches which progressed as free cultural changes until the Mahmud I era were headed to a forced direction decided by the Sultan after the abolition of Janissary Corps which was seen as the greatest obstacle to modernization. Modernization of many state institutions and creation of new ones modeled after European institutions took place in this period. Among these new institutions is the Ebniye-i Hassa Directorate, created by merging The Guild of Architects, which Ottoman royal architects were dependent on, and Istanbul Şehremaneti. Changes in Ottoman architectural organization brought along some changes in construction processes. One of the changes is that projects prepared by the Ebniye Directorate were reverse auctioned and carried out by contractors who offered the least budget.

Since the second half of 18th century when traditional forms were beginning to be abandoned in Ottoman Mosque architecture, effects of art movements originated in the West started to be seen. Firstly seen on ornamentation only, this influence showed its effects in plan schemes and affected traditional portal designs of mosques towards the end of the century. Along with this effect on portals, the omission of narthex (son cemaat yeri) in Selatin mosques built after the Tanzimat indicates that traditional approaches are changed. Reasons for this change can be the Friday divine service parade (Cuma selamlığı) and new protocols created appropriately for the growing retinue of the Sultan. It can be seen that instead of narthexes and courtyards traditionally used in mosque architecture for five centuries, Sultan's pavilions subjoined to the northern facade of mosques used for resting as well as official hearings were used in Abdülmecid era selatin mosques.

In this study, main front gates of five selatin mosques built during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid were evaluated in the frame of Ottoman architectural tradition. The omission of narthexes and portals in these mosques can be explained by profane architectural elements added to the north of the praying area. These new approaches in mosque architecture show that some traditional practices were entirely abandoned during the reign of Sultan Abdülmecid (1839-1861).

Keywords: Portal, Sultan Abdulmecid Era, Ottoman Mosque Architecture

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# VAN'DA ZORUNLU GÖÇLERİN KENT MEKÂNINA ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF FORCED MIGRATIONS ON URBAN SPACE IN VAN

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#### ÖZET

Kişilerin kendi istekleri ile gerçekleştirdikleri gönüllü göçün aksine zorunlu göçler, dramatik nedenlerden kaynaklanmakta ve trajik sonuçlara sebep olmaktadır. Dünyada tarihsel süreç içerisinde meydana gelen savaşlar, doğal felaketler, kıtlıklar, salgın hastalıklar ve insan hakları ihlalleri milyonlarca insanı yaşadıkları yerden yasal ve yasadışı yollarla zoraki göç etmek zorunda bırakmıştır. Türkiye'de 1990'lı yıllarda Doğu ve Güneydoğu Anadolu bölgelerinde hızla artan zorunlu göçler kırsalda geleneksel bir yaşam süren yüzbinlerce insanın hayatını derinden etkileyerek bu insanların kitleler halinde en yakınında bulunan kentlere göç etmelerine sebep olmuştur. Bölgede en fazla Van ve Diyarbakır illerine yönelen göçler kentlerin dokusal, toplumsal ve kültürel yapılarını önemli ölçüde etkileyerek yoksulluğu zorunlu bir yaşam haline getirmiştir.

Zoraki/zorunlu göçler kentlerin fiziksel olarak bozulmasına neden olmuş, konut eğitim ve sağlık gibi sorunları beraberinde getirmiştir. Van kentine olan göçler genelde çevresinde bulunan ve gelişmişlik yönünden kendisine göre daha az gelişmiş illerden olmuştur. Başta Hakkâri olmak üzere çevresindeki illerden fazlaca göç alan Van'ın önemli bir varış noktası olmasının sebebi yakınlıktır. Göçlerle beraber kentte hızlı ve çarpık kentleşme başta olmak üzere çeşitli sorunlar meydana gelmiştir. Bunların başında gecekondu sorunu gelmektedir. Altyapıdan ve ulaşım imkânlarından yoksun bu gecekondu yerleşmeleri zamanla büyük mahallelere dönüşmüştür. Van gibi zorunlu göçe maruz kalan kentlerde fiziki dokunun bozulması ile geleneksel kent dokusu ironik yüzünü göstermeye başlamıştır.

Göçler bağlamları ve sonuçları bakımından demografik, ekonomik, sosyal, siyasal, ekolojik ve mekansal sorunları ile çok boyutlu ve girift bir konudur. Bu çalışmada Van kent merkezine olan zorunlu göçler ele alınmış ve kentin mekânsal gelişim sürecinde kentsel mekâna etkileri ortaya konulmuştur. Elde edilen bulgulardan hareketle kentin aldığı yoğun göçler sonucunda kentin kenar mahallelerinde kurulan ve gelişen gecekondu mahallelerinin kentsel alan sınırını değişime uğrattığını söylemek mümkündür. Sonuç olarak zorunlu göçlerin kentin mekânsal gelişimine etkileri ortaya konularak kentsel alan kullanımı bağlamında planlamanın önemi vurgulanarak önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Van Kenti, Kentsel Gelişme, Zorunlu Göçler, Gecekondu.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Unlike voluntary migration, where people voluntarily migrate, forced migrations are caused by dramatic reasons and lead to tragic consequences. Wars, natural disasters, famines, epidemics and human rights violations that have occurred throughout the world throughout history have forced millions of people to migrate from where they live, legally and illegally. In Turkey, the rapidly increasing forced migrations in the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia regions in the 1990s deeply affected the lives of hundreds of thousands of people living a traditional life in rural areas, causing these people to migrate in masses to the nearest cities. Migrations, mostly directed towards Van and Diyarbakır provinces in the region, have significantly affected the textural, social and cultural structures of the cities and made poverty a compulsory life.

Forced migrations have caused physical deterioration of cities and brought about problems such as housing, education and health. Migrations to the city of Van were generally from the surrounding provinces that were less developed than itself. The reason why Van, which receives a lot of immigration from the surrounding provinces, especially Hakkari, is an important destination is its proximity. Along with migrations, various problems have occurred in the city, especially rapid and unplanned urbanization. The most important of these is the slum problem. These slum settlements, which lack infrastructure and transportation facilities, have turned into large neighborhoods over time. With the deterioration of the physical fabric in cities such as Van, which were subjected to forced migration, the traditional urban texture began to show its ironic face.

Migrations are a multidimensional and complex issue with demographic, economic, social, political, ecological and spatial problems in terms of their context and consequences. In this study, forced migrations to Van city center were discussed and their effects on urban space in the spatial development process of the city were revealed. Based on the findings obtained, it is possible to say that the slums established and developing on the outskirts of the city as a result of the intense migrations the city has received have changed the borders of the urban area. As a result, the effects of forced migrations on the spatial development of the city were revealed and suggestions were made by emphasizing the importance of planning in the context of urban space use.

Key Words: Van City, Urban Development, Forced Migrations, Slums.

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# ANTİKÇAĞDA MANDRAGORA (ADAMOTU) BİTKİSİ

THE MANDRAGORA (ADAMOTU) PLANT IN ANTIQUITY

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#### ÖZET

Mandragora officinarum L., 10-40 cm. boyutlarında, rozet şeklinde yapraklara sahip, mavimsi kaliks çan şeklinde çiçekli, kazık köklü, çok senelik ve otsu bir bitkidir. Bitkinin köklerinin insan şeklinde olması nedeniyle Anadolu'da halk arasında çoğunlukla adamotu, nadiren de Abdüsselamotu ismiyle bilinmektedir. Mandragora bitkisinin en önemli bölümü kök, yaprak ve meyvesidir. Sonbahar aylarında topraktan çıkartılan ve kurutulan kökler, antikçağdan günümüze kadar ilaç yapımında kullanılmıştır. Bu kök, afrodizyak, uyuşturucu ve antispazmotik etkilere sahiptir.

Mandragora'nın özellikle Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'nde ilaç yapımında yoğun kullanılan bitkilerin başında geldiği görülmektedir. Ancak bitkiden çıkartılan suyun fazla dozu öldürücü etkiye sahiptir. Bu nedenle, oldukça dikkatli ve ehli kişiler tarafından kullanım görmüştür. Özellikle bu etkisinden dolayı antikçağda yapılacak ameliyat ve dağlama gibi tıbbi işlemler sırasında ağrı kesici ve uyutucu etkisi nedeniyle hastaların hissizleştirilmesi için verilmiştir. Bu kullanımı dışında, göz hastalıklarının tedavisi, yılan zehirlenmeleri, insomnia, balgam atıcı, düşük ilacı, tümör tedavisi gibi çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanım görmüştür. Çalışmamızda mandragora bitkisinin antikçağda hangi dönemlerde ve ne amaçla kullanıldığı araştırılmış, antik kaynakların ve arkeolojik verilerin sağladığı bilgiler ışığında detaylı bir şekilde ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antikçağ, Tıp, Tıbbi Bitkiler, Mandragora

#### **ABSTRACT**

Mandragora officinarum L. is a perennial herbaceous plant with rosette-shaped leaves, bell-shaped bluish calyx flowers, and taproots, ranging from 10 to 40 cm in height. In Anatolia, the plant is commonly known as adamotu, meaning human herb, due to its human-like root shape, occasionally referred to as Abdüsselamotu. The most important parts of the Mandragora plant are its roots, leaves, and fruit. The roots, unearthed and dried during the autumn months, have been utilized in medicine from ancient times to the present day. This root possesses aphrodisiac, narcotic, and anti-spasmodic effects.

It is observed that Mandragora was particularly prominent among the plants extensively used in medicine during the Roman Empire. However, an excessive dose of the juice extracted from the plant can have lethal effects. Hence, it has been utilized with great caution and exclusively by skilled individuals. Especially due to this effect, in ancient times, it was administered to patients to numb them during medical procedures such as surgeries and cautery, owing to its pain-relieving and sedative properties. Apart from its traditional use, it has been utilized in treating a variety of ailments including eye diseases, snake bites, insomnia, as an expectorant, abortifacient, and in tumor therapy. The study delves into the historical usage of the Mandragora plant in ancient times, examining the specific periods and purposes for which it was employed, drawing upon insights obtained from ancient sources and archaeological findings.

Keywords: Antiquity, Medicine, Medicinal Plants, Mandragora

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# SADRÜŞŞERÎA'NIN TADİLÜ'L-ULUM ADLI ESERİNİN KELAM İLMİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF SADRÜŞŞERIA'S WORK NAMED TADILÜ'L-ULUM IN TERMS OF KALAM SCIENCE

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#### ÖZET

Sadrüşşerîa, Sadrüşşerîa el-Asgar (Küçük Sadrüşşerîa) veya Sadrüşşerîa es-Sânî (İkinci Sadrüşşerîa) isimleriyle tanınan Hanefi kelam, mantık ve fikih âlimi dir. Kaynaklarda geçen bilgiler onun İslam düşüncesi açısından önemli bir isim olduğu kadar Tadilü'l-Ulum adlı eseriyle başta Kelam İlimi olmak üzere birçok ilme yön verecek pozisyonda bulunduğunu göstermektedir. Sadrüşşerîa, Matürîdî ekolünün önemli ilim adamlarından, Hanefî mezhebinin öncü muhakkiklerinden olduğu gibi aynı zmanada İslam hukukçusu, cedelci, kelamcı ve teorisyen bir düşünür olarak tanınır.

Onun Tadilü'l-Ulum adlı eseri özellikle mantık ve kelam sahalarında dayanak kabul edilen önemli bir eserlerdir. Eser ayrıca VIII yy. Mâtürîdî akaid anlayışının sistematiğini sunması, Hanefi mezhebinin itikadi yaklaşımını anlamamızı sağlaması açısından önemlidir. Yazarın çağdaşı veya sonraki dönemde yaşamış birçok değerli Hanefi-Matürîdî alim Sadrüşşerîa ve eserine sıklıkla atıf yapmaktadır. Zamanla başta Kelam ilmi olmak üzere, Fıkıh ve Mantık ilminde de bir otorite olarak kabul edilmiş, söz konusu eseri ilmi çevrelerde ciddi iltifat görmüştür.

Yaşadığı dönemin Moğol istilasına denk gelmesi, müslüman toplumların siyasi, ekonomik ve askeri açıdan buhran yaşıyor olmaları bu bağlamada süreci ve fikirlerini anlamamız bakımından önemlidir. Oluşan bu olumsuz havada ilim adamlarının içtihatta bulunma isteksizliği ve taklide yönelmeleri de diğer sorunlar olarak göze çarpmaktadır. Söz konusu dönemde ağırlıklı olarak metinler üzerine yapılan şerh ve ihtisar çalışmaları ön plana çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelam İlmi, Mantık, İslam Düşüncesi, Hanefilik

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#### **ABSTRACT**

He is a Hanafi scholar of theology, logic and fiqh, known as Sadrüşşerîa, Sadrüşşerîa el-Asgar (Little Sadrüşşerîa) or Sadrüşşerîa es-Sânî (Second Sadrüşşerîa). The information in the sources shows that he was not only an important name in terms of Islamic thought, but also that he was in a position to direct many sciences, especially the Science of Kalam, with his work Tadilü'l-Ulum. Sadrüşşeria is known as an important scholar of the Maturidi school, one of the leading scholars of the Hanafi sect, an Islamic jurist, a scholar, theologian and theorist.

His work named Tadilü'l-Ulum is an important work that is accepted as a basis especially in the fields of logic and theology. The work is also from the VIII century. It is important in terms of presenting the systematics of the Māturīdī understanding of belief and enabling us to understand the belief approach of the Hanafi sect.

His work named Tadilü'l-Ulum is an important work that is accepted as a basis especially in the fields of logic and theology. The work is also from the VIII century. It is important in terms of presenting the systematics of the Māturīdī understanding of belief and enabling us to understand the belief approach of the Hanafi sect.

Many valuable Hanafi-Maturidi scholars, who were contemporaries of the author or lived in the later period, frequently refer to Sadr al-Sharia and his work. Over time, he was accepted as an authority in the science of Kalam, Fiqh and Logic, and his work received serious praise in scientific circles.

The fact that the period in which he lived coincided with the Mongol invasion and that Muslim societies were experiencing political, economic and military crisis is important in terms of understanding the process and his ideas in this context. In this negative atmosphere, scholars' reluctance to make ijtihad and imitation

**Keywords**: The Science of Kalam, Logic, Islamic Thought, Hanafisim

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# YEŞİL ÖRGÜTSEL VATANDAŞLIK: İŞ UYGULAMALARINDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR DÖNÜŞÜMÜ YÖNLENDİRMEK GREEN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP: DRIVING SUSTAINABLE TRANSFORMATION IN BUSINESS PRACTICES

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#### ÖZET

Yeşil Örgütsel Vatandaşlık Davranışları (YÖVD), özellikle çevresel sürdürülebilirlik üzerinde doğrudan etkisi olan faaliyetlere odaklanarak geleneksel örgütsel vatandaşlık davranışlarının ötesine geçer. Bu davranışlar, enerji tasarrufu çabalarını, geri dönüşüm girişimlerini ve kuruluş içindeki yeşil politikaların savunulmasını içerir ancak bunlarla sınırlı değildir. Bunun yanısıra yeşil davranışlara değer veren ve ödüllendiren bir kültür, çalışanları inisiyatif almaya ve sürdürülebilirlik çabalarında örnek olmaya teşvik eder. Böyle bir kültür, sürdürülebilirliğe yönelik liderlik taahhüdü, sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerinin etkili bir şekilde iletilmesi ve çalışanları YÖVD'nın önemi ve etkisi konusunda eğiten eğitim programlarının uygulanması yoluyla geliştirilir. Örgütsel anlamdaki bu süreç dönüşümü, bir kuruluşun itibarını ve rekabet avantajını önemli ölçüde artırabilen, kaynak israfının azalması, verimliliğin artması ve küresel sürdürülebilirlik standartlarına daha güçlü bir uyum ile birlikte karakterize edilir.

Gelişme ve değişme hızının her geçen gün ivmelenerek arttığı iş dünyasında sürdürülebilirlik uygulamalarının kurumsal operasyonlara entegrasyonu artık çok daha kritik bir çaba haline gelmiştir. Bu dönüşümün odak noktasını oluşturan yapının bir bölümünü de, çalışanların kuruluşlarının çevresel sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine katkıda bulunmak için benimseyebilecekleri bir dizi eylem ve tutumu temsil eden *Yeşil Örgütsel Vatandaşlık Davranışları* kavramı oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışma, YÖVD'nın iş uygulamaları genelinde sürdürülebilir dönüşümü katalize etmede oynadığı önemli rolü ele almayı ve bunların yalnızca ahlaki veya mevzuata uygunluk açısından değil, aynı zamanda uzun vadeli kurumsal başarı için stratejik bir zorunluluk olarak araştırılmasının önemine vurgu yapmayı hedefliyor.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil Örgütsel Vatandaşlık, Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Dönüşüm.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Green Organizational Citizenship Behaviors (GOCB) go beyond traditional organizational citizenship behaviors by focusing specifically on activities that have a direct impact on environmental sustainability. These behaviors include, but are not limited to, energy conservation efforts, recycling initiatives, and advocating for green policies within the organization. In addition, a culture that values and rewards green behaviors encourages employees to take initiative and lead by example in sustainability efforts. Such a culture is fostered through leadership commitment to sustainability, effective communication of sustainability goals, and the implementation of training programs that educate employees on the importance and impact of GOCB. This organizational process transformation is characterized by reduced resource waste, increased efficiency and stronger alignment with global sustainability standards, which can significantly enhance an organization's reputation and competitive advantage.

In a business world where the pace of development and change is accelerating every day, the integration of sustainability practices into corporate operations has become a much more critical endeavor. Part of the structure that forms the focal point of this transformation is the concept of *Green Organizational Citizenship Behaviors*, which represents a set of actions and attitudes that employees can adopt to contribute to their organizations' environmental sustainability goals. This paper aims to address the important role that PBCBs play in catalyzing sustainable transformation across business practices and emphasizes the importance of exploring them not only in terms of moral or regulatory compliance, but also as a strategic imperative for long-term organizational success.

Keywords: Green Organizational Citizenship, Sustainability, Sustainable Transformation.

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#### FİLM TURİZMİNİN DESTİNASYON PAZARLAMASINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FILM TOURISM ON DESTINATION MARKETING

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#### ÖZET

Turizm insanları dinlendiren, eğlendiren, öğreten ve en önemlisi de kültür birikimlerine katkı sağlayan önemli bir etken olarak görülmektedir. İnsanların turizm hareketliliğine katılmak için belirledikleri destinasyon seçimleri bazı etkenlere bağlı olarak şekillenmeye başlamaktadır. Turistlerin ziyaret edecekleri destinasyonların kültürel zenginlikleri, doğal güzellikleri ve iklimsel özellikleri bu etkenlerin başında gelmektedir. Film turizmi bazı destinasyonların popülerleşmesine olanak sağlamaktadır.

Son zamanlarda film veya dizilere dahil edilen destinasyonlar insanlar için yeni bir tatil alanı yaratmaktadır. Bu noktada film turizmi devreye girmektedir. Film ve diziler medyalar aracılığıyla popülerleşmiş kültür bileşenlerinden olup, kısa zamanda milyarlarca insana ulaşabilme seviyesindedir. Bu sebeple dizi ve filmlerin çekim alanı olan bölgeler turistler açısından cazip olabilmekte ve turizm faaliyetlerine katkı sağlayabilmektedir (Güngör ve Uysal, 2019, s.189). Film ve dizilerde, insanlara yansıtılan, gösterilen tarihi ve doğal mekânlar aracılığıyla destinasyon tanıtımı gerçekleşmekte ve turistlerde, izleyicilerde merak unsuru oluşturmaktadır. Turistlerin ve izleyicilerin bu bölgeleri ziyaret etme istek ve heveslerinin oldukça yoğun olması turizm aktivitelerinde önemli bir faktör olarak açıklanmaktadır. Film turizminin ekonomiye, bölge reklamına ve yerli turist sayısındaki artışa olumlu etkisi bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, film turizminin destinasyon pazarlamasına etkisinin saptanması amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Günümüzde sayılarında artış gözlenen film ve TV dizileri, çekildikleri bölgeler ile ilgili turistlere bilgi olanağı sağlayıp turizm aracı olarak sunulmaktadır. Bu durum turistlerin seyahat etmek için benimsediği ve planladığı destinasyonlara yönelik talepleri üzerinde etkili olabilmektedir. Medya unsurlarının çekimlerinin yapıldığı destinasyonlar için pozitif bir marka

izlenimi oluşturulması ve oluşturulan izlenimin kuvvetlendirilmesi, turizm ve destinasyonların

pazarlanması açısından oldukça önem arz etmektedir (Çakır, 2013, s.80). Film ve dizilerde

yansıtılan olay ve durumların bir nesneye, bölge ürününe veya bir lokasyona olan aidiyetlikleri

gerekli ölçüde vurgulanıp hissettirilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Film Turizmi, Destinasyon Pazarlaması, Turizm.

**ABSTRACT** 

Tourism is seen as an important factor that relaxes, entertains, teaches people and, most

importantly, contributes to their cultural accumulation. The destination choices that people

make to participate in tourism mobility begin to take shape depending on some factors. The

cultural richness, natural beauty and climatic characteristics of the destinations that tourists will

visit are among these factors. Film tourism allows some destinations to become popular.

Destinations that have recently been included in movies or TV series create a new holiday area

for people. At this point, film tourism comes into play. Movies and TV series are cultural

components popularized through media and can reach billions of people in a short time. For

this reason, regions that are shooting areas for TV series and movies can be attractive for tourists

and contribute to tourism activities (Güngör ve Uysal, 2019, s.189). In movies and TV series,

destinations are promoted through historical and natural places that are reflected and shown to

people and create an element of curiosity in tourists and viewers. The intense desire and

enthusiasm of tourists and viewers to visit these regions is explained as an important factor in

tourism activities. Film tourism has a positive impact on the economy, regional advertising and

the increase in the number of domestic tourists.

This study was conducted to determine the effect of film tourism on destination marketing.

Movies and TV series, which are increasing in number today, are presented as tourism tools by

providing tourists with information about the regions where they are shot. This situation may

have an impact on tourists' demands for the destinations they choose and plan to travel to.

Creating a positive brand impression for the destinations where media elements are shot and

strengthening the created impression is very important in terms of tourism and marketing of

destinations (Çakır, 2013, p.80). The belonging of the events and situations reflected in films

and TV series to an object, regional product or a location should be emphasized and felt to the

necessary extent.

**Keywords**: Film Tourism, Destination Marketing, Tourism.

# YARATICI TURİZMİN KÜLTÜR TURİZMİNE ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF CREATIVE TOURISM ON CULTURAL TOURISM

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde turistlerin beklentilerinin değişmesiyle beraber, yeni yeni ortaya çıkan turizm çeşitlerinden birisi de yaratıcı turizmdir. Yaratıcı turizm, turistlerin başka kültürleri görmesi, yöresel ya da bölgesel kültürel değerleri tanıması ve bazı kültürel kolaylıkları birinci elden tecrübe etmesine kolaylık sağlayan kültür, eğlence ve gezileri aynı anda ortaya koyabilen bir turizm çeşidi olarak ibare edilmektedir. Yaratıcı turizmin en dikkat çekici özelliklerinden birisi yerel turizm için faaliyet alanı oluşturmuş olmasıdır. Turizm sektörünün pazarlamasına bırakılan kültürel alanların ve değerlerin aynı anda hizmet sağlaması yaratıcı turizm ile kültür turizminin bir arada faaliyet gösterdiğini açıklar niteliktedir (Gülüm, 2015: 87). Yaratıcı turizm, kültür turizminin alternatif türlerinden birisi olarak değerlendirilmektedir (Akdu, 2019: 132).

Bir toplumun bireylerini ortak payda da birleştiren, aralarındaki dayanışma ve birlik duygularını güçlendiren, kimliği, tarihi ile ilgili somut ve soyut değerlerin tümü kültür olarak açıklanmaktadır. Kültürün sürdürülebilirliğinin sağlanmasında turizm faaliyetleri etkili bir araç olarak ifade edilmektedir. Turizm sayesinde destinasyonların kültürel özellikleri daha geniş kitlelere tanıtılabilmektedir. Günümüzde kültürel açıdan zengin olan bölgeler daha çok turist çekebilmektedir. Turistler sıradanlaşan destinasyonlar yerine eski medeniyetlerin ya da kültürlerin izlerini taşıyan yerlere ilgi duymaya başlamışlardır. Bu değişimle birlikte, kültür turizmine olan talep artmaktadır. Bu sayede turistler otantik ve gerçek deneyimler talep etmeye yönelmiş ve bu durumun sonucunda yaratıcı turizm olarak ifade edilen bir kültür turizmi ortaya çıkmıştır. Zamanla kültürel turizmden yaratıcı turizme geçiş başlamıştır.

Bu çalışma yaratıcı turizmin kültür turizmine etkisini değerlendirmek amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Kültür turizmi izlemeye, görmeye ve düşünmeye dayalıdır. Yaratıcı turizm deneyime, katılmaya ve öğrenmeye yöneliktir. Kültürel turizminin odağında; müzeler gibi somut, tarihi ve kültürel miras unsurları yer alırken, yaratıcı turizmde somut unsurlar yanında geleneksel yaşama ait somut olmayan kültürel unsurlar da yer almaktadır. Yaratıcı turizmde turistler gittikleri destinasyonlarda kültür deneyimi yaşamak ve yaratıcı potansiyellerini geliştirme olanağı bulmaktadırlar. Günümüzde turistler, yeni yetenekler kazanmak, yeni şeyler deneyimlemek, öğrenmek ve yeni hazlar yaşamak istemektedirler. Bu sayede seyahat ettikleri destinasyonların kültürel özelliklerini de öğrenerek hem kültür turizmini hem de yaratıcı turizmi deneyimlemektedirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültür, Turizm, Yaratıcı Turizm.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Nowadays, with the changing expectations of tourists, one of the newly emerging types of tourism is creative tourism. Creative tourism is defined as a type of tourism that can offer culture, entertainment and excursions at the same time, allowing tourists to see other cultures, get to know local or regional cultural values and experience some cultural amenities first-hand. One of the most striking features of creative tourism is that it has created an area of activity for local tourism. The fact that cultural areas and values that are left to the marketing of the tourism sector provide services at the same time explains that creative tourism and cultural tourism operate together (Gülüm, 2015: 87). Creative tourism is considered as one of the alternative types of cultural tourism (Akdu, 2019: 132).

All of the concrete and abstract values related to the identity and history of a society that unite its members on a common denominator and strengthen the feelings of solidarity and unity between them are explained as culture. Tourism activities are expressed as an effective tool in ensuring the sustainability of culture. Thanks to tourism, the cultural characteristics of destinations can be introduced to wider audiences. Nowadays, culturally rich regions can attract more tourists. Tourists have become interested in places that bear traces of old civilizations or cultures, instead of ordinary destinations. With this change, the demand for cultural tourism has begun to increase. In this way, tourists began to demand authentic and real experiences, and as a result of this situation, a cultural tourism called creative tourism emerged. Over time, a transition from cultural tourism to creative tourism began.

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This study was undertaken to evaluate the impact of creative tourism on cultural tourism. Cultural tourism is based on watching, seeing and thinking. Creative tourism is about experience, participation and learning. In the focus of cultural tourism; While there are tangible, historical and cultural heritage elements such as museums, creative tourism also includes intangible cultural elements of traditional life as well as tangible elements. In creative tourism, tourists have the opportunity to experience culture and develop their creative potential in the destinations they visit. Nowadays, tourists want to gain new skills, experience new things, learn and experience new pleasures. In this way, they learn the cultural characteristics of the destinations they travel to and experience both cultural tourism and creative tourism.

**Keywords**: Culture, Tourism, Creative Tourism.

# ÜNİVERİSTELERDEKİ İDARİ PERSONELİN ETKİN ÇALIŞMASI İÇİN GELİŞTİRİLECEK ÖNERİLER

SUGGESTIONS TO BE DEVELOPED FOR THE EFFECTIVE WORK OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF IN UNIVERSITIES

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#### ÖZET

İdari Personeller kendi öğrenmelerinden sorumlu olmalıdır. Mümkün olduğunca başarılı olmak için zaman ve çaba harcamalıdırlar. Aklıma şu meşhur söz geliyor: "Bir atı suya götürebilirsiniz ama içmesini sağlayamazsınız." İdari personelin başarısı nihayetinde buna bağlıdır: Hizmet ve destek sağlayabilirsiniz, ancak personeller başarılı olmak için gerektiği kadar sıkı çalışma konusunda nihai kararı vermelidir. Bunu söyledikten sonra, üniversite, fakülte ve kurum amirlerinin personel başarısını sağlamak için yapabilecekleri bir dizi öğe vardır: Tüm personeller için mevcut olması gereken ilk şey bir öğrenme kaynakları merkezidir. Birçok üniversitede buna benzer bir şey var ancak her zaman görmek istediğim gibi tam olarak işlemiyor. İdeal olarak, merkez birden fazla personelin aldığı çeşitli temel işlerde hizmet içi özel ders ve destek sunmalıdır. Örneğin, personellere retorik ve konuşma eğitimlerine girişte yardımcı olan bir yazma merkezi olmalıdır. Bunlar yönelik geliştirilmiş destek kaynakları ve bilgi programlara sahip olmak da yeterli değildir. Hizmetler hakkında iletişim ve üniversitenin teşviki çok önemlidir. Bunun yanısıra daha fazla mentorluk programı uygulanmalı, geleneksel olmayan personel oryantasyonu ve desteği ve geliştirilmiş kriz destek mekanizmaları gibi öneriler bu çalışmada yer alıp sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurumsal Yapı, Motivasyon, Etkin ve Verimli Çalışma

#### **ABSTRACT**

Administrative Staff should be responsible for their own learning. They should invest time and effort to be as successful as possible. The famous saying comes to mind: "You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make it drink." The success of administrative staff ultimately depends on this: You can provide services and support, but staff members must make the ultimate decision to work as hard as necessary to succeed. Having said that, there are a number of things that university, faculty and institutional supervisors can do to ensure staff success: The first thing that should be available to all staff is a learning resource center. Many universities have something similar to this but it doesn't always work as well as I would like to see. Ideally, the center should offer in-service tutoring and support in a variety of core jobs that multiple staff members take on. For example, there should be a writing center that assists staff with the introduction to rhetoric and speech training. It is not enough to have developed support resources and information programs for these. Communication about services and university promotion is crucial. Recommendations such as more mentoring programs, non-traditional staff orientation and support, and improved crisis support mechanisms will be included and presented in this study.

**Keywords:** Organizational Structure, Motivation, Effective and Efficient Working

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#### RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AUTISM AND BIPOLAR DISORDER

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Bipolar disorder (BD) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have some genetic foundations that investigate the relationship between these two disorders. Studies have shown that there is a genetic link between many psychiatric disorders, including BD, schizophrenia, major depressive disorder, and ASD. Common genetic backgrounds for BD, Parkinson's disease, and schizophrenia have been investigated and demonstrate the genetic link between these disorders. Hereditary estimates of 59% for BD have found common genetic factors among Swedish families. ASD, emotional processing disorder is similar to BD in hearing-stable state responses. Family history research suggests that a family history of BD and schizophrenia may contribute to the potential for developing autism . Diagnosis and treatment of comorbid BD in a patient diagnosed with autism.

As a result, although the exact nature of the relationship between BD and ASD is complex and versatile, genetic research suggests that these two psychiatric disorders have common genetic features and potentially shared genetic backgrounds. Genetic research can lead to better treatment options for disorders like BD and ASD. Identifying common genetic traits can create new treatment targets or drugs. However, further research is needed to understand their functional effects and make definitive decisions.

**Keywords**: Autism, Bipolar Disorder, Depression

# PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA BİTKİSİNİN KURUTULMUŞ YAPRAKLARININ METANOL VE HEXAN EKSTRAKTLARINDA ANTİMİKROBİYAL VE ANTİOKSİDAN AKTİVİTELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF DRIED LEAVES OF PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA PLANT IN METHANOL AND HEXANE EXTRACTS

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#### ÖZET

Plantago lanceolata çoğunlukla çayırlar, bahçeler, tarlalar ve yol kenarlarında, özellikle nem oranının yüksek olduğu açık alanlarda hiçbir müdahale gerektirmeden, kendiliğinden yetişen bir bitki türüdür. Bu bitkinin tohumları doğada çok uzun süre canlı kalabilme özelliğine sahiptir. Alternatif tıpta yıllardır kullanılan bu bitki, bulunduğu coğrafyalarda yaraları tedavi etmede, üst solunum yolları tedavisinde ve kanser gibi birçok hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmada *P. lanceolata*'nın hekzan ve metanol ekstraktının antimikrobiyal aktivitesi disk difüzyon yöntemi ile test edildi. Bitki ekstraktının 125, 250, 500, 1000 μg/disk konsantrasyonlarının *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC27853), *Streptococcus pyogenes* (ATCC12344), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC25922), *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC25923) mikroorganizmaları kullanılarak antimikrobiyal etkisi araştırılmıştır. Ekstraktlar anlamlı düzeyde antimikrobiyal etki göstermemiştir.

P. lanceolata bitkisinin antioksidan aktivitesi DPPH ve ABTS yöntemleri ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bitki ekstraktlarının final konsantrasyonları 12.5, 25, 50, 100 μg/ml olacak şekilde ayarlanmıştır. P. lanceolata'nın hekzan ekstraktında herhangi bir antioksidan aktivite gözlenmezken metanol ekstraktının DPPH testinde yüzde inhibisyon değerleri sırasıyla 4.25, 6.83, 10.88, 15.19 olarak BHT'nin aynı dozlardaki inhibisyon oranlarına göre yaklaşık %40 daha yüksek antioksidan etki gözlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: *Plantago lanceolata*, Antimikrobiyal Etki, Antioksidan Etki, Oksidatif Stres

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#### **ABSTRACT**

*Plantago lanceolata* is a plant species that grows spontaneously, without requiring any intervention, mostly in meadows, gardens, fields and roadsides, especially in open areas with high humidity. The seeds of this plant have the ability to survive in nature for a very long time. This plant, which has been used in alternative medicine for years, is used in the geography where it is found to treat wounds, upper respiratory tract treatment and many diseases such as cancer.

The antimicrobial activity of hexane and methanol extracts of *P. lanceolata* was tested by disk diffusion method. The effects of 125, 250, 500, 1000 µg/disk concentrations of the plant extract on *Candida albicans, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus pyogenes, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus* microorganisms were investigated. The extracts did not show significant antimicrobial effects.

Antioxidant activity of P. lanceolata plant was determined by in vitro DPPH and ABTS methods. Doses were used such that the final concentration of the plant extract was 12.5, 25, 50, 100  $\mu$ g/ml. While no antioxidant activity was observed in the hexane extract of P. lanceolata, the percentage inhibition values in the DPPH test of the methanol extract were 4.25, 6.83, 10.88, 15.19, respectively, indicating an antioxidant effect that was approximately 40% higher than the inhibition rates of BHT at the same doses.

**Key Words**: *Plantago lanceolata*, Antimicrobial Effect, Antioxidant, Oxidative Stress

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# ACUTE TOXICITY ANALYSIS OF A FOOD PRESERVATIVE ETOXYQUIN ON AQUATIC MODEL ORGANISM DAPHNIA MAGNA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Etoxyguin (EQ) is a synthetic food preservative widely used in domestic animal and fish feed. As a result, EQ contaminates the food of animal origin including meat and egg as well as farm fish. Although, there are several studies indicating the detrimental effects of EQ on different animals, its impact on aquatic organisms has not been fully elucidated. Hence, in the present study, an acute toxicity analysis has been performed on a model organism *Daphnia magna* to determine the possible adverse effects of EQ. For this, *Daphnia magna* juveniles (< 24 hours) have been exposed to various concentrations of EQ (ranging from 0.01 to 100 µM) for 24 and 48 hours. It has been observed that, at 24 hours, EQ concentrations of 25 µM and above were detrimental to Daphnia magna, while the lower concentrations did not show any toxicity. Compared to the control group, the survival rates were found to be 50.22%, 23.89, and 22.48% for 25, 50 and 100 μM of EQ, respectively. At 48 hours of exposure, the toxicity became apparent at 10 µM of EQ with 66.12% of survival. For 25, 50, and 100 µM of EQ, the survival rates significantly decreased to the values of 28.31%, 18.89% and 10.34%, respectively. The lethal concentration 50 (LC50) has also been determined for both exposure periods. The LC50 value was 29.26 µM for 24 hours exposure, while it decreased to 18.11 µM for 48 hours exposure. The present data demonstrated that certain concentrations of EQ could be lethal to Daphnia magna and prolonged exposure could cause severe toxicity at even lower concentrations. This study broadens the knowledge of the short term impacts of EO, however, further analysis is needed to reveal the molecular mechanisms behind this toxicity.

Keywords: Etoxyquin, Daphnia magna, Survival, LC50

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# SAĞ SÜRGÜ TUTUCU TASARIMINDA DEĞER ANALİZİ

#### VALUE ANALYSIS IN RIGHT SLIDE HOLDER DESIGN

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#### ÖZET

Değer analizi veya değer mühendisliği; bir ürünün, sürecin, hizmetin veya kurumun belirlenen hedefleri gerçekleştirebilmesi için gerekli işlevlerin değerini artırmak amacı ile disiplinler arası bir problemi çözme faaliyetidir. Bu kavram, ekonomik değeri belirlemek için arzu edilen nesne veya koşulun diğer nesne ve koşullara kıyasla bedelinin değerlendirildiği bir perspektife dayanmaktadır. Pazarlamada ise ürünün değeri, tüketicinin üründen beklentisi ile ödenen bedel arasındaki ilişki olarak tanımlanır. Genellikle, bu ilişki kar/fiyat veya alınan kalite/beklentiler gibi denklemler ile ifade edilir.

Bu çalışmada, özellikle "Sağ Sürgü Tutucu Tasarımında Değer Analizi" konusu ele alınmış ve değer analizi metodolojisinin altı aşamalı bir süreç içinde nasıl uygulandığı detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. İlk aşama olan "Hazırlık ve Yön Belirleme"; bilgi, işlevler, çözümler, değer ve uygulama adımları ile etkileşim içinde yürütülmüştür.

Artan müşteri talepleri doğrultusunda Sağ Sürgü parçasında kapasite artırımı ihtiyacı duyulmaktadır. Bu kapasite artırımı yapılırken maliyetlerin azaltılmasına yönelik çalışma da başlatılmıştır. Oluşan ihtiyaçlar neticesinde kullanılan hammadde tasarımı değiştirilerek mevcut tezgahlar ile kapasite arttırılıp, birim maliyetin düşürülmesi hedeflenmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar neticesinde sağ sürgü hammadde tasarımı değiştirilmiştir. Spektral analize sokularak kimyasal içeriğin uygunluğu tespit edildikten ve mekanik testlerden geçtikten sonra önceden kullanılan standart çekim mil malzeme yerine formlu özel profil çekim malzemeden numuneler üretilmiştir.

Değer analizi, her bir işleve müşteriler açısından atfedilen değeri belirleyerek, istenen performansı sağlamak için gerekli olan işlevleri en düşük maliyet ile sunmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu; hammadde, zaman ve maliyet israfından kaçınarak müşteri için ürünün veya hizmetin değerini artırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Ayrıca değer analizi, iş süreci değişim mühendisliği, yalın üretim ve altı sigma gibi faaliyetlerle sıkça ilişkilendirilmaktedir.

Tanımlanan aşamalar, inovasyon düşüncesinin sınırlı olduğunu göstermektedir; bu nedenle, değer analizi sürecinin daha da ileriye taşınabilmesi için değer inovasyonu analizine dönüştürülebilir. Bu tür bir analiz genellikle değer eğrisi oluşturmak, yeni değer eğrileri

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tasarlamak ve test etmek adımlarını içerir. Bu bağlamda, çalışma, ürün tasarımında değer analizi metodolojisinin nasıl uygulandığını detaylı bir şekilde açıklamakta ve bu sürecin özgünlüğünü vurgulamaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, bildiri aracılığı ile paylaşılmış ve bu değer analizi sürecinin tasarım konseptleri üzerinde olumlu bir etki bıraktığı belirtilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değer Analizi, Üretim, Yalın Üretim

#### **ABSTRACT**

Value analysis or value engineering is an interdisciplinary problem-solving activity aimed at increasing the value of the functions necessary for a product, process, service, or institution to achieve its defined goals. This concept is based on a perspective where the value of the desired object or condition is evaluated in comparison to other objects and conditions. In marketing, the value of a product is defined as the relationship between the consumer's expectations of the product and the price paid. This relationship is often expressed through equations such as profit/price or quality received/expectations.

This study specifically addresses the topic of "Value Analysis in Right Slider Holder Design" and examines how the value analysis methodology is applied in a six-stage process in detail. The first stage, "Preparation and Direction Setting," was conducted in interaction with information, functions, solutions, values, and application steps.

In line with increasing customer demands, there is a need to increase the capacity of the Right Slider part. While this capacity increase was being made, work was also initiated to reduce costs. As a result of the needs arising, the raw material design used was changed and it was aimed to increase the capacity with the existing machines and reduce the unit cost. As a result of the meetings held, the right slider raw material design was changed, and after the suitability of the chemical content was determined by spectral analysis and mechanical tests, samples were produced from shaped special profile draft material instead of the standard draft shaft material previously used.

Value analysis aims to determine the value attributed to each function from the perspective of customers and to provide the functions necessary to achieve the desired performance at the lowest cost possible. It aims to increase the value of a product or service for the customer by avoiding waste of raw materials, time, and cost. Additionally, value analysis is often associated with activities such as business process change engineering, lean production, and six sigma.

The defined stages indicate a limited scope of innovative thinking; therefore, to further advance the value analysis process, it can be transformed into value innovation analysis. Such an analysis typically involves creating value curves, designing new value curves, and testing them. In this context, the study explains in detail how the value analysis methodology is applied in product design and emphasizes the uniqueness of this process. The results were shared through a paper, indicating that this value analysis process has had a positive impact on design concepts.

Keywords: Value Analysis, Production, Lean Manufacturing

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# YÜKSEK VERİMLİ STAİRMAND SİKLONUNUN DENEYSEL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

#### EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF HIGH EFFICIENCY STAIRMAND CYCLONE

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#### ÖZET

Siklon partikül filtreleri değişik uygulama alanlarında yaygın kullanım alanı bulmaktadır. Birkaç milimetreden birkaç metre çaplarına kadar değişik büyüklüklerde, farklı basınç ve sıcaklıklarda ve farklı akışkanlarda kullanılabilme avantajından dolayı dikkat çekmektedir. Farklı geometrik boyutlarda ve konstrüksiyonlarda uygulamaları bulunmaktadır. Bunlar arasında yüksek performansı nedeniyle kabul görmüş ve kullanımda olan siklon filtreler bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan en çok bilinen ve üzerinde çalışılanlardan biri yüksek verimli Stairmand siklonudur. Değişik büyüklüklerde ve çalışma şartlarında deneysel ve CFD çalışmaları bulunmaktadır. Karakteristik fraksiyonel verim eğrisi ve basınç kayıp katsayısı sabit olmayıp bu sartlara göre değisiklik gösterebilmektedir. Ayrıca siklon büyüklüğü de önemli bir parametre olup farklı davranışlar ortaya koyabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada küçük siklonlardan 40 mm gövde çapında üretilen yüksek verimli Stairmand tipi bir siklonun performansı değişik hızlarda deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Siklonun fraksiyonel verim eğrisi ve basınç kayıp katsayısının hıza bağlı değişimi elde edilmiştir. Ortalama 15 gr/m³ konsantrasyonu sabit tutularak 16 mikron hacimsel ortalama çapa sahip kalsit tozu ile deneyler yapılmıştır. Deney sonuçlarına göre, farklı araştırmalarda gözlenene benzer olarak, küçük çaplarda fish-hook etkisi gözlenmistir. Hızlara bağlı olarak etkide farklılık oluşmaktadır. Bu etkiden dolayı bazı hızlarda kritik parçacık çapı deneysel olarak elde edilememektedir. Teorik olarak elde edilen kritik çap değerleri deneysel olarak gözlenmektedir. Farklı bir dayranış olarak 2 mikron üzerinde caplarda da daha az belirgin benzer bir bölge gözlenmiştir. Farklı hızlarda belirli parçacık çapı aralığında benzer davranış elde edilmiştir. Standart fraksiyonel verim eğrisinin benzer olmakla birlikte standart olmadığı ve hıza bağlı olarak değiştiği gözlenmiştir. Basınç kayıp katsayısının veya Euler sayısının da sabit olmadığı hıza bağlı değişim gösterdiği gözlenmiştir. Hız azaldıkça Euler sayısı azalma eğiliminde olmaktadır. Teorik olarak hesaplanan kritik parçacık çapı ve parçacıkların ortalama çapı arasındaki oran ile genel verim arasındaki ilişki incelenmiş ve bir

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korelasyon elde edilmiştir. Farklı siklonlar için benzer korelasyonlarla verim tahmini yapılabileceği değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Siklon, toz toplama verimi, basınç kaybı, fraksiyonel verim.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Cyclone options filters find widespread use in different application areas. It attracts attention due to the advantage of being able to be used in different sizes, from a few millimeters to several meters in diameter, at different pressures and temperatures, and in different fluids. It has applications in different geometric sizes and constructions. Among these, there are cyclone filters that are accepted and in use due to their high performance. One of the most well-known and studied is the high-efficiency Stairmand cyclone. There are experimental and CFD studies in different sizes and operating conditions. The characteristic fractional efficiency curve and pressure loss coefficient are not constant and may vary according to these conditions.In addition, cyclone size is also an important parameter and can reveal different behaviors. In this study, the performance of a high-efficiency Stairmand type cyclone produced from small cyclones with a body diameter of 40 mm was experimentally examined at different speeds. The fractional efficiency curve of the cyclone and the change in pressure loss coefficient depending on speed were obtained. Experiments were carried out with calcite powder with a volumetric average diameter of 16 microns, keeping the average concentration of 15 g/m<sup>3</sup> constant. According to the experimental results, a fish-hook effect was observed at small diameters, similar to that observed in different studies. There is a difference in the effect depending on the speeds. Due to this effect, the critical particle diameter cannot be obtained experimentally at some speeds. Critical diameter values obtained theoretically are observed experimentally. As a different behavior, a similar, less distinct region was also observed at diameters above 2 microns. Similar behavior was obtained within a certain particle diameter range at different speeds. It has been observed that the standard fractional efficiency curve, although similar, is not standard and varies depending on speed. It has been observed that the pressure loss coefficient or Euler number is not constant and varies depending on the speed. As the speed decreases, the Euler number tends to decrease. The relationship between the ratio between the theoretically calculated critical particle diameter and the average diameter of the particles and the overall efficiency was examined and a correlation was obtained. It has been evaluated that efficiency estimation can be made with similar correlations for different cyclones.

**Keywords**: Cyclone, dust collection efficiency, pressure drop, fractional yield.

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# LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN REHBER ÖĞRETMENE YÖNELİK METAFORİK ALGILARININ BELİRLENMESİ

# DETERMINING THE METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS THE GUIDANCE TEACHER

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#### ÖZET

Eğitim-öğretimde yaşanan gelişmeler ile öğrenci kişilik hizmetlerinin önemi oldukça artmıştır. Öğrencilerin kendini tanıması, var olan yeteneklerinin ortaya çıkarılması, mesleki olarak vönlendirilmesi, okula ve bulundukları çevreye uyum sağlaması, eğitsel, mesleki ve kisiselsosyal rehberlik anlamında yönlendirilmeleri önem kazanmıştır. Dolayısıyla öğrenci kişilik hizmetlerinden sorumlu olan rehber öğretmen/psikolojik danışmanın da önemi artmıştır. Bu araştırma bir ildeki liselerden seçilen öğrencilerin rehber öğretmen/psikolojik danışman kavramına yönelik algılarının metafor analizi yoluyla belirlenmesine yönelik bir çalışmadır. Nitel araştırma desenindeki bu araştırmanın çalışma grubunu; 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında bir ildeki liselerden seçilen 9, 10, ve 11. Sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya 280 öğrenci katılım sağlamıştır. Araştırma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış form kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Soru formunda katılımcılardan lisedeki rehber öğretmenlerini düşünerek "Rehber öğretmen ..... gibidir/benzer; çünkü ......" ifadesini serbestçe tamamlamaları istenmiştir. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile incelenmiş ve çeşitli temalar oluşturulmuştur. İçerik analizi sonucunda metafor sayısına göre aydınlatan/yol gösteren olarak rehber öğretmen, rahatlatıcı/sakinleştirici olarak rehber öğretmen, ihtiyaç duyulan olarak rehber öğretmen, itici/istenmeyen olarak rehber öğretmen, problem çözen olarak rehber öğretmen, aileden biri gibi olan rehber öğretmen, bilgi kaynağı olarak rehber öğretmen, arkadaş gibi olan rehber öğretmen, sır saklayan olarak rehber öğretmen, yardımcı olan/yardım eden olarak rehber öğretmen kategorileri tespit edilmiştir. Lise öğrencilerin oluşturdukları metaforlara bakıldığında rehber öğretmeni en çok arkadaş ve aileden biri gibi gördükleri ve herhangi bir alanda karşılaştıkları sorunlara çözüm bulan yardım kaynağı olarak nitelendirdikleri sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu anlamda araştırma sonuçları rehber öğretmen ve öğrenci iletişiminin geliştirilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda rehber öğretmen kavramına yönelik algıların veli, öğretmen ve yöneticiler ile de yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Rehber öğretmen, metafor, öğrenci.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

With the developments in education and training, the importance of student personality services has increased considerably. It has become important for students to know themselves, to reveal their existing talents, to guide them professionally, to adapt to the school and their environment, and to guide them in terms of educational, professional and personal-social guidance. Therefore, the importance of the guidance counselor/psychological counselor responsible for student personality services has increased. This research is a study aimed at determining the perceptions of students selected from high schools in a province towards the concept of counselor/psychological counselor through metaphor analysis. The study group of this research in qualitative research design; It consists of 9th, 10th and 11th grade students selected from high schools in a province in the 2022-2023 academic year. 280 students participated in the research. Research data was collected using a semi-structured form. In the questionnaire, participants were asked to think about their high school counselor and say, "The counselor is like/similar to ...." Because ......" They were asked to complete their statements freely. The data obtained from the study were examined with the content analysis method and various themes were created. As a result of the content analysis, according to the number of metaphors, the counselor is the counselor as enlightening/guiding, the counselor as the comforting/calming, the counselor as the needed, the counselor as the repulsive/unwanted, the counselor as the problem solver, the counselor as a family member, the counselor as the source of information. The categories of guidance counselor, guidance counselor as a friend, guidance counselor as a secret keeper, and counselor as a helper were determined. When we look at the metaphors created by high school students, it has been concluded that they see the guidance counselor as a friend and family member and as a source of help that finds solutions to the problems they encounter in any field. In this sense, the research results are very important in terms of improving the communication between counselors and students. In line with the data obtained, it is recommended that perceptions about the concept of guidance counselor be made with parents, teachers and administrators.

**Key words:** Guidance teacher, metaphor, student.

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# TİP 2 DİYABETLİ HASTALARDA HASTALIĞI KABUL ETME DURUMUNU ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

THE FACTORS INFLUENCING DISEASE ACCEPTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

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#### ÖZET

Bu araştırma tip 2 diyabetli hastalarda, hastalığı kabul etme durumunu etkileyen faktörleri belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yürütüldü.

Araştırma 05/10/2018-05/04/2019 tarihleri arasında bir üniversite hastanesinde yatarak tedavi görmekte olan ve araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 205 diyabet hastasının katılımıyla gerçekleştirildi. Veriler literatür doğrultusunda araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan 29 soruluk bilgi formu ile Hastalığı Kabul Ölçeği ve Diyabette Problem Alanları Ölçeği kullanılarak toplandı. Araştırmada verilerin normal dağılıma uygunluğu Shapiro Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov testi ile değerlendirildi. Verilerin karşılaştırılmasında Mann Whitney U testi ve Kruskal Wallis testi kullanıldı. Değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesinde Spearmen Korelasyon analizinden yararlanıldı. Anlamlılık p<0.05 ve p<0.001 düzeyinde değerlendirildi.

Araştırmaya katılan hastaların; %41.5'inin sağlık durumlarını iyi olarak algıladıkları, %33.2'sinin üç ayda bir olmak üzere düzenli olarak sağlık kontrollerine gittiği, %51.2'sinin diyabet hastalığına ek olarak başka hastalığının bulunduğu ve bu hastalığın en çok %45.5 oranında hipertansiyon olduğu, %54.7'sinin diyabet hastalığı için insülin kullandığı, %93.7'sinin ilaçlarını düzenli olarak kullandığı, %98.5'inin diyabet hastalığına bağlı gelişen sağlık probleminin olduğu ve bu problemin en çok %62.2 oranında diyabetik ayak olduğu, %53.2'sinin ailesinde diyabet hastalığına sahip birey bulunduğu, %81.5'inin diyabet hakkında eğitim aldığı ve %85'inin bu eğitimi yeterli bulduğu, %33.5'inin diyabetle ilgili bilgileri hemşirelerden öğrendiği saptandı. Ayrıca hastaların; Hastalığı Kabul Ölçeği ve Diyabette Problem Alanları Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamaları sırasıyla 25.3 ± 11.2 ile 58.1 ± 30.6 olarak belirlendi.

Bu araştırmada hastaların; tip 2 diyabet hastalığını kabul etme oranlarının yüksek düzeyde ve bu hastalık ile ilgili yaşadıkları problemlerin orta düzeyin üzerinde ciddiyet gösterdiği görüldü. Ayrıca hastaların tip 2 diyabet hastalığını kabul etme oranları arttıkça bu hastalık ile ilgili yaşadıkları problemlerin azaldığı belirlendi (p<0.001).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Diabetes Mellitus, Hasta Uyumu, Hemşireler

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This descriptive study was conducted to determine the factors that influence disease acceptance in patients with type 2 diabetes.

The study was conducted between 05/10/2018 and 05/04/2019, with the participation of 205 diabetic patients who were inpatients at a university hospital and consented to participate in the study. The data were collected using a 29-question information form prepared by the researchers following the literature, the Disease Acceptance Scale, and the Problem Areas in Diabetes Scale. Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests were used to assess the normality of the data. Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test were used to compare data. Spearman correlation analysis was used to examine the relationship between variables. Significance was evaluated at p<0.05 and p<0.001 levels.

Of the patients who participated in the study; 41.5% perceived their health status as good, 33.2% of them went for regular health check-ups every three months, 51.2% of them had other diseases in addition to diabetes and the most common disease was hypertension with a rate of 45.5%, 54.7% of them used insulin for diabetes, 93.7% of them used their medications regularly, 98.5% of the patients had a health problem related to diabetes and the most common problem was diabetic foot with a rate of 62.2%, 53.2% had a family member with diabetes, 81.5% received education about diabetes and 85% found this education sufficient, 33.5% learned information about diabetes from nurses. In addition, the mean total scores of the Disease Acceptance Scale and the Problem Areas in Diabetes Scale were  $25.3 \pm 11.2$  and  $58.1 \pm 30.6$ , respectively.

In this study, it was observed that the patients' acceptance rate of type 2 diabetes was at a high level, and the problems they experienced with this disease were higher than moderate. In addition, it was found that as the level of acceptance of type 2 diabetes increased, the problems experienced by patients related to this disease decreased (p<0.001).

**Keywords**: Diabetes Mellitus, Patient Compliance, Nurses

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# ROBOTIK TEKNOLOJIYLE DESTEKLEN ALT EKSTREMITE REHABILITASYONU

#### LOWER EXTREMITY REHABILITATION SUPPORTED BY ROBOTIC TECHNOLOGY

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#### ÖZET

Rehabilitasyon robotları, alt ekstremite yaralanmaları veya disfonksiyonu olan bireylerin tedavisine katkı sağlamaları ile hareketliliği, gücü ve işlevi geliştirirken ağrıyı azaltabilir ve diğer terapi yöntemleriyle birlikte kullanılabilmektedir. Bu alandaki klinik çalışmalar, robotik terapinin avantajlarını ve etkilerini işaret ederek yenilikçi yaklaşımların geliştirilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Bu çalışma ile, 8-16 yaş arası, 60 kg'a kadar gençler için tasarlanmış taşınabilir ve ayarlanabilir bir alt ekstremite rehabilitasyon robotu geliştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Paralizi veya hareket kısıtlılığı olan bireylerin rehabilitasyon sürecini iyileştirmeyi hedefleyen prototip cihaz, geleneksel yöntemlerin aksine, evde uygulanabilir ve kişiselleştirilebilir bir tedavi olanağı sunmaktadır. Cihazın tasarımında, kullanıcının fiziksel durumuna göre ayarlanabilen pedal mekanizmaları, kuvvet dağılımını optimize eden dinamik yapılar ve rehabilitasyon sürecini destekleyen programlanabilir hareket sekansları öne çıkar. Mekanik verimlilik, kinematik analizlerle desteklenmiş, yük testleriyle güvenliği kanıtlanmıştır.

Bu araştırma, robotik rehabilitasyon cihazlarının mekanik tasarımı ve işlevselliği üzerine yoğunlaşarak, kullanıcıların rehabilitasyon deneyimini kişiselleştirmelerine olanak sağlar. Modüler yapısı sayesinde, terapi sürecini daha etkili hale getirebilen esnek çözümler sunar. Cihazın taşınabilirliği ve kolay demonte edilebilir yapısı, kullanıcıların terapiyi her yerde uygulayabilmesine imkan tanırken, şarj edilebilir bataryası uzun süreli kullanım kolaylığı sağlar. Robot tasarımı, iç içe geçmiş iki doğrusal parçanın eliptik hareketini sağlayan ve pedal çevrilerek etkinleştirilen bir motora bağlı şaft üzerinde çalışmaktadır. Tasarlanan cihaz, 12-24 V redüktörlü DC motor ile çalıştırılabilen ve taşınabilirlik sağlayan bir bataryaya sahip olacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Kontrolörler ve algoritmalar Arduino sistemi ile yazılım sağlanmış ve parçalar güvenlik kontrolü amacıyla sonlu elemanlar analizinde simüle edilmiştir. Hastaları farklı pozisyonlara getirmek için lineer aktüatörler ve gaz pistonları kullanılmıştır ve üst vücut pozisyonu giyilebilir bir tasarım ile sabitlenerek, oturma ve ayakta durma pozisyonları hastanın boyuna göre ayarlanabilmektir.

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Sonuç olarak, bu araştırma alt ekstremite rehabilitasyonunda robotik yardımın potansiyelini mekanik mühendisliği ve robotik prensipler ışığında göstermiş, alanında yenilikçi çözümler sunmuştur. Bu yenilikçi yaklaşım, rehabilitasyon maliyetlerini düşürebilir, tedaviye erişimi kolaylaştırabilir ve hastaların tedaviye uyumunu artırabileceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Paraliz, Alt Ekstremite Rehabilitasyonu, Robotik teknoloji, Kişiselleştirilebilir Tedavi, Programlanabilir Hareket Sekansları

#### **ABSTRACT**

Rehabilitation robotics contributes to the treatment of individuals with lower extremity injuries or dysfunction, reducing pain while improving mobility, strength, and function. It can be used in conjunction with other therapy methods. Clinical studies in this field highlight the advantages and effects of robotic therapy, indicating the necessity for the development of innovative approaches.

This research centers on the mechanical design and functionality of robotic rehabilitation devices, enabling users to personalize their rehabilitation experience. With its modular structure, it offers adaptable solutions to enhance the therapy process. The device's portability and easy-to-disassemble design allow users to administer therapy anywhere, while its rechargeable battery ensures long-term usability. The robot's design operates on a shaft linked to a motor, facilitating elliptical movement of two interlocking linear parts activated by pedaling. Equipped with a 12-24 V reducer DC motor, the device's battery provides portability. Controllers and algorithms are integrated with Arduino system software, and components undergo finite element analysis simulations for safety control. Linear actuators and gas pistons are utilized to reposition patients, with the upper body position stabilized using a wearable design for customizable sitting and standing adjustments based on patient height.

This research emphasizes a modular structure enabling users personalize their rehabilitative experience with regard to robotics assistive device's mechanical design and functionality. Such a modular structure presents flexible solutions that adapt to various rehab needs hence making therapy processes more effective. Its portability and ease of disassembly allow users to do therapy anywhere while its rechargeable battery ensures long-term usage convenience.

**Keywords**: Paralysis, Lower Extremity Rehabilitation, Robotic Tecknology, Personalized Therapy, Programmable Motion Sequences

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# AİLE YAPISINA GÖRE ÇOCUKLARIN ALGILADIĞI ANNE BABA TUTUMLARININ DUYGUSAL ZEKA VE AHLAKİ OLGUNLUK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF PARENTS' ATTITUDES PERCEIVED BY CHILDREN ON THEIR EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND MORAL MATURITY ACCORDING TO FAMILY STRUCTURE

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, aile yapısına göre çocukların algıladığı anne-baba tutumlarının duygusal zeka ve ahlaki olgunluk düzeylerine etkisini karşılaştırmak amacıyla yapıldı. Tarama modelinde, kesitsel, tanımlayıcı tasarımda ilişki arayıcı olarak planlandı. Araştırmanın örneklemini bir özel lisede okuyan 14 yaşın üstündeki çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü, ebeveyn izni olan yaş, cinsiyet ve okuduğu sınıf olarak benzerlik gösteren parçalanmış (n:50), çekirdek (n:139) ve geniş aileye (n:19) sahip 208 öğrenci oluşturdu. Veriler etik kurul ve kurum iznini takiben; Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Ahlaki Olgunluk Ölçeği, Gözden Geçirilmiş Schutte Duygusal Zeka Ölçeği ve Algılanan Anne-Baba Tutum Ölçeği olmak üzere dört bölümden oluşan anketle toplandı. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler; Kolmogorov Smirnov /Shapiro Wilk testi, tanımlayıcı testler, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis H, Spearman'rho correlation, Cronbach alfa testleriyle istatistiksel analizleri yapıldı. Fark ve ilişkilerdeki anlamlılık düzeyi p<0,05 olarak kabul edildi. Bu çalışma, Ekim 2017 ile Aralık 2018 tarihleri arasında tamamlandı. Çalışmadaki çocukların; çekirdek (%50,4) ve geniş (%52,6) ailede erkek, parçalanmış ailede ise kız (%64), 17 yaşlarında (Çekirdek: %33,1; Geniş: %41,1; Parçalanmış: %38) olduğu, annesinin (Çekirdek: %59,7, Geniş: %66,7; Parçalanmış: %56) ve babasının (Çekirdek: %49,6; Geniş: %50; Parçalanmış: %34), anlayışlı bir tutum içinde olduğunu, algılanan ilgisiz tutumun çekirdek ve geniş aile yapılarına göre hem annede hem de babada daha fazla algılandığı saptandı.Çalışmadaki çekirdek, geniş ve parçalanmış aile yapısındaki çocukların algıladıkları anne-baba tutumu, ahlaki olgunluk ve duygusal zeka düzeylerinin üst puan düzeyine yakın olduğu ve aile yapıları arasında anlamlı farklılıklar oluşturmadığı belirlendi (p>0,05). Aile yapılarına göre algılananan anne baba tutumlarının çocukların duygusal zekaları üzerinde anlamlı etkileri olduğu saptandı (p<0,05).Cocukların Ahlaki Olgunluklarını algılananan anne baba tutumlarından Otoriter

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Tutumların parçalanmış ailedeki çocukları anlamlı düzeyde olumsuz etkilediği (p<0,05), Demokratik Tutumların ise çekirdek ve parçalanmış ailedeki çocukları anlamlı düzeyde olumlu etkilediği belirlendi (p<0,05).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile Yapısı, Anne-Baba Tutumları, Ahlaki Olgunluk, Duygusal Zeka

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to compare the effects of parental attitudes on emotional intelligence and moral maturity according to the family structure. The study was designed as a crosssectional, descriptive design, and correlation seeker in the screening model. The sample of this study was consisted of fragmented (n:50), nuclear (n:139) and extended (n:50) family structures a total of 208 students over 14 years of age who studied in a private high school created. The data were collected with a questionnaire followed after ethics committee and institutional permission. The questionnaire was composed of four parts: Personal Information Form, Moral Maturity Scale, Revised Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale and Perceived Parental Attitude Scale. The data obtained in the study were performed in IBM SPSS 24 program by Kolmogorov Smirnov/Shapiro Wilk test, descriptive tests, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis H test, Relation; Spearman's rho correlation test and Cronbach alpha statistical analysis was done with the tests. The level of significance in the differences and correlations was accepted as p<0,05. This study was completed between October 2017 and December 2018. Most of the children in the study; nuclear (50,4%) and extended (52,6%) family structures in the male, in the fragmented family structures (64%), 17 years (Core:33,1%; Wide: 41,1%; Fragmented: 38%), their mother (Nuclear: 59.7% Extended: 66,7%; Fragmented: 56%) and their father (Nuclear: 49,6%; Extended: 50%; Fragmented: 34%), perceived attitude, perceived irrelevant attitudes were found to be more perceived in both the mother and the father than in the nuclear and extended family structures. It was found that Perceived authoritarian parents' attitudes significantly negative affected the moral maturity of the children in the fragmented families (p<0,05), while the perceived democratic parents' attitudes significantly positive affected the moral maturity of the children in the nuclear and fragmented families (p<0,05).

**Keywords:** Family Structure, Parental Attitudes, Morality, Emotional Intelligence

# KOAH'LI BİREYLERDE DİSPNE VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI DYSPNEA AND NURSING CARE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH COPD

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#### ÖZET

Kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı (KOAH), hava yolu ya da alveol anormalliğinden kaynaklı, kronik solunumsal semptomlar ile karakterize, kalıcı ve sıklıkla ilerleyici hava yolu obstrüksiyonu ile seyreden bir hastalıktır. Dispne, KOAH'lı bireylerde fiziksel kısıtlılığa, yorgunluğa, günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde sınırlılığa, bağımlılık düzeyinde artışa, ölüm korkusuna, stres, anksiyete ve depresyon gibi sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle KOAH'lı bireylerde dispnenin ayrıntılı olarak değerlendirilmesi ve bu doğrultuda tedavilerin uygulanması gerekmektedir. Dispne semptomunun doğru olarak tanılanması, hastalığın tanı, tedavi ve rehabilitasyon uygulamalarının planlanmasında önemli rol oynamaktadır. Dispne, istirahat sırasında ölçülen "basit spirometrik ölçümler" ve "kan gazı analizleri" ile yeterince değerlendirilememektedir. Bunların yanı sıra dispne ölçeklerinin kullanımı önerilmektedir. Klinikte bu ölçeklerinin kullanılması, dispne semptomunun şiddetinin doğru şekilde tanımlanmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu da hastalığın doğru tanılanmasında ve gerek tedavinin gerekse pulmoner rehabilitasyon uygulamalarının planlanmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. KOAH tedavisindeki amaçlar semptomların hafifletilmesini, egzersiz toleransının ve yaşam kalitesinin arttırılmasını, alevlenmelerin önlenmesini ve erken ölüm riskinin azaltılmasını Dispne tedavisinde farmakolojik ve non-farmakolojik icermektedir. vöntemler uygulanmaktadır. Farmakolojik yöntemler; bronkodilatörler (tekli /kombine bronkodilatör tedavisi), beta2-agonistler, antimuskarinik ilaçlar, metilksantinler, inhale kortikosteroidler, oral glukokortikoidler, antibiyotikler ve kortikosteroidlerden oluşmaktadır. Non-farmakolojik yöntemler; sigarayı bıraktırma, oksijen tedavisi, pulmoner rehabilitasyon, bilişsel-davranışsal teknikler, enerji koruma teknikleri, solunum egzersizleri, pozisyon verme ve bronşiyal hijyenin sağlanmasından oluşmaktadır.

Dispne semptomunun yönetilmesinde, hastane yatışlarının azaltılmasında ve egzersiz kapasitesinin artırılmasında hemşireler önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Hastaların bakım ve tedavisinin bütüncül bir yaklaşım ile ele alınması, bireyin bakım gereksinimleri doğrultusunda nitelikli bir hemşirelik bakımı sunulması son derece önemlidir. Bu açıdan KOAH'lı bireylerde dispne yönetiminde verilen uygun hemşirelik bakımı, dispne şiddetini azaltarak yaşam kalitesinin yükseltilmesini sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kronik Obstrüktif Akciğer Hastalığı, Dispne, Bakım, Hemşirelik.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a disease characterized by chronic respiratory symptoms caused by airway or alveolar abnormality and progresses with permanent and often progressive airway obstruction. Dyspnea causes physical limitations, fatigue, limitation in daily life activities, increase in addiction level, fear of death, stress, anxiety and depression in individuals with COPD. Considering these, it is important to evaluate dyspnea in detail in individuals diagnosed with COPD and apply treatments accordingly. Accurate diagnosis of dyspnea symptoms plays an important role in planning the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation practices of the disease. Dyspnea cannot be adequately evaluated with "simple spirometric measurements" and "blood gas analysis" measured during rest. In addition, the use of dyspnea scales is recommended. Using these scales in the clinic allows the severity of dyspnea symptoms to be accurately defined. This plays an important role in the correct diagnosis of the disease and in planning both treatment and pulmonary rehabilitation practices. Goals in treating COPD include relieving symptoms, improving exercise tolerance and quality of life, preventing exacerbations, and reducing the risk of premature death. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological methods are used in the treatment of dyspnea. Pharmacological methods; It consists of bronchodilators (single/combined bronchodilator therapy), beta2agonists, antimuscarinic drugs, methylxanthines, inhaled corticosteroids, oral glucocorticoids, antibiotics and corticosteroids. Non-pharmacological methods; It consists of smoking cessation, therapy, pulmonary rehabilitation, cognitive-behavioral techniques, conservation techniques, breathing exercises, positioning and ensuring bronchial hygiene.

Nurses play an important role in managing dyspnea symptoms, reducing hospitalizations and increasing exercise capacity. It is extremely important to handle the care and treatment of patients with a holistic approach and to provide qualified nursing care in line with the care needs of the individual. In this respect, appropriate nursing care provided in the management of dyspnea in individuals with COPD will increase the quality of life by reducing the severity of dyspnea.

**Keywords:** Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Dyspnea, Care, Nursing.

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# GENÇ YETİŞKİNLİKTE DİNDARLIK VE YALNIZLIK İLİŞKİSİ (ADANA ÖRNEĞİ)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RELIGIOUSNESS AND LONELINESS IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD (ADANA CASE)

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# ÖZET

İnsanla var olan din, onun yaşamında birçok etkiye sahiptir. İnsanın dünyaya gelişiyle oradan ayrılışına kadar birçok ritüelle insan hayatında yer almakta; bu süreç içerisinde yaşanan günlük hayatın getirdiği acı ve sıkıntıları katlanılabilir kılarken neşe ve sevinçleri de yaşanabilir yapmaktadır. İnsan yaşamı boyunca çeşitli gelişim evrelerinden geçer. Bu evrelerden en uzun zamanı içeren yetişkinlik dönemidir. Yetişkinlik dönemi kendi içinde genç yetişkinlik, orta yetişkinlik ve son yetişkinlik olarak bazı evrelere ayrılmaktadır. Ergenlik döneminin bitişiyle başlayan genç yetişkinlik dönemi insanın yaşamıyla ilgili en kritik kararları verdiği, seçimleri yaptığı bir zamanı içermektedir.

İnsan yaşamında hiçbir şey sürekli değildir. Hayat iniş ve çıkışlarla sarılmıştır. Bugün dünden iyi yarın bugünden kötü olabilmektedir. Değişen yaşam şartlarıyla hiç beklenmeyen yaşam zorlukları insanı kuşatabilmektedir. Çağımızın vebası olarak da isimlendirilen yalnızlık yirmi birinci yüzyılın insanını çepeçevre içine almış ve her geçen gün varlığını daha çok hissettirerek sosyal bir varlık olan insanı kimsesizlik kederiyle biçare bırakmıştır.

Bu çalışma Adana merkez ilçelerinde yaşayan yetişkin 508 kişiyle; dindarlık ve yalnızlık ölçeklerinin kullanılmasıyla uygulanan anket çalışmasının verileri ışığında genç yetişkinlerde dindarlık ve yalnızlık ilişkisini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bildiride genç yetişkin bireyin dindarlığının yalnızlıkla olumlu yahut olumsuz nasıl bir ilişki içinde olduğu anket verileri ışığında değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç yetişkin, dindarlık, yalnızlık.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Religion that exists with man has many effects on his life. It takes part in human life through many rituals, from the moment a person comes to the world to the time he leaves; While it makes the pain and troubles of daily life bearable during this process, it also makes the joys and joys livable. A person goes through various developmental stages throughout his life. Of these stages, adulthood is the period that takes the longest time. Adulthood is divided into some stages: young adulthood, middle adulthood and late adulthood. The young adulthood period, which begins with the end of adolescence, includes a time when a person makes the most critical decisions and choices regarding his life.

Nothing is permanent in human life. Life is surrounded by ups and downs. Today may be better than yesterday, tomorrow may be worse than today. With changing living conditions, unexpected life difficulties may surround people. Loneliness, also called the plague of our age, has surrounded the people of the twenty-first century and made its presence felt more and more each day, leaving the human being, a social being, helpless with the grief of loneliness.

This study included 508 adults living in the central districts of Adana; It aims to evaluate the relationship between religiosity and loneliness in young adults in the light of the data of the survey conducted using religiosity and loneliness scales. In this paper, the relationship between the religiosity of a young adult individual and loneliness, whether positive or negative, will be evaluated in the light of survey data.

**Key Words:** Young adult, religiosity, loneliness.

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# BİREYDE İMANIN OLUŞUMUNDA BELİRLEYİCİ FAKTÖRLER

#### DETERMINING FACTORS IN THE FORMATION OF FAITH IN THE INDIVIDUAL

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# ÖZET

İnsanın tarihsel gelişimine bakıldığında veriler göstermektedir ki o, her zaman yüce bir varlığa inanma eğiliminde olmuştur. En ilkel insan toplulukları incelendiğinde dahi bu olgu ile karşılaşırız. İnsan inanmadan, kutsal gördüğü varlığa bağlanmadan yaşayamamıştır diyebiliriz. Son yıllarda gün yüzüne çıkartılan Urfa Göbeklitepe bu gerçeği bizlere bir kez daha hatırlatmıştır.

Dinler genel anlamda bir inanç sisteminden oluşur. Birey olarak insanın dini yaşantısı da bu inançların onun tarafından kabulüyle başlar. Bireyin bir inancı kabul etme süreci oldukça önemli ve birçok etki sonucunda cereyan eden bir durumdur. Bireyin sahip olduğu dini inancı onun yaşama bakışını, ümitlerini, hayallerini, beklentilerini; hayatın karşılaştırdığı acı, sıkıntı, keder gibi yaşam zorlukları karşısında alacağı tavrını da etkiler, şekillendirir. İnanç birey için yeni bir yaşam modeli, hayat tarzı sunar. Genel anlamda birey hayatını inancı doğrultusunda çizer.

Bireyin yaşamında oldukça önemli bir etkiye sahip olan inanç nasıl neşet etmekte, birey inancının oluşumu aşamasında hangi psikolojik süreçleri yaşamakta, inancının ortaya çıkışında doğuştan sahip olduğu donanımlar mı, içinde yaşadığı hayat şartları mı yahut her ikisi de mi etkili olmakta sorularının cevabını bu bildirimizde arayacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birey, inanç, iman, doğuştan kazanım, sonradan kazanım

#### **ABSTRACT**

When we look at the historical development of man, the data show that he has always tended to believe in a supreme being. We encounter this phenomenon even when the most primitive human societies are examined. We can say that man cannot live without believing and connecting to the being he sees as sacred. Urfa Göbeklitepe, which was unearthed in recent years, has reminded us of this fact once again.

Religions generally consist of a belief system. As an individual, a person's religious life begins with his acceptance of these beliefs. The process of an individual accepting a belief is a very important process that occurs as a result of many influences. The religious belief of an individual affects his/her view of life, hopes, dreams and expectations; It also affects and shapes the attitude one will take in the face of life's difficulties such as pain, distress and grief. Faith offers a new life model and lifestyle for the individual. In general, the individual draws his life in line with his beliefs.

In this paper, we will seek the answers to the questions of how the belief, which has a very important impact on the individual's life, arises, what psychological processes the individual goes through during the formation of his belief, and whether the emergence of his belief is influenced by his innate equipment, the life conditions he lives in, or both of them.

Key Words: Individual, belief, faith, innate acquisition, acquired

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# BÜYÜK MENDERES HAVZASI'NIN GENEL SU KALITESI DURUMU GENERAL WATER QUALITY STATUS OF THE BÜYÜK MENDERES BASIN

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# ÖZET

Ötrofikasyon, göllerin zamanla sığlaşarak bataklık haline gelmesi veya yaşlanması olarak tanımlanabilen bir süreçtir. Bu kelime kökü, su kaynaklarında özellikle azot ve fosfor gibi besin elementlerinin aşırı birikmesi sonucunda ortaya çıkar. Bu aşırı zenginleşme, fitoplanktonun hızla çoğalmasına yol açarak su kalitesi ve sucul yaşam üzerinde çeşitli olumsuz etkilere neden olur. Doğal oluşumundan çok daha hızlı bir şekilde ilerleyen bu süreç zinciri, su ekosistemlerinde dengesizliklere ve çevresel sorunlara sebep olabilir. Sucul ekosistemlere etki eden besin elementi zenginleşmesi, diğer adıyla ötrofikasyon, geçmişten günümüze kadar devam eden bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Çalışmada, Türkiye Devlet Su İşleri Genel Müdürlüğü (DSİ) tarafından Büyük Menderes Havzası su kalitesini belirlemek amacıyla 2004-2014 yılları arasında Şubat, Nisan, Haziran, Ağustos, Ekim, Aralık aylarında düzenli olarak 10 istasyondan ölçülen veriler kullanılmıştır. Su kalitesi değerlendirmelerinde Çözünmüş Oksijen (ÇO), Beş Günlük Biyokimyasal Oksijen İhtiyacı (BOİ-5) ve Kimyasal Oksijen İhtiyacı (KOİ), Amonyak Azotu (NH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrit (NO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrat (NO<sub>3</sub>), Fosfat (PO<sub>4</sub>) ve Sülfat (SO<sub>4</sub>), sodyum, manganez, klorür verileri değerlendirilmiştir.

Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde, Büyük Menderes Havzası'nda 2004-2014 yılları arasında toplam 402 kez "Kötü Su Kalitesi" vakası yaşandığını göstermiştir. Bu veriler, havzanın bu dönemde yoğun kirliliğe maruz kaldığını ve su kalitesindeki sorunların ciddiyetini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büyük Menderes Havzası, Su Kalitesi, Kirlilik

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Eutrophication is a process that can be defined as the gradual shallowing and aging of lakes, leading them to transform into marshes. This phenomenon is rooted in the excessive accumulation of nutrient elements, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus, in water sources. The resultant enrichment triggers rapid proliferation of phytoplankton, causing adverse effects on water quality and aquatic life. This accelerated process chain, surpassing its natural pace, can induce imbalances in aquatic ecosystems and contribute to environmental issues.

The study utilized data collected by the General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) of Turkey to determine the water quality of the Büyük Menderes Basin between the years 2004 and 2014. The measurements were conducted regularly in February, April, June, August, October, and December at 10 stations during this period. Various parameters including Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD-5), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Ammonium Nitrogen (NH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrite (NO<sub>2</sub>), Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>), Phosphate (PO<sub>4</sub>), Sulfate (SO<sub>4</sub>), sodium, manganese, and chloride were assessed in water quality evaluations.

The findings revealed that, during 2004-2014, the Büyük Menderes Basin experienced a total of 402 instances categorized as "Poor Water Quality." These data underscore the extensive pollution exposure of the basin during this period, emphasizing the severity of water quality issues.

Keywords: Büyük Menderes Basin, Water Quality, Pollution

# YAPAY ZEKA YÖNTEMLERİ İLE ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÇEVRE BİLİNCİ KAZANILMIŞLIĞININ SINIFLANDIRILMASI

CLASSIFICATION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' ACQUIRED ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHODS

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# ÖZET

Çevre, dünya üzerindeki tüm canlıların yaşamını sürdürdüğü ve aynı zamanda canlılar için kritik bir öneme sahip olan bir olgudur. Çevrenin korunması ve sürdürülebilirliği, gelecek nesillerin haklarının korunmasını içermektedir. Bu, ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde örgütsel çabalarla başarılabilecek bir konudur.

Çevre bilinci, bireyin ve toplumun bir sorumluluğu olarak tanımlanabilir ve insanın geçmişi ile geleceği, dünü ile bugünü hatırlayarak kendine ve doğaya saygı gösterme yeteneğini içerir. Bu bilinç, çevre sorunlarına karşı durarak, bu sorunların potansiyel tehlikelere yol açabileceği durumlara karşı önlemler alma anlamına gelir. Başlıca sebep olan çevre kirliliği, çeşitli maddelerin veya enerjilerin aşırı birikimiyle çevreye girmesi sonucu ortaya çıkar.

Ortaokul sürecinde çevre bilinci eğitimi, öğrencilere doğa sevgisi ve sorumluluk duygusu aşılar. Bu eğitim, sürdürülebilirlik, atık azaltma ve doğal kaynakların korunması gibi temel konularda bilinçlenmelerine katkı sağlayarak geleceğin çevre dostu bireylerini yetiştirmeye yardımcı olur. Bu nedenle, ortaokul öğrencilerinin su kirliliği, hava kirliliği, toprak kirliliği, iklim değişikliği, çöp gibi çevresel konulardaki tutumları, temiz bir dünya bırakma hedefi açısından büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Bu araştırma, öğrencilerin çevre bilincini değerlendirmek amacıyla tasarlanmış olup, öğrencileri çevre bilinci düzeylerine göre ağırlıklı bir puan sistemiyle sınıflandırmak için ML yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. "Çevre Bilincinin Kazanılmışlığına Yönelik Anket" kullanılarak öğrencilerin çevre bilinci düzeyleri belirlenmiştir. SVM-SMO sınıflandırıcının, özellikle eğitim algoritması için sınırlı veri bulunduğu durumlarda, rakip MLPNN'yi geçtiği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre, Çevre Bilinci, Öğrenci, Sınıflandırma.

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# **ABSTRACT**

Environment is a phenomenon where all living beings sustain life, and it holds critical importance for their existence. Preserving and ensuring the sustainability of the environment involves safeguarding the rights of future generations, a task achievable through organizational efforts on national and international levels.

Environmental consciousness can be defined as an individual and societal responsibility, encompassing the ability to respect oneself and nature by remembering the past and acknowledging the present and future. This consciousness involves taking a stance against environmental issues and proactively taking measures to mitigate potential dangers posed by these problems. The primary cause of environmental degradation is pollution, which occurs when various substances or energies accumulate excessively in the environment.

Environmental awareness education during middle school instills students with a love for nature and a sense of responsibility. This education contributes to raising awareness on fundamental issues such as sustainability, waste reduction, and preservation of natural resources, fostering the development of environmentally conscious individuals for the future. Therefore, the attitudes of middle school students toward environmental issues like water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution, climate change, and waste play a crucial role in achieving the goal of leaving a clean world. This study was designed to assess students' environmental consciousness and classify them based on their levels of environmental awareness using weighted scoring and machine learning methods. The "Environmental Awareness Acquisition Questionnaire" was employed to determine students' levels of environmental consciousness. The SVM-SMO classifier demonstrated superior performance, particularly in scenarios with limited training data, surpassing its competitor, MLPNN.

Keywords: Environment, Environmental Awareness, Student, Classification.

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# SCOPARONE KARACIĞER FİBROZUNDA ANTİ-İNFLAMATUAR SİTOKİN SEVİYELERİNİ ETKİLER Mİ?

DOES SCOPARONE AFFECT ANTI-INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINE LEVELS IN LIVER FIBROSIS?

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### ÖZET

Karaciğer fibrozu, geri çevrilebilir bir yara iyileşme yanıtıdır ve kronik karaciğer hasarı olan hastalarda ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Karaciğer fibrozunu durdurmanın veya geriye döndürmenin karaciğer kanserine ilerlemeyi önlemek açısından önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu nedenle de tedavide etkili anti-fibrotik ilaçların geliştirilmesi çok büyük önem taşımaktadır. Literatürde Scoparone'un IL-4 ve IL-10 serum sitokinleri üzerindeki etkisinin araştırıldığı bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. İlk kez bizim çalışmamızda Scoparone'un sağlıklı ve karaciğer fibrozlu farelerdeki IL-4 ve IL-10 serum sitokin seviyeleri araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada 8-10 haftalık, 18-20 gr, toplam 40 adet erkek swiss albino türü deney fareleri kullanılmıştır. Hayvanlar, kontrol

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grubu, çözücü madde kontrol grubu (DMSO), Scoparone grubu, fibroz grubu (TAA), fibroz+Scoparone grubu olmak üzere 5 gruba ayrılmıştır. Serum örneklerinde IL-4 ve IL-10 sitokinlerinin düzeyi ELISA yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Farelerde TAA ile karaciğer fibrozu oluşturulması sonucu vücut/ karaciğer ağırlık oranında kontrol ve DMSO grubuna göre azalma belirlenmiştir. Fibroz oluşturulan deneklere Scoparone enjeksiyonu ise bu oranda artışa neden olmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda, TAA ile fibrozis oluşturulan gruplarda IL-4 ve IL-10 düzeylerinde sağlıklı gruba göre bir artış olduğu gözlenmiştir ve bu artışın her iki sitokin düzeylerinde anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır. Scoparone'un fibroz grubuna enjeksiyonu ise IL-4 ve IL-10 düzeylerinde azalmaya neden olmuştur. Ancak bu azalmanın istatistiksel düzeyde anlamlı olmadığı saptanmıştır. Çalışmamızda Scoparone'un fibroz grubuna enjeksiyonu inflamasyonu azaltarak IL-4 ve IL-10 düzeylerinde düsüs gerçeklestirmiştir ancak bu düsüsün istatistiksel düzeyde anlamlı olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Scoparone'un anti-inflamatuvar sitokin seviyelerini tam olarak düşürememsi, muhtemelen uygulama dozunun ve süresinin tedavi grubunda yetersiz kalmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Scoparone'un karaciğer fibroz tedavisine bir alternatif olarak düşünülebilmesi için dozlarda ve sürelerde uygulandığı daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Scoparone, karaciğer fibrozis, IL-4, IL-10

# **ABSTRACT**

Liver fibrosis is a reversible wound healing response and can occur in patients with chronic liver injury. Stopping or reversing liver fibrosis is thought to be important to prevent progression to liver cancer. Therefore, the development of effective anti-fibrotic drugs is of great importance. There is no study in the literature investigating the effect of Scoparone on IL-4 and IL-10 serum cytokines. In our study, the serum cytokine levels of IL-4 and IL-10 in healthy and liver fibrosis mice were investigated for the first time. A total of 40 male swiss albino mice, 8-10 weeks old, 18-20 g, were used in the study. Animals were divided into 5 groups as control group, solvent control group (DMSO), Scoparone group, fibrosis group (TAA), fibrosis+Scoparone group. The levels of IL-4 and IL-10 cytokines in serum samples were determined by ELISA method. As a result of liver fibrosis induced by TAA in mice, body/liver weight ratio decreased compared to control and DMSO groups. Scoparone injection to fibrosis induced subjects caused an increase in this ratio. As a result of the study, an increase in IL-4 and IL-10 levels was observed in TAA-induced fibrosis groups compared to the healthy group and this increase was found to be significant in both cytokine levels. Injection of Scoparone into the fibrosis group caused a decrease in IL-4 and IL-10 levels. However, this decrease was not statistically significant. In our study, injection of Scoparone into the fibrosis group decreased inflammation and decreased IL-4 and IL-10 levels, but this decrease was not statistically significant. The inability of Scoparone to fully reduce anti-inflammatory cytokine levels is probably due to the inadequate dose and duration of administration in the treatment group. More studies with doses and durations of administration are needed before Scoparone can be considered as an alternative to liver fibrosis treatment.

**Keywords**: Scoparone, liver fibrosis, IL-4, IL-10

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# HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIM AMAÇLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF NURSING STUDENTS' SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE PURPOSES Öğr. Gör. Dr. Ferhan ACIKGÖZ

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# ÖZET

Gelişen teknoloji ile birlikte sosyal ağların kullanımı son yıllarda ciddi artış göstermektedir. Sosyal medya yeni iletişim biçimlerinin başında gelmekte ve dünya nüfusunun yaklaşık %45'inin sosyal medya kullanıcısı olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Üniversite öğrencileri arasında da oldukça popüler ve yaygın biçimde kullanılmaktadır. Üniversite öğrencilerinin sosyodemografik özellikleri sosyal medyayı nasıl ve neden kullandıklarını etkilemekte ve öğrenciler genellikle sosyal medyayı sosyal, kültürel ve politik nedenlerle kullanmaktadır.

Hemşirelik mesleğinde sosyal medya; hasta/hasta yakını ile iletişim, eğitim, bilgilendirme, mesleki paylaşımlar ile mesleki bağlantıları geliştirme ve iletişim aracı olarak kullanılabilir. Böylelikle sosyal medya toplumun sağlığını geliştirmek için fırsata dönüştürülebilir. Ancak birçok avantajının yanında günlük rutinlerde aksama, iletişiminde azalma ve akademik performansta bozulma gibi bir dizi problemi de beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu sonuçların hemşire adaylarının klinik uygulamalarına yansıyabileceği, terapötik ilişkide zorlanma, dikkat ve konsantrasyonda bozulma, mahremiyet ve etik sorunlar yaşanabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bu sorunların hemşirelik mesleğine adım atmadan öğrencilik yıllarında belirlenmesi önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada öğrenci hemşirelerin sosyal medya kullanım amaçlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Tanımlayıcı nitelikte olan bu araştırmanın evrenini bir üniversitenin hemşirelik bölümünde öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmuştur (N=830). Araştırmanın örneklemi evreni bilinen örnekleme yöntemine göre hesaplanmış (N=263) ve araştırma 268 öğrenci ile tamamlanmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri "Veri Toplama Formu" ve "Sosyal Ağların Kullanım Amaçları Ölçeği" aracılığıyla toplanmıştır.

Öğrencilerin %49,3'ü sosyal medyada günlük 3-4 saat aralığında vakit geçirdiğini, %85,1'inin hemşirelik mesleği ile ilgili haberleri sosyal medyadan takip ettiğini, %76,1'nin hemşirelik mesleği ile ilgili yeni bilgi/araştırmaları takip ettiği belirlenmiştir. Öğrenciler sosyal ağları araştırma (5,17±1,57), işbirliği (4,37±1,57), iletişimi başlatma (3,09±1,62), iletişim kurma (5,51±1,77), iletişimi sürdürme (4,53±1,68), içerik paylaşma (4,21±1,78), eğlence (4,34±1,67) amacıyla kullandığı belirlenmiştir. Cinsiyete göre sosyal ağ kullanım amaçları ölçeği alt

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boyutlarından araştırma, iletişim kurma, iletişimi sürdürme, içerik paylaşma ve eğlence puan ortalamalarının kadın öğrencilerinin erkek öğrencilerine göre fazla olduğu ve gruplar arasındaki farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu bulunmuştur.

Bu araştırmada hemşirelik öğrencilerinin büyük bir bölümümün sosyal medyayı aktif olarak kullandığı belirlenmiştir. Sosyal medya uygulamalarının hemşirelik eğitiminde ve mesleki gelişimi desteklemek amacıyla kullanıma yönelik rehberlerin oluşturulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Sosyal Medya Kullanım Amaçları, Hemşirelik Öğrencileri ABSTRACT

With developing technology, the use of social networks has increased significantly in recent years. Social media is one of the new forms of communication and it is estimated that approximately 45% of the world's population are social media users. It is very popular and widely used among university documents. The university students often uses social media for social, cultural and political expenditures, showing how and why sociodemographic characteristics use social media.

In the nursing profession of social media; It can be used as a means of communication, education, information, professional sharing and relationship development and communication with the patient/patient's relative. It can thus be used as a tool to provide opportunities to improve the health of the community. In addition to these many advantages, it also brings a series of problems such as disruption in daily routines, decreased communication and deterioration in academic performance. It is thought that these results may be reflected in the clinical practice of pre-nursing students and may lead to difficulties in the therapeutic relationship, deterioration in attention and concentration, privacy and ethical problems. It is important to identify these problems during the student years before stepping into the nursing profession.

This study aims to determine student nurses' social media usage purposes. The population of this descriptive study consists of students studying in the nursing department of a university (N = 830). The sample population of the research was calculated according to the known sampling method (N = 263) and the research was completed with 268 students. The data of the research was collected through the "Data Collection Form" and the "Purposes of Use of Social Networks Scale".

It was determined that 49.3% of the students spend 3-4 hours a day on social media, 85.1% follow news about the nursing profession on social media, and 76.1% follow new information/research about the nursing profession. Students research social networks  $(5.17\pm1.57)$ , collaborate  $(4.37\pm1.57)$ , initiate communication  $(3.09\pm1.62)$ , communicate  $(5.51\pm1.77)$ , maintain communication  $(4.53\pm1.68)$ , share content  $(4.21\pm1.78)$ , entertainment. It was determined that he used it for the purpose of  $(4.34\pm1.67)$ . According to gender, it was found that the mean scores of research, communicating, maintaining communication, sharing content and entertainment from the sub-dimensions of the social network usage purposes scale were

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higher for female students than for male students and the difference between the groups was statistically significant.

In this study, it was determined that a large proportion of nursing students actively use social media. It is recommended to create guidelines for the use of social media applications in nursing education and to support professional development.

Keywords: Social Media, Purpose of Social Media, Nursing Students

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# KAMU ZARARI VE RÜCU PUBLIC DAMAGE AND REFERENCE

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# ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, kamu zararı kavramı ve hukuki sonuçları inceleme konusu yapılmaktadır. Kamu görevlileri ile idare arasındaki sorumluluk ilişkisi, bu kapsamda idarenin kamu harcamalarının denetimi ve idarenin uğradığı zararların tazmini konusu Türk idare tarihinde özel bir öneme sahip olmuştur. Mülga 1050 sayılı Muhasebe-i Umumiye Kanunu ile düzenlenen bu alan, 2003 yılında kabul edilen 5018 sayılı Kamu Mali Yönetimi ve Kontrol Kanunu ile yeniden yapılandırılmış ve Fransa mali mevzuatının etkisiyle kullanılan "devlet zararı", "hazine zararı" gibi kavramlar yerini maddede tanımlanan "kamu zararı" kavramına bırakmıştır.

"Kamu zararı" kavramının Türk hukuk sistemine yakın dönemde girmesi, kavramın anayasal ve yasal dayanaklarının geçirdiği tarihsel evrim ile birlikte ele alınmamış olması, 5018 sayılı Kanunun gerek özel hukuk gerekse kamu hukuku literatüründe idareyi denetleyen kurumlar (anayasal kurumlar dâhil; örneğin Sayıştay, Danıştay ve kapatılan AYİM), kurum içi ve dışı birimler tarafından "kamu görevlilerinin kişisel kusurları bulunmasa dahi ortaya çıkan zarardan sorumlu tutulmaları gerektiği" şeklinde yorumlanmaktadır.

Kanun ve yönetmeliklerle oluşturulmuş standartları açıklar ve kirlilik, kontrol, teftiş ve soruşturmaların nasıl belirlendiğini açıklar. Kamu zararlarının sorumlularından tazmin edilmesi ve kamu zararlarının toplumsal zararlara yol açması durumunda kamu zararı etkisine sahip olabilmesi için tazmin şemaları çizilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı kamu zararlarında rücunun literatür taraması yöntemiyle incelenmesidir. Bu kapsamda literatürde yapılmış çalışmalar incelenmiş, konu için uygun başlıklar oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu, Kamu Zararı, Rücu

#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the concept of public loss and its legal consequences are examined. The responsibility relationship between public official sand the administration, in this context, the control of the public expenditures of the administration and the compensation of the losses incurred by the administration have had a special importance in the history of the Turkish administration. This area, which was regulated by the abolished General Accounting Law No. 1050, was restructured with the Public Financial Management and Control Law No. 5018 adopted in 2003, and concepts such as "state loss" and "treasury loss", which were used under the influence of the French financial legislation, were replaced by the definitions defined in Article 71. He left it to the concept of "public harm".

The recent introduction of the concept of "public loss" in to the Turkish legal system, the fact that the constitutional and legal basis of the concept has not been dealt with together with the historical evolution, the institutions auditing thea dministration (including the constitutional institutions; for example, the Court of Accounts, the Council of State and the closed ones in the Law No. 5018) in both private law and public law literature. AYİM) is interpreted by internal and external units as "public officials should be held responsible for the resulting damage even if they do not have personal faults".

It explains the standards established by law sand regulations and explains how pollution, control, inspections and investigations are determined. Compensation schemes have been drawn so that public damages are compensated from those responsible, and if public damages cause societal harm, they can have a public harm effect. The aim of this study is to examine the recourse in public damages by the literature review method. In this context, studies in the literature were examined and appropriate titles were created for the subject.

**Keywords:** Public, Public Harm, Revocation

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# BİLİM TARİHİ İLE ZENGİNLEŞTİRİLMİŞ DRAMA ETKİNLİKLERİNİN TASARLANMASI VE GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF DRAMA ACTIVITIES ENRICHED WITH HISTORY OF SCIENCE

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#### ÖZET

Fen bilimleri dersindeki soyut kavramları somutlaştırarak anlamlı öğrenmeyi sağlamak, fen bilimleri dersine yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirmek için sınıf öğretmenlerinin, ezbere bilgi depolamaya neden olan uygulamalara değil, öğrencilerin yaparak yaşayarak aktif bir biçimde öğrenmesini sağlayacak etkinliklere yönelmesi gerektiği günümüzde yaygın olarak kabul edilen bir görüştür. Bu bağlamda fen bilimleri dersinde yaratıcı drama tekniğinin kullanılmasının öğrencilerin olayın içinde aktif olarak var olmasını sağlaması bakımından uygun olacağı düsünülmektedir. Ancak yapılan çalısmalar öğretmenlerin genellikle derslerinde drama etkinliklerine yer vermediğini göstermektedir. Bunun nedenleri arasında ise öğretmenlerin kendilerini drama konusunda yeterli hissetmemesi, drama yöntemine yönelik ders programı hazırlamanın zor olduğu, sınıf içerisinde gürültüye neden olduğu ve drama yöntemi uygulamanın zaman kaybına yol açtığı düşünceleri sıralanmaktadır. Drama ile birlikte benzer nedenlerle derslerde kullanılmayan yöntemlerden bir diğeri ise derslerde bilim tarihi kullanımıdır. Oysaki öğrenciler bilimin tarihsel gelişiminden habersiz geleneksel bir öğrenim gördüklerinde kaçınılmaz olarak bilime ve bilimin gelişim sürecine yönelik zayıf bir tutum geliştirirler. Eğer öğrenciler bilimsel bilginin nasıl ortaya çıktığını, bilimin tarihsel gelişiminin nasıl olduğunu bilirlerse bilime karşı daha kapsamlı bir görüşe sahip olur ve bilim öğrenmeye daha çok ilgi duyarlar. Aynı zamanda alan yazında soyut kavramların öğrenciler tarafından anlamlandırılmasında bilim tarihinden yararlanılması önerilmektedir. Bu kadar büyük bir potansiyeli olmasına rağmen, bilim tarihi, Türkiye'de oldukça uzun bir süre ihmal edilmiştir.

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İlgili literatürde drama ve bilim tarihine yönelik pek çok çalışma yapılmışken her iki yaklaşımı birlikte kullanan çalışmalar-özellikle ilkokul düzeyinde- oldukça sınırlıdır. Ayrıca öğretmenlerin bu konularda hissettikleri yetersizliklerini giderebilecekleri, onlara rehberlik edebilecek olan, doğrudan pratik kullanımına yönelik olarak hazırlanan eğitim programları ya da örnek etkinlikler de bulunmamaktadır.

Bu nedenle bu çalışmada ilkokul dördüncü sınıf fen bilimleri derslerinde uygulanabilecek bilim tarihi ile zenginleştirilmiş drama etkinliklerinin tasarlanması ve geliştirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Hem öğretmenlere pratik bir uygulama örneği sunması açısından hem de iki önemli yöntemi bir arada kullanması bakımından bu çalışma özgündür ve alana katkı sağlayacağı düsünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada tasarım ve geliştirme araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Tasarım ve geliştirme araştırması, somut ve uygulanabilir ürünler geliştirerek gerçek yaşam problemlerini çözmeye yönelik bilimsel bir araştırma yöntemidir. Çalışma grubunu Gaziantep ilinde görev yapan, araştırmacıların ulaşabildiği ve çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 4 ilkokul öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır.

Öğretim tasarımlarının değerlendirilmesi için öğretmenlerden tasarımın içeriğine ve öğrenciler üzerinde olası etkilerine yönelik görüşler araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan ve uzman görüşüne sunulan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla alınmıştır. Bu görüşmeler araştırmacılar tarafından yüz yüze ve bireysel olarak yürütülmüştür. Görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler içerik analiziyle analiz edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilim Tarihi, Drama, Tasarım ve Geliştirme Araştırması

#### **ABSTRACT**

It is a widely accepted view today that in order to ensure meaningful learning by concretizing abstract concepts in the science course and to develop positive attitudes towards the science course, classroom teachers should tend towards activities that will enable students to learn actively by doing and experiencing, rather than practices that cause rote memorization of knowledge. In this context, it is thought that the use of creative drama technique in science lessons will be appropriate in terms of ensuring that students are actively involved in the event. However, previous studies show that teachers generally do not include drama activities in their lessons. Among the reasons for this are that teachers do not feel themselves sufficient in drama, it is difficult to prepare a curriculum for drama method, it causes noise in the classroom, and it is a waste of time to apply drama method. Along with drama, another method that is not used in lessons for similar reasons is the use of history of science in lessons. However, when students receive a traditional education without being aware of the historical development of science, they inevitably develop a poor attitude towards science and the developmental process of science. If students learn how scientific knowledge emerged and the historical development of

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science, they will have a more comprehensive view of science and will be more interested in learning science. At the same time, it is suggested in the literature to utilize the history of science in making sense of abstract concepts by students. Despite this potential, the history of science has been neglected for a long time in Turkey.

While there are many studies on drama and the history of science in the relevant literature, studies that use both approaches together -especially at the primary school level- are quite limited. In addition, there are no training programs or sample activities prepared directly for practical use, which can guide teachers or to help them overcome the inadequacies they feel in these subjects.

For this reason, this study aims to design and develop drama activities enriched with the history of science that can be applied in fourth grade science lessons. It is believed that this study is unique in terms of both providing teachers with an example of practical application and using two important methods together, and thus contribute to the field.

Design and development research method was used in this study. It is a scientific research method for solving real-life problems by developing concrete and applicable products. The study group was 4 primary school teachers in Gaziantep Province.who were accessible to the researchers and who volunteered to participate in the study

In order to evaluate the instructional designs, teachers' opinions on the content of the design and its possible effects on students were obtained through a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers and submitted to expert opinion. These interviews were conducted face-to-face and individually by the researchers. The data obtained from the interviews are analyzed through content analysis.

**Keywords**: History of Science, Drama, Design and Development Research

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# ERKEN ÇOCUKLUK DÖNEMİNDE GELENEKSEL VE ETKİLEŞİMLİ KİTAP OKUMA YÖNTEMLERİYLE 'KİM KORKAR KIRMIZI BAŞLIKLI KIZ'DAN?' ÇALIŞMASI: ÖĞRENME VE KATILIM PERSPEKTİFİNDEN BİR İNCELEME

THE STUDY OF 'WHO'S AFRAID OF THE GIRL IN THE RED HOOD' WITH TRADITIONAL AND INTERACTIVE BOOK READING METHODS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: A REVIEW FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEARNING AND

# PARTICIPATION İlknur KİNGİZ

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# ÖZET

Bu çalışma, okul öncesine devam eden 5 yaş grubu çocuklarına yönelik geleneksel ve etkileşimli kitap okuma uygulamalarının çocukların hatırlama becerisine etkisini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Veriler yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Çalışma grubunda, okul öncesi eğitime devam eden 27 çocuk yer almıştır.

Geleneksel kitap okuma uygulamaları yapılan grupta 16 çocuk, etkileşimli kitap okuma uygulamaları yapılan grupta ise 11 çocuk yer almıştır. Etkileşimli kitap okuma grubuna ve geleneksel kitap okuma grubuna aynı öykü kitabı okunmuştur. Her iki gruba okuma yapıldıktan bir gün sonra, yüz yüze görüşme yöntemiyle elde edilen veriler ses kayıt cihazı kullanılarak toplanmıştır.

Elde edilen veriler, betimsel analiz tekniği ile çözümlenmiştir. Veri analizleri sonucunda, kitabın künye ve kapak bilgileriyle ilgili özellikler ve kitabın içerik özellikleri olmak üzere iki ana tema belirlenmiştir. Bulgulara göre, etkileşimli okuma grubu, kitabın ismini, kapak resmi detaylarını ve sözcük bilgisini hatırlama kategorisinde geleneksel okuma grubundan daha iyi performans gösterdiği bulunmuştur. Hikâyede sorulan soru sayısı, yer bilgisi ve olay bilgisini hatırlamada ise geleneksel okuma grubunun daha iyi performans gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Etkileşimli kitap okuma ve geleneksel kitap okumaya yönelik sonuçlar ve öneriler kongrede tartışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Etkileşimli Kitap Okuma, Geleneksel Kitap Okuma, Hatırlama Becerisi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to examine the effects of traditional and interactive book reading practices on children's recall skills for 5-year-old preschool children. Interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview form. The study group included 27 children attending preschool education.

There were 16 children in the group with traditional book reading practices and 11 children in the group with interactive book reading practices. The same storybook was read to the interactive reading group and the traditional reading group. One day after reading to both groups, the data obtained through face-to-face interviews were collected using a voice recorder.

The data obtained were analyzed with descriptive analysis technique. As a result of the data analysis, two main themes were identified: characteristics related to the imprint and cover information of the book and the content characteristics of the book. According to the findings, the interactive reading group outperformed the traditional reading group in the category of remembering the title of the book, cover image details and vocabulary information. The traditional reading group performed better in recalling the number of questions asked in the story, location information and event information. The results and recommendations for interactive book reading and traditional book reading will be discussed at the congress.

**Keywords**: Preschool Education, Interactive Book Reading, Traditional Book Reading, Recall Skills

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# ENCAPSULATION OF CHIA SEED OIL: EMULSION CHARACTERIZATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Chia seeds play a vital role as a functional food and nutritional supplement. Seeds include 47.1 to 59.8% of dietary fiber and 40% oil. Furthermore, they are high in protein (19.0-26.5%), dietary fiber, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. Chia seed oil (CHO) is rich in polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA), which account for 89% of the oil's overall composition. Among these, about 69% are alpha-linolenic acid (Omega 3), and the remaining 20% are linoleic acid (Omega 6). However, a significant disadvantage of oils with a high PUFA content is their quick oxidation, which results in the generation of harmful chemicals such as peroxides or unfavorable off-flavor compounds. Because of this, food products containing such delicate constituents require specific delivery vehicles, which are made possible through encapsulation. Encapsulation is the science of packing and delivering components (referred to as the core or active) into a secondary material (referred to as the encapsulant or coat) (i.e., capsules). The present study aimed to develop chia seed oil-loaded microcapsules using different blends of whey protein isolate (WPI), gum arabic (GA), and maltodextrin (MD) as wall materials. Droplet size measurement, optical microscopy, and zeta potential were evaluated to characterize and compare the obtained emulsion samples. Results showed that types of wall materials significantly influenced the properties of emulsion samples. The mean size of final droplets ranged from 2.34 to 5.77 µm in diameter depending on the wall material combinations. Sample prepared with 1:1:1 (WPI:GA:MD) ratio showed a phase separation, as was observed by optical microscopy. The best result was obtained when CHO was encapsulated with 1:2 (MD:GA) where zeta potential value of -35.2 mV, with smaller droplet size (2.34 µm), and higher stability.

**Keywords**: Chia seed oil, encapsulation, emulsion properties

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# DEVELOPMENT OF 3-DIMENSIONAL PCL-GRAPHENE OXIDE COMPOSITE SCAFFOLDS VIA BIOPRINTING Dr. Fatih CİFTCİ

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# **ABSTRACT**

Aliphatic poly(hydroxy ester) polymers are widely employed as biomaterials in the biomedical sector. Poly-ε-caprolactone (PCL), one of these polymers, is extensively manufactured through several production methods for tissue regeneration, drug delivery, and wound dressing applications. The extensive utilization of this substance is mainly attributed to its approval by the FDA and its capacity to be adjusted in numerous forms through the use of different solvents and solvent combinations. This study aimed to optimize the selection of the most appropriate PCL solution for bioprinting by testing various solvents and concentrations. Subsequently, 3-Dimensional (3D) tissue scaffolds were produced through bioprinting utilizing the optimized PCL solution in combination with graphene oxide (GO) material. The 3D PCL-GO composite scaffolds were characterized by FT-IR, DSC, and SEM analysis. In addition, it was observed that 3D PCL-GO composite scaffolds exhibited an antibacterial (MIC method) behavior against *E.coli* bacteria. The findings obtained within the scope of the study showed that 3D PCL-GO composite scaffolds are suitable candidates for soft tissue engineering applications.

**Keywords**: PCL, GO, 3D, scaffold, composite

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# PRODUCTION, CHARACTERISATION AND REMOVAL STUDIES OF BIOMAGNETIC ADSORBENT BY PYROLYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL LIGNOCELLULOSIC WASTES WITH RED SLUDGE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the last decade, our diminishing water resources and the efforts carried out in the field of environmentalism have attracted global attention. Especially as a result of the use of industrial and urban wastes, it is difficult to remove pollutants such as heavy metals, dyestuffs and antibiotics, which are difficult to remove in wastewater. For this reason, activated carbons, which are one of the most effective removers, are used in the removal of wastewater containing such pollutants. However, the agglomeration of activated carbons from wastewater and the difficulties of recovery by filtration and centrifugation have caused researchers to be interested in magnetic activated carbons. Magnetic activated carbons can be easily recovered from wastewater by providing an external magnetic field. In this context, magnetic activated carbon was produced in this study by co-prolysis of red sludge with lignocellulosic wastes. Red sludge is a waste of aluminium plant and contains high magnetite content. Due to the high iron content in the red sludge, the activated carbon gains magnetic properties, which enables the synthesis of magnetic activated carbon in a cost-effective and practical way. The experimental conditions for MAC production were optimised by statistical analysis and pyrolysis was carried out at temperatures of 20, 400, 600 and 800 oC, pyrolysis times of 30, 60, 120, 180 minutes and N2 flow rate of 8 L/min. In this context, SEM, FT-IR, XRD, XPS, DTA-TGA, VSM, BET and density determination analyses of the produced MAC will be performed. In addition, adsorption kinetics and isotherms will be investigated and the experimental results will be analysed by artificial boundary networks and statistical methods. This work was supported by Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University The Scientific Research Coordination Unit, Project number: FBA-2023-4480.

**Keywords:** Magnetic adsorbent; Waste water treatmen; Adsorption; Sorptive removal

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# ALLELOPATHIC EFFECTS OF ACHILLEA TENUIFOLIA L. (SHEPHERD'S EYELASH) PLANT ACETONE EXTRACT ON WEED GERMINATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, the allelopathic effects of acetone extract obtained from all parts of the *Achillea tenuifolia* L. (Shepherd's eyelash) plant against the weed seeds and seedlings of *Thlaspi arvense* L. (Field Maple Flower) and *Lactuca serriola* L. (Wild lettuce) were investigated. 7.5, 15 and 30 mg/petri concentration of the extract was used in petri dishes and 30 mg/pot concentration was used in greenhouse studies.

The petri dishes placed in the incubator were monitored for 7-14 days at  $23\pm2^{\circ}$ C with 16 hours of light and 8 hours of darkness, and germination was determined, and the root and shoot lengths of the seeds were measured in mm. In potting work; 50 weed seeds were planted in each pot and the seeds were covered with 1 cm thick soil and tested in the greenhouse environment. The number of seedlings was equalized to 30 and applications were made at the 3-4 leaf stage. Two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied to the data obtained, and the differences between the means were grouped according to the P $\leq$ 0.05 significance level by subjecting them to the Duncan multiple comparison test.

While the extract inhibited seed germination between 23.4-43.4% in *T. arvense* seeds, the inhibition was observed between 18.8-31.7% in *L. serriola*. The highest root and shoot growth inhibition rates in *T. arvense* seeds were determined as 82.4% and 80.1%; In *L. serriola* seeds, this rate was found to be 94% and 86.8%. In greenhouse trials, 59.9 and 36.6% in *T. arvense* seedlings at the end of 24 and 48 hours, respectively. In *L. serriola*, seedling death was observed at rates of 47.7 and 43.3%. The most effective concentration was found to be 30 mg/petri.

As a result, it was determined that the acetone extract obtained from the *A. tenuifolia* plant inhibited the germination, root and shoot development of weed seeds, increased seedling mortality, and the inhibition rates increased depending on the increase in concentration. According to these results, it can be said that *A. tenuifolia* plant acetone extract has an allelopathic effect on weed seeds.

Keywords: Achillea tenuifolia L., Allelopathic effect, Germination, Extract, Weed

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# ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, *Achillea tenuifolia* L. (Çoban kirpiği) bitkisinin tüm aksamından elde edilen aseton ekstraktının *Thlaspi arvense* L. (Tarla Akça Çiçeği) ve *Lactuca serriola* L. (Yabani marul) yabancı ot tohumları ve fidelerine karşı allelopatik etkileri araştırılmıştır. Petri çalışmalarında ekstraktın 7.5, 15 ve 30 mg/petri ve sera çalışmalarında ise 30 mg/saksı'lık konsantrasyonu kullanılmıştır.

İnkübatöre alınan petri kapları 23±2°C'de 16 saat ışık, 8 saat karanlık olacak şekilde 7-14 gün boyunca takip edilerek çimlenmeler tespit edilmiş, tohumların kök ve sürgün boyları mm cinsinden ölçülmüştür. Saksı çalışmasında ise; her bir saksıya 50 yabancı ot tohumu ekilmiş ve tohumların üzeri 1 cm kalınlıktaki toprak ile kapatılarak sera ortamında denemeye alınmıştır. Fide sayıları 30 adet olacak şekilde eşitlenmiş ve 3-4 yapraklı dönemde uygulamalar yapılmıştır. Elde edilen verilere çift yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) uygulanmış ve ortalamalar arasındaki farklılıklar Duncan çoklu karşılaştırma testine tabi tutularak P≤0.05 önem derecesine göre gruplandırılmıştır.

Ekstrakt *T. arvense* tohumlarında %23.4-43.4 arasında tohum çimlenmesini engellerken, *L. serriola*'da ise engelleme %18.8-31.7 arasında görülmüştür. *T. arvense* tohumlarında kök ve sürgün büyümesi engelleme oranı en yüksek %82.4 ve %80.1 olarak belirlenmiş; *L. serriola* tohumlarında ise bu oran %94 ve %86.8 olarak bulunmuştur. Sera denemelerinde 24 ve 48. saat sonunda sırasıyla *T. arvense* fidelerinde %59.9 ve 36.6; *L. serriola*'da ise %47.7 ve 43.3 oranlarında fide ölümü görülmüştür. En etkili konsantrasyon 30 mg/petri bulunmuştur.

Sonuç olarak, *A. tenuifolia* bitkisinden elde edilen aseton ekstraktının yabancı ot tohumlarının çimlenme, kök ve sürgün gelişimini engellediği, fide ölümlerini artırdığı ve konsantrasyon artışına bağlı olarak engelleme oranlarınında arttığı saptanmıştır. Bu sonuçlara göre yabancı ot tohumları üzerinde *A. tenuifolia* bitkisi aseton ekstraktının allelopatik etkisinin olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Achillea tenuifolia L., Allelopatik etki, Çimlenme, Ekstrakt, Yabancı ot

# TETRASİKLİN GİDERİMİNDE ZİRKONYUM KATKILI SERAMİK MALZEMENİN ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF ZIRCONIUM ADDED CERAMIC MATERIAL ON TETRACYCLINE REMOVAL

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# ÖZET

Nanometre ölçeğinde malzemeleri sentezlemenin tanınmış yöntemlerinden biri olan yanma yöntemleri, yanma sentezi (YS) veya kendiliğinden yayılan yüksek sıcaklık sentezi (SHS) olarak bilinir. Yanma yöntemlerinin en önemli avantajı, tepkime sırasında enerji tasarrufu sağlamasıdır. SHS yöntemi, katı malzemeyi üretmek için dış enerji kaynağıyla ateşlenen hızlı bir ekzotermik reaksiyonu gösterir. CS yöntemi durumunda, örnek hacmi, ateşleme noktasına ulaşmak için dış enerji kaynağıyla ısıtılır ve katı ürünleri oluşturmak için bütün hacimde ekzotermik reaksiyon meydana gelir. Sentezlenen ürünler iyi kristalin yapı gösterir.

Son yıllarda, atık sularından kirleticilerin giderilmesi için adsorpsiyon uygulamaları büyük ilgi görmektedir. Adsorpsiyon, basit tasarımı, kullanım kolaylığı ve düşük maliyeti nedeniyle su arıtma yöntemleri arasında en popüler işlemlerden biridir. Adsorbat ve adsorbent molekül arasındaki etkileşimler, adsorpsiyon işlemi için temel faktördür. Hidrojen bağları, van der Waals kuvvetleri, kompleksleşme, iyon değişimi veya elektrostatik etkileşimler, adsorbat ve adsorbent molekülleri arasındaki adsorpsiyon kuvvetlerinin temelini oluşturur. Karbon bazlı adsorbanlar, reçineler, kompozitler vb. gibi çeşitli malzemeler tarafından kirletici giderimi artırılır.

Literatürde, yanma sentezi ile çeşitli katı malzemeler sentezlenmiştir, bunlar arasında kompozitler, katalizörler, seramikler ve biyomalzemeler bulunmaktadır. Bu bölümde, adsorpsiyon işlemlerinde kullanılmak üzere yanma yöntemi ile sentezlenen kompozitler ele alınacaktır. Bu çalışmada, tetrasiklinin giderimi için zirkonyum katkılı stronsiyum aluminat kullanılarak bir adsorpsiyon çalışması yapılacak ve çeşitli parametrelerin adsorpsiyon üzerindeki etkileri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adsorpsiyon, Tetrasiklin, Hacim Yanma Sentezi, SrAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Zr

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Combustion methods, recognized for synthesizing materials at the nanometer scale, are referred to as combustion synthesis (HS) or self-propagating high-temperature synthesis (SHS). Their primary advantage lies in energy efficiency during reactions. SHS involves a swift exothermic reaction sparked by an external energy source to generate solid material. Conversely, in the CS method, the sample volume is heated by an external energy source to its ignition point, triggering an exothermic reaction throughout the volume, yielding solid products with well-defined crystalline structures.

In recent years, adsorption applications for pollutant removal from wastewater have garnered significant interest. Among water purification methods, adsorption stands out for its straightforward design, ease of use, and cost-effectiveness. The interaction between adsorbate and adsorbent molecules is pivotal in the adsorption process, driven by forces such as hydrogen bonds, van der Waals forces, complexation, ion exchange, or electrostatic interactions. Various materials like carbon-based adsorbents, resins, and composites enhance pollutant removal.

The literature highlights the synthesis of diverse solid materials through combustion synthesis, encompassing composites, catalysts, ceramics, and biomaterials. This section delves into composites synthesized via combustion for application in adsorption processes. Specifically, this study explores adsorption using zirconium-doped strontium aluminate for tetracycline removal, scrutinizing the effects of different parameters on adsorption efficiency.

Keywords: Adsorption, Tetcycline, Volume Combustion Synthesis, SrAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Zr

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# KENDİLİĞİNDEN İLERLEYEN YÜKSEK SICAKLIK SENTEZİ YÖNTEMİYLE BOR KARBÜR-TİTANYUM KARBÜR SENTEZİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF BORON CARBIDE-TITANIUM CARBIDE SYNTHESIS VIA SELF PROPAGAITING HIGH TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIS TECHNIQUE

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# ÖZET

Gelişmiş teknoloji malzemeleri, mühendislik uygulamalarında çok önemli alanlar bulur. Bu seramik malzemeler, alaşımlar ve geniş bir spektrumda kompozitler, uzay endüstrisinde yüksek sıcaklıklarda mükemmel mekanik ve termal özellikler gösteren malzemelerden üretilir. Farklı yöntemlerle birçok türde malzeme sentezlenir. Bu yöntemleri belirleyen faktörler, ham maddelerin doğası ve teknolojik sınırlamalardır. Bu anlamda, son yıllarda birçok araştırma yapılan yöntemlerden biri yanma sentezidir.

Yanma sentezi (YS), katı malzemelerin reaksiyonlarla üretilebileceği bir süreçtir. Bu reaksiyonlar, indirgeme reaksiyonları ve oksidasyon reaksiyonlarını içerir. Toplam reaksiyon sıcaklığı 500-4000 K'ye ulaşabilir ve ısınma miktarı 1012-1014 W/m³ arasında olabilir. Yanma reaksiyonları yüksek sıcaklık ve yüksek basınç sağlar. Yanma yöntemiyle sentezlenen birçok malzeme grubu vardır; bunlar arasında seramikler, yüksek entropili alaşımlar, elektronik malzemeler, kompozitler, intermetalikler, katalizler ve biyomalzemeler bulunur.

Yanma sentezi yöntemi, termodinamik açıdan iki farklı ana sınıflamaya ayrılabilir. Bunlar, kendiliğinden ilerleyen yüksek sıcaklık sentezi (SHS) ve hacim yanma sentezi (VCS) olarak adlandırılır. Kendiliğinden ilerleyen yüksek sıcaklık sentezi birçok avantaj sağlar. Karışımın küçük bir tabakasını tetikleyerek, süreç ek enerji gerektirmeden kendiliğinden devam eder, bu da süreci termodinamik açıdan avantajlı kılar. Bu küçük tabakada başlayan ekzotermik reaksiyonun bir sonucu olarak, enerji çok hızlı bir şekilde onu takip eden sonraki tabakaya transfer edilir ve enerjilendirilmeye ihtiyaç duyulmaz. Bu süreç hızla tüm karışım ortamına yayılır ve dışarıdan çok düşük enerji uygulanarak bir ürün elde edilir. Bu çalışmada bor oksit titanyum oksit ve karbon karasından hareketle TiB2-TiC-B4C kompozitleri sentezlenip, redüksiyon sonucu oluşan istenmeyen fazlar liç tekniği kullanılarak giderilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: B<sub>4</sub>C, TiC, TiB<sub>2</sub>, SHS, Lic

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# **ABSTRACT**

Advanced materials play crucial roles in engineering applications, particularly in the aerospace industry, where ceramic materials, alloys, and various composites are utilized due to their exceptional mechanical and thermal properties at high temperatures. Different methods are employed to synthesize these materials, with factors such as the characteristics of raw materials and technological constraints influencing the choice of method. Among these methods, combustion synthesis has received significant attention in recent years.

Combustion synthesis (CS) involves the production of solid materials through chemical reactions, including reduction and oxidation reactions. The process generates high temperatures and pressures, with total reaction temperatures ranging from 500 to 4000 K and heat release rates between 1012 and 1014 W/m<sup>3</sup>. Various material groups, including ceramics, high-entropy alloys, electronic materials, composites, intermetallics, catalysts, and biomaterials, can be synthesized using combustion.

From a thermodynamic perspective, combustion synthesis can be categorized into two main types: self-propagating high-temperature synthesis (SHS) and volume combustion synthesis (VCS). SHS offers several advantages, as initiating a small portion of the mixture leads to spontaneous continuation of the process without additional energy input. The exothermic reaction initiated in this small portion quickly propagates to subsequent layers, obviating the need for external energy. Consequently, the process rapidly spreads throughout the mixture environment, resulting in product formation with minimal external energy input.

This study focuses on synthesizing TiB<sub>2</sub>-TiC-B<sub>4</sub>C composites from boron oxide, titanium oxide, and carbon black. Unwanted phases formed during the reduction process will be eliminated using the leaching technique.

Keywords: B<sub>4</sub>C, TiC, TiB<sub>2</sub>, SHS, Leach

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# MELALEUCA ALTERNIFOLIA (ÇAY AĞACI) YAĞININ ANTİPARAZİTER ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF ANTIPARASITIC EFFECTS OF MELALEUCA ALTERNİFOLİA (TEA TREE) OIL

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# ÖZET

Melaleuca alternifolia (Çay ağacı) bitkisinden elde edilen uçucu yağ (TTO) özellikle deri enfeksiyonlarının tedavisinde topikal formülasyonlarda yer almaktadır. TTO'nun aktif bileşen olarak kullanımı, Avustralya, Kuzey Amerika, Avrupa gibi bölgelerde reçetesiz olarak satıldığı ve çeşitli sağlık sorunları için bir çözüm olarak pazarlandığı gözlemlenmektedir. Bu uçucu yağın antimikrobiyal özellikleri nedeniyle çeşitli rahatsızlıkların tedavisinde alternatif bir yaklaşım olarak kullanımı yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada özellikle deride enfeksiyon oluşturan ve ülkemizde gittikçe yaygınlaşan Şark Çıbanı etkeni Leishmania tropica üzerine çay ağacı uçucu yağının antiparaziter etkisini araştırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmamızda buhar distilasyon yöntemiyle Melaleuca alternifolia (M. alternifolia) bitkisinin yapraklarından elde edilen uçucu yağ üretici firmadan sağlanarak kullanılmıştır. RPMI 1640 besiyerinde üretilen Leishmania tropica (MHOM/AZ/1974/SAF-K27) suşu 1.10<sup>5</sup>promastigot /ml olacak şekilde Thoma lamında sayılarak deneye alınmıştır. Çalışmada CellTiter-Glo® Luminescent Cell Viability kiti kullanarak uçucu yağların Leismania'ların canlılıkları üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. CellTiter-Glo® Luminescent Cell Viability Assay, metabolik olarak aktif hücrelerin varlığını gösteren ATP miktarını temel alarak, kültürdeki canlı hücre sayısını belirlemek için homojen bir yöntem sağlamaktadır. Mikroplaklarda uçucu yağın 1/1 den 1/256 ya kadar sulandırımları yapılmış; 30.,60., 90. ve 120. dakikalarda da spektrofotometrik olarak canlı hücre sayımları gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Spektrofotometrik ölçümler sonucunda kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında TTO uçucu yağının doğrudan kullanımında 30. Dakikadan itibaren Leishmania promastigotları üzerine tamamen etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. ½, ¼ ve 1/8 sulandırımlarda promastigotların kontrol grubuna göre 30, 60, 90 ve 120. dakikalarda %80 etkili olduğu saptanırken 1/256 sulandırımda kontrole yakın canlılık yüzdesi belirlenmiştir.

M. alternifolia bitkisinden elde edilen uçucu yağın L.tropica promastigotları üzerine etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın amastigot formları üzerinde de denenmesi ve ileri çalışmaların yapılması gerektiği kanısındayız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: M. alternifolia, L.tropica, Deri enfeksiyonu, Promastigot form.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The essential oil from the Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea tree) plant (TTO) is included in topical formulations, especially for the treatment of skin infections. The use of TTO as an active ingredient has been observed in regions such as Australia, North America and Europe, where it is sold over-the-counter and marketed as a solution for various health problems. Due to the antimicrobial properties of this essential oil, its use as an alternative approach in the treatment of various ailments is becoming widespread. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the antiparasitic effect of the tea tree essential oil on Leishmania tropica, the causative agent of Oriental furuncle, which causes skin infection and is becoming increasingly common in our country.

In our study, essential oil obtained from the leaves of Melaleuca alternifolia (M. alternifolia) plant by steam distillation method was used. Leishmania tropica (MHOM/AZ/1974/SAF-K27) strain produced in RPMI 1640 medium was counted on Thoma slide as 1.105promastigotes/ml and included in the experiment. In the study, the effect of essential oils on the viability of Leishmania was investigated using CellTiter-Glo® Luminescent Cell Viability kit. The CellTiter-Glo® Luminescent Cell Viability Assay provides a homogeneous method to determine the number of viable cells in culture based on the amount of ATP, which indicates the presence of metabolically active cells. Dilutions of essential oil from 1/1 to 1/256 were made in microplates and live cell counts were performed spectrophotometrically at 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes. As a result of spectrophotometric measurements, it was determined that TTO essential oil was completely effective on Leishmania promastigotes from the 30th minute in direct use compared to the control group. In ½, ¼ and 1/8 dilutions, promastigotes were found to be 80% effective at 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes compared to the control group, while in 1/256 dilution, a viability percentage close to the control was determined. The essential oil obtained from M. alternifolia was found to be effective on L. tropica promastigotes. We believe that the study should be tested on amastigote forms and further studies should be carried out.

**Keywords:** M. alternifolia, L.tropica, Skin infection, Promastigot form.

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# KARSILASTIRMALI EDEBİYAT ve CEVİRİ

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# ÖZET

Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat bilimi yabancıyı bilinir kılmayı ve anlamayı kendisine amaç edinmiştir. Karşılaştırmalı edebiyat kendisine göre yabancı olanı açıklamak için kendisinin sahip olmadığı dil ve kültür öğelerini belirlemek, incelemek ve anlamak zorundadır. Bu yüzden ilk dönem karşılaştırmalı edebiyat çalışmaları birbirine yakın dilleri kapsamış ve diğer dili en az kendi ana dili kadar iyi bilen araştırmacılar tarafından yapılmıştır. Hatta bu tutum bir kuram öğesine dönüşmüştür. Fransız ekolünün benimsediği Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat Bilimi gereklilikleri bu zorunluluğa dayanmaktadır. Ancak bu tutum Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat biliminin gelişimini yavaşlamasına neden olmuştur.

Karşılaştırmalı edebiyat araştırmaları iki farklı dili ve kültür öğelerini kullanılarak farklı toplumsal olayların etkisi ile yaratılan edebiyat eserleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ve birbiri arasında gerçekleşen ödünçlemeleri ve değişime uğratılarak dönüşüm geçiren yapılanların neler olduğunu tespit etmek için yürütülmektedir. Çeviri çalışmaları birbirinden farklı tarih ve kültür ile yoğurularak oluşmuş farklı diller arasında dönüşüm meydana getirerek anlamı yeniden olusturmaktadır. Bu bakıs açısı ile Karsılastırmalı Edebiyat bilimi ve Ceviri Biliminin çalışmaları iki farklı dil, kültür ve toplum arasında gerçekleşmektedir. Hem Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat Bilimi hem de Ceviri Bilimi farklı diller ve kültürler arasındaki dönüsümlerini belirlemek için çalışmaktadır. Bu benzerlikten dolayı çeviri bilimi ve yapılan çeviri çalışmaları Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat bilimi çalışmalarının nesnelerinin artmasında önemli bir katkı sağlamıştır. Böylece Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat Biliminin bakış açısı genişlemiş, farklı düşünce yapılarına ve kültürel öğelere sahip araştırmacıların çalışmaları çevirilerin ortaklığında birleşmiştir. Bu çalışmada Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat ve Çeviri Bilimi arasındaki ilişkiyi bir değişim ilişkisi olarak ele alınmıştır. Bunun nedeni, kendi doğdukları milli sınırları aşarak başka bir ulusun topraklarında var olmaya başlayan her edebiyat eseri değişime uğramıştır. Aynı şekilde çevirisi yapılan her metin de çevirmeni tarafından değişime uğratılmıştır. Ancak her iki durumda da eserin ya da çeviri metninin mesajı aynı kalmıstır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Çevir Çalışmaları, Karşılaştırmalı Edebiyat, Dil, Kültür, Anlamın Kültürel Dönüşümü.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The main objective of Comparative Literature is to facilitate the understanding of the unfamiliar by making it familiar. To achieve this, Comparative Literature should identify, analyse, and comprehend the elements of language and culture that are not inherent to it. Therefore, the initial phase of Comparative Literature, focused on closely related languages, and studies were conducted by researchers proficient in target language as their native language. This approach has even become a theoretical element. The approach to Comparative Literature, as adopted by the French school has been criticized by the mono lingual researchers for hindering the development of the field.

This approach focuses on researching the relationship between literary works created under different social events, using different languages and cultural elements, and the borrowings and transformations that occur between them. Translation studies reconstruct meaning by transforming between different languages that have been formed by different histories and cultures. It is a field that sits at the intersection of Comparative Literature and Translation Science and deals with the transformation of texts between different languages, cultures, and societies. Both Comparative Literature and Translation Studies aim to identify the transformations between languages and cultures. The field of translation and translation studies has made a significant contribution to the expansion of the objects studied in Comparative Literature. As a result, Comparative Literature has gained a broader perspective, bringing together researchers with diverse mindsets and cultural backgrounds through the commonality of translations. The present study aims to examine the relationship between Comparative Literature and Translation Studies as an exchange. When a literary work is translated into another language or crosses national borders, it may undergo alterations. Similarly, a translator may make modifications to the translated text. However, in both cases, the original message of the work or translation remains unaltered.

**Keywords**: Translation Studies, Comparative Literature, Language, Culture, Cultural Transformation of meaning,

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### **SYMBOLISM IN ORWELL'S 1984**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The use of symbols in literary works has been quite common and effective for centuries. There are many reasons for using symbols. Sometimes, as a matter of style, and sometimes for religious, cultural and political reasons, writers preferred to express what they wanted to say by using symbols rather than directly.

George Orwell is among the authors who used symbols very intensively and effectively in his works. Orwell's masterful use of symbolic elements, especially in his novels containing political satire, and the fact that he tried to express what he wanted to say by using symbols in many of his novels, made a great impact in the literary world.

George Orwell's novel "1984" is a work set in a dystopian world and deals with the control of a totalitarian regime over people. This paper explores the symbolism in the novel, explaining the deeper meanings expressed through characters, objects and events. Elements such as the symbolism of Big Brother, the constant surveillance of the eyes, the concept of doublethink and the punishment ceremony emphasize the impact of the totalitarian state on individuals.

Furthermore, symbols such as the red cloth and broken glass represent the individual's resistance and freedom. The paper presents an analysis of these symbols to understand how symbolism is used in Orwell's novel "1984". By analyzing the meaning and function of symbols in the novel "1984", this research aims to understand Orwell's criticism on key issues such as totalitarianism, power and individual freedom. In this way, it is aimed to question the relevance of Orwell's work in the political and social context of today's societies and to contribute to an in-depth understanding of the work.

**Keywords:** Dystopian, Totalitarian Regime, Power, Individual Freedom

# TÜRKİYE'DE YAZILI BASINDAN DİJİTAL BASINA GEÇİŞ SÜRECİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

# A REVIEW ON THE TRANSITION PROCESS FROM PRINT MEDIA TO DIGITAL MEDIA IN TURKEY

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# ÖZET

Dünyada basının ilk örnekleri 17. yüzyılın başında görülmeye başlanmış ve yazılı basın, günümüze kadar olan sürecte en önemli kitle iletisim araçlarından biri olmustur. Türkiye'de basın, Batı'ya nazaran oldukça geç ortaya çıkmıştır. Ancak, günümüzde gelinen noktada hem Batı'da hem Türkiye'de yazılı basının etkinliği azalmakta ya da farklı bir ifadeyle belirtmek gerekirse, yazılı basın dijital mecraya taşınmaktadır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) istatistiklerine bakıldığında, Türkiye genelinde gazete tirajları 2016 ile 2022 yılları arasında yaklaşık yüzde 50, dergi tirajları ise yaklaşık yüzde 65 oranında azalmıştır. Buna karşın internet gazetelerini takip etme oranında belirgin bir artış mevcuttur. Yazılı basından internete geçiş sürecini yalnızca bir mecra değisikliği olarak değerlendirmek yetersiz kalacaktır. McLuhan'a göre, toplumlar her zaman iletişimin içeriğinden çok iletişimde kullanılan araçların doğasınca biçimlendirilmişlerdir. Alfabe ve matbaa, uzmanlaşma ve bireyselleşmeyi getirmiş; ancak, elektronik teknolojisi ile yeniden herkes bir araya gelmeye başlamış ve ortaya "küresel bir köy" çıkmıştır. İnternet ise insanlar arasında hayal bile edilemeyecek bir diyalog yaratmış ve McLuhan'ın küresel köyünü büyütmüstür. Dijital gazeteler ile birlikte haberler sosval medya aracılığı ile yazılı basına nazaran çok büyük kitlelere yayılmış, haber üretim maliyetlerini azaltarak söyleyecek sözü olan her yurttaşın haber yapabilmesinin önünü açmış, haber üretim süreçlerine okurun katılımını sağlamış, ücretsiz olması dolayısıyla kolay ulaşılabilir olmuş ve büyük bir arşiv niteliği taşıması bakımından da geçmiş ile günümüz arasındaki bağlantıyı güçlendirmiştir. Bunların yanı sıra, internet gazeteciliği gazetecileri daha hızlı yayın yapmaya sevk etmiş ve bu da hata yapılmasını kolaylaştırmıştır. Yine aynı şekilde, internetin uçsuz bucaksız bir alan olması, hatalı ve gerçek dışı haberlerin çok hızlı bir biçimde yayılmasına ve diğer bazı etik sorunlara yol açmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gazetecilik, Basın, İnternet Gazeteleri, Dijital Basın, Tiraj.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The press emerged in the world at the beginning of the 17th century and has been one of the most important means of mass media until today. The press in Turkey emerged quite late compared to the West. However, at this point today, the effectiveness of the print media is decreasing both in the West and in Turkey, or to put it differently, the print media is moving to digital media. Looking at the statistics of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), newspaper circulations across Turkey decreased by approximately 50 percent between 2016 and 2022, and magazine circulations decreased by approximately 65 percent. On the other hand, there is a significant increase in the rate of following online newspapers. It would be insufficient to evaluate the transition from print media to the internet as just a change in media. According to McLuhan, societies have always been shaped by the nature of the tools used in communication rather than the content of communication. The alphabet and the printing press brought specialization and individualization; However, with electronic technology, everyone started to come together again and a "global village" emerged. The internet has created an unimaginable dialogue between people and enlarged McLuhan's global village. With digital newspapers, news has spread to larger audiences through social media compared to print media. By reducing news production costs, digital newspapers have paved the way for every citizen who has something to say to make news, enabled the participation of the reader in the news production processes, and have become easily accessible because they are free. On the other hand, these newspapers have strengthened the connection between the past and the present, as they serve as a large archive. In addition, internet journalism has led journalists to publish faster, which makes it easier to make mistakes. Likewise, the fact that the internet is a vast area causes erroneous and unrealistic news to spread very quickly and some other ethical problems.

**Keywords:** Journalism, Press, Online Newspapers, Digital Press, Circulation.

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# REALİTY SHOWLARDA ŞEREF ve HAYSİYET İLKESİNİN İHLALİ: MÜGE ANLI ile TATLI SERT ÖRNEĞݹ

VIOLATION of the PRINCIPLE of HONOR and DIGNITY in REALITY SHOWS: THE CASE of *MÜGE ANLI ile TATLI SERT* 

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# ÖZET

Reality show türü, Türkiye'de özel yayıncılığın başladığı yıllardan itibaren bir problem alanı olmuştur. Özellikle 2000'li yıllardan itibaren söz konusu programlarda konuk edilen kişiler arasında büyük kavgalar ve cinayet olayları yaşanmıştır. 2008 yılında yayın hayatına başlayan ve halen devam eden Müge Anlı ile Tatlı Sert programı, zamanla Türk televizyonculuğunun kült yapımlarından biri haline gelmiş ve yoğun ilgi görmüştür. Program bugüne kadar pek çok ödül kazanmış ve sunucusu Müge Anlı da yapılan anket çalışmalarında Türkiye'de en çok güvenilen kişiler arasında yer almıştır. Format olarak genellikle cinayet veya kayıp vakalarının işlendiği programda kişiler bazen kendi istekleriyle bazen de programa katılan yakınlarının programa katılması nedeniyle ekranda yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada, 2023 yılında yayınlanmaya başlayan ve programda uzun süre konu edilen Nevrigül Alan dosyası örneklem olarak ele alınmıştır. Çalışmada nitel içerik analiz yöntemi ile yapılan çözümleme sonucunda 24.10.2023 tarihli programda gerek şeref ve haysiyet ihlâlinde bulunulduğu gerekse özel yaşam alanının ihlâl edildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Basın etik kodlarına aykırılık teşkil eden bu durum, Sosyal Sorumluluk Teorisi'nin öngördüğü "özgür fakat sorumlu bir medya" anlayışıyla da bağdaşmamaktadır. Basın etik kodlarının reality show türünü kapsayacak biçimde güncellenmesi yararlı olacaktır. Ancak, sorunun çözümü için en etkili yöntem, bu tür programlara yaptırım uygulamak veya yasaklamak yerine toplumun bu tür programları talep etmesini sağlayan nedenleri ortadan kaldırmaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Reality Show, Müge Anlı ile Tatlı Sert, Özel Yaşam, Şeref ve Haysiyet, medya etiği.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Bu çalışma, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü Medya ve Kültürel Çalışmalar Anabilim Dalı bünyesinde, Doç. Dr. Kemal Cem Baykal'ın danışmanlığında hazırlanan **REALİTY SHOWLARDA ŞEREF ve HAYSİYET İLKESİNİN İHLALİ: MÜGE ANLI ile TATLI SERT ÖRNEĞİ** başlıklı yüksek lisans tezinin belirli kısımlarından üretilmiştir.

#### **ABSTRACT**

The reality show genre has been a problem area since the beginning of private broadcasting in Turkey. Especially since the 2000s, huge fights and murders have taken place among the people hosted in these programs. Müge Anlı and Tatlı Sert, which started broadcasting in 2008 and continues today, has become one of the cult productions of Turkish television and has attracted excellent focus. The program has won many awards up to now and its presenter, Müge Anlı, is regarded as one of the most trusted people in Turkey according to surveys. In the program, the cases of murder or missing people are investigated in general, and people appear on the screen sometimes due to their own will and sometimes because their relatives participate. In this study, the Nevrigül Alan file, which started to be published in 2023 and discussed in the program for a long time, was taken as a sample. As a result of the analysis conducted with the qualitative content analysis method in the study, and according to the results there was a violation of honour and dignity and a violation of private living space in the program dated 24.10.2023. This situation, which is contrary to media ethics codes, is also incompatible with the understanding of "free but responsible media" envisaged by the Social Responsibility Theory. Therefore, it would be useful to update the press ethics codes to include the reality show genre. However, the most effective method to solve the problem is to eliminate the reasons for the demand for this kind of programs, rather than sanctioning or banning such programs.

**Keywords**: Reality Show, Müge Anlı ile Tatlı Sert, Private Life, Honour and Dignity, Media Ethics

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# KELAM ÖĞRETİMİNDE METODİK AÇISINDAN VERİNİN KESİNLİĞİ PROBLEMİ

THE PROBLEM OF ACCURACY OF DATA IN TERMS OF METHODICS IN TEACHING KALAMOGY

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# ÖZET

Kelam İlmi, Fıkıh Usulü ilmi gibi Müslüman toplumlar tarafından keşfedilen, batı dünyasında sadece Tanrısal/kutsal alanı inceleyen teolojiden konu ve metot olarak farklılaşan, kendine ait müstakil metodu olan bir ilim dalıdır. Kelam, bu açıdan klasik teoloji kitaplarının muhtevasının ötesinde geçmiş daha kapsamlı bir alanı kuşatan bir ilim dalı olmuştur. O, sadece Tanrı ve ona ait olanları değil aynı zamanda Tanrı-Âlem ilişkisini kurgaladığımız, nübüvvet merkezindeki sorunlar başta omak üzere ve insanların ahlaki tutum ve davranışlarının akıbetini belirleyen ahiret anlayışını da şekillendiren bir araştırma alanına sahiptir.

O belli bir kabul ve yoruma dayanan dini akidenin öğretildiği akaid ilminden de kullandığı delillendirme kaynakları, bilgi kaynaklarına bakış açısı ve ürettiği verilerle çoğu zaman ayrışır. Bu bağlamada kelam ilmi sadece akaid üzerinde yapılan enteklletüel felsefi bir hareket de değildir. Hem akli ve entelektüel boyutu söz konusuyken hemde diğer bir taraftan da vahyin kaynağına sıkı sıkıya bağlıdır. Ancak bu onun dogmatik bir yaklaşım benimsediği manasına da gelmemektedir. Kelam akiad öğretimde çoğu zaman ifade edilen dogmatik öğretileri kullanmak yerine ilmi bir yaklaşım sergiler. Dogmatik değildir çünkü temel iddialarını akli ve nakli verilerle ortaya koyup ispat etme gayretindedir. Bilimsel veriler üzerinden hareket eder, iddianın ispatı önemser ve kendi tanımlamasıyla yakınıyyyat dediği ka'tı/kesin bilgileri kullanır. O inanç önermlerinde tüm verilerin kesinliğine ehemmiyet verir ve bu bağlamda zannı önermeleri kabul etmez, çünkü onları itibari görür.

Bu bağlamda verinin kesinliği meselesi tutumuyla güveni tesis eden Kelam ilmi, metodik olarak inanç önermelerinin kati oluşunu olmazsa olmaz görmektedir. Kesin olmayan tartışmalı veriler bilgi olmayıp kanaat aşamasında zayıf malumatlar olduğundan Kelam ilmi bunlara itibar etmez.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelam İlmi, Kesin Bilgi, Akaid Öğretimi, Metot

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Theology of Kalam is a science with an independent method that differs in subject and method from theology, which only examines the divine/sacred area in the western world, which was discovered by Muslim societies, like the science of fiqh. In this respect, the science of Kalam has become a branch of science that encompasses a more comprehensive field beyond the content of classical theology books.

It has a field of research that shapes not only God and those who belong to Him, but also the understanding of the afterlife, in which we establish the relationship between God and the Universe, and which determines the outcome of prophethood and people's moral attitudes and behaviors.

It often differs from the science of belief, which teaches a religious belief based on a certain acceptance and interpretation, with the sources of evidence it uses, its perspective on information sources, and the data it produces. In this context, the science of kalam is not just an intellectual philosophical movement based on belief. While it has a mental and intellectual dimension, it is also closely tied to the source of revelation. However, this does not mean that he adopts a dogmatic approach. It is not dogmatic because it reveals and proves its claims with mental and transmitted data. He uses scientific data, cares about proof, and uses exact data, which he calls yakiniyyyat in his own definition. He does not accept hypothetical propositions in terms of the certainty of the data in belief propositions, he regards them as nominal.

In this context, the science of Kalam, which establishes trust with the attitude of the accuracy of the data, methodically regards the certainty of the propositions of belief as indispensable. Since inconclusive and controversial data are not information but weak information at the stage of opinion, the science of Kalam does not give credit to them.

**Keywords:** Kalam, Accurate Information, Teaching of Faith, Method

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#### YUMURTA İÇ VE DIŞ KALİTE ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİNDE ORTAYA ÇIKAN KAYIP DEĞERLERİN ÇOKLU ATAMA YÖNTEMİ İLE İŞLENMESİ

HANDLING THE MISSING VALUES EMERGING WHILE DETERMINING THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EGG QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS WITH MULTIPLE IMPUTATION

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#### ÖZET

Yumurta kalitesinin belirlenmesinde yumurta iç ve dış kalite özelliklerinin incelenmesi gerekmektedir. İç ve dış kalite özellikleri incelenirken bazı sebeplerden dolayı kayıp değerler ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Yumurta verilerinin toplanmasının ardından kayıp değerlerin işlenmesi, veri kalitesinin yükseltilmesi açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışmada, Çukurova Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Araştırma ve Uygulama Çiftliği, Tavukçuluk Biriminde yetiştirilen Nick Brown yumurtacı tavuklardan elde edilen yumurtalar materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu yumurtaların dış kalite özelliklerinden yumurta ağırlığı, şekil indeksi, kabuk ağırlığı, kırılma direnci; iç kalite özelliklerinden ise sarı indeksi, sarı ağırlığı ve ak indeksi incelenmiştir. Analizler sonucunda kayıp değer içermeyen 330 adet yumurta çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bu veri setinden %5, %10 ve %15 oranlarında rastgele veriler silinerek üç farklı kayıp değerli veri seti elde edilmiştir. Bu veri setleri çoklu atama yöntemi ile tamamlanmıştır. Tam veri seti, kayıp değerli veri setleri ve çoklu atama yöntemi ile tamamlanmıştır. Tam veri seti, kayıp değerli veri setleri ve çoklu atama yöntemi ile tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kayıp değer, çoklu atama, yumurta kalite özellikleri.

#### **ABSTRACT**

In determining egg quality, examining internal and external egg quality characteristics are necessary. While determining the internal and external quality characteristics, missing values may occur for some reasons. Handling the missing values after the collection of egg data is necessary to improve the quality of the data. Eggs were used as material from Nick Brown laying hens raised at the Research and Application Farm Poultry Unit, Faculty of Agriculture, Cukurova University, Turkiye. The external egg quality characteristics such as egg weight, egg shape index, shell weight, eggshell strength and the internal egg quality characteristics such as yolk index, yolk weight, and albumen index were examined. As a result of the analysis, 330 eggs, without missing values, were included in the study. Three different data sets with missing values were obtained by deleting completely at random 5%, 10%, and 15% data from this data set. These data sets were imputed with the multiple imputation method. The importance of data handling was emphasized by comparatively examining the complete data set, incomplete data sets, and imputed data sets with multiple imputation method.

**Keywords**: Missing value, multiple imputation, egg quality characteristics.

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#### VAN GÖLÜ KIYILARININ JEOMORFOLOJİSİ GEOMORPHOLOGY OF LAKE VAN COASTS

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#### ÖZET

Nemrut Volkanı'nın Kuvaterner'deki faaliyetleri sonucunda oluşan Van Gölü, 3614 km²'lik alanıyla dünyada dördüncü, Türkiye'de ise ilk sırada gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada Van Gölü kıyılarının jeomorfolojik özellikleri ve söz konusu kıyı jeomorfolojisinin gelişmesine yol açan etmenler ele alınmıştır. Bunun için öncelikle ayrıntılı bir literatür çalışması yapılmış ve literatürden elde edilen bulgular göl çevresinde yapılan saha araştırmaları ile hem desteklenmiş hem de yer yer güncellenmiştir. Ayrıca Harita Genel Müdürlüğü'nden sahaya ilişkin 1/25.000 ölçekli topografya haritaları temin edilmiş ve bunlar üzerinden çalışma içerisinde gerekli olan haritalar hazırlanmıştır.

Tüm bu çalışmalar neticesinde genel bir değerlendirme olarak şunları söylemek mümkündür. Genel itibariyle Van Gölü ve yakın çevresi yüksek yeryüzü şekilleri ile çevrelenmiştir. Sahadaki reliefin bu heybetli durumu kıyı şekilleri üzerinde de etkisini göstermektedir. Bugün göl çevresinde hem alçak hem de yüksek kıyı örneklerine rastlamak mümkündür. İnceleme alanında alçak kıyı özelliğindeki sahalara gölün her kesiminde rastlanılmakla birlikte bu alanlar yoğun olarak, daha basık reliefin hâkim olduğu doğu ve kuzeydoğuda görülmektedir. Alçak kıyılar doğuda kabaca Engil Çayı ile başlamakta ve Bendimahi Nehri'ne kadar uzanmaktadır. İnceleme sahasının kuzeyinde ise kuzeydoğu kesimi başta olmak üzere alçak kıyılar geniş yer kaplamaktadır. Önemli girinti ve çıkıntıdan uzak bu kıyı üzerinde birçok plaj, delta ve sulak alan bulunmaktadır. Batıda Karmuş Çayı'nın kuzeyinden başlayıp Tatvan'ın Karşıyaka Mahallesi'ne kadar uzanan alan da yine alçak kıyılar grubundadır. Çalışma alanının güneyi ise bu kesimi adeta bir duvar gibi kuşatan Güneydoğu Toroslar'ın etkisi ile daha dik ve daha yüksek bir reliefe sahiptir. Bu nedenle gölün güneyinde alçak kıyılar diğer kesimlere göre oldukça dar bir alanda gelişme imkânı bulmuştur. Bu alan topografya ile uyumlu olarak küçük boyutlu plajlar dışında genellikle girintili-çıkıntılı ve yüksek falezli yüksek kıyılar özelliğindedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Van Gölü, Kıyı Jeomorfolojisi, Alçak Kıyılar, Yüksek Kıyılar.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Lake Van, which was formed as a result of the Quaternary activities of Nemrut Volcano, ranks fourth in the world and first in Turkey with its area of 3614 km². In this study, the geomorphological characteristics of the shores of Lake Van and the factors that led to the development of this coastal geomorphology were discussed. For this purpose, first of all, a detailed literature study was carried out and the findings obtained from the literature were both supported and updated from time to time with field research conducted around the lake. In addition, 1/25,000 scale topographic maps of the field were obtained from the General Directorate of Mapping and the maps required for the study were prepared based on these.

As a result of all these studies, it is possible to say the following as a general evaluation: In general, Lake Van and its immediate surroundings are surrounded by high landforms. This majestic situation of the relief in the field also has an effect on the coastal shapes. Today, it is possible to find examples of both low and high shores around the lake. In the study area, areas with low coastal characteristics are found in every part of the lake, but these areas are mostly seen in the east and northeast, where flat relief prevails. The low banks start roughly with the Engil Stream in the east and extend to the Bendimahi River. In the north of the study area, low coasts, especially the northeastern part, cover a large area. There are many beaches, deltas and wetlands on this coast, which is far from significant indentations and protrusions. The area starting from the north of Karmuş Stream in the west and extending to Tatvan's Karşıyaka District is also in the low coast group. The south of the study area has a steeper and higher relief due to the influence of the Southeastern Taurus Mountains, which surround this section like a wall. For this reason, the low shores in the south of the lake have had the opportunity to develop in a rather narrow area compared to other parts. In accordance with the topography, this area generally features high coasts with indentations and high cliffs, apart from small-sized beaches.

**Keywords:** Lake Van, Coastal Geomorphology, Low Shores, High Shores.

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#### BULGUR ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANILAN FARKLI HAMMADDELER VE ELDE EDİLEN SON ÜRÜNLERİN ÖZELLİKLERİ

DIFFERENT RAW MATERIALS USED IN BULGUR PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FINAL PRODUCTS OBTAINED

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#### ÖZET

Bulgur, besleyici özellikleri, uzun raf ömrü, fiyatının ucuz olması ve hazırlaması kolay bir ürün olması nedeniyle uzun yıllardır geleneksel olarak üretilen bir gıda maddesidir. Bulgur durum buğdayının temizlenerek, kaynatılması, öğütme işleminden geçirilmesi, kurutulması ve çeşitli ebatlarda öğütülmesiyle elde edilmektedir. Bulgur üretiminde hammadde olarak çoğunlukla durum buğdayı (Triticum durum) tercih edilse de diyetlerin zenginleştirilmesi ve ürün yelpazesinin artırılması amacıyla farklı hammaddelerin bulgur üretiminde kullanılma olanakları araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla siyez buğdayı, tritikale, arpa, mısır, fasulye, nohut, soya fasulyesi, mercimek, termiye gibi hammaddelerin bulgur üretiminde kullanılma olanakları arastırılmıstır. Yüksek protein ve karotenoid oranına sahip olan ve bu özelliği ile arastırmalara konu edilen siyez buğdayından üretilen siyez bulgurunun besinsel özellikler bakımından zenginleştirilebileceği rapor ediliştir. Tritikalenin bulgur üretiminde kullanılmasıyla elde edilen ürünün aestivum ve durum buğdayından elde edilen bulgurlarla kıyaslandığında tritikaleden elde edilen bulgurun; fiziksel, kimyasal, renk ve pişme özellikleri bakımından eşit ya da daha üstün özelliklere sahip olduğu bildirilmiştir. Yüksek oranda β-glukan içeren arpadan üretilen bulgurun glisemik indeksinin durum buğdayından elde edilen bulgura göre daha düşük olduğu ve daha yüksek antioksidan aktiviteye sahip olduğu yapılan araştırmalarda tespit edilmiştir. Bütün ya da parçalanmış mısırdan yarı kaynatılarak hazırlanan ve bulgur prosesinde bulunan benzer işlemlerden geçirilerek üretilen mısır bulguru da Türkiye'ye özgü geleneksel bir yiyecek olarak yerini almaktadır. Yüksek protein içeriğine sahip baklagillerden olan nohut, mercimek, soya fasulyesi ve fasulyenin hammadde olarak kullanıldığı bulgur çalışmalarda besinsel iceriğin arttığı, fitik asit ve tripsin inhibitör aktivitesi gibi antibesinsel faktörlerin bulgur prosesi ile azaldığı ya da tamamen elimine edildiği ve glutensiz gıda ürünlerine yeni bir alternatif olarak üretilebileceği rapor edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak farklı hammaddeler kullanılarak üretilen bulgur örnekleri ile, yeni bir ürün eldesi ile katma değeri yüksek ürünler ülkemize kazandırılmış, besinsel özellikleri artırılmış, glutensiz yeni alternatifler gıda endüstrisine sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bulgur, baklagiller, siyez, tritikale, mısır, besinsel özellikler

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Bulgur is a food product that has been traditionally produced for many years due to its nutritional properties, long shelf life, low price and easy preparation. Bulgur is obtained by cleaning, boiling, grinding, drying and grinding durum wheat into various sizes. Although durum wheat (Triticum durum) is mostly preferred as the raw material in bulgur production, the possibilities of using different raw materials in bulgur production have been investigated in order to enrich diets and increase the product range. For this purpose, the possibilities of using raw materials such as einkorn wheat, triticale, barley, corn, common beans, chickpeas, soybeans, lentils and lupine in bulgur production were investigated. It has been reported that einkorn bulgur, produced from einkorn wheat, which stands out with its high protein and carotenoid content, can be enriched in terms of nutritional properties. When the bulgur obtained from triticale in bulgur production is compared to bulgur obtained from aestivum and durum wheat, it has been reported that it has equal or superior properties in terms of physical, chemical, color and cooking properties. It has been identified in researchs that bulgur produced from barley, which contains high amounts of β-glucan, has a lower glycemic index than bulgur obtained from durum wheat and has higher antioxidant activity. Corn bulgur, which is prepared by par-boiling whole or crushed corn and undergoes processes similar to bulgur, is also a traditional food unique to Turkey. Bulgur, in which chickpeas, lentils, soybeans and beans, which are legumes with high protein content, are used as raw materials, has been shown in studies to increase the nutritional content, anti-nutritional factors such as phytic acid and trypsin inhibitor activity are reduced or completely eliminated by the bulgur process, and it can be produced as a new alternative to gluten-free food products has been reported. As a result, with bulgur samples produced using different raw materials, a new product has been obtained, high added value products have been brought to our country, their nutritional properties have been increased, and new gluten-free alternatives have been presented to the food industry.

Keywords: Bulgur, legumes, einkorn, triticale, corn, nutritional properties

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# ADJUVANLAR: KONAĞIN BAĞIŞIKLIK SİSTEMİNİ GÜÇLENDİREN AŞININ DEĞERLİ BİLEŞENLERİ

ADJUVANTS: VALUABLE COMPONENTS OF VACCINE THAT STRENGTHEN THE IMMUNE SYSTEM OF THE HOST

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#### ÖZET

Günümüzde hayvan ve insanların enfeksiyonlara karşı korumasında kullanılan en etkili yöntemlerden biri aşılamadır. Aşı, bağışıklık sisteminin olası hastalıklara karşı savunma mekanizmasının tetiklenerek etkinlik göstermesini sağlayan, içerisinde hastalık etkeni, stabilizatör, koruyucular, adjuvanlar vb. maddeleri içeren biyolojik üründür. Etimolojik olarak Latincede yardım eden, güçlendiren anlamında gelen 'adjuvare' kelimesinden köken alan adjuvanlar, immunojenik özellikleri (Th1/Th2 (yardımcı T hücresi CD8+/CD4+) uyarım gücü) düşük olan aşıları (inaktif, subunit vb.) daha güçlü hale getirerek bağışıklık yanıtın uzun süreli ve etkin olmasına katkıda bulunurlar. Adjuvanlar aynı zamanda antijenin hedef bölgelere taşınmasını sağlayarak mukozal immuniteyi uyarmak, kombine aşılarda antijen yarışmasını önlenmek, antijenlerin mukoza tarafından alınımını kuvvetlendirmek, bağısıklık yanıtını oluşturmak için uygulanması gereken antijenin miktarını azaltarak dünyada ihtiyaç duyulan aşılama sayısı için ekonomik kazanım sağlamak, bağışıklık sistemi zayıf olan hastalarda (ya da bebek, infant, genç, yaşlı, kronik hastalığa sahip bireyler) aşı etkinliğinin artmasına sağladıkları katkılardan dolayı da aşı bileşeni olarak sıklıkla kullanılırlar. Tüm bu özelliklerinden dolayı adjuvanlar, antijenin tek başına kullanıldığı aşılara göre 'daha güçlü bir bağışıklık tepkisi üreten ve aşının etkisini güçlendiren yapılar' olarak ifade edilir.

Adjuvanların aşılarda kullanımı, alüminyum tuzlarının adjuvan etkisinin keşfinden günümüze kadar yer alan, doğal içeriklerden yapay sentetik bileşiklere kadar değişkenlik gösteren bir dizi süreçten geçerek lisanslı pek çok içeriğiyle kullanılmakta ve geliştirilmektedir. Bu bileşenlerden olan emülsiyonlar, lipozomlar, polimerik mikroküreler, saponinler gibi çeşitli adjuvan türlerinin, kullanılan aşı antijenine ve uygulama bölgesine yönelik olarak immun yanıtı

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uyarma sürecindeki farklılıkları da göz önüne alınarak, aşı üretiminde kullanım tercihi değişkenlik göstermektedir. Bu sunumda adjuvanların immun sistem üzerindeki rolleri ve aşı geliştirilmesinde adjuvan seçimine etki eden faktörler ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enfeksiyon, Aşı, Adjuvan, İmmun sistem

#### **ABSTRACT**

Today, one of the most effective methods used to protect animals and humans against infections is vaccination. The vaccine is a biological product that contains biological agents/component, stabilizers, preservatives, adjuvants, etc., which enable the immune system to be effective by triggering the defense mechanism against possible diseases. Etymologically, adjuvants, which originate from the Latin word 'adjuvare' meaning to help or strengthen, contribute to the longterm and effective immune response by making vaccines (inactive, subunit, etc.) with low immunogenic properties Th1/Th2 (helper T cell CD8+/CD4+) stronger. Adjuvants also stimulate mucosal immunity by ensuring the transport of antigen to target areas, prevent antigen competition in combined vaccines, strengthen the uptake of antigens by the mucosa, and provide economic gain for the number of vaccinations needed in the world by reducing the amount of antigen that needs to be applied to create the immune response They are frequently used as vaccine components due to their contribution to increasing vaccine effectiveness in patients with weakened immune systems (or babies, infants, young people, the elderly). Due to all these features, adjuvants are defined as 'structures that produce a stronger immune response and strengthen the effectiveness of the vaccine" compared to vaccines in which the antigen is used alone.

The use of adjuvants in vaccines has been used and developed with many licensed ingredients through a series of processes ranging from natural ingredients to artificial synthetic compounds, from the discovery of the adjuvant effect of aluminum salts to the present day. Considering the differences in the process of stimulating the immune response of various adjuvant types such as emulsions, liposomes, polymeric microspheres, saponins, and also the vaccine antigen used and the application site, the choice of the adjuvant for in vaccine production may vary. This presentation will discuss, the roles of adjuvants on the immune system and the factors affecting the selection of adjuvants in vaccine development.

**Keywords**: Infection, Vaccine, Adjuvant, Immune system

# BILDIRCINLARDA GENOTIPIN KESİM AĞIRLIĞI İLE KARKAS ÖZELLİKLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN KORELASYON ANALİZİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENOTYPE SLAUGHTER WEIGHT AND CARCASS TRAITS IN QUAILS BY CORRELATION ANALYSIS

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Japon bildircini genotiplerinde kesim ağırlığı ve karkas özellikleri arasındaki ilişkileri korelasyon analizi kullanılarak incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Korelasyon analizi, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkinin önem düzeyini belirler ve değişkenler arasındaki doğrusal ilişkiyi veren bir analiz yöntemidir. Bağımlı ve bağımsız değişken arasındaki ilişkisinin yönünü ve derecesinin belirlenmesini sağlar. Korelasyon katsayıları -1 ile +1 arasında değişen bir değer alır. Korelasyon katsayısı 0 ise ilişkinin bulunmadığı, korelasyon katsayısı -1 ise negatif yönlü bir ilişki ve korelasyon katsayısı +1 ise pozitif yönlü bir ilişkinin var olduğu kabul edilir. Korelasyon katsayısının pozitif olması bir değişkenin değeri arttıkça, diğer değişkenin de değerin de artma olmasıdır. Korelasyon katsayısının negatif olması ise, seçilen değişkenden biri arttıkça, diğer değişkenin azalma eğiliminde olmasıdır. Korelasyon katsayısının sıfır olması durumunda değişkenler arasında ilişki olmadığı anlamına gelir. Çalışmada Çukurova Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Araştırma ve Uygulama Çiftliği Kanatlı Biriminde bulunan, Cukurova ve Ticari genotipteki bıldırcınlara ait toplam 96 adet kayıtlı canlı ağırlık ve karkas parametreleri ile ilgili veriler kullanılmıştır. Kesim parametresi olarak kesim ağırlığı, karkas parametreleri olarak ise karkas ağırlığı, kalp, karaciğer, taşlık, yenilmeyen kısım ve karkas randımanı değerleri alınmış ve korelasyon analiz yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Korelasyon analizi için, veriler normal dağılım gösteriyorsa Pearson Korelasyon Analizi, normal dağılım göstermezse Spearman Analizi uygulanır. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normallik testi uygulanmış olup veriler normal dağılım gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Yapılan Pearson korelasyon analizine göre Çukurova genotipinde canlı ağırlık ile karkas ağırlığı arasında (r= 0,948) yüksek derecede anlamlı ve önemli (P<0,05) bir ilişki olduğu, Ticari genotipte ise canlı ağırlık ile karkas ağırlığı arasında (r= 0,972) yüksek kuvvette ve önemli (P<0,05) bir ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, farklı genotipteki bildircinlara ait kesim ve karkas parametreleri arasındaki ilişkilerin değerlendirildiği bu çalışmada, Çukurova ve Ticari genotip bıldırcınlarda kesim ağırlığı ile karkas ağırlığının kuvvetli bir ilişki ile birlikte arttığı bulgusuna varılmıştır.

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**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Pearson Korelasyon, Japon Bıldırcını, Kesim ve Karkas, Spearman Korelasyon

#### **ABSTRACT**

This study was conducted to investigate the relationships between slaughter weight and carcass traits in Japanese quail genotypes using correlation analysis. Correlation analysis determines the level of significance of the relationship between variables and is an analysis method that gives the linear relationship between variables. It enables to determine the direction and degree of the relationship between the dependent and independent variable. Correlation coefficients take a value between -1 and +1. If the correlation coefficient is 0, it is accepted that there is no relationship, if the correlation coefficient is -1, there is a negative relationship and if the correlation coefficient is +1, there is a positive relationship. A positive correlation coefficient means that as the value of one variable increases, the value of the other variable also increases. A negative correlation coefficient means that as one of the selected variables increases, the other variable tends to decrease. If the correlation coefficient is zero, it means that there is no relationship between the variables. In the study, data on live weight and carcass parameters of a total of 96 quails of Cukurova and Commercial genotypes registered in Cukurova University Faculty of Agriculture Research and Application Farm Poultry Unit were used. Slaughter weight was taken as slaughter parameter and carcass weight, heart, liver, gizzard, inedible part and carcass yield values were taken as carcass parameters and correlation analysis method was applied. For correlation analysis, Pearson Correlation Analysis is applied if the data are normally distributed and Spearman Analysis is applied if the data are not normally distributed. Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test was applied and it was determined that the data showed normal distribution. According to Pearson correlation analysis, it was determined that there was a highly significant and significant (P<0.05) relationship between live weight and carcass weight (r= 0.948) in Cukurova genotype, and a highly significant and significant (P<0.05) relationship between live weight and carcass weight (r= 0.972) in Commercial genotype. In conclusion, in this study in which the relationships between slaughter and carcass parameters of quails of different genotypes were evaluated, it was found that slaughter weight and carcass weight increased with a strong relationship in Cukurova and Commercial genotypes quails.

Keywords: Pearson Correlation, Japanese Quail, Slaughter and Carcass, Spearman Correlation

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#### **KEDİLERDE OBEZİTE**

#### **OBESITY IN CATS**

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#### ÖZET

Son dönemde obezite evcil kedilerde de yaygın bir problem olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Obezite prevalansı son dönemlerde insanlarda büyük ölçüde artmıştır, kedilerde de obezite prevalansının giderek artacağı düşünülmektedir. Kedilerde obezite oranının yükselmesiyle birlikte topallık, diyabet ve cilt hastalıkları gibi komplikasyonların görülme oranı da artmaktadır. Fazla kilolu kedilerin rutin klinik muayenelerinde veya laboratuvar sonuçlarında belirgin metabolik değişikliklerin olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sebeple veteriner hekimler ve kedi sahipleri düzenli aralıklarla kedilerin kilo değişimlerini takip ederek istenmeyen kilo alımının önüne geçilebilir. Kilo verme protokolü oluştururken hedeflenen vücut ağırlığının belirlenmesi, günlük kalori ihtiyacı ve diyet seçimi de dahil olmak üzere dikkat edilmesi gereken birden çok faktör bulunmaktadır. Obezitenin tanımı genellikle vücut yağ yüzdesinin %30'un üzerine çıkması olarak tanımlanır. Sağlıklı kedilerin yağ oranlarının %10 ila %30'un arasında vücut yağ yüzdesi olması beklenir. Bazı teknikler ile vücut yağ yüzdesi doğru bir şekilde belirlenir fakat pratikte çok fazla kullanılmaz. İnsanlarda da obezite yüksek yağ yüzdesi bulunarak değerlendirilebilir ama pratikte çok fazla kullanılmamaktadır bunun yerine vücut kitle indeksi daha yaygın kullanılmaktadır.

Özellikle ev, ofis gibi, iç mekanlarda hayatını sürdüren düşük aktivite seviyesine sahip kedilerde obezite sık görülen bir sorun haline gelmektedir. Bir grup kedide yapılan bir araştırma da, iç mekanda yaşan kedilerin vücut kondisyon skorunun yüksek olduğu ve ortalama %23.6 - % 38.4 civarında vücut yağ oranına sahip oldukları tespit edildi. Yakın bir zamanda yapılan bir araştırmada, doğada yaşayan kedilerin, kısırlaştırılmış ve ev ortamında yaşan kedilere göre vücutlarındaki yağ oranının daha düşük olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Kedilerde patolojik sorunlara sebep olan obezite seviyesi kesin olarak bilinmemektedir. Kedilerde obezitenin artan prevalansı ile ilişkilendirilen bir diğer etken ise yaş olarak kabul edilir. Kedilerde obezitenin prevalansı 2-3 yaşlarında armaya başlarken orta yaşlı (5-11) kedilerde maksimum seviyeye ulaşır. Bunun sebebi yaşla birlikte azalan enerji ihtiyacıdır. Genellikle 11 yaşından sonra prevalans düşme eğilime geçer. Bazı çalışmalar sonucunda kapalı ortamda beslenen kedilerde obezite için risk

faktörü oluşturup oluşturulmadığı tartışma konusu olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: obezite, kedi obezite, obezite yönetimi, besleme düzeni

#### **ABSTRACT**

Recently, obesity has emerged as a common problem in domestic cats. The prevalence of obesity has increased significantly in humans in recent years, and it is thought that the prevalence of obesity in cats will also increase gradually. As the rate of obesity in cats increases, the incidence of complications such as lameness, diabetes and skin diseases also increases. Significant metabolic changes have been observed in routine clinical examinations or laboratory results of overweight cats. For this reason, veterinarians and cat owners can prevent unwanted weight gain by monitoring cats' weight changes at regular intervals. There are multiple factors to consider when creating a weight loss protocol, including determining the target body weight, daily calorie needs and diet selection. The definition of obesity is generally defined as a body fat percentage exceeding 30%. Healthy cats are expected to have a body fat percentage between 10% and 30%. Body fat percentage can be determined accurately with some techniques, but they are not used much in practice. Obesity in humans can also be evaluated by finding a high fat percentage, but it is not used much in practice, instead body mass index is more commonly used.

Obesity is becoming a common problem, especially in cats with low activity levels that live indoors such as homes and offices. In a study conducted on a group of cats, it was found that cats living indoors had a high body condition score and had an average body fat percentage of around 23.6% - 38.4%. A recent study found that cats living in the wild had a lower body fat rate than cats that were neutered and lived in a home environment. The exact level of obesity that causes pathological problems in cats is not known. Another factor associated with the increasing prevalence of obesity in cats is age. The prevalence of obesity in cats begins to increase at the age of 2-3 and reaches its maximum level in middle-aged cats (5-11). The reason for this is the energy need that decreases with age. Generally, the prevalence tends to decrease after the age of 11. As a result of some studies, it is a matter of debate whether it poses a risk factor for obesity in cats fed indoors.

**Keywords:** obesity, cat obesity, obesity management, feeding pattern

#### LOCKING BEHAVIOR IN DOGS

#### KÖPEKLERDE KİLİTLENME DAVRANIŞI

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#### ÖZET

Köpekler, genellikle kedilerle birlikte tercih edilen en sevilen evcil hayvanlar arasındadır. Köpeklerin cazibesi, onların evcilleştirilebilirliği, insanlarla etkileşimde ustalıkları ve sosyal bağ kurma eğilimlerinin belirgin olmasıdır; tüm bunlar evcil hayvan olarak geniş çapta popülerlik kazanmalarına katkı sağlar. Uygun yaşam koşulları sağlandığında, köpekler genellikle anormal davranışları en aza indirgeyerek normatif davranış kalıplarına uyarlar. Davranış, organizmaların çevrelerine verdiği tepkiler dizisini içerir. Köpeklerde davranışlar normal ve anormal olmak üzere iki kategoriye ayrılır. Normal köpek davranışları beslenme, oyun, sosyalleşme, dinlenme ve çiftleşme gibi faaliyetleri içerir. Buna karşılık, anormal davranışlar duruma bağlı saldırganlık, idiyopatik öfke saldırganlığı, kaprofaji, aşırı ses çıkarma, pika, kendine yönelik saldırganlık ve dönme gibi şekillerde ortaya çıkabilir. Köpeklerde çiftleşme davranışı, diğer türlerle karşılaştırıldığında belirgin özellikler gösterir. Çiftleşme süreci, doğal üreme için bir araç olmasına rağmen, erkek ve dişi köpeklerin cinsel birleşme

sonrası fiziksel olarak birbirlerine bağlı kalması olan 'kilitlenme' fenomeni, yalnızca köpeklerde görülür. Bu kilitlenme mekanizması, erkek köpeğin penisindeki bulbus glandis'in şişmesinden kaynaklanır. Çiftleşme sırasında ejekülasyondan sonra, köpekler genellikle ortalama 20 dakika boyunca birbirlerine kenetlenirler. Bu kilitlenme davranışı, köpeklerin üreme davranışının normal bir yönü olarak kabul edilir. Bu çalışma, köpeklerde kilitlenme davranışının olmaması durumunda yatan nedenleri, potansiyel faydaları ve üreme patolojilerini açıklamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Köpekler, Anormal davranış, Çiftleşme, Kenetlenme

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Dogs are among the most favored domesticated animals, often preferred alongside cats. The appeal of dogs lies in their tractability, adeptness in human interaction and pronounced inclination towards social bonding, all of which contribute to their widespread popularity as pets. When provided with appropriate living conditions, dogs typically adhere to normative behavioral patterns, minimizing the likelihood of aberrant conduct. Behavior, in the context of organisms, encompasses the array of responses exhibited towards their environment. In canines, behaviors are classified into two categories: normal and abnormal. Normal dog behaviors encompass activities such as feeding, play, socialization, rest and mating. Conversely, abnormal behaviors may manifest as status-related aggression, idiopathic anger aggression, coprophagia, excessive vocalization, pica, self-directed aggression and circling. Mating behavior in dogs exhibits distinct characteristics compared to other species. While the mating process serves as a natural means of reproduction, the phenomenon of 'locking,' wherein the male and female dogs remain physically connected post-coitus, is unique to canines. This locking mechanism ensues from the swelling of the bulbus glandis within the male dog's penis. Following ejaculation during copulation, the dogs typically remain interlocked for an average duration of 20 minutes. This locking behavior is considered a normal aspect of canine reproductive behavior. The present study endeavours to elucidate the underlying causes, potential benefits and reproductive pathologies associated with the absence of locking behavior in dogs.

Keywords: Dogs, Abnormal behaviour, Copulation, Interlocking

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# QUESTIONING THE DIVERSITY OF LOCAL REPRESENTATIONS TO IMPROVE MANGROVE GOVERNANCE IN THE MENABE REGION OF MADAGASCAR

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Mangrove forests are a living space where human activities (social, cultural and economic) influence the environmental framework that ensures the sustainability of this limited resource. Environmental degradation is to be expected when several individuals share a limited resource (Ostrom, 2010). Madagascar has 270,955 hectares of mangrove forests, which currently provide a total economic value estimated at around USD 82,627,833 per year (WWF, 2021). To preserve this heritage, it is becoming a priority for the Malagasy government to plan actions and call on partners, including the local population, to implement projects for good governance of mangroves. On the basis of the socio-economic data collected in the Menabe region in 2019-2020, and more specifically in the project study sites of PEER USAID Cycle 8, awareness of the benefits provided by mangroves motivates local communities to accept the challenge of working with project promoters and their local and regional institutional representatives. All the actors involved in forest governance share the same objective of managing the forest in the best possible way, except that practices vary according to their respective interests. This paper attempts to elucidate how it is that members of the local community agree to work with the sustainable mangrove forest management projects when their practices do not reflect this commitment. The aim is to demonstrate that man as an intentional and desiring being (Zagnoli and Claude-Hébert, 1984) acts according to its representations: the representation of the self and the representations of others. These actions may be spontaneous or reflexive in regard to their identity and the relationships they have with others and their environment. It is logical that social actors should use different frames of reference or follow a plurality of social logics (Olivier de Sardan, 2021: 339), hence the need for field observation. The analysis method involving conceptualizing categories (Paillé and Mucchielli, 2012, 2016) is used for the qualitative rationale of the realities observed on site. A contextual approach will enable us to understand the language and cultural behavior of stakeholders. The discussion will focus on the meanings of the "six Malagasy yeses" that explain if the acceptance is motivated, conditional or reasoned. The concept of social logics is not a key that opens all doors, it simply makes it

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possible to produce new inventories and original typologies,... to make ordinary practices more comprehensible without falling into over-interpretation and oversimplification (Olivier de Sardan, 2021: 374). Further research is required in the anthropology of communication in order to develop an innovative approach to involving local people in the governance of mangroves. The valuation of mangroves depends on the valuation of human relationships.

**Keywords**: communication for development, mangrove forests, malagasy representations, social logics.

#### **RÉSUMÉ**

Les forêts de mangroves constituent un espace de vie où les activités humaines (sociales, culturelles et économiques) influencent les conditions environnementales assurant la durabilité de cette ressource limitée. Il faut s'attendre à la dégradation de l'environnement à partir du moment où plusieurs individus utilisent en commun une ressource limitée (E. Ostrom, 2010). Madagascar possède 270.955 ha de forêts de mangroves qui fournissent une valeur économique totale estimée à environ 82.627.833 \$US par an (WWF, 2021). Pour la préservation de ce bien, il devient prioritaire pour l'Etat malgache de programmer des actions et de faire appel aux partenaires, la population locale incluse, pour mettre en œuvre des projets pour une bonne gouvernance des mangroves. A la lumière des données socio-économiques recueillies dans la région Menabe en 2019-2020, plus précisément, dans les sites d'études du projet PEER USAID Cycle 8, les connaissances sur les bienfaits des mangroves motivent les communautés locales à accepter le défi de travailler avec les porteurs de projets et les représentants des institutions locales. L'ensemble des acteurs de gouvernance forestière ambitionne de contribuer à la gestion de la forêt de manière optimale alors que les pratiques varient en fonction des intérêts respectifs. Comment se fait-il que les membres de la communauté locale acceptent de travailler avec les projets pour la gestion durable de la forêt de mangroves alors que les pratiques ne reflètent pas cet engagement ? À partir de cette question principale, l'objectif de cette étude est de démontrer que l'homme en tant qu'être intentionnel et désirant (Zagnoli & Claude-Hébert, 1984) agit en fonction de ses représentations : la représentation de soi et les représentations de l'autre. Cet agir peut être spontané ou réfléchi par rapport à son identité et aux relations qu'il entretient avec l'autre et leur environnement. Il est logique que les acteurs sociaux recourent à divers référentiels ou suivent des logiques sociales plurielles (Olivier de Sardan, 2021 : 339), c'est pourquoi il est nécessaire de procéder par l'observation sur terrain. Pour l'analyse qualitative des réalités observées, la méthode d'analyse à l'aide des catégories conceptualisantes (Paillé et Mucchielli, 2012, 2016) est mobilisée. Le partage des pratiques ou de représentations est toujours multiple et mouvant et doit toujours être contextualisé (Hannerz, 1992 cité par Olivier de Sardan, 2021 : 339). Une approche contextuelle permettra alors de comprendre les comportements des locaux et les pratiques divergentes qui conditionnent la durabilité des

mangroves. La discussion sera orientée sur les sens des "six oui malgaches" qui expliquent si l'acceptation est motivée, conditionnelle ou raisonnée. Le concept de logiques sociales permet de produire des inventaires inédits et des typologies originales,...de rendre les pratiques ordinaires plus compréhensibles sans verser pour autant dans les surinterprétations et les simplifications abusives (Olivier de Sardan, 2021 : 374). Il convient d'approfondir la recherche en anthropologie de la communication pour développer une approche innovante dans l'appel à participation des locaux à la gouvernance des mangroves. La valeur attribuée aux mangroves dépend de la valeur accordée aux relations humaines.

**Mots clés :** communication pour le développement, forêts de mangroves, représentations malgaches, logiques sociales.

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# END TO END COMPUTER NETWORK WORKING MODEL : ZOMATO CASE STUDY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The Zomato end-to-end network model is a complex system consisting of several layers that work together to provide a seamless food delivery and restaurant discovery experience to users. The layers include Data Collection, Data Processing, Recommendation, Search Engine, Ordering and Delivery, Analytics and Reporting, and Infrastructure and Security. The system collects data from various sources, processes it, generates personalized recommendations, provides a search function, facilitates ordering and delivery, generates insights and reports, and ensures the security and infrastructure of the platform. In addition to the layers mentioned, it's worth noting that the Zomato end-to-end network model also relies on various technologies to implement these layers. For example, the data processing layer may use big data tools like Apache Hadoop or Apache Spark to manage and process large amounts of data. The recommendation layer may use machine learning algorithms like collaborative filtering or content-based filtering to create personalized recommendations.

Moreover, Zomato has a mobile app and a website that interact with the underlying network model, and both platforms have their own interfaces and user experiences. The network model must be designed to support the different user interfaces and provide consistent data and functionality across them.

Finally, Zomato's end-to-end network model is a constantly evolving system that must adapt to changing user needs and technological advances. The company may need to add new layers or update existing ones as the business grows, user behavior changes, or new technologies emerge.

Keywords: CN, Network model, search engine, data model

# EXPLORING THE INTERPLAY OF SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE, DIETARY CHOICES, OBESITY, AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Diabetes, a global health concern, necessitates innovative therapeutic approaches. This study delves into the intricate relationship between sedentary lifestyle, dietary habits, obesity, and the onset of Type 2 diabetes in individuals. Employing a mixed-methods approach involving naturalistic observation and a quantitative survey, a sample size of 400 participants (200 online and 200 hospital visitors) was analyzed. The survey findings, substantiated by statistical analysis, unequivocally demonstrate a compelling association between physical inactivity, poor dietary decisions, obesity, and the increased prevalence of Type 2 diabetes in the younger demographic. This research highlights the critical role of lifestyle factors in the etiology of Type 2 diabetes among individuals under 45, emphasizing the urgent need for interventions targeting improved physical activity and dietary behaviors to mitigate this growing health concern.

**Keywords:** Diabetes Type 2, Sedentary Lifestyle, Obesity, Physical inactivity, Diet.

# EMPOWERING EDUCATORS: POSITIVE INTERVENTIONS AND EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHER WELL-BEING, INFORMED BY KABACAN SOUTH DISTRICT, PHILIPPINES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The difficulties faced by educators in the Kabacan South District of the Philippines—workload, resources, and learning environments—are shared by educators across the globe. This study went beyond merely identifying issues by using Appreciative Inquiry (AI). AI investigated the objectives, life experiences, and resiliency of educators to identify the factors that motivate their commitment.

The study provided a link between local circumstances and successful European approaches. A highly collaborative school culture and instructors' profound sense of pride in their work were revealed via thematic analysis. Interestingly, educators wanted a comprehensive strategy that puts students' academic achievement and their well-being first.

The research suggests three approaches to address these issues: encouraging candid dialogue, focused professional growth, and effective task delegation. The research highlights the importance of preparing school leaders to foster supportive settings in light of the critical role that leadership plays.

This study goes beyond the district of Kabacan South. Researchers hope to motivate educators and politicians worldwide by disseminating their findings. The report promotes international cooperation and improvements to policies that put the welfare of teachers first. The intention is to build teacher-empowering educational systems that inspire a passion for learning in both instructors and students.

This study establishes the foundation for additional investigation. Future directions include looking at cross-cultural differences, the effects of interventions over time, leadership styles, the influence of technology, and the well-being of teachers in crises. This study encourages cooperation in pursuit of a common goal: enabling teachers to unlock the potential of upcoming generations, thereby improving the quality of education globally.

**Keywords**: Teacher Well-Being, Appreciative Inquiry, Teacher Collaboration, Teacher Workload, Educational Leadership

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# EXCHANGE RATE VOLATILITY AND ITS IMPACT ON TRADE FLOWS CONCERNING MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF INDIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The fluctuation in exchange rates has been identified as a crucial determinant that influences the patterns and volumes of international trade. This study examines how exchange rate volatility affects India's trade with its primary trading partners. Prior research has generally assumed a symmetric approach to trade movements due to different measures of exchange rate volatility. This paper aims to assess the symmetric and asymmetric effects of exchange rate uncertainty on India's trade movements with its key trading partners. The quarterly data spanning from 1990 to 2022 is utilized to investigate the impact of exchange rate volatility on India's trade flows with its 17 largest trading partners.

The findings indicate that, in the short run, the real exchange rate negatively affects India's exports in both symmetric and asymmetric panel ARDL models. However, the Industrial Production Index (IIP) of trading partners has a positive impact on India's exports. Real exchange rate volatility shows a negative effect on exports in both the short and long run, regardless of symmetry in the models.

In the import function, both the real exchange rate and India's IIP positively influence imports from trading partners in both the short and long run, across both linear and non-linear panel ARDL models. Real exchange rate volatility is deemed insignificant in both models. Countrywise analyses using symmetric and asymmetric ARDL models reveal consistent results, with the real exchange rate and India's IIP positively affecting imports. However, the country-wise models indicate that real exchange rate volatility has a negative impact on imports.

A key insight from our methodology, with significant policy implications, is the variability in estimates across countries. Diverse trade rules, including tariffs, and varying levels of governance contribute to a range of outcomes for different nations.

**Keywords:** Exchange rate volatility, trade, panel cointegration, asymmetric analysis.

## EXPLORING LEADERSHIP DYNAMICS IN CRISIS MANAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF SANGLI DISTRICT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study explores how important leadership is when it comes to crisis management. Effective leadership becomes a powerful tool for overcoming obstacles, building resilience, and steering businesses toward expansion and recuperation during difficult and unpredictable times. This study examines different aspects of leadership authority in the context of crisis management through an interdisciplinary investigation, looking at how it affects stakeholder engagement, organizational responsiveness, employee morale, and long-term sustainability. Through the use of theoretical frameworks, empirical data, and case studies, this research sheds light on the complex dynamics of effective leadership in crisis management, utilizing strengths, and allocating resources in turbulent times. By clarifying the power dynamics that are inherent in crisis leadership, this study advances our knowledge of practical tactics, moral dilemmas, and revolutionary possibilities. We look at how leadership plays a part in crisis management. We examine how leaders use their power and make choices in turbulent and uncertain times. We examine the effects of leadership on stakeholder involvement, employee motivation, and organizational resilience during crises by examining case studies and referencing theoretical viewpoints.

**Keywords:** Leadership Power, Crisis Management, Influence, Organizational Resilience, Decision-making, Stakeholder Engagement.

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## STUDY OF PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ELLAGIC ACID IN EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN RATS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present study was designed to evaluate the effects of Ellagic Acid in chronic constriction injury induced peripheral neuropathy in rats. Male albino rats (200-250gm) were selected for the study and they were grouped with six animals in each group. Peripheral Neuropathy was induced by CCI of sciatic nerve in rats. Peripheral Neuropathy was assessed by evaluating various behavioral parameters (Mechanical allodynia using Von Frey Hair, Randall Sellitto analgesiometer, Mechanical hyperalgesia using Pin Prick test, Cold allodynia using acetone solution, Heat or Thermal Allodynia using Hot Plate) and biochemical parameters such as nitric oxide, endogenous antioxidant (lipid peroxidation, Superoxide dismutase, Catalase, Reduced glutathione) levels and membrane bound ATPases. EA (50 mg/kg/p.o) was administered for 14 days after the development of neuropathic pain in rats, standard group received Gabapentin (30mg/kg/i.p) for 14 days. Chronic constriction injury induced peripheral neuropathy in rats showed a significant alteration of behavioral and biochemical parameters. CCI produces unilateral peripheral neuropathy due to compression of the sciatic nerve and hence, it has been extensively used in research for the analysis of sensory abnormalities associated with entrapment neuropathy. This study demonstrate that the peripheral neuropathic pain induced by CCI in rats was significantly reduced in rats treated with EA. In conclusion, the neuroprotective effects of EA might be due to its strong antioxidant activity.

**Keywords:** Neuropathy, Ellagic Acid, Chronic constriction injury (CCI), Hyperalgesia, Sciatic nerve, Antioxidant.

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#### SOME NATURAL ISOLATED COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Worldwide cancer is the major cause of death. Almost 8.8 million people died due to different types of cancer such as lung cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, blood cancer etc. They various countries and some private organizations are spending trillions dollars for the research in cancer. According to report of WHO treatment cost of cancer is approximately and this amount is increasing per year. Despite of huge work the exact cause of genesis is still unknown. Couples of therapies like chemotherapy, radiation, surgery and targeted therapy are available with some detrimental effect. Now scientists are seeking lead molecule from naturally occurring substances due to high safety margin as compared to current approaches. Natural phytochemicals are prominent strategy for prevention, treating, and curing cancer. There are many phytochemicals from herbs having potent anticancer property. Generally these phytochemicals treat cancer by different mechanisms like augmenting apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, targeting to some specific cancer inducing proteins, increasing cytotoxicity etc. This is our little attempt to gather information of phytochemicals having anticancer property such as Etoposide, Curcumin, Vincristine, etc. with postulated mechanism. Etoposide is effective in lung cancer, ovarian cancer by inhibiting type II Topoisomerase. Various research revealed that Curcumin is effective in different types of cancers by increasing apoptosis and targeting specific gene such as MDM2 oncogene is inhibited through the ETS2 transcription factor by modulation of signaling pathway PI3K/mTOR in breast cancer. Vincristine shows anticancer property by oncogenic EWS-FLI1 fusion protein inhibition which cause G2-M phase cell cycle arrest & reduce tumor. This review depicts few phytochemicals having anticancer property such as Etoposide, Curcumin, vincristine, etc. with possible mechanism.

**KEYWORDS**: Etoposide, Curcumin, cancer, Topoisomerase, augmenting, apoptosis

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# STRATEGIC INTEGRATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND HRM PRACTICES: A CATALYST FOR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

#### Prof. Ass. Dr. Kushtrim Gashi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to investigate how organizational culture and human resource management (HRM) practices influence quality management in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Kosovo. The study aims to investigate how the strategic integration of these elements can improve operational quality and efficiency by examining their complex interplay.

To investigate the dynamics of strategic integration in Kosovar SMEs, a mixed methodological approach was used. Quantitative analyzes were combined with qualitative findings to gain a comprehensive understanding of the phenomena under investigation. Data was collected through surveys and interviews with SME representatives across Kosovo.

Although no direct correlation was found between organizational culture and HRM practices in SMEs in Kosovo, the research highlights the positive impact of strategic integration of these variables on quality management. SMEs that score above average in quality management strategically implement HRM practices and leverage their organizational culture, resulting in higher customer satisfaction, increased operational efficiency and improved product and service quality. In essence, the synergistic integration of HRM practices and organizational culture serves as a catalyst for quality improvement in Kosovo SMEs, resulting in tangible improvements in overall performance.

By highlighting the importance of strategic integration in promoting quality management practices in SMEs in Kosovo, this study makes an important contribution to the existing literature. The findings emphasize the importance of aligning HRM practices with organizational culture and provide valuable insights for SMEs seeking to refine their quality management strategies and achieve sustainable performance growth. Furthermore, this analysis enhances the understanding of the relationship between internal organizational dynamics and their role in the process of quality improvement in the context of SMEs in Kosovo.

**Keywords**: Quality management, Strategic integration, Organizational culture, Human resource management practices, Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

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### ELECTROCOAGULATION PROCESS USING A NOVEL BASALT FABRIC CATHODE FOR THE SEPARATION OF OIL-IN-WATER EMULTION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Oil/water separation, is a field of high significance due its direct implication for resolving the problem of industrial oily wastewater and other oil/water pollution. Considerable efforts have been devoted to find efficient techniques for oily wastewaters treatment and several conventional methods have been employed for the separation of oil/water mixtures, including gravity separation, adsorption, filtration, centrifugation, biological treatment, flotation and electrochemical processes. Electrocoagulation (EC) is reported to be an effecient technique fort the treatment of a wide range of wastwater, due to its flexibility, simplicity/automotive, low cost, ability to treat a variety of contaminants, and zero added chemicals etc.

In this context, the present study aims to develop a novel basalt fabric (BF) conductive cathode to be integrated in an EC reactor for better oil/water separation efficiency. Several investigations are conducted in order to clarify the oil/water separation mechanisms and diverse characterization techniques are performed to investigate the seucceful development of the BF conductive cathode and to evaluate its performance in EC process. The developed BF cathode exhibited high conductivity in the range of 10<sup>4</sup> S/m and showed high COD removal rate, up to 90%, when used as a cathode in an EC process for oil/water separation process. The obtained results are very promising in terms of designing novel EC reactors for the separation of emulsified oil-water mixtures.

**Keywords**: Basalt Fabric, Cathode, Electrocoagulation, Oil/water separation.

# APPLICATION OF PLANT FIBER COMPOSITES FOR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Plant fibres are strong, robust, flexible, versatile, renewable, and sustainable, making them valuable for many applications. Fibres from plants are now utilised in biomedical applications as reinforcements for biological composites to enhance the mechanical characteristics of composite biological materials including rigidity, tensile strength, and endurance. Reinforcement composites with hybrid components were explored in biodevices for prospective utilisation in orthopaedics, prosthetic, tissue fabrication, and surgical dressings. This review presents an overview of plant fibres, including their characteristics, influencing variables, and numerous applications. The text explores several methods for creating synthetic composites using common, sustainable fibres and the distinct characteristics of the resulting biological materials. The text also analyses many instances of composite hybrids and their application in the biological field. The results are summarised and suggestions for potential improvements are presented. The current research primarily examines the concept, specifications, efficiency, and potential advancements of composites with hybrid characteristics made from plant fibres.

**Keywords:** Fiber, Composite, biomedical applications, Drug delivery, socio-economic assessment

# ASSESSMENT OF COMPETITIVE INTERACTIONS AMONG DIVERSE SOILBORNE FUNGAL PATHOGENS CAUSING PLANT DISEASES IN VIVO

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Tomato (Solanum lycopersicum) holds a prominent position globally as a fruit-vegetable, with Morocco ranking fourth among exporters. Its socio-economic importance is undeniable, generating considerable foreign exchange earnings. Despite progress in farming practices, pathogens such as Rhizoctonia solani, Fusarium oxysporum, Verticillium dahliae, and Phytophthora sp. persist, causing substantial crop losses. Understanding the complex interactions between these pathogens is essential to implement effective control measures. Identifying the most harmful pathogens will enable targeted control strategies to mitigate crop damage and improve agricultural yield. This work aims to study in vivo the various interactions between different types of pathogens, primarily responsible for soilborne plant diseases, root and crown rot, seedling damping-off, vascular wilt, and thus an undeniable decrease in agricultural yield. Interesting results were obtained; the Foliar Alteration Index showed that the joint presence of Fusarium and Verticillium may create conditions favorable for the growth and spread of both pathogens, reaching the highest percentage of 45%, unlike the interaction between Fusarium and Phytophthora. These results demonstrated that different pathogens exhibit competitive interactions for space as well as significant saprophytic activity in the soil.

**Keywords:** Saprophytic activity, antagonism, soil degradation, Rhizoctonia solani, Fusarium Oxysporum

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OPTIMIZING ROUNDABOUT TRAFFIC EFFICIENCY BY MODELING PCU
VALUES: LEVERAGING PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION – A MACHINE
LEARNING TECHNIQUE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Machine Learning tools are extremely adaptable in traffic engineering, providing innovative solutions to complex problems. This study investigates into utilising Particle Swarm Optimisation (PSO) to create a predictive machine learning model for calculating Passenger Car Unit (PCU) values at roundabouts under heterogeneous traffic conditions. Applying PSO, the model attains a logically consistent set of PCU values, showcasing higher accuracy in comparison to real-world counterparts. The optimization process was employed using convergence analysis to ensure the model's parameters converge, resulting in a reliable and robust outcome. The model exhibited outstanding performance with an R-square of 0.986 at the 290<sup>th</sup> iteration out of 1000, achieving a mean square error (MSE) of approximately 7%. The study demonstrates how PSO can optimize PCU values for roundabouts in various traffic scenarios, improving our comprehension of traffic flow dynamics at these important intersections.

**Keywords**—Roundabout, PCU, Machine learning, Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO), Occupancy time.

## A SHORT UPDATE ON APPLICATIONS OF AUGMENTED REALITY IN HEALTHCARE AND MEDICINE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

A number of industries are interested in adopting and applying augmented reality (AR) technology as it has become more widely available. Health and medicine are one area that is very interested in AR. Although there have been numerous studies on AR and health, there are substantial distinctions in how these studies conceptualise AR and the circumstances in which they apply AR. In order to identify trends and distinctions, this chapter examines the various literary genres that have employed AR. The last section also explains how the distinctive technical attributes and affordances of AR could specifically affect health outcomes. An innovation referred to as augmented reality (AR) integrates electronically stored information with the user's real-world surroundings. It presents a novel approach to healthcare teaching and therapy, augmented reality assists with patient treatment and operation planning, and it also explains complicated medical conditions to patients and family members. In accordance with the aforementioned overview, this chapter discusses a number of promising domains for AR, health, and medicine, as well as significant gaps and future research targets.

**Keywords:** Augmented Reality, Digital information, 3D augmented Apps, Health outcomes, Health care.

# ELECTROOSMOSIS MODULATION OF URINE FLOW: INFLUENCE ON BACTERIAL AND CAOX PARTICLE MOVEMENT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Present study explores the dynamics of kidney stones and Escherichia coli bacterial particles in urinary flow, investigating how external electric fields and the thickness of the electric double layer influence their expulsion. This investigation utilizes the mathematical analysis, employing the Basset-Boussinesq-Oseen equation to simulate particle movement, taking into account a range of physical and geometric factors. The findings suggest that Escherichia coli particles move in a backward direction, which could potentially exacerbate urinary infections, while larger calcium oxalate (CaOx) particles obstruct the flow of urine. However, electroosmotic velocity enhances CaOx particle trajectory, aiding their removal and improving urine flow dynamics. The lack of previous mathematical models addressing this phenomenon highlights the originality and uniqueness of this study. Simulation outcomes via MATLAB software provide insights into particle velocities and trajectories, facilitating the development of diagnosis methods based on electroosmosis mechanisms for managing urinary complications. Noteworthy findings include the observation of backward motion of particles, emphasizing the role of electroosmosis in urine flow control. CaOx particle velocity variations suggest their potential passage from the ureter, while stone size and density impact obstruction severity. This model's implications extend to urinary disease diagnosis and treatment. Future iterations may incorporate additional mechanical factors such as stone, surface roughness and ureter stiffness for comprehensive analysis. This research underscores the importance of understanding particle dynamics in urinary flow for effective management of urinary complications.

**Keywords:** Electric, CaOx, Escherichia

### THE FULFILLMENT OF THE ONTOLOGY OF HUMAN EXISTENCE A PHILOSOPHICAL STUDY ACCORDING TO MARTIN BUBER'S THOUGHT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Human existence exhibits a self-tension and identity crisis. Man seeks answers to the nature and meaning of his own existence. There is a paradoxical phenomenon of human life. On the one hand, man seeks to fulfill his own 'interests' and 'tendencies' through all the 'achievements' and artificial attributes acquired. On the other hand, these various forms of realization of existence create existential tensions. Human existential existence exposes a dilemmatic reality. Man becomes alienated from himself (self alienation); alienated from others, even far from their God. Relational practice with others becomes a 'dead end' with various problems and tensions that arise without resolution. Man no longer lives according to his existential identity; There is a relational identity crisis going on. The practice of relational living is no longer a path of self-fulfillment, instead it is a 'dead end' and problematic. As a result, Man becomes alienated from his own existence. Contemporary man needs a re-conscientia- consciousness to return to the essence (ontology) of human existence, human identity. This dissertation initiates the Triad of Entities as a 'new path' to existential humans or the image of ideal human existence in contemporary society.

Keywords: Ontology, Fullfilment, Human existence, Trias Entity, Existential Man

# FROM FIELDS TO FREEDOM: WOMEN'S JOURNEY WITH MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT Dr. Vijay SINGH

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) stands as one of India's flagship social welfare programs, aiming to provide employment opportunities and sustainable livelihoods in rural areas. Amidst its multifaceted impacts, MGNREGA has emerged as a catalyst for women's empowerment, particularly in rural communities. This study delves into the transformative journey of women within the framework of MGNREGA, highlighting their progression from mere beneficiaries to active participants and leaders in rural development initiatives. This study sheds light on the pivotal role played by women in various aspects of MGNREGA projects. It examines how the program has empowered women by providing them with access to employment, financial independence, and decision-making opportunities within their households and communities. Furthermore, it explores the challenges faced by women in asserting their agency and the strategies adopted to overcome societal barriers. The abstract also explores the socio-economic and cultural dynamics that shape women's experiences with MGNREGA, emphasizing the intersectionality of gender, caste, and class. It underscores the importance of addressing structural inequalities and promoting inclusive policies to ensure equitable participation and benefits for marginalized women. The study encapsulates the empowering narratives of women who have traversed the pathway of economic and social emancipation through their engagement with MGNREGA. It underscores the imperative of recognizing and amplifying the agency of rural women in shaping sustainable development agendas and fostering inclusive growth in India's rural landscape.

**Keywords:** MGNREGA, Women's Empowerent, Rural Develoment, Gender Equality, Sustainable Livelihood, Personal Development, Decision Making

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# IDENTIFICATION OF PHYTOCONSTITUENTS FROM AMORPHOPHALLUS PAEONIIFOLIUS THAT TARGET Cox-2 IN INFLAMMATION USING INSILLICO PREDICTION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Goal Using in silico molecular docking, investigate the anti-inflammatory phytoconstituents from the plant Amorphophallus paeoniifolius as (COX-2)-inhibitor, a mediator involved in the inflammatory illness. Techniques We used AutoDock Vina to conduct an insillico evaluation of the anti-inflammatory phytoconstituents from the plant Amorphophallus paeoniifolius in order to understand their binding patterns against COX-2 (PDB ID: 1CVU), building on prior research. The process of molecular docking involved establishing a grid box  $(25 \times 25 \times 25)$  Å with its centre located at  $[27.775 \times 24.615 \times 46.978]$  Å. Additionally, the two- and threedimensional (2D and 3D) hydrogen-bond interactions associated with an amino acid of target and ligand were evaluated using the Discovery Studio Client 2020 software. To advance the insillico results, physicochemical parameters were provided using the SwissADME database and Lipinski's rule. The outcome COX-2 protein was used to screen phytocompounds from therapeutic plants, and the results showed binding scores ranging from -9.3 to 2.3 kcal/mol. In comparison to the standard drug Nimesulide, several phytocompounds —retinol, riboflavin, stigmasterol, beta-sitosterol, and palmitic acid—exhibited good binding affinities. Additionally, the profiles of absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity (ADMET) were well within acceptable limits. In conclusion We conclude that the chosen phytoconstituents have the potential to be effective anti-inflammatory options by suppressing the COX-2 target based on our first findings. These substances can be refined and proven as therapeutic ingredients to provide safer and more potent anti-inflammatory medications.

**Keywords:** Molecular docking, Anti-inflammatory, ADMET, Phytoconstituents.

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#### STRUCTURE, PHASE EVOLUTION AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLVENT SELECTIVE GELATORS OF CETYLTRIMETYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE:6 AMINOCAPROIC ACID

#### Dr. Illa RAMAKANTH

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#### **ABSTRACT**

We report herein the gelation behaviour of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), a cationic surfactant in a variety of solvent compositions. A turbid gel of CTAB in a binary solvent mixture at a critical composition was observed to be 1: 3 v/v toluene: water. The molecular structure of the as-formed gel was investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and microscopic techniques, viz. Optical and polarizing microscopy, Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS). The phase evolution has been studied using UV visible transmittance measurements and the thermal characteristics of the gel by Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) measurements. SAXS studies, in conjunction with molecular modeling, revealed the gel to assemble as lamellae with high interdigitation of bilayer assembly of CTAB molecules with predominant non covalent interactions, where the gel lamellae were inferred from the interplanar spacings. Rheological studies revealed the viscoelastic nature of the CTAB gels. The ability to form a gel has been evaluated in several polar solvents, such as methanol and chloroform, and non-polar solvents, toluene and carbon tetrachloride, respectively.

It was also possible to create and study a two-component gel that included the amphiphilic cationic surfactant cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) and its structure-forming bolaamphiphilic additive 6-aminocaproic acid (6-ACA). The yellow-colored gel at a crucial 6 wt% of 1:4 CTAB:6-ACA was the product of a 3:1 v/v water: toluene volatile solvent composition. Studying the gel microstructure using spectroscopic, microscopic, and small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS) techniques allowed for the phase development and process of gelation in the mixed CTAB:6-ACA system to be understood. By using hydrophobic and inter-complex contacts, H-bonding, and significant charge transfer, the gel formed a lamellar organization while preserving a loose packed bilayer structure of CTAB and 6-ACA molecules. An entirely different crystalline form of the lamellar gel was therefore revealed by the SAXS pattern, which suggested that the stable phase consisted of alternate crystalline and amorphous layers; the lamellar structure was inferred from the interplanar spacings. This indicates a unique manner of gelation. This led to an understanding of the age-related change from a low-viscosity reversed micellar solution to a stiff yellow gel. In extremely highly polar solvents like methanol and ethanol or very low polarity solvents like cyclohexane and carbon tetrachloride, the nonconducive character of gelation was demonstrated by the mixed amphiphile in changing polarity organic solvents in the presence of water.

Keywords: SAXS, AMINOCAPROIC ACID

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## STRUCTURE, PHASE EVOLUTION AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLVENT SELECTIVE GELATORS OF CETYLTRIMETYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE:6 AMINOCAPROIC ACID

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We report herein the gelation behaviour of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), a cationic surfactant in a variety of solvent compositions. A turbid gel of CTAB in a binary solvent mixture at a critical composition was observed to be 1: 3 v/v toluene: water. The molecular structure of the as-formed gel was investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and microscopic techniques, viz. Optical and polarizing microscopy, Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Small-angle X-ray scattering (SAXS). The phase evolution has been studied using UV visible transmittance measurements and the thermal characteristics of the gel by Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) measurements. SAXS studies, in conjunction with molecular modeling, revealed the gel to assemble as lamellae with high interdigitation of bilayer assembly of CTAB molecules with predominant non covalent interactions, where the gel lamellae were inferred from the interplanar spacings. Rheological studies revealed the viscoelastic nature of the CTAB gels.

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**Keywords**: Gels; Self-assembly; Binary solvent mixtures; Viscoelastic properties; Thermal properties.

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### RADYOTERAPİNİN VAS DEFERENS ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ VE MELATONİN KULLANIMI: DENEYSEL ÇALIŞMA

EFFECTS OF RADIOTHERAPY ON VAS DEFERENS AND USE OF MELATONIN: EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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#### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Ratlarda, düşük doz hızlı Flattening Filter (FF) ve yüksek doz hızlı Flattening Filter Free (FFF) radyoterapinin neden olabileceği akut vas deferens hasarına karşı melatonin etkisinin incelenmesi.

Gereç ve Yöntem: 12 haftalık Sprague Dawley cinsi, 40 erişkin erkek rat 5 gruba ayrıldı (n=8). Grup 1 (Kontrol) ratlara hiçbir işlem uygulanmadı. Grup 2 (Düşük doz hızlı radyoterapi (FF) grubu) ve Grup 4 (Yüksek doz hızlı radyoterapi (FFF) grubu) ratların abdominopelvik bölgelerine tek doz 8 Gy radyoterapi sırasıyla, 400 MU/min ve 1400 MU/min doz hızlarında uygulandı. Grup 3 (Düşük doz hızlı radyoterapi+Melatonin (FF+MEL) grubu) ve Grup 5 (Yüksek doz hızlı radyoterapi+Melatonin (FFF+MEL) grubu) ratlara tek doz 8 Gy radyoterapi sırasıyla, 400 MU/min ve 1400 MU/min doz hızlarında uygulanıp, radyoterapiden 15 dakika önce ratlara 50mg/kg/intraperitoneal melatonin verildi. Radyoterapiden 48 saat sonra sakrifikasyon yapıldı. Vas deferens dokularındaki histopatolojik değişiklikler ışık mikroskobik olarak incelendi ve istatistiksel analizleri yapıldı.

**Bulgular:** Yalnız radyoterapi uygulanan gruplarda, kontrol grubuna kıyasla anlamlı düzeyde (p<0,001\*) epitel yapısında ve kas tabakasında dejeneratif değişiklikler gözlendi. Radyoterapi ile birlikte melatonin uygulanan gruplarda; bu değişiklikler istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde (p<0,001\*) azaldı.

**Sonuç:** Melatoninin düşük ve yüksek doz hızlı radyoterapinin yol açtığı vas deferens hasarının önlenmesinde faydalı olduğu gösterilmiştir. Ancak radyoterapinin bu iki doz hızı arasında, vas deferens hasarı ve melatoninin etkisi bakımından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doz hızı; Melatonin; Radyoterapi; Vas deferens

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To investigate the effect of melatonin against acute vas deferens injury induced by low dose rate Flattening Filter (FF) and high dose rate Flattening Filter Free (FFF) radiotherapy in rats.

Materials and Methods: 40 adult male Sprague Dawley rats aged 12 weeks were divided into 5 groups (n=8). Group 1 (Control) rats received no treatment. Group 2 (Low dose rate radiotherapy (FF) group) and Group 4 (High dose rate radiotherapy (HFF) group) rats received a single dose of 8 Gy radiotherapy to the abdominopelvic regions at dose rates of 400 MU/min and 1400 MU/min, respectively. Group 3 (Low dose rate radiotherapy+Melatonin (FF+MEL) group) and Group 5 (High dose rate radiotherapy+Melatonin (FFF+MEL) group) rats received a single dose of 8 Gy radiotherapy at dose rates of 400 MU/min and 1400 MU/min, respectively, and received 50 mg/kg/intraperitoneal melatonin 15 minutes before radiotherapy. Sacrification was performed 48 hours after radiotherapy. Histopathologic changes in vas deferens tissues were examined light microscopically and statistically analyzed.

**Results:** Degenerative changes in the epithelial structure and muscle layer were observed significantly (p<0.001\*) in the groups treated with radiotherapy alone compared to the control group. These changes were significantly (p<0,001\*) reduced in the groups treated with melatonin together with radiotherapy.

**Conclusion:** Melatonin has been shown to be beneficial in preventing vas deferens damage caused by low and high dose rate radiotherapy. However, there is no statistically significant difference between these two dose rates of radiotherapy in terms of vas deferens damage and the effect of melatonin.

**Keywords:** Dose rate; Melatonin; Radiotherapy; Vas deferens

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#### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Ratlarda, düşük doz hızlı Flattening Filter (FF) ve yüksek doz hızlı Flattening Filter Free (FFF) radyoterapinin neden olabileceği akut vas deferens hasarına karşı melatonin etkisinin incelenmesi.

Gereç ve Yöntem: 12 haftalık Sprague Dawley cinsi, 40 erişkin erkek rat 5 gruba ayrıldı (n=8). Grup 1 (Kontrol) ratlara hiçbir işlem uygulanmadı. Grup 2 (Düşük doz hızlı radyoterapi (FF) grubu) ve Grup 4 (Yüksek doz hızlı radyoterapi (FFF) grubu) ratların abdominopelvik bölgelerine tek doz 8 Gy radyoterapi sırasıyla, 400 MU/min ve 1400 MU/min doz hızlarında uygulandı. Grup 3 (Düşük doz hızlı radyoterapi+Melatonin (FF+MEL) grubu) ve Grup 5 (Yüksek doz hızlı radyoterapi+Melatonin (FFF+MEL) grubu) ratlara tek doz 8 Gy radyoterapi sırasıyla, 400 MU/min ve 1400 MU/min doz hızlarında uygulanıp, radyoterapiden 15 dakika önce ratlara 50mg/kg/intraperitoneal melatonin verildi. Radyoterapiden 48 saat sonra sakrifikasyon yapıldı. Vas deferens dokularındaki histopatolojik değişiklikler ışık mikroskobik olarak incelendi ve istatistiksel analizleri yapıldı.

**Bulgular:** Yalnız radyoterapi uygulanan gruplarda, kontrol grubuna kıyasla anlamlı düzeyde (p<0,001\*) epitel yapısında ve kas tabakasında dejeneratif değişiklikler gözlendi. Radyoterapi ile birlikte melatonin uygulanan gruplarda; bu değişiklikler istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde (p<0,001\*) azaldı.

**Sonuç:** Melatoninin düşük ve yüksek doz hızlı radyoterapinin yol açtığı vas deferens hasarının önlenmesinde faydalı olduğu gösterilmiştir. Ancak radyoterapinin bu iki doz hızı arasında, vas deferens hasarı ve melatoninin etkisi bakımından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doz hızı; Melatonin; Radyoterapi; Vas deferens

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To investigate the effect of melatonin against acute vas deferens injury induced by low dose rate Flattening Filter (FF) and high dose rate Flattening Filter Free (FFF) radiotherapy in rats.

Materials and Methods: 40 adult male Sprague Dawley rats aged 12 weeks were divided into 5 groups (n=8). Group 1 (Control) rats received no treatment. Group 2 (Low dose rate radiotherapy (FF) group) and Group 4 (High dose rate radiotherapy (HFF) group) rats received a single dose of 8 Gy radiotherapy to the abdominopelvic regions at dose rates of 400 MU/min and 1400 MU/min, respectively. Group 3 (Low dose rate radiotherapy+Melatonin (FF+MEL) group) and Group 5 (High dose rate radiotherapy+Melatonin (FFF+MEL) group) rats received a single dose of 8 Gy radiotherapy at dose rates of 400 MU/min and 1400 MU/min, respectively, and received 50 mg/kg/intraperitoneal melatonin 15 minutes before radiotherapy. Sacrification was performed 48 hours after radiotherapy. Histopathologic changes in vas deferens tissues were examined light microscopically and statistically analyzed.

**Results:** Degenerative changes in the epithelial structure and muscle layer were observed significantly (p<0.001\*) in the groups treated with radiotherapy alone compared to the control group. These changes were significantly (p<0,001\*) reduced in the groups treated with melatonin together with radiotherapy.

**Conclusion:** Melatonin has been shown to be beneficial in preventing vas deferens damage caused by low and high dose rate radiotherapy. However, there is no statistically significant difference between these two dose rates of radiotherapy in terms of vas deferens damage and the effect of melatonin.

**Keywords:** Dose rate; Melatonin; Radiotherapy; Vas deferens

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#### YAŞLI BİREYLERDE BİLGELİK DÜZEYİ İLE BAŞARILI YAŞLANMA ARASINDAKİ İLİSKİ

### THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WISDOM LEVEL AND SUCCESSFUL AGING IN ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

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#### ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Yaşlanma, sadece biyolojik bir süreç olarak değil, aynı zamanda psikososyal etmenlerin de etkisiyle şekillenen karmaşık bir olgudur. Bu bağlamda, yaşlı bireylerin yaşlanma sürecindeki başarılarını etkileyen faktörlerin anlaşılması ve bu faktörler arasındaki ilişkilerin incelenmesi önemlidir. Bu araştırma, yaşlı bireylerde bilgelik düzeyi ile başarılı yaşlanma arasındaki iliskiyi belirlemek amacıyla yürütülmüstür.

Material ve Metot: Araştırma, tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel nitelikte olup, Türkiye'nin İç Anadolu Bölgesi'nde yer alan bir ilçede 01.01.2020-01.07.2020 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmada basit tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın veri toplama süreci 250 katılımcı ile tamamlanmıştır. Veriler "Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu", "Başarılı Yaşlanma Ölçeği" ve "Üç Boyutlu Bilgelik Ölçeği" kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde Kruskal Wallis ve Mann Whitney U testi kullanılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin %52,4'ünün 65-69 yaş aralığında, %62.4'ünün erkek, % 46,4'ünün ilkokul mezunu, %36'sının ev hanımı ve %85.2'sinin evli olduğu belirlendi. Ayrıca bireylerin %52.8'inin stresini azaltmak için herhangi bir yöntem aramadığı, %64.8'inin aile bireyleri ve arkadaş çevresiyle sosyal aktivitelere katıldığı, %56.8'inin hobi ve aktivitelere zaman ayırmadığı, %64.4'ünün düzenli olarak sağlık kontrollerini yaptırdığı, %58.8'inin düzenli olarak fiziksel aktivite yapmadığı ve %74.4'ünün düzenli olarak dergi, makale, kitap okumadığı saptandı. Araştırmaya katılan yaşlı bireylerin Başarılı Yaşlanma Ölçeği toplam ortanca puanının değeri 22(10-54) olarak bulunurken, Üç Boyutlu Bilgelik Ölçeği'nin toplam ortanca puanının değeri 84,50 (48-134) olarak belirlendi. Başarılı Yaşlanma Ölçeği ve Üç

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Boyutlu Bilgelik Ölçeği'nin toplam ortanca puanının katılımcıların bazı sosyodemografik özelliklerine ve sağlık durumu özelliklerine göre farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi (p<0.05). Araştırmamızda Başarılı Yaşlanma Ölçeği ve Üç Boyutlu Bilgelik Ölçeği toplam puanı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı pozitif yönde zayıf bir ilişki bulundu (p<0.001 r=.215).

**Sonuç ve Öneriler:** Bu araştırma sonucunda bilgeliğin başarılı yaşlanmayı olumlu etkilediği belirlendi. Bu doğrultuda aktif ve başarılı yaşlanma konusunda bireylerin farkındalıklarının arttırılmasının ve sağlıklı yaşam alışkanlıklarının yaşlılık döneminin öncesinde kazandırılmasına yönelik eğitim programlarının önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Başarılı yaşlanma, Bilgelik, Yaşlılık.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Aging is not only a biological process but also a complex phenomenon shaped by psychosocial factors. In this regard, it is significant to understand the factors affecting the success of elderly individuals in the aging process and to examine the relationships between these factors. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the level of wisdom and successful aging in elderly individuals.

**Material and Method:** The study was descriptive and cross-sectional and was conducted in a district in the Central Anatolia Region of Turkey between January 01, 2020, and July 01, 2020. The simple random sampling method was used in this study. The data collection process of the study was completed with 250 participants. The study data were collected using the "Introductory Information Form", "Successful Aging Scale" and "Three-Dimensional Wisdom Scale". Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney U test were used to evaluate the data.

**Findings:** It was determined that 52.4% of the individuals participating in the study were between the ages of 65-69, 62.4% were male, 46.4% were primary school graduates, 36% were housewives, and 85.2% were married. It was also found that 52.8% of the participants did not seek any method to reduce their stress, 64.8% participated in social activities with their family members and friends, 56.8% did not spare time for hobbies and activities, 64.4% had regular health check-ups, 58.8% did not regularly perform physical activity, and 74.4% did not regularly read magazines, articles, and books. The total median score of the Successful Aging Scale of the elderly individuals participating in the study was 22 (10-54), while the total median score of the Three-Dimensional Wisdom Scale was 84.50 (48-134). It was determined that the total median score of the Successful Aging Scale and Three Dimensional Wisdom Scale differed according to some sociodemographic characteristics and health status characteristics of the participants (p<0.05). A statistically significant, positive, and weak correlation was found between the total score of the Successful Aging Scale and the Three-Dimensional Wisdom Scale (p<0.001 r=.215).

**Conclusion and Recommendations:** This study found that wisdom has a positive impact on successful aging. In this regard, it is considered that it is important to increase the awareness of individuals about active and successful aging and to provide training programs to gain healthy living habits before old age.

**Keywords:** Successful aging, Wisdom, Old age.

#### **IMMUNOTHERAPY**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Utilising the immune system's ability to combat cancer cells, immunotherapy is one method of cancer treatment. Immunotherapy teaches the immune system to identify and eliminate cancer cells, in contrast to conventional cancer treatments like chemotherapy and radiation therapy, which directly target cancer cells. Immunotherapy comes in a variety of forms, each of which focuses on a particular aspect of the immune system. The most popular forms of immunotherapy are cancer vaccines, CAR T-cell treatment, and checkpoint inhibitors. In order to target cancer cells, immune cells from a patient's body are modified in a lab as part of CAR T-cell therapy. The altered cells are then reintroduced into the body of the patient, where they can fight cancer cells. The immune system is prompted by cancer vaccines to identify and target cancer cells. Cancer cells or cancer cell components are used in the creation of some cancer vaccines, whereas materials that resemble cancer cells are used in others. To combat cancer cells, the immune system is prompted to do so by immunotherapy. Depending on the type of treatment being employed, immunotherapy targets various immune system components to accomplish this. Utilising the immune system's ability to combat cancer cells, immunotherapy is a promising new method of cancer treatment. Immunotherapy may provide a number of advantages, but there are also some concerns.

Key Words: Immunotherapy, Cancer cells, Immune system

#### SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FROM

#### ETHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT OF Tridax Procumbens.L

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In recent science Nanotechnology is a burning field for the researchers. Nanotechnology deals with the Nanoparticles having a size of 1-100 nm in one dimension used significantly concerning medical chemistry, atomic physics, and all other known fields. Silver nanoparticles were synthesized using aqueous extract of *Tridax procumbens* leaves, and silver nitrate. XRD, SEM, FTIR, Optical absorption were measured and analyzed. The synthesized AgNps exhibits lowest energy absorption band at 400 nm. Synthesis of Nanoparticles may involve various routes including physical, chemical and biological approaches. Traditionally these are manufactured by wet chemical methods which require toxic and flammable chemicals. Nanoparticles thus formed are confirmed and characterized by using UV-Visible Spectroscopy, SEM, FTIR, Zeta Analysis, XRD measurements.

Further, these green synthesized Nanoparticles showed bactericidal activity against multidrugresistant human pathogenic bacteria. The AgNps formed were found to have enhanced antimicrobial properties and showed zone of inhibition against isolated bacteria (Escherichia coli) from garden soil sample. In totality, the AgNps prepared are safe to be discharged in the environment and possibly utilized in process of pollution remediation. AgNps may also be efficiently utilized in agricultural research to obtain better health of crop plants as shown by our study.

**Keywords:** Silver nanoparticles; FTIR; SEM; Antimicrobial Activity; *Tridax procumbens*.

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#### MEDICINAL PLANTS OF ADHATODA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Adusa is a well-known herbal remedy used in Unani system of medicine for its beneficial effects, especially in bronchitis. The herb containing fresh, dried, ripe leaves of Adhatoda vasica Nees, Family Acanthaceae, is a sub-herbaceous bush which grows and found throughout the year in plains and subHimalayan tracts in India, ascending up to 1200 m., flowering occurs during February-March and also at the end of rainy season. Adusa leaves, bark, root bark, fruit and flowers help to remove intestinal parasites. Adusa herb is used in the treatment of cold, cough, bronchitis and asthma. In acute bronchitis especially when the sputum is thick and sticky, it gives unfailing relief. Its action on liquefying the sputum makes it easier for body to expel sputum. It's dried leaves may be smoked to get relief from asthma. Local application of poultice of adusa leaves is also used with beneficial results over rheumatic joints, inflammatory swellings and fresh wounds. Scabies and other skin diseases may also be treated with a warm decoction of its leaves. In this paper general medicinal uses and pharmacological activities of various parts of this plant have been discussed and reviewed.

Keywords: Adusa, Adhatoda vasica, Unani medicine, traditional uses, health benefits

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### GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Background Studies have demonstrated the presence of gut dysbiosis (alterations in gut bacterial homeostasis) secondary to spinal cord injury in dogs. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system.

Obiective Therefore, targeting gut dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury. The purpose of this study is to determine if gut dysbiosis occurs in dogs with spinal cord injury. Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs. Materials and methods The most common cause of spinal problems in dogs is trauma. We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate formation of neurons in dogs with paralysis.

Results We found that gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan-an essential amino acidsecrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in dogs, also demonstrated that the indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new neurons.

Conclusion This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet.

In conclusion, the link between the health of the microbiome and the health of the brain shows how microorganisms in the gut solve paralysis. Gut microbe secreted molecule linked to formation of new nerve cells in paralysed dogs.

**Keywords:** intestinal dysbiosis, indoles, paralysed dog, Polenoplasmin.

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## COMPUTATIONAL STUDIES OF PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES USING 3D-QSAR ANALYSIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET PROPERTIES AND DFT INVESTIGATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Neuropathic pain syndrome has a profoundly negative and agonizing impact on the lives of the individuals it afflicts. In order to find an effective treatment for this condition, extensive and thorough scientific studies have demonstrated that the  $\sigma 1$  receptor serves as an exceptional target for therapeutic compounds. The 3D-QSAR studies were constructed using the technique of comparative molecular similarity indice analysis (CoMSIA). The outcomes of these studies demonstrated the reliability of CoMSIA model (with R<sup>2</sup> train value of 0.96 and Q<sup>2</sup> value of 0.54) in accurately predicting the activity of various compounds. By assimilating the valuable insights gathered from the field contributors of the 3D-QSAR models and conducting molecular docking studies on the highly potent compound C48, a total of sixteen new compounds were successfully designed to exhibit enhanced efficacy against neuropathic pain. In addition to the comprehensive 3D-QSAR analysis, the newly synthesized compounds were subjected to an absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity evaluation. This evaluation aimed to assess the pharmacokinetic and toxicological properties of the compounds, providing valuable insight for future in vitro investigations. Calculations DFT of the new compounds The significant advancements made in this study, should serve as a strong motivation for future in vitro investigations on these compounds.

**Keywords:**  $\sigma_1$  receptor antagonists; Pyrimidine derivatives; 3D-QSAR; Molecular Docking, ADMET, DFT, FMOs, DOS.

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#### PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY USE IN ORTHODONTICS, LITERATURE REVIEW

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Photodynamic therapy is widely used in dentistry. During orthodontic therapy, key for successful treatment is the soft tissues of the intraoral region health. The purpose of this paper is to review the literature on the use of photodynamic therapy in orthodontics.

For evaluation, the electronic database of works published in PubMed was used, using key words such as orthodontics, orthodontic therapy, photodynamic therapy, dentistry.

There are many researches that have analysed the impact of photodynamic therapy, and the effect of this therapy according to them is promising, while as far as researches in dentistry are concerned, their number is lower.

In dentistry, photodynamic therapy is widely used in the field of periodontology and oral medicine, where it is mainly used to heal oral lesions and maintain the integrity of the soft tissues of the intraoral region. This therapy is also used in other fields of dentistry, which aim to reduce the number of microorganisms.

As far as orthodontics is concerned, photodynamic therapy has started to be used in recent years. Even in this area of dentistry, the effect of photodynamic therapy seems to be promising, since according to the authors the results are positive.

Photodynamic therapy is widely used in dentistry, but in the field of orthodontics, the number of patients studied is not very large, so even after the promising results obtained, according to the authors, it is recommended that research should be done with a larger sample to prove exactly the effect of therapy in patients during orthodontic therapy.

**Keywords**: Photodynamic therapy, orthodontics, Orthodontics, Dentistry

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### NUMERICAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRENGTH PREDICTION OF ADHESIVE JOINTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

It is known that the structural integrity of multi-component structures is usually determined by the strength and durability of their unions. Adhesive-bonding is often used with this purpose, since it provides several advantages, compared to welding, riveting and bolting methods, such as reduction of stress concentrations, reduced weight penalty and easy manufacturing. There is currently a large variety in commercial structural adhesives, ranging from strong and brittle (e.g., Araldite® AV138) to less strong and ductile (e.g., Araldite® 2015). A new family of polyurethane adhesives combines high strength with large ductility (e.g., Sikaforce® 7888). Strength and ductility are two of the main factors that influence the joint strength, as strength is required for load transfer to be carried out effectively throughout the joint, while ductility is necessary to allow the adhesive layer to absorb the peak stresses occurring at the stress concentration sites, usually the overlap ends, and thus to avoid premature failures. Different joint geometries, namely overlap lengths, give rise to distinct stress states in the adhesive layer, and the performance of a specific adhesive will invariably depend on this parameter.

In this work, the performance of the three above mentioned adhesives was tested in single-lap joints between aluminium adherends with varying overlap lengths. The experimental work carried out is accompanied by a detailed numerical analysis by Finite Elements, starting with the plot of elastic stress distributions, and strength prediction either based on Cohesive Zone Models (CZM) or the eXtended Finite Element Method (XFEM). This procedure allowed to assess the performance of each bonded system, and to clarify which family of adhesives is more suited for each joint geometry.

**Keywords**: Structural adhesive; adhesive joints; numerical modelling; cohesive zone models.

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## PROCEDURES FOR FRACTURE TOUGHNESS ESTIMATION OF ADHESIVE JOINTS IN PURE TENSION Dr. Ricardo M. Lopes

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The continuous development observed in bonded joints, along with the improvements of the adhesives' properties, are resulting on an increase of the bonded joint applications, as well as the variety of applications. Adhesives are nowadays used in industries such as aerospace, aeronautical, automotive, packaging and construction. Regarding the strength prediction of adhesive joints, two highly relevant methods are Fracture Mechanics and Cohesive Zone Models. By Fracture Mechanics, this is usually carried out by an energetic analysis. Cohesive Zone Models, supported by the Finite Element Method, enable the simulation of damage initiation and propagation. The critical tensile strain energy release rate of adhesives ( $G_{\rm Ic}$ ) is one of the most important parameters for predicting the joint strength. Two of the most commonly used tests are the Double Cantilever Beam (DCB) and the Tapered Double Cantilever Beam (TDCB).

This work aims to assess the capability of the DCB and TDCB test to estimate the value of  $G_{Ic}$  of adhesive joints. Three types of adhesives with different levels of ductility are used, to study the accuracy of the typical data reduction methods under conditions that are not always consistent with Linear Elastic Fracture Mechanics (LEFM) principles. For both test protocols, methods that do not require crack measurement during the test are addressed. In DCB test, the methods used to determine  $G_{Ic}$  are: Compliance-Based Beam Method (CBBM), Corrected Beam Theory (CBT) and Compliance Calibration Method (CCM). The methods used in the TDCB test are: Simple Beam Theory (SBT), Corrected Beam Theory (CBT) and Compliance Calibration Method (CCM). The results obtained agree well between the different methods considered for each test. The discrepancy of results is higher when comparing the two types of tests.

**Keywords**: Structural adhesive; adhesive joints; experimental testing; fracture toughness.

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## THE ROLE OF GRC IN FINANCIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND PROTECTION MS.c Aida MAKAŠ

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Financial crime has become a major challenge for financial institutions and regulators, with billions of dollars lost every year to fraud, money laundering, and other illicit activities. The growing threat of financial crime has led to the emergence of governance, risk, and compliance (GRC) frameworks, which provide a holistic approach to managing risk and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. This article explores the role of GRC in preventing, detecting, and protecting against financial crime. It reviews several scientific articles that highlight the different types of financial crime and their impact on institutions. The article examines how GRC frameworks can be used to manage financial crime risk by identifying and assessing the risk of financial crime, implementing effective controls, and monitoring for suspicious activity. It also discusses the challenges and limitations of current GRC approaches, as well as potential areas for future research. Overall, the article highlights the importance of a comprehensive GRC framework in preventing and detecting financial crime, and calls for continued efforts to improve the effectiveness of such frameworks in combating financial crime.

Keywords: Governance, Compliance, Risk management, financial crime, GRC

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#### YOUNG ADULTS AND THE BODY IMAGE INFLUENCE BY THE MEDIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Over the years, people have increasingly embraced the beauty standards imposed by the media and society, leading to a pervasive quest for the "perfect body" and marginalizing those who don't conform. This pursuit often results in personal dissatisfaction and a perceived need for societal approval, driving individuals to conform to pre-established norms without fully understanding why. Many suffer health problems in this pursuit, highlighting the danger posed to their wellbeing. However, there's a growing movement advocating body acceptance and prioritizing health over appearance, challenging the obsession with physical perfection. Physical education professionals play a crucial role in promoting awareness, emphasizing the importance of balance between aesthetic goals and health in physical activities.

Media frequently perpetuates stereotypes and stigmatization based on body size, shape, and appearance. It is vital to address this influence on the body image of young adults because it can directly impact their mental and physical wellbeing. The pursuit of the "perfect body" and associated behaviors necessitate awareness among healthcare professionals, particularly, to educate individuals on the consequences and promote healthier body care practices.

This study has been carried out to determine whether does the influence of media overall may impact on the idea behind the body image perspective of young adults. It is crucial to address the concept of the ideal body and its impact on young adults' lives for several reasons. Firstly, societal pressure to conform to unrealistic beauty standards can significantly affect young people's self-esteem and body image. The portrayal of idealized body types in media can create unrealistic standards, leading young adults to compare themselves unfavorably and feel pressured to conform.

By acknowledging and discussing this influence, we can empower young adults to critically evaluate media messages, cultivate a positive body image, and prioritize their mental and physical health over unattainable ideals.

Keywords: Health, Ideal Body, Young Adults, Body Image

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## BODY IMAGE AND ANOREXIA IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A COMPLEX AND RELEVANT ISSUE Maria Alícia Vieira Brandão

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Body image refers to a person's perception of their own body, including shape, size, and appearance. In college students, body image issues can be especially prevalent due to social, academic and personal pressures. Recent epidemiological research indicates a rising risk of eating disorders among university students, often accompanied by inadequate or disorganized eating habits that contribute to the development of disorders such as anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and non-specific eating disorders.

Anorexia nervosa, a serious eating disorder, is often associated with distortions in body image, where the person is perceived as being overweight, even when he is extremely thin. This disorder can be triggered or aggravated during college years, due to factors such as stress, changes in eating habits and social pressures related to appearance.

This research is a literature review, with qualitative background and aims to highlight the importance of the theme and how these disorders can affect university students. A considerable number of students are concerned about their body shape, present a distorted body image and resort to compensatory measures to lose or control their weight. Anorexia and dissatisfaction with body image can lead to serious consequences for the physical and mental health of students, including medical complications and psychological problems.

Talking about body image is crucial when it comes to college students, as this is a critical period of transition and development. In conclusion, the relationship between body image and anorexia in university students is a topic of great relevance and complexity. Social, academic and personal pressure can lead to distortions in body image and disorderly eating behaviors such as anorexia nervosa.

**Keywords**: Body Image, Anorexia, University Students.

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### MOTIVATION IN THE UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE AND ITS POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE JOB MARKET

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#### **ABSTRACT**

What does made someone get up early and feel good with themselves? The motivation. For many tasks, the brain needs to produce what moves us. In the university, there is a natural competition to be better than our classmates. The students are involved in projects beyond the classroom with the aim of getting better opportunities at university. However, it is important to note that this motivation can be an important factor in the job market that students may face in the future. It is for this reason that it is essential to prepare for competition in the job market right from university.

Cognitive maturation requires students to take responsibility when it comes to participating in university projects. Making compromises during this period is the first step towards understanding the rules of coexistence and ensuring a better working environment. The objective of this study is to examine how motivated students are when they join and actively participate in extracurricular activities offered at their educational institution - seeing that gaining this experience can prevent the frustration and anxiety that the demands of a job can bring, and what impact the experience has on the job market.

The first step to analyze these impacts will be to interview students from different courses. Interviewing those who participate, those who do not participate and questioning them how experience in acquiring this previous knowledge can help them in the job market. Those who do not participate tend to have difficulties in finding better opportunities and, consequently, those who participate will have more opportunities due to the contacts that are made during the participation in these projects.

In the end, it is expected to understand the results of an experience acquired at the university, before entering the job market. Aiming to improve the quality of life of students, avoiding anxiety and promoting motivation in the execution of tasks. In addition to promoting the extracurricular opportunities that the university environment provides to students the various benefits of participating in projects.

**Keywords**: Motivation, University, Job Market, Extracurricular, Experience.

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#### ACHIEVING BALANCE: THE INFLUENCE OF SPORTS PRACTICE ON ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND MOTIVATION TO LEARN FROM UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ATHLETES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between sports activities and academic performance, as well as the motivation to learn among university student athletes. Sports participation has become increasingly popular among young individuals, and many of them balance their athletic careers with academic studies. However, questions still linger about how this dual commitment can influence academic performance and the learning process of these students.

The research intended to assess how engagement in sports activities can impact academic performance, taking into account factors such as training and competition hours. Additionally, efforts were made to identify the main factors that can positively or negatively influence academic performance and motivation to learn among these students, such as self-determination, time management, and institutional support. A structured questionnaire was used for data collection, involving 102 university student-athletes from the state of Paraíba. As a result, significant positive correlations were found for variables like the average of extrinsic and intrinsic motivation among the participants in the Paraíba University Games (JUPS) and the Brazilian University Games (JUBS). Conversely, significant negative correlations were observed between the average academic performance and variables such as weekly training time, competition time, and participation in the JUPs. Furthermore, during the content analysis of open-ended responses, three central thematic areas emerged: sports participation as a positive influence on determination and mental health; time, fatigue, and procrastination as the main challenges faced by university student-athletes, and institutional support as a potential strategy for a support network for this demographic.

In conclusion, sports participation can enhance the motivation to learn for university studentathletes while potentially negatively affecting academic performance. It is crucial to establish partnerships between universities and student-athletes, including support programs and the involvement of educational psychologists to address academic needs, with a focus on the holistic development of this population.

**Keywords:** University student athletes; Academic performance; University games; Motivation

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## THE IMPACT OF EMOTIONS AND THE CONTRIBUITIONS OF PSYCOPEDAGOGY TO ATTENUATE LEARNING DIFFICULTIES IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Emotions are the result of reactions to the environment and thought stimuli, generating personal experiences and important neural changes, so emotions should not be considered only as a secondary psychological event. In this view, the human being is considered a biopsychosocial being, and the acquisition of knowledge is influenced by diverse factors.

In this sense, emotions are fundamental, they can motivate or prevent learning, depending on the connection with personal and social history, which can be altered and improved; they are advanced functions that combine biological and instinctive elements with historical aspects. Psychopedagogy aims to optimize learning, using resources for evaluation, intervention and prevention, in this sense this professional provides support in learning difficulties arising from the negative effects o an unregulated emotional health, processing and acquisition of knowledge in the university context.

The objective of this study was to analyze the relationship between the emotion of university students, as well as the importance of emotions in the teaching process, so that Psychopedagogy can play a key role in mitigating learning difficulties.

For the accomplishment of the research, a process of data collection, bibliographic review, analysis and description of scientific publications related to the theme is in progress. The central hypothesis is that unregulated emotions negatively impact the university environment. Therefore, this study aims to improve understanding and knowledge regarding the subject.

**Keywords:** Emotions, Learning, University Students, Psychopedagogy.

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### THE NEXUS BETWEEN POLLUTION AND URBANIZATION. AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Both theoretical and empirical literature from the 21<sup>st</sup> century highlights the ongoing debates on the fact that urban areas account for the largest energy consumption, CO2 emissions and degradation of the environmental quality. The arguments they offer are related to the fact that the unreasonable development and utilization of natural resources in the process of urbanization lead to environmental damage and cause air, soil and water pollution. Environmental deterioration is not only damaging natural and physical assets, but it is also adversely affecting the human health. Therefore, the continuous urbanization process has been identified as one of the most potential global threats to humankind in the twenty-first century. Considering all these aspects and the fact that the urbanization rate is estimated to increase with more than 15 p.p. in the next 25 years, the purpose of the present study is to investigate the nexus between the degree of urbanization and pollution in developed, developing and less-developed economies. In order to achieve our purpose, we have conducted a wavelet coherence technique, applied on the data collected for the period 2000-2020. We have used this method because it allows us to determine both the long-run and short-term causal relationships between urbanization and pollution. Our results offer valuable information for the policymakers, which should support modern environment-friendly technologies and renewable energies to control the global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and pollutions created by industrialization and urbanization.

**Keywords**: energy consumption, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, urbanization

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#### ACCOUNTING HISTORY IN 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PORTUGAL: THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE ENTREPRENEUR JOSÉ FRANCISCO DA CRUZ

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper introduces José Francisco da Cruz (1717-1768), the first general treasurer of the Portuguese Royal Treasury (1761). A businessman from Lisbon, shareholder in the three largest monopolist trade companies of the time, this accounting technocrat made a decisive contribution for the transfer and spread of double entry bookkeeping (DEB) in eighteenth century Portugal. The article is intended as a study that explores which social and political agents were involved in the emergence and development of DEB in Portugal. The main contribution of the paper has to do with the systematisation of José Francisco da Cruz's biographic features and professional traces as an attempt to place on Portuguese accounting history research agenda the study of individuals who were instrumental in initiating the process of accounting's social recognition. The paper examines José Francisco da Cruz's profile, his career and his relations with Portugal's Chief Minister. More particularly, we outline the role of José Francisco da Cruz in the development and application of DEB in the Portuguese context: on the one hand, due to his managerial positions in the Royal Treasury and in two monopolist overseas trading companies concerning Colonial Brazil, Company of Grão-Pará and Maranhão and Company of Pernambuco and Paraíba, organizations where DEB was compulsory by means of their statutes; and, on the other hand, due to his political contribution for the establishment of the Portuguese School of Commerce (1759) as *Provedor* [President] of the Board of Trade.

**Keywords**: Portugal. Eighteenth Century. Double Entry Bookkeeping. José Francisco da Cruz. Portuguese Royal Treasury.

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#### PORTUGAL, 1803: THE CREATION OF A BUSINESS SCHOOL

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper introduces the Oporto School of Commerce (1803) in the international anglo-saxon accounting history literature. It aims to contribute to understand how accounting education was created in the second biggest city of the Kingdom of Portugal at the Royal Academy of the Navy and Commerce of Oporto (*Academia Real da Marinha e do Comércio da Cidade do Porto*), founded in 1803. By privileging a descriptive analysis of the foundation of commercial and accounting teaching at Oporto, the paper pretends to explain the how and the why of the implementation of the School of Commerce at the Royal Academy of the Navy and Commerce of Oporto. This investigation brings out new evidence on the first portuguese accounting professors who did not exercise their teaching at the Lisbon School of Commerce (*Aula do Comércio de Lisboa*).

**Keywords**: Accounting History; Portugal; Oporto; Accounting Education; Businesses Schools.

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## IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR ALL AND PRACTICAL OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IN THE THREE MAIN ROMAN UNIVERSITIES: EVIDENCES

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#### **ABSTRCAT**

The concept of inclusive education refers to "an educational philosophy and practice that tends to enhance the learning and active participation of all students in a common educational context" (Moriña, 2017, p. 3). This type of education can be understood as an approach that considers the participation of all members of the academic community as precious. For its realisation, the implementation of Universal Design (UD) is important, i.e. an innovative approach to the design of places, services and tools, with the aim of making them usable and accessible to all categories of people, with a broad scope and without the need for adaptations or special solutions, this, however, does not constrain the provision of assistive devices for specific needs, where necessary (Imrie, 2014). The term universal design was coined by architect Ronald Mace who, in 1985, challenged the conventional approach of designing for the average user (Burgstahler, 2007), proposing "the elimination of architectural barriers for people with physical disabilities" (Orr and Hamming, 2009, p. 182). Universal design for all, in its branches (Universal design for Instruction (UDI), Universal design for Learning (UDL), Universal design for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Universal design for architecture) has the following basic principles: equity, flexibility, simplicity, perceptibility, error tolerance, limitation of physical effort, adequate dimensions and space.

Some researchers point out that Universal Design, however, may not be the panacea to solve the problems posed to persons with disabilities by poorly designed environments; in fact, there is still much to be done to develop the basis for the practical applicability of the universal approach, in order to overcome "dysablism by design" (Imrie, 2014). In the same study, then, reference is made to the technical dimension of UD, which, in order to take shape as a real response to the needs of people with disabilities, cannot disregard the political dimension of the social and cultural issues in which they are immersed.

To date, no such investigation has been conducted, and there is little knowledge of the genesis and development of UD, of the role of key actors and their organisations in shaping its fundamental concepts, values and practices. While aware of this, proponents of UD believe that it is aimed at continuous improvement with the full inclusion of all students as its ultimate goal (ibid., 2014). This paper investigates the practical implementation of Universal Design principles in the three main roman universities (La Sapienza, Tor Vergata and RomaTre), analysing the guidelines produced by the universities on the topic (Linee guida Sapienza, 2019; Vademecum Roma Tre; Vademecum Tor Vergata, 2020), interviews with service providers alongside student answers via focus groups and surveys, according to mixed methods approach (Mauceri, 2019).

**Keywords:** mixed methods, Universal Design, inclusive education, guidelines, empirical research

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### MOLECULAR DYNAMICS STUDY ON GRAPHENE-BASED NANOMATERIALS AS SMART NANOCARRIERS FOR RAPAMYCIN ANTICANCER DRUG

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Graphene an exceptional two-dimensional sp2 hybridized allotrope of carbon, features a honeycombed structure composed of six-atom rings, with unique physical attributes. Its status as the thinnest, strongest, and stiffest material, linked with remarkable solubility, biocompatibility, and versatility, has driven it to the frontline of extensive scientific research and exploration. Oxygenation of graphene gives rise to a promising derivative known as graphene oxide (GO). Its exceptional dispersibility in aqueous solution, conductivity, high stability, and various advantageous properties render it an invaluable tool to solve some issues that face systemic targeting applications and a flexible vehicle for local drug delivery systems. Rapamycin (RPM), also known as Sirolimus, is a macrolide antitumor drug that has recently achieved extensive use due to its significant potential in inhibiting the proliferation and growth of cancer cells. A molecular dynamics (MD) simulation program will be utilized to analyze the interactions, binding affinity, properties, and parameters between the chemical compounds of the nano-embellished sheet GO surface and the bounded RPM. This study will serve to explore the molecular interactions between RPM-GO and understand the mechanisms of drug loading, release, and transportation using computational techniques and analytical approaches. A computer model was created to stimulate how nano-sized holes are placed on an oxide (GO) surface followed by arranging rapamycin (RPM) molecules, around the GO surface in a solution. Different force fields were chosen using the Automated Topology Builder tool, to ensure that the system reached an energy equilibration for a stable environment. Simulations were carried out for 30 nanoseconds, during which the MD was observed that RPM molecules were absorbed into the decorated GO surface, with monitoring of parameters tracking. The analysis included observing changes in distance over time, RMSD, MSD, and calculations of diffusion coefficients throughout all simulations.

Comparing the simulation results with experimental data confirmed the accuracy of the findings. These techniques provided insights into how RPM-loaded GO carriers absorb molecules to remain stable and could be used in drug delivery systems. The MD results suggested that it is possible to design RPM-loaded GO nanocomposites to improve solubility, stability, and targeted delivery, to cancer cells. The main goal is to enhance treatment efficacy while minimizing side effects.

*Keyword:* Molecular Dynamics Simulations, Graphene, Graphene Oxide, Rapamycin, Nanocarrier, Drug Delivery.

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## PROTEIN INTERACTION WITH SMALL MOLECULES: A COMPREHENSIVE ABSTRACT Nigar MALIKOVA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Proteins, the fundamental machinery of cellular processes, dynamically interact with small molecules to regulate intricate biological functions. Understanding the mechanisms underlying protein-small molecule interactions is pivotal for drug discovery, molecular biology, and therapeutic interventions. This abstract delves into the multifaceted landscape of protein-small molecule interactions, elucidating their significance, mechanisms, and applications.

At the core of protein-small molecule interactions lies the intricate interplay between molecular structures and physicochemical properties. Small molecules, typically comprising organic compounds, exhibit diverse chemical moieties that dictate their binding affinities and modes of interaction with target proteins. Through non-covalent interactions such as hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic interactions, and electrostatic forces, small molecules intricately navigate protein surfaces to modulate enzymatic activity, cellular signaling, and metabolic pathways.

Key to deciphering protein-small molecule interactions is structural biology techniques such as X-ray crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, and cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM). These techniques unveil atomic-level details of protein-ligand complexes, offering insights into binding sites, conformational changes, and molecular recognition events. Furthermore, computational methods including molecular docking, molecular dynamics simulations, and quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) models complement experimental approaches, facilitating the prediction and optimization of small molecule binders with desired pharmacological properties.

Protein-small molecule interactions serve as the cornerstone of drug discovery and development. Small molecules act as pharmacological agents, modulating protein function to mitigate disease states and restore physiological balance. From antibiotics targeting bacterial ribosomes to enzyme inhibitors combating cancer progression, small molecule therapeutics harness the specificity and potency of protein interactions to confer therapeutic benefits. Moreover, advancements in fragment-based drug design, high-throughput screening, and rational drug optimization expedite the identification and optimization of lead compounds with enhanced efficacy and reduced off-target effects.

Beyond therapeutic applications, protein-small molecule interactions underpin diverse fields including chemical biology, bioengineering, and synthetic biology. Small molecules serve as molecular probes to elucidate protein structure-function relationships, unravel cellular signaling pathways, and engineer biomolecular systems with tailored functionalities. Through innovative chemical strategies and synthetic methodologies, researchers harness the versatility of small molecules to engineer protein assemblies, biosensors, and drug delivery vehicles with unprecedented precision and versatility.

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In conclusion, protein-small molecule interactions represent a dynamic interplay at the interface of chemistry, biology, and medicine. Their intricate orchestration governs cellular processes, disease pathogenesis, and therapeutic interventions, offering a fertile ground for scientific exploration and innovation. By unraveling the principles underlying protein-small molecule interactions, researchers unravel the mysteries of biological complexity and pave the way for transformative discoveries with profound implications for human health and beyond.

**Keywords:** protein, X-ray crystallography, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy, cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM).

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## DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF AUTOMOTIVE ANGLE PLY LAMINATED COMPOSITE BEAM AND ITS INTEGRATION WITH BUMPER ASSEMBLY BASED ON FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study involves to improve the crashworthiness of the automotive front bumper's main component, the bumper beam. The focus is on material and thickness variations (only for composite part) to improve performance in low-velocity impacts, aligning with the automotive standards laid out in E.C.E. United Nations Agreement, Regulation no. 42. The primary goal in this work is to attain a lightweight design and to better strength to weight ratio and to improve strain energy absorption.

Initially, a comprehensive analysis compares the behaviour of the bumper beam when constructed from carbon fibre laminated composite and steel. Various parameters such as deformation, weight, Safety factor, Inverse Reverse factor energy absorption, and acceleration during impact are scrutinized. The findings favour the High Strength carbon fibre Epoxy sandwiched with S-Glass Fibre composite bumper beam due to its superior impact behaviour.

Ultimately, this research showcases the potential for enhancing crashworthiness by changing material, thickness, and finally beam integration with bumper Assembly, resulting in a lighter yet equally or more effective structure that meets stringent automotive safety standards.

**Keywords**: Automobile, beam, computer-assisted design, finite element analysis, composite structures, Angle ply laminate.

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### EXPLORING SLOPE STABILITY: A PYTHON-BASED APPROACH USING THE LIMIT EQUILIBRIUM METHOD

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study presents a Python-based tool for slope stability analysis that makes use of the concepts of limit equilibrium techniques. Utilizing the pyslope library, the program offers a thorough platform for slope analysis under various geotechnical circumstances. It provides geotechnical professionals and researchers with a versatile and easy-to-use interface by letting users choose the loading conditions, material attributes, and slope geometry. Utilizing the concepts of limit equilibrium techniques, which are popular in geotechnical engineering, the tool analyzes slope stability. One way to calculate factor of safety of a slope is to compare the forces that are capable of resisting failure with the forces that have a tendency to produce instability. The point load, frictional angle, and cohesiveness are among the material parameters that the tool takes into account. It also takes into account the impact of outside loads and, if relevant, the existence of a water table. One important component of slope stability that is graphically output by the tool is the critical failure surface. The slope regions that are most vulnerable to failure and the probable failure process are better understood thanks to this graphic depiction. An important advancement in geotechnical engineering is this Python-based instrument. It opens up slope stability analysis to a wider audience by demystifying the intricate procedure. This application turns into a priceless resource for geotechnical engineering experts and students alike, thanks to its intuitive interface and extensive analytical capabilities.

**Keywords**: Python, limit equilibrium method, slope stability, geotechnical engineering

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### ROAD ANOMALY DETECTION IN REAL-TIME LEVERAGING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ADVANCED DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS (ADAS)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

As transportation technology advances, it's more important than ever to make sure that roads are safe, especially for Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS). Many innovative approaches to capturing road incident data using advanced sensors and processing it through an intelligent algorithm that utilizes Machine Learning and AI techniques. The goal is to improve ADAS's ability to detect and respond to road irregularities quickly. Various Deep Learning and AI frameworks are being used on extensive datasets that include different road conditions. The models are fine-tuned to recognize different features associated with the classification of the dataset, allowing for a comprehensive and accurate detection mechanism. Much research has been done including studying a robust dataset that has a wide range of road scenarios. This dataset is used to train and validate the machine learning models to ensure they can work in real-world conditions. ADAS has been optimized with contributions that allow vehicles to identify and respond to road anomalies in real-time. This solution will enhance safety for vehicle occupants and contribute to the overall reliability of autonomous and semi-autonomous driving systems. In conclusion, this research advances the field of road anomaly detection by proposing a comprehensive solution that powers Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence within ADAS.

**Keywords:** - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), Deep learning, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Road Anomalies.

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## ADVANCEMENTS IN REAL-TIME TRAFFIC SIGN RECOGNITION FOR INTELLIGENT ROAD NAVIGATION IN ADAS USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Traffic sign recognition is an essential component of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) that enhances road safety and intelligent navigation. Machine learning and deep learning techniques are utilized to develop an efficient and robust traffic sign recognition framework that can adapt to dynamic road environments. Adaptation of framework for traffic sign recognition includes a machine learning framework for feature extraction and recognition to improve model performance. Various studies emphasize addressing challenges such as varying perspectives, and diverse environmental conditions that complicate traffic sign recognition tasks. The models are designed to exhibit high accuracy and efficiency in real-time inference, meeting the severe requirements of ADAS applications. The evaluation involves testing the datasets and real-world scenarios and assessing their performance in terms of recognition accuracy, processing speed, and robustness to environmental variations. Various approaches showcase superior performance compared to existing methods, contributing to the ongoing efforts to make ADAS systems more intelligent and responsive. The successful implementation of intelligent transportation systems in the era of smart and connected vehicles is expected to have far-reaching implications.

**Keywords:** - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), Traffic Sign, Machine Learning, Deep Learning.

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### COMPARATIVE SYNTHESIS of CuO, NiO and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> in DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS AS INNOVATIVE MEDIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The "template effect" is one of the most important features employed to impart specific shapes to nanomaterials, which very often results in tailored technological properties. In this contribution, various examples on how the choice of the synthesis pathway deeply influences the fate of the results, leading to nanoparticles of different composition or endowed with variable morphologies. Most notably Deep Eutectic Solvents (DES) systems possess nanohomogeneities in their internal structure mainly leading to the segregation of domains of different polarity (ionic/charged vs apolar moieties) that can be successfully used to achieve a template effect. A further added value of these systems, particularly of DES prepared from raw materials of natural origin (sugars, alcohols, carboxylic acids), is their benign character and often their recyclability, and the simplicity of their preparation, that typically requires the shear mixing of solid salts/liquids with little or no heating. These systems have been extensively used to prepare oxides, in particular CuO, NiO and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, at low temperatures and with different dimensions and adopt different morphologies, such as spherical, sheet or flower-like shapes, and in some cases show remarkable luminescence spectra with a strong and reversible temperature dependence.

**Keywords**: CuO, NiO and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, DES, morphologies, structures

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### PROPOSAL SUR LA QUALITE DES SOINS DE SANTE ET LES VISITES PRENATALES DANS LE DISTRICT DE SANTE DE YOKADOUMA

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#### Résumé

Lindmark et al., (1998), affirment que la surveillance prénatale est à l'origine d'une diminution de la mortalité périnatale et maternelle. Au Cameroun, d'après le rapport d'Enquête de Démographie et Santé (EDS, 2020), cependant, d'abondantes littératures indiquent que le suivi des grossesses au Cameroun comme ailleurs comporte des réalités qui vont à l'encontre des normes établies par l'OMS, causant ainsi une tendance à la mortalité maternelle contraire aux efforts fournis pendant des décennies. D'après le rapport EDS (2020), seules 41% de femmes ont eu la première visite prénatale à la même période. Plusieurs facteurs sont susceptibles d'expliquer ce taux. Deux approches méthodologiques (approche mixte) ont été adoptées ; d'une part les méthodes qualitatives de collecte et analyse des données et d'autre part les méthodes quantitatives. Les analyses de contenu pour les données qualitatives, et des données quantitatives sous SPSS pourront permettre de comprendre qu'il est avéré que dans le district de santé de Yokadouma, les femmes parturientes n'effectuent pas de façon consistante les visites prénatales de suivi de grossesses. Les facteurs qui permettront de comprendre ce phénomène seront d'un part la qualité de service des prestataires des soins prénatals, le faible niveau de connaissance et les croyances entretenues vis-à vis de la gestion de la grossesse ; d'autre part, le faible niveau économique des femmes, les rapports de pouvoir lié au genre, et le schéma extérieur tels que les distances à parcourir.

Mots clés: consultations prénatales, mortalité maternelle, facteurs sociaux-culturels

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# ADVANCEMENTS IN REAL-TIME TRAFFIC SIGN RECOGNITION FOR INTELLIGENT ROAD NAVIGATION IN ADAS USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Traffic sign recognition is an essential component of Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) that enhances road safety and intelligent navigation. Machine learning and deep learning techniques are utilized to develop an efficient and robust traffic sign recognition framework that can adapt to dynamic road environments. Adaptation of framework for traffic sign recognition includes a machine learning framework for feature extraction and recognition to improve model performance. Various studies emphasize addressing challenges such as varying perspectives, and diverse environmental conditions that complicate traffic sign recognition tasks. The models are designed to exhibit high accuracy and efficiency in real-time inference, meeting the severe requirements of ADAS applications. The evaluation involves testing the datasets and real-world scenarios and assessing their performance in terms of recognition accuracy, processing speed, and robustness to environmental variations. Various approaches showcase superior performance compared to existing methods, contributing to the ongoing efforts to make ADAS systems more intelligent and responsive. The successful implementation of intelligent transportation systems in the era of smart and connected vehicles is expected to have far-reaching implications.

**Keywords:** - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS), Traffic Sign, Machine Learning, Deep Learning.

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# COMPARATIVE SYNTHESIS of CuO, NiO and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> in DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS AS INNOVATIVE MEDIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The "template effect" is one of the most important features employed to impart specific shapes to nanomaterials, which very often results in tailored technological properties. In this contribution, various examples on how the choice of the synthesis pathway deeply influences the fate of the results, leading to nanoparticles of different composition or endowed with variable morphologies. Most notably Deep Eutectic Solvents (DES) systems possess nanohomogeneities in their internal structure mainly leading to the segregation of domains of different polarity (ionic/charged vs apolar moieties) that can be successfully used to achieve a template effect. A further added value of these systems, particularly of DES prepared from raw materials of natural origin (sugars, alcohols, carboxylic acids), is their benign character and often their recyclability, and the simplicity of their preparation, that typically requires the shear mixing of solid salts/liquids with little or no heating. These systems have been extensively used to prepare oxides, in particular CuO, NiO and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, at low temperatures and with different dimensions and adopt different morphologies, such as spherical, sheet or flower-like shapes, and in some cases show remarkable luminescence spectra with a strong and reversible temperature dependence.

**Keywords**: CuO, NiO and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, DES, morphologies, structures

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# PROPOSAL SUR LA QUALITE DES SOINS DE SANTE ET LES VISITES PRENATALES DANS LE DISTRICT DE SANTE DE YOKADOUMA

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#### Résumé

Lindmark et al., (1998), affirment que la surveillance prénatale est à l'origine d'une diminution de la mortalité périnatale et maternelle. Au Cameroun, d'après le rapport d'Enquête de Démographie et Santé (EDS, 2020), cependant, d'abondantes littératures indiquent que le suivi des grossesses au Cameroun comme ailleurs comporte des réalités qui vont à l'encontre des normes établies par l'OMS, causant ainsi une tendance à la mortalité maternelle contraire aux efforts fournis pendant des décennies. D'après le rapport EDS (2020), seules 41% de femmes ont eu la première visite prénatale à la même période. Plusieurs facteurs sont susceptibles d'expliquer ce taux. Deux approches méthodologiques (approche mixte) ont été adoptées ; d'une part les méthodes qualitatives de collecte et analyse des données et d'autre part les méthodes quantitatives. Les analyses de contenu pour les données qualitatives, et des données quantitatives sous SPSS pourront permettre de comprendre qu'il est avéré que dans le district de santé de Yokadouma, les femmes parturientes n'effectuent pas de façon consistante les visites prénatales de suivi de grossesses. Les facteurs qui permettront de comprendre ce phénomène seront d'un part la qualité de service des prestataires des soins prénatals, le faible niveau de connaissance et les croyances entretenues vis-à vis de la gestion de la grossesse ; d'autre part, le faible niveau économique des femmes, les rapports de pouvoir lié au genre, et le schéma extérieur tels que les distances à parcourir.

Mots clés: consultations prénatales, mortalité maternelle, facteurs sociaux-culturels

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# YAPAY ZEKÂ VE ETİK: MEDYANIN DÖNÜŞÜMÜNDE SORUMLULUK VE SINIRLAR

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ETHICS: RESPONSIBILITY AND LIMITS IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF MEDIA

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Yapay zekâ (AI) ve geniş uygulama alanları, günümüzde insanların günlük yaşamlarını yıkıcı bir şekilde değiştirmektedir. Yapay zekâyı çevreleyen etik ve gizlilik konularına ilişkin tartışmalar, yalnızca akademisyenler arasında değil aynı zamanda genel kamuoyu arasında da giderek artan bir ilgi konusu haline gelmiş durumdadır. Neredeyse tüm alanları etkileyen yapay zekâ uygulamaları medya alanını da doğrudan etkilemiş, medyanın işleyişinde içerik üretimi, editöryal süreçler ve diğer konularda dönüşümler medyana getirmiştir. Yapay zekâ aracılığıyla medyanın bu hızlı dönüşümü sorumluluk ve etik ilkelerin sınırlarının çizilmesi gerekliliğini doğurmuştur. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada yapay zekâ çerçevesinde medyanın dönüşümü ve bu dönüşüm sürecinde etik ilkelerin ortaya konulması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, yapay zekâ ve etik konularının profilini ortaya koymak, bu konuların son yıllarda nasıl değiştiğinin izini sürmek, değişim sürecindeki sorumluluk ve sınırların çerçevesini çizmek açısından bu çalışma önem arz etmektedir. Nitel durum çalışması yönteminin kullanıldığı bu çalışmada, yapay zekâ ve etik ilişkisi, yapay zekânın medyadaki dönüşüm süreçlerine etkisi ve bu etkinin etik sınırlarının neler olduğu sorularına cevap aranmıştır. Araştırma neticesinde yapay zekâ teknolojilerinin çok yeni bir kavram olması nedeniyle sorumluluk ve etik anlamında sınırların tam çizilemediği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca, yapay zekânın medyadaki kullanımı bazı etik problemleri doğurmakta ve problemlerin çözümünde eksiklikler olduğu görülmüştür. Bu doğrultuda yapay zekânın kullanım alanlarının her geçen gün artarak kullanıldığı göz önüne alındığında ortaya çıkan olan sorunların çözülmesine yönelik sosyal, bireysel, hukuki

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düzenleme ve önlemlerin alınmasının gerekliliği ortaya konulmuştur. Özellikle yapay zekâ uygulama ve araçlarının medyadaki kullanımı konusunda kavramsal bir çerçeve çizilmesi ve etik ilkelerin yeniden belirlenmesi gerekmektedir.

#### **ABSTRACT**

Artificial intelligence (AI) and its wide range of applications are disruptively changing people's daily lives today. The debate on the ethical and privacy issues surrounding AI has become a topic of growing interest not only among academics but also among the general public. Artificial intelligence applications, which affect almost all fields, have directly affected the media field, bringing transformations in content production, editorial processes and other issues in the functioning of the media. This rapid transformation of the media through artificial intelligence has led to the necessity of drawing the boundaries of responsibility and ethical principles. Accordingly, this study aims to reveal the transformation of the media within the framework of artificial intelligence and ethical principles in this transformation process. In line with this purpose, this study is important in terms of revealing the profile of artificial intelligence and ethical issues, tracing how these issues have changed in recent years, and drawing the framework of responsibilities and boundaries in the process of change. In this study, in which the qualitative case study method was used, answers were sought to the questions of the relationship between artificial intelligence and ethics, the impact of artificial intelligence on the transformation processes in the media and what are the ethical limits of this impact. As a result of the research, it was determined that since artificial intelligence technologies are a very new concept, the boundaries in terms of responsibility and ethics cannot be fully drawn. In addition, the use of artificial intelligence in the media raises some ethical problems and it has been observed that there are deficiencies in solving the problems. In this direction, considering that the areas of use of artificial intelligence are increasing day by day, it has been revealed that social, individual, legal regulations and measures should be taken to solve the problems that arise. In particular, it is necessary to draw a conceptual framework for the use of artificial intelligence applications and tools in the media and to redefine ethical principles.

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# ASSISTING MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INCREASING BUSINESS PRODUCTION IN PEKALONGAN

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to describe in depth the commitment of Pekalongan city to assisting MSMEs to increase production in the region. The method used is qualitative with a comprehensive literature study approach. This study concludes that the Regional National Craft Council of Pekalongan City, Central Java is committed to assisting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to increase their business production. MSMEs have an important role to play in supporting and advancing the local economy, so it is trying to add a variety of activities with business actors to increase their productivity and progress. Currently, the Pekalongan government is discussing several programs that require input of inspiration, and bright ideas from all administrators to be more varied to improve product quality and promote MSME products. Some inputs or ideas for activities carried out by the Pekalongan government to advance MSMEs such as through "Goes to School" training and exhibitions to introduce them to the younger generation, as well as competitions to create typical Pekalongan souvenirs. All strategies are carried out to advance and bring the Pekalongan government closer to the community, as well as MSMEs that have not yet joined. The Pekalongan government opens opportunities for micro, small, and medium enterprises to join the Regional National Craft Council. With the increase in the number of micro, small, and medium enterprises in the Regional National Craft Council, he believes that micro, small, and medium enterprises in this area will continue to develop and advance. The Pekalongan government continues to open opportunities for MSME players who want to join so that the Pekalongan government can truly accommodate all MSMEs in the Pekalongan area...

**Keywords:** Assistance, MSMEs, and Pekalongan.

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# CRIMINALITY AND SOCIAL CONTROL IN HISTORICAL KANDYAN SRI LANKA:

# AN IN-DEPTH EXPLORATION FROM THE 16TH TO 19TH CENTURY Mr.: Avindu Shanesh Dissanayake,

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research investigates the intricate dynamics of criminality and social control in historical Kandyan Sri Lanka spanning the 16th to the 19th century. The primary objectives of this study are to delineate the prevalent types of crimes, discern the socio-economic determinants influencing criminal behavior, analyze the mechanisms employed for social control, and assess the effectiveness of legal and informal systems during this historical period. The research methodology involves an extensive review of historical records, chronicles, and archival sources to construct a comprehensive understanding of crime patterns and social responses. The data analysis will adopt a qualitative approach, employing thematic content analysis to identify recurring themes and patterns in criminality, societal attitudes, and the effectiveness of various control mechanisms. Key findings reveal a diverse range of crimes, from thefts and property offenses to crimes against social norms. Socio-economic factors such as poverty, inequality, and political instability emerge as significant contributors to criminal behavior. The analysis of social control mechanisms highlights the coexistence of formal legal systems and indigenous methods, including community-based sanctions and religious interventions. Illustrative examples include documented cases of theft trials, punishment procedures, and the role of religious institutions in shaping moral conduct. The research underscores the intricate interplay between cultural norms, legal frameworks, and societal expectations in shaping responses to criminality. In light of these findings, recommendations emphasize the importance of recognizing the historical context when studying crime and social control. Acknowledging the efficacy of indigenous mechanisms, the study advocates for a nuanced understanding that informs contemporary criminological discourse.

**Keywords**: Crime Patterns, Historical Kandyan Sri Lanka, Social Control, Socio-economic Factors

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# UNVEILING THE SILENT CRISIS: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SOUTH ASIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research delves into the intricate landscape of gender-based violence (GBV) in South Asia, aiming to unravel its multifaceted nature, prevalence, and underlying factors. With primary objectives encompassing an exploration of GBV forms, identification of vulnerable populations, examination of sociocultural determinants, and assessment of existing interventions, this study employs a mixed-methods approach. The methodology integrates a systematic literature review synthesizing scholarly articles, reports, and policy documents to provide a comprehensive overview of GBV in South Asia. Qualitative interviews with survivors, activists, and experts enrich the understanding of lived experiences and contextual intricacies surrounding GBV. Thematic coding during data analysis enables the identification of patterns and emerging themes, contributing to a nuanced comprehension of the issue. Key findings shed light on the disturbingly high prevalence of GBV, spanning physical, sexual, and emotional violence. Examples include intimate partner violence, dowry-related abuse, and harmful traditional practices. Vulnerable populations, such as marginalized communities, rural residents, and migrant workers, face heightened risks exacerbated by economic disparities, limited education, and restricted access to resources. Sociocultural determinants significantly contribute to GBV perpetuation, with deep-rooted gender norms, patriarchal structures, and societal acceptance of violence posing formidable challenges to eradication efforts. The study further identifies inefficiencies in existing interventions, including limited accessibility, cultural insensitivity, and inadequate legal frameworks. Recommendations emanating from these findings, advocate for comprehensive educational programs challenging gender norms, fostering awareness about GBV, and emphasizing its consequences. Community-led initiatives are encouraged to address GBV, promoting dialogue and creating safe spaces for survivors. Advocacy for policy reforms in legal frameworks to strengthen protection measures, enhance reporting mechanisms, and ensure swift justice is essential. Additionally, the study recommends investing in training programs for healthcare professionals, law enforcement, and community leaders to identify, respond to, and prevent GBV. Multisectoral collaboration among government agencies, NGOs, and civil society is crucial, fostering a holistic, coordinated approach to combating GBV.

**Keywords**: Gender-Based Violence, South Asia, Sociocultural Determinants, Intimate Partner Violence, Community Engagement

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# MOTIVATING THE UNMOTIVATED: INSIGHTS FROM COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The Self-Determination Theory of motivation (SDT) has significantly guided educational policy and research. It maintains that learning succeeds when brought about by autonomous, rather than controlled motivation, and that extrinsic reward motivation cannot engender effective learning. We present an alternative approach, rooted in recent insights from the neurobiology of memory. In exploring environments to reap rewards, people pursue interrogative goals, accompanied by dopamine-based hippocampus activation, leading the formation of rich relational memories. In contrast, seeking to avoid punishment or loss involves imperative goals, with amygdala activation driving perirhinal cortex to form disjoint item memories. We suggest that structuring learning and evaluation to diminish failure and increase repeated opportunities for successful performance, as in gamification, may engender effective learning incorporating broad perspectives and rich associations. This may occur even in the absence of intrinsic motivation to master a particular subject. Employing this insight in instructional design may benefit many educational frameworks.

Keywords: Neuroscience, learning, motivation, self determination theory

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# PLAYFUL PATHWAYS: EMBRACING A CHILD-CENTERED APPROACH TO LEARNING Dr. Ela Luria,

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research explores the transformative process of working with an anthroposophy-based school called the Playschool, aimed at understanding and enhancing the principles of playful learning. Initially, the staff held the belief that the Playschool was a school deeply rooted in playful education. However, through collaborative research and introspection, it became evident that the school did not fully incorporate essential elements of play, such as active learning, meaningful engagement, social interaction, enjoyment, and active participation.

Through a shared commitment to uncovering the true essence of play, the process of working together served as a catalyst for profound realizations and growth. It became apparent that play was not merely an extracurricular aspect but rather a fundamental element that fostered holistic development in children. As the journey unfolded, the team embraced new perspectives, challenged preconceived notions, and reevaluated their pedagogical approach.

This research documents the collaborative exploration that led to a reimagining of the Playschool educational philosophy. Drawing upon diverse perspectives and research, the team recognized the importance of incorporating active and meaningful learning experiences into the curriculum. They discovered that play could facilitate deeper social interactions, nurture enjoyment, and foster active participation in the learning process. Insights gained from this journey prompted the Playschool to reassess its educational practices and create a more holistic and playful learning environment for their students.

In conclusion, this chapter highlights the significance of play as a powerful tool for educational transformation. It illuminates the process of unraveling misconceptions, challenging assumptions, and embracing new understandings.

**Keywords**: play, learning, child-centered, school, educational transformation

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# REVOLUTIONIZING SUPPLY CHAIN RISK ASSESSMENT THROUGH ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Operational excellence stands as a fundamental pillar for business success, and the crucial role of effective risk management cannot be overstated in minimizing disruptions and ensuring continuous business operations. This paper introduces an innovative approach that harnesses machine learning in evaluating supply chain risks [1], aiming to enhance organizations' capabilities in recognizing, predicting, and mitigating diverse risks that may impact their efficiency, effectiveness, and resilience. The study addresses the inherent subjectivity in human assessments, a significant challenge leading to potential biases in the evaluation process. Auditors, pivotal in identifying and evaluating operational risks, often rely on subjective judgments shaped by their experiences, expertise, and personal biases. To address this challenge, we adopt a deconstruction strategy, breaking down risk factors into sub-factors, and employ an Artificial Neural Network model [2],[3],[4],[5] as a predictive tool to enhance assessment objectivity and ensure accurate risk level predictions. Utilizing real-world data from a global automotive company specializing in wiring harnesses, we train the Neural Network model on a dataset comprising 2100 samples, demonstrating strong performance in risk prediction as assessed by metrics like Determination Coefficients and Mean Square Error. In summary, this research advances risk management practices by addressing the subjectivity challenges in human assessments, providing a dependable and data-driven framework. This framework supports managers in strategic decision-making, fortifies supply chain operations through early risk detection, and empowers organizations to proactively manage risks, achieving autonomy in effective risk management.

#### Keywords:

- (1) Supply chain risk management
- (2) Artificial neural network
- (3) Risk prediction
- (4) Risk assessment
- (5) Supply chain

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# INVESTMENT IN GOLD AND NUMISMATICS Msc. Drilona Mulaj

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Gold is recognized worldwide as an investment vehicle. But despite its existence for thousands of years, its role as part of an investment portfolio is not well known. The critical review of the history of gold as a hedge against inflation will be the starting point of this paper, including other roles it has had over the centuries, both throughout the world and in Albania. We will also examine the factors influencing the price of gold, the growth of which over time makes this instrument quite attractive as an investment. The treatment of gold is accompanied by a review of demand and supply, where we will deal with the main components of each variable and their weight to the total. These dimensions will give us a clearer vision to continue with the main reasons for investing in gold.

As another investment alternative, investments in old and new currency will be treated, the study of which is part of Numismatics, the science dealing with their study. Numismatics includes philately and the collection of banknotes, but our focus will be on the aspect of investments where gold or silver objects will be included. This alternative investment is a recent trend, which has started to be part of the portfolios of Albanian investors.

We will explain the concept of numismatics including its history as a science and its importance in terms of the history of art and culture of a people. This study includes the identification of currencies, their physical and iconographic analysis. The role of modern scanning and advanced photography technology to document and analyze currencies helps to disseminate information and improve access to digital numismatic collections.

Interest in investing in gold and silver tools is growing, taking into account that these investments are associated with their own problems, seen in the prism of investing in gold.

**Keywords**: Investments, art, Numismatics, gold, risks

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# NEXUS BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM INVERTED N-SHAPED EKC

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The current study examines whether there exists a valid Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) through necessary and sufficient conditions for the ecological footprint and how economic growth at different stages impacts environmental quality in India. Besides, are the given income turning points of a specified EKC real or imaginary?. This study further extends the EKC framework by incorporating energy consumption, trade, and two policy variables, such as the world uncertainty index and geopolitical risk, as additional variables to examine their impact on environmental quality. This study employs the autoregressive distributed lag model. Our findings highlight the validity of the inverted N-shaped EKC through both necessary and sufficient conditions for the ecological footprint and exhibit the presence of two real and distinct income turning points. Based on our results, India is presently attached to the negative phase of the economic growth and environmental quality nexus. However, it is expected to improve by the year 2033 at a per capita GDP of 3364.914 USD. Moreover, our results highlight that energy consumption degrades environmental quality, whereas the world uncertainty index and geopolitical risk improve it over time.

Key words: Ecological footprint, necessary condition, sufficient condition, India, ARDL

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# FACILITATING CROSS-DISCIPLINARY RESEARCH EDUCATION: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN CLASSROOM SETTINGS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The current study facilitates cross-disciplinary research education prospects and challenges for SD in modern classroom settings. The positive effect of cross-disciplinary methods on sustainable development curricula is widely recognized. The effect of cross-disciplinary methods on research education has received little attention despite the large body of literature on the subject. Researchers who work across disciplines modify their standard methods to meet the demands of each investigation. The formal and informal components of research education are included in this study's examination of the investigator's intellectual development in the early years. A vital component of research and practice in higher education is collaborating with experts from diverse domains. Collaboration with experts from other domains is commonplace in learning and teaching research. The prospects and challenges of teaching SD in modern classrooms, as well as the efforts of academics to enhance students' diagnostic competency through cross-disciplinary investigation, are excellent examples of SD. Academic fields may find common ground through research. Although there is a lack of a research component, many educational and training programs are cross-disciplinary, and crossdisciplinary thinking is common in real-world problem-solving settings. In light of the growing ecological, resource, and human rights challenges, we must rethink our approaches to social responsibility and sustainability teaching in higher education. In addition to enhancing value, sustainability, and risk reduction, novel products and designs made possible by collaborations across organizations and disciplines may also reduce expenses. Today, curricula that bring together subjects from different fields are more important, and one way to meet this demand is through cross-disciplinary teaching. The study's primary purpose was to provide educators with the tools they need to have a life-changing professional development experience that would allow them to educate students about topics that span disciplines, which is essential for the effective implementation of cross-disciplinary teaching strategies in schools. Collaboration and creativity in SD involve numerous individuals. Utilizing cross-disciplinary methodologies in technical product development has several advantages, including improved product quality and SD in modern classroom settings.

**Keywords:** Facilitating, Cross-Disciplinary, Research, Education, Prospects, Challenges, Sustainable Development, Modern, and Classroom Settings

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# GEMINI ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT ON THE INFORMATION INDUSTRY

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Gemini Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an innovative artificial intelligence system that has emerged as a pivotal tool in various domains due to its advanced capabilities and versatility. This abstract provides an overview of Gemini AI, highlighting its key features, applications, and potential impacts. Gemini AI leverages cutting-edge machine learning algorithms, including deep neural networks, to analyse vast datasets and extract valuable insights. Its adaptive learning mechanisms enable it to continuously improve performance and adapt to evolving challenges. The applications of Gemini AI span across diverse sectors, including healthcare, finance, marketing, and autonomous systems. The integration of Gemini AI into various processes promises to revolutionize industries, enhance efficiency, and drive innovation.

Gemini AI includes three different models, which vary in size and intended use. These models include: Gemini Ultra: Gemini's largest model, created to accomplish the most complicated tasks. Gemini Pro: Gemini's most scalable model, capable of performing a wide range of different tasks. Gemini Nano: Gemini's most efficient model, specifically designed for ondevice tasks.

Gemini AI's adaptability and intelligence make it applicable across a wide range of industries. From finance and healthcare to manufacturing and entertainment, Gemini AI has the potential to revolutionize processes, improve efficiency, and drive innovation. Its potential in various industries is vast, and it is poised to revolutionize the way businesses operate. In the healthcare sector, Gemini AI can streamline the diagnosis process by analyzing patient data and suggesting treatment options. This can greatly enhance the accuracy and efficiency of healthcare professionals.

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# DEBT MANAGEMENT AND ITS SUSTAINABILITY, CASE OF ALBANIA PhD (c) Xhesila Nano

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The economic literature presents a huge debate on the role of public debt in the economic growth of a country, while supporting ideas of a positive and negative impact according to different approach of debt impact towards economic growth and well-being of a country. Moreover, regarding debt sustainability there is a lack of a single, universally accepted definition, therefore debt sustainability is a complex and contested concept, and does not easily translate into operational concepts and indicators.

During recent years Albania faced two major events which had a strong impact on the budget expenditures and economic growth in general: the devastating earthquake of 2019 and pandemic situation of 2020 along with their long-term consequences. In these terms, the average debt to Gross Domestic Product ratio has been above the limit of 60%, while reaching this limit in 2023.

Considering the key factors that have a strong impact on public debt, this study has been carried out in order to assess the debt evolution in Albania along with its components, while also describing the role of fiscal policy. Regarding debt sustainability, an analysis has been conducted using the Debt Sustainability Analysis tool while also analyzing factors like interest rate, the real GDP growth, inflation, and exchange rate, which compose the snowball effect. This tool was used to define what will be the reference adjustment path ensuring that debt is put on a plausibly declining path. From the analysis, it is found that basic parameter changes affect the evolution of debt trajectories.

Debt management is a complex process which includes risk assessment and mitigation. In Albania, debt has been historically composed by foreign and local currencies, while in 2023 we had another Eurobond. In these terms, debt management and sustainability remains an important issue especially since European framework possesses key limitations for EU members, and Albania is aspiring to become an EU member state in the near future.

Keywords: debt, economy, sustainability, framework

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# ACCOUNTING HISTORY IN 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY PORTUGAL: THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE ENTREPRENEUR JOSÉ FRANCISCO DA CRUZ

## **Prof. Dr. Miguel Gonçalves**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The paper introduces José Francisco da Cruz (1717-1768), the first general treasurer of the Portuguese Royal Treasury (1761). A businessman from Lisbon, shareholder in the three largest monopolist trade companies of the time, this accounting technocrat made a decisive contribution for the transfer and spread of double entry bookkeeping (DEB) in eighteenth century Portugal. The article is intended as a study that explores which social and political agents were involved in the emergence and development of DEB in Portugal. The main contribution of the paper has to do with the systematisation of José Francisco da Cruz's biographic features and professional traces as an attempt to place on Portuguese accounting history research agenda the study of individuals who were instrumental in initiating the process of accounting's social recognition. The paper examines José Francisco da Cruz's profile, his career and his relations with Portugal's Chief Minister. More particularly, we outline the role of José Francisco da Cruz in the development and application of DEB in the Portuguese context: on the one hand, due to his managerial positions in the Royal Treasury and in two monopolist overseas trading companies concerning Colonial Brazil, Company of Grão-Pará and Maranhão and Company of Pernambuco and Paraíba, organizations where DEB was compulsory by means of their statutes; and, on the other hand, due to his political contribution for the establishment of the Portuguese School of Commerce (1759) as *Provedor* [President] of the Board of Trade.

**Keywords**: Portugal. Eighteenth Century. Double Entry Bookkeeping. José Francisco da Cruz. Portuguese Royal Treasury.

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#### LA GOUVERNANCE TERRITORIALE ENTRE MODE ET PRINCIPES

Mots clés: Gouvernance – Territoire – Gouvernance Territoriale – Région

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Avec la nouvelle constitution 2011 et l'instauration de la régionalisation avancée au Maroc, l'approche territoriale est devenue incontournable dans la mesure où chaque région devrait prendre charge son destin sous un ensemble de principes de la bonne gouvernance. Et devant ce choix et les disparités régionales en matière de qualifications des ressources humaines, des ressources naturelles, des ressources financières et des besoins prioritaires de la population. Cet article fait l'objet d'une revue de littérature sur le concept de la gouvernance et les principes de la bonne gouvernance dans une première parte, et d'une enquête auprès des citoyennes et citoyens de la région Béni Mellal Khénifra, une région située au centre du Maroc. Et avec un ensemble d'opportunités naturelle et potentiel et aussi en matière de réforme qui donne davantage à la région dans l'autonomie administrative et financière, d'une contrepartie un ensemble de contraintes liés à l'infrastructure de base. Alors dans cette optique, à quel point la région entant que collectivité territoriale adopte une bonne gouvernance vis-à-vis des attentes des citoyennes et des citoyens de la région Béni Mellal Khénifra ?

Dans cette optique vient cet article dans un premier chapitre avec une revue de littérature sur le concept da la gouvernance, où nous avons mis le point sur la gouvernance territoriale comme notion qui nous intéresse dans cette recherche, et dans un deuxième avec une recherche quantitative sur le niveau de satisfaction des citoyennes et citoyens sur la gouvernance d'une des douze régions marocaines la région Béni Mellal Khénifra.

Cette recherche qui sera bénéfique à la fois aux collectivités territoriales, dont la région est la collectivité principale mise en question, comme sorte de base de critères jugés nécessaires par les citoyennes et les citoyens de la région. Et aussi à la population de la région étant donné qu'elle présente une vue sur le mode de gouvernance de la région ainsi que les niveaux de connaissance ainsi que participation minime sollicité par les citoyennes et les citoyens d'une région. Et c'est dans l'objectif d'avoir un développement socio-économique intégral de la région et qui permet aux acteurs locaux de bien saisir le mode de gouvernance utile à la région et de réfléchir à un modèle de développement territorial propre à la région Béni Mellal Khénifra et pourquoi pas pour chaque province et chaque commune que se soit urbaine ou rurale.

Étant donné que notre travail est une recherche orientée dans le domaine de l'économie, il constitue un document qui met en évidence des données réelles, qualitatives et quantitatives

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vérifiables pouvant ouvrir des perspectives de recherches ultérieures pour un mode de gouvernance et un modèle de développement régional propre.

Et pour éviter de traiter un sujet de recherche vague, nous avons délimité notre sujet dans le domaine, dans le temps et dans l'espace :

- **Dans le domaine**, le sujet se limite à l'analyse de la gouvernance territoriale pour ouvrir une réflexion future du modèle de développement avec un mode de gouvernance propre à la région objet de l'étude.
- **Dans le temps,** notre recherche porte sur une période de 6 ans allant de 2015 à 2021 (la première expérience de la régionalisation avancée);
- Dans l'espace, notre étude porte sur les cinq provinces de la région objet de l'étude.

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# THE FEMALE SWAMP BUFFALO (BUBALUS BUBALIS)'S REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE AND BODY CONDITION SCORE IN EAST KALIMANTAN PROVICE, INDONESIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

An examination of the reproductive success and body condition score can be used to gauge the production of buffaloes, particularly female swamp buffaloes. The objective of this study was to assess the reproductive efficiency in order to increase the population of swamp buffalo in East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The research was carried out in August 2023, using a purposive sampling technique, 90 heads of buffaloes matched the following requirements for the sample: they were female, they had given birth twice, and they had been kept in the East Kalimantan province for at least two years. Data on body condition score and reproduction performance were analyzed using descriptive statistics to determine average and standard deviation. The first mating age averaged 35.15±2.21 months, the gestation duration was 10.24±1,43 months, the first calving age was 45.25±3.74 months, the days open were 2.62±1.08 months, the calving interval was 13.89±1.46 months, the reproductive efficiency was 72.37%, and the mortality was 16.59%, according to the data. The correlation test revealed a negative relationship between body condition score and first mating age, first calving age, and calving interval. The body condition score value was 3.9±1.23.

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### 3D FACE RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES

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#### **ANNOTATION**

Despite some early work in 3D face recognition in the late 1980s [1] relatively few researchers have focused on this area during the 1990s. By the end of the last decade interest in 3D face recognition was revived and has increased rapidly since then. In the following we will review the current state-of-the-art in 3D face recognition. Face recognition is one of the biometric method, to identification of given face image using main features of the face.

**Key words:** 3D face recognition, 2D techniques, PCA, LDA, LFA.

### МЕТОДЫ 3D РАСПОЗНАВАНИЯ ЛИЦ

## Масъуджон ЭШМУРОДОВ

Самаркандский Государственный архитектурно-строительный университет, факультет "Экономика и управление", Кафедра « Информационные технологии», Самарканд, Узбекистан

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#### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

Несмотря на некоторые ранние работы по 3D-распознаванию лиц в конце 1980-х годов [1], в 1990-е годы относительно немногие исследователи сосредоточились на этой области. К концу прошлого десятилетия интерес к 3D-распознаванию лиц возродился и с тех пор быстро возрос. Ниже мы рассмотрим современное состояние 3D-распознавания лиц. Распознавание лиц — это один из биометрических методов, позволяющий идентифицировать данное изображение лица по основным чертам лица.

**Ключевые слова:** 3D-распознавание лиц, 2D-методы, PCA, LDA, LFA.

#### 3D FACE RECOGNITION TECHNIQUES

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**Abstract** 

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Despite some early work in 3D face recognition in the late 1980s [1] relatively few researchers have focused on this area during the 1990s. By the end of the last decade interest in 3D face recognition was revived and has increased rapidly since then. In the following we will review the current state-of-the-art in 3D face recognition. Face recognition is one of the biometric method, to identification of given face image using main features of the face.

**Introduction.** Face Recognition is the process to identify the input test face from the stored dataset. Face Recognition Technology (FRT) is used in several disciplines such as image processing, pattern recognition, computer vision etc. in which research is been continuously carried out. In the last five years, a rapid increase for the need to design 3D face recognition algorithms has taken place both in academy and industry. However, it is clearly visible that the 3D face recognition technology is at the beginning steps. In recent years, numerous 3D face recognition techniques have been developed. In some respects, 3D face recognition techniques are advantageous relative to 2D techniques. The use of 3D face models is motivated by a number of factors. Firstly, by relying purely on geometric shape, rather than colour and texture information, we render the system invariant to lighting conditions. Secondly, the ability to rotate a facial structure in 3D space, allowing for compensation of variations in pose, aids those methods requiring alignment prior to recognition. Finally, the additional discriminatory depth information in the facial surface structure, not available from two-dimensional images, provides supplementary cues for recognition. As an example, eye separation can be recovered from both sets of data, but nose depth can only easily be recovered from 3D data. We do recognise however, that two-dimensional colour-texture information provides a rich source of discriminatory information, which is forfeit if 3D data alone is used. Therefore, the focus here is to first determine the ability of 3D data alone to form the basis of a face recognition system, as compared to 2D systems.

An overview of 3D face recognition. Three dimensional face recognition techniques based on the appearance of facial range images are similar to 2D holistic appearance based techniques. The only difference being that they employ range images instead of intensity images. For the most part, they are straight forward extensions of techniques that have been successful with 2D facial images. A number of preprocessing and normalization steps are usually required in these algorithms. Their purpose is to localize and segment the human head; remove spike noise and holes (regions of missing data); align heads to a canonical position; and to generate range images in that position. Three or more points on the face are manually or automatically located to determine the head pose. For most algorithms, the canonical position is the frontal pose with the tip of the nose located at the center of the image. The appearance

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based methods that have been investigated for 3D face recognition include PCA, LDA, LFA, independent component analysis (ICA), hidden Markov models (HMM), and optimal component analysis (OCA).

- 1.1 Surface-based approaches. Surface-based approaches use directly the surface geometry that describes the face. These approaches can be classified into those that extract either local and global features of the surface (e.g. curvature), those that are based on profile lines, and those which use distancebased metrics between surfaces for 3D face recognition.
- 1.2 **Local methods.** One approach for 3D face recognition uses a description of local facial characteristics based on Extended Gaussian Images (EGI) [2]. Alternatively the surface curvature can be used to segment the facial surfaces into features that can be used for matching [3]. Another approach is based on 3D descriptors of the facial surface in terms of their mean and Gaussian curvatures[4] or in terms of distances and the ratios between feature points and the angles between feature points [5]. Another locally-oriented technique is based on using point signatures, an attempt to describe complex free-form surfaces, such as the face. The idea is to form a representation of the neighborhood of a surface point. These point signatures can be used for surface comparisons by matching the signatures of data points of a "sensed" surface to the signatures of data points representing the model's surface. To improve the robustness towards facial expressions, those parts of the face that deform no rigidly (mouth and chin) can be discarded and only other rigid regions (e.g. forehead, eyes, nose) are used for face recognition. In a similar approach this approach has been extended by fusing extracted 3D shape and 2D texture features Finally, hybrid techniques that use both local and global geometric surface information can be employed. In one such approach local shape information, in the form of Gaussian-Hermite moments, is used to describe an individual face along with a 3D mesh representing the whole facial surface. Both global and local shape information are encoded as a combined vector in a low-dimensional PCA space, and matching is based on minimum distance in that space [6].
- 1.3 Global methods. Global surface-based methods are methods that use the whole face as the input to a recognition system. One of the earliest systems is based on locating the face's plane of bilateral symmetry and to use this for aligning faces. The facial profiles along this plane are then extracted and compared. Faces can also be represented based on the analysis of maximum and minimum principal curvatures and their directions. In these approaches the entire face is represented as an EGI. Another approach uses EGIs to summarize the surface normal orientation statistics across the facial surface [7]. A different type of approach is based on distance-based techniques for face matching. For example, the Hausdorff distance has been

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used extensively for measuring the similarity between 3D faces. In addition, several modi-fied versions of the Hausdorff distance metric have been proposed. Several other authors have proposed to perform face alignment using rigid registration algorithms such as iterative closest point algorithm (ICP). After registration the residual distances between faces can be measured and used to define a similarity metric In addition, surface geometry and texture can be used jointly for registration and similarity measurement in the registration process, and measures not only distances between surfaces but also between texture. In this case each point on the facial surface is described by its position and texture. An alternative strategy is to use a fusion approach for shape and texture [8]. In addition to texture, other surface characteristics such as the shape index can be integrated into the similarity measure. An important limitation of these approaches is the assumption that the face does not deform and therefore a rigid registration is sufficient to align faces. This assumption can be relaxed by allowing some non-rigid registration, e.g. using thin-plate splines (TPS). Another common approach is based on the registration and analysis of 3D profiles and contours extracted from the face. The techniques can also be used in combination with textureinformation.

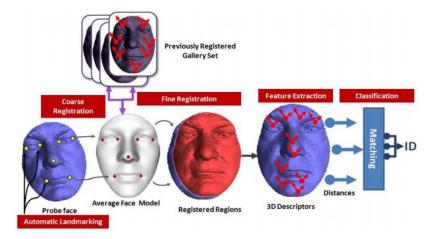


Fig. 1.1 Overall pipeline of a typical 3D face recognition system.

**3D Face recognition technology.** 3D face recognition system usually consists of the following stages: 1) preprocessing of raw 3D facial data, 2) registration of faces, 3) feature extraction, and 4) matching [9] Figure 1.1 illustrates the main components of a typical 3D face recognition system. Prior to these steps, the 3D face should be localized in a given 3D image. However, currently available 3D face acquisition devices have a very limited sensing range and the acquired image usually contains only the facial area. Under such circumstances, recognition systems do not need face detection modules. With the availability of more advanced 3D sensors that have large range of view, we foresee the development of highly accurate face detection systems that use 3D facial shape data together with the 2D texture information. For instance,

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3D face detector that can localize the upper facial part under occlusions is proposed. The preprocessing stage usually involves simple but critical operations such as surface smoothing, noise removal, and hole filling. Depending on the type of the 3D sensor, the acquired facial data may contain significant amount of local surface perturbations and/or spikes. If the sensor relies on reflected light for 3D reconstruction, dark facial regions such as eyebrows and eye pupils do not produce 3D data, whereas specular surfaces scatter the light: As a result, these areas may contain holes. In addition, noise and spike removal algorithms also produce holes. These holes should be filled at the preprocessing phase.

Conclusion. 3D face recognition has matured to match the performance of 2D face recognition. When used together with 2D, it makes face a very strong biometric: Face as a biometric modality is widely acceptable for the general public, and face recognition technology is able to meet the accuracy demands of a wide range of applications. One property of 3D face recognition sets it apart from other biometric modalities: It is inherently a multimodal biometric, comprising texture and shape. Therefore, a lot of research effort has gone into the fusion of 2D and 3D information. There are yet areas to be explored in the interplay of 2D and 3D: How to obtain one from the other; how to match one to the other, how to use one to constrain the other. In the future, with the widespread use of 3D video, the time dimension will open new possibilities for research, and it will be possible to combine 3D face with behavioral biometrics expressed in the time dimension.

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# PRIORITY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF TOLERANCE IN ENSURING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY IN CENTRAL ASIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose:** Humanity historical of development present stage different states, societies, actions, associations, organizations and institutions global environmental in politics tolerance (tolerance) and mutually cooperation (social partnership ) events philosophy science categories system, in particular uniqueness, specialty and generality category in the context of analysis make, their showing both history and content to be form and perspective about imaginations are also national and regional in degrees specifies. Materials and Methods: In particular, in the opinion of Uzbekistan's specialist in social ecology problems, doctor of philosophy, professor S. Mamashokirov, Kazakhstan's great scientist - doctor of philosophy, professor RSartaeva, in the opinion of ecological activities, which form periodic "cascades" relatively independent of each other issues should be theoretically based. Results: Scientific abstraction, observation, comparison, correlation-regression, hypothesis analysis method based on It is methodological and scientific to the conclusion our if we look in the context of the topic of our article: 1) the system of international socio-political relations (the influence of various spheres beyond specific national and territorial borders on environmental political relations) - generality; 2) directions and areas of international environmental political relations (environmental political aspects of international relations in all fields) - specialty; 3) national environmental policy of world sovereign states (national political activities aimed at solving local and transboundary environmental problems) - individuality; 4) the organizational bases of directions, scope and levels of ecological political attitude (according to individual characteristics in a certain historical time and social space) - the dialectic of concreteness is noticeable. Discussion and Conclusion: Today's in the day ecology and the environment protection each one country for important strategic from tasks one is considered Because a person life closely related to earth, water, air, flora and fauna. Improper use of them will inevitably lead to negative consequences. In this sense, each country is responsible for preserving the biodiversity of the region's nature, fauna and flora.

**Key words:** Globalization, humanistic principles, environmental policy, environmental safety, global tolerance, environmental relations.

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# NUMERICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF DRY - HOT CLIMATE ON A BRICK MULTISTORY BUILDING

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Введение: In many countries, regulatory documents on the design of multi-story buildings, taking into account landslide (progressive) damage, have been developed and put into practice. One of the difficult conditions is the dry, hot climate. The ambient temperature in the summer reaches an average of 40-50°C. The temperature on the surface of the brickwork, taking into account the sun's rays, reaches up to 50-60°C. Because of exposure to ambient temperature and sunlight, a complex stress-strain state is created in the brickwork.

**Purpose of the work:** Numerical research was carried out using the LIRA-SAPR 2017 computer program. Two versions of a baked brick building were used as the object of study. In both options, the width and height of the building were assumed to be the same: B = 13.2 m; H=20.6 m. In the first option, the length of the building was L=15.4 m, in the second option - L=46.2 m. The thickness of the walls of the buildings in both options was 380 mm. Brick of grade M100 and mortar of grade M50 were used as masonry for the walls of the building.

**Method:** Calculations using the LIRA-SAPR-2017 program were performed according to the first and second options for the following types of loads. 1 - dead weight of building structures, with load reliability factor gf = 1.1; No. 2 - temperature effect of the environment along the "X" axis; No. 3 - temperature effect of the environment along the "Y" axis. To determine the deformations of the brickwork of the building walls along the "X" and "Y" axes, calculations were carried out under the influence of the following temperatures. 1 - Brickwork is exposed to the temperature of the environment and direct exposure to sunlight; 2- brickwork is exposed to the temperature of the environment and is protected from direct exposure to sunlight; 3-brickwork is exposed to temperature effects of the environment in laboratory conditions. **Results:** The deformation of masonry walls not protected from sunlight along the "Y" axis from temperature and sunlight with a building length L = 46.2 m was 6.15 mm. The deformation of masonry walls not protected from sunlight along the "Y" axis due to temperature and sunlight with a building length L = 15.4 m was 1.37 mm. As can be seen, the ratio of transverse deformations was  $6.15/1.37 \approx 4.4$  times.

**Conclusion:** Based on a numerical study, it was confirmed that the effects of ambient temperature and direct sunlight create a complex stress-strain state in masonry walls. Taking this factor into account makes it possible to design reliable multi-storey brick buildings.

**Key Words:** deformation, temperature, brick, structure, building, climate, mortar.

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# ЧИСЛЕННОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ СУХОГО - ЖАРКОГО КЛИМАТА НА КИРПИЧНОГО МНОГОЭТАЖНОГО ЗДАНИЯ

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#### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

Введение: Большинство многоэтажные жилые здания в сложных климатических и геологических условиях Республики Узбекистан возводятся с применением обожженного кирпича. Одним из сложных условий является сухой жаркий климат. Температура окружающей среды в летнее время года достигает в среднем до 40-50°С. Температура на поверхности кирпичной кладки с учетом солнечных лучей достигает до 50-60°С. В результате воздействия температуры окружающей среды и солнечных лучей в кирпичной кладке создаётся сложное напряженно-деформированное состояние.

Цель работы: Численное исследование проводились по вычислительной программе ЛИРА- САПР 2017. В качестве объекта исследования использованы два варианта здания из обожженного кирпича. В обеих вариантах ширина и высота здания принимались одинаковыми: B=13,2 м; H=20,6 м. В первом варианте длина здания составила L=15,4 м, во втором варианте - L=46,2 м. Толщина стен зданий в обеих вариантах составляла 380 мм. В качестве кладки стен здания принимался кирпич марки М100, раствор марки М50. Метод: Расчеты по программе ЛИРА-САПР-2017 выполнялись по первому и второму вариантам на следующие виды нагружений. 1 - собственной массой конструкций здания, с коэффициентом надежности по нагрузке  $\gamma_f = 1,1; \ \mathbb{N} \ 2$  — температурное воздействие окружающей среды по оси «Х»; №3 –температурное воздействие окружающей среды по по оси «Y». Для определения деформаций кирпичной кладки стен здания по осям «X» и «У» расчеты производились на воздействие следующих температур. 1 - кирпичная подвергается температурному воздействию окружающей непосредственному воздействию солнечных лучей; 2- кирпичная кладка подвергается температурному воздействию окружающей среды и защищена от непосредственного воздействия солнечных лучей; 3- кирпичная кладка подвергается температурному воздействию окружающей среды в лабораторных условиях.

**Результате:** Деформация не защищенной от солнечных лучей кладки стен по оси «Y» от температуры и солнечных лучей при длине здания  $L=46,2\,$  м составила  $6,15\,$  мм. Деформация не защищенной от солнечных лучей кладки стен по оси «Y» от температуры и солнечных лучей при длине здания  $L=15,4\,$  м составила  $1,37\,$  мм. Как видно отношение поперечных деформаций составила  $6,15/1,37\approx4,4\,$  раза.

**Вывод:** На основе численного исследования подтверждено, что воздействия температуры окружающей среды и прямых солнечных лучей создают в кладке стен сложное напряженно-деформационное состояние. Учет этого фактора позволяет проектировать надежных многоэтажных кирпичных зданий.

*Ключевые слова:* деформация, температура, кирпич, конструкция, здание, климат, раствор.

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# NUMERICAL STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF DRY - HOT CLIMATE ON A BRICK MULTISTORY BUILDING

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Введение: In many countries, regulatory documents on the design of multi-story buildings, taking into account landslide (progressive) damage, have been developed and put into practice. One of the difficult conditions is the dry, hot climate. The ambient temperature in the summer reaches an average of 40-50°C. The temperature on the surface of the brickwork, taking into account the sun's rays, reaches up to 50-60°C. Because of exposure to ambient temperature and sunlight, a complex stress-strain state is created in the brickwork.

Purpose of the work: Numerical research was carried out using the LIRA-SAPR 2017 computer program. Two versions of a baked brick building were used as the object of study. In both options, the width and height of the building were assumed to be the same: B = 13.2 m; H=20.6 m. In the first option, the length of the building was L=15.4 m, in the second option - L=46.2 m. The thickness of the walls of the buildings in both options was 380 mm. Brick of grade M100 and mortar of grade M50 were used as masonry for the walls of the building.

Method: Calculations using the LIRA-SAPR-2017 program were performed according to the first and second options for the following types of loads. 1 - dead weight of building structures, with load reliability factor gf = 1.1; No. 2 - temperature effect of the environment along the "X" axis; No. 3 - temperature effect of the environment along the "X" axis. To determine the deformations of the brickwork of the building walls along the "X" and "Y" axes, calculations were carried out under the influence of the following temperatures. 1 - Brickwork is exposed to the temperature of the environment and direct exposure to sunlight; 2- brickwork is exposed to the temperature of the environment and is protected from direct exposure to sunlight; 3-brickwork is exposed to temperature effects of the environment in laboratory conditions. Results: The deformation of masonry walls not protected from sunlight along the "Y" axis from temperature and sunlight with a building length L = 46.2 m was 6.15 mm. The deformation of masonry walls not protected from sunlight along the "Y" axis due to temperature and sunlight with a building length L = 15.4 m was 1.37 mm. As can be seen, the ratio of transverse deformations was  $6.15/1.37 \approx 4.4$  times.

Conclusion: Based on a numerical study, it was confirmed that the effects of ambient temperature and direct sunlight create a complex stress-strain state in masonry walls. Taking this factor into account makes it possible to design reliable multi-storey brick buildings.

**Key Words:** deformation, temperature, brick, structure, building, climate, mortar.

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# ЧИСЛЕННОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ВЛИЯНИЯ СУХОГО - ЖАРКОГО КЛИМАТА НА КИРПИЧНОГО МНОГОЭТАЖНОГО ЗДАНИЯ

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#### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

Введение: Большинство многоэтажные жилые здания в сложных климатических и геологических условиях Республики Узбекистан возводятся с применением обожженного кирпича. Одним из сложных условий является сухой жаркий климат. Температура окружающей среды в летнее время года достигает в среднем до 40-50°С. Температура на поверхности кирпичной кладки с учетом солнечных лучей достигает до 50-60°С. В результате воздействия температуры окружающей среды и солнечных лучей в кирпичной кладке создаётся сложное напряженно-деформированное состояние.

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**Результате:** Деформация не защищенной от солнечных лучей кладки стен по оси «Y» от температуры и солнечных лучей при длине здания L=46,2 м составила 6,15 мм. Деформация не защищенной от солнечных лучей кладки стен по оси «Y» от температуры и солнечных лучей при длине здания L=15,4 м составила 1,37 мм. Как видно отношение поперечных деформаций составила 6,15/1,37≈4,4 раза.

**Вывод:** На основе численного исследования подтверждено, что воздействия температуры окружающей среды и прямых солнечных лучей создают в кладке стен сложное напряженно-деформационное состояние. Учет этого фактора позволяет проектировать надежных многоэтажных кирпичных зданий.

*Ключевые слова:* деформация, температура, кирпич, конструкция, здание, климат, раствор.

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# RECONSTRUCTION OF SMALL ARCHITECTURAL FORMS AND VISUAL COMMUNICATION ELEMENTS IN THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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#### **Annotation**

The main drawbacks in the formation of small architectural forms and visual communication system in the modern city are considered. The principles of designing and reconstruction of small architectural forms are proposed, their typology, examples are considered, and the main directions of optimisation of the visual communication system of the city are given. Special attention is paid to the design and reconstruction of small architectural forms and elements of visual communication of urban parks, gardens, squares, embankments, boulevards, their style and image specificity depending on the size and functional purpose of urban landscape objects.

**Key words:** Recreational equipment, landscape, stylistic unity, monumental and decorative art, environmental approach, environmental design.

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#### **ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

English for architects is perhaps the most neglected kind of ESP (English for Specific Purposes). Architects need English for all kinds of reasons, and your first job as a teacher and/or course designer will be to work out what they are and which are priorities. The aims to find out the effectiveness of architectural drawings in teachingEnglish vocabulary. The media applied in the research worked in both improving Architecture-major students' ability to learn the target language and motivating them in the teaching-learning process. A questionnaires analysis was used to determine factors affecting students' lack of English vocabulary. The quasi-experimental method was applied to acquire the test data needed. Based on the analysis, the findings showed that there was a significant success on improving the students' vocabulary mastery. However, as the architectural drawings used in the research were limited on the presentation type of drawing, other kinds of architectural drawings may not result in the similar way.

**Keywords**: ESP; architectural drawings; vocabulary,construction, civil engineering, learning styles

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# DURATION OF THE FILTRATION PROCESS IN LIGHT INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT USING ULTRAFILTRATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Introduction and Purpose.** Of the traditional cleaning methods currently available in light industrial enterprises, such as adsorption, flotation, coagulation, ozonation, require large capital and exploitation costs, and in addition, they do not always give the required efficiency. Therefore, at present, research is being carried out on new physical chemical methods in solving this problem in our country and abroad, one of which is reverse osmosis and ultrafiltration. Materials and Methods. One of the obstacles to the widespread use of these methods is the absence of membranes resistant to an effective, aggressive environment, and the overflow of membrane pores with dirty elements contained in osmosis. Improvement of existing reverse osmosis and ultrafiltration membranes, improvement of the toxin, the most important is the application of dynamic membranes (DM), one of the methods that prevent membrane porosity from becoming depleted. Results: Therefore, the purpose of this study to apply is the main advantage of DM over static membranes, of particular importance is the fact that they are renewed, that is, in the case of minor mechanical damage, in the filtration process, as well as in the process of formation of a new layer, the membrane heals the face-to-faceIn membrane treatment of light industrial effluent with the same minosabate, Cornstarch was obtained as a DM-forming component and in laboratory conditions, based on the results of experiments, it was cornstarch that was obtained as a DM-forming component. Discussion and Conclusion: this study showed that as a DM-forming component, it is cornstarch that is used in the technological process of light industrial production to firmly fit the paints into textile materials and give the fabric a Polish, and most importantly, it was found to be present in the effluent

**Keywords.** Corn starch, closed-loop system, microfiltration, adsorption, ultrafiltration, dynamic membrane, surfactants, dyes and mineral mixture.

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# BIO-THERMAL ANALYSIS OF HEAT DISTRIBUTION IN ENGINEERED LANDFILL SYSTEM AT MESOPHILIC TEMPERATURE REGIME IN RELATION TO LANDFILL GAS PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Engineered landfill is a closed system that the internal conditions are unknown, therefore, demystifying the bio-thermal and chemical reactions as well as the relationship between organic feedstocks and operating parameters for maximum landfill gas yield is a complex phenomenon. Considering Nigeria's average temperature of 28°C, it was necessary to investigate the biothermal behaviour of heat distribution in engineered landfill at mesophilic temperature regime in relation to landfill gas production. The investigation was conducted computationally using SOLIDWORKS (2018 version) modelling and simulation tool and experimentally through field construction/demonstration of developed landfill models. Maximum average landfill gas vield (LGY) from the model and experimental framework were 1.08 kg and 1.04 kg which both occurred at maximum weekly temperature of 321 k. Also, maximum average mass flow rate (MFR) of landfill gas and heat distribution of 2.76 kg/h and 2.837 W/m<sup>3</sup> from the model occurred at maximum weekly temperature of 321 k. These indicated that maximum LGY was obtained with peak rate of heat distribution which depended on peak temperature of the landfill while peak MFR of the landfill gas was observed to be a function of peak heat distribution rate. The temperature under which landfill gas yield was recorded in this study fell between the range of 291 and 321 K, which is within mesophilic temperature regime. Hence, the climatic condition of Nigeria and other countries (particularly countries in the tropics) with average daily temperature ranging from 291 to 321 K and above may be ideal for recovery of landfill gas which is a useful energy resource for domestic and industrial purposes.

Keywords: Engineered landfill, Mesophilic Temperature, Heat distribution, Landfill Gas

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#### VEHICLE VALUATION SERVICES: FACTORS AFFECTING VALUATION

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Introduction and purpose. The most modern and highly efficient motor vehicles have an incomparable role in increasing the production capacity of enterprises. For enterprises, motor vehicles are not only means of production, they are also the property and asset of the enterprise. The company can also use this property for other purposes (for example, sell, mortgage, rent, add as a share, etc.). In order for the enterprise to effectively use its property, first of all, it should have information about the value of this property. Using various criteria to evaluate motor vehicles, the appraiser should take into account all important factors, and then determine the weight and impact of each of them on the final value of the object of evaluation. Accordingly, the qualification and experience of the specialist directly affects the quality and accuracy of the obtained results. Materials and methods: Factors taken into account in the evaluation of the value of motor vehicles have not been fully studied scientifically. In this field, Russian scientists such as Yu.V. Results: In this article, the factors affecting the formation of their value in the evaluation of motor vehicles are studied. These factors are grouped according to certain characteristics and their classification is developed. Discussion and conclusion: Factors that can affect the value of a vehicle are divided into two groups: internal and external. External factors depend on reasons not directly related to the vehicle. Political, economic, social and natural factors are external factors. Internal factors describe the processes occurring in the vehicle itself. The latter is divided into the following: constructive-functional (determined at the production stage) and operational (determines operational characteristics) factors.

**Key words:** motor vehicles, value, factor, economic factor, social factor, political factor, natural factor, constructive-functional factor, operational factor.

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# AVTOTRANSPORT VOSITALARINI BAHOLASH XIZMATLARI: QIYMATGA TA'SIR KO'RSATUVCHI OMILLAR

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#### **ANNOTATSIYA**

Kirish va maqsad. Eng zamonaviy va yuqori samaradorlikka ega avtotransport vositalari korxonalarning ishlab chiqarish quvvatlarini oshirishda oʻrni beqiyos. Korxonalar uchun avtotransport vositalari faqatgina ishlab chiqarish vositalarigina emas, ular korxonaning mulki, aktivi ham hisoblanadi. Korxona bu mulkdan boshqa maqsadlarda ham foydalanishi mumkin (masalan, sotish, garovga qoʻyish, ijaraga berish, ulush sifatida qoʻshish va h.k.). Korxona oʻz mulkidan samarali foydalanishi uchun, eng avvalambor, bu mulkning qiymati toʻgʻrisida axborotga ega boʻlishi lozim. Avtotransport vositalarini baholash uchun turli mezonlarni qoʻllagan holda, baholovchi barcha muhim omillarni hisobga olishi, soʻngra ularning har birining baholash ob'yekti yakuniy qiymatidagi vazni va ta'sirini aniqlashi lozim. Shunga koʻra, mutaxassisning malakasi va tajribasi olingan natijalarning sifati va aniqligiga bevosita ta'sir qiladi. Avtotransport vositalarining qiymatini baholashda inobatga olinadigan omillar bugungi kunda ilmiy jihatdan toʻliq oʻrganib chiqilmagan. Bu soha boʻyicha Yu.V.Adrianov, A.N. Asaul, A.V. Yudin kabi rossiyalik olimlar oʻz fikrlarini berishgan, lekin ularning mohiyati, tasniflanishi, ta'sir darajasi va boshqa jihatlari toʻla ochib berilmagan. Materiallar va usullar: Tadqiqot ishida induksiya va deduksiya, analiz va sintez, mantiqiy yondashuv, qiyosiy tahlil kabi usullardan foydalanilgan. Natijalar: Ushbu maqolada avtotransport vositalarini baholashda ularning qiymatining shakllanishiga ta'sir qiluvchi omillar tadqiq qilingan. Ushbu omillar ma'lum belgilari bo'yicha guruhlangan va ularning tasnifi ishlab chiqilgan. Muhokama va xulosa: Avtotransport vositasi qiymatini baholashga ta'sir qilishi mumkin boʻlgan omillar ikki guruhga boʻlinadi: ichki va tashqi. Tashqi omillar avtotransport vositasi bilan bevosita bogʻliq boʻlmagan sabablarga bogʻliq. Siyosiy, iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va tabiiy omillar tashqi omillar hisoblanadi. Ichki omillar avtotransport vositasining oʻzida sodir boʻlgan jarayonlarni tavsiflaydi. Ikkinchisi quyidagilarga boʻlinadi: konstruktiv-funksional (ishlab chiqarish bosqichida belgilanadi) va ekspluatatsion (ekspluatatsion xususiyatlarini belgilaydi) omillar. Kalit so'zlar: avtotransport vositalari, qiymat, omil, iqtisodiy omil, ijtimoiy omil, siyosiy omil,

tabiiy omil, konstruktiv-funksional omil, ekspluatatsion omil.

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# APPLICATION OF COMPARATIVE APPROACH METHODS IN VEHICLE VALUATION SERVICES

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#### **ANNOTATION**

Introduction and goal: The motor vehicle market in Uzbekistan is developing dynamically, domestic manufacturers present their products on the national and international markets. There are a large number of transactions involving vehicles in the market (trade, gift, inheritance, lease, etc.), and their market value remains an important aspect. Standards are updated, but there is no standard for vehicle appraisal services. As a recommendation, the article describes the methodological aspects of using comparative approach methods in assessing the market value of vehicles. Materials and methods: When studying the methods used in the process of providing services for assessing the cost of vehicles based on a comparative approach, methods such as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, logical approach, statistical observation and comparative analysis were used. **Results:** Features of the use of comparative approach methods in the provision of services for the assessment of motor vehicles have been identified. There are two methods of comparative approach: direct comparison and statisticalmathematical method. These methods are also interpreted in their own way, based on the characteristics of the car market, taking into account the technical and operational characteristics of vehicles. **Discussion and conclusion.** In recent years of development of the country's economy, there has been a sharp development of valuation activities. One of the types of valuation activities is the examination of the value of vehicles. At the same time, the main purpose of valuation activities is services to determine the value of vehicles when legal relations arise between individuals, legal entities and the state related to the ownership, disposal and use of vehicles. The methodology for providing services for the assessment of motor vehicles is considered in two directions - as a system of methods within the framework of approaches to assessment and as a theory of assessment methods. The main task of the assessment is to select the most appropriate scientific and methodological justification and type of assessment for a given assessment situation. There are three main approaches to providing valuation services for almost all assets, including vehicles: income, expense and comparative. The main approach to assessing the market value of vehicles is the comparative approach. The comparative approach is based on reliable information obtained through in-depth study and analysis of existing sales in the market. Creating a methodology for determining the market value of these vehicles for their effective management is an urgent task today.

**Key words:** motor vehicle, analogue, market value, physical wear and tear, external wear and tear, functional wear and tear, selection of analogues for comparison, unit of comparison, subject of comparison, cost calculation methods.,

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# ПРИМЕНЕНИЕ МЕТОДОВ СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОГО ПОДХОДА В УСЛУГАХ ПО ОЦЕНКЕ АВТОТРАНСПОРТНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

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#### **АННОТАЦИЯ**

Введение и цель: Рынок автотранспортных средств в Узбекистане динамично развивается, отечественные производители представляют свою продукцию национальном и международном рынке. На рынке совершается большое количество сделок с автотранспортными средствами (торговля, дарение, наследование, аренда и т.д.), и их рыночная стоимость остается важным аспектом. Стандарты обновляются, но стандарта для услуг по оценке автотранспортных средств не существует. В качестве рекомендации в статье описаны методические аспекты использования методов сравнительного подхода при оценке рыночной стоимости автотранспортных средств. Материалы и методы: При исследовании методов, используемых в процессе оказования услуг по оценке стоимости автотранспортных средств на основе сравнительного подхода, использовались такие методы, как индукция и дедукция, анализ и синтез, логический подход, статистическое наблюдение и сравнительный анализ. Результаты: Выявлены особенности использования методов сравнительного подхода при оказании услуг по оценке автотранспортных средств. Существует два метода сравнительного подхода: прямое сравнение и статистико-математический метод. Эти методы также трактуются по-своему, исходя из особенностей авторынка, с учетом технических и эксплуатационных особенностей автотранспортных средств. Обсуждение и вывод. В последние годы развития экономики страны наблюдается резкое развитие оценочной деятельности. Одним из видов оценочной деятельности является экспертиза стоимости автотранспортных средств. При этом основной целью оценочной деятельности являются услуги по определению стоимости автотранспортных средств при возникновении правоотношений между физическими, юридическими лицами и государством, связанных c владением, распоряжением И использованием автотранспортных средств. Методология оказания услуг по оценке автотранспортных средств рассматривается в двух направлениях - как система методов в рамках подходов к оценке и как теория методов оценки. Основная задача оценки – выбрать наиболее подходящее научно-метолическое обоснование и вид оценки для данной ситуации оценки. Существует три основных подхода к оказанию услуг по оценке практически всех активов, включая автотранспортные средства: доходный, расходный и сравнительный. Основным подходом к оценке рыночной стоимости транспортных средств является сравнительный подход. Сравнительный подход основан на достоверной информации, полученной посредством углубленного изучения и анализа существующих продаж на рынке. Создание методики определения рыночной стоимости этих автотранспортных средств для эффективного управления ими является сегодня актуальной задачей.

**Ключевые слова:** автотранспортное средство, аналог, рыночная стоимость, физический износ, внешний износ, функциональный износ, выбор аналогов сравнения, единица сравнения, предмет сравнения, методы расчета стоимости.

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# MEKANİK KARIŞTIRICILI ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİSİNDE FARKLI PARAMETRELERİN ISI TRANSFER PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİNİN DENEYSEL İNCELENMESİ

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PARAMETERS ON HEAT TRANSFER PERFORMANCE IN MECHANICALLY STIRRED HEAT EXCHANGERS

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## ÖZET

Mekanik karıştırıcılı tip tanklar birçok uygulamada özellikle kimya, gıda, ilaç sanayi ve su arıtma gibi endüstrilerde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Karıştırma etkisinin yanında ısı transferinin de etkin bir şekilde sağlanabilmesi için bu cihazlar farklı birçok geometride uygulamaya özel olarak tasarlanmaktadırlar. Bu cihazların ısı transfer etkinliklerinin incelenmesi ve daha verimli sistemlerin gelistirilmesi enerji verimliliği acısından önem arz etmektedir. Literatürde bu alanda yapılan çalışmalarda ısı değiştiricilerinde pasif yöntemler üzerinde durulurken, mekanik karıştırıcılı ısı değiştiricilerde yapılan çalışma sayısı çok azdır. Bu çalışmada, karıştırıcı tip ısı değiştiricisinde mekanik karıştırıcının dönme devir sayısına (100, 200 ve 300 d/dk) ve akışkan giriş sıcaklığına (T<sub>sıcak,giriş</sub>=30, 40 50, 55°C) bağlı olarak ısı değistiricisinde 1s1 transfer etkinliği incelenmis ve 1s1 transfer performans1 deneysel olarak analiz edilmiştir. İsi değiştiricisinde iş akışkanı olarak saf su Re=6000 Reynolds sayısında karşıt akıslı olarak yapılandırılmıştır. Deneysel sonuçlara göre ısı değistiricisinde saf su sıcaklığı 40°C'de sabit iken devir sayısı rpm=0-300 d/dk aralığında arttırıldığında ısı transfer etkinliğinde %16 artış tespit edilmiştir. Devir sayısı rpm=200 d/dk olarak sabit iken akışkan giriş sıcaklığı 30-55°C aralığında arttırıldığında ise ısı transfer etkinliğinde %20 artış tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların, daha verimli çalışan mekanik karıştırıcılı tanklar ve ısı değiştirici sistemlerinin tasarlanmasında katkı sağlayacağı değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mekanik karıştırıcılı ısı değiştiricisi, devir sayısı, ısı transferi.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Mechanically stirred tanks are widely used in many applications, especially in industries such as chemistry, food, pharmaceuticals, and water treatment. In addition to mixing, these devices are designed in various geometries to effectively facilitate heat transfer. Examining the heat transfer efficiencies of these devices and developing more efficient systems is crucial for energy efficiency. While passive methods are often emphasized in studies on heat exchangers in the literature, there are few studies on mechanically stirred heat exchangers. In this study, the heat transfer effectiveness in the heat exchanger was investigated based on the rotational speed of the mechanical stirrer (100, 200, and 300 rpm) and the inlet fluid temperature (T<sub>hot,in</sub>=30, 40, 50, 55°C), and the heat transfer performance was experimentally analyzed. The working fluid in the heat exchanger was configured as counter-flow with a Reynolds number (Re) of 6000. According to experimental results, when the rotational speed of the mechanical stirrer was increased in the range of 0-300 rpm while the inlet temperature of the pure water in the heat exchanger remained constant at 40°C, a 16% increase in heat transfer effectiveness was observed. Similarly, when the rotational speed was kept constant at 200 rpm and the inlet fluid temperature was increased in the range of 30-55°C, a 20% increase in heat transfer effectiveness was observed. The results obtained from this study are evaluated to contribute to the design of more efficient mechanically stirred tanks and heat exchanger systems.

**Keywords**: Mechanically stirred heat exchanger, rotation speed, heat transfer.

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# GIDA KURUTMA TEKNOLOJİLERİNDEKİ SON GELİŞMELERİN İNCELENMESİ VE ANAHTAR PARAMETRELERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

# INVESTIGATION OF RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN FOOD DRYING TECHNOLOGIES AND EVALUATING KEY PARAMETERS

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#### ÖZET

Besin değeri yüksek gıdalara erişim sorunu dünya çapında dikkate değer ölçüde bir problem olarak devam etmektedir. Artan hızlı nüfus ise bu sorunu gelecekte de artırma eğilimindedir. Gıdaların kurutulması ve depolanması alanında yapılan yenilikçi çalışmalar bu sorunun çözümünde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Geleneksel atmosferik kurutma metotlarından olan döner merdane, tünel, taşıyıcı bant, fırın kurutma gibi yöntemler yüksek kapasiteli ürün elde edilmesi, ilk yatırım maliyetlerinin düşük olması ve uygun işletme şartlarından ötürü iyi alternatif oluşturmaktadır. Ancak kurutma işleminin süresi, ürünün kurutulması aşamasındaki sıcaklık dağılımları ve kurutma işlemi için gereken alan dikkate alındığında bu yöntemler enerji tüketimleri açısından önemli dezavantajlar oluşturmaktadır. Bununla birlikte enerji tasarruflu olan solar kurutma metotları da ürünün direkt veya dolaylı olarak güneş ışığına maruz kalması hem ürünün kalitesini olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir hem de insan sağlığı açısından riskler taşımaktadır. Besin değeri yüksek gıdaların kurutulması için vakumlu kurutma, dondurarak kurutma, mikrodalga kurutma gibi yöntemler enerji tasarrufu ve yüksek ürün kalitesi açısından ideal yöntemlerdir ancak ilk yatırım maliyetleri ve işletme maliyetlerinin yüksek olması bu yöntemlerin kısıtlarıdır. Bu çalışmada, literatürde son beş yılda gıda kurutma metotları alanında yapılan çalışmalar derlenmiş ve araştırmacıların daha düşük çevresel etkileri dikkate alan enerji tasarruflu yöntemler üzerindeki çalışmaları ortaya konmuştur. Bu alanda halihazırdaki çalışmalarda, enerji etkin, daha efektif kurutma, daha kısa süreli kurutma ve nihai ürün üzerinde daha etkin kontrol sağlamaları açısından ultrasonik, kızılötesi ışıma ve elektro-hidrodinamik kurutma teknikleri incelenmektedir. Bu yöntemlerin geliştirilmesi için üzerinde çalışılan parametreler değerlendirilmiş ve kurutma teknolojilerindeki ilerlemenin daha iyi bir şekilde kavranabileceği değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meyve kurutma, kurutma yöntemleri, enerji etkin.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Access to high-nutrient foods continues to be a significant problem worldwide. The rapidly increasing population tends to exacerbate this issue in the future. Innovative studies in the field of food drying and storage play a crucial role in solving this problem. Traditional atmospheric drying methods such as rotary drum, tunnel, conveyor belt, and kiln drying methods are good alternatives due to their high-capacity production, low initial investment costs, and favorable operational conditions. However, these methods pose significant disadvantages in terms of energy consumption when considering the duration of the drying process, temperature distributions during the drying stage, and the required space for drying. Additionally, energyefficient solar drying methods, although they conserve energy, may adversely affect the quality of the product, and pose risks to human health due to direct or indirect exposure to sunlight. Vacuum drying, freeze drying, and microwave drying methods are ideal for drying highnutrient foods in terms of energy efficiency and high product quality. However, the high initial investment and operating costs are constraints for these methods. In this study, recent research in the field of food drying methods over the past five years has been compiled, and researchers' studies on energy-efficient methods that consider lower environmental impacts have been presented. Current studies in this field, ultrasonic, infrared radiation, and electrohydrodynamic drying techniques are being examined in terms of their energy efficiency, effectiveness in drying, shorter drying durations, and more effective control over the final product. Parameters under investigation for the improvement of these methods have been evaluated, and it has been evaluated that progress in drying technologies can be better understood.

**Keywords**: Fruit drying, drying methods, energy efficient.

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# COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON GASOLINE INJECTOR O-RINGS: EVALUATING SEALING PERFORMANCE UNDER VARIED FUEL BLENDS

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#### **ABSTRACT**

In the context of gasoline-powered vehicles, maintaining a reliable seal between the injector and fuel rail is crucial for the effectiveness and safety of direct injection systems. While both rubber O-rings and threaded connections are commonly used, opting for O-rings offers distinct advantages. O-rings, composed of flexible materials like rubber, excel in providing a superior seal that adapts well to varying temperatures and pressures. This adaptability ensures tight seals, reducing the risk of fuel leakage even in challenging conditions. In contrast, threaded connections may encounter issues such as gradual loosening, wear, and corrosion, potentially compromising the integrity of the system. O-rings also stand out for their straightforward installation process, contributing to cost-effectiveness and minimizing the chances of errors during assembly. Ultimately, the preference for O-rings in these connections arises from their superior sealing capabilities, resilience, and ease of installation, enhancing the overall efficiency, safety, and durability of direct injection systems in gasoline-powered vehicles.

Due to disparities in gasoline fuel requirements among countries, O-rings are exposed to various gasoline blends. The wear rates of these fuels exhibit variations among themselves, leading to diverse impacts on the O-rings. This research delves into the examination of gasoline injector O-rings under various gasoline-ethanol blends through experiments. The study aims to establish a correlation between O-ring wear and fuel characteristics by assessing volumetric swelling, hardness, and strength changes. To ensure the comparability of test results, the O-ring material and geometry will be treated as constant values, while gasoline blends will serve as the sole parameter under investigation.

The ultimate goal of the study is to furnish a practical guide for the sealing function of gasoline injectors in current and future industrial applications. The research seeks to provide valuable insights into understanding behavior of components under various conditions.

**Keywords**: Injector, Fuel Rail, O-Rings, Gasoline-Ethanol Blends, Volumetric Swelling, Hardness, Tensile Strength

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# CTP KOMPOZİT MALZEMEDEN SIVI GÜBRE TANKER İMALAT VE OPTİMİZASYONU

# MANUFACTURING AND OPTIMIZATION OF LIQUID FERTILIZER TANKERS FROM CPT COMPOSITE MATERIAL

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#### ÖZET

Kompozit malzemeler günümüzde çok yaygın olarak havacılık ve uzay sanayi, inşaat ve yapı sektörü, savunma sanayi, paketleme sektöründe, tıbbi malzemelerin üretiminde, korozyona dayanıklı ürünlerde, otomotiv ve ulaşım sektöründe, tarım, elektrik ve elektronik, spor aletlerinde, giyim sektörü ve oyuncak aletlerinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada tarım sektöründe bitki gelişimi ve sıvı gübrelemede kullanılan Cam elyaf takviyeli plastik (CPT) kompozit malzeme tanker imalatı çalışılmıştır. Özellikle gelişmiş ülkeler bitki beslemede organik gübre kullanımına önem vermektedirler. Bitkiler büyümek ve hayatta kalmak için azot, fosfor, potasyum, kalsiyum, magnezyum, kükürt, demir, manganez, bakır, çinko ve bor gibi büyük miktarlarda elementlere ihtiyaç duyar. Bu sayılan elemenler organik gübrelerde bulunmaktadır. Bu yüzden büyükbaş hayvan gübresi küçükbaş hayvan gübrelerinden etkilenmeyen uzun ömürlü taşıyıcı kapların yapılması zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Bundan dolayı kullanılan gübrelerin pH derecelerinin bilinmesi önemlidir. Bu amaçla her bir gübre için 20g gübre ile 200ml su cam beher kabı içerisinde karıştırılarak 20 dakika bekletildikten sonra ohaus AB23PH-F Masa tipi pH metre ile ölçülmüştür. Bu değerlerde tavuk gübresi pH değeri 8,44 küçükbas hayvan gübresinin pH değeri 8,34 güvercin gübresinin pH değeri 7,54 ve büyükbas hayvan gübresinin pH değeri 9,03 olarak ölçülmüştür. Bununla birlikte gübreler 20 °C' de kapalı yalıtımlı kap içerisinde bekletilip nem oranının ise %58 olduğu belirlenmiştir. Gübre içinde bekletilen CTP nin optik görüntüleri ve kütle kayıpları değerlendirildi kuru hem de korozif ortamlarda kompozitlerin aşınma direncinden daha yüksek olduğunu gözlemlemiştir. Bununla birlikte CTP numunelerinde korozyona rastlanmamıştır. Tasarlanan 10m³ hacmindeki tankerde yapılmış olan sonlu analiz sonucunda 12mm kalınlığa sahip CTP tankerin uygun olduğu değerlendirilmiştir. Ayrıca eşit hacimlerde tasarlanmış çelik ve CTP tankerlerden CTP malzemesinden tasarlanmış olan 12mm kalınlığındaki tankerin ağırlığı 702 kg iken st37 çelik malzemeden tasarlanan 3mm kalınlığındaki tankerin ağırlığı 3504kg olmaktadır. Bu durumda CPT den imal edilecek olan tankerin enerji tasarrufu sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: korozyon, kompozit, CTP, Sıvı Gübre Tankeri

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Composite materials are widely used today in the aerospace industry, construction and construction sector, defense industry, packaging sector, production of medical materials, corrosion-resistant products, automotive and transportation sector, agriculture, electrical and electronics, sports equipment, clothing sector, and toy tools. In this study, the production of glass fiber-reinforced plastic (CPT) composite material tankers used in plant development and liquid fertilization in the agricultural sector was studied. Especially developed countries attach importance to the use of organic fertilizers in plant nutrition. Plants need large amounts of elements such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, sulfur, iron, manganese, copper, zinc, and boron to grow and survive. These elements are found in organic fertilizers. For this reason, it has become mandatory to make long-lasting carrier containers that are not affected by bovine animal manure and small animal fertilizers. Therefore, it is important to know the pH degrees of the fertilizers used. For this purpose, 20g of fertilizer and 200ml of water were mixed in a glass beaker container for each fertilizer and left for 20 minutes and then measured with an ohaus AB23PH-F Table-type pH meter. In these values, the pH value of chicken manure was measured as 8.44 the pH value of small animal manure was 8.34 the pH value of pigeon manure was 7.54 and the pH value of cattle manure was 9.03. However, it was determined that the fertilizers were kept in a closed insulated container at 20 °C and the humidity was 58%. Optical images and mass losses of CTP stored in fertilizer were evaluated and it was observed that the wear resistance of composites is higher in dry and corrosive environments. However, no corrosion was found in the GRP samples. As a result of the finite analysis performed on the designed 10m3 volume tanker, it was evaluated that the GRP tanker with a thickness of 12mm was suitable. In addition, the weight of the 12mm thick tanker, which is designed from GRP material from steel and GRP tankers designed in equal volumes, is 702 kg, while the weight of the 3mm thick tanker, designed from st37 material, is 3504 kg. In this case, it is thought that the tanker, which will be manufactured from CPT, will provide energy savings.

**Keywords**: Corrosion, Composite, CTP, Liquid Fertilizer Tank

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# MİDİBÜS BAĞLANTI BRAKETİ İÇİN KULLANILAN S700MC ÇELİK MALZEMENİN UYGUNLUĞUNUN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF S700MC STEEL MATERIAL USED FOR MIDIBUS CONNECTION BRACKET

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#### Nurullah BOZKURT

Anadolu Isuzu

#### ÖZET

Midibüs araçların ön aks viraj denge mili bağlantı braketi ürün araç üzerinde kullanım sürecinde kırılmıştır. Bu çalışmada kırılan çelik malzeme ve yerine kullanılacak S700MC çelik malzeme ve uygun tasarım çalışılmıştır. Bu çalik malzemeden üretimi yapılacak braketin uygunluğu sanal analizlerle değerlendirilerek uygun tasarımlar yapılmıştır. Kırılan braketin malzeme özellikleri ve taşıyabileceği yük değerleri sonlu elemanlar ile analiz edilmiştir. Kırılan braketin akma dayanımı 235 MPa ve braketin taşıdığı gerilme değeri 186,2 MPa ve emniyet katsayısının 1.5 alınması durumunda bu braketin emniyetsiz olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Taşıtın hareketi sırasında braketin üzerine uygulanan yük analizleri sonucunda braket iç yüzeyinde yaklaşık olarak 380 MPa gerilme değeri görülmüştür. S700MC çelik malzemenin 700 MPa akma dayanımına sahip olması bu braketin emniyetli olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte bu malzemeden yapılan yeni tasarımda en yüksek gerilme değeri "viraj dönme anında tümsekten geçme" senaryosunda braket yüzeyinde yaklaşık olarak 186 MPa gerilme değeri ölçüldüğü için güvenli çalışabileceği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırılma, Ön Aks Braket, Sonlu Elemanlar, Tasarım, S700MC

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The front axle bend balance shaft connection bracket of Midibus vehicles was broken during the use process on the product vehicle. In this study, the broken steel material and the S700MC steel material to be used instead and the appropriate design were studied. The suitability of the bracket to be produced from this stringy material was evaluated by virtual analysis and appropriate designs were made. The material properties of the broken bracket and the load values it can carry have been analyzed with finite elements. It has been observed that if the yield strength of the broken bracket is 235 MPa the tensile value of the bracket is 186.2 MPa and the safety coefficient is 1.5, this bracket is unsafe. As a result of the load analyses applied on the bracket during the movement of the vehicle, a stress value of approximately 380 MPa was observed on the inner surface of the bracket. It has been observed that this bracket is safe because S700MC steel material has a yield strength of 700 MPa. However, in the new design made of this material, it has been determined that it can work safely because the highest stress value is measured 186 MPa stress value on the bracket surface in the scenario of "passing through a bump at the moment of cornering".

Keywords: Break, Front axle bracket, Finite Elements, Design, S700MC

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# ENERGY ANALYSIS OF WET LIME FLUE GAS DESULPHURISATION SYSTEM OF A POWER PLANT

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Numerous systems have been developed for flue gas desulphurization, with wet flue gas desulphurization systems emerging as the most effective in terms of both usability and efficiency. Consequently, these wet systems are preferred by large-scale enterprises and power plants alike. The preference for wet flue gas desulphurization studies over dry desulphurization systems stems from their effectiveness in removing and dampening waste gas in power plants with high fuel consumption. The advantages of wet lime desulphurization methods are manifold, including a high rate of sulfide recovery, the ease of adaptation of absorption chemicals to the system, and the minimal technical knowledge required for the chemical process to proceed smoothly. In the context of this study, a thorough thermodynamic analysis of a wet lime flue gas desulphurization system was conducted in a power plant utilizing lignite as fuel. The findings of the study revealed that the energy efficiency of the wet lime flue gas desulphurization system stood at 71.11%. However, with subsequent improvements implemented within the system, it was deduced that the energy efficiency could be significantly enhanced, potentially reaching 80.10%. Following the completion of this study, it is strongly recommended that further analyses, specifically exergy and economic assessments of the system, be undertaken. Such evaluations would provide valuable insights into the potential enhancements that can be made to the system, thereby optimizing its performance and overall effectiveness.

Keywords: Wet Absorption Systems, Desulphurisation, Power Plant, Energy Analysis

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# FRACTURE ENERGY COMPARISON OF A CRACKED ALUMINUM TANK REPAIRED WITH DIFFERENT COMPOSITE PATCH

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Composite patch repair is a useful tool to regain load-bearing capacity, alleviate crack growth, and improve the service life of the cracked structure. This method can be applied to flat plates, pipes, or the surfaces of pressure tanks to retard their failure. High stresses occur in the body of composite pressure tanks, depending on operating at high pressure. These resulting stresses may cause or propagate micro-cracks in the pressure tanks. In this condition, the pressure tanks may fail at lower values than the determined stress. Therefore, the possibility of cracks in the material should not be disregarded for the safety of pressure tanks. For this purpose, a 2D numerical model of the compact tensile sample was created to examine the fracture behavior of the Aluminum 6061 pressure tank material. The compact tensile sample is a model of the crack section of the tank body and the crack width ratio is determined as 0.5. The contour integral method was used to evaluate the stress intensity factor (K), which is an indicator of crack stability. In addition, in the case of a crack in the pressure tank, the fracture energy behavior was examined with numerical models after using T700 epoxy, glass epoxy, and kevlar epoxy separately on the crack surface. The layer orientation of the composite patches was applied to the numerical model as 0/90. In addition, in order to see the effect of layer thickness, the stress intensity factor change was examined after layer increasion upto [0/90]<sub>3</sub>. As a result of the study, the fracture energy behavior of the bare aluminum pressure tank and after composite patch application was compared. The results show that by applying carbon, kevlar, and glass composite patches to the aluminum tank, the K was reduced by about 9.2 percent of the bare aluminum tank. With the application of composite patches, the critical damage condition of the aluminum tank was significantly reduced and so the load capacity increased.

**Keywords**: Crack, Fracture energy, Composite patch, Pressure tank

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# BİR TERMİK SANTRALDE HIZ KONTROL CİHAZLARI KULLANARAK ENERJİ VERİMLİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE ÇALIŞMALAR

STUDIES ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY USING HIS CONTROL DEVICES IN A THERMAL POWER PLANT

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#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, elektrik motorlarının daha verimli çalışması amacıyla hız kontrol cihazlarının faydaları ve çalışma prensibi üzerinde analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada, en yaygın kullanılan motor hız kontrol yöntemi olan frekans kontrolü ayrıntılı bir şekilde ele alınmış ve AC hız kontrol cihazlarının motor hızını değiştirmek için kullanılan temel cihazlar olduğu vurgulanmıştır. Cihazın temel yapısı, AC geriliminin girişte DC'ye çevrilmesi ve ardından istenen frekansta AC gerilime dönüştürülerek motora uygulanması üzerine odaklanarak, bu süreçte kullanılan IGBT çevirici modülü ve yüksek anahtarlama frekansına sahip transistörler açıklanmıştır.

Ayrıca, hız kontrol cihazlarının enerji verimliliği sağlama potansiyeli vurgulanmıştır. Güç/gerilim aralığı açısından, farklı besleme şebekeleri ve güç değerlerine uygun olarak çeşitli hız kontrol cihazlarının mevcut olduğu belirtilmiştir. Genellikle üç fazlı beslemeli motorlarda kullanılan cihazların, büyük güçlü orta gerilim motorları için de 3.3kV veya 6.6kV besleme değerlerinde bulunabildiği ifade edilmiştir.

Bu çalışma, hız kontrol cihazlarının enerji tasarrufu sağlama mekanizmasını açıklamakta ve motorun çıkış kapasitesinin değişen yük ihtiyaçlarına göre düşürülmesinin enerji verimliliği sağladığını vurgulamaktadır. Elektrik motorlarının toplam enerji tüketimindeki önemine dikkat çekilerek, hız kontrol cihazlarının özellikle değişken torklu uygulamalarda yüksek enerji tasarrufu sağlayabileceği belirtilmiştir. Değişken torklu ve sabit torklu hız kontrol uygulama tipleri arasındaki farklar açıklanmıştır; özellikle değişken torklu uygulamalarda tork ihtiyacının hızla karesel olarak değiştiği vurgulanmıştır.

Termik santrallerde hız kontrol cihazları, türbinlerin, fanların, pompaların, jeneratörlerin, yanma sistemlerinin ve soğutma ekipmanlarının hızını düzenleyen sistemlerdir. Türbinlerin ve jeneratörlerin hızları elektrik talebinin değişimine uyum sağlamak için ayarlanabilir. Yanma kontrolü ile yakıtın verimli bir şekilde yanması sağlanırken, fan ve pompa hızları da işletme şartlarına bağlı olarak değiştirilebilir. Hız kontrol cihazları, kontrol sistemleri ve sensörlerle

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entegre olarak çalışarak tesisin çeşitli parametrelerini ölçer ve optimize eder. Bu sistemler, enerji tüketimini düzenleyerek termik santrallerin genel performansını artırır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler**: Elektrik Motorları, Enerji Verimliliği, Termik Santraller, Kontrol Sistemleri, Sensörler

#### **ABSTRACT**

In this study, an analysis has been conducted on the benefits and operating principles of speed control devices to achieve more efficient operation of electric motors. The study extensively discusses frequency control, the most commonly used motor speed control method, emphasizing that AC speed control devices are fundamental devices used to change the motor speed. The basic structure of the device is focused on converting AC voltage into DC at the input and then converting it back to AC voltage at the desired frequency, applying it to the motor. The IGBT converter module used in this process and transistors with a high switching frequency are explained.

Furthermore, the potential of speed control devices to provide energy efficiency is highlighted. In terms of power/voltage range, it is indicated that various speed control devices are available for different power values and supply networks. The study mentions that devices used in three-phase-fed motors can also be found with supply values of 3.3kV or 6.6kV for large and powerful medium-voltage motors.

This study explains the energy-saving mechanism of speed control devices and emphasizes that reducing the motor's output capacity according to changing load requirements contributes to energy efficiency. Highlighting the significance of electric motors in total energy consumption, the study suggests that speed control devices can particularly achieve high energy savings in variable torque applications. The differences between variable torque and constant torque speed control application types are explained, with a specific emphasis on the rapid quadratic change in torque demand in variable torque applications.

In thermal power plants, speed control devices regulate the speed of turbines, fans, pumps, generators, combustion systems, and cooling equipment. The speeds of turbines and generators can be adjusted to accommodate changes in electricity demand. Efficient combustion is ensured with combustion control, while fan and pump speeds can be altered depending on operational conditions. Speed control devices work in conjunction with control systems and sensors to measure and optimize various parameters of the facility, enhancing the overall performance of thermal power plants by regulating energy consumption.

**Keywords**: Electric Motors, Energy Efficiency, Thermal Power Plants, Control Systems, Sensors

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#### INTEGRATED MODELING OF COASTAL CURRENTS AND STORM SURGE

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This research deals with the use of the three-dimensional hydrodynamic and transport model HYDROTAM-3D for modeling wind, wave, and density-driven coastal currents, with particular emphasis on its application to İskenderun Bay for determining storm surges. In the study, HYDROTAM-3D is used to simulate the complicated interactions of coastal currents under different meteorological conditions, bathymetric features, and physical characteristics of seawater. Accurate modeling of current climate in coastal areas depends on the accuracy of long-term wind and wave statistics studies. Wind and wave statistics studies are carried out using wave data for the period 2000-2021 obtained from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) ERA5 archive. Wind and wave roses covering this long period and coastal current roses formed under their influence are obtained. The dominant current direction in the surface layer is primarily NorthEast-EastNorthEast (NE-ENE) with an average speed of 12 cm/s and a maximum speed of 28 cm/s, and secondarily, the SouthWest-WestSouthWest (SW-WSW) direction range with an average speed of 12 cm/s and a maximum speed of 22 cm/s. Current magnitudes and directions vary throughout the water column. The dominant current direction in the bottom layer is primarily SouthWest-WestSouthWest (SW-WSW), with an average speed of 5 m/s and a maximum speed of 13 cm/s. The secondary current direction range at the bottom layers is NorthNorthEast-NorthEast (NNE-NE), with an average speed of 4 m/s and a maximum speed of 12 cm/s. In addition, the application extends to the investigation of storm surge events, where the model is used to predict and analyze the coastal flooding dynamics triggered by extreme meteorological conditions. It is simulated that southeastern storm surges can reach 1.2 m. The integration of HYDROTAM-3D into storm surge forecasting improves our understanding of the vulnerability of the bay to such events. It provides important insights for coastal resilience planning, disaster preparedness, and sustainable development of coastal areas in changing environmental conditions.

The results of this research not only help to improve the capabilities of HYDROTAM-3D as a valuable coastal modeling tool but also provide valuable insights into the specific vulnerabilities and dynamics of İskenderun Bay, facilitating informed decision-making for sustainable coastal management in the face of changing environmental conditions. The research integrates hydrodynamic and meteorological models to provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the spatio-temporal evolution of coastal currents and storm surges. Models

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improve predictive capabilities to support early warning systems and informed decision-making for coastal communities.

**Keywords**: Coastal Current, Storm Surge, HYDROTAM-3D, Hydrodynamic Modelling, İskenderun Bay

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# YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTELERİNDE BASI YARASI VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

#### PRESSURE SORES IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS AND NURSING CARE

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#### ÖZET

Bası yaraları, vücudun kemik çıkıntılarının bulunduğu bölgelerde uzun süreli veya tekrarlayan basınca bağlı olarak o bölgedeki dolaşımın bozulması sonucu ortaya çıkan ülser ve nekrozlardır. Yoğun bakım ünitelerinde (YBÜ) bakım verilen hastaların hem klinik özellikleri hem de bu ünitelerde uygulanan bakım ve tedavi girişimleri nedeniyle basınç yarası gelişme riski daha fazladır. Özellikle de hareket edemeyen, duyu fonksiyonları azalmış ya da hiç duyu algılaması olmayan hastalar için asıl tedavilerinin yanında gelişen bir komplikasyon olan basınç yaralarının; bakım ve tedavisi zor, uzun ve yüksek maliyetlidir. Bası yaraları genellikle doku yoğunluğunun az olduğu ve kemik çıkıntılarının bulunduğu bölgelerde meydana gelir, özellikle topuklar, sakrum ve gluteal bölge gibi. Bu nedenle, risk altındaki hastalar belirlenip erken dönemde bası yaraları için önleyici önlemleri almak gerekmektedir. Dokunun risk altında olup olmadığını belirlemek için düzenli olarak oksijenlenmesi ve deri yüzeyinin durumunun takip edilmesi önemlidir. Bası yaralarının önlenmesi için yapılması gereken en önemli ve ilk adım basınç yarası gelişme riskinin geçerli ve güvenilir ölçüm araçları ile uygun aralıklarla değerlendirilmesidir. Ölçüm aracını doğru belirlemek risk belirlenmesinde önem taşımaktadır. Riskin değerlendirilmesi, pozisyon değişimi, deri bakımı destek yüzeylerinin desteklenmesi uygulamaları basınç yaralarını önlemede kullanılan önemli hemşirelik girişimleridir. Yoğun bakım ünitelerinde yatan hastaların bası yarası açısından risk değerlendirmesi büyük önem taşır. Bu değerlendirme, hastanın fiziksel durumu, hareket kabiliyeti, cilt bütünlüğü, maruz kaldığı basınç süresi gibi faktörler dikkate alınarak yapılmalıdır. Risk düzeyleri belirlendikten sonra, uygun önlemler alınmalı ve hastaya özel hemşirelik girişimleri planlanmalıdır. Bu bildiride basınç ülserleri, sınıflandırılması, risk faktörleri ve önleyici hemşirelik bakımı anlatılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bası yarası, Hemşirelik bakımı, Yoğun bakım ünitesi

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Pressure sores are ulcers and necrosis that occur as a result of unions in those areas due to longterm or repeated pressure on the bone data. Pressure sores developed in patients cared for in intensive care units (ICU), due to both the clinical characteristics and the care and treatment experiments applied in these units, and the risk became more durable. Especially the treatment wounds that have a basic pressure value as well as the original fillings that cannot move, have reduced sensory capacity or have no sensory perception; Maintenance and treatment are difficult, long and require high replacement rates. Foundation wounds often occur where tissue is sparse and contains bone data, particularly in the heels, sacrum and gluteal region. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the treatment of the risk and take precautions for early stage foundation wounds. It is important to regularly oxygenate the tissue and monitor skin particles to determine if it is at risk. The most important and first step to protect foundation wounds is to properly monitor the risk of developing wounds under pressure with continuous and reliable measurement tools. Correctly determining the measurement tool will be important in determining the risk. Risk assessment, position change, and indicators of skin care support surfaces are important promotional activities used to prevent pressure sores. Risk assessment in terms of basic injuries of patients in intensive care units is of great importance. This evaluation can be made by observing variables such as characteristic physical condition, movement capacity, skin integrity, and duration of pressures exposed. Once the amount of risk is determined, appropriate medications should be taken and medical specialization studies should be planned. In this report, pressure values, classification, risk factors and protective certificates are explained.

**Keywords:** Pressure sore, Nursing care, Intensive care unit

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# KÖY TAVUKÇULUĞU ÜRETİM SİSTEMİNDE AŞI TEKNOLOJİSİ VE KULLANIMI

# VACCINE TECHNOLOGY AND UTILIZATION IN VILLAGE POULTRY PRODUCTION SYSTEM

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#### ÖZET

Dünya da en eski ve yaygın üretim sistemlerinden biri olan köy tavukçuluğu: düşük yumurta verimi ve yüksek ölüm oranına rağmen, ailenin yumurta ve tavuk eti ihtiyacını karşılaması ve fazlasının satılarak aile ekonomisine katkı sağlaması bakımından oldukça önemli bir yetiştiriciliktir. Fakat köy tavukçuluğunun bir standardı geliştirilmemiştir. Bu sebeple serbest ortamlarda yetiştirilen köy tavukları bir çok faktöre bağlı olarak hastalıklarla daha çok karşı karşıya kalmaktadırlar. Bu hastalıklar küçük ölçekli yetiştiricilikte köy tavukların performans ve refahını daha yüksek düzeyde olumsuz etkilemektedir. Avian Influenza gibi zoonotik hastalıklar köy tavukları yetiştiriliciğin zayıflamasına ya da çökmesine sebep olmaktadır. Aynı zamanda bu zoonotik hastalıklar insanların sağlığını tehdit etmektedir. Köy tavuklarının performansını ve refahını artırmak için çeşitli aşı ve aşı yöntemleri uygulanmaktadır. Aşının temel amacı; köy tavuklarını hastalıklardan korumak ve başka yerde yayılan hastalıkları engellemek, sürekli olarak görülebilecek enfeksiyonlara karşı etkileri azaltmak, hayvanlara uzun süre koruma sağlamak, çevresel faktörlere bağlı olarak olabilecek yan etkileri en alt düzeye indirmek, verim düzeylerini korumaktır. Çiftçinin kullanacağı aşı ve aşı yöntemlerini; aşının maliyeti, aşının tipi, aşının kullanım yöntemleri, yerel hastalıklar, aşılama programları, çevresel etkiler, üretim tipi gibi faktörler etkilemektedir. Bu çalışma da, köy tavukçuluğu üretim sisteminde yetiştirilen tavuklara yapılan aşı teknolojileri ve kullanımı hakkında bilgi verilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelime: Aşı, aşı yöntemleri, hastalık önleme, köy tavuğu, yetiştiricilik

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Village poultry farming, which is one of the oldest and most widespread production systems in the world, is a very important breeding in terms of meeting the egg and chicken meat needs of the family and contributing to the family economy by selling the surplus, despite its low egg yield and high mortality rate. However, a standard for village poultry has not been developed. For this reason, village chickens raised in free-range environments are more susceptible to diseases due to many factors. These diseases have a higher negative impact on the performance and welfare of village chickens in small-scale farming. Zoonotic diseases such as Avian Influenza have led to the decline or collapse of village chicken farming. At the same time, these zoonotic diseases threaten people's health. Various vaccination and vaccination methods are applied to improve the performance and welfare of village chickens. The main purpose of the vaccine is to protect village chickens from diseases and to prevent diseases that spread elsewhere, to reduce the effects against infections that can be seen continuously, to provide long-term protection to animals, to minimize side effects that may occur due to environmental factors, and to maintain yield levels. The vaccine and vaccination methods to be used by farmers are influenced by factors such as the cost of the vaccine, the type of vaccine, the methods of using the vaccine, local diseases, vaccination programs, environmental impacts, and production type. In this study, it was aimed to give information about vaccination technologies and their use in chickens raised in the village poultry production system.

**Keywords**: Vaccination, vaccination methods, disease prevention, village chicken, breeding

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# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS IN RURAL PROGRESS: AN EXAMPLE FROM IZMIR PROVINCE

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## **ABSTRACT**

Izmir stands as a dynamic and culturally diverse metropolis along the western coastline of the country, bordering the Aegean Sea. Home to roughly 4.5 million inhabitants, the city has evolved into an industrial hub, with significant growth in textiles, agriculture, and service sectors, thanks to its strategic position as a major port. Agriculture has been a cornerstone of the region's economy for over 8,000 years, encompassing farming, animal husbandry, and fishing.

The promotion of rural progress is crucial for curbing the shift of populations from countryside to urban centers. To reverse this migration pattern, it is essential for indigenous people to enhance their production capabilities while increasing their product quality to attract urban markets.

The role of local administrations becomes increasingly critical in sustaining these production activities, facilitating rural advancement, and ensuring equitable access to food supplies for all residents. Since its inception, the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality's Agricultural Services Department has offered support in the form of agricultural machinery and facilities to cooperatives involved in agriculture, fish farming, and irrigation. With 235 agricultural cooperatives and an impressive membership of 32,000, these cooperatives serve as steadfast allies to local authorities in rural regions.

Aquaculture cooperatives stand out as prime facilitators for offering economic seafood to the urban areas for a healthy and a sustainable diet. Local government in Izmir is dedicated to integrating rural development initiatives with the United Nations SDG's (Sustainable Development Goals). In light of the challenges posed by climate change, rural cooperatives are instrumental in bringing together the agricultural community. This study aims to evaluate the current status, conduct a comprehensive needs analysis, and explore the future prospects of cooperatives that contribute to agricultural output through an integrated management lens.

Keywords: Agriculture, Aquaculture, Rural Development Integrated Management

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# TÜRKİYE'DE ALTIN VE PETROL FİYATLARI ARASINDAKİ DOĞRUSAL OLMAYAN EŞBÜTÜNLEŞME İLİŞKİSİ

NONLINEAR COINTEGRATION RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OIL AND GOLD PRICES IN TÜRKİYE

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#### ÖZET

Petrol ve değerli metaller (altın, gümüş gibi) stratejik emtialar olarak kabul edilmektedir. Başta altın olmak üzere değerli madenler merkez bankaları için rezerv aracı görevi görmektedir. Bu çalışma, Türkiye ekonomisinde 1987Q2-2023Q3 dönemini kapsayan üç aylık verileri kullanarak altın ve petrol fiyatları arasındaki eşbütünleşme ilişkisini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Serilerin doğrusal olmadığı tespit edilerek doğrusal olmayan birim kök testi ve KSS (2006) eşbütünleşme testi yapılmıştır. Test sonuçları değişkenler arasındaki eşbütünleşmeyi göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Altın fiyatları, Petrol fiyatları, Doğrusal olmayan eşbütünleşme

#### **ABSTRACT**

Oil and precious metals (such as gold, silver) are considered to be strategic commodities. Precious metals, particularly gold, serve as a reserve instrument for central banks. This study aims to determine the cointegration relation between gold and oil prices by using quarterly data covering the period of 1987Q2-2023Q3 in the Turkish economy. By detecting that the series were nonlinear, the nonlinear unit root test and KSS (2006) cointegration test were performed. Test results show cointegration between variables.

**Keywords:** Gold prices, Oil prices, Nonlinear cointegration

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# DİZEL MAZOTTA YAŞLANDIRILMIŞ POLİAMİD VE POLİPROPİLENİN ÇEKME TESTİ ÖZELLİKLERİ

TENSILE TEST PROPERTIES OF POLYAMIDE AND POLYPROPYLENE AGED IN DIESEL OIL

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#### ÖZET

Mazot veya diğer petrol türevleriyle temas eden polimerlerdeki yaşlanma, bu malzemelerin zamanla fiziksel ve kimyasal özelliklerinde meydana gelen değişikliklerle karakterize edilir. Petrol türevleri, özellikle mazot, polimer yapısında önemli değişikliklere yol açabilir. Bu değişiklikler, polimer zincirlerinde kırılma, çapraz bağlanma ve moleküler ağırlık değişiklikleri şeklinde olur ve polimerin mekanik gücü, termal kararlılığı ve kimyasal direnci gibi temel özelliklerini etkileyebilir. Mazotun bileşimi, polimerin yaşlanma hızını ve derecesini belirleyebilir. Polimerlerin mazotla teması sonucunda meydana gelen yaşlanma süreci, özellikle petrol endüstrisi ve polimer tabanlı boru hatları gibi uygulamalar için kritik öneme sahiptir. Bu nedenle, bu tür malzemelerin yaşlanma süreçlerinin anlaşılması ve kontrol edilmesi, malzeme bilimi ve mühendislik alanlarında önemli bir arastırma alanıdır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, polipropilen (PP) ve poliamid 66 (PA66) polimerlerinin mazot ve benzeri petrol türevleriyle temas ettiğinde gösterdiği üstün dayanıklılık özellikle dikkate alınmıştır. Bu polimerlerin mazot ortamı koşullarda sergilediği yüksek dayanıklılık, uzun vadeli malzeme performansını korumak ve optimize etmek için kritik bir faktör olarak ele alınmıştır. **Anahtar Kelimeler:** Polimer Yaşlanması, Mazot Etkileşimi, PP ve PA66 Polimerleri, Mekanik Güç, Termal Kararlılık, Kimyasal Direnç, Malzeme Bilimi

#### **ABSTRACT**

Aging in polymers that come into contact with diesel or other petroleum derivatives is characterized by changes in their physical and chemical properties over time. Petroleum derivatives, especially diesel, can induce significant changes in the polymer structure. These changes include breaking of polymer chains, cross-linking, and alterations in molecular weight, which can affect fundamental properties such as mechanical strength, thermal stability, and chemical resistance. The composition of diesel can determine the rate and extent of polymer aging. The aging process in polymers that interact with diesel is critically important, especially for applications in the petroleum industry and in polymer-based piping systems. Therefore, understanding and controlling the aging processes of these materials is a significant research area in material science and engineering.

In this study, particular attention has been paid to the superior durability displayed by the polypropylene (PP) and polyamide 66 (PA66) polymers when in contact with diesel and similar petroleum derivatives. The high durability exhibited by those polymers under these diesel environment conditions has been considered a critical factor for maintaining and optimizing long-term material performance.

**Keywords:** Aging, Diesel Interaction, PP and PA66 Polymers, Mechanical Strength, Thermal Stability, Chemical Resistance, Material Science

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# KENEVİR TOZU TAKVİYELİ POLİPROPİLEN MATRİKSLİ POLİMERİK KOMPOZİT MALZEMELERİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPMENT OF HEMP POWDER REINFORCED POLYMERIC COMPOSITE MATERIALS WITH POLYPROPYLENE MATRIX

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#### ÖZET

Son yıllarda, kompozit malzemelerde termoplastik veya termoset matris içerisine takviye elemanı olarak geleneksel sentetik cam fiber ve karbon fiber yerine doğal fiberlerin kullanılması, akademik çalışmalarda ve endüstride sıkça yer bulmuştur. Keten, kenevir, ısırgan, jüt, sisal ve kenaf gibi doğal fiberler, çevreye zararlı etkilerinin olmaması, düşük üretim maliyetleri, üretiminde daha az enerji tüketimi ve geniş kullanım alanı, biyo bozunurluk, düşük yoğunluk ve katkısız polimerlere göre daha yüksek özgül mukavemet gibi özelliklere sahip olduğundan polimerik kompozitlere takviye elemanı olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu düşünceden yola çıkarak bu çalışmayı hazırlamadaki amaç; düşük ve orta yüklere dayanım gerektiren yerli ve milli tarım değerleri olan lif bitkilerinden kenevir tozunun takviye elemanı olarak kullanıldığı termoplastik matrisli polimerik kompozit malzemeler üretmektir. Geliştirilmiş bu yenilikçi ürünler muadillerine göre hem geri dönüştürülebilir, hem mukavemetli, hem hafif hem de estetik olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada termoplastik matris olarak ağırlıkça %70 oranında polipropilen (PP) polimerlerini içeren ve takviye olarak kenevirin öğütülmüş kıtık halinin plastik enjeksiyon üretim yöntemi kullanılarak termoplastik kompozit malzemeler üretilmiştir. Plastik enjeksiyon yöntemi ile elde edilmiş doğal lif katkılı termoplastik kompozit malzeme numuneleri çekme gibi mekanik testlerden geçmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kenevir Tozu, Kompozit Malzemeler, Termoplastik, Doğal Lifler, Çevresel Etki, Çekme Testi Özellikleri

#### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years, the use of natural fibers as reinforcement elements in thermoplastic or thermoset matrix composite materials, instead of traditional synthetic glass and carbon fibers, has frequently found a place in both academic research and industry. Natural fibers like flax, hemp, nettle, jute, sisal, and kenaf, are highly suitable for reinforcing polymeric composites due to their environmentally friendly nature, low production costs, lower energy consumption in production, wide range of applications, biodegradability, low density, and higher specific strength compared to unreinforced polymers. Based on this rationale, the purpose of this study is to develop thermoplastic matrix polymeric composite materials reinforced with natural fibers from locally and nationally valued fiber plants like hemp. These innovative products developed

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will be recyclable, strong, lightweight, and aesthetically pleasing compared to their counterparts.

In this study, for the thermoplastic matrix, thermoplastic composites are planned to be produced using the plastic injection molding method with polymers containing 70% by weight of polypropylene (PP), reinforced with ground forms of shives of hemp. The natural thermoplastic composite material samples obtained through plastic injection methods will undergo mechanical tests such as tensile.

**Keywords:** Hemp Powder, Composite Materials, Thermoplastic, Natural Fibers, Environmental Impact, Tensile Test Properties

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