



SILK ROAD

2nd International Scientific Research Conference

September 26-27, 2023

Iğdir University, Iğdir, Türkiye



EDITORS

Assist. Prof. Dr. Cavit POLAT

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin GÜLLÜDAĞ

ABSTRACT BOOK

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2. International Scientific Research Congress

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SILK ROAD 2. International Scientific Research Congress

DATE AND PLACE

September 26-27, 2023 / Igdir University, Igdir, Türkiye

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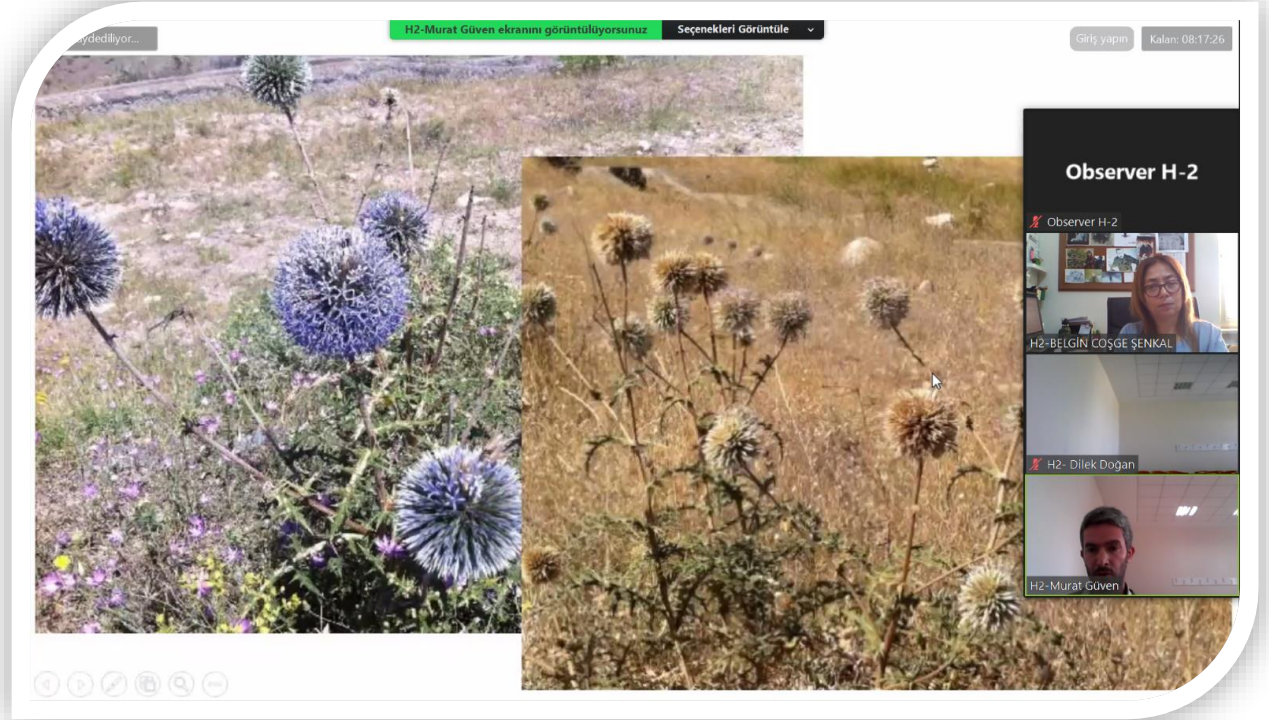
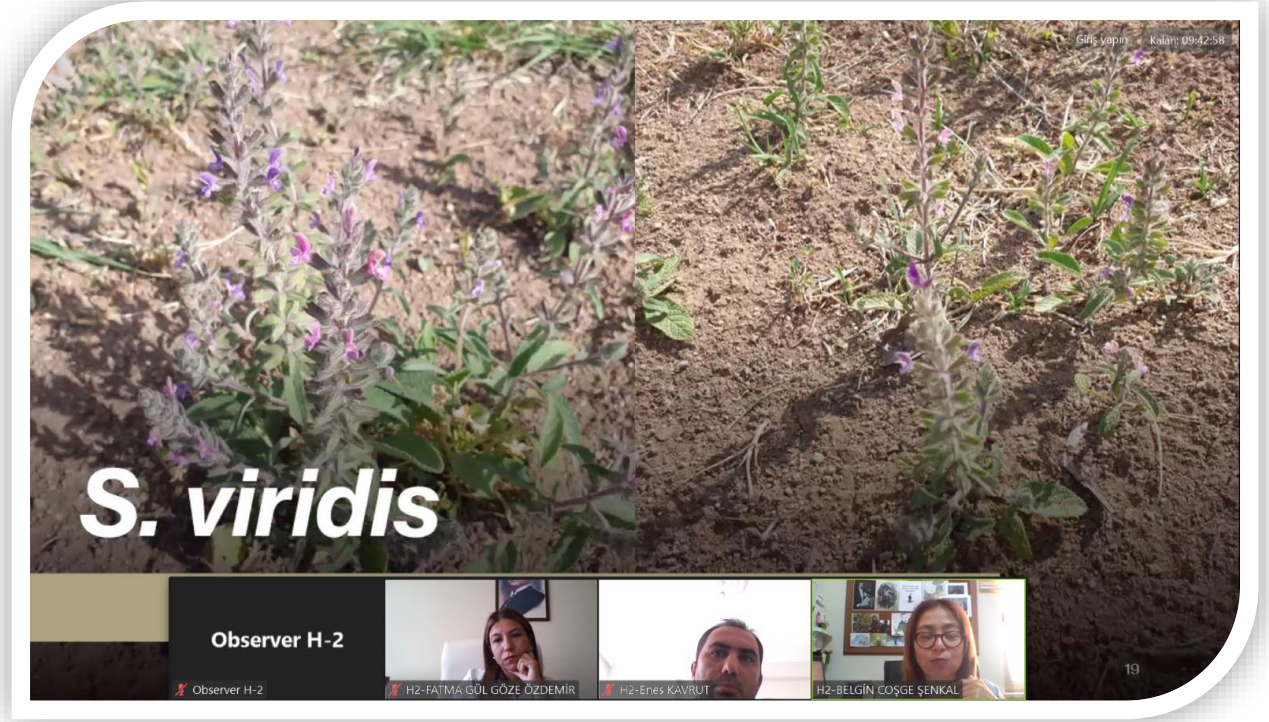


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H2- Ayşe YILMAZ ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın

Kalan: 09:31:06

Arılar Hakkında Bazı Bilgiler

Diagram illustrating the life cycle of bees:

- Queen Bee (Ana Arı) lays eggs (Döllennmiş Yumurta).
- Eggs develop into Worker Bees (İşçi Arı) or Male Bees (Erkek Arı).
- Worker Bees further develop into Queen Bees (İşçi Arı veya Ana Arı) or Male Bees (Erkek Arı).

	Ana Arı	İşçi Arı	Erkek Arı
Oluşum	Döllennmiş yumurta	Döllennmiş yumurta	Döllennemiş yumurta
Olgunlaşma Süresi	16	21	24
Ömür	7-8 yıl	40-50 gün(yaz) 4-5 ay(kış)	55-60 gün
Yapısı			
Beslenme	Sadece anıtsütü	3 gün anıtsütü sonrasında bal ve polen	
Fonksiyonları	Kovan düzeni, Populasyonun artırılması	Bal, bal mumu üretimi, polen propolis toplanması, yavru bakımı, düzen	Populasyonun artırılması

Diagram illustrating the development of a bee from egg to adult:

- Kraliçe anıtsütü yumurtası
- Genç işçiler yumurtadan çıkan larvaları besler.
- Erkek gövde işçiler tarafından kışlatılır.
- Larva pupa haline gelir.
- Erkin anıtsütü yumurtadan çıkar.

Observer H-2

Observer H-2

H 2 _SEFA ALTİKAT

H-2, S-2 Oya Eralp İnhan

H2- Ayşe YILMAZ

H2- Ayşe YILMAZ ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın

Kalan: 08:46:57

Hiperspektral Kameraların Uygulama Alanları

TARIM

Madencilik

Tıbbi Görüntüleme

Çevre izleme ve Sanayi

Observer H-2

Observer H-2

H 2 _SEFA ALTİKAT

HALL-2 Fatih C...

HALL-2 Fatih CANER

H2- Ayşe YILMAZ

PHOTO GALLERY

SABİT PROTEZ NEDİR?

- Ağız içine yapıştırılarak sabitlenen diş protezleridir. Ağız dışına çıkıp kesilip küçültülerek var olan dişin üzeri kaplanır ve prot...
- Var olan diş rengine göre ayarlanan protez kişinin isteği... takılamaz.
- Hazırlanıp yerine takılma süresi 10 gün kadar süren sabit... 5 kez prova edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Observer H-2

Tavaakkul Isgenderov

gökhan peker

H2-S3 Merve BİNGÖL

H2-S3 Merve BİNGÖL ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:47:57

Merve BİNGÖL SUKUTLU

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:23:51 Görüntüle

Observer H-1

H1-Turgay OYMAN

Observer H-1

H1-Ahmet Erman ARAL

H1-Hacer Bozkurt

H1-Hamit İSİK

Seray GENÇ

S1-Hall1-Ahmet Gumus

H1-Sezai demir

H1-KAAN KOÇALI

Agayeva Medine

H1-Derya YÜCEL

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Beyaz Tahtalar Odad...

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[illegible]

MATERYAL

- ✓ Ortalama sıcaklık ($^{\circ}\text{C}$),
- ✓ Toplam yağış (mm)
- ✓ Ortalama maksimum sıcaklık ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Bu çalışmada; Şanlıurfa Merkez, Akçakale, Birecik, Siverek, Ceylanpınarı, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Ergani, Gaziantep, Mar. istasyonlarından 1961-2020, Hilvan ve Bozova istasyonlarında ise 1991-2020 yılları arasında MGM'den aylık temin edilen iklim elemanları kullanılmıştır.

PHOTO GALLERY

KAYA
DÜŞMESİNE
KARŞI
TOPRAKARME
DUVARLAR





Observer H-1

H1-Ali Demir Keskiner

H1-Muhammet ÇELİK

H1-Sevil DUMAN

ERZURUM KADANA CAMİİ



Observer H-1

H1-Ali Demir Keskiner

H1-Muhammet ÇELİK

H11-Muhammet Şahin

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur

Ara Odalar

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beyaz Tahtalar

Oda

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Kaydediliyor...

H1-S4-SERVET AHMET DOĞDU ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz

Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Giriş yapın

Kalın 09:14

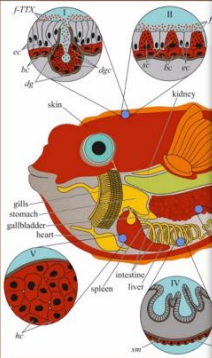
Görüntüle

Giriş

Balon balıkları yaygın olarak tropikal ve subtropikal deniz sularında bulunur ve Tetraodontidae familyasında tüm dünyada 28 cins ve yaklaşık 184 tür bulunmaktadır.

Tetraodontidae familyası vücutlarında Tetradotoksin adı verilen güçlü toksin bulundurmasıyla biliniler.

Bu nedenle Uzakdoğu ülkelerinde tüketilen birkaç cins dışında ticari değeri yoktur.



Observer H-1

Observer H-1

H1-S-4-Ramazan Erenler

H1-S4-SERVET AHMET DOĞDU

H1-Betül Taşkent

H1-Betül Taşkent

servet.dogdu@iste.edu.tr

Sesi aç

Videoyu Başlat

Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekranı paylaş

Kayıtlı Duraklat/Durdur

Ara Odalar


Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Beyaz Tahtalar


Odalar

Application of Kautilyan Principles in Contemporary Corporate Strategy




Presented By:
Radhika Gupta
PGDM Student, Management Development Institute,
Gurgaon

Oshi Gupta
Student, College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi

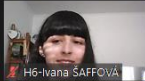


Daniela Matusikova


Hall 6 - Observer



Hall-6, Zaryanu Yunusa

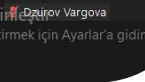


H6-Ivana SAFFOVA



H6 Oshi Gupta

Dzurov Vargova



Windows'u Etkinleştirin

Windows'u etkinleştirmek için Ayarlar'a gidin.

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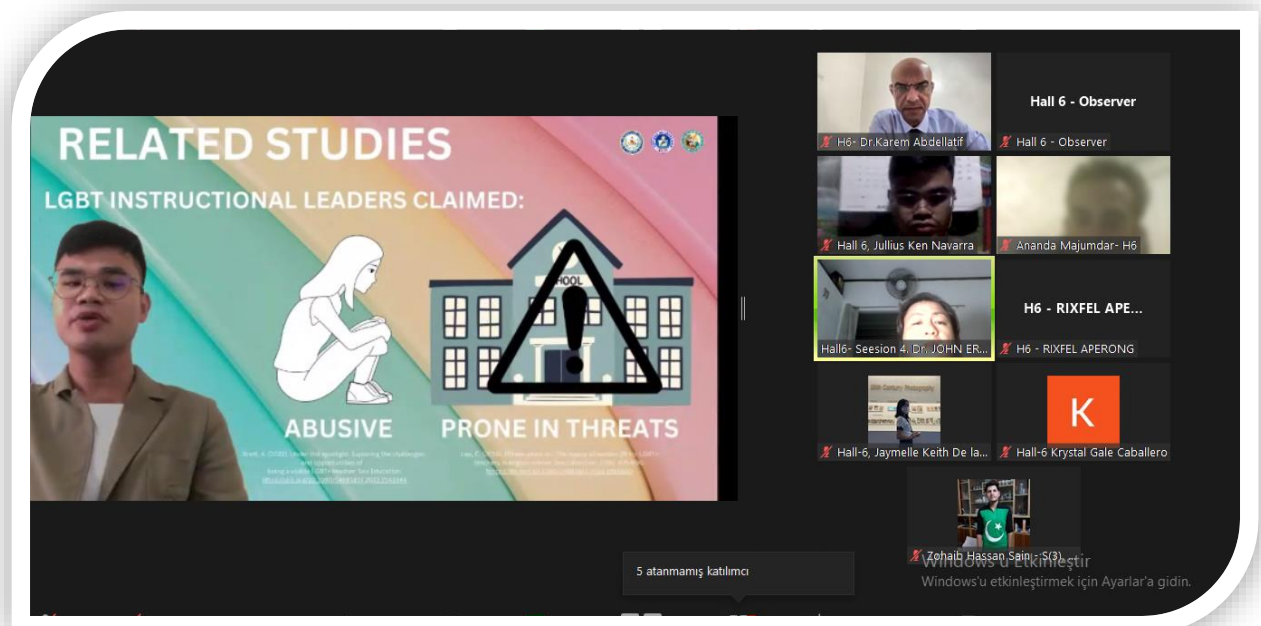


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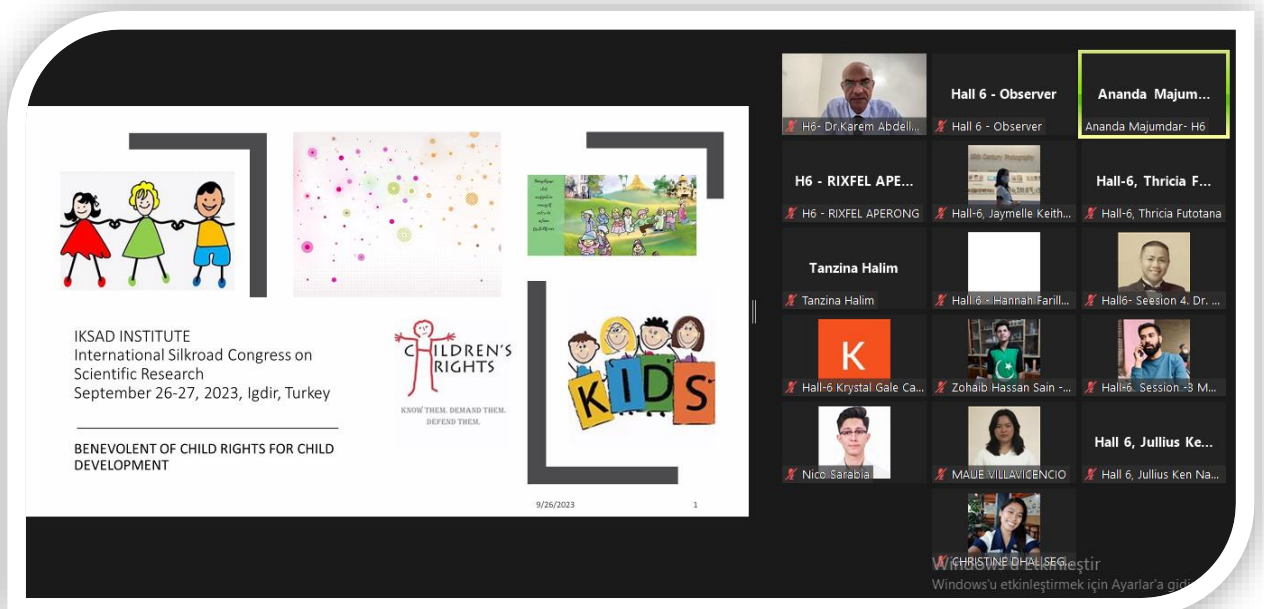
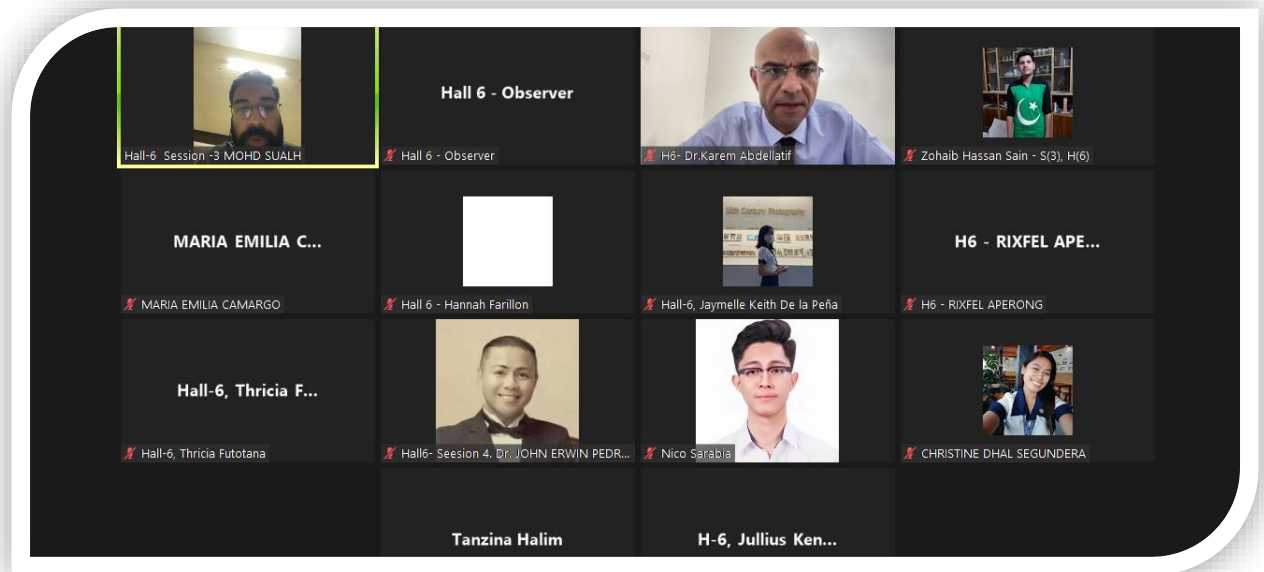


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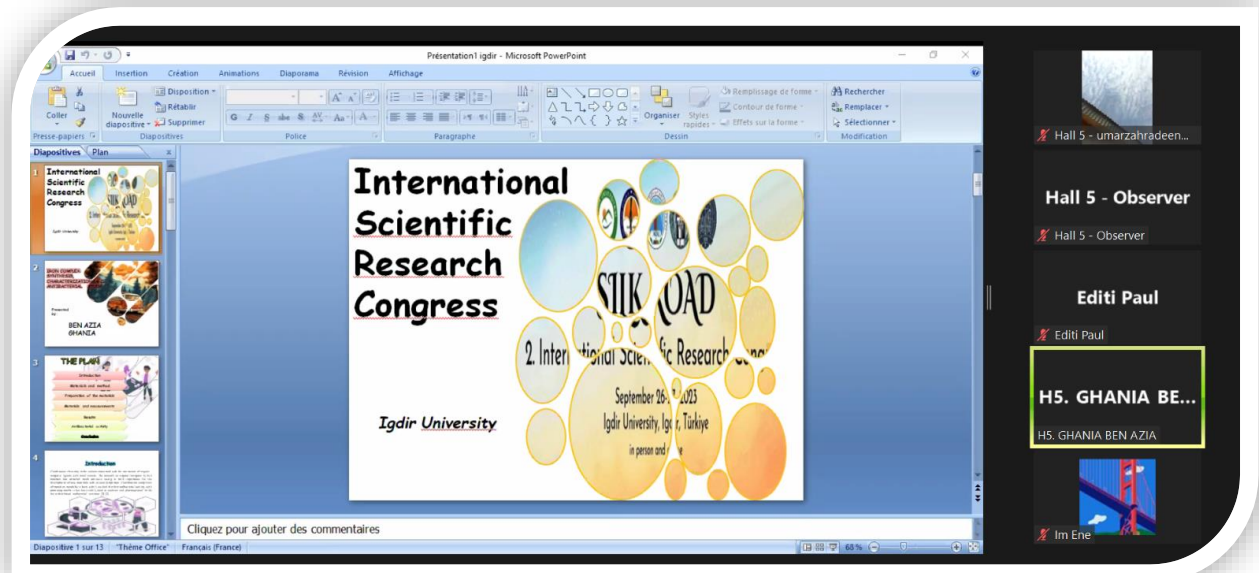
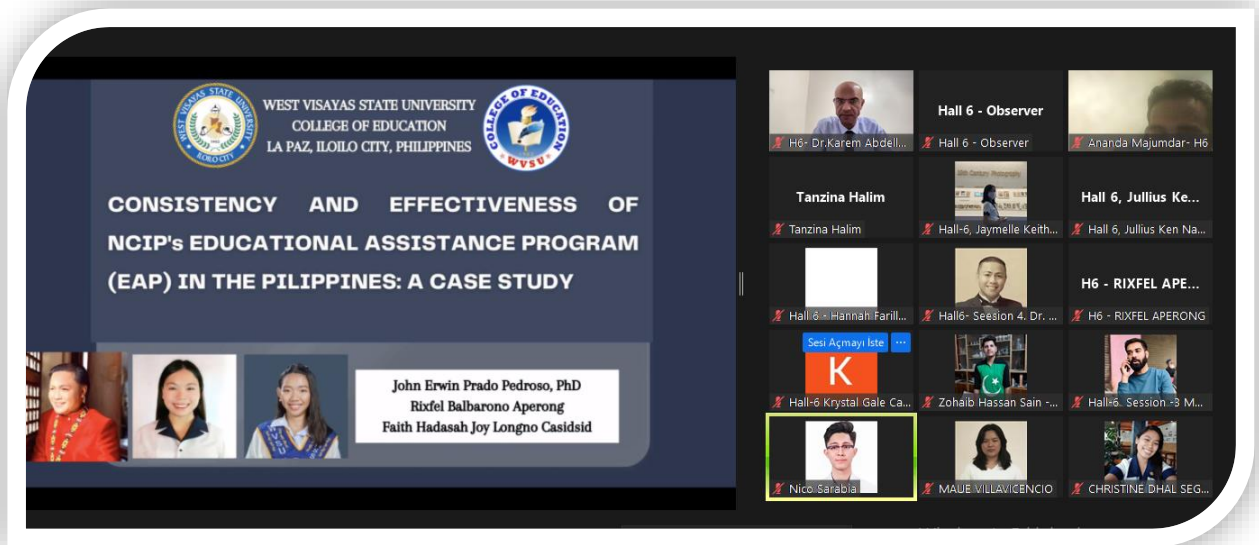


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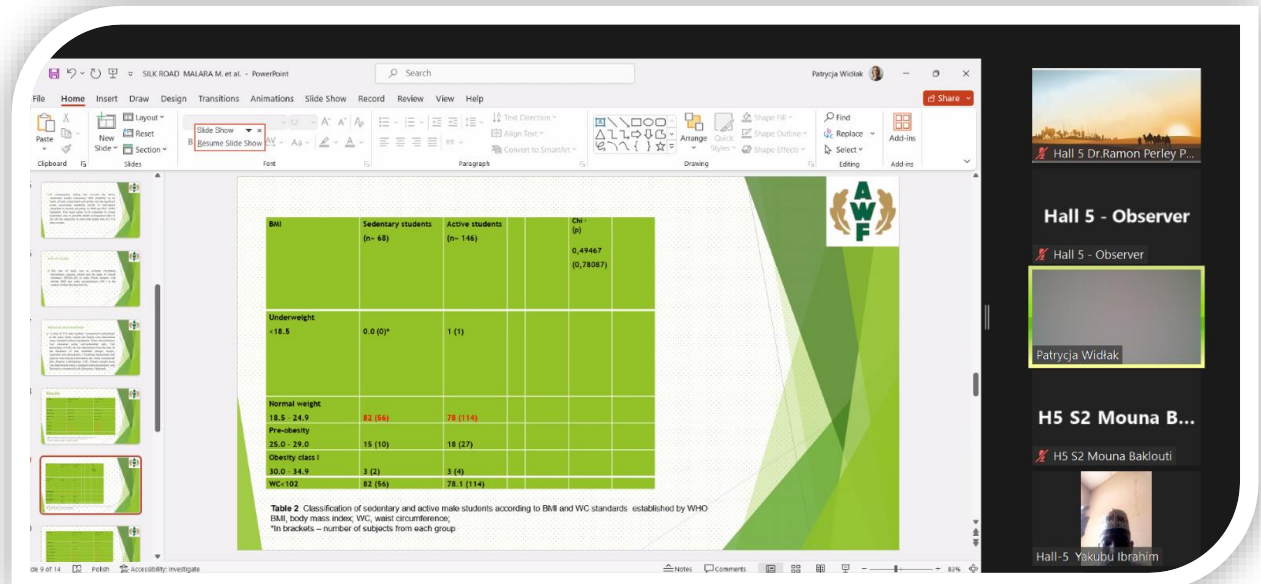
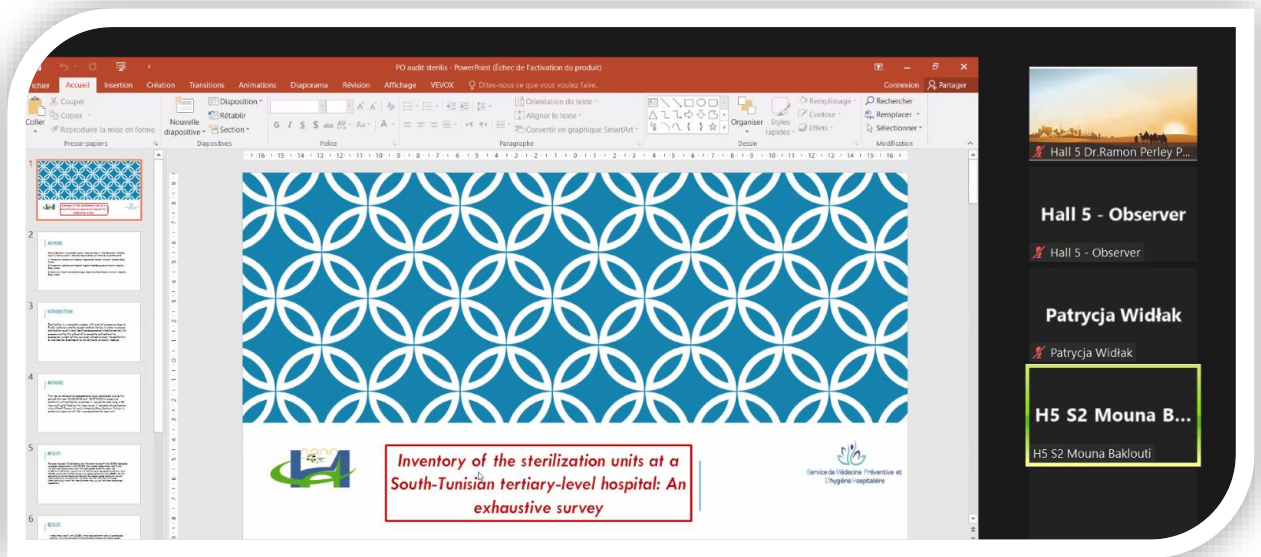
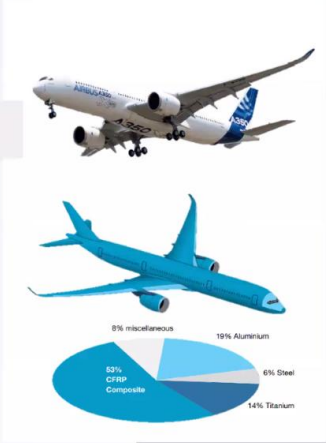


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INTRODUCTION

Glued assemblies are popular in aviation and aerospace due to their strength to weight ratio.



3

iphone

Hall 5 - Observer

H5 S3 Head of...


H5 S3 Head of Session Dr...

H-5, S-3, Bilal HAMZA

Aniekah Essienubong Ikpe

Giriş yapın Kalan: 09:57:35

Observer H-2



H2- Yeşim DİLEK

Observer H-2

H2-Hasan DOĞAN

H2- Ahmet KOCAİSPİR

Hall 2 Ali Burak TOY

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ÜÇÜNCÜ KIRILMA NOKTASI
Geç Tunç Çağı'ndan Erken Demir Çağına Geçiş
Beylikler Dönemi

Observer H-2
H2- Ahmet KOCAİSPİR
H2- Yeğim DİLEK
Hall-2, Zeynep Şener Bahçe

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Bu çalışma için, toplam 665 kan yayma görüntüsünden oluşan kamuya açık bir veri kümesi kullandık. Bu görüntüler uzman tarafından etiketlenmiş ve görüntülerdeki beyaz kan hücreleri alanlarının koordinatları belirlenmiştir.

Original Image Annotation Labelled Image

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Hall-7: Oğuzhan KATAR

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Type here to search

25°C Sunny

09:28
27/09/2023

Zoom Meeting

Recording...

Sign in

Remaining: 08:26:14


Huizinga Magic Circle

Huizinga characterizes play as voluntarily stepping outside of “real” life into an alternate, temporary sphere of activity which he calls a “magic circle” of play. Inside this magic circle, we take up new roles and new rules for behavior. What happens inside the magic circle does not have the usual consequence outside the magic circle.

Children gleefully rolling around in the mud, wrestling for the sheer fun of it, is *paida*; adults wrestling according to rules with a judged outcome is *ludus* (Caillois 1961).

HOMO LUDENS

A Study of the Play-Element in Culture



JOHAN HUIZINGA

H7-Ihsan Omür Buçak

Hall-7, Oğuzhan KATAR

7-Yıldız AYDIN

H7-Oznur SÜÇKEN


BAY bug


H-5 Ertuğrul Sungü

Recording...

Remaining: 09:13:58

THE NEED FOR INDEPENDENT AUDIT IN ESTABLISHING TRUST IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE FUTURE OF AUDIT





H7- Cengiz TURGUT

Prof. Dr. Rahmi YÜCEL

Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences,
Department of Business Administration

Cengiz TURGUT

Ministry of Commerce / Chief Inspector of Commerce

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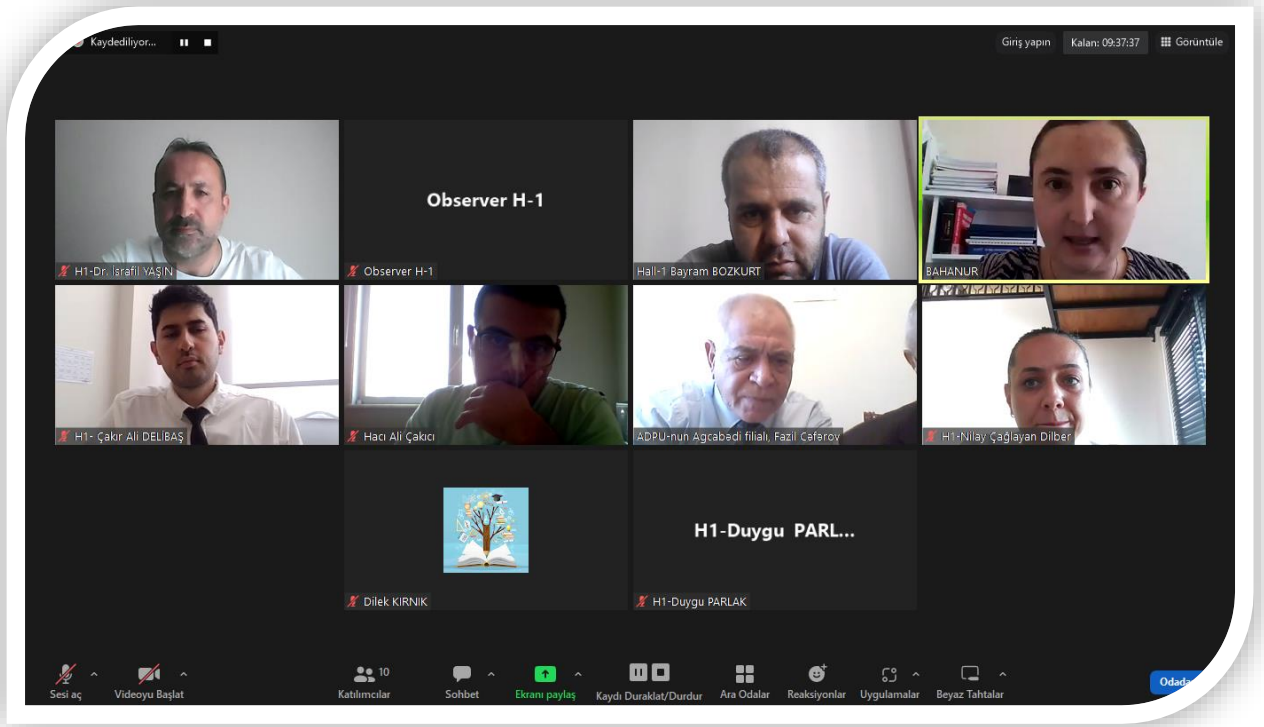


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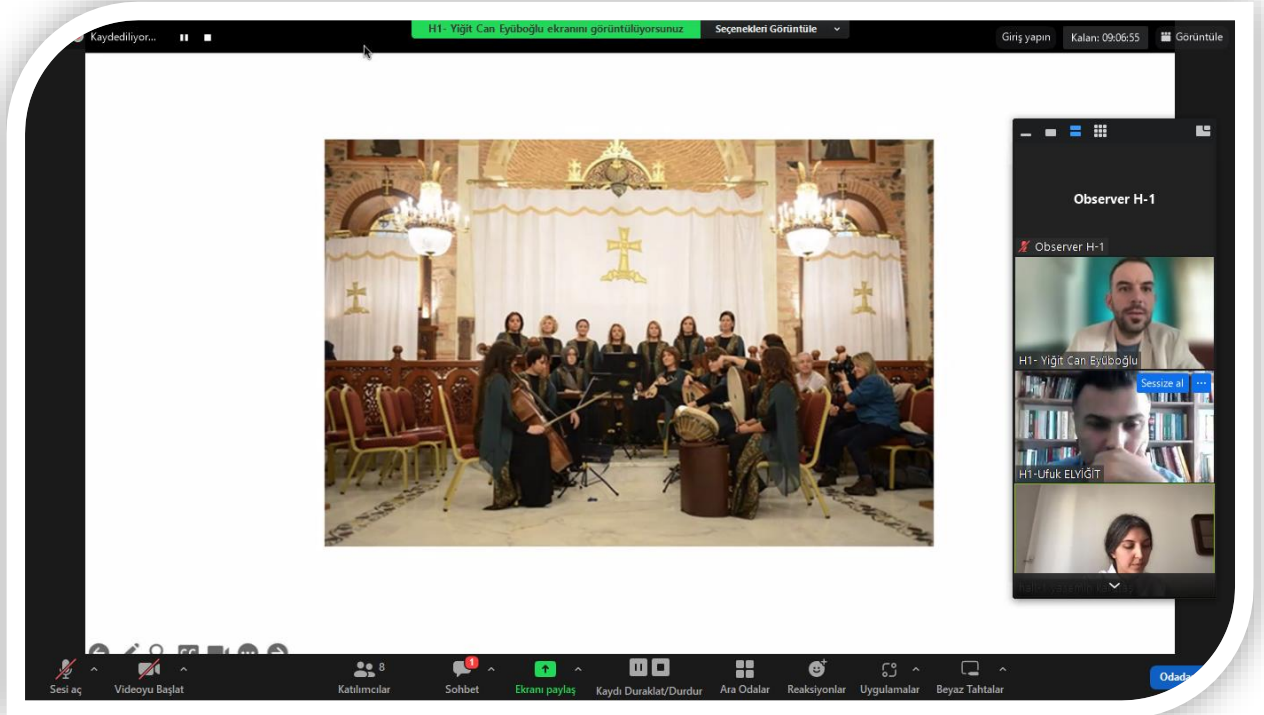
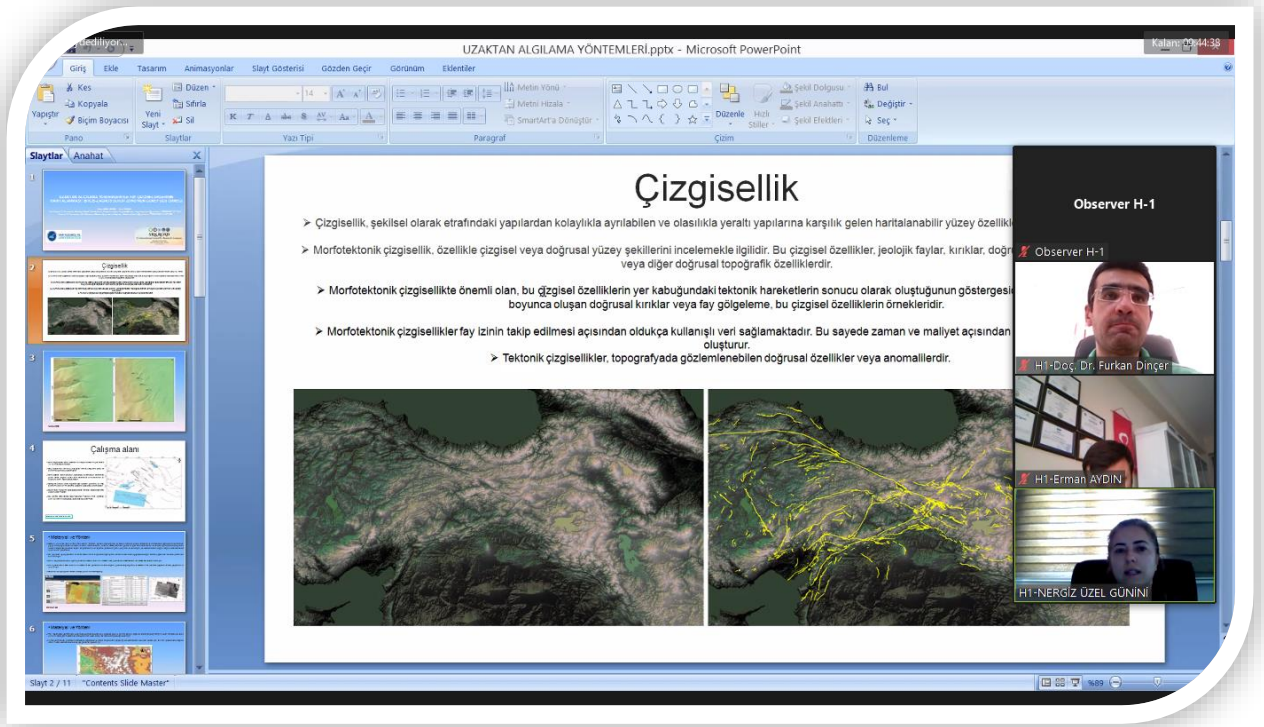


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Observer H-1

Observer H-1

H1-Ufuk ELYIGIT

H1-Zeliha Dilek Keçeciler

H1-1 Gökhan Akca

Şirdar Medresesi, Timur İmparatorluğu'nun sonrasında, geç dönemde inşa edilmiş olsa da yapının neredeyse tamamında Timurlu mimarisine sadık kalmıştır.

Kullanılan çiniler ve mimari yapı, Uluğ Bey Medresesi'nden ilham almıştır.

Medrese, ihtişamlı kapısının üzerinde bulunan kaplan ve güneş sembolleri sebebiyle "Şirdar" olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Esasında "şir", Farsçada "aslan" demektir, ancak yerli halkı, binayı bu isimle anmayı uygun bulmuştur.

Not eklemek için tıklayın

HOME INSERT DESIGN TRANSITIONS ANIMATIONS SLIDE SHOW REVIEW VIEW

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lipoma of the Spleen

MATERIAL

1. Lipoma of the Spleen

2. Lipoma of the Spleen

3. Lipoma of the Spleen

4. Lipoma of the Spleen

5. Lipoma of the Spleen

6. Lipoma of the Spleen

observer h3

observer h3

H3-Hakan İbrahim Altın

H3-Arzu İbşova

H3-İsmet Demir...

H3-İsmet Demirtaş

H3-Dogan Barut

BENAMAR SAAD

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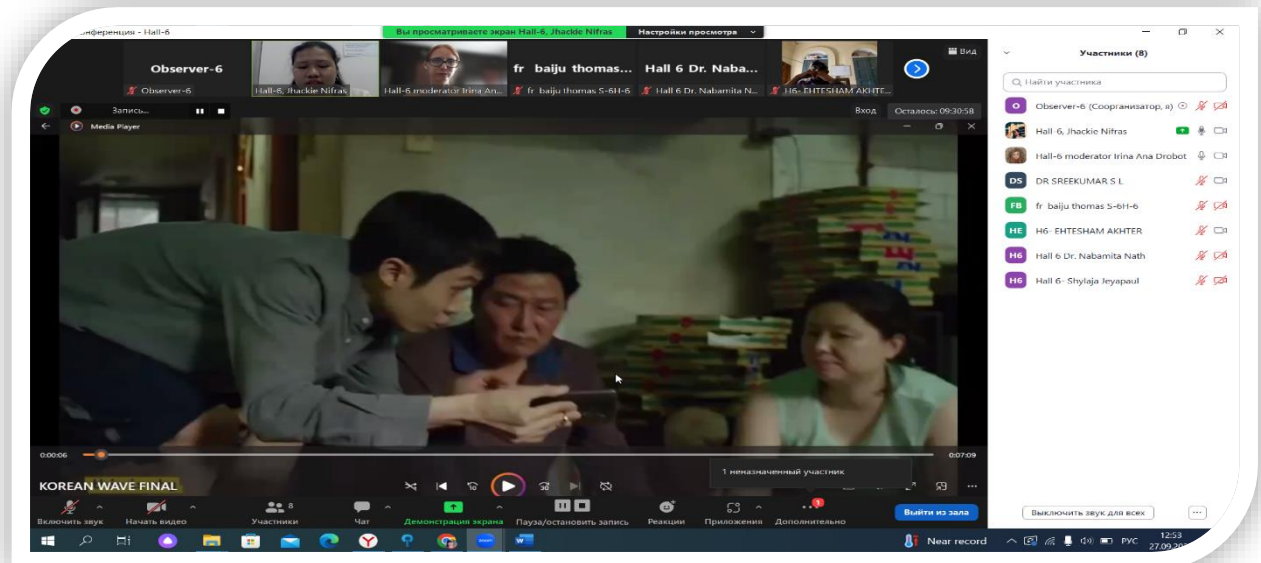
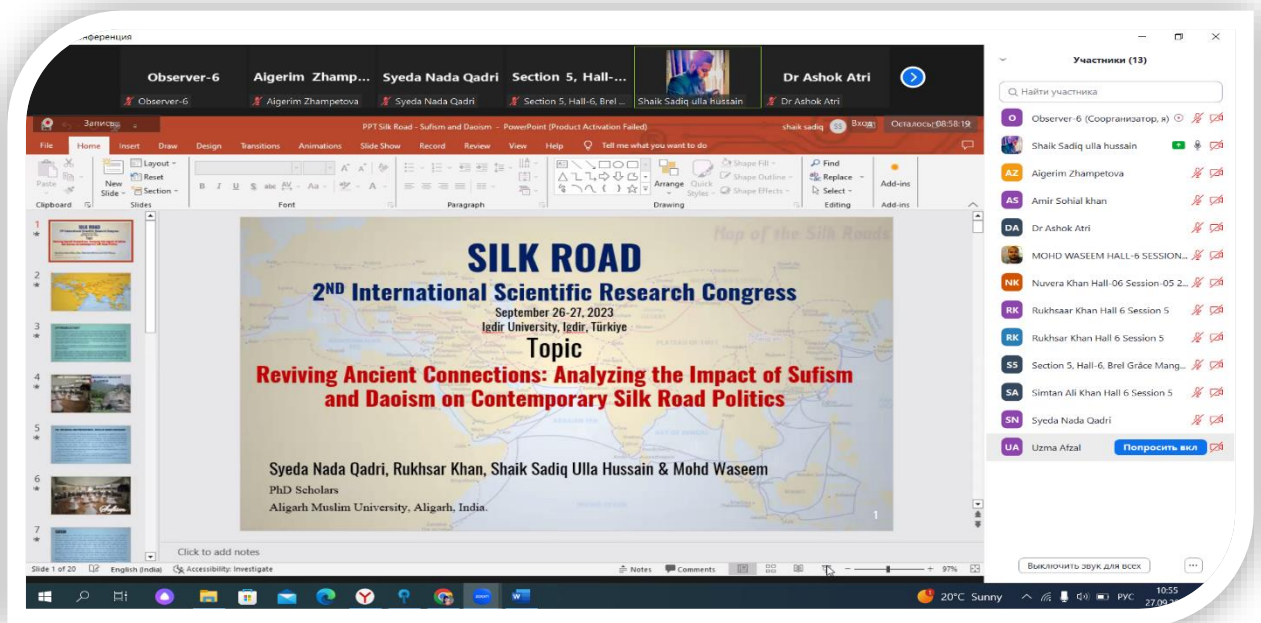


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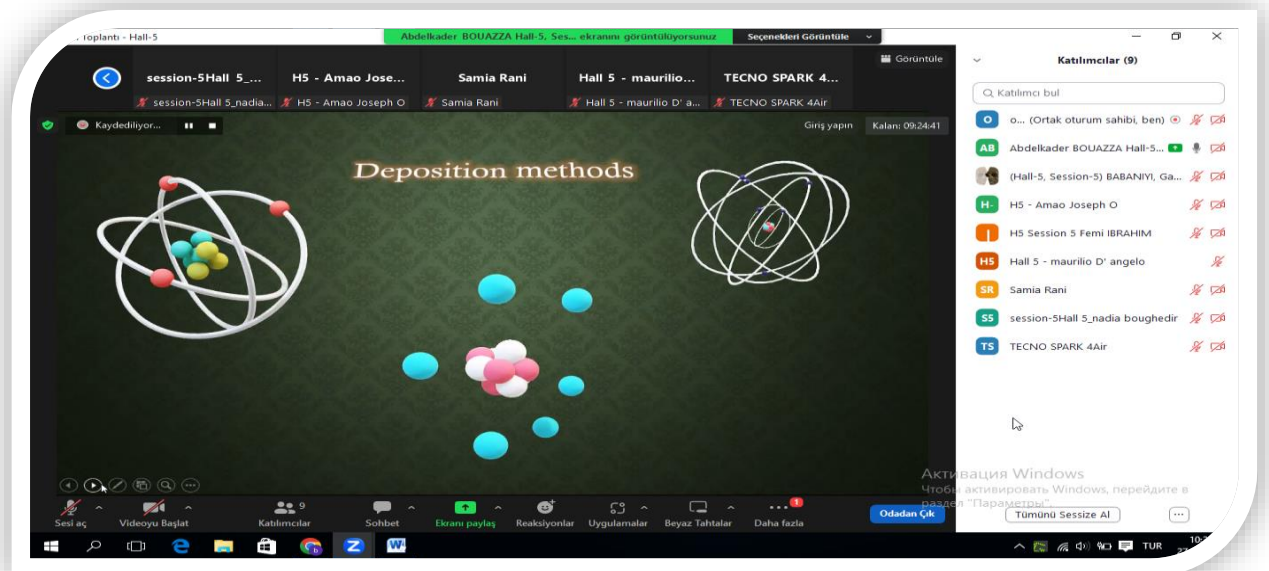
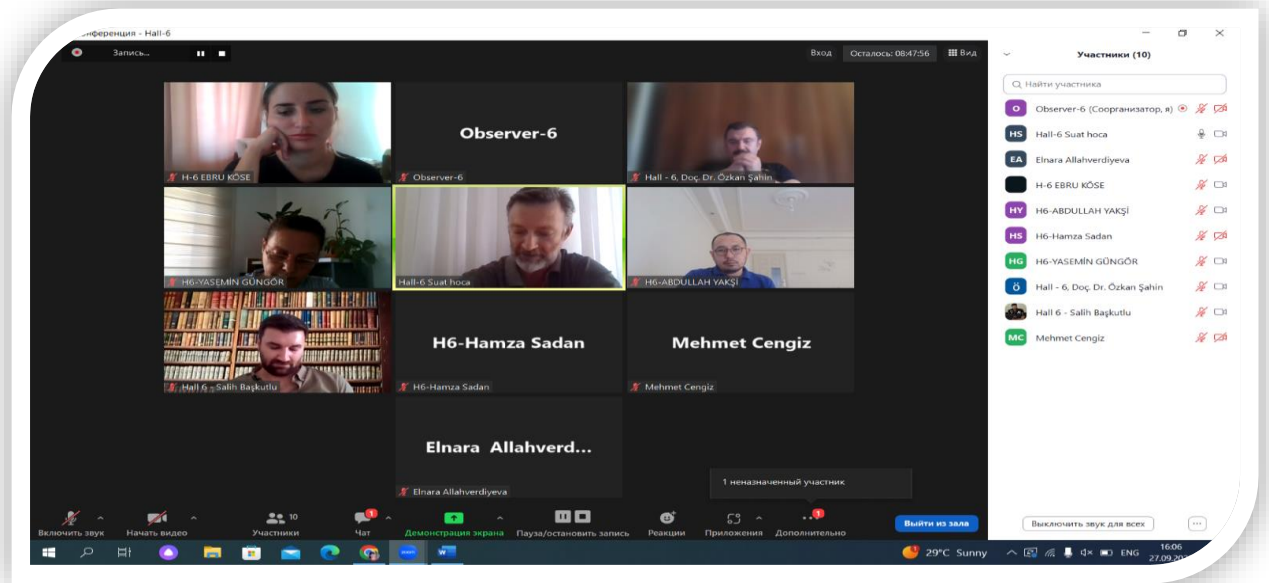


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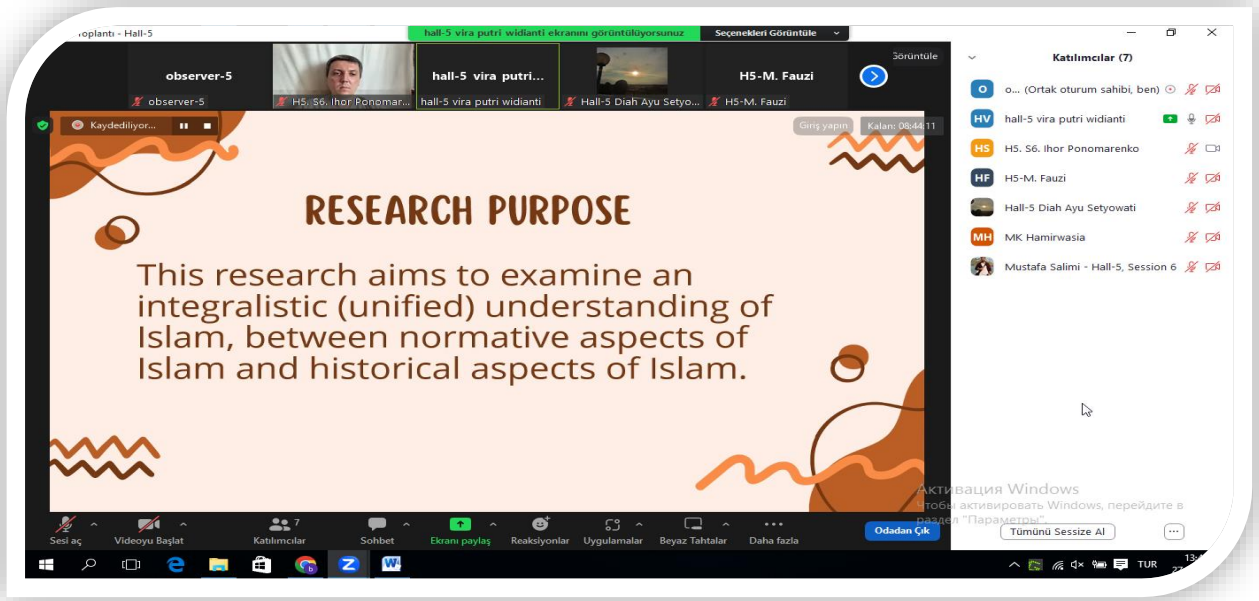
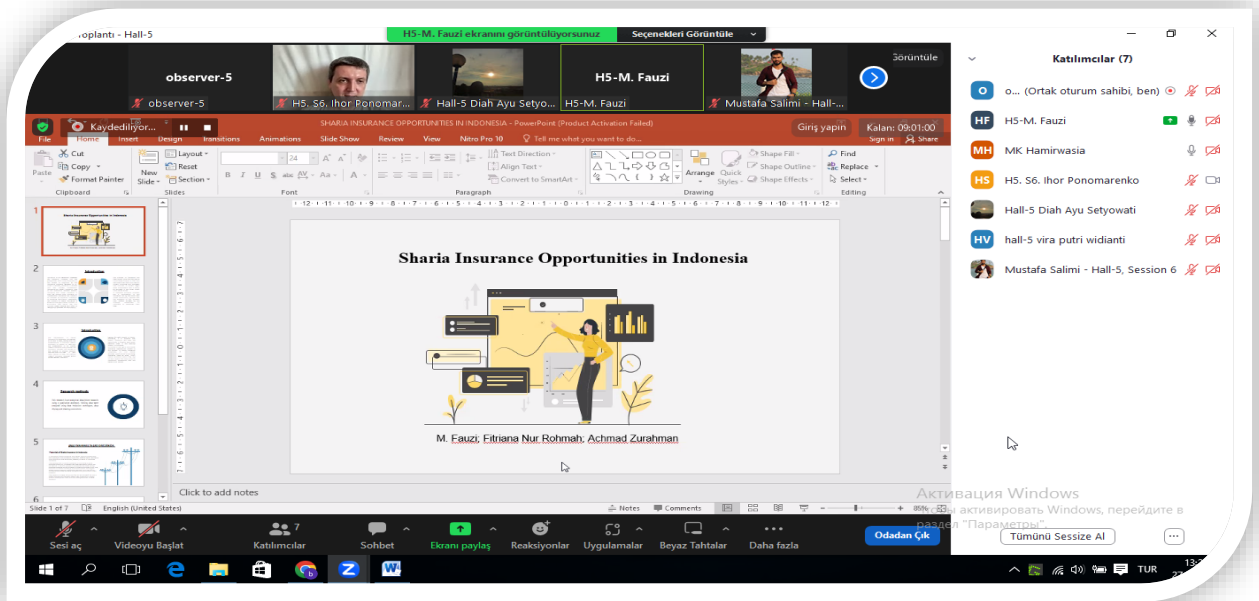


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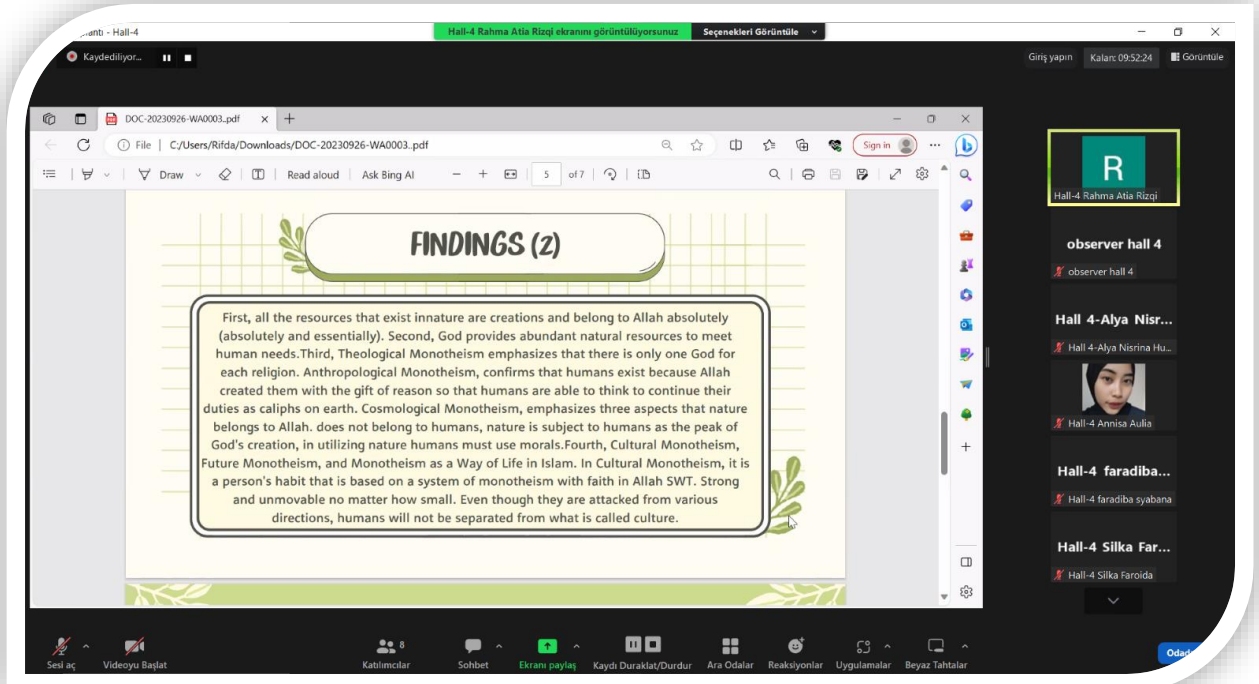
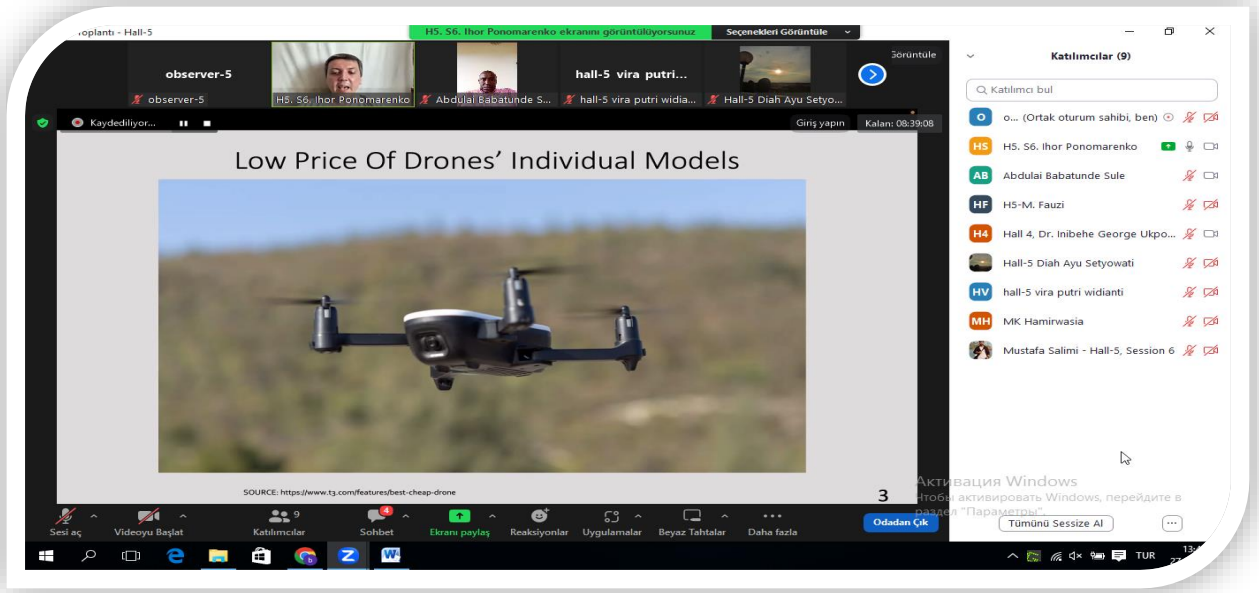


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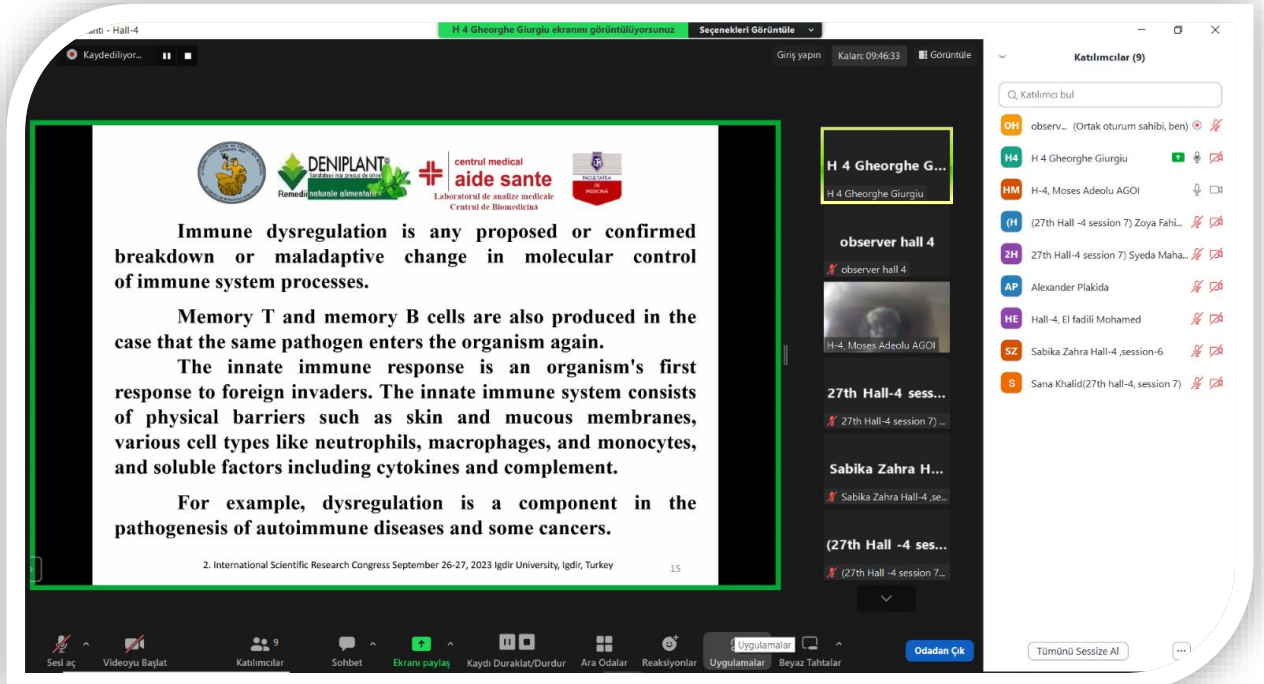
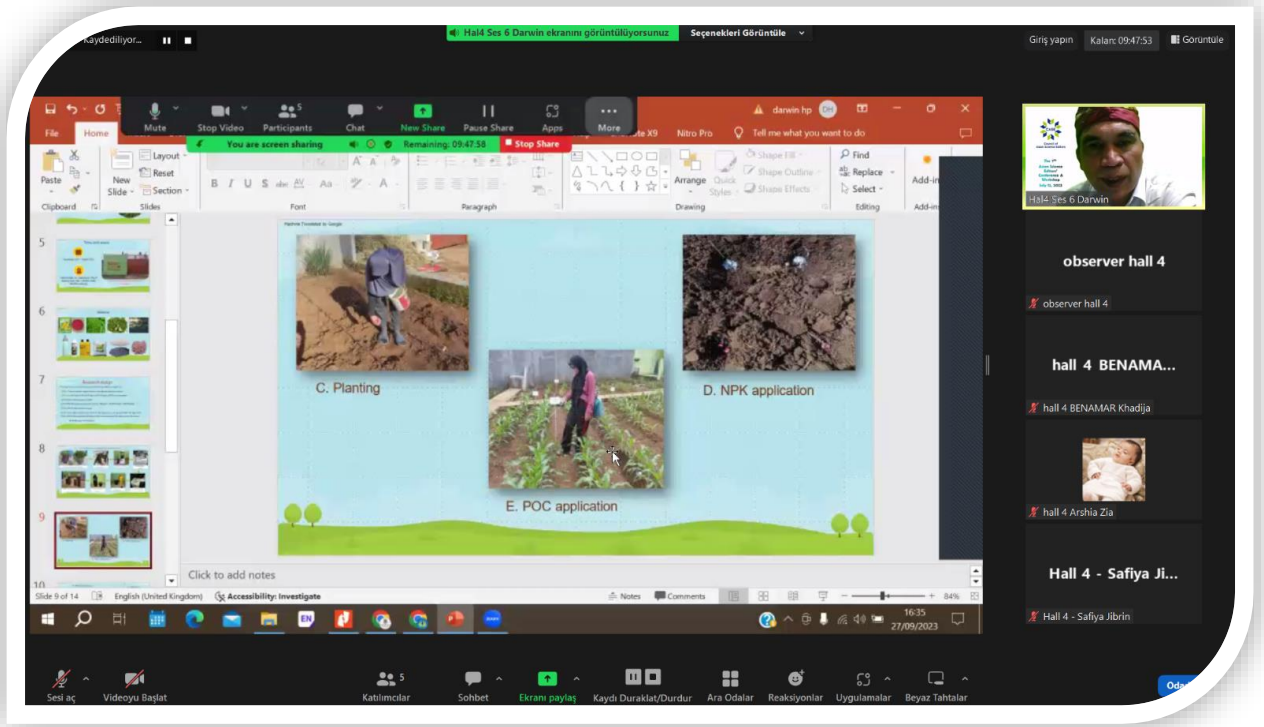


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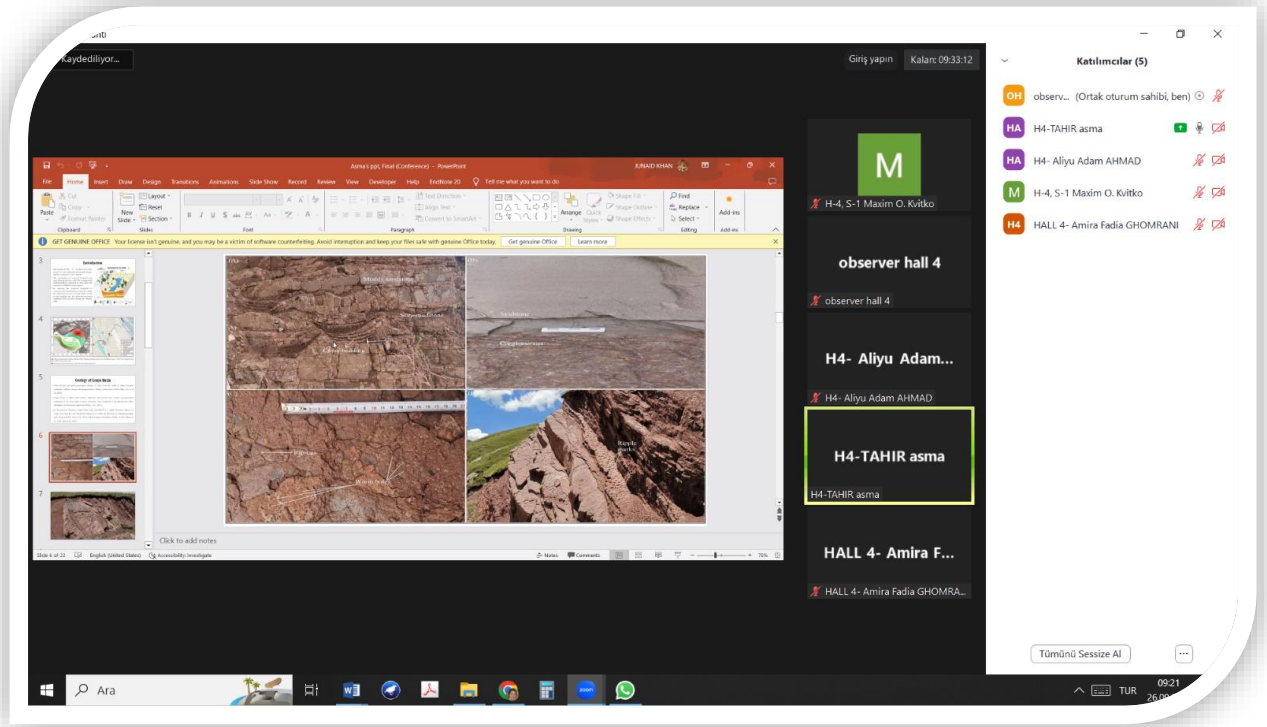


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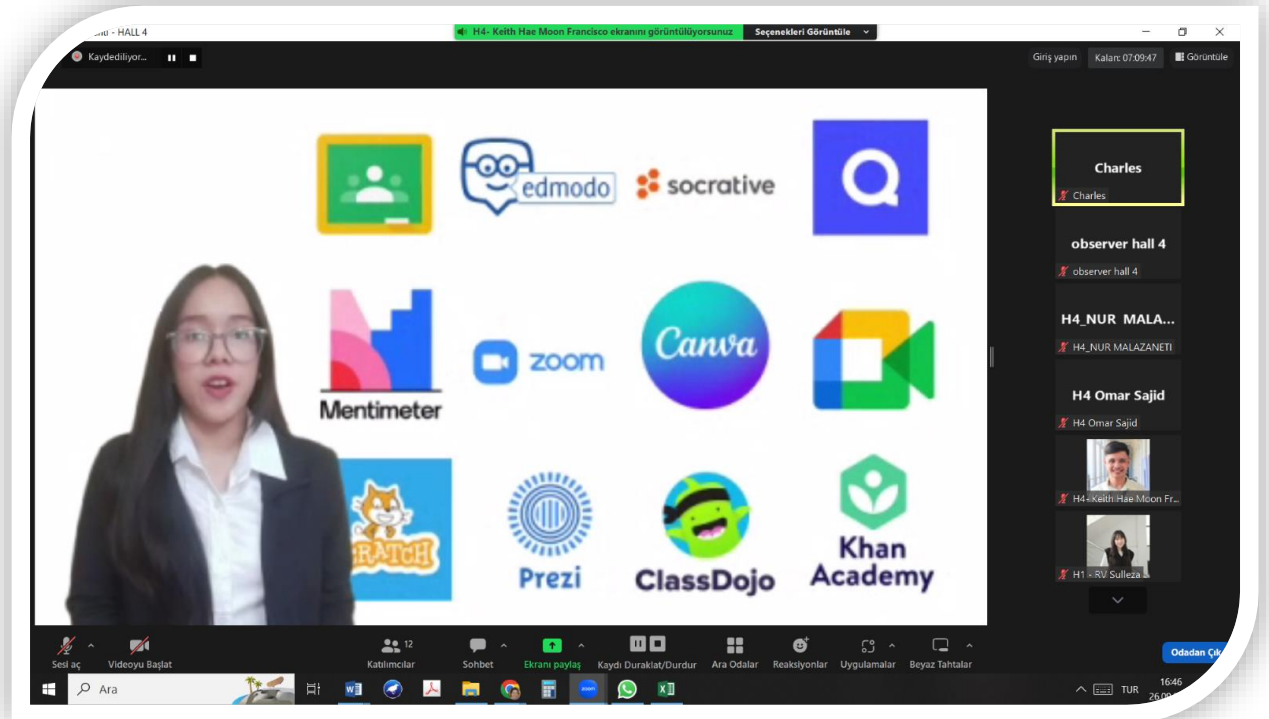
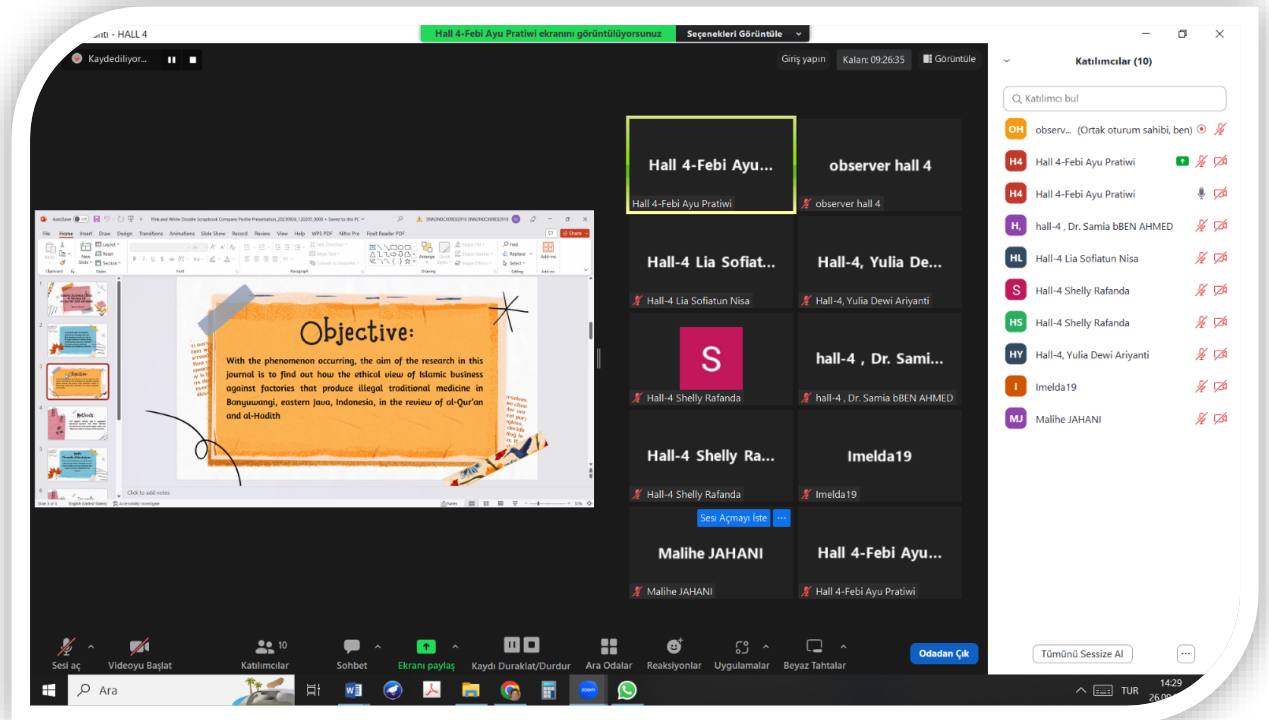
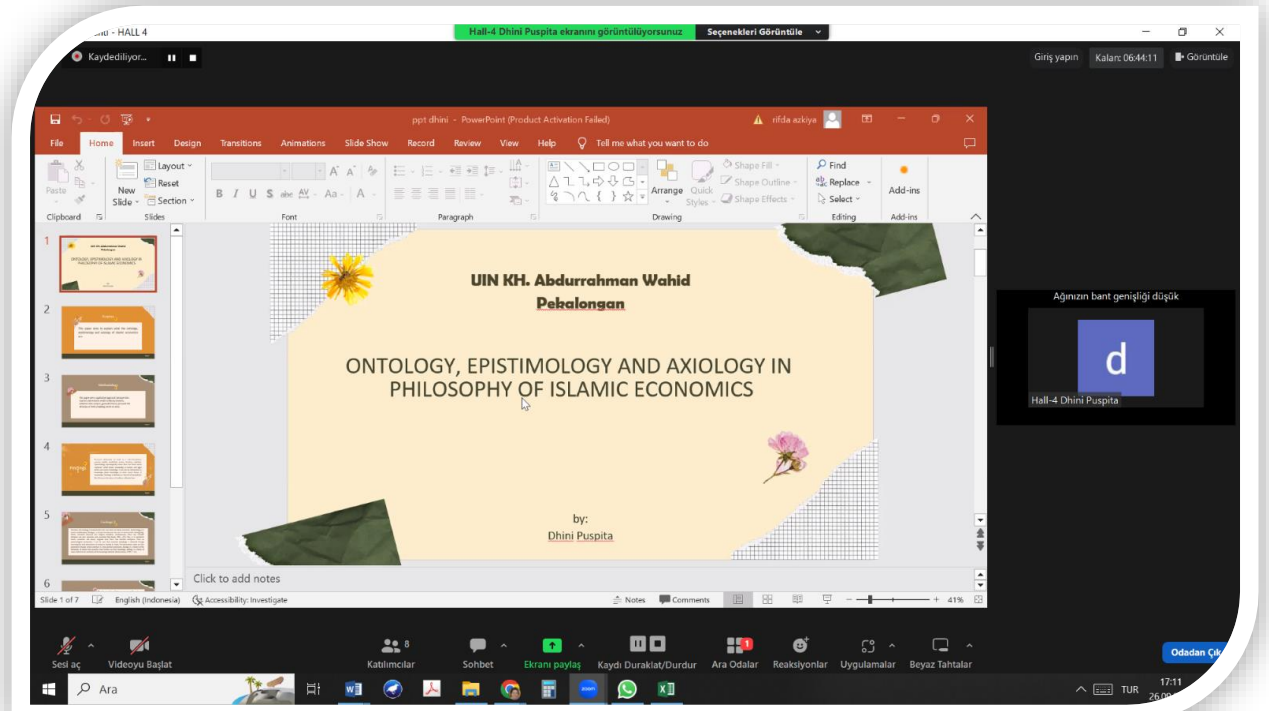
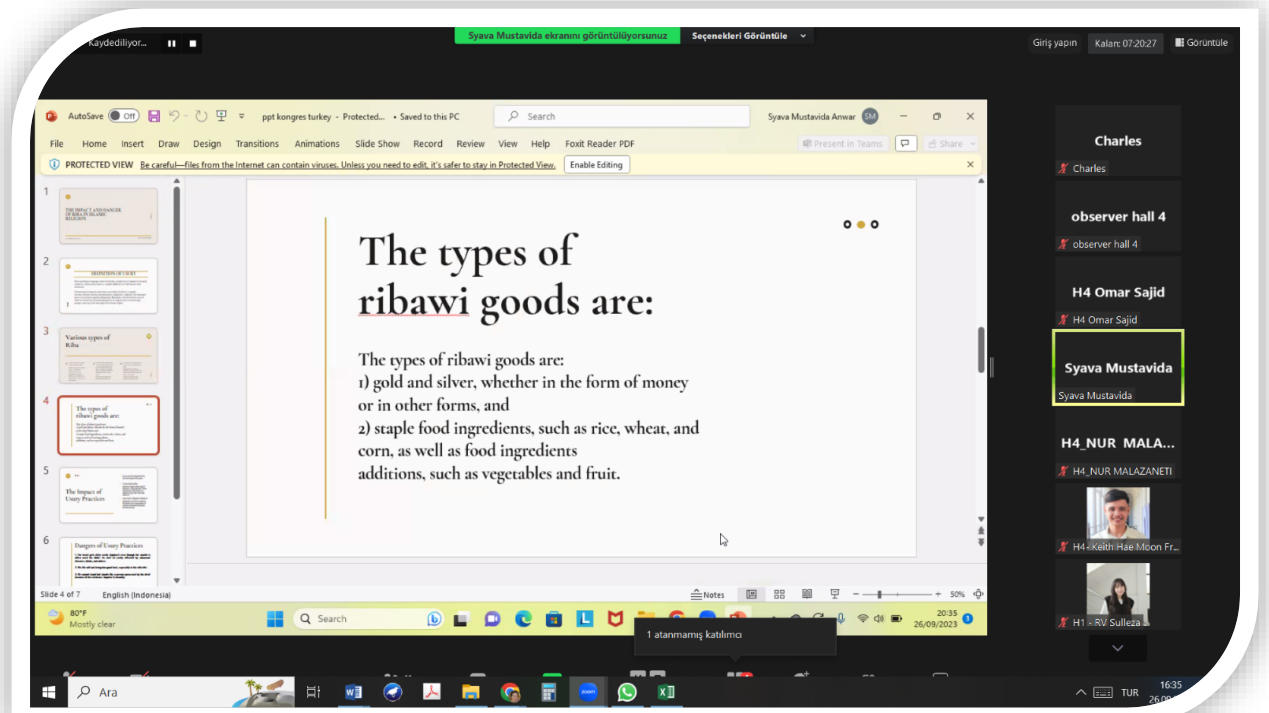


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SILK ROAD

2nd International Scientific Research Conference

September 26-27, 2023 / Igdir University, Igdir, Türkiye



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

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- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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-Opening Ceremony-

26.09.2023 / 10:00-11:30

Venue: Iğdır University, Iğdır

Dr. Cavit POLAT - Iğdır University
Co-Head of Organizing Committee

Assoc. Pr. Dr. Yunus Emre TANSU - Gaziantep University
Co-Head of Organizing Committee

Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK - President of IKSAD Institute
HONORARY PRESIDENT

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elbrus ISAYEV - Rector of the Nakhcivan State University
HONORARY PRESIDENT

Prof. Dr. Mehmet Hakkı ALMA - Rector of the Iğdır University
HONORARY PRESIDENT

-Personal Exhibition -

26.09.2023 / 10:00-16:00

Venue: Iğdır University, Karaağaç Campus



-Composite Exhibition -

26.09.2023 - 27.09.2023

Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Passcode: 020202

**ULUSLARARASI
İPEK YOLU KONGRESİ
ONLINE KARMA SERGİSİ**

26-27 Eylül 2023, Iğdır Üniversitesi

*Sergi Kuratörleri:
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cavit Polat
Hatice Mengi*

Son Sergi Başvuru Tarihi: 15 Eylül 2023
www.silkroadcongress.co.uk/art



FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-1



ANKARA LOCAL TIME: 14⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰



Iğdır University, Karaağaç Campus

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Neşide YILDIRIM

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ali KAYA	Ministry of Education TÜRKİYE	SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS OF RAM HEAD TOMBSTONES FOUND IN NAHÇIVAN AND İĞDIR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDEMİR Res. Assist. Hasan ÇELİK	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	FROM LABOR TO MACHINES: A SHORT-LIVED JOURNAL IN 1918, GENÇ SANATKÂR ABOUT LABOR AND WORKER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDEMİR Res. Assist. Orçun AYDOĞDU	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	THE HISTORICAL-POLITICAL AND SOCIO- CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE NOVEL HAKKA SİĞİNDİK
Prof. Dr. Neşide YILDIRIM	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	THE IMPORTANCE AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE CARAVANSERAI ON THE SILK ROAD (İĞDIR EJDER CARAVANSARA CASE)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kazım Yıldırım	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	HIGHER EDUCATION FROM NİZAMİYE MADRASES TO UNIVERSITIES IN THE TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM
Lect. Dr. Mahmut TURAN	Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE	CIRCASSIANS IN THE OTTOMAN ARMY
15 Minutes Break		
Lect. Sözer Akyıldırım	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR REPUBLIC
Assoc. Dr. Javadkhan Gasimov Assoc. Dr. Ashraf Alakbarov	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC STRATEGIC FACTORS: EMPLOYMENT AND FOOD SECURITY
Lect. Gülçin Aşut Assist. Prof. Eda Gülbetekin	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	ETIOLOGY OF INFANTY COLIC IN BABIES BETWEEN 0-3 MONTHS AND INVESTIGATION OF CARE APPLICATIONS
Lect. Özkan AYIK	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	US SECURITY PERCEPTIONS REGARDING IRAN'S NUCLEAR ENERGY STUDIES
Lect. Cevdet Aslan	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	A NEW DEBATE IN THE GLOBALIZATION- REGIONALIZATION DILEMMA: CHINA'S ONE BELT AND ONE ROAD PROJECT



FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-2



ANKARA LOCAL TIME: 14⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰

Iğdır University, Karaağaç Campus

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Halide Köklü

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Eda GÜLBETEKİN Res. Assist. Gülçin Aşut	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	EXAMINATION OF TRADITIONAL APPLICATIONS USED IN CARE OF BABIES BETWEEN 0-12 MONTHS
Lect. Yunus TUNÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcu DEMİR GÖKMEN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORTHOREXIA NEUROSIS LEVEL AND CHILDREN'S EATING BEHAVIOURS IN MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AGED 3-6 YEARS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahdi MARZİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe KARACALITUNÇ Prof. Dr. Fatih KÖKSAL	Fenerbahçe University TÜRKİYE Iğdır University TÜRKİYE Çukurova University TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF GENOTYPIC CHARACTERISTICS BY 24 LOCUS MYCOBACTERIAL INTERSPERSED REPETITIVE UNITS VARIABLE NUMBER OF TANDEM REPEATS (MIRU-VNTR) IN MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS ISOLATES
Dr. Elif Temur Assist. Prof. Dr. Bingül Kurt Urhan Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hülya Öztürk Doğan	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	ETHANOL ELECTRO-OXIDATION on Pd NANOPARTICLES DECORATED-TiO ₂ ELECTRODES
Lect. Hakan DUMAN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	COMPARING VARIOUS FORECASTING METHODS: AN EXAMPLE OF SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN TURKEY
15 Minutes Break		
Agr. Eng. Abdullah İREÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celalettin Gözüaık	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	DAMAGE STATUS OF THE WOOLLY APPLE APHID, ERIOSOMA LANIGERUM (HAUSMANN) (HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE) IN APPLE ORCHARDS IN IĞDIR PROVINCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Halide Köklü	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	APPLICATION OF THE CHEBYSHEV POLYNOMIAL TO THE RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQUATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Vural Öntürk	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC AND TURKISH ISLAMIC CONQUESTS, THE ORIGINATIONS AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS OF GURJARA-PRATIHARA FROM THE LAST POWERFUL EMPIRE OF NORTH INDIA
Huseyn Rasulzade	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	BIRD SPECIES NEWLY INCLUDED IN ORNITHOFAUNA OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN, AS WELL AS NAKHCHIVAN AR
Gunay MAMMADOVA	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF YALLI IN HOUSEHOLD CEREMONIES OF NAKHCHIVAN REGION



FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-3



ANKARA LOCAL TIME: 14⁰⁰ - 16⁰⁰



Iğdır University, Karaağaç Campus

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ülkü KÜÇÜKKURT

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Remziye Gülenay Yalçinkaya	Felt Artist, Researcher and Author TÜRKİYE	ECOLOGICAL PRINTING APPLICATION ON LEATHER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ülkü KÜÇÜKKURT	Afyon Kocatepe University TÜRKİYE	SUGGESTIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF AFYONKARAHİSAR AYAZINI HANDICRAFTS AS SOUVENIRS AND TOURISTIC ITEMS
Res. Aut. Zeynep GÜRMAN	Afyonkarahisar TÜRKİYE	AFYONKARAHİSAR BOLVADİN TOWN KURUCAOVA IN VILLAGE TRADITIONAL FORK DOLL MADE
Res. Assist. Dr. Yiğit KOCABIYIK	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY 'BURNING PATIENCE' AND THE NOVEL 'THE POSTMAN' IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CONCEPT OF METAPHOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tolga ÖNTÜRK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	POPULAR POETRY OF THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES: "İTMEK DILERSIN İTMEGİL" RHYMING GAZEL AND NAZİRES WRITTEN IN THIS GHAZAL

15 Minutes Break

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sadık ARMUTLU Res. Assist. Alperen Bedirhan COŞKUN	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	CULTURAL CENTERS ON THE SILK ROAD AND PERSIAN POETS GROWED IN THESE CENTERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf SÖYLEMEZ Berrin KAŞIMOĞLU DÖNMEZ	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ADDRESS TO YOUTH IN TERMS OF CATEGOREMATIC AND SYNCATEGOREMATIC EXPRESSIONS
Lect. Ezgi DEMİRCİ	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	MENTAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Samet ATA	Agri Ibrahim Cecen University TÜRKİYE	ATTACHMENT IN INFANCY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS STUDY



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-1, Session-1

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Zoom Passcode: 020202



BAKU LOCAL TIME

10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Kaan Koçali

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Aghayeva Medina	Baku State University AZERBAIJAN	FAMILY IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Erman Aral	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University TÜRKİYE	INTERNET MEME AS A TOOL FOR CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY
Assist. Prof. Seray GÜLERTEKİN GENÇ	Batman University TÜRKİYE	MOTIVATION TO PARTICIPATE IN YOGA CAMPS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sezai DEMİR	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE	THE ROLE OF DISPOSITIONAL HOPE AND TRAIT ANXIETY IN PREDICTING LONELINESS AND INVESTIGATION BY GENDER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kaan Koçali	Istanbul Gelisim University TÜRKİYE	THE FACTS BEHIND THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF WORK ACCIDENTS GRAPH OF TURKEY AND READING THE DATA FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RESEARCHERS
Hamit IŞIK Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet GÜMÜŞ	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF MANAGERS' LEADERSHIP STYLES ON EMPLOYEES: THE CASE OF THE CITY OF AĞRI
Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya YÜCEL	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE	TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE AGE OF INDUSTRY 4.0: QUALITY 4.0
Assist. Prof. Dr. Turgay OYMAN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	NEUROMARKETING AND GALVANİK SKIN RESPONSE
Hacer BOZKURT Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin TÜRKER Prof. Dr. Bengü TÜRKYILMAZ ÜNAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE	THE ROLE OF EPIGENETICS IN PLANT DEFENCE



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-2, Session-1

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Zoom Passcode: 020202



BAKU LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Belgin COŞGE ŞENKAL	Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE	DISTRIBUTION, RICHNESS AND CULTURE OF SALVIA TAXONS IN THE FLORA OF TÜRKİYE
Süleyman TEZCAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma Gül GÖZE ÖZDEMİR	Isparta University of Applied Sciences TÜRKİYE	THE NEMATOCIDAL EFFECT OF DIFFERENT INCUBATION AND STORAGE TIMES AND TEMPERATURES OF <i>Aspergillus niger</i> CULTURE FILTRATE ON <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>
Nurevşan GÜNDOĞDU Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin TÜRKER Prof. Dr. Bengü TÜRKİYILMAZ ÜNAL	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE	ETHNOBOTANICAL USE OF FENNEL AND ENHANCEMENT STUDIES OF ITS SECONDARY METABOLITES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Uzun MSc Fatma Budun Prof. Dr. Fatma Zerrin Saltan	Necmettin Erbakan University TÜRKİYE Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE Anadolu University TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION OF UNKNOWN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE ANALYSIS OF LAUREL ESSENTIAL OILS IN PHARMACOGNOSIC STUDIES BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHOD
Dr. Enes Kavrut	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	EDIBLE FILM-PACKAGING AND MIGRATION
Res. Assist. Dilek Doğan Agr. Eng. Murat Güven Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celalettin Gözüaçık	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES FOUND IN IĞDIR PROVINCE PASTURE FIELDS
Agr. Eng. Murat Güven Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celalettin Gözüaçık Prof. Dr. Levent Gültekin	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE	OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIOLOGY OF CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES FEEDING ON PLANTS BELONGING TO SOME ASTERACEAE AND NITRARIACEAE FAMILIES
Agr. Eng. Murat Güven Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celalettin Gözüaçık Prof. Dr. Levent Gültekin	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE	EVALUATION OF CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES FEEDING ON WEEDS IN TERMS OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL IN IĞDIR



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-3, Session-1

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Zoom Passcode: 020202



BAKU LOCAL TIME

10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Tekin SANCAR

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Nazan KORUCUK	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE	LOGISTICS SERVICE MARKETING AND E- LOGISTICS
Neval ÖZİÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz ASLAN ÇETİN	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF BANK AND DIGITAL THEMED GRADUATE THESES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tekin SANCAR	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	THE RELATIONSHIP OF HEALTH TOURISM'S SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA AND MEDICAL TOURISTS' REVISION INTENTION: A RESEARCH ON THE GERMANY TURKISH DIASPORA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tekin SANCAR	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FIVE FACTOR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR TENDENCIES TO WHISTLEBLOWING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Bahadır Kavas	Amasya University TÜRKİYE	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF FIRMS IN BIST PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS PRINTING SECTOR WITH MAIRCA METHOD
Assist. Prof. Dr. Seçil Uluer Kansoy	Kırklareli University TÜRKİYE	CABIN CREW MEMBERS AND AIRLINE SAFETY: "A CRITICAL NEXUS"
Lect. Fatih ARSLAN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	RISKS OF OUTSOURCING IN AIRLINE BUSINESSES
Dr. Halime Karaca	İnönü University TÜRKİYE	ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF REMOTE AUDIT AS AN ALTERNATIVE AUDIT APPROACH
Assist. Prof. Dr. İlhan Çam	Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE	FEMALE MANAGERS AND CORPORATE INNOVATION: APPLICATION ON BIST



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-4, Session-1

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Zoom Passcode: 020202



BAKU LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Maksim O. Kvitko

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Maksim O. Kvitko Prof. Dr. Olena A. Lykholat Assoc. Prof. Tetyana Y. Lykholat Assoc. Prof. Oleh M. Marenkov Prof. Dr. Yuriy V. Lykholat	Kyryvi Rih State Pedagogical University UKRAINE University of Customs and Finance UKRAINE Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE	THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANT INTRODUCTION FOR TREE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE DNIEPER STEPPE (UKRAINE)
TAHIR Asma Yao Hua-Zhou KHAN Junaïd Li Yan-Gui	China University of Geosciences CHINA	MIDDLE EOCENE PALEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH GEOCHEMICAL PROXIES AND MAMMAL TRACK FOSSILS IN GONJO BASIN, EAST TIBET, CHINA
PhD. Amira Fadia GHOMRANI Prof. Dr. Youssef Hamlaoui Prof. Dr. Karoum Derbal Dr. Abderrezzak Benalia PhD. Wiam Baatache	Mohamed Cherif Messaadia Souk-Ahras University National Polytechnic School of Constantine ALGERIA	APPLICATION OF NANOMATERIALS AS CORROSION I NHIBITORS OF ZINC SUBSTRATES: OPTIMIZATION AND CHARACTERIZATION
Aliyu Ahmad Adam Dr. Nura Suleiman Gwaram	Umaru Musa Yar'adua University NIGERIA	SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF SCHIFF BASE AND ITS METAL (II) COMPLEXES DERIVED FROM ISATIN AND TRYPTOPHAN
Prof. Nawal Chicha Prof. Soraya Sedkaoui	University of Khemis Miliana ALGERIA	OBSTACLES OF THE INNOVATION PROCESS AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ALGERIAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES
Lawal W.S Yusuf R. T	Kwara State Polytechnic NIGERIA	"ASSESSMENT OF TUMERIC (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) AND TERMARIND (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>) FOR THEIR PHYTOCHEMICAL CONTENTS AND INVITRO ASSAY OF THEIR ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIALS"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ben Ali Ans Prof. Dr. Chouikh Atef	University Echahid Hamma Lakhdar ALGERIA	HARNESSING THE HEALING POWER OF PLANT RESIN: AN OVERVIEW OF ITS ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPERTIES
Gharbi Amira Hamlaoui Youcef	University Mohamed Cherif Messaadia ALGERIA	CHRONOPOTENTIOMETRIC STUDY OF NICKEL ELECTROWINNING ON COPPER AND EVALUATION OF THE CORROSION RESISTANCE OF THE ELABORATED COATING IN 0.5 N NaCl
Akintola, Akinwumi Kabir Akintola, Kafayat Adenike	The Polytechnic, Ibadan NIGERIA Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology NIGERIA	INTERMODAL COORDINATION AS A MEANS OF SUSTAINING PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION PRACTICE IN NIGERIA



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-5, Session-1

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Zoom Passcode: 020202



BAKU LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Alexandrov V.S.,

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Alexandrov V.S.,	Kazan National Research Technical University named after A.N. Tupolev RUSSIA	APPLICATION OF EMBEDDED SYSTEMS TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERABILITY OF A COMPLEX OBJECT
Amine AJDOUR Brahim YDIR Jamal CHAOUFI Radouane LEGHRIB	University of Ibn Zohr MOROCCO	TOWARDS AN ADAPTATION OF DETERMINISTIC EULERIAN MODELING: FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF WRF-CHIMERE MODEL IN CASABLANCA CITY (MOROCCO)
Umar Zahradeen Aliyu Taliyawa Usman	Modibbo Adama Univerity NIGERIA	AGROMINING (INNOVATIVE RECOVERY OF METALS FROM METALLIFEROUS SOIL) THE PROMISING FUTURE FOR NIGERIA MINING SECTOR
Mohammed Alaa Alwafaie Bela Kovacs	The University of Miskolc HUNGARY	EXPLORING STRESS EFFECTS ON PIEZOELECTRIC CELLS FOR IMPROVED ROAD-BASED ELECTRICITY GENERATION (UNIFORM DISTRIBUTED LOADING)
Ph.D Student, Ghania Ben Azia Dr. Louiza Zenkhri Prof. Dr. Souheyla Boudjema	Kasdi Merbah University ALGERIA	IRON COMPLEX: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIBACTERIAL STUDY
Bouldoum Imene Boulegbar Yasmine Dr. Bentchikou Mohamed	University Hassiba Ben Bouali of Chlef ALGERIA Universiy Yahia Fares of Medea ALGERIA	STUDY OF THE PROPERTIES OF SELF- COMPACTING MORTAR WITH BRICK POWDER AS CEMENT SUBSTITUTE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nora Daou Prof. Dr. Yacine Djeghader	The Hassan First University MOROCCO Souk Ahrass University ALGERIA	OBTAINING CLEAN ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH GLOBAL COMPENSATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oussama MOUSSA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lallouani HELLALI	Department of Automatics and Electromechanical ALGERIA University of M'sila ALGERIA	ROBUST NONLINEAR CONTROL VIA FEEDBACK LINEARIZATION AND LYAPUNOV THEORY FOR BRUSHLESS DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR BASED ON WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM
Mr. Editi Etim Paul	Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic NIGERIA	CONSTRUCTION OF POWER FAILURE INDICATOR ALARM SYSTEM



ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

26.09.2023 / Hall-6, Session-1

Zoom Meeting ID: 860 5266 6988 / Zoom Passcode: 020202



BAKU LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. PhDr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. PhDr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ Mgr. Ivana ŠAFFOVÁ	University of Prešov SLOVAKIA	SEMANTIC PERCEPTION OF VIRTUAL REALITY AS AN INNOVATION IN HERITAGE TOURISM OBJECTS
Dr. Iva SULAJ	"Aleksandër Moisiu" University ALBANIA	CHALLENGES OF PRICING IN THE FRAME OF DIGITIZATION OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN ALBANIA
TARSISIUS GAHADZIKWA	Galgotias University INDIA	WAR AGAINST POVERTY (ZIMBABWE) POST- COVID 19
Zayyanu Yunusa Dr. Bello Shehu Bello Dr. Hadiza Ali Umar Dr. Sirajo Abdullahi Bakura	Bayero University Kano NIGERIA Federal University Birnin Kebbi NIGERIA	ELEVATING SMART HEALTHCARE THROUGH NETWORK SLICING PRECISION
Vadim LAVRIVSKY Karim EL GUESSAB	Zaporizhzhia National University UKRAINE	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION: EXPERIENCE OF MENA REGION
Radhika Gupta Oshi Gupta	Management Development Institute INDIA College of Vocational Studies INDIA	APPLICATION OF KAUTILYAN PRINCIPLES IN CONTEMPORARY CORPORATE STRATEGY
Peter Barkanyi	Széchenyi István University HUNGARY	THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE DIPLOMACY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUNGARIAN-CENTRAL ASIAN RELATIONS
Gazi Abu Horaira Rabiul Islam	Universiti Utara Malaysia MALAYSIA	A STUDY ON THE HIV/STI RISK HABITS OF BANGLADESHI MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA
Bisong Joshua Akounjom Izevbizua Pat Iziegbe Asinde Ikong Asinde	Federal College Of Education NIGERIA	ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF CYBERCRIME (YAHOO-YAHOO) MENACE IN NIGERIA: CAUSES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Mgr. Tünde DZUROV VARGOVÁ Assoc. Prof. PhDr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ	University of Prešov SLOVAKIA	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL PARKS ON THE SLOVAK-POLISH- UKRAINIAN BORDER



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Demir Keskiner

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Tuba Yücel Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Demir Keskiner	Harran University TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHT BY DIFFERENT METHODS IN SANLIURFA PROVINCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Funda DEMİR	Karabük University TÜRKİYE	OPTIMIZATION OF PID PARAMETERS OF BOOST CONVERTER IN SOLAR PV ENERGY SYSTEM USING GENETIC ALGORITHM
Dr. Nagihan Korkmaz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Aksu	Istanbul University TÜRKİYE	PRODUCTION OF BIODEGRADABLE POLYURETHANE FROM POLYOL OBTAINED FROM ALGAE COLLECTED AS WASTE FROM SEA OF MARMARA
Ar-Ge Eng. Sevil DUMAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tarkan KOCA	Ok Kardeşler Trailer Industry and Inc. TÜRKİYE İnönü University TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF THE WAY OF CLEANING THE INNER SURFACE OF THE CLEANING LINE IN FOOD TANKERS
Ar-Ge Eng. Sevil DUMAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tarkan KOCA	Ok Kardeşler Trailer Industry and Inc. TÜRKİYE İnönü University TÜRKİYE	CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION WITH WIND ENERGY IN AYDIN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet ÇELİK Dr. Mohammad Manzoor NASERY	Yalova University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE	COST COMPARISON OF PASSAGEWAY CORRIDOR FOR GROUND REINFORCED EMBANKMENTS AGAINST ROCKFALL
Eng. Muhammet ŞAHİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek OKUYUCU Res. Assist. Burak GEDİK Eng. Burak ŞAHİN Eng. Dursun Burak ÖZDOĞAN	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION of SHEARING BEHAVIOUR of MASONRY PANELS PRODUCED FROM RECYCLED and FACTORY BRICKS UNDER DIAGONAL COMPRESSION TEST
Eng. Dursun Burak ÖZDOĞAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilek OKUYUCU Res. Assist. Burak GEDİK Eng. Burak ŞAHİN Eng. Muhammet ŞAHİN	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE	COMPARISON OF MODAL PARAMETERS OF THE HISTORIC KADANA MOSQUE AT DIFFERENT TIMES



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Sefa ALTİKAT

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Iskenderov T.M.	AR ETN Institute of Zoology AZERBAIJAN	MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEVANTINE VIPER (VIPERA LEBETINA OBTUSA DWIGUBSKI, 1832)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Oya Eralp Inan	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE	CLINICAL USE OF THROMBOELASTOGRAPHY FOR EVALUATION OF COAGULATION IN CATS
Ayşe YILMAZ	İnönü University TÜRKİYE	THE COMPOSITION OF BEE PRODUCTS AND EFFECTS ON HEALTH
Ayşe YILMAZ Lect. Ülkühan BAĞIŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Hacer GÜRKAN Prof. Dr. Gökhan DURMAZ	İnönü University TÜRKİYE	AN IMPORTANT PLANT BASED MILK: ALMOND MILK
Prof. Dr. Sefa ALTİKAT	İğdır University TÜRKİYE	THE IMPORTANCE OF HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR
Prof. Dr. Sefa ALTİKAT	İğdır University TÜRKİYE	HUMANOID ROBOT INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
Agr. Eng. Fatih Caner Agr. Eng. Ömer Tutar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celalettin Gözüaçık	İğdır University TÜRKİYE	DETERMINATION OF APHID (HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE) SPECIES, SPREAD AND DENSITY IN LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS IN AĞRI PROVINCE



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Gül GEMCİ

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Cemile Sanem Ersine Masatlıoğlu	Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE	MAT-BUILDING AND LE CORBUSIER'S VENICE HOSPITAL: A MORPHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE
Res. Assist. Selcem BAYIR Sertaç Erdi Aydın	Haliç University TÜRKİYE	BUILDINGS INSIDE THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ARCHITECTURE AND PHOTOGRAPHY INVESTIGATION ON
Mehmet Serhat Ceylan Gül Fatma TÜRKER	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE	OBJECT DETECTION USING YOLO: APPLICATIONS, CHALLENGES AND ARCHITECTURES
Prof. Dr. Ayşe Gülçin Küçükkaya Dr. Mozaffar Abbaszadeh	Yeditepe University TÜRKİYE Urmia University IRAN	TURKISH ARCHITECTURE ON THE SILK ROAD (Anatolia and Iran Rota)
Assist. Prof. Dr. İbrahim Halil BAŞBOĞA	Bursa Technology University TÜRKİYE	THE RISING STAR: WOOD-PLASTIC COMPOSITES OF TODAY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Taner AYDIN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	I SOME GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF KARS IN THE FIRST YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC ACCORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS (1930-1935)
Res. Assist. Beyza ÇİLLİ	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECT OF DAILY LIFE ON PRIVACY SPACES IN TRADITIONAL HOUSES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Gül GEMCİ	Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University TÜRKİYE	FROM PLACE TO PLACE BRANDING: EXPLORING NAKHCHIVAN CITY WITH THE POWER OF 10 CONCEPT
Dilek Elif TAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem ERDEM	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE Munzur University TÜRKİYE	EXAMINATION OF RETAINING WALLS FROM DIFFERENT ASPECTS



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Babaami Nour elouda

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Chokri Bayoudh Dr. Sihem Soufi Mrs Afifa Majdoub Pr. Taoufik Bettaieb	University of Carthage TUNUSIA Regional Research Centre on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture (CRRHAB) TUNUSIA	IN VITRO MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCE OF STRAWBERRY VITROPLANTS TO NaCl SALINE STRESS
Dr. ABID nagla Prof. ZIRI Rabea Dr. AKHRIF Fatima zahra Dr. EL QADMI Ilham Prof. Brhadda Najiba	Ibn Tofail University MOROCCO	EFFECT OF GROWING CONDITIONS ON SEED GERMINATION OF ASPARAGUS (<i>Asparagus officinalis</i> L.)
Dr. Muhammad Usman Hamadia Sultana	Government College University PAKISTAN	MICELLAR ENHANCED FLOCCULATION FOR THE EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS FROM AQUEOUS MEDIA: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH
Hamid Zouggar Mahir Fatima-Zahra Imgham Abdelaziz Hsini Abdelghani Nouh Aarab Mohamed Laabd Albourine Abdallah	Ibn Zohr University MOROCCO	ARGININE-POLYANILINE@G-C3N4 FOR OUTSTANDING RETENTION OF ORANGE G DYE FROM WATER
Habeeb Salman ISIAKA Hawawu Kewudoyin ABDUSSALAM Bale Muritala ISSA	Kwara State University NIGERIA	IDENTIFICATION AND PATHOGENICITY DETERMINATION OF FUNGI RESPONSIBLE FOR SPOILAGE IN STORED ORANGES (<i>CITRUS SINENSIS</i>) IN IPATA MARKET, ILORIN, NIGERIA
Z.Kovziridze N. Nizharadze Ts. Danelia.	Georgian Technical University GEORGIA	THE OBTAINING AND STRUCTURAL STUDY OF CARBIDE - OXIDE SMART NANOCOMPOSITE
SATHIYA ARAVINDAN V AJAYDESOUZA V SABARI GRISH P VIGNESH K LOKESH R	Annamalai University INDIA	INVITRO EFFICACY OF BACILLUS AGAINST ALTERNARIA SOLANI CAUSING ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOT ON BRINJAL
Ibrahim Ahmad Dara Dr. Aminu Musa Dr. Ahmed Salisu	Umaru Musa Yar'adua University NIGERIA	ADSORPTIVE DESULFURIZATION OF LIQUID FUELS OVER Cu-Ni BIMETALLIC NANOPARTICLES LOADED ON MODIFIED ALUM SLUDGE
Yousra Taoudi Hicham Oudghiri Hassani Souad Rakass Mostafa Abboudi Mohammed Lachkar	Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO Taibah University SAUDI ARABIA	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NOVEL NANOMATERIALS AS CATALYST FOR REMOVING ORGANIC DYES
Dr. Malihe Jahani Dr. Sedighe Jahani Paria Fami Tafreshi	Shandiz Institute of Higher Education IRAN Islamic Azad University IRAN	A REVIEW OF THE PLANT DEFENSE MECHANISMS AGAINST METAL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES STRESS
Dr. Babaami Nour elouda Prof. Dr. Zenkhri Louiza Prof. Dr. Boudjemaa Souhyela	The University of Kasdi Merbah at Ouargla ALGERIA	THE USE OF NATURAL CLAY FOR EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF RED CONGO DYE FROM WATER: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO MITIGATE ORGANIC DYE POLLUTION



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ramon Perley M. Pandaan

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ciorteanu R. Prof. Dr. Danac R. Dr. Sardaru M. Prof. Dr. Mangalagiu I.	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University ROMANIA	NEW INDOLIZINE DERIVATIVES: DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND ANTICANCER EVALUATION
Dr. Ramon Perley M. Pandaan Dr. Atallah Alenezi Dr. Isabelita N. Pandaan	KSA NIGERIA Shaqra University SAUDI ARABIA King Saud University SAUDI ARABIA	NICOTINE DEPENDENCE TEST AMONG MALES ACROSS AGES IN A GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY
Ramin Aslani Dr. Ebrahim Molaee-Aghaee Prof. Dr. Nabi Shariatifar Zahra Reshadat Fateme Jabari Namrodi Hanieh Kazemi Zadeh	Tehran University IRAN Islamic Azad University IRAN University of Tabriz IRAN Shahid Beheshti University IRAN	FOOD SAFETY ISSUES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF CRIMEAN-CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER DISEASE
Mouna Baklouti Houda Ben Ayed Maroua Trigui Nouha Ketata Mondher Kassis Sourour Yaich Jamel Damak	Hedi Chaker University Hospital TUNUSIA	USE OF DISINFECTANTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: QUALITY INDICATORS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS
Mouna Baklouti Maroua Trigui Houda Ben Ayed Nesrine Dhieb Becem Mnif Mondher Kassis Sourour Yaich Jamel Damak	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital TUNUSIA	HAND HYGIENE AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA: RESULTS OF AN OBSERVATIONAL AUDIT IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL
Mouna Baklouti Houda Ben Ayed Maroua Trigui Afef Bouazizi Habiba Hosni Mariem Jebli Mondher Kassis Sourour Yaich Jamel Damak	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital TUNUSIA Hedi Chaker University Hospital TUNUSIA	INVENTORY OF THE STERILIZATION UNITS AT A SOUTH- TUNISIAN TERTIARY-LEVEL HOSPITAL: AN EXHAUSTIVE SURVEY
Mouna Baklouti Maroua Trigui Houda Ben Ayed Becem Mnif Nesrine Dhieb Mondher Kassis Sourour Yaich Jamel Damak	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital TUNUSIA Hedi Chaker University Hospital TUNUSIA	SELF-PRESCRIPTION AMONG JUNIOR DOCTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA
Raji Kaliyaperumal Shylaja Jeyapaul Amutha Chellathurai	King Khalid University SAUDI ARABIA	INTRAVENOUS THERAPY: NURSING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND CONFIDENCE
PhD Marzena Malara PhD Patrycja Wiślak Prof. Grażyna Lutostawska PhD Anna Kuk	Józef Pilsudski University POLAND	METABOLIC DISTURBANCES IN SEDENTARY AND ACTIVE POLISH MALE STUDENTS WITH NORMAL BODY MASS INDEX AND WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE
Yakubu Ibrahim Dr. Audu Musa Mabu	Yobe State University NIGERIA	A MULTI-TASK DEEP LEARNING MODEL FOR LUNG CANCER, PNEUMONIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS CLASSIFICATION USING SOFT LAYER SHARING



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HEAD OF SESSION: Trương, Thị Xuân

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Trương, Thị Xuân Lưu, Hồng Phúc Phan, Thị Thanh Hiền	Nha Trang University VIETNAM	BARRIERS AND DIFFICULTIES IN IMPROVING TEACHING QUALITY IN VIETNAMESE UNIVERSITY
Nguyen THỊ HANG Vu NGOC LAN	Thai Nguyen University VIETNAM	STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
Atikotul QUR'ANIYAH Ahmad SYUKRON Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	FACTORS, VALUES AND MORALS OF PRODUCTION IN ISLAM
Sofiyanti KARIMAH Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	THE ROLE OF ETHICS IN REALIZING BUSINESS GOALS IN ISLAM
Sukma Ayu Cahyakinasih Abdul Ghofar Saifudin Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	BUSINESS ETHICS IN MODERN BUYING AND SELLING
Anis Nala FALIKHAH Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	TRANSFORMATION OF PAYMENT VERSES: IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARIA PRINCIPLES IN MODERN PAWNSHOP INSTITUTIONS
Tri Cahya OKTAVIANA Abdul Ghofar SAIFUDDIN Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE QURAN AND HADITH
Ranti Ekasari	Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar INDONESIA	NOISY LEVEL IN PT. INDUSTRI KAPAL INDONESIA (IKI)
Moruf Adebayo ABIDOGUN	Lagos State University of Education NIGERIA	THE ROLE OF MENTORSHIP IN ENHANCING PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF UNDERGRADUATES: A COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE
Erika Sugiarti Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	THE USE OF A VARIETY OF SLANG IN THE COMMENTS COLUMN IN ATTA HALILINTAR'S VLOG
John Erwin P. Pedroso Melchie Liza A. Alcarde Mark Jeric Heso	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	HOT NANAYS: FIRE TRAGEDY RECOVERY EXPERIENCE OF MOTHERS



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüsrev Tabak

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mehmet YILDIZ	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE	A NEW ACTOR IN THE PUBLIC POLICY PROCESS: PRESIDENTIAL POLICY COMMITTEES
Md. Nazmul Islam	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University TÜRKİYE	CHINA'S CPEC VS. AMERICA'S INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY (IPS): THE RETURN OF GREAT POWER RIVALRY IN SOUTH ASIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Feride Zeynep Güder Assist. Prof. Dr. Tülay Atay	Üsküdar University TÜRKİYE Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE	TRAUMA MANAGEMENT IN DISASTER AND THE ROLE OF SOFT POWER AND DISASTER SOCIOLOGY IN CRISIS: THE DISCOURSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESCUE WORKERS WHO CAME TO ANTAKYA'S AID AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE
Altuğ ÇAVUŞOĞLU	Bursa Technical University TÜRKİYE	CHINA'S 21st CENTURY EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN POLICY AND ITS EFFECTS ON TURKEY-GREECE RELATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüsrev Tabak Gökhan Şallı	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE Anatolia University TÜRKİYE	AFRICAN DIASPORA IN TURKEY - NEGOTIATING AFRICANNESS THROUGH ETHNIC CULINARY PRACTICES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüsrev Tabak Gamze Kolivar	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE	RETHINKING THE 'TURKISH WORLD': A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC DISCOURSE AND ETHNOCULTURAL REGIONALIZATION EFFORTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Osman Karacan	Kastamonu University TÜRKİYE	CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AN ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PROGRESS REPORTS
Dr. Özge ONURSAL-BEŞGÜL	Istanbul Bilgi University TÜRKİYE	RESEARCHING THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS: LESSONS FROM EUROPEAN INTEGRATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Alişan BALTACI	Yüksek İhtisas University TÜRKİYE	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN EFFECT AND SOFT POWER: A CONCEPTUAL COMPARISON



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Gökhan Peker

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Op. Dr. Cengiz Dibekoğlu Dr. Melike Paçavra	<i>Istanbul Florence Nightingale Hospital TÜRKİYE</i> <i>T.C. Demiroğlu Bilim University TÜRKİYE</i>	DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC JOURNEY OF GIANT BILOBULAR GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH
Merve Bingöl Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seçil Yalaz	<i>Dicle University TÜRKİYE</i>	COMPARISON AND EVALUATION OF THE MATERIAL USED IN MAKING RPT IN DENTAL PROSTHESIS
Şida Seçkin Kurt Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seçil Yalaz	<i>Dicle University TÜRKİYE</i>	THE EFFECT OF SMOKING ON BLOOD PRESSURE, DIABETES, CHOLESTEROL, BODY MASS INDEX
Op. Dr. Devran Ertilav	<i>Aydin Ataturk State Hospital TÜRKİYE</i>	CLINICAL RESULTS OF MPFL RECONSTRUCTIONS USING PERONEUS LONGUS AUTOGRAFT
Dr. Berkan Acar Dr. Abdulkadir Çelik	<i>Şebinkarahisar State Hospital TÜRKİYE</i> <i>Uzunköprü State Hospital TÜRKİYE</i>	ISOLATED CECUM NECROSIS: A CASE REPORT
Spec. Seyhan Polat Sibel Aslan Assist. Prof. Onural Ozhan Assoc. Prof. Nihat Polat Assist. Prof. Azibe Yıldız Assist. Prof. Zeynep Erdemli Assist. Prof. Kemal Ekici Prof. Nigar Vardi Prof. Yusuf Turkoz Prof. Hakan Parlakpınar	<i>İnönü University TÜRKİYE</i>	THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GENISTEIN ON RADIOTHERAPY-INDUCED RETINAL INJURY IN RATS
Ahmet Atilla Abdioğlu	<i>Fatih State Hospital Trabzon TÜRKİYE</i>	ANALYSIS ORTHOPAEDIC COMPLAINTS IN TEA WORKERS
Dr. Gökhan Peker	<i>University of Health Sciences, Trabzon Faculty of Medicine, Trabzon Kanuni Education and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE</i>	INVESTIGATION OF IMPLANT CUT-OUT RISK FACTORS IN PROXIMAL FEMORAL NAILING



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. İsmayıl Aliyev

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nigar Mammadova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics AZERBAIJAN	ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF PROCESSED PRODUCTS ON HUMAN HEALTH
Prof. Dr. İsmayıl Aliyev Prof. Dr. Abbas Abbasov	Baku State University AZERBAIJAN	OPENING OF THE ZANGAZUR CORRIDOR WILL CHANGE CAUCASIA INTO IMPORTANT LOGISTIC CENTER
Prof. Dr. Yadulla Hasanli Gunay Rahimli	Scientific Research Institute of Economic Studies, UNEC AZERBAIJAN	EVALUATION OF TRADE ELASTICITIES FOR AZERBAIJAN ECONOMY
İsmayıl Bağirov	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VAT BACK PROGRAM IN AZERBAIJAN ON TAX RECEIPTS, CASHLESS SETTLEMENTS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Rashad Huseynov Elman Ibishov Aliagha Gasimov Gunay Azizova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics AZERBAIJAN	ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM SERVICES EXPORT'S IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJAN
Farhad Mikayilov Rashad Huseynov Elman İbişov Nigar Amanova Rafayl Rzayev	UNEC Institute for Scientific and Economic Research AZERBAIJAN	SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE ROLE OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AZERBAIJAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fuad Selamzade Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ersoy	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF AZERBAIJAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ersoy Assist. Prof. Dr. Fuad Selamzade	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE	MEASURING THE EFFICIENCY CHANGES OF BANKS IN AZERBAIJAN: MALMQUIST INDEX
Assist. Prof. Dr. Göksel Karaş	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE	EFFECTIVENESS OF MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BASED ON SELECTED COUNTRY GROUPS
Res. Assist. Dr. Uğur Uygun	Sakarya University TÜRKİYE	EFFECTS OF THE LAFFER CURVE: THE CASE OF TURKEY



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HEAD OF SESSION: Samia Ben Ahmed

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Samia Ben Ahmed Mouna Jridi	King Khalid University SAUDI ARABIA	POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF BRINE DISCHARGE ON MARINE LIFE
ARIYANTI Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	PROHIBITION OF USURY IN ISLAMIC FINANCE
Puja Ana AWAHATILLAH Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	DECONSTRUCTION OF A MEASURABLE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC MODEL
Lia Sofiatun NISA Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	DECONSTRUCTING A SCALABLE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC MODEL
Nur Hafidh Rizqi Destian Nugraha Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	CAMPUR KODE DALAM LIRIK LAGU FULL SENYUM SAYANG
Shelly Rafanda Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY
Febi Ayu Pratiwi Abdul Ghofar Saifudin Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS IN REVIEW OF AL- QUR'AN AND AL-HADIS
Imelda Ajeng Novianti Endah Nur Fitriyani Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ON COMPANY VALUE WITH ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING DISCLOSURE AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE
Givan Mauzarima Fortuna Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGION: A LITERATURE REVIEW



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15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰



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14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ghanshyam Barman

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ghanshyam Barman	<i>Uka Tarsadia University INDIA</i>	ADVANCES IN REMOTE SENSING FOR MONITORING BIODIVERSITY CHANGE
Naji JDABA Pr. Ahmed ALGOUTI Pr. Ali AYDDA Mrs. Fatiha HADACH Pr. Abdelkrim EZALDI Pr. Abdelhalim TABIT	<i>University of Ibn Zohr MOROCCO</i>	SEDIMENTOLOGY AND PALEOENVIRONMENT OF THE PHOSPHATE SERIE (MAASTRICHTIAN) OF THE HIGH WESTERN ATLAS, ERGUITA REGION, MOROCCO
Mr. Billel Hamza Mr. Amir Slamene	<i>National Polytechnic School of Oran – Maurice Audin ALGERIA</i>	EXPLORING THE GEOMETRIC EFFECTS OF OVERLAPPING LENGTHS
Eng. Rehman Khan Eng. Khawar shafique Eng. Mubashir Asif Eng. Abbas Ahmad	<i>University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN</i>	HAND GESTURE-CONTROLLED ELECTRONIC CAR
Nsikak John Affia Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe Israel Victor Akpan	<i>Department of Electrical/Electronic Engineering, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic NIGERIA</i>	DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PASSWORD-BASED OFFICE FILE CABINET WITH WIRELESS ANTI-THEFT ALARM SYSTEM USING MOBILE PHONE
Sunil Kumar Vijay Kumar	<i>Indira Gandhi University INDIA</i>	USE OF COMPOST FOR FUEL CELL, BATTERY AND CAPACITOR APPLICATIONS
Dr. Mohamed Miloudi Dr. Mohamed Mankour Dr. Houcine Miloudi Dr. Mohammed Hamza Bermaki Dr. Abdelkader Gourbi	<i>Relizane University ALGERIA UDL-Sidi Bel Abbés University ALGERIA Institute of Applied Sciences and Techniques ALGERIA</i>	SWITCHING POWER SUPPLIES: EMI DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
Sabiha Sultana Rafia Sultana Nuzhath Farhana	<i>King Khalid University SAUDI ARABIA Aurora's Technological and Research Institute INDIA</i>	SURVEY ON VARIOUS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COGNITIVE RADIO MODELS ON SPECTRUM RESOURCE ALLOCATION



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Karem Abdellatif Ahmed Mohamed

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Krystal Gale Caballero Jaymelle Keith De la Peña Thricia Futotana Jullius Ken Navarra Dr. John Erwin Pedroso	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	FACE-NEGOTIATION PRACTICES OF LGBT INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY
John Erwin Prado Pedroso Rixfel Balbarono Aperong Faith Hadasah Joy Casidsid	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	CONSISTENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NCIP'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP) FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE PHILIPPINES
Assist. Prof. Karem Abdellatif Ahmed Mohamed Lect. Tanzina Halim	King Khalid University SAUDI ARABIA	FLOURISHING OUR BOOKS GREEN: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF AN ELT TEXTBOOK
John Erwin P. Pedroso Kent Dominic A. Sarabia	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	WEALTH AND WISDOM: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL STATUS ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL STUDIES STUDENTS
Segundera Christine Dhal H. Villavicencio, Maue T.	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	SELF-CONCEPT OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS MOLDED THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN A TEACHER COLLEGE
John Erwin Prado Pedroso Hannah Garbo Farillon	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	NEGOTIATION PRACTICES OF FEMALE STUDENT LEADERS IN PUBLIC TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University PAKISTAN	REVITALIZING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS
Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University PAKISTAN	CHAT GPT: A TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION OR DILEMMA FOR THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN 2023
Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta CANADA	BENEVOLENT OF CHILD RIGHTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT
Mohd Sualh	Aligarh Muslim University INDIA	THE PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE CONTEMPORARY SEERAH WRITING/ SEERAH LITERATURE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FIQH US SEERAH BY MUHAMMAD SAID RAMADAN AL-BOUTI



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ramazan Erenler

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mehmet Yasin Bayden Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan Çetin	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	RECENT ADVANCES IN THE GREEN SYNTHESIS OF PYRANOPYRAZOLES VIA MULTI- COMPONENTS
Mehmet Yasin Bayden Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan Çetin	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	SYNTHESIS AND BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF A NOVEL AChE INHIBITOR
Betül Taşkent Prof. Dr. Ferhat Bülbül	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE	COATINGS APPLIED ON SOLID DRUGS
Betül Taşkent Prof. Dr. Ferhat Bülbül	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE	CHITOSAN COATINGS ON IMPLANTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Servet Ahmet DOĞDU Prof. Dr. Cemal TURAN Prof. Dr. Tolga DEPCİ	Iskenderun Technical University TÜRKİYE	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COLLAGEN FROM SKIN OF YELLOWSPOTTED PUFFER <i>Torquigener flavimaculosus</i>
Özlem Abi Prof. Dr. Ramazan Erenler	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	PYHTOCHEMISTRY OF TRACHYSTEMON ORIENTALIS: QUANTIFICATION OF PHENOLICS AND EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVIY
Prof. Dr. Ramazan Erenler	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SALVIA VIRGATA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Armağan Emirhan Çalım Sen. Res. Assist. Dr. Dr. Berzah Yavuzyeğit Res. Assist. Dr. Funda Gül Koç Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin Yıldırım Avcu Assist. Prof. Dr. Eray Abakay Assoc. Prof. Dr. Egemen Avcu	Istanbul Medeniyet University TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE University of Portsmouth at UNITED KINGDOM Sakarya University TÜRKİYE	CHANGE OF SUBSURFACE MICROSTRUCTURE OF Grade 5 Ti6Al4V ALLOY AFTER WATER JET SHOT PEENING



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HEAD OF SESSION: Mujkan MEMMEDZADE

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nərgiz İsmaylova	ANAS Institute of Literature named after Nizami AZERBAIJAN	PARALLELS BETWEEN KAMAL ABDULLA'S "NO ONE TO FORGET..." ("UNUTMAĞA KİMSƏ YOX...") AND SHARIF AGHAYAR'S NOVEL "WHITE LAKE" ("AGH GOL")
Seide Mammadova Assoc. Dr. Maral Yagubova	Baku State University AZERBAIJAN Azerbaijan National Academy of Science AZERBAIJAN	THE SIMILE AND ITS TYPES IN MOLLA PANAH VAGIF'S GOSHMAS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fetih YANARDAĞ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE	THEME AND LANGUAGE IN FERİT EDGÜ'S STORIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fetih YANARDAĞ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE	SOCIAL CRITICISM FROM CEMİL MERİÇ'S ESSAYS
Ayben ÇİMEN	Eskişehir Provincial Director of National Education Branch TÜRKİYE	AN ANALYSIS OF THE READABILITY LEVELS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION 9TH GRADE TURKISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE COURSEBOOKS
Prof. Dr. Ahat ÜSTÜNER Lect. Münevver ERTÜRK	Firat University TÜRKİYE	INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN TERMS OF THEIR MEANINGS IN KUTADGU BİLİĞ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bənövşə Rzayeva	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	ARMENIAN BRUTALITY IN THE WORK OF ULULU KARIM, POET OF ZENGEZUR PEOPLE
Mujkan MEMMEDZADE	Azerbaijan State Academy of Physical Education and Sports AZERBAIJAN	HAYDER ALIYEV AND THE MODERN WORLD



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel Serap Ceylan

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel Serap Ceylan	Pamukkale University TÜRKİYE	PEDIATRIC NURSING IN DISASTERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sibel Serap Ceylan	Pamukkale University TÜRKİYE	EFFECTS OF DISASTERS ON CHILD HEALTH
Assist. Prof. Taner Akyol	Samsun University TÜRKİYE	EXPERIENCE OF ENDOSCOPIC INTERVENTION IN ACUTE SEVERE GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE AFTER BARIATRIC SURGERY: CASE SERIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Mustafa İşgör	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE	SOURCES, ISOLATION AND MEDICAL IMPORTANCE OF BIOACTIVE PEPTIDES
Exp. Dr. Dilek Bulut	Ankara Etlik City Hospital TÜRKİYE	EVALUATION OF ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII STRAINS CAUSING HEALTH CARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTION: A 1-YEAR ANALYSIS
Exp. Dr. Ayşegül Torun Göktaş	Giresun Training and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE	CHEST WALL RIGIDITY DEVELOPING AFTER FENTANYL INJECTION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Necat Koyun Abdullah Şevki Coşkun Ebru Demirci Assist. Prof. Dr. Veysel Akyol	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	AN ANATOMICAL EXAMINATION OF NECK JOINT RANGE OF MOTION AND PAIN LEVELS OF HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL IN SURGICAL AND INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND DEPARTMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naci Ömer Alayunt Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emrah Yerlikaya Assist. Prof. Dr. Osman Ozudogru	Siirt University TÜRKİYE	COMPARISON OF ANTIOXIDANT AND CYTOKINE LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH THALASEMIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naci Ömer Alayunt	Siirt University TÜRKİYE	FACTORS AFFECTING CIRCADIAN RHYTHM AND MELATONIN



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Charles Ramendran Spr

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zelvia Salsabila Muhammad Shulthoni Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	THE DANGER OF RIBA IN A HADITH PERSPECTIVE
Syava Mustavida Anwar Muhammad Shulthoni Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	THE IMPACT AND DANGER OF RIBA IN ISLAMIC RELIGION
Poja Sanadhia Komalasari Muhammad Shulthoni Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	PAWN AUCTIONS IN ISLAMIC VIEWPOINT
Nur MALAZANETI Muhammad Shulthoni Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	RIBA IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY: UNDERSTANDING OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION ABOUT RIBA
John Erwin P. Pedroso RV S. Sulleza Keith Hae Moon C. Francisco Ayya Jade O. Noman Chynna Althea V. Martinez	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	STUDENTS' VIEWS ON USING CANVA AS AN ALL-IN-ONE TOOL FOR CREATIVITY AND COLLABORATION
Muhammad Azimul wafa Muhammad Shulthoni Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Ahmad Sukron Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha M. Halim Barnanda	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ISLAMIC MARKET MECHANISMS IN INDONESIA
Omar Sajid Dr. Charles Ramendran Spr Dr. Abdulkarim Kanaan Jebna	Faculty Of Information And Communication Technology Utar MALAYSIA	THE IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY IN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN AN ONLINE BUSINESS
Dhini Puspita Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ONTOLOGY, EPISTIMOLOGY AND AXIOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Vincenza BARRA

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
John Erwin Prado Pedroso Timothy Christian Bonyog Renee Mae Hinojales Hiezyll Marie Sinoy Sherwin Siosan	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	HOW DO STUDENT LEADERS IN A TEACHERS' COLLEGE COPE WITH STRESS?
Dr. Vincenza BARRA Prof. Felice CORONA	University of Salerno ITALY	VIRTUAL REALITY AND IMMERSIVE NARRATIVE: THE ROLE OF THE "BODY" IN DIDACTIC INTERACTION
Prof. Dr. Sciuchina Olga	Comrat State University MOLDOVA	ENRICHING MODERN ENGLISH VOCABULARY THROUGH CONVERSION
Prof. Tinatin Mshvidobadze	Gori State University GEORGIA	SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE DIGITAL AGE
Gray Arcenas Khlalise Mae Fundal Prince Patino	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF CAMPUS ADVISING IN THE POST-PANDEMIC
Babagana Mohammed Shuaeeb A. I. Yahaya, F. Ndatsu A.	Federal University of Technology NIGERIA	INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON STUDENTS PERFORMANCE IN NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, MINNA STUDY CENTRE NIGER STATE, NIGERIA
John Erwin P. Pedroso Gwen Jerric V. Alvarez Ma. Michaela A. Dela China Karl R. Futotana Ayessa Mae T. Tumabotabo	Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	CONTEXTUALIZED STRATEGIES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN TEACHING IP LEARNERS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY
Prof. Dr. Marta Elisete Ventura da Motta Prof. Dr. Maria Emilia Camargo Prof. Dr. Mariane Camargo Priesnitz Prof. Dr. Walter Priesnitz Filho	University of Caxias do Sul BRAZIL	KNOWLEDGE CONVERSION CAPACITY, TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND PERFORMANCE: AN APPLICATION TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Profa. Dra. Mariane Camargo Priesnitz Prof. Dr. Walter Priesnitz Filho Profa. Ms. Tiane Camargo Profa. Dra. Angela Isabel dos Santos Dullius	University of Caxias do Sul BRAZIL	FRUGAL INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION ON GOOGLE ACADEMY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bushra Sumaiya	Integral University INDIA	ADAPTING TO THE NEW NORM: TEACHER TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF ONLINE AND HYBRID EDUCATION- AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE



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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. John Erwin P. Pedroso

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Pedroso, John Erwin P. Futalan, Cecilio III Napagao, John Victor S. Pagdato, Krexie Marie T. Sabalde, Romelyn	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	DISASTER RESILIENCY IN THE LENS OF THE COASTAL VILLAGERS: A DESCRIPTIVE CASE STUDY
Celso Jhun J. Macoco John Erwin P. Pedroso Pretty Pearl Kate F. Serilo Fritz Jaime L. Sumbo Kyla G. Villavicencio	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	RAINBOW FAITH: EXPLORING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LGBTQ+ CAMAREROS TOWARDS PAGSASANTO
Dr. John Erwin P. Pedroso Rmellah Joy Z. Gabiota Jerol Kim M. Tandliga Lela Marie A. Valasote John Gabriel Zarceno	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	STUDENT LEADERSHIP STYLES IN A TEACHER'S COLLEGE
Dr. John Erwin P. Pedroso Stacy T. Casumpang Jon Christian A. Degomon Isaiah Kurt L. Matullano Rochele Mae T. Tocong Angel Marie L. Villanueva	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN USING SEARCH ENGINES IN THESIS WRITING
John Erwin Prado Pedroso Khathe Aponte Reyken Chiefe Willmi Grace Juanico	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF TIME MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR WORKING STUDENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BALANCE ACADEMICS AND WORK
John Erwin P. Pedroso Feline Joy E. Eclavia Jerhod Wenn B. Flores Kiann Nazarene S. Sandig Patricia Nicole S. Tomo	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	STUDENTS' VIEWS ON THEIR PRODUCTIVITY IN USING THE LMS IN POST-PANDEMIC
John Erwin P. Pedroso Rocel A. Sasana Kryzha T. Valencia	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICE TEACHERS VIEWS ON CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING
Rizqi Amelia Ramadina Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA Drajat setiawan	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	DATA CONCEPTS
Nur Laili Rizqiani Syamsul Arifin Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	SISTEM EKONOMI ISLAM DALAM TRANSAKSI DAN KERJASAMA EKONOMI



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahanur Malak Akgün

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sabir Rüstəm oğlu Məmmədov Fazil Tatarxan oğlu Cəfərov Məmmədov Vilayət Sabir oğlu	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN Institute of Catalysis and Inorganic Chemistry named after M. Nagiyev AZERBAIJAN	DISTANCE EDUCATION IN AZERBAIJAN: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Burak TOY	Ardahan University TÜRKİYE	ANALYZING THE VIEWS OF ATHLETES TOWARDS SNOWBOARDING SPORT
Dr. İsrail YAŞIN	Ministry of Education TÜRKİYE	INVESTIGATION OF SPORTSMANSHIP-ORIENTED BEHAVIORS EXHIBITED IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bayram BOZKURT	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' INSTRUCTIONAL SUPERVISION BEHAVIOURS AND TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL LEARNING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esin Hazar Çakır Ali Delibaş	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE	EXAMINING COMMUNICATION SKILLS LESSON OBJECTIVES IN INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS: A CASE STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilay Çağlayan Dilber	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE	AN INSTRUCTIONAL SYLLABUS SUGGESTION FOR TEACHING INFORMATIVE TEXT WRITING
Dr. Dilek KIRNIK	Harran University TÜRKİYE	CLASSROOM TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE USE OF DICTIONARY IN THE CLASSROOM
Dr. Dilek KIRNIK	Harran University TÜRKİYE	REVIEW OF TEACHING EXPERIENCES RELATED TO THE FIELD OF ASSESSMENT LEARNING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahanur Malak Akgün	Ardahan University TÜRKİYE	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON PREVENTING PLAGIARISM AND ETHICAL VIOLATIONS IN THE USE OF CHATGPT
Res. Assist. Dr. Hacı Ali ÇAKICI	Ordu University TÜRKİYE	SPORTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Allahverdi Mammadli

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Elman Jafarli Abbas Ahmadov	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	THE ISSUE OF THE FUTURE POLITICAL-LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF NAKHCHIVAN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SILK ROAD
Prof. Dr. Yusif HÜSEYNOV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır BABAYEV	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	THE ROLE OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES IN THE TIES OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD
Prof. Dr. Yusif HÜSEYNOV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bağır BABAYEV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəşad ƏSGƏROV	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences AZERBAIJAN	THE HISTORICAL GREAT SILK ROAD AS THE INTEGRATION OF THE TURKISH-MUSLIM CIVILIZATION AND WORLD CIVILIZATIONS
Rena Necefova	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of History named A.A Bakikhanov AZERBAIJAN	THE SAFEVI ARMY IN THE WORKS OF WESTERN TRAVELERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sure Seyid	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	TYPOLGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET- JOURNALISM
Könül Qabil qızı Əliyeva	Institute of History of ANAS AZERBAIJAN	ETHNO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE SURMALI (IGDIR) REGION IN THE 19TH - BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY
Prof. Allahverdi Mammadli	Baku State University AZERBAIJAN	CELIL MEMMEDGULUZADE'S PUBLIC CREATIVITY
Prof. Teymur Abbasov	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	THE GREAT SILK ROAD IS THE ROAD TO THE NEW MILLENNIUM: PERSPECTIVES AND STRATEGIC GOALS



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz Ünal

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Ömer Bahadır Mergen	Dokuz Eylül University TÜRKİYE	EFFECT OF MULTI-WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES ADDITION ON ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYVINYL ALCOHOL / CHITOSAN BIOCOMPOSITES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN Batuhan GÖREN	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE	RADIATION SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF CEDAR WOODS PREPARED AS A COATING MATERIAL IN DIFFERENT THICKNESSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf KAVUN Batuhan GÖREN	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE	GAMMA RADIATION PROPERTIES OF SPRUCE TREES
Dicle Göksu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aytaç ERKİŞİ Prof. Dr. Pınar TUNAY TAŞLI	Pamukkale University TÜRKİYE	THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF DINAPHTHO-[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3]DITHIEPINE MOLECULAR PAIRS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz Ünal	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE	RHIZOCTONIA SPECIES AND ANASTOMOSIS GROUPS ISOLATED FROM ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Filiz Ünal Dr. İlker Kurbetli	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE Batı Akdeniz Agricultural Research Institute TÜRKİYE	DETECTION AND VIRULENCE OF OPHIOSPHAERELLA KORRAE CAUSING SPRING DEAD SPOT DISEASE IN GOLF COURSES IN ANTALYA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet KARDAŞLAR	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University TÜRKİYE	TESTING THE STATIONARITY OF REAL EXCHANGE RATES FOR TURKEY: NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE FOURIER QUANTILE UNIT ROOT TEST



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HEAD OF SESSION: Silka Faroida

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Rahma Atia Rizqi Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	MULTIDIMENSIONAL TAWHID AS A PHILOSOPHY AND FORMULATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS
Silka Faroida Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE
Annisa Putri Aulia Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	PHILOSOPHY AS THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN WISDOM
John Erwin Prado Pedroso Mary Joy Morillo Torato	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	TEACHERS' WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT AND STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES
Muhamad Nanda SETIAWAN Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	PERAN DAN STRATEGI DAKWAH PADA PERUBAHAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT DI INDONESIA
Alya Nisrina Huwaida Bahtiar Effendi Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	PRODUCTION VALUES AND MORALS IN ISLAM
Moh. Kholis Affandi Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS CONCEPT AND IMPLEMENTATION FOR SMALL BUSINESS ACTORS
Faradiba Syabana Am. Muh. Khafidz Ma'shum Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	HISTORI ANALYSIS OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC THOUGHT
Fariska Amalia Putri Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha Muhammad Sultan Mubarak	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	MANAGEMENT ETHICS (MONOPOLY & OLIGOPOLY)



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Assist. Dr. Skender DEMAKU

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Babafemi Raphael BABANIYI Femi IBRAHIM Gabriel Gbenga BABANIYI Femi Johnson AFOLABI Monday Peter OBAGUNWA	National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA) NIGERIA Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute NIGERIA	COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF AGRO-CARBON SOURCES FOR MICROBIAL POLYHYDROXYBUTYRATE PRODUCTION
Babafemi Raphael BABANIYI Femi IBRAHIM Gabriel Gbenga BABANIYI Femi Johnson AFOLABI Monday Peter OBAGUNWA	National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA) NIGERIA Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute NIGERIA	EVALUATING AGRO-CARBON SOURCES FOR MICROBIAL POLYHYDROXYBUTYRATE PRODUCTION
Maurilio D'Angelo Marco Seracchiani Rodolfo Reda Alessio Zanza Dario Di Nardo Luca Testarelli	Sapienza University of Rome ITALY	MANAGEMENT OF AN HORIZONTAL ROOT FRACTURE WITH BIOCERAMIC OBTURATION
Abdelkader BOUAZZA	University of Tiaret ALGERIA	EXPLORING COPPER THIN FILM GROWTH IN VLSI: A MONTE CARLO STUDY OF THE PLASMA TRANSPORT PROCESSES
ABID HUSSANAN SAMIA RANI AMIR ABBAS	University of Education PAKISTAN University of Gujrat, Sub- Campus PAKISTAN	MHD CARBON NANOTUBES SUSPENDED NANOFUID FLOW WITH THERMAL RADIATION
Joseph Oluwabusayo Amao Ezekiel Akinkunmi Akinrinde	University of Ibadan NIGERIA	PHOSPHORUS UPTAKE AND USE EFFICIENCY OF OKRA (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (L.) MOENCH) UNDER DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON A SANDY-LOAM ALFISOL
Boughedir nadia Bailliche Zohra	University of Tlemcen ALGERIA	PROCESS PARAMETERS FOR ESTERIFICATION REACTION
Boughedir nadia Bailliche Zohra	University of Tlemcen ALGERIA	MASS EFFECT OF THE CATALYST SILVER/SBA15 IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS
Prof. Assist. Dr. Skender DEMAKU Ma. Donika SYLEJMANI Ma. Arbnorë ALIU Msc. Bahrije DOBRA Prof. Assist. Dr. Jeton Halili	University of Pristina KOSOVO	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RIVER OF PRIZREN, THROUGH INSTRUMENTAL ANALYTICAL METHODS
Kamal Kouhi Esa Abedini	University of Tabriz IRANIAN	THE NEED OF THE WORLD TODAY: THE OLD SILK ROAD OR THE VIRTUAL NEW SILK ROAD?



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. ARSENI Igor

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Heba Hasan	Research Scholar Dept of Advanced Centre for Women's Studies, AMU INDIA	THE THIRD WORLD AND IT'S WOMEN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dr. Ashok Kumar Atri	R.K.S.D. (P.G.) College INDIA	REVIVAL OF ANCIENT SILK-ROUTE IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE
Res. Assist. Syeda Nada Qadri Res. Assist. Nuvera Khan Res. Assist. Mohd waseem Res. Assist. Simtan ali khan	Aligarh Muslim University INDIA	THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ANCIENT SILK ROAD: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRADE ROUTES AND THEIR IMPACT ON EURASIAN ECONOMIES
Brel Grâce Mangalala	Université Marien Ngouabi CONGO	KWAME NKRUMAH'S VISION FOR AFRICAN UNITY: A PROTECTION AGAINST ANY COLONIAL POLICY IN AFRICA
Osman Yurdakal	Kazan Federal University RUSSIA	CAUCASUS AND SILK ROAD
Res. Assist. Syeda Nada Qadri Res. Assist. Rukhsar Khan Res. Assist. Shaik Sadiq Ulla Hussain Res. Assist. Mohd Waseem	Aligarh Muslim University INDIA	REVIVING ANCIENT CONNECTIONS: ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF SUFISM AND DAOISM ON CONTEMPORARY SILK ROAD POLITICS
Res. Assist. Syeda Nada Qadri Res. Assist. Amir Sohial Khan Res. Assist. Nuvera Khan Res. Assist. Uzma Afzal	Aligarh Muslim University INDIA	RELIGIOUS DIPLOMACY AND SOFT POWER IN CENTRAL ASIA : EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAM AND ORTHODOXY IN THE REGIONAL POLITICS
Aigerim ZHAMPETOVA	International University Of Information Technology KAZAKHSTAN	THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL POLITICAL VALUES IN MODERN KAZAKHSTANI SOCIETY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. ARSENI Igor	Comrat State University MOLDOVA	FEATURES OF OPTIMIZATION OF SIMPLIFIED PROCEEDINGS IN THE CIVIL PROCEDURE OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Plamen Iliev	New Bulgarian University BULGARIA	THE PLACE OF BRICS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY
Dr. Pham Duc Thuan Dr. Pham Thi Phuong Linh	Can Tho University VIETNAM	DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN VIETNAM AND CAMPODIA FROM 1997 TO 2022



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. İhsan Ömür Bucak

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Öznur Suçeken Gül Fatma Türker	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE	COMPUTER VISION TECHNIQUES USED IN INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS
Yıldız AYDIN	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEEP LEARNING METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN ACTIVITY
Res. Assist. Oğuzhan KATAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özal YILDIRIM	Fırat University TÜRKİYE	AUTOMATIC DETECTION AND COUNTING OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS USING YOLOV8
Berkay Asrın Fındık Prof. Dr. İhsan Ömür Bucak	İstanbul Rumeli University TÜRKİYE Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	ENHANCED MULTIPLAYER COMPUTER GAME WITH NOVEL SECURED LOGIN AND CLIENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Prof. Dr. İhsan Ömür Bucak	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	LEARNING TO PLAY OPTIMAL STRATEGIES IN TIC-TAC-TOE THROUGH AI ALGORITHMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ertuğrul Süngü	Bahçeşehir University TÜRKİYE	WAR NARRATIVE IN DIGITAL GAMES: CREATING THE IDENTITY OF THE OTHER
Res. Assist. Oğuzhan KATAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özal YILDIRIM	Fırat University TÜRKİYE	A HYBRID MODEL FOR MULTI-CLASS BRAIN TUMOR CLASSIFICATION
Lect. Engin DAYAN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	THE POINT OF TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES AND THE FUTURE OF INFORMATION USED IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH
Lect. Engin DAYAN	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	ADVANCED ANALYTICAL APPROACHES TO GENERAL SYSTEM USER: DATA MINING SPECIFIC TO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Furkan Dinçer

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Erman Aydın	Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE	THE USE OF TRADITIONAL (MINERAL/SYNTHETIC) CUTTING FLUID AND INNOVATIVE (ORGANIC/HERBAL BASED) CUTTING FLUID IN MACHINING
Lect. Nergiz ÜZEL GÜNNİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Sacit MUTLU	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	MAPPING OF FAULT LINEARITY USING REMOTE SENSING METHODS: AN EXAMPLE OF THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BITLIS-ZAGROS SUTURE ZONE
Çağlar ÇAKMAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fikret POLAT	Düzce University TÜRKİYE	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL OF CUSTOM TRACTOR USING FINITE ELEMENT METHODS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Egemen TANER Res. Samet SADIRLI Res. Duygu PARLAK	Tarsus University TÜRKİYE	HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY ASSURANCE MODEL: APPLICATIONS IN A DEVELOPING STATE UNIVERSITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Egemen TANER Res. Duygu PARLAK	Tarsus University TÜRKİYE	EXPERIMENTAL DESING METHODS APPLICATIONS WITH SIX SIGMA APPROACH: EVALUATION OF OVEN SEAL STRENGTH FOR A WHITE GOODS MANUFACTURER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Furkan Dinçer	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE	MECHANICAL DESIGN OF THE INTEGRATED SOLAR ENERGY GREENHOUSE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Furkan Dinçer	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE	PRE-FEASIBILITY PREPARATION and ASSESSMENT for 10 kWe, 12,1 kWp ROOF TYPE SOLAR ENERGY POWER PLANT, A CASE STUDY for KAHRAMANMARAS
Lect. Dr. Emine Şirin	Düzce University TÜRKİYE	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE COOLING/LUBRICATION STRATEGIES FOR TURNING AISI 318 STAINLESS STEEL: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Muaz Yalçın Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mostafa El Sayed	Sakarya University TÜRKİYE Carleton University, Ottawa, CANADA	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF LATERAL CRUSHING BEHAVIOR OF CIRCULAR TUBES WITH DIFFERENT CROSS-SECTIONAL GEOMETRIES



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim Dilek

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sevinc BABAYEVA	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN	HAYDER ALIYEV AND CULTURE OF AZERBAIJAN
Xanım Cəfərli	Baku Engineering University AZERBAIJAN	LITERARY VIEW OF WAR REALITIES IN THE WORK "HOMAGE TO CATALONIA" BY GEORGE ORWELL
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim Dilek	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University TÜRKİYE	CULT OBJECTS OF ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA: A COMPARISON STUDY OF THE ANTHROPOMORPHIC STATUES AND THE KETTLEDROM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kocaşpir	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	TURNING POINTS IN THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF EASTERN ANATOLIA GEOGRAPHY FROM THE LATE CHALCOLITHIC AGE TO THE MIDDLE IRON AGE: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES
Dr. Hasan DOĞAN	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE	THE LEGITIMATE DRINK OF MUSLIMS "MUSELLES" AND A POEM ABOUT MUSELLES
Dr. Zeynep Şener Bahçe Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rojbin Karakoyun Prof. Dr. Cüneyt Köksoy Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umut Gündüz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Barış Karakaş Dr. Mustafa Karakoyun Prof. Dr. Semih Başkan	Gazi Yaşargil Training and Research Hospital, Uppsala University Hepatobiliary Surgery Baylor College of Medicine, USA Private Termessos Hospital Antalya Training and Research Hospital Selahaddin Eyyubi Hospital Radiology Okan University	COMPARISON OF QUALITY OF LIFE BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH ATROSKLEROSIS OBLITERANS AND TROMBOANJITIS OBLITERANS FROM CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE ARTERIAL DISEASES



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan İkbāl ATILGAN

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Arzu Ibishova Assist. Prof. Shabnam Ganbaeva Assist. Prof. Konul Gulieva Assist. Prof. Samira Farzaliyeva Assist. Prof. Şafaq Aliyeva Assist. Prof. Gunesh Aliyeva Assoc. Prof. İlaha Kerimova	Azerbaijan Medical University AZERBAIJAN	RARE LOCALIZED LIPOMA OF THE SPLEEN
Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmet DEMİRTAŞ Res. Assist. Koral Çağlar KUŞ Res. Assist. Ayşegül AYRAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Şamil ALİYEV Lect. Mert BARIŞ	İstinye University TÜRKİYE	EVALUATION OF VERTEBROBASILAR ARTERY GEOMETRIC VARIATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ANTERIOR VERSUS POSTERIOR ISCHEMIC STROKE
Exp. Dr. Tuğba KARADENİZ	İzmir Tepecik Education and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SQUAMOUS AND MUCINOUS DIFFERENTIATION BY GRADE IN ENDOMETRIAL ADENOCARCINOMAS
Exp. Dr. Doğan BARUT	Adıyaman University Training and Research Hospital, TÜRKİYE	MOTHER AND CHILD NUTRITION IN EARTHQUAKE, FOOD SAFETY
Exp. Dr. Doğan BARUT	Adıyaman University Training and Research Hospital, TÜRKİYE	EARTHQUAKE AND CHILD NUTRITION
Res. Assist. Dr. Esra BAŞER AKIN Prof. Dr. Mukadder MOLLAOĞLU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE	EVIDENCE-BASED INTEGRATIVE APPLICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ITCH IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS
Res. Assist. Dr. Esra BAŞER AKIN Prof. Dr. Mukadder MOLLAOĞLU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE	EFFECTIVENESS OF REIKI APPLICATION IN SYMPTOM MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC DISEASES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan İkbāl ATILGAN	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE	SUCCESS RATE OF RADIOACTIVE IODINE TREATMENT IN HYPERTHYROID PATIENTS



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HEAD OF SESSION: Arshia Zia

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Darwin H Pangaribuan Muhammad Kamal M Syamsoel Hadi Rahim Muhammad N Sari Aulia	Universitas Lampung INDONESIA	GROWTH RESPONSE AND YIELD OF SWEET CORN (<i>Zea mays saccharata</i> Sturt.) DUE TO GIVING POC OF MORINGA LEAF AND LAMTORO LEAF
Mohsen Mokhtarian Fatemeh Koushki Zahra Kavyanipour	Islamic Azad University IRAN	THE COMBINED EFFECT OF POMEGRANATE PEEL PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CROSS-LINKED IN THE ALOE VERA HYDROGEL STRUCTURE TO EXTEND THE SHELF-LIFE OF SHEEP LIVER
Iliya Ibrahim Victoria Ebere Ukatu Yusuf Muhammad Sanyinna Nike Tawakaltu Isyaku	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology NIGERIA Nigerian Army University NIGERIA	DEVELOPMENT OF FLOATING FISH FEED BY USING BEANS POD AND GROUNDNUT SHELL AS FLOATERS IN AQUACULTURE
Haruna A. Danyaya Abdallah S. Akun Fowotade A. Sulayman Hamisu Abdu	Hussaini Adamu Federal Polytechnic NIGERIA	THE EFFECT OF AQUEOUS AND METHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF MOMORDICA BALSAMINA ON ALLOXAN MONOHYDRATE INDUCED DIABETES IN ALBINO RAT
Arshia Zia	University of Agriculture PAKISTAN	EFFECT OF PROLINE AS PRE-SOWING SEED TREATMENT ON OKRA UNDER DROUGHT
Syeda Sabika Zahra Naqvi Syed Mohsan Raza Shah Farah Bukhari	University of Education PAKISTAN	MORPHO-ANATOMICAL MODIFICATION IN WITHANIA SOMNIFERA (L.) DUNAL FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: INSIGHT INTO ADAPTATION
Jibrin, S. U. H. Mohammed Abdullahi, A. Mohammed, Y Ahmed. I. I. Ayegbusi, O.	Agricultural Extension and Rural Development, FUT Minna NIGERIA	ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF COCOA FARMING TECHNIQUES IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA
Khadija BENAMAR Saad IBNSOUDA KORAICHI Saad BENAMAR Kawtar FIKRI BENBRAHIM	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO	ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS BY PEOPLE IN AIN CHKEF AREA (NORTH CENTRAL MOROCCO) AND THEIR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES
Abdulai Babatunde Sule Inibehe George Ukpog Ladein Theophilous Oyinmiesidor	School of Agricultural Technology, Federal Polytechnic Ekowe NIGERIA	OBSERVABLE EFFECTS OF WATER STRESS AND SUNLIGHT DEPRIVATION ON SELECTED ARABLE CROPS: THE CASE OF OKRA (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>) AND MAIZE (<i>Zea mays</i>)



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Ihor Ponomarenko

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Ihor Ponomarenko Dmytro Ponomarenko	State University of Trade and Economics UKRAINE International University of Business and Law UKRAINE	DRONES APPLICATION IN MARKETING STRATEGY
Mustafa Salimi Dr. K.S.Chandrasekar	University of Kerala INDIA	THEORETICAL CONTEXT ON JOB TURNOVER IN SELECT INDUSTRIES IN THE INDIAN SCENARIO
M K Hamirwasia	Birla Institute of Technology & Science INDIA	PROFESSIONALS SKILLED IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT — WHAT EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES BECKON THEM?
M. Fauzi Fitriana Nur Rohmah Achmad Zurohman	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA Institut Ilmu Keislaman Zainul Hasan Genggong INDONESIA	SHARIA INSURANCE OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA
Mita Lusari Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA Muhammad SHULTHONI Ahmad ANAS	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	MSME BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN MULYOREJO VILLAGE
DIAH AYU SETYOWATI Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	FOCUS OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY: ISLAMIC ECONOMIC TRILOGY
Vira putri wianti Syamsul Arifin Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA	NORMATIVITAS DAN HISTORITAS DALAM STUDI ISLAM



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HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. PhD Irina-Ana Drobot

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. PhD Irina-Ana Drobot	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest ROMANIA	THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS IN OUR LIVES
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute INDIA	THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PROMOTING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN TODAY'S INCLUSIVE SOCIETY
Dr. Nabamita Nath Prof. Dr. Dipayan Choudhuri	Netaji Subhash Mahavidyalay INDIA Tripura University INDIA	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQL) AND METABOLIC SYNDROME (MetS) IN YOUNG ADULTS
Dr. Mohammed Elswawi Elsaifi Ibrahim	King Khalid University SAUDI ARABIA	PREPARING TEACHER AND STUDENT FOR TWENTY-FIRST-CENTURY LEARNING PRACTICES: A FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING COLLABORATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING AND STRATEGIC LEARNING SKILLS
Lect. Shylaja Jeyapaul Assoc. Prof. Dr. Raji Kaliaperumal Lect. Amutha Chellathurai	King Khalid University SAUDI ARABIA	IMPACT OF HEALTHY FOOD CONSUMPTION PRACTICE ON NORMAL BMI AMONG COLLEGE GIRLS
Ehtesham Akhter	Aligarh Muslim University INDIA	WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA: A CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY AND IT'S GROUND REALITY
Dr. Sreekumar S.L.	University College TVM. University of Kerala INDIA	RESEARCH ETHICS AND CONTROLLING PLAGIARISM
Dr. Bindu Bharathi Dr. Fadiyah Jadid Alanazi	Northern Border University SAUDI ARABIA	A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ANALYZE THE EFFECT OF HIGH-IMPACT PRACTICES AMONG FINAL YEAR BACHELOR SAUDI NURSING SCIENCE STUDENTS OF NORTHERN BORDER UNIVERSITY
John Erwin Prado Pedroso Jhackie Nifras	West Visayas State University PHILIPPINES	PERCEPTION AND IMPACT OF KOREAN WAVE AMONG STUDENTS IN A LOCAL UNIVERSITY IN THE PHILIPPINES



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba ALDEMİR

AUTHOR(S)	ORGANISATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Üsame Furkan Yüksel	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University TÜRKİYE	THE IMPACT OF QUANTITATIVE EASING ON INCOME INEQUALITY IN JAPAN
Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÖZER Res. Assist. Muhammet KOCAMAN	Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE	THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY OF COMPANIES: THE ROLE OF COVID 19 AND STOCK EXCHANGE ISTANBUL APPLICATION
Cengiz TURGUT Prof. Dr. Rahmi YÜCEL	Ministry Of Trade TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE	THE NEED FOR INDEPENDENT AUDIT IN ESTABLISHING TRUST IN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE FUTURE OF AUDIT
Prof. Dr. Rahmi YÜCEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya YÜCEL Münevver TEKDEMİR	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE	THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOSTRESS AND THRIVING AT WORK ON ADAPTATION PERFORMANCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba ALDEMİR	İstanbul Esenyurt University TÜRKİYE	A NEW APPROACH IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE MARKETING: GHOST KITCHENS
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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ufuk ELYİĞİT

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Dr. Yiğit Can Eyüboğlu	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE	EXAMINATION OF THE TECHNIQUES AND ELEMENTS USED IN THE CANON AS A POLYPHONIC FORM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Jale Asya Kahraman Özyılmaz	Ordu University TÜRKİYE	THERAPEUTIC EXPRESSION OF ART IN THE LACANIAN APPROACH
Dr. Zeliha Dilek Keçeciler	Independent Researcher TÜRKİYE	VOICE AND WORD AESTHETICS AS A LITERARY ELEMENT IN THE PROPHET (PBUH)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin KARATAŞ	Adıyaman University TÜRKİYE	WOMEN IN THE TRADITION OF TURKISH SUFI MUSIC: REVNAK WOMEN'S SUFI MUSIC ENROLLMENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ufuk ELYİĞİT	Bandırma Onyedli Eylül University TÜRKİYE	THE UNDERSTANDING OF SPACE IN SYRIAC VILLAGE CHURCHES WITH EXAMPLES FROM MİDYAT AND NUSAYBİN
Lect. Gökhan Akca Assist. Prof. Dr. Cumhuri Eren Işık Prof. Dr. İskender Işık	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE	CLAY BASED TURKISH TILES WITH ANIMAL FIGURES ON THE SILK ROAD EXAMPLE OF "SHİRDAR MADRASES"
Res. Assist. Dr. Duygu Kızıldemir Halime Kök Sancar	Batman University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE	SEMIOMICAL INVESTIGATION OF QUENTIN TARANTINO MOVIE POSTERS
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Lect. Dr. Tuğba Aydemir	Yalova University TÜRKİYE	A NOTE ON EXACT SOLUTION METHODS FOR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Birol İPEK	Fırat University TÜRKİYE	OKTAY SİNANOĞLU AND TURKISH MATHEMATICS
Lect. Mustafa Aydın	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE	A FRACTIONAL NEUTRAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION IN THE PRABHAKAR SENSE WITH TWO DIFFERENT DELAYS
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Dr. Habib Djourdem	Relizane University ALGERIA	SOME EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR HIGHER-ORDER NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL INCLUSIONS
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Məhəbbət BABAYEVA	Nakhchivan Music College AZERBAIJAN	MANIFESTATION OF NATIONAL STYLE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE FIRST IMPORTANT WORKS WRITTEN IN VARIOUS GENRES



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Selçuk Ural

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Assist. Prof. Dr. Dilber USUL	Kastamonu University TÜRKİYE	KAYSERİ IN TURKEY'S SELJUK PERIOD SILK ROAD



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Manish Kumar Thimmaraju	Balaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences INDIA	NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP) IN HEALTHCARE: A TRANSFORMATIVE FRONTIER
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center ROMANIA Titu Maiorescu University ROMANIA	THE DOUBLE ROLE OF NUTRIENTS IN IMMUNITY
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Javeria Sheikh Dr. Amber Nawab Asra Mansoor Sana Khalid Syeda Maham Ali Zoya Fahim Dar	Jinnah University for Women PAKISTAN	UNLOCKING THE ALZHEIMER'S-CHOLESTEROL LINK: EXPLORING THE CONNECTION



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Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali GÜNGÖR	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE	THE PROBLEMS FACED BY PERSONNEL WORKING IN INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN THE PROCESS OF HIGH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
Rıdvan AKGÜL	Mardin Artuklu University TÜRKİYE	THE LIFE IBNU'R-RUMI AND HIS "DİVÂN"
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Ağkuş	Kilis 7 Aralık University TÜRKİYE	A CRITIQUE OF SCHOLARLY STUDIES ON AL- MÂTURÎDÎ'S METHOD OF QUR'ANIC INTERPRETATION
Dr. Mehmet Ödemiş	The Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE	CAN GENETICS RULE DESTINY?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arif ATALAY	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	DECLARATION-I TAGYIR AND ITS TYPES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Keleş	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	ABDULLAH IN CONTEXT OF DIFFERENCES IN PROCEDURE b. AN EVALUATION ON FRACTIONS AND THE REFERENCES OF ITS RAPIDERS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Metin ÇETİN	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University TÜRKİYE	EXAMPLES OF REVOLUTIONARY INTERPRETATION IN MAWLANA'S MATHNAWI
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferdi Kırac	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE	EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMA DOMAINS THAT PREDICT RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman Caner	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE	A FIQHICAL EVALUATION ON THE PROBLEM OF INFERTILITY AND ITS TREATMENT



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Assist. Prof. Dr. Ebru Köse	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE	ISTANBUL LIMAN HAN TILES DOCUMENTATION STUDY
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Assist. Prof. Dr. Hamza Sadan	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE	AN ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONALITY OF PRAYER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE QUR'AN IN SPECIFIC TO THE PROPHETS
Dr. Suat Çelikkol	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE	EBÛ ZEYD BELHÎ ON SPIRITUAL HEALTH
Exp. Yasemin GÜNGÖR	Union of Energy Cities Ankara TÜRKİYE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIONS IN TURKEY: UNION OF SILK ROAD MUNICIPALITIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Yakşı	Karabük University TÜRKİYE	BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN EAST TURKESTAN BETWEEN 1912-1937
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COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF AGRO-CARBON SOURCES FOR MICROBIAL POLYHYDROXYBUTYRATE PRODUCTION

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Abstract

Environmental contamination is increasing on a daily basis as a result of industrial growth and the products it produces. Because the polymeric materials utilized in diverse applications are not biodegradable, the plastic industries have significantly contributed to the current state of environmental devastation. As a result, there is a need for a realistic and sustainable solution to minimize environmental defacing and dilapidation while outperforming the solutions now available on the market. In this regard, biodegradable polymers have emerged as one of the alternatives to mitigate the environmental impact of plastic waste management. This study compared production of biodegradable plastics from different agricultural wastes materials developed with *bacillus species*. Fresh peels of *Manihot esculenta* (cassava), *Ananas comosus* (pineapple), *Musa paradisiaca* (plantain) were collected, prepared and used as the carbon source for biodegradable plastic production via inoculation of *Bacillus safensis* FO-366(T), *bacillus cereus* and *bacillus siamesis* KCTC13613(T) and later grown in a modified Kannan and Rehacek medium respectively. After 48 hours of fermentation in incubator, the cells were harvested, purified, dried and assayed via Elmer RX1 Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrophotometer. The optical density of the production increased as the time progresses. In

all, the pH of the media tends to be acidic with prolonged time but was stable after 40 hours of fermentation. The highest percentage of yield was found with pineapple peels (4.7g) while the lowest was the cassava peels (3.8g). The FTIR confirmed production of polyhydroxy butyrate with respective peaks at 3359 -3405 which is O-H groups, 1421 -1409 representing -CH₃ group, 1656 – 1643 showing C=O bonds and 2944 – 2949 represent C-H linkage. This study shown that by producing biodegradable plastics from low-cost agricultural wastes, a cleaner and healthier environment can be effectively obtained from the threat posed by synthetic plastics in the environment. The absence of a suitable equipment for grinding dried pineapple peels was a key limitation of this work; consequently, future research should focus on developing a high-efficiency grinding machine.

Keywords: biodegradable polymers, microbial polyhydroxybutyrate, agricultural wastes

EVALUATING AGRO-CARBON SOURCES FOR MICROBIAL POLYHYDROXYBUTYRATE PRODUCTION

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Abstract

Environmental contamination is increasing on a daily basis as a result of industrial growth and the products it produces. Because the polymeric materials utilized in diverse applications are not biodegradable, the plastic industries have significantly contributed to the current state of environmental devastation. As a result, there is a need for a realistic and sustainable solution to minimize environmental defacing and dilapidation while outperforming the solutions now available on the market. In this regard, biodegradable polymers have emerged as one of the alternatives to mitigate the environmental impact of plastic waste management. This study compared production of biodegradable plastics from different agricultural wastes materials developed with *bacillus species*. Fresh peels of *Manihot esculenta* (cassava), *Ananas comosus* (pineapple), *Musa paradisiaca* (plantain) were collected, prepared and used as the carbon source for biodegradable plastic production via inoculation of *Bacillus safensis* FO-366(T), *bacillus cereus* and *bacillus siamesis* KCTC13613(T) and later grown in a modified Kannan and Rehacek medium respectively. After 48 hours of fermentation in incubator, the cells were harvested, purified, dried and assayed via Elmer RX1 Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrophotometer. The optical density of the production increased as the time progresses. In

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Keywords: biodegradable polymers, microbial polyhydroxybutyrate, agricultural wastes

SOCIAL STUDIES PRACTICE TEACHERS VIEWS ON CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING

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Abstract

This study aimed to describe the views of social studies practice teachers on culturally responsive pedagogy (CRT). A qualitative-descriptive research design was employed, utilizing a written interview guide to collect data from eight purposefully selected social studies practice teachers. Thematic analysis was employed in analyzing data, with Culturally Relevant Pedagogy Theory serving as the theoretical framework. The findings revealed five meaningful categories that encapsulated the views of social studies practice teachers on CRT. Firstly, in terms of academic success, CRT was viewed to foster a positive learning environment and employ relevant pedagogies. Secondly, regarding cultural competence, CRT was viewed to establish sensitivity towards diversity and promote healthy coexistence. Lastly, in relation to sociopolitical consciousness, CRT was viewed to encourage active citizenship. This study holds educators to benefit from the insights gained, as they provide guidance on creating a positive learning environment and developing strategies that cater to culturally diverse students.

Keywords: practice teachers; culturally responsive teaching; social studies

MİDYAT VE NUSAYBİN'DEN ÖRNEKLER EŞLİĞİNDE, SÜRYANİ KÖY KİLİSELERİNDE MEKÂN ANLAYIŞI

THE UNDERSTANDING OF SPACE IN SYRIAC VILLAGE CHURCHES WITH EXAMPLES FROM MİDYAT AND NUSAYBİN

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ÖZET

Din ve inanç faktörü, insanoğlunun günlük yaşamına yön veren ana unsurların başında gelmektedir. Benimsemiş olduđu dinin gerektirdiğı birtakım ayin ve ritüeller, kişinin hayatını şekillendiren birer etmene dönüşebilmektedir. Dini inanışların pratiğı dökölmesi noktasında inanç ve ibadet esaslarının uygulanacağı mekân ihtiyacı doğmaktadır. Söz konusu mekanlar, geçen süre zarfında birer temsil yapısı haline gelebilmektedir. Hristiyanlık inancın sahip olduđu doktrinlerin yanı sıra geniş alanlara yayılmış olması, mezhepsel farklılıklara yol açabildiğı gibi çeşitli ayin ve ritüellerin de ortaya çıkmasına zemin hazırlamıştır. Din olgusunun temellendirdiğı birçok gelişmeye sahne olan Anadolu Coğrafyası, Hristiyanlık ve özellikle Doğı Hristiyanlığı açısından önemli sayılabilecek mezheplere de ev sahipliğı yapmıştır.

Teolojik yönden yaşanan gelişmeler nedeniyle birer sembol haline gelen bölgeler arasında Süryanilerin kutsiyet attettiğı Tur Abdin Bölgesi de yer almaktadır. Doğı ve Batı Süryanilerine ait çok sayıda kilise ve manastırı bünyesinde barındıran bölge, kendine özgü dini mimarisi ile ünük sayılabilecek bir yapıya bürünmüştür. Süryanilerin zamanla oluşan kilise gelenekleri, mimariye de yön vermiştir. Araştırmaya konu olan Midyat ve Nusaybın'deki dini mimari örnekleri, Süryanilerin dini inancına paralel şekillenen yapılar olarak tanımlanabilir. Hristiyan dini mimarisi, plan şeması, malzeme ve teknik açıdan bulunduğı bölgeye göre bazı farklılıklar sergileyebilmektedir.

İnanç ve ibadet şeklinin kilise mimarisi üzerindeki etkileşimini vurgulayabilmek amacıyla, bölge için önemli birer yerleşim alanı sayılan Midyat ve Nusaybın'deki bazı köy kiliseleri incelenmiştir. Midyat'a bağılı bulunan Altıntaş (Keferze), Alagöz (Bakısyen), Gülgöze (Ayn Wardo) ve İzbırak (Zaz) Köyleri ile Nusaybın'ın sınırları içerisinde yer alan Dağıçı, Odabaşı ve Taşköy (Arbo) Köyü'ne ait birkaç kiliseyi plan ve mimari özelliklerine göre tanımlamak hedeflenmiştir. Kiliselerin genel plan tipini belirlemeye yönelik, gerçekleştirilen mekân analizleri çalışmanın yöntemini belirlemiştir. Söz konusu köylerde incelenen yapıların genelinde doğı-batı aksında uzanan dikine dikdörtgen bir plan şeması olduğı ve narteks görevi gören ek mekânın ise genelde kiliselerin güney cephesine bitişik olarak yapılandırıldığı görölmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Midyat, Nusaybin, Köy Kiliseleri, Dini Mimari

ABSTRACT

Religion and belief are among the main factors that shape the daily lives of human beings. Certain rites and rituals required by the religion adopted can turn into a factor that shapes a person's life. At the point of putting religious beliefs into practice, the need for a place where the principles of belief and worship will be practiced arises. These places can become representational structures in the course of time. In addition to the doctrines of the Christian faith, the fact that it has spread over large areas has led to sectarian differences and paved the way for the emergence of various rites and rituals. Anatolia, which has witnessed many developments based on the phenomenon of religion, has also hosted sects that can be considered important in terms of Christianity and especially Eastern Christianity.

Among the regions that have become symbols due to the theological developments is the Tur Abdin Region, which Assyrians attribute sanctity to. The region, which contains many churches and monasteries belonging to the Assyrians of the East and West, has taken on a structure that can be considered unique with its unique religious architecture. The church traditions of the Assyrians over time have also shaped the architecture. The examples of religious architecture in Midyat and Nusaybin, which are the subject of the research, can be defined as structures shaped in parallel with the religious belief of the Assyrians. Christian religious architecture may exhibit some differences in terms of plan scheme, material and technique depending on the region.

In order to emphasize the interaction of faith and worship on church architecture, some village churches in Midyat and Nusaybin, which are important settlements for the region, were examined. The aim was to identify a few churches in the villages of Altıntaş (Keferze), Alagöz (Bakısyen), Gülgöze (Ayn Wardo) and İzbırak (Zaz) in Midyat and Dağıçi, Odabaşı and Taşköy (Arbo) in Nusaybin according to their plan and architectural features. The method of the study was determined by the spatial analysis carried out to determine the general plan type of the churches. It was observed that the buildings in the villages in question have a vertical rectangular plan scheme extending on the east-west axis and the additional space, which serves as a narthex, is generally adjacent to the south façade of the churches.

Keywords: Midyat, Nusaybin, Village Churches, Religious Architecture

REVITALIZING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Abstract

Education is essential for political stability and socio-economic development. However, the existence of different education systems with different teaching methods has led to an uneven educational landscape. A study used a mixed methodology to examine Pakistan's education system, its operational mechanisms, and its challenges. The quantitative part of the study used a survey to collect data from 450 participants using a multi-stage systematic sampling approach. The qualitative part of the study used interviews with 40 participants, including university faculty and students. The study found that education promotes political stability by instilling a sense of national rights and responsibilities in individuals. This awareness leads to cooperation, participation, and harmony. Education also shapes people's character, enabling them to participate actively in society. It is a fundamental tool for empowerment and promoting human rights and gender equality. The study concluded that Pakistan needs to invest more in education in order to improve its quality and equity. This investment will pay off in the long run by promoting political stability and socio-economic development.

Keywords: Challenges, Education, Political Stability.

CHAT GPT: A TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION OR DILEMMA FOR THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN 2023

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Abstract

Chat-GPT, an AI chatbot, is revolutionizing the way we interact with technology. Its ability to hold human-like conversations, generate essays, and perform other tasks has raised questions about its impact on education. Some educators believe that Chat-GPT could be a valuable addition to the classroom, providing students with personalized tutoring and assistance with their assignments. Others are concerned that Chat-GPT could be used to cheat or plagiarize, and that it could lead to a decline in critical thinking skills. Early evaluations suggest that Chat-GPT can outperform many students when given English assignments. The bot is also capable of generating high-quality content, such as cover letters and literary summaries. However, it is important to note that Chat-GPT is still under development, and its capabilities are constantly evolving. The integration of AI into education is a rapidly evolving field, and it is important for educators to stay up-to-date on the latest developments. This paper explores the potential impact of Chat-GPT on education, and it recommends that educators use the tool responsibly. Overall, the impact of Chat-GPT on education is still unknown. However, it is clear that this technology has the potential to both benefit and harm students. It is important for educators to use Chat-GPT responsibly and to be aware of the potential risks.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chat-GPT, OpenAI.

THE IMPACT OF SERVICE QUALITY IN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN AN ONLINE BUSINESS

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

In today's time the competition among the organizations is increasing, the management has to devise ways to cope up with the intense competition by adopting new ways and techniques of doing business. The organizations are also trying to adopt the changing trends of markets so as to ensure the efficiency. So, therefore in order to achieve a competitive advantage over the competition the organizations are now focusing on the customer services so as to improve the customer relations and build strong and ever-lasting business relations.

The role of customer services cannot be ignored and its importance is well known for the organizations nowadays and it has been studied before. There are many researchers in the past who have tried to explore the matter and have given their insights over it. However, this research study will provide an extensive view on customer services and its benefits to the organizations in the context of online businesses in Pakistan where customer services and importance was ignored in the past but now the organizations seems to be quite focused on the customer services. Consequently, the research will help in understanding the impact of customer services on the overall efficiency of an online organization and how it contributes in making loyal customers who makes re-purchases and improves the equity of the organization. For the purpose of collecting data for this research study the researcher has used Qualitative data to collect the insights of the customers. As for the sample size regarding this study the consumer target the general public of the city of Islamabad who are more leaned towards online purchasing to see their consumers concerns and understandings regarding green marketing. A Total of 10 interviews will be conducted.

HAND GESTURE-CONTROLLED ELECTRONIC CAR

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Abstract

The hand gesture-controlled electronic car signifies a remarkable leap in the realm of automotive innovation, ushering in a new era of intuitive and futuristic driving. At its core lies a highly sophisticated sensor system, meticulously engineered to discern and decipher intricate hand motions with remarkable precision. These subtle gestures are then seamlessly translated into specific commands, seamlessly dictating the electronic car's movements in diverse directions—forward, backward, left, and right. Of paramount significance is the wireless connectivity that underpins this cutting-edge system. Through the implementation of an RF (radio frequency) link, a seamless and instantaneous communication channel is established between the hand gesture device and the electronic car. This system not only pushes the boundaries of vehicular control but also hints at a future where technology harmoniously integrates with human interactions. In essence, the hand gesture-controlled electronic car encapsulates the marriage of technological advancement and user-centered design. It embodies the spirit of progress, heralding a transformative wave of automotive technology that not only amplifies convenience but also sets a precedent for a harmonious relationship between humans and machines on the road.

Keywords: Hand Gesture-Controlled Electronic Car, Automotive Innovation, Intuitive Driving.

CHRONOPOTENTIOMETRIC STUDY OF NICKEL ELECTROWINNING ON COPPER AND EVALUATION OF THE CORROSION RESISTANCE OF THE ELABORATED COATING IN 0.5 N NaCl

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ABSTRACT

Electrodeposition of nickel onto copper is a versatile process that can be tailored to meet specific requirements in various industries, including electronics, automotive, aerospace, and decorative applications. It allows manufacturers to take advantage of the beneficial properties of both nickel and copper to create durable, corrosion-resistant, and aesthetically pleasing products. The present work is devoted to a chronopotentiometric study on the effect of current density on nickel electrodeposition on copper substrate. Nickel electrodeposits were elaborated at 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 mA/cm² using a watts bath electrolyte by Cp. The electrochemical behavior and the corrosion properties of the deposits were investigated in 0.5N NaCl by means of d.c polarization measurements, open circuit potential and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS). The surface morphology of nickel deposits were analyzed by optical microscopy and whit light interferometry (WLI). The obtained results shows that the Ni layers have been deposited successfully on the Cu substrates. Results from the acquisition of Nyquist curves from EIS and after calculation of different parameters from the Tafel slopes shows that Ni coating elaborated at 50 mA/cm² has the highest corrosion resistance in 0.5N NaCl solution. In addition, surface morphology characterization of nickel deposits elaborated by chronopotentiometry shows that at a current density of 50 mA/cm² presents a smoother surface with less nodules in comparison to the surface of the coating elaborated at 20,30,40 and 60 mA/cm² and this is because a balance between nucleation and growth leads to a more uniform and smooth coating surface. It was found that the optimal current density for nickel electroplating from watts bath is 50 mA/cm².

Keywords: Nickel , Corrosion , chronopotentiometry , EIS , current density.

THE OBTAINING AND STRUCTURAL STUDY OF CARBIDE - OXIDE SMART NANOCOMPOSITE

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Abstract: The results of structural research of the samples received with hot pressure of Al_2O_3 -TiC system composite materials are presented. As a result of researches it is stated that at hot pressure between up to 1550°C , titanium carbide and aluminum oxide (435 nm) do not interact with creation of some new phase. In case of hot pressure sintering, small additions of titanium carbide and oxides (MgO , Y_2O_3) prevent the growth of aluminum oxide grains, ensure material compactness and mechanical strength while as to the effect of carbon fiber it has, in our opinion, double meaning: it heightens composite bending strength and at the same time helps to preserve titanium carbide stoichiometric composition. But it should be noted that if carbon fiber particle occurs on cutting tool edge, in the process of cutting it may be burnt out or torn out from the surface which may be negatively affected on cutting material properties. Carbon fiber in material is located undirected. The received material characterized, with high hardness 92-93.5 HRA and wear resistance, with high bending strength – 680 MPa. An opinion is expressed that the set of MgO , Y_2O_3 and carbon fiber additives, use of aluminum oxide nanopowder and hot pressure makes desired conditions that at receiving of Al_2O_3 –TiC system composite materials there happens no intensive growth of corundum grains. At the same time practically poreless material with high mechanical and cutting properties is received.

Key words: cutting tool material; aluminum oxide; titanium carbide; additives; C-fiber.

A HYBRID MODEL FOR MULTI-CLASS BRAIN TUMOR CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumors are abnormal cell growths in the brain or nearby tissues, and they can be either benign or malignant. Among the various brain tumor types are pituitary tumors, which typically form in the pituitary gland; meningiomas, which develop in the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord; and gliomas, which originate from glial cells in the brain. Identifying these tumors is a complex process that relies heavily on medical imaging techniques, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and computed tomography (CT) scans. This process can be challenging due to the need to differentiate between benign and malignant tumors and precisely locate them within the brain. Moreover, interpreting imaging results may vary among professionals, necessitating expert consensus and potentially causing delays in diagnosis and treatment planning. Artificial intelligence (AI)-based systems have shown significant promise in addressing some of the challenges associated with brain tumor identification. These systems can analyze vast amounts of medical imaging data quickly and accurately, aiding in the early detection of tumors and their classification. Additionally, AI can provide consistent and standardized interpretations of imaging results, potentially expediting the diagnosis and treatment planning process. This paper proposes a hybrid model to classify three different tumor types from brain MRI images. The proposed hybrid model uses the pre-trained ResNet-50 architecture to automatically extract features from the dataset samples. Subsequently, these features are classified as pituitary, meningioma, glioma tumor, or normal using classical machine learning classifiers. To classify the extracted features, we tested five different classifiers: support vector machine (SVM), logistic regression (LR), random forest (RF), XGBoost, and Naive Bayes (NB). The validation of our hybrid model was conducted on a public dataset containing 3,264 samples, with 80% of the dataset samples allocated for training the classifiers and 20% reserved for testing. Our experimental results demonstrate that the ResNet-50 + SVM method achieves the highest accuracy rate of 95.86% on the test images. Our proposed hybrid method has the potential to aid experts in identifying different brain tumour types.

Keywords: Brain Tumor, Hybrid Model, Deep Learning, ResNet-50, SVM.

NAXÇIVAN MUXTAR RESPUBLİKASINDA MAKROİQTİSADI İNKİŞAFIN STRATEJİ AMİLLƏRİ: MƏŞĞULLUQ VƏ ƏRZAQ TƏHLÜKƏSİZLİYİ

MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NAKHCHIVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC STRATEGIC FACTORS: EMPLOYMENT AND FOOD SECURITY

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XÜLASƏ

Milli iqtisadiyyatlar üzrə uzunmüddətli prioritetlər müəyyən olunarkən, ilk olaraq, əmək ehtiyatlarından səmərəli istifadə olunması, iqtisadi və təbii resursların qiymətləndirilməsi əhəmiyyətinə görə seçilməkdədir. Eyni zamanda, iş qüvvəsinin daşıyıcılarının məhz həmin əmək ehtiyatları ilə vəhdətinin təmin olunması məşğulluq göstəricilərinin artan dinamikasını təmin edir. Məşğulluq həmçinin makroiqtisadi inkişafın ifadəsi olmaqla, cəmiyyət üzvlərinin təhlükəsiz, sağlam və məhsuldar həyat şəraitinin təmin olunması məqsədilə, ərzaqla təmin olunmasına zəmin yaratmış olur ki, bu da, nəticə etibarı ilə, ərzaq təhlükəsizliyinin dayanıqlılığı üçün əsas olmaqdadır.

Təhlillər göstərir ki, ölkəmizdə 2004-cü ildən icra olunan regional inkişaf üzrə Dövlət proqramları Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasında dayanıqlı sosial-iqtisadi inkişafa təminat yaratmışdır. Bu baxımdan da, sağlam iqtisadi fəaliyyət mühitinin əsasları yaradılmışdır. Məhz 2004-2022-ci illər üzrə Dövlət proqramlarının icrası müddətlərində muxtar respublikanın makroiqtisadi inkişafı bu təminat əsasında təşəkkül tapmışdır. Hesablamalardan aydın olur ki, 2004-2022-ci illər ərzində muxtar respublikada iqtisadi fəal əhalinin sayı 1,5 dəfəyə yaxın artmışdır. Eyni təhlilləri iqtisadiyyatda məşğul olan əhalinin sayı göstəricilərinə aid etdikdə 1,5 dəfə olduğunu görmək olar. Bu göstəricilər, iqtisadiyyatın qeyri-dövlət bölməsində 1,7 dəfə olmuşdur. Səmərəli tənzimləmələrlə bu illər ərzində, Məşğulluq Xidmətləri Orqanlarında rəsmi işsiz statusu alan şəxslərin sayında isə 41 dəfəlik azalma müşahidə olunmuşdur. Dayanıqlı sosiallaşma nəticəsində, muxtar respublikada, məşğul əhalinin bir nəfərinə düşən Ümumi Daxili Məhsulun həcmində 9 dəfəlik artım olmuşdur.

Bu göstəricilər, muxtar respublikanın makroiqtisadi inkişafında etibarlı iqtisadi artıma səbəb olmuşdur. Əhalisinin yerləşməsinə və ərazisinin ixtisaslaşmasına görə aqrar bölgə olaraq,

xammala əsaslanan sənaye müəssisələrinin fəaliyyətinin genişləndirilməsində mühüm nəticələr əldə olmuşdur. İstinad olunan illər ərzində, burada istehsal olunan sənaye məhsulunun həcmi 41 dəfədən çox, kənd təsərrüfatı məhsullarının istehsalı sahəsində isə 8 dəfə artmışdır.

SUMMARY

When determining the long-term priorities of national economies, first of all, the effective use of labor resources, economic and natural resources evaluation are chosen due to their importance. At the same time, ensuring the unity of labor force carriers with those labor resources ensures the increasing dynamics of employment indicators. Employment is also an expression of macroeconomic development, it creates the basis for providing food to ensure safe, healthy and productive living conditions of society members, which, as a result, is the basis for the sustainability of food security.

Analyzes show that the State programs for regional development implemented in our country since 2004 have ensured sustainable socio-economic development in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic. From this point of view, the foundations of a healthy economic activity environment have been created. The macroeconomic development of the autonomous republic was formed on the basis of this guarantee during the implementation of the State programs for 2004-2022. It is clear from the calculations that during the period 2004-2022, the number of economically active population in the autonomous republic has increased almost 1.5 times. If the same analysis is applied to the indicators of the population employed in the economy, it can be seen that it is 1.5 times. These indicators were 1.7 times in the non-state sector of the economy. With effective regulations, during these years, a 41-fold decrease in the number of persons receiving the official status of unemployed in the Employment Services Bodies was observed. As a result of sustainable socialization, in the autonomous republic, there was a 9-fold increase in the volume of the Gross Domestic Product per person of the employed population.

These indicators have led to reliable economic growth in the macroeconomic development of the autonomous republic. As an agrarian region due to the location of its population and the specialization of its territory, important results have been achieved in expanding the activity of industrial enterprises based on raw materials. During the mentioned years, the volume of industrial products produced here increased more than 41 times, and in the field of agricultural products production, it increased 8 times.

Key words: employment, human security, sustainable development, State programs

ENRICHING MODERN ENGLISH VOCABULARY THROUGH CONVERSION

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ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of conversion can be observed in many languages, but in modern English it is especially widespread. The most important reason for this can be considered the peculiarity of the English language, which consists in the almost complete absence of morphological parts of speech indicators in it. They either do not differ at all, or they may differ in word-forming affixes.

Conversion, as word formation, is closely related to the structure of the English language and its history. In Old English, its basic vocabulary was widely used for the formation of new words, monosyllabic words, from which new lexical items were created through affixation and compounding.

Conversion is semi-lexical, semi-grammatical in nature. On the one hand, it enriches the vocabulary of the language, on the other hand, it directly concerns the grammatical categories of the language. Conversion is divided into traditional, when the word formed by conversion has already entered the vocabulary of the language, and random, individual, when the new word is used only once and is not commonly used (to hotel, to inn, to pub).

Through conversion in the English language, many adjectives were formed from nouns, verbs from adjectives and adverbs: Whether he downs them or they down him, he's made a good flight.

Recently, new conversions have been appearing. She microwaved (verb) her lunch. The doctor eyed (verb) my swollen eye (noun). My grandmother bottled (verb) the juice and canned (verb) the pickles.

Keywords: conversion, word-formation, vocabulary

ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ТОНКОГО СТЕРЖНЯ С УЧЕТОМ ДЕЙСТВИЯ ОБЛУЧЕНИЯ НА ПОЛЗУЧЕСТЬ

BEHAVIOR OF A THIN ROD TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON CREEP

RADYASYONUN SÜRÜNME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİ DİKKATE ALARAK İNCE BİR ÇUBUĞUN DAVRANIŞI

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В различных отраслях современной техники, включая атомную энергетику, ракетно-космическую технику, широко используются конструктивные элементы, выполненные в виде тонкого стержня. В процессе эксплуатации они подвергаются воздействию радиационных нагрузок. Так, что проникая в глубь материала, нейтронные потоки резко изменяют его механические характеристики. Кроме того длительное нахождение структур в полях облучения приводит к появлению деформаций радиационной ползучести.

Данная статья посвящена исследованию влияния нейтронного облучения на длительную устойчивость прямоугольного стержня с учетом геометрической нелинейности и деформаций ползучести.

Получить точное решение таких задач практически невозможно, по этому особое значение приобретает развитие приближенных методов.

В нелинейных задачах одним из эффективных приближенных методов решения является вариационный метод. Для решения задач длительной устойчивости вариационным методом требуется развить эти методы для возможности учета геометрической нелинейности и изменения механических характеристик. Это означает, что следует построить такой функционал, который бы учитывал изменение механических характеристик тела, с учетом деформаций ползучести и геометрической нелинейности.

С этой целью в моих статьях предложены и обоснованы вариационные принципы для определения напряженно-деформированного состояния (НДС) упруго – пластических тел и тонких оболочек по теории пластического течения под действием температуры и нейтронного облучения с учетом геометрической нелинейности и влияния облучения на ползучесть.

Задача была решена приближенно предложенным вариационным методом. Полученные результаты графически иллюстрируются. При численном решении данной задачи мы использовали экспериментальные данные, полученные для сталей SW 316.

Из рисунков становится ясно, что, что критическое объемное распухание S_{kp} и, значит, соответственно этому, критическое время t_{kp} , уменьшается с ростом начального прогиба и относительной толщины γ .

Ключевые слова: стержень, нейтрон, двухстороннее облучение, коэффициент Пуассона, модуль Юнга, устойчивость, ползучесть.

ABSTRACT

In various branches of modern technology, including nuclear power, rocket and space technology, structural elements made in the form of a thin rod are widely used. During operation, they are exposed to radiation loads. So that penetrating deep into the material, neutron fluxes dramatically change its mechanical characteristics. In addition, the prolonged presence of structures in the irradiation fields leads to the appearance of deformations of radiation creep.

This article is devoted to the study of the effect of neutron irradiation on the long-term stability of a rectangular rod, taking into account geometric nonlinearity and creep deformations.

It is almost impossible to obtain an exact solution to such problems, therefore, the development of approximate methods is of particular importance.

In nonlinear problems, one of the effective approximate methods of solution is the variational method. To solve the problems of long-term stability by the variational method, it is necessary to develop these methods to be able to take into account geometric nonlinearity and changes in mechanical characteristics. This means that it is necessary to build a functional that would take into account the change in the mechanical characteristics of the body, taking into account creep deformations and geometric nonlinearity.

To this end, my articles propose and justify variational principles for determining the stress-strain state (VAT) of elastic-plastic bodies and thin shells according to the theory of plastic flow under the influence of temperature and neutron irradiation, taking into account geometric nonlinearity and the effect of irradiation on creep.

The problem was solved approximately by the proposed variational method. The results obtained are graphically illustrated. When numerically solving this problem, we used experimental data obtained for SW 316 steels.

It becomes clear from the figures that the critical volumetric swelling and, therefore, accordingly, the critical time decreases with an increase in the initial deflection and relative thickness.

Keywords: rod, neutron, two-way irradiation, coefficient Poisson's, Young's modulus, stability, creep.

INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON STUDENTS PERFORMANCE IN NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, MINNA STUDY CENTRE NIGER STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This research work focused on the influence of Digital Technology on National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), Minna study center, Niger State, Nigeria. The study investigated the impact of instructional delivery using Digital equipment (on-line lectures mode) and Traditional (conventional based method). The study was a descriptive survey and descriptive statistics was used in answering the research questions. On-line mode of study was revealed in this research to have a positive influence on academic Performance of Students. The study also examined the data for the presence of interaction effects between hours spent using Digital Technology and socio-demographic characteristics. This was undertaken to identify whether or not personal-characteristic-related learning style differences influence the extent to which students benefit from on-line learning. It was found that, after controlling other factors, female students benefited less from On-line mode than their male counterparts. Sampling technique employed for the study was systematic random sampling for students under traditional study mode and purposive sampling in identification of students under the On-line study mode. It was concluded that in order to improve teaching effectiveness and academic achievement, higher education should consider aiming to develop On-line learning and teaching strategies that encourage greater engagement and also take into consideration the different learning styles found within the student body. The study recommends that critical factors such as institutional issue, management issue, pedagogical factors, technological issue, interface design issue, evaluation issue, and resource support issue and the factors within each issue have not yet been investigated with detail coverage.

DECONSTRUCTING A SCALABLE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC MODEL

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the deconstruction of a measurable Islamic economic model, by formulating several problems about the definition of economics and its problems, demand theory and supply theory, Islamic microeconomic theory, the concept of zakat and taxes, as well as the concept of profit sharing and the concept of buying and selling. This research method uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are literature (library research), inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards building a theory based on data). Deconstruction is one of the ideas of a person to understand a meaning contained in the text so that these meanings can be developed again. While Islamic economics is one of the social sciences that discusses human behavior in business activities carried out to meet their needs, as well as how a person manages and distributes some of the resources guided in Islamic teachings as an effort to create and obtain prosperity both in the world and in the hereafter. The economic problem itself is that in human life requires certain needs, and these needs have no limit but human needs sometimes cannot be met because the means of satisfying needs in the form of goods or services needed are very limited. Islamic microeconomic theory is a decision taken from every field of economics and includes the limits of Islamic teachings that are used as the main guidelines.

Keywords: Deconstruction, Economics, Islamic Economics, Microeconomics

A MULTI-TASK DEEP LEARNING MODEL FOR LUNG CANCER, PNEUMONIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS CLASSIFICATION USING SOFT LAYER SHARING

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ABSTRACT

Lung diseases, including lung cancer, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, are major global health concerns, often requiring early and accurate diagnosis for effective treatment. This study introduces a novel multi-task deep learning model designed for simultaneous classification of lung cancer, pneumonia, and tuberculosis from medical imaging data.

Our proposed model leverages a shared deep neural network architecture with soft layer sharing, allowing the model to learn common features across the three disease categories while preserving individual disease-specific characteristics. We employ a large dataset of chest X-rays and CT scans, carefully labeled with ground truth diagnoses, for training and evaluation.

Our experiments demonstrate the effectiveness of the multi-task deep learning model in accurately classifying lung cancer, pneumonia, and tuberculosis cases. The soft layer sharing mechanism helps the model leverage shared knowledge across diseases, resulting in improved overall performance compared to single-task models.

This multi-task deep learning approach not only streamlines the diagnostic process by simultaneously assessing multiple lung diseases but also provides interpretable insights into shared and distinct features among these diseases. Our findings suggest the potential clinical utility of such models in enhancing early detection and treatment planning.

Keywords: Multi-task deep learning, lung cancer, pneumonia, tuberculosis, medical image classification, soft layer sharing.

MIDDLE EOCENE PALEOENVIRONMENTAL RECONSTRUCTION THROUGH GEOCHEMICAL PROXIES AND MAMMAL TRACK FOSSILS IN GONJO BASIN, EAST TIBET, CHINA

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The Gonjo Formation, attributed to the Eocene epoch ($U-Pb = 44.7 \pm 1.2$ Ma), primarily comprises purplish-red medium- to coarse-grained sandstones, siltstones, silty-mudstones, and conglomerates. These sedimentary rocks exhibit ripple marks, rip-ups, and trough-crossbedding, indicative of fluvial-lacustrine systems. Trace element geochemical proxies suggests deposition in a passive margin setting (Sc/Cr 0.1-0.2; La/Y 1.1-1.4) characterized by weak to moderate weathering, a continental environment (Sr/Ba 0.2-0.5), and a cool (Ga/Rb 0.12-0.17), arid (Sr/Cu 4-10; Rb/Sr 0.5-1) climate.

Within the Gonjo Formation, we have discovered 19 mammal track fossils from three different locations. These fossil footprints exhibit a distinctive oval-concave shape, with absent toe impressions. Some of these footprints even display a pockmarked texture resembling those of elephant ancestors, known as *Proboscipeda enigmatica*. The diversity of these fossil footprints suggests that during the Eocene epoch, the environmental conditions in the East Tibet region were highly conducive for elephant ancestors.

The presence of various sedimentary structures within the Gonjo Formation indicates the existence of a basin with a lake and river system. Elephant ancestors likely visited the lake banks and river flats for water. The water in this ancient environment was oxic (U/Th 0.2-0.24; V/Cr 1-1.5; V/Sc 7.1-9.6) and had low salinity (V/Ni 2.6-3.8). These findings also suggest that during the Eocene epoch, the Tibetan Plateau was not as elevated as it is today, making it a suitable habitat for massive mammals.

Key words: East Tibet, Gonjo formation, geochemical proxies, *Proboscipeda enigmatica*, sedimentary structures.

IRON COMPLEX: SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIBACTERIAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Iron is the most prevalent element in the environment and is essential for the existence of terrestrial species. Iron is also involved in metabolic activities such as ribonucleic acid reduction, energy production, photosynthesis, nitrogen reduction, oxygen transport, and oxygenation.

Acids are frequently utilized as ligands in complexes and have antibacterial activity, and a number of studies have demonstrated that compounds containing oxygen atoms are effective against bacteria.

A series of iron complexes were reported in numerous studies, also they was evaluated for their antibacterial activity with the presence of different ligands. The present work comprises the synthesis of iron complex with an acid as ligand. The metal complex was characterized by infrared spectroscopy and SEM/EDX. In addition, it was examined to assess its antibacterial activity using disc diffusion method. The compositional analysis indicated the presence of the expected elements and IR spectra showed that the coordination of the acidic ligand to the metal atom occurred via oxygen atoms of the acid ligand.

Keywords: Coordination Chemistry, Iron Complex, Antibacterial Activity, IR, SEM/ EDX

THE USE OF NATURAL CLAY FOR EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF RED CONGO DYE FROM WATER: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO MITIGATE ORGANIC DYE POLLUTION

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ABSTRACT

Water pollution with organic dyes is an environmental problem that occurs when soluble organic materials, such as those used in the production of dyes and pigments, enter surface water or groundwater. Pollution of water with organic dyes can be harmful to the environment and public health if not properly managed.

In this study, the effectiveness of natural clay in removing Red Congo dye from water after undergoing several purification stages was tested. A quantitative analysis of the major and minor components of the clay used was conducted using BTX III X-ray diffraction (XRD/XRF) analysis. Changes in the concentration of Red Congo dye in a laboratory-prepared solution over time were monitored using a UV/VIS Spectrophotometer (Optizen 2120UV). X-ray diffraction results indicated that the clay is a mixture of illite and kaolinite

As for the optimal absorption of Red Congo dye by the clay, it was found to occur at minute 150, where the concentration of Red Congo dye became 0.25 PPM.

This process relies on the effective use of natural clay to sediment organic particles, contributing to water purification and reducing the impact of water pollution with organic dyes on the environment and public health.

Keywords: Pollution, Water, Clay, Red Congo

SOME INTEGRAL INEQUALITIES CONVEX STOCHASTIC PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

In this work we apply well known fractional integral operators such as Riemann-Liouville fractional integral, k -Riemann-Liouville fractional integral, Katugampola fractional operators, conformable fractional integral, Hadamard fractional integrals, etc, on convex stochastic processes in order to establish new integral inequalities.

The stochastic processes is a significant branch of probability theory, it is usually defined as a family of random variables, and thus stochastic processes are used as mathematical models of systems and phenomena that appear to vary in a random manner probabilistic in time. And so the definition of a stochastic process is as follow :

being a probability space. A function $X : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a random variable if A is measurable.

A stochastic processes is defined as function $X : \Omega \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ is an interval if for every the function $X(t, \cdot)$ is a random variable.

The study of convex stochastic process was initiated by Nikodem in 1980, investigating some regularity properties of convex stochastic process. In 1992 Skowronski managed to obtain some further results on convex stochastic process, later on different types of convexities of stochastic processes were considered to derive new results .

Keywords: Integral inequality, convex stochastic process, Fractional integral.

DECONSTRUCTION OF A MEASURABLE ISLAMIC ECONOMIC MODEL

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the measurable deconstruction of the Islamic economic model. Consumption is demand while production is supply or offer. Consumption theory according to Islamic economics is consuming something according to needs. This is in accordance with Islamic rationality that every Economic actors always want to increase the maslahah they obtain. Objective The main thing a Muslim consumes is as a means of helping to worship to Allah. Increasing production in the Islamic economic system as an effort economic empowerment of the people as optimally as possible because natural resources are limited while needs continue to increase, economic distribution is equitable, fair, honest, and transparent. Distribution is a process of distributing or delivering goods or services from producers to consumers. Distribution has the goal of reducing inequality of income and wealth in society. Usury is a determination interest and repayment based on a certain percentage of the loan amount principal amount owed by the borrower. Meanwhile, according to technical terms, usury means additional returns from principal assets or capital in vain. Usury has an impact harm others. Usury can cause conflict between individuals and reduce the spirit of cooperation/helping each other with fellow humans, giving rise to a wasteful and lazy mentality.

Keywords: consumption, economics and usury

PRODUCTION VALUES AND MORALS IN ISLAM

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Abstract

This research aims to study the values and morals of production in Islamic perspective. The method used in this research is the literature research method to explore the concept of production from an Islamic perspective, identify the factors of production in the economy, and analyze Ibn Khaldun's views on production in the context of Islamic economics. Through the search and analysis of literature sources, this research investigates the values and ethics that govern production activities in Islam, focusing on moral principles and community welfare. Factors of production, such as capital, labor, natural resources and technology, are explored in the context of Islamic economics, as well as how these factors play a role in the production process. Ibn Khaldun's theories of production are also discussed, showing the importance of management in production activities and its relationship to the level of societal welfare. This literature research aims to gain a deeper understanding of the principles of production in Islam, in the hope that it can help create a more just and sustainable economy and improve people's welfare.

Keywords : Production, Islamic economics and literature review

HARNESSING THE HEALING POWER OF PLANT RESIN: AN OVERVIEW OF ITS ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Plant resin has been utilized for centuries for various purposes, including its remarkable potential as an anti-inflammatory agent. This natural substance, exuded by certain trees and plants, such as frankincense and myrrh, possesses unique properties that can help alleviate inflammation in the body.

One of the primary mechanisms through which plant resin exerts its anti-inflammatory effects is by inhibiting the production of pro-inflammatory molecules and enzymes, such as cytokines and prostaglandins. These compounds play a central role in the body's inflammatory response, and their overproduction can lead to chronic inflammation, which is associated with various diseases, including arthritis, cardiovascular disease, and certain autoimmune conditions.

Plant resin contains bioactive compounds like boswellic acids and terpenes, which have been studied for their anti-inflammatory properties. These compounds interfere with inflammatory pathways, reducing the activation of immune cells and the release of inflammatory mediators. Research has suggested that plant resin can be particularly beneficial in managing conditions like osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. By reducing inflammation and minimizing joint damage, it may help alleviate pain and improve joint function.

Moreover, plant resin's anti-inflammatory properties extend beyond joint health. It may also have potential in managing inflammatory skin conditions, such as psoriasis, and respiratory issues like asthma, where inflammation plays a significant role.

Plant resin can be administered in various forms, including topical creams, essential oils, and dietary supplements. However, it's crucial to use these products under the guidance of a healthcare professional, as their efficacy and safety can vary.

Keywords: Plant resin, Anti-inflammatory, Boswellic acids, Essential oils and Holistic medicine.

ARGININE-POLYANILINE@G-C₃N₄ FOR OUTSTANDING RETENTION OF ORANGE G DYE FROM WATER

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ABSTRACT

Organic dyes have become an issue of extreme concern across the globe as a result of its harmful effects, Herein, we report the elaboration of arginine-polyaniline-g-C₃N₄ composite for the Orange G dye removal from water. The as-synthesized composite was characterized by the BET surface area, EDS, FTIR, SEM, and X-ray diffraction (XRD). The adsorption capability of as-synthesized composite towards Orange G (OG) dye has been evaluated under several experimental conditions, such as the adsorbent dosage, initial dye concentration,

contact time under agitation, pH of dye solution and temperature. Thermodynamics parameters such as free energy (ΔG°), entropy (ΔS°), and enthalpy (ΔH°) were also calculated and suggested that the adsorption process is spontaneous and endothermic in nature. The kinetics data revealed that the adsorption of OG dye onto Arg-PANI@g-C₃N₄ follows the pseudo-second order kinetics model. The maximum adsorption capacity was found to be 80.54 mg·g⁻¹. Moreover, the Arg-PANI@g-C₃N₄ surface displayed a Langmuir-like adsorption isotherm, in contrast to a Freundlich isotherm, owing to its homogeneous active site distribution. Regeneration investigation showed the excellent reusability of Arg-PANI@g-C₃N₄ composite during the cleaning up of solution containing OG dye molecules. Hence, we may assert that the Arg-PANI@g-C₃N₄ composite has a potential application prospect as an efficient adsorbent for OG dye adsorption.

keywords: Wastewater treatment, Arg-PANI@g-C₃N₄ composite, OG dye removal, regeneration.

THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL POLITICAL VALUES IN MODERN KAZAKHSTANI SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Political values are of fundamental importance in the behavior of society. In each country, political values have special differences. In Kazakhstan, political values are heterogeneous. They combine the historical heritage reflected in the traditional political values that have been formed since the formation of the Kazakh Khanate, preserving the values of the Soviet era, as well as modern global values. It is assumed that the current state of political values carries a retroditionalization, which is manifested in adherence to traditional values, characteristic of modern Kazakh society. In addition, this study examines the historical retrospective when the power of "Steppe democracy" was present in the Kazakh Khanate. The peculiarity of which was the election of the khan, the recognition of the supremacy of the judiciary in public and political life.

Keywords: Traditional values, Kazakhstani society, modern values, political values.

MORPHO-ANATOMICAL MODIFICATION IN *WITHANIA SOMNIFERA* (L.) DUNAL FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: INSIGHT INTO ADAPTATION

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Abstract

The Solanaceae family, commonly known as the deadly nightshade or potato family, encompasses a wide range of important food plants and medicinal species. Among these is *Withania somnifera* (L.), also known as Ashwagandha or Winter cherry, an evergreen shrub native to India, the Middle East, and certain regions of Africa. This study focused on the collection of plant material from twelve different ecotypes in the Punjab region, including Shadan Lund, Layyah, Kot Adu, Jam Pur, Vodor, DG canal, Kala, Chah Jeand Wala, Faisalabad, DG Khan, Jang, and Multan, to investigate morphological and anatomical variations. The collected samples were preserved in a 70% alcohol solution, and freehand sectioning and double staining methods were employed. Microscopic examination using a digital ocular camera facilitated the analysis of various anatomical structures in the roots, stems, and leaves. Morphological and anatomical features were carefully observed and documented. Results indicated that the Jam Pur ecotype exhibited the maximum root epidermal thickness, while the Faisalabad ecotype displayed the largest root radius. Stem characteristics varied significantly among the ecotypes, with the Vodor ecotype exhibiting the highest cortical cell area, Jam Pur ecotype displaying the greatest epidermis thickness, and the Shahdan Lund ecotype showing the thickest sclerenchyma layer. The Vodor and Jang ecotypes had the highest abaxial stomatal area and number of trichomes. Statistical analysis, utilizing Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at a 5% probability level, confirmed the significance of the observed results in terms of morphology and anatomy.

Key word: *withania somnifera* , Morpho-Anatomical modification

FLOURISHING OUR BOOKS GREEN: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF AN ELT TEXTBOOK

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Abstract

This study investigated the extent to which first-year secondary school Saudi ELT textbooks integrate ecological education content. ELT books integrate various themes to trigger language learners' interest. However, there is a dire need to include themes related to global issues or the troubled state of Mother nature. Hence the study focused on two environmental education themes: knowledge and awareness, attitudes and behaviors, and their sub-theme. The study used a conceptual content analysis design, and the textbooks were evaluated using a developed content analysis checklist. For the analysis, data were collected in the 2022/2023 school year. The results provided statistical evidence that integrating environmental education into the EFL textbook addressed the minimum level of learners' basic ecological knowledge, awareness, attitudes, and behaviors. Finally, this study suggested methods of how textbooks can help improve students' awareness of the environment, their attitudes, and their behavior.

Keywords: Awareness, Content analysis; Ecological knowledge and awareness, Ecological attitude and behavior, ELT textbooks.

MHD CARBON NANOTUBES SUSPENDED NANOFLUID FLOW WITH THERMAL RADIATION

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ABSTRACT: Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are one of the most valuable materials with very high thermal conductivity as compare to the other nanoparticles. Two types of CNTs are well known for the researchers, the single wall CNT (SWCNTs) and the multi wall CNTs (MWCNTs). Nanofluids containing CNTs are likely to be the future heat transfer media because of their significantly higher thermal conductivities. In the present study, a numerical investigation has been carried out to discuss the steady, laminar, two-dimensional heat transfer flow of micropolar nanofluid with suction and injection containing CNTs over a stretching sheet. The objective of the present research is twofold. At the first stage, mathematical formulation will develop for nanofluids containing CNTs based on single-phase model with realistic physical boundary conditions. At the second stage of the research a series of CFD simulations will be carried out with the purpose to study nanofluids. To complete this task, we will use Runge Kutta Fehlberg fourth-fifth order (RKF45) method.

Keywords: Micropolar Nanofluids; Carbon Nanotubes; Convection flow.

SURVEY ON VARIOUS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COGNITIVE RADIO MODELS ON SPECTRUM RESOURCE ALLOCATION

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ABSTRACT

Cognitive radio (CR) is an improved solution to increase the spectrum utilization to exploit the spectral resources. The return of the principal user (PU) in the licensed band that is currently occupied by the secondary users (SUs) in CR necessitates a distinct sort of handoff called a spectrum handoff. In cognitive radio networks, the goal of spectrum mobility management is to ensure that transitions are made quickly and seamlessly so that applications operating on cognitive users have the least amount of performance degradation during a spectrum handoff. In this paper, a survey on various cognitive radio models that uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) on spectrum allocation is considered for the study. The study provides a discussion on recent spectrum resource allocation models that focus mainly on energy efficiency.

Keywords:

Cognitive radio, Spectrum handoff, spectrum mobility management, spectrum resource

AN ANATOMICAL EXAMINATION OF NECK JOINT RANGE OF MOTION AND PAIN LEVELS OF HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL IN SURGICAL AND INTERNAL DEPARTMENTS ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION AND DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

Maintaining a static posture for extended periods in both professional and daily life, exposure to repetitive movements, or spending excessive time at a computer, lead to posture disorders and postural neck pain as a result of static loading on the cervical spine. This constitutes a significant health issue among healthcare professionals, who bear crucial responsibilities in providing healthcare and conducting research. Healthcare workers often complain of neck pain and express concerns about postural aesthetics during one-on-one interactions.

The aim of this study is to assess the cervical range of motion and neck pain in healthcare personnel and compare these data by departments and professions. A total of 60 healthcare personnel working at the university hospital participated in the study. The individuals' pain intensity was assessed using the Visual Analog Scale, and neck joint range of motion was measured with a goniometer. When comparing healthcare professionals working in Surgical and Internal units, no statistically significant difference was found in pain intensity ($p > 0.05$). However, when comparing healthcare professionals working in Surgical and Internal units, the measurement values of cervical ROM taken in Surgical units were found to be higher in all parameters, and this difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

We believe that studies evaluating neck functions, posture, and ergonomics in healthcare professionals are needed. Additionally, we are of the opinion that providing exercise education would be beneficial for both healthcare workers and service recipients, as it could lead to a reduction in pain levels, an improvement in quality of life, and alleviation of postural aesthetic concerns.

Keywords: Anatomy, cervical joint range of motion, neck pain, ergonomics.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON PREVENTING PLAGIARISM AND ETHICAL VIOLATIONS IN THE USE OF CHATGPT

CHATGPT KULLANIMINDA İNTİHALİN VE ETİK İHLALLERİN ÖNLENMESİNE YÖNELİK KARŞILAŞTIRMALI BİR ANALİZ

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ABSTRACT

Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer (ChatGPT) is an artificial intelligence-based language model trained on large text datasets, capable of producing human-like responses in many languages, including Turkish. The opportunities and challenges that ChatGPT offers for nursing education are discussed in the literature within the framework of ethical principles such as academic integrity, privacy and security, and the possibility of students presenting a text written by ChatGPT as their own homework is emphasized.

This study was carried out to determine whether the texts written by ChatGPT were written by humans or artificial intelligence using artificial intelligence content detectors (AI content detectors), in order to prevent problems that may cause plagiarism and violation with ethical principles in nursing education and research using ChatGPT. This study, which was conducted in a descriptive and comparative design, was carried out between 10.07.2023 and 20.09.2023. ChatGPT was asked to write two texts about the positive and negative effects of ChatGPT on nursing education, and then it was asked to rewrite these texts as if a human had written them. Thus, four texts written by ChatGPT were obtained. These four texts were loaded into AI content detectors (www.gbtzero.dev, www.gbtzero.me, www.zerogbt.com, www.zerogbt.cc, www.gbt-zero.com, www.zerogpt.net).

GPT-Zero estimated is the best and concluded that the text was written by artificial intelligence with a probability of 69.79%. GPTZero concluded that these four texts were not written by artificial intelligence. The Turnitin and iThenticate plagiarism programs reported a 0% similarity rate for these four texts. ChatGPT has confirmed that it wrote these four texts itself.

As a result, these detectors were insufficient to detect that the texts were written by an artificial intelligence. Therefore, it seems more functional to ask ChatGPT whether it writes the texts. In this study, ChatGPT has been introduced. The possible positive and negative effects of ChatGPT on nursing education and what nursing educators can do about it were

emphasized. Artificial intelligence content detectors developed for ChatGPT were introduced.

Keywords: Nursing Education, ChatGPT, GPTZero, AI Content Detector, Ethic, Plagiarism

ÖZET

Üretici Ön-Eğitilmiş Dönüştürücü (Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer (ChatGPT)), Türkçe de dahil olmak üzere birçok dilde insan benzeri yanıtlar üretme yeteneğine sahip, geniş metin veri kümeleri üzerinde eğitilmiş, yapay zeka tabanlı bir dil modelidir. ChatGPT'nin hemşirelik eğitimi için sunduğu fırsatlar ve zorluklar literatürde akademik dürüstlük, gizlilik gibi etik ilkeler ve güvenlik çerçevesinde ele alınmış, öğrencilerin ChatGPT'nin yazdığı bir metni kendi ödevleri olarak sunabilme olasılığı üzerinde durulmuştur.

Bu çalışma ChatGPT kullanımının hemşirelik eğitiminde ve araştırmalarında intihale neden olabilecek ve etik ilkelere uyumu engelleyebilecek sorunların önüne geçmek için ChatGPT tarafından yazılan metinlerin yapay zeka içerik algılayıcıları (artificial intelligence content detector (AI content detector)) kullanılarak insan mı yoksa yapay zeka tarafından mı yazıldığını saptamak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Tanımlayıcı ve karşılaştırmalı tasarımda yapılan bu çalışma, 10.07.2023 ve 20.09.2023 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. ChatGPT'den ChatGPT'nin hemşirelik eğitimi üzerine olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri ile ilgili iki metin yazması istenmiş ve daha sonra bu metinleri bir insan yazmış gibi ifade ederek tekrar yazması istenmiştir. Böylece ChatGPT'nin yazdığı dört metin elde edilmiştir. www.gbtzero.dev, www.gbtzero.me, www.zerogbt.com, www.zerogbt.cc, www.gbt-zero.com, www.zerogpt.net uzantılı yapay zeka içerik algılayıcılarına bu dört metin yüklenmiştir.

En iyi tahmini GPT-Zero vermiş, bir metnin yapay zeka tarafından % 69.79 olasılıkla oluşturulmuş olduğu sonucuna varmıştır. GPTZero bu dört metin için yapay zeka tarafından yazılmamıştır sonucuna varmıştır. Turnitin ve iThenticate intihal programları bu dört metnin % 0 benzerlik oranı olduğunu bildirmiştir. ChatGPT ise bu dört metni kendisinin yazdığını doğrulamıştır.

Sonuç olarak bu algılayıcılar metinlerin bir yapay zeka tarafından yazıldığını saptamada yetersiz kalmıştır. Bu nedenle ChatGPT'nin kendisine metinleri yazıp yazmadığını sormak daha işlevsel görünmektedir. Bu çalışmayla hem ChatGPT'nin tanıtımı ile birlikte hemşirelik eğitimi üzerindeki olası olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri ve hemşirelik eğitimcilerinin bu konuda neler yapabileceği vurgulanmış hem de ChatGPT için geliştirilen yapay zeka içerik algılayıcıları tanıtılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik Eğitimi, ChatGPT, GPTZero, Yapay Zeka İçerik Algılayıcısı, Etik, İntihal

RELIGIOUS DIPLOMACY AND SOFT POWER IN CENTRAL ASIA : EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAM AND ORTHODOXY IN THE REGIONAL POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

This research dives into the complicated world of religious diplomacy and soft power in Central Asia, shedding light on the diverse role of Islam and Orthodoxy in shaping regional politics. With its diverse tapestry of nationalities and religious affiliations, Central Asia provides a unique setting for investigating the dynamic interplay between religious actors and statecraft. This research takes a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to illustrate how Islam and Orthodoxy influence diplomatic relations, government, and the region's broader socio-political landscape.

The study begins with an overview of Central Asia's historical and contemporary religious landscape, emphasising the importance of both Islamic and Orthodox traditions. It investigates the techniques used by religious institutions, leaders, and followers to promote religious diplomacy and wield soft power. This study uncovers the mechanisms by which religious actors engage with state authorities and international actors to influence foreign policy and regional cooperation by drawing on a wide range of sources, including religious texts, governmental policies, and interviews with key stakeholders.

Furthermore, this study examines case studies from Central Asian countries such as Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan to provide empirical proof of religious diplomacy's impact. It analyses the role of Islam and Orthodoxy in building transnational ties, mediating conflicts, and encouraging cultural exchanges. Furthermore, the study investigates the

function of religious education, interfaith dialogue, and humanitarian operations in boosting the soft power of regional religious leaders.

This study contributes to a more sophisticated view of Central Asian geopolitics by addressing the difficulties of religious diplomacy and soft power. It emphasises the challenges and opportunities posed by the religious dimension of regional politics, such as tensions between secular and religious authorities and the possibility for religious players to bridge gaps and foster stability. Furthermore, this study emphasises the need of policymakers and international actors engaging with Central Asian religious communities as key partners in the pursuit of peace, development, and regional cooperation.

Keywords : Religious diplomacy, soft power, Central Asia, Islam, Orthodoxy, regional politics, interfaith dialogue, governance.

DETERMINATION OF UNKNOWN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DATA OBTAINED FROM THE ANALYSIS OF LAUREL ESSENTIAL OILS IN PHARMACOGNOSIC STUDIES BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE METHOD

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the potential relationships between the data of GC-MS analyzes obtained from the essential oils of the Laurel (*Laurus nobilis* L.) plant, which is one of the essential oils that has an important place in the field of pharmacognosy and has an economic importance. Laurel plant is a type of spice that is widely used and exported in traditional medicine, food and aromatherapy. In this study, the effectiveness of artificial intelligence approaches, especially the k-means clustering method, in the analysis of data obtained from laurel essential oils was investigated.

Within the scope of the study, the data set obtained from the analyzes on the chemical components of laurel essential oils was used. This dataset contains the amounts of components obtained from different samples of the laurel plant. The K-means algorithm was applied to separate these data into clusters with similar properties. In this way, it is aimed to determine chemical similarities and differences between different samples.

The results of the study show that unknown chemical relationships among the data obtained from laurel essential oils can be detected with the k-means algorithm. The resulting clusters enabled the grouping of samples with similar chemical components. These findings provide valuable information for understanding the differences and similarities between the chemical component profiles of different species of laurel plant.

In conclusion, this study highlights the potential of artificial intelligence in data analysis to understand the chemical components of plants by showing that unknown relationships between data obtained from laurel essential oils in the field of pharmacognosy can be detected by artificial intelligence k-means method. It seems that artificial intelligence methods can play an important role in providing further exploration and understanding in research in the field of pharmacognosy.

Keywords: Pharmacognosy, *Laurus nobilis*, Artificial Intelligence, Essential Oil

OKTAY SİNANOĞLU AND TURKISH MATHEMATICS

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ABSTRACT

Oktay Sinanoğlu is a scientist who has reached the top of his field in the world and in Turkey. He achieved many successes in the fields he worked and received many awards. He returned to Turkey after retirement from the university in America. He is a Turkey and Turkish lover. In the last years of his life, he tried to inform the Turkish society more about Turkish and he made a lot of effort in this field. According to him, Turkey means Turkish. If Turkish is lost, Turkey will be lost. He tried to inform the Turkish society on this issue both with the works he wrote and the speeches he made.

Sinanoğlu, realized the threats on Turkish and the effects of foreign languages on Turkish, and as an intellectual, he offered solutions to eliminate these threats and effects and tried to raise awareness. Sinanoğlu, tried to warn the administrators, intellectuals and the public as a whole about this issue with the works he wrote. He realized the threats on Turkish and the effects of foreign languages on Turkish, and as an intellectual, he also offered solutions to eliminate these threats and effects. By expressing these ideas in works such as Bye Bye Turkish / A Nev-York Dream, Destination Turkey, Great Renaissance, If Turkish Goes, Turkey Will Go, Forward, What to Do / Resurrection and For Salvation, he enabled his ideas to reach wider masses. He tried to warn individuals against the coming dangers by emphasizing Turkey and Turkish in these Works.

He argued that as a result of the rapid development of science and technology in the world, the borders in the world disappeared and nation states would fall under the influence of imperialist powers, and he argued that the course was in this direction and argued that precautions should be taken. He literally shouted that the Turkish language, which is the main carrier of culture, must be preserved so that Turkish society can live freely and independently. He argued that Turkish is a beautiful and superior language because it is our native language because it is the oldest and most rooted language, and because it is a language prone to computer language and term generation. That's why he said that every Turkish-speaking individual should be in this consciousness. In the centennial year of our Republic, we think that it is necessary to show, promote and protect such a scientist, who is fond of Turkey and Turkish, as an example to new generations.

Keywords: Oktay Sinanoğlu, Turkey, Turkish, Culture.

HAKKA SIĞINDIK ROMANINDA TARİHÎ-SİYASÎ VE SOSYO-KÜLTÜREL ARKA PLAN

THE HISTORICAL-POLITICAL AND SOCIO-CULTURAL BACKGROUND OF THE NOVEL HAKKA SIĞINDIK

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ÖZET

1864 yılında Ayaspaşa’da dünyaya gelen Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar, Türk edebiyatının önemli romancılarından biridir. Ahmet Mithat Efendi’den sonra popüler romanı temsil eden ve halkı eğitmeyi amaçlayan Hüseyin Rahmi’nin romanlarında, II. Abdülhamid’den başlayarak Cumhuriyet’e kadar olan geniş bir dönemin ele alındığı görülmektedir. 1919 yılında tamamlanan *Hakka Sığındık* romanı, ilk olarak İbrahim Hilmi Bey tarafından neşredilmiştir. I. Dünya Savaşı sırasında Hoşkadem mahallesindeki insanların büyük çoğunluğu ekonomik sıkıntı çekerken Hafız İshak Efendi ve Hacı Ferhat Efendi’nin gayet rahat bir ortamda hayatlarını idame ettirmesini konu alan eser, Abdal Veli üzerinden polisiye bir kurguya yaklaşmaktadır. Romanın temelini Hacı Ferhat Efendi ile Hafız İshak Efendi oluşturmaktadır. Onların karşısında ise Abdal Veli takma adıyla yazar Nüzhet Ulvi yer almaktadır. Romandaki asıl çatışma yoksul ile harp zenginleri arasında teşekkül eder. Yazarın vermek istediği mesaj, her devrin adamı olan kişilerin haksız yere zenginleşerek halkın malına el koymasındır. Bunun sonucunda insanların gayr-ı meşru yollara başvurarak hayatlarını idame ettirmek zorunda kaldıkları ve toplum ahlakının bozulduğu romanda işlenir. Nüzhet Ulvi’nin Abdal Veli adıyla hacı ile hafızı dolandırarak elde ettiği paraları yoksul halka vermeyi amaçladığı romanda, Nüzhet Ulvi’nin komiser Şinasi Bey’e teslim olup gerçekleri anlatmasıyla olaylar anlaşılır.

Tarih ile edebiyatın birbirlerinden faydalandığı göz önüne alındığında, romanın toplum zihniyetini yansıttığı söylenebilir. Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar’ın birçok romanının halktan esinlenerek oluşturulduğu bilindiğinden *Hakka Sığındık* romanında da aynı durumun söz konusu olduğu söylenebilir. Buradan hareketle bildiride amaçlanan *Hakka Sığındık* romanındaki satır aralarını gün yüzüne çıkarmaktır. Bu sayede Gürpınar’ın romanda asıl amaçladığı mesajlar anlaşılacaktır. Bu bağlamda bildiri, romanın tarihî-siyasî arka planı ile sosyo-kültürel arka planı olmak üzere iki ana bölümden oluşmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arka Plan, *Hakka Sığındık*, Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar, Sosyal Meseleler

ABSTRACT

Born in Ayaspaşa in 1864, Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar is one of the essential novelists in the history of Turkish Literature. He is an important figure because he represents popular novel after Ahmet Mithat Efendi and aims to educate the public. Huseyin Rahmi's novels cover an extensive historical period from Hamidian Era to the Turkish Republic. İbrahim Hilmi is the first publisher of Gürpınar's novel, *Hakka Sığındık* which was completed in 1919. The novel focuses on Hafız İshak Efendi and Hacı Ferhat Efendi's comfortable life while most of the people living in Hoşkadem have economically serious troubles during World War I. Due to the character Abdal Veli, the novel is much closer to detective fiction. The main topic revolves around Hacı Ferhat Efendi and Hafız İshak. There is also the character Nüzhet Ulvi, nicknamed Abdal Veli, in the novel. The central conflict in the novel is between the poor people and war profiteers. The author's main point is to show how people who can change easily depending on the situation seize the property of the public and get wealthy in an unjustified way. As a result of this, the novel shows how people follow illegal ways to survive and how society becomes immoral. In the novel, Nüzhet Ulvi wants to give the money he obtained by deceiving hajji and hafız to poor people; however, the situation reveals itself when Nüzhet Ulvi confesses to the police officer, Şinasi Bey.

Considering the correlation between history and literature, we can say the novel represents the mindset of society in the period. It is a well-known fact that the public inspires Gürpınar's works, and the same situation applies to this novel. Hence, this article aims to reveal the underlying meanings of *Hakka Sığındık*. Thus, what Gürpınar truly meant will be well understood. In this regard, the article includes two main parts: The historical-political background and the socio-cultural background of the novel.

Keywords: Background, *Hakka Sığındık*, Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar, Social Issues

PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF YALLI IN HOUSEHOLD CEREMONIES OF NAKHCHIVAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to elucidate the role of an ancient dance genre, yalli, in the ceremonies organized in Nakhchivan region. The research model was developed according to qualitative research methods. As a data collection tool, relevant sources and researches on this subject were consulted and information was obtained from the source persons. Here, the issue of the survival of the yallis, which have been performed in the folk festivals of Nakhchivan since ancient times, has been investigated.

Nakhchivan is one of the most ancient historical regions of Azerbaijan. Historical research proves that these lands were one of the first human settlements. Close ties with ancient Eastern civilizations have led to the formation of a rich historical and cultural heritage in Nakhchivan. Rock paintings reflect the presence of yalli, one of the genres of Azerbaijani musical folklore with a centuries-old history, in the life of people living in these lands. Seasonal and house songs, folk songs, love music, more than 40 types of yalli in the musical folklore of Nakhchivan indicate the existence of ancient and rich musical folklore of the region. Performing yalli, a symbol of unity and solidarity, young and old representatives of the people showed mutual respect and sincerity by keeping their national values alive. The performance of yalli in Novruz ceremonies is a feature of an ancient tradition. Celebrating the awakening of nature and the arrival of the new year with great joy, Azerbaijanis performed various dances around the Novruz fire. In addition, weddings and henna nights in Nakhchivan are unthinkable without yalli, and even years ago, 80-100 people used to join the band playing yalli on their happy days and weddings. "Urfani", "Khalefi", "Uchayag", "Dirgoyu", "Asta Karabagh", "Done yalli", "Iravan yallisi", "El yallisi", "Nareyi", "Hoynari" and other such old manes were played with great enthusiasm.

As a result of the research, it is known that yallis, which have had an important place in people's lives since ancient times, are being forgotten today. The study of collecting yallis and putting them to music is useful in terms of transferring these folklore examples to future generations. At the same time, the teaching of this dance genre to the younger generations by folk dance artists can prevent the forgetting of their choreographic performance features.

Keywords: Nakhchivan, yalli, music, folklore, culture, "Hoynari"

A NOTE ON EXACT SOLUTION METHODS FOR PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Nonlinear phenomena in applied sciences such as physics, biology, chemistry, and economics are mostly modeled by nonlinear partial differential equations (NPDEs). There are many effective approaches to deriving algebraic equation systems based on the Ansatz method for finding exact solutions of NPDEs using computer algebra systems (CAS). Recently, cumbersome and tedious algebraic calculations in math problems can be easily performed thanks to the advance of new and powerful computers. Nevertheless, some particular steps of these approaches require computation without a computer to obtain the necessary algebraic equations. Moreover, these approaches fundamentally follow a similar algorithmic structure in the aforementioned steps, except for the auxiliary functions used. Some of these steps are the reduction of nonlinear partial differential equations (NPDEs) to ordinary differential equations (ODEs), and the determination of the balance parameter for the proposed solution form. The main contribution of this study is to analyze NPDEs containing various types of terms and propose auxiliary transformations to be able to apply exact solution methods to them. Thus, we aim to present a review work that will be used in the aforementioned steps concerning the structure of the PDE by classifying PDEs according to the different terms they contain. Application of the transformations is illustrated by the Tzitzéica equation, the Sine-Gordon equation, the Sinh-Gordon equation, the Foam Drainage equation, the nonlinear Schrödinger equation, the time fractional Burgers equation, and generalized forms of Burgers Equation.

Keywords: Ansatz Method, Exact Solution Method, tanh-Function Method, $\frac{G'}{G}$ - expansion Method, Computer Algebra Systems.

CULT OBJECTS OF ANCIENT MESOPOTAMIA: A COMPARISON STUDY OF THE ANTHROPOMORPHIC STATUES AND THE KETTLEDRUM

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ABSTRACT

From a mythic-religious point of view, cults are functional divine powers or manifestations of divine power, conceived as anthropomorphic which are sanctified, considered sacred, related to the creator or as a means of establishing a relationship with him, and constitute a special category of mythic consciousness. They represent the essence of divine power apportioned to various individual beings or objects. In this apportionment each cult appears alive and personified. In the context of anthropomorphism, a characteristic feature of Ancient Mesopotamian religion, gods were believed to come to life in anthropomorphic statues that reflected their very being. The Mesopotamians practiced Mis-pi (mouth washing) and Pit-pi (mouth opening) rituals to revive statues and some sacred objects, and transferred the presence of the gods to these statues after reviving them. One of the most important musical instruments used in Mesopotamian rituals is the kettledrum. The construction of this drum, called Lilissu, is a ritual practice that requires great finesse and detail, and there is a detailed description of the ritual. This musical instrument is one of the most important cult objects of the temple, accompanying the hymns, prayers and songs of the Kalu priest, who lamented, prepared offerings and sacrifices. Some texts emphasize the cult object attribution of this drum and mention that it was played in the hearing of the statues of gods in the temple and placed in their presence. In ancient Mesopotamian religious beliefs, objects used in rituals are sacred for a certain period of time or permanently because they are part of the sacred space and sacred time. However, not every sacred object is considered as a cult object. In order for an object to carry a divine meaning, various ritual practices have to be applied to that object. The aim of this study is to examine the rituals applied to the anthropomorphic god statue and the temple drum which were two important cult objects of Ancient Mesopotamia and to analyze the functions of the objects in the belief system from a comparative perspective.

Keywords: Ancient Mesopotamia, Cult Objects, Rituals, Anthropomorphic Statues, Kettledrum.

ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF PROCESSED PRODUCTS ON HUMAN HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

Human capital is defined as "individuals who make up the labour force". Labor force's health has a positive effect on productivity. Population's productive work is the basis of the overall development of the country. So that, human health is the basis for the development of a productive society. In order to use human capital more efficiently, it is necessary for them to be physically healthy. If we look at the economic indicators of countries, we will see that people live longer in economically developed countries. The life expectancy of the population can be taken as a sign of ecological, social and economic development. It can be concluded that in order to develop the economy, it is necessary to pay attention to the health of the members of the society. For this, first of all, it is necessary to investigate what affects health the most.

The article examines the impact of unhealthy food on human life. When unhealthy food is said, the first thing that comes to mind is processed products. In this article, the dependence between the amount of processed food consumed in Azerbaijan and the number of all patients were analyzed. On the basis of the information given by The Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, an econometric model has been established according to the consumption of the processed products in 2007-2021 and the number of all patients. According to the obtained results, the effect of different processed products on diseases was shown separately.

Keywords: processed foods, econometric model, health

**THE NEMATICIDAL EFFECT OF DIFFERENT INCUBATION AND STORAGE
TIMES AND TEMPERATURES OF *Aspergillus niger* CULTURE FILTRATE ON
*Meloidogyne incognita***

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to develop alternative methods to nematicides and fumigants for the control of root-knot nematodes by exploring the potential of *Aspergillus niger* isolate as a biological nematicide. The nematicidal effect of the *A. niger* culture filtrate with different incubation and storage times and temperatures was investigated on *Meloidogyne incognita* *in vitro*. The suppressive effect of the *A. niger* culture filtrate 1-2 and 3 weeks which incubated at 4°C, 25°C and 35°C, on the hatching of second-stage juveniles (J2) from eggs and its direct mortality effect on J2 were examined. To assess the impact of different storage durations and temperatures, *A. niger* culture filtrate was stored at 4°C, 25°C, and 35°C for 6 months, with evaluations conducted at 2-month intervals. The ability of the filtrate to suppress the hatching of J2 from eggs and its direct mortality effect on J2 were investigated every two months. The effects of the culture filtrate incubated for two and three weeks on eggs and J2 were found to be similar, while the filtrate incubated for one week exhibited higher efficacy. It was observed that as the incubation period increased, the hatching from eggs decreased, and the mortality effect on J2 increased. The culture filtrate incubated at 25°C exhibited a higher effect on eggs. However, no significant difference was observed in the effect on J2 between incubation temperatures of 25°C and 35°C. The impact of incubation at 4°C on suppressing egg hatching (66.58%) was found to be lower than its lethal effect on J2 (90.33%). The incubation time and temperature affected nematicide activity of the fermentation filtrate. It was determined that as the temperature and storage time of the culture filtrate of *A. niger* increased, the lethal effect on J2 and the inhibiting effect from egg hatch decreased. The highest nematicidal effect was detected at 4°C storage. While the effect of inhibiting hatching and lethal effect on J2 of culture filtrate stored for 2 months at 4°C was over 95%, this effect decreased to 70% at 6 months. Generally, the lower the storage temperature, the longer the culture remains viable.

Keywords: *Aspergillus niger*, Culture filtrate, Nematicidal effect, Biological nematicide

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EFFECTS OF THE LAFFER CURVE: THE CASE OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

This curve, which has been introduced to the literature as the "Laffer Curve" and is essentially a shape to explain the relationship between tax rates and tax revenues, although it was created by the supply-side economist A. Laffer, it actually takes its foundations from the "Muqaddime" written by Ibn Khaldun, one of the philosophers of the 14th century, in 1371. Ibn Khaldun, in his Muqaddimah, states that in the formation phase of society, the tax bases of taxes are narrow, but the tax revenue obtained is high. Ibn Khaldun, who said that the tax bases will expand with the development of societies in the following stages, however, stated that the tax revenue will be realized at low levels. He argued that when taxes are imposed at low rates on the subjects of the taxes obtained, this situation will positively affect the taxpayers and thus the cultural existence will grow and expand. Ibn Khaldun stated that with this expansion, the tax base that is levied on taxpayers will naturally begin to expand, and as a result of all this interaction, tax revenues will also increase positively affected by this situation, as the sum of individual bases increases.

According to the Laffer Curve advocated by supply-side economic theorists, there is a bell-shaped relationship between tax rates and tax revenues. When tax rates on the Laffer Curve are increased to the optimal point, which is the peak of the bell-shaped curve, an income effect occurs on individuals and individuals prefer to work more to maintain their living standards. If the tax rates are increased beyond the optimal point, with the emergence of the substitution effect, individuals start to prefer leisure time instead of working and a decrease in tax revenues occurs. In this study, the effect of tax revenues on economic growth in Turkey is analyzed in terms of value added tax.

Keywords: Laffer Curve, Tax, Causality

NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP) IN HEALTHCARE: A TRANSFORMATIVE FRONTIER

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Natural Language Processing (NLP) has emerged as a transformative technology in the healthcare sector, bridging the gap between human language and advanced data analysis. Leveraging the power of NLP, healthcare professionals and researchers are unlocking valuable insights from the vast volume of unstructured clinical text, electronic health records (EHRs), medical literature, and patient-generated data. This abstract delves into the profound impact of NLP on healthcare, highlighting its applications, challenges, and potential future directions. Applications of NLP in Healthcare include Clinical Documentation, Diagnosis and Prognosis, Drug Discovery and Pharmacovigilance, Patient Engagement, Radiology and Pathology, Clinical Decision Support.

Keywords—NLP, healthcare, Clinical Decision, Clinical Documentation, Pharmacovigilance

ADVANCES IN REMOTE SENSING FOR MONITORING BIODIVERSITY CHANGE

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ABSTRACT

Biodiversity, the variety and variability of life on Earth, is under constant threat due to human-induced environmental changes. To address this critical issue, continuous monitoring of biodiversity and its changes over time is essential for informed conservation and management strategies. Remote sensing, with its ability to capture detailed and large-scale data from inaccessible regions, has emerged as a powerful tool in biodiversity monitoring. This abstract highlights recent advances in remote sensing technologies and their applications in tracking biodiversity changes.

The abstract begins by discussing the importance of biodiversity monitoring and the challenges associated with traditional ground-based methods. It emphasizes the significance of remote sensing in overcoming these limitations and providing a comprehensive understanding of biodiversity dynamics.

Next, the abstract explores various remote sensing platforms, including satellites, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), and ground-based sensors. Each platform's unique capabilities are discussed, from satellite's global coverage to UAVs' high spatial resolution, allowing researchers to assess biodiversity changes at multiple scales.

The abstract then delves into advanced remote sensing techniques, such as hyperspectral imaging, LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging), and synthetic aperture radar (SAR). These techniques enable researchers to identify and monitor specific plant species, assess forest structure, and even detect subtle changes in vegetation density and health.

Furthermore, the abstract highlights the integration of remote sensing data with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and machine learning algorithms. This fusion of technologies enhances data analysis, allowing for the development of species distribution models, habitat mapping, and early warning systems for detecting ecological disruptions.

The abstract also addresses the challenges and limitations associated with remote sensing applications in biodiversity monitoring. Issues like cloud cover, data processing, and the need for ground validation are explored, along with ongoing efforts to overcome these obstacles.

Finally, the abstract concludes by emphasizing the future potential of remote sensing for biodiversity monitoring. Advancements in sensor technology, increased data availability, and improved analytical methodologies promise a more robust understanding of biodiversity change, facilitating better-informed conservation decisions at local, regional, and global levels.

In conclusion, this abstract showcases the vast potential of remote sensing technologies in revolutionizing biodiversity monitoring. By providing continuous and accurate data on biodiversity change, remote sensing offers invaluable insights that are crucial for preserving the planet's rich biological heritage in the face of increasing anthropogenic pressures.

Keywords: Cicim, Şanhurfa, Cultural Heritage, Traditional Weaving

**EFFECT OF MULTI-WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES ADDITION ON
ELECTRICAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYVINYL ALCOHOL /
CHITOSAN BIOCOMPOSITES**

**ÇOK DUVARLI KARBON NANOTÜP EKLENMESİNİN POLİVİNİL
ALKOL/KİTOSAN BİYOKOMPOZİTLERİNİN ELEKTRİKSEL VE OPTİK
ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ**

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ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of electronic technology and energy conversion from renewable sources, the interest in polymer composites, which are different from traditional materials and can have adjustable optical and electrical properties, is gradually increasing. Additionally, considering environmental concerns, the preference for low-cost, sustainable, and biodegradable polymers is of great importance. To achieve this goal, in recent years, the approach of blending biopolymers with synthetic polymers has been pursued. Adding carbon fillers such as nano-scale diamond, graphite, fullerene, graphene, carbon black, and carbon nanotubes to polymer blends is a common strategy used to obtain materials with desired properties.

In this study, Polyvinyl Alcohol / Chitosan (PVA / CS) biocomposite films containing multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) at different ratios (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 wt.%) were prepared using ultrasonication-assisted solution mixing and spin-coating methods. The changes in the structural, electrical, and optical properties of the obtained biocomposite films were investigated. The observed behaviors in the electrical and optical properties of PVA/CS biocomposite films were interpreted using both percolation theories, namely, the site and classical percolation theories. The electrical and optical percolation thresholds were determined to be $R_{\sigma} = R_{op} = 2.5$ wt.%. The critical exponents for electrical (β_{σ}) and optical (β_{op}) percolation were calculated as 2.85 and 0.45, respectively. The electrical conductivity of pure PVA/CS blend was found to be 6.0×10^{-13} S/cm. With an increase in the content of MWCNTs in the composites, the electrical conductivity value reached 9.8 S/cm. This result indicates a transition from an insulating state to a conducting state. The significant improvements in the electrical and optical properties of PVA/CS biocomposites hold promise for their use in various industrial applications.

Keywords: PVA/CS Biocomposites, Conductive Biocomposites, Percolation Threshold, Critical Exponent

ÖZET

Elektronik teknolojisinin hızla gelişmesi ve yenilenebilir kaynaklardan enerji dönüşümü ile birlikte, geleneksel malzemelerden farklı olan, optik ve elektriksel özellikleri ayarlanabilen polimer kompozitlere olan ilgi giderek artmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra, çevresel endişeler göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, düşük maliyetli, sürdürülebilir ve biyobozunur polimerlerin tercih edilmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bu amacı gerçekleştirmek için son yıllarda biyopolimerler ile sentetik polimerlerin bir araya getirilmesi yoluna gidilmektedir. İstenilen özellikte yeni malzeme elde etmek için nano ölçekli elmas, grafit, fuleren, grafen, karbon siyahı ve karbon nanotüp gibi karbon dolguların polimer karışımına eklenmesi, yaygın bir strateji olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada farklı oranlarda (0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 % Ağ.) çok duvarlı karbon nanotüpler (MWCNT'ler) içeren Polivinil Alkol / Kitosan (PVA / CS) biyokompozit filmler ultrasonikasyon destekli çözelti karıştırma ve döndürerek kaplama yöntemleri ile hazırlandı. Elde edilen biyokompozit filmlerin yapısal, elektrik ve optik özelliklerindeki değişimler incelendi. PVA / CS biyokompozit filmlerin elektriksel ve optik özelliklerinde gözlemlenen davranışlar, site ve klasik süzülme teorisi ile yorumlandı. Elektrik ve optik perkolasyon eşikleri $R_{\sigma} = R_{op} = 2.5$ % Ağ. olarak belirlendi. Elektriksel (β_{σ}) ve optik (β_{op}) kritik üsteller sırasıyla 2.85 ve 0.45 olarak hesaplandı. Saf PVA/CS karışımın elektriksel iletkenliği 6.0×10^{-13} S/cm olarak bulundu. Kompozitlerdeki MWCNT içeriğinin artmasıyla elektriksel iletkenlik değeri 9.8 S/cm değerine ulaştı. Bu sonuç, yalıtkan durumdan iletken duruma geçişi göstermektedir. PVA / CS biyokompozitlerin elektriksel ve optik özelliklerindeki önemli iyileşmeler, birçok endüstriyel uygulamada kullanımı için umut vericidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PVA/CS Biyokompozitler, İletken Biyokompozitler, Perkolasyo (Sızma) Eşiği, Kritik Üs

SELF-CONCEPT OF PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS MOLDED THROUGH CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN A TEACHER COLLEGE

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Abstract

This study examined the participation impact of joining co-curricular activities of pre-service teachers towards their self-concept in a teaching college. A criterion was utilized for the selection of informants. Informants was then divided into two groups- the participating group and the non -participating group. An independent t-test was conducted to compare the means of the of the two groups. ANOVA test was conducted used determine if significant difference existed on the responses of the students on their answers to the survey form. The results revealed that the participating group has a much higher and positive self-concept. Participating in co-curricular activities may contribute to personal growth, skill development, and increased self-esteem, leading to a positive self-concept. It also enhances various aspects needed in the field of teaching such as speaking and having confidence. However, further research is needed to explore the specific activities o underlying the development of self-concept, to further understand and create long-term effects on teaching efficacy. These findings suggest that there is a need in promoting and facilitating a variety of extracurricular activities to support the holistic development of pre-service teachers.

Keywords: Co-curricular Activities, Self-Concept, Pre-service Teachers.

THE ROLE OF MENTORSHIP IN ENHANCING PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF UNDERGRADUATES: A COUNSELLING PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This paper explores the significant role of mentorship in enhancing the psychological well-being of undergraduate students from a counselling psychology perspective. Mentorship programs have gained awareness as a valuable resource for supporting students' personal and academic development. Paper focused on mentorship and its effects on psychological well-being, highlighting the benefits, challenges, and best practices in implementing mentorship programs for undergraduates. The findings emphasise the importance of mentorship in fostering self-confidence, resilience, academic success, and mental health among undergraduate students and mentoring techniques in counselling psychology. Recommendations was integrating mentorship into higher education institutions to optimize the psychological well-being of undergraduates.

Keywords: Mentorship, Psychological well-being, Undergraduate students and Counselling Psychology.

A REVIEW OF THE PLANT DEFENSE MECHANISMS AGAINST METAL OXIDE NANOPARTICLES STRESS

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ABSTRACT

The nanotechnology industry is an expanding business sector. The small size of engineered nano compounds has led to a larger surface area and greater reactivity compared to similar non-nano compounds, resulting in increased environmental and human risks. The increasing use of engineered nanoparticles, especially metal oxide nanoparticles, has caused them to have harmful effects due to accidental or intentional release into the environment. For this reason, evaluating the toxicity of metal oxide nanoparticles on plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms is of interest today. Another aspect of environmental risk is the possibility of bioaccumulation in food webs and human food sources. Plants are important components in the ecological system and are a potential path for the transfer of nanoparticles and a path for bioaccumulation in the food chain. The interaction between metal oxide nanoparticles and plants is an essential aspect of risk assessment, and according to past researches, the positive and negative effects of nanoparticles in plants depend on the culture environment, plant species and the characteristics of nanoparticles (concentration, size, shape, type, structure, coating surface, etc.). Metal oxide nanoparticles affect on germination, growth, physiological and biochemical characteristics, as well as production and product quality in plants. Metal oxide nanoparticles in toxic doses cause excessive accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and thus cause oxidative stress, which leads to ion leakage, lipid peroxidation, membrane damage, DNA damage, protein oxidation and finally cell death. Plants use antioxidant defense system to scavenge ROS. The antioxidant defense system in plants includes non-enzymatic antioxidants (phenolic compounds, proline, carotenoids, glutathione (GSH), ascorbate (AsA), α -tocopherol, etc.) and enzymatic antioxidants (catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD), guaiacol peroxidase (GPOX), polyphenol oxidase (PPOX), ascorbate peroxidase (APOX), glutathione reductase (GR), mono-dehydroascorbate reductase (MDHAR), dehydroascorbate reductase (DHAR), glutathione S-transferase (GST) and glutathione peroxidase (GPX), etc.). Due to the very rapid growth of the nanotechnology industry, there is a critical need to conduct further studies on the environmental risks of nanoparticles in order to establish rules for their use and disposal.

Keywords: Metal Oxide Nanoparticles Toxicity, Environmental Hazards, Food Web, Plant, Antioxidant Defense System

EFFECT OF PROLINE AS PRE-SOWING SEED TREATMENT ON OKRA UNDER DROUGHT

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ABSTRACT

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) is a flowering plant belongs to Malvaceae family and it is one of the most well-known and frequently used species. A pot experiment was carried out at Old Botanical Garden, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, to examine the effect of proline as pre-sowing seed treatment on okra. In the Pots, two okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.) varieties i.e. Sabzpari and Roshni were used for sowing. There were 3 replicates of each treatment. Five kg soil was used in each pot. Okra seeds were pre-soaked in three levels of proline i.e. H₂O, 10 and 20 mM for 12 h to investigate the effect of proline. Two levels of drought (normal watering as control and 60% Field Capacity) were maintained. Experimental layout was completely randomized design (CRD). After 15 days maintaining of drought growth and biochemical related attributes were studied. Results indicated that morphological parameters (shoot length, plant length, shoot fresh and dry weight, root fresh and dry weight, plant fresh and dry weight) were decreased under drought stress. Proline implementation overcame drought effects by increasing these morphological parameters. Antioxidant activities i.e. catalase (CAT), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and peroxidase (POD) also enhanced under drought by the implementation of proline. While reactive oxygen species malondialdehyde (MDA) and hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) contents decreased by the application of proline. Mineral shoot ions (Na⁺, K⁺, Ca²⁺) showed positive role in okra plant by the application of proline. Roshni showed better performance than Sabzpari. Best response was recorded at 20 mM proline level.

PHILOSOPHY AS THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN WISDOM

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper aims to explain philosophy as the essence of human wisdom by formulating the following questions: First, what is philosophy, the activity of thinking and the obligation to study? Second, Why is philosophy necessary? Third, What is philosophy and human problems? Fourth, What are the sources and methods of philosophizing?

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

Findings: First, philosophy is a discipline that deals with the deepest nature of things by applying scientific thinking procedures, namely the logical-analytical method, while utilizing valid materials and results of thought. Because the aim is to understand the deepest nature of things or, things as they really are, it is sometimes said that philosophical activity is radical (derived from the word radix, a Latin word meaning "root"). Philosophy does not stop at surface phenomena. Instead, it digs deep into the roots that lie beneath those surface phenomena. That is why philosophy tends to include in its scope discussions of God, metaphysics, cosmogony and cosmology, psychology, and the deepest aspects of human life on earth.

Second, the argument for the importance of philosophy (1) philosophizing as a solution to life's problems (2) as an argumentative foundation (3) Philosophizing can provide an overview of the universe as a whole (4) Through philosophizing, we will be aware of life and get closer to God.

Third, Philosophy as a way of life (Weltsanschauung) is a view of life that is used as the basis for every action and behavior in everyday life, also used to solve the problems faced in his

life. His view of life will be reflected in his attitude to life and way of life. This attitude and way of life will arise if humans are able to think about themselves in total.

Finally, Sources and ways of philosophizing (1) Based on common sense (2) Based on the thoughts of philosophers and put it as an analytical knife (3) Testing the truth of science / science (4) Philosophizing by having conversations (dialectics).

Originality/value: This paper comprehensively describes the relationship between philosophy as the essence of human wisdom.

Keywords: Philosophy, Nature of Wisdom, Philosophy of Man, Philosophy of Islamic Economics

MANAGEMENT ETHICS (MONOPOLY & OLIGOPOLY)

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Abstract

This research aims to explain what is meant by management ethics as well as monopoly and oligopoly that fall within the scope of ethics. This research method uses literature review research sourced from books, journals and websites. This research discusses management that cannot be separated from ethics because almost all aspects of management are associated with ethics. Many factors influence and determine the success of management activities. In business activities, pursuing profits is a natural thing, as long as in achieving these profits it does not harm many parties. So, in achieving goals in business activities there are limits. The interests and rights of others need to be considered. Ethical behavior in business activities is something that is important for the survival of the business itself. Unethical business is detrimental to the business itself, especially when viewed from a long-term perspective. Good business is not only profitable business, but good business is something that is important for the life of the business itself in addition to profitable business is also morally good business. Good behavior, also in the context of business, is behavior that is in accordance with moral values. Management ethics is an important aspect in carrying out company activities in order to ensure the company. For this reason, there is a need for the application of management ethics. Applying management ethics is not only the responsibility of managers or leaders but also of company employees. Not only that, participation from the community and government is also needed in this scope.

Keywords: Management ethics, monopoly, oligopoly and literature review.

EXPLORING THE GEOMETRIC EFFECTS OF OVERLAPPING LENGTHS

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ABSTRACT

Glued assemblies are frequently utilized in aviation and aerospace due to their high strength-to-weight ratio. However, the load on the plate ends creates a stress concentration at the cover end and low stresses in the center. To resolve this issue, the single overlapping joint has been proposed and studied in this research. The problem was investigated using the Abaqes calculation code through the finite element method.

The study analyzed four different shapes of 2024-T3 aluminum plates joined with ADEKIT A140 adhesive under identical conditions. In assemblies using corrugated plates, the adhesive surface is fully utilized. Stress values decrease at the edge but increase slightly in the adhesive core at different overlap proportions. With minimal undulation depth, stresses are reduced at the edge and also within the adhesive core. In regards to assembly using notched plates, optimizing the thickness and length of the notch is crucial. Increasing the thickness of the notch leads to heightened stress levels at the notch, transferring more stress to the adhesive. The stresses' distribution differs based on the notch's length, particularly at the edges. Longer notches transfer more stresses to the adhesive, leading to a more uniform distribution.

For eccentric plate assembly, the adhesive becomes active with higher values at the edge. Increasing the center distance leads to increased constraints at the edge but decreased Von Mises constraint at the core. Additionally, transverse holes on plate assemblies reduce edge stress at overlap length. However, a spacing of 7 mm leads to high stresses. The presence of an interfacial crack at the free edge of the joint leads to assembly rupture. Integral J distribution on the crack front is similar, except in pierced joints. Modified assemblies have reduced integral J due to changes in coating length. The corrugated assembly has negative integral J values due to plate extension and compression on the adhesive edge, eliminating crack closure.

The results of the numerical analysis demonstrate that the central modifications successfully alleviate constraints at the edges and activate the adhesive core. Essential parameters must be considered to optimize plate geometry for proper assembly configuration.

Keywords: Glued assembly, single lap joint, corrugated plates, notched plates, eccentric plates, transverse holes on the plates.

INVENTORY OF THE STERILIZATION UNITS AT A SOUTH-TUNISIAN TERTIARY-LEVEL HOSPITAL: AN EXHAUSTIVE SURVEY

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Introduction

Sterilization is a complete process with a set of successive steps to finally achieve a sterile reused medical device. In order to ensure sterilization quality and healthcare-associated infection control, this process must be the subject of a complete and exhaustive evaluation. In light of this, our study aimed to study the conformity of sterilization practices at a tertiary-level university hospital.

Methods

This was an exhaustive cross-sectional study conducted during the period between 22.05.2023 and 18.07.2023 to assess the conformity of sterilization practices. It was performed using a 52-item audit grid filled by the interviewer. It included all sterilization units of Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Southern Tunisia. A conformity score out of 100 was calculated for each unit.

Results

This study included 13 sterilization units. The latter included 7 units (53.8%) belonging to medical departments, 4 units (30.8%) from surgical departments, and 2 units (15.4%) from intensive care units. The mean global conformity score was $46.2 \pm 16.4/100$. There were 2 units (15.4%) having a high global conformity level ($>66\%$) and 2 units (15.4%) having a low global conformity level ($\leq 33\%$). For the evaluation of the sterilization environment, the median global conformity rate of locals, equipment, and personnel was about 60/100 (Inter Quartile Range (IQR)=[50-66.6]), 7.69/100 (IQR=[7.69-20.19]), and 60/100 (IQR=[20-63.33]), respectively. In total, there were 7 units (53.8%) with a high conformity level of premises bio-cleaning. As for the evaluation of the sterilization process, the median global conformity score of the pre-treatment step was 25/100 (IQR=[0-78.75]) and there were 8 units (66.7%) that had a high conformity level of the cleaning and drying step. The median global conformity score of the packaging step was 50/100 (IQR=[25-75]). There were 12 units (92.3%) that had a high conformity level according to the main operation of sterilization evaluation and 2 units (15.4%) with a high conformity level according to sterilization control. The traceability was respected in only two evaluated units (15.4%).

Conclusion

This audit has underlined mostly low conformity rates revealing major malfunctions in the sterilization process at the university hospital, notably for equipment, pre-treatment step, and traceability. Thus, there has been an urgent need to apply corrective measures and to plan the centralization of sterilization in order to have ensure a good quality of care.

A STUDY ON THE HIV/STI RISK HABITS OF BANGLADESHI MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh holds the distinction of being the primary global contributor to international labor migrants. The labor force in consideration contributes a total of \$318 billion to the gross domestic product (GDP) of the economy. In addition to authorized migration, a substantial proportion of individuals annually depart the nation through unauthorized means. Individuals belonging to this particular group are often subjected to pernicious acts of human trafficking and exploitation. A significant number of Bangladeshi individuals are engaging in unauthorized migration to numerous countries, such as Europe, the Middle East, Malaysia, Libya, India, and various other destinations. The objective of this study was to investigate the health-risk behaviors exhibited by Bangladeshi migrant workers residing in Malaysia. In this study, the researchers employed the interpretative phenomenological approach (IPA) to examine health risk behavior. The data were gathered from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, spanning the period from March 2022 to May 2023. The researchers conducted thematic data analysis by employing the Granheim technique and using NVivo 12 software. The study conducted by the authors revealed that there is a prevailing presence of HIV/AIDS risk attitudes among labor migrants, specifically in their tendency to engage in sexual intercourse without the use of contraceptives. Individuals engage in alcohol consumption during sexual activity, which poses a significant risk for HIV transmission. Nevertheless, these findings contain significant implications for politicians, stakeholders, and health professionals, as they underscore the need to adopt appropriate policies.

Keywords: Migration, Workers, Bangladesh, Malaysia, HIV, IPA, STI, Health risk behavior.

NEW INDOLIZINE DERIVATIVES: DESIGN, SYNTHESIS AND ANTICANCER EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Natural compounds with indolizine scaffolds have demonstrated various biological activities and have found use in medical research laboratories. Thus, the unique indolizine scaffold became an important system for the development of new drug candidates in medicinal chemistry. Several indolizines with excellent anticancer activity and tubulin polymerization inhibitory potency have been reported recently, and our group contributed also to the field.

The goal of this study was the design, synthesis and anticancer evaluation of several new derivatives with symmetrical or unsymmetrical substituted 7,7'-(ethene-1,2-diyl)bisindolizine structure, and several new 6-, 7- or 8-substituted indolizine derivatives.

Mono and bisindolizines were synthesized in good yields via [3+2] dipolar cycloaddition of the in situ generated ylides, from corresponding *N*-pyridinium salts to ethyl propiolate. Part of the new derivatives were tested for their anticancer activity by screening against NCI's 60 human tumor cell lines panel and the results are presented herein.

In vitro experiments regarding tubulin interaction were performed for the active compounds.

Acknowledgements. This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Education and Research, CNCS-UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2020-0371, within PNCDI III.

Keywords: Indolizine, Anticancer, 3+2 Cycloaddition, Tubulin polymerization

ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USE OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS BY PEOPLE IN AIN CHKEF AREA (NORTH CENTRAL MOROCCO) AND THEIR SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

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Ethnobotanical data resulted from different surveys conducted in several regions around the world plays an important role in the development of ethnopharmacology. However, the study of relationships between socio-demographic characteristics of people (Age, Gender, Educational level, Socio-economic status, Marital status) and their use or not of medicinal and aromatic plants (MAPs) is also important, since it can help to understand the features of people that lead them to use traditional medicine instead of modern treatments or the opposite. In this context, the aim of our study is to investigate relationships between the socio-demographic characteristics of people in Ain Chkef area (North Central Morocco) and their use or not of MAPs, in order to draw conclusions about the factors that let these people either use moderne medicine or rely on traditional herbal treatments. The statistical tool used in order to perform this study was XLSTAT software, and multiple component analysis was the appropriate statistical test for this analytical investigation. Our results showed that people not or low using MAPs (< 3) are sharing common traits: Male, not married, high educational level, < 40 years aged. People highly (> 7) or moderately (4 to 7) using MAPs are mainly: Female, married, with low educational level, > 40 years aged. The present findings allow to understand how the scocio-demographic aspects of the studied population impacts their medical treatments.

Key words: medicinal and aromaic plants, multiple component analysis, Ain Chkef, socio-demographic.

MANAGEMENT OF AN HORIZONTAL ROOT FRACTURE WITH BIOCERAMIC OBTURATION.

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AIM The aim of this study is to investigate the possibility of treating a horizontal root fracture with bioceramic cement.

INTRODUCTION

The management of horizontal root fracture depends on the location of the fracture and mobility and the vitality of the tooth. Fractures in the apical third usually display no mobility and generally do not require any treatment. Root fracture at the cervical third often requires extraction. When the coronal fragment shows severe mobility, there is no other option but extraction.

CASE PRESENTATION

In the present case a 50 years old woman came to the office, with pain during chewing and grade 2 mobility on the first upper premolar. Radiographically, a radiolucent line was seen separating the apical and coronal fragments. Vital pulp testing provided negative response. After explaining the treatment plan to the patient and obtaining his consent, endodontic treatment was initiated. The working length was correctly determined and canals were cleaned, shaped using Niti rotary files (EdgeTaper Platinum). Irrigation was performed with 0,5% sodium hypochlorite to avoid complications due to irrigant extrusion through the fracture. Since canals were dried (without significant presence of blood or exudate) it was decided to complete the treatment in a single visit and immediately restore and temporarily splint the tooth. Canal obturation was performed using a cold hydraulic technique using a guttapercha cone and a new bioceramic sealer (Direct Bioceramic Sealer). Splint was removed after two weeks. A 3 and 6 months follow up shows no signs of periapical lesion. Tooth is stable (no mobility), asymptomatic and regain optimal functionality.

DISCUSSION

The aim of treating fractured elements is to keep the tooth steady and maintain its position in the dental arch whenever possible. The use of bioceramic cements can improve the long-term prognosis of horizontally fractured teeth thanks to the osteoinductive properties of the cements themselves and the possibility of obtaining a seal even in a humid environment.

CONCLUSION & CLINICAL RELEVANCE

This case shows how the treatment of a horizontal root fracture with a bioceramic cement has ensured stability of the element over time, the disappearance of symptoms and radiographic signs, and therefore can be a good option in the treatment of these cases.

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS IN OUR LIVES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present paper is to analyse the role of social media influencers in our lives. Influencers are considered experts in a certain domain, or at least very knowledgeable and passionate about fashion, certain lifestyles such as raw foods diets, beauty products, gadgets, and so on. They can also be those persons that simply express their own opinions about a wide variety of subjects that can be discussed about at certain moments, and present on the news. They can also simply make short video clips with them dancing. They can even be artists and present their photographs or paintings. They can promote a healthy lifestyle, or simply hobbies such as travelling around the world.

Everything seems to have started with Youtube, where anyone was free to make their own channel and to upload videos of themselves talking and presenting various topics, from makeup tutorials, to political opinions, and foreign language learning. Film reviews were also the topic of certain channels.

Before, teenagers especially, looked up to celebrities, such as actors, singers, supermodels, talk show hosts for inspiration regarding values, lifestyle, mindset, opinions, style of dress. Celebrities had the advantage of being in the centre of attention, being talked about, as well as being successful and admired, and also, at time, exhibiting rebellious behaviour, acting contrary to society's expectations, breaking rules and norms of behaviour. Adolescents could identify with such behaviours, and it is not uncommon for them at this age to have "idols" in music, and go to concerts to see them.

The online medium has made a switch, empowering anyone to achieve fame within their own niche. Thus, teenagers can gain fame and their videos and posts can become viral. Becoming influencers can be an easily-achievable goal. They can compensate for the lack of attention in their real life and within their circle of friends in real life with attention on social media.

Some influencers are simply used to advertise certain products, from fashion brands to various gadgets.

Keywords: Fame, Self-esteem, Advertising, Identity search

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SECURITY IN A POLITICAL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

New media and politics are two important fields that are closely related to each other, feed each other and are interdependent. The change and transformation of these relationships in connection with the development of information technologies has become one of the current issues. The research aims to measure the innovations in the media in the last 20 years, the results of the assimilation and dissimilation process behind these innovations, the emergence of new media platforms and types, and the impact of these changes on the political environment. The opportunities and challenges created by new media in political processes and political activities have expanded the communication environment of political actors. The concept of artificial intelligence is considered as a mechanism that penetrates and radically changes not only the media and political environment, but also many areas of activity in society. This mechanism has promoted the facilitation and acceleration of the business process and the elimination of subjective effects in various structures. This process is felt more clearly in the media field. Thus, ethical violations affecting working standards in the media have reached a new dimension with the introduction of artificial intelligence.

As artificial intelligence (AI) technologies come to the fore in social life, the ethical dimensions of these technologies are also featured in the media. The way in which the ethical problems of AI are represented in the media continues to be one of the issues that require research since the existing studies to date focus on the possibilities of the media and the public debates caused by new technology. Determining the impact of AI on ethical issues can enhance the study of the potential consequences of public opinion and the positive impact of these consequences on the development and regulation of the concept of knowledge. The research contributes to determining the relationship between media coverage of the main issues on the agenda and AI and its impact on public opinion formation. It also extends existing research by systematically analyzing and categorizing media portrayals of ethical issues related to AI. Although the media focuses on the scope of AI ethics in a very realistic and practical way, the process still fails to penetrate the depth of knowledge coverage.

AI technology requires a multifaceted approach to solving social, ethical and political problems. This approach includes increasing public availability of accurate information in the form of ethical statements published on trusted web pages, increasing collaboration and engaging ethics and AI experts in both research and public debate, and consistent government policies or regulatory frameworks for AI.

Keywords: new media, social media, artificial intelligence, political news, public opinion, activism

BARRIERS AND DIFFICULTIES IN IMPROVING TEACHING QUALITY IN VIETNAMESE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Finding barriers and requirements plays an important role in improving teaching quality in higher education. This research applied a qualitative method using a content analysis approach in five faculty in Nha Trang University, Vietnam. The participants were chosen through purposeful sampling and interviewed by semi-structured interview method. The content analysis result was conducted by MAXQDA software. The codes, categories, and theses of research were used through an inductive process. The results showed that the teaching method should be mixed between student-centered and teacher-centered, The main barriers are teachers' teaching methods and regulations or laws of the university or national. Moreover, teacher's activities and preparing lectures are also related barriers and requirements. In order to solve these barriers and difficulties in teaching, teachers and government agents should be responsible for change aware of these barriers, and plan for long-term of effective strategies.

Keywords: Teaching Methods. Teaching barriers, Teaching difficulties, teaching in higher education

***IN-SILICO* GUIDED DRUG DESIGN, VIRTUAL SCREENING AND DYNAMICS
SIMULATION STUDIES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF NOVEL POTENT
CATHEPSIN-B INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S
DISEASE**

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Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder characterized by the deposition of extracellular β -amyloid plaques and intracellular neurofibrillary tangles of hyperphosphorylated tau protein. Cathepsin B is a cysteine protease family-based lysosomal degradative enzyme that catalyzes the breakdown of amyloid precursor protein (APP) to form toxic A β plaques, which, upon accumulation, affects neuronal survival leading to their death. Thus, cathepsin B inhibition is a crucial therapeutic aspect for discovering new anti-Alzheimer agents. In this work, we employed combined structure and ligand-based drug design strategies to identify novel potential cathepsin B inhibitors. Pharmacophore-based virtual screening was performed using the ZINC-15 database, and duplicates were then removed using the InChI string and SMARTS pattern. The resulting 15,105 hits were processed through the PAINS filter and further assessed for their drug likeliness and structural diversity. The obtained 250 hits were later subjected to molecular docking and screened based on their binding affinity score and subsequent amino acid interactions. The top seven hits were then analyzed for their ADMETox profile with particular emphasis on parameters viz. BBB permeability, non-p-glycoprotein substrate, non-mutagenic, non-carcinogenic, and non-hERG binding. The resultant best hits viz. ZINC827855702, ZINC123282431, and ZINC95386847 were further subjected to molecular dynamics simulations in order to determine the flexibility and stability of protein-ligand complexes. The final lead compound, ZINC123282431, showed excellent binding affinity, optimal protein-ligand stability with an overall predicted satisfactory ADME profile, minimal toxicity, and can be a promising cathepsin B inhibitor for AD treatment.

ELEVATING SMART HEALTHCARE THROUGH NETWORK SLICING PRECISION

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ABSTRACT

Network slicing stands as a pivotal and transformative strategy, one that transcends conventional boundaries to uplift the quality of service across an array of applications. Its paramount role in the context of smart healthcare cannot be overstated. The effectiveness and efficiency of smart healthcare critically hinge on a resilient and agile network infrastructure that guarantees minimal latency, negligible data loss, and unwavering reliability.

Our research embarks on an exhaustive exploration, driven by the pressing need to address these imperatives. We have meticulously crafted a multidimensional approach that encompasses several facets. Central to this endeavor is the creation of a multi-class classification model, fine-tuned with precision, to prognosticate network slice assignments spanning a diverse spectrum of devices and applications. This endeavor is uniquely empowered by a diverse repertoire of machine learning classifiers, harmoniously orchestrated to make real-time decisions. The overarching aim is to optimize network resource allocation with real-time agility, ensuring that the exacting demands of smart healthcare applications are not only met but exceeded.

Of particular note is the stellar performance of our model, boasting an impressive accuracy rate of 0.98%. This exceptional achievement substantiates the resilience, adaptability, and sophistication of our approach. It serves as an unequivocal harbinger of a transformative breakthrough in the realm of 5G network slicing services for smart healthcare.

Keywords: Network Slicing, Smart Healthcare, Machine Learning Classifiers, Quality of Service, 5G Network Slicing Services

0-12 AY ARASI BEBEKLERİN BAKIMINDA KULLANILAN GELENEKSEL UYGULAMALARIN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu derlemenin amacı, 0-12 ay arası bebeklerin bakımında kullanılan geleneksel uygulamaları incelemektir.

Iğdır Üniversitesi e-kütüphane veri tabanından Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct ve Wiley Online Library kullanılarak 1 Ağustos-1 Eylül 2023 tarihlerinde “baby, health, traditional practice, nursing” anahtar kelimeleriyle sistematik olarak taranmıştır. Son beş yıl içinde Türkçe ve İngilizce olarak yayınlanan ve tam metin olarak ulaşılan araştırma makaleleri incelenmiştir.

İncelenen araştırmalar, özellikle yenidoğan ve 0-12 ay arasında olan bebekler için uygulanan geleneksel yöntemlerin bebeklerin sağlığı üzerine etkisinin incelendiği çalışmalardır. Yapılan çalışmalarda, annelerin hem kendilerini rahatlatmak hem de bebeklerinin bakımındaki sürekliliği sağlayabilmek için doğal ürünler ve integratif tıp/bakım yöntemlerinin kullanılmasına ilişkin artan trend nedeniyle bebek bakımında geleneksel uygulamaları tercih ettikleri görülmektedir. Çalışmalarda, annelerin bebek bakımında; ilk gelen anne sütünü (kolostrum) vermedikleri, ada çayı/acı elma yağı gibi bitkisel yağ kullandıkları, tuzlama ve kundaklama, pişik olduğunda pudra kullanma, kırkı çıktıktan sonra tırnaklarını kesme, sarılığı önlemek için sarı tülbent örtme gibi değişik geleneksel uygulamaları kullandıkları belirlenmiştir.

İncelenen kanıt düzeyi yüksek çalışmaların sonucunda ülkemizde ve dünyada bebek bakımında geleneksel uygulamaların önemli bir yerinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bebek sağlığı; geleneksel uygulamalar; pediatri hemşireliği.

EXAMINATION OF TRADITIONAL APPLICATIONS USED IN CARE OF BABIES BETWEEN 0-12 MONTHS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this review is to examine the traditional practices used in the care of babies aged 0-12 months.

It was systematically searched with the keywords “baby, health, traditional practice, nursing” on 1 August-1 September 2023 using Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct and Wiley Online Library from Iğdır University e-library database. Research articles published in Turkish and English in the last five years and accessed as full text were examined.

The studies examined are the studies examining the effects of traditional methods on the health of infants, especially for newborns and infants aged 0-12 months. In the studies, it is seen that mothers prefer traditional practices in baby care due to the increasing trend of using natural products and integrative medicine/care methods in order to both relieve themselves and ensure continuity in the care of their babies. In studies, in infant care of mothers; It was determined that they did not give the first breast milk (colostrum), they used vegetable oil such as sage/bitter apple oil, they used different traditional practices such as salting and swaddling, using powder when nappy rash, clipping their nails after they were clipped, and covering with yellow cheesecloth to prevent jaundice.

As a result of the studies with high level of evidence, it has been determined that traditional practices have an important place in infant care in our country and in the world.

Keywords: Infant health; traditional practices; pediatric nursing.

IDENTIFICATION AND PATHOGENICITY DETERMINATION OF FUNGI RESPONSIBLE FOR SPOILAGE IN STORED ORANGES (*CITRUS SINENSIS*) IN IPATA MARKET, ILORIN, NIGERIA

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The study was carried out in Ipata Market, Ilorin, Nigeria, to identify fungi responsible for spoilage in stored oranges, and to test for the ability of the isolated fungi to infect fresh oranges. A total of ninety samples of fresh sweet oranges (*Citrus Sinensis*) were used. First, a total of sixty samples were obtained from three different points at Ipata Market, Ilorin, and transported immediately to Al-Hikmah University microbiology laboratory for analysis. The oranges were kept under room temperature and observed after two weeks for spoilage. The samples were cut from lesion and then disinfected with ethanol for 2 minutes. One ml of the disinfected samples was mashed and then transferred into a test tube containing 9 ml of distilled water and stirred to homogenize. After 7 days of incubation at 25 - 30°C, fungal colonies were counted and recorded on plates of already prepared Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) containing Streptomycin (30mg/l) to prevent the growth of bacteria. Fresh sweet orange fruits (thirty samples, ten each from different locations in the market) were obtained, and the isolated culture for each of the identified fungi species inoculated on each of the freshly purchased oranges and incubated to check for their spoilage ability. A total of eight fungal species belonging to five different genera were isolated and identified. The isolates are *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium digitatum*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Yeast*, *Rhizopus stolonifer*, *Aspergillus clavatus*, *Mucor* species and *Penicillium chrysogenum*. *Aspergillus* species had the highest percentage occurrence (37.5%), followed by *Penicillium* species (25%), with *Yeast*, *Mucor* species, and *Rhizopus* species having the least percentage occurrence of 12.5%. Out of all the isolated fungi, *Aspergillus niger* was highly pathogenic leading to rapid disintegration of treated fruits in 3 – 5 days while *Mucor* and *Yeast* sp were moderately pathogenic, and *Penicillium* sp and *Rhizopus* sp has no pathogenic effect of rot on fruits. The mycological assessment revealed that all spoilt sweet oranges harbored microorganisms which are either of pathogenic, food poisoning, food spoilage or of epidemiological and economical importance.

Keywords: *Citrus Sinensis*, Fungal analysis, frequency of occurrence, pathogenic

SEMANTIC PERCEPTION OF VIRTUAL REALITY AS AN INNOVATION IN HERITAGE TOURISM OBJECTS

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Abstract

Research background: Heritage tourism felt significant restrictions during the covid period, especially in 2020 and 2022. However, after the pandemic subsided more significantly, its course began to take off at a gradual pace. Even these services for participants began to look for new possibilities how to on the one hand address potential tourists, and on the other hand, how to motivate them to visit their exhibitions even in the case of further repeated restrictions. In this case, virtual reality and its possibilities appear to be a suitable tool to support heritage tourism in the near future.

Purpose of the research: The aim of the study was to find out, describe and evaluate through the semantic differential method the perception of virtual reality as an innovation in heritage tourism object and their need in post pandemic period.

Methods: The research concept was based on author's questionnaire. The questionnaires' the results of valid answer were statistically verified by selected mathematical and statistical methods. The greatest attention was focused on evaluating the semantic differential on ten oppositions in a 5-point Likert scale. The research sample consisted of the respondents from Slovak republic that participate on heritage tourism.

Findings & Value added: The conducted research result confirm that heritage tourism should follow the digitalization future way. Heritage tourism participants treat new digital tool at the example of virtual reality to be very important. By its advantages it can be useful

not only for the purpose of attractiveness increasing but as well as tool supporting the economic efficiency of these institutions in the way of higher income obtained from visitors.

Keywords: Semantic perception, Virtual reality, Heritage objects, Tourism Innovations, Post pandemic digitalization.

The paper is a part of the outputs of the projects:

GAMA/23/1 „Výskum manažérskych inovácií v cestovnom ruchu v postpandemickom období” (Research on managerial innovations in tourism in the post-pandemic period). Grant agency of Faculty of Management and Business, University of Prešov in Prešov.

VEGA 1/0474/23 Diagnostický audit v manažmente heritage objektov na pozadí spoločenských a ekonomických procesov (Diagnostic audit in the management of heritage objects at the background of social and economic processes).

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NATIONAL PARKS ON THE SLOVAK-POLISH-UKRAINIAN BORDER

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Abstract

Research background: Untouched natural beauty and unique biodiversity of national parks at the Slovak-Polish-Ukrainian border provide a compelling reason for an in-depth analysis of the prospects of sustainable tourism. Sustainable development is the process of creating and maintaining development in a specific place, region, or country. There are key principles of sustainable tourism, including environmental sustainability, preservation and protection of culture, and long-term social and economic benefits. The main goals of sustainable tourism are achieving the goals and needs of visitors in host regions, maintaining the economy, and protecting nature. Sustainable tourism significantly impacts cultural heritage as well as the traditions of local communities. In each country, there is environmental legislation that specifically introduces the concept of sustainability and sustainable development.

Purpose of the research: The main aim of the study is to identify the specifics of the status and perception of sustainable tourism development in national parks located in the territory of Slovak republic, Ukraine and Poland.

Methods: The research sample consisted of visitors of national parks in the Slovakia, Poland and Ukraine. In concrete these national parks were National park Poloniny in Slovakia, Užanský National Park in Ukraine, and Bieszczady national park in Poland. The main research method for obtaining the data was the questionnaire survey. The main focus was oriented to the level of visitor satisfaction and their potential repeated return to the mentioned

national parks. The obtained data from questionnaire were verified through the selected test. Those were especially Kruskal-Wallis test, Spearman's correlation coefficient, and the χ^2 test of independence.

Findings & Value added: There exist significant potential in the extraordinary areas of selected national parks. Their natural heritage together with tourism product have a high potential for developing conditions for sustainable tourism. The tourists sensitively perceive the need to develop and support nature conservation in the way of sustainable tourism

Keywords: Development. Sustainable tourism. National Parks. Tourists' satisfaction.

The paper is a part of the outputs of the project:
KEGA 005PU-4/2022 "Innovation of the study program Tourism, hotel and spa industry in the first degree of study in the field of study Economics and management." Performed at Faculty of Management and Business, University of Prešov in Prešov

INTRAVENOUS THERAPY: NURSING STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND CONFIDENCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intravenous therapy is important in the modern medicine. Millions of patients are receiving infusion therapy for life saving and for correcting the metabolic disorders through drugs, nutrition, solutions and blood products. As the frequent inserters of PIVC, nurses play a significant role in preventing PIVC failure and complications. Therefore, it is paramount that nurses have sufficient knowledge, confidence, and PIVC insertion and care skills.

Methods: This study was done as a descriptive method. This study was carried out in College of Applied Medical Science, Muhayil. King Khalid University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia January 2023. The study population consisted of 132 third and final year Baccalaureate nursing students. No sampling was performed in the study, and the study was completed with 117 students who agreed to participate in the research. A structured knowledge multiple choice questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge level among student nurses regarding Intravenous Therapy.

Results: It shows that 26 (22.2%) having Inadequate knowledge level, 78 (66.7%) having moderate knowledge level and adequate knowledge level were 13 (11.1%). This reveals majority of the student nurses have moderate level of knowledge regarding intravenous IV therapy and the confidence level in starting IV therapy implies majority of the student nurses have moderate level of confidence in starting IV therapy, still the students need skill to improve their confidence level.

Conclusion: This suggest that students nurses need to improve the knowledge and also need to increase the practice in bedside to increase the confidence level.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANT INTRODUCTION FOR TREE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE DNIEPER STEPPE (UKRAINE)

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ABSTRACT

The steppe zone of Ukraine occupies a fairly large area and borders the forest-steppe zone in the north. The steppe zone is characterized by rather favorable climatic conditions, with a predominance of chernozem soils. In the steppe zone, forest vegetation is less than 5 %. Forest massifs have a reclamation role. Woody ecosystems are not very productive, but they can have significant agricultural importance. The steppe zone is divided into the Bairac-steppe (or northern steppe), middle steppe, and southern steppe (or very dry steppe subzones) subzones. The aim of this work was to consider the artificial woody plantations as a significant factor for sustainable development paradigm. For each research plot the following dendrometric parameters were computed: tree-density of the stand, basal area of the tree and volume of the tree. For each research plot the vitality of stand also was computed.

Thus, the density of plantations of experimental plots ranged from 1100 to 1500 plants/ha, stem height from 17 to 20 m, trunk diameter from 16 to 20 cm, plantation volume from 460 to 590 m³/ha, root area from 50 to 60 m²/ha. In the steppe zone, the properties of landscapes are influenced by loess rocks, which have different genetic properties, determined by their primary substrate and the processes of substantiation of formation. The leading biological and dendrometric characteristics in the method of feeding artificial woody plantations have a clear environmental condition. Indicators of the viability of artificial woody plantations in Kryvyi Rih depend on the trophic balance of incoming nutrients. And they also testify that the significant factors of nutrition are the uneven seasonal soil moisture and the increased level of

pollution by dust emissions from quarries, which constantly accumulates on the leaves of trees and the surface of the soil.

Due to the trophicity, humidity hydrology, and soil, the formation of the main dominant species of trees in forest ecosystems takes place. Therefore, the introduction of plants resistant to the specified conditions can improve the productivity of tree ecosystems and the condition of disturbed areas, realize their sustainable development.

Keywords: forest ecosystems, Dnipro steppe region, plants introducing, resistance to growing conditions, artificial woody plantations

NICOTINE DEPENDENCE TEST AMONG MALES ACROSS AGES IN A GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Nicotine dependence is a disease of continually growing importance. Nicotine creates tobacco addiction and causes significant disability and premature death. It is stimulated by acting on cholinergic receptors in the brain to make the release of dopamine and other neurotransmitters. Further, the release of dopamine, glutamate, and GABA is particularly essential in the development of nicotine dependence, and CRF may play a key role in withdrawal. Neuroadaptation and tolerance involve changes in nicotinic receptors and neural plasticity. Nicotine addiction occurs when smokers come to depend on smoking to modulate mood and arousal, relieve withdrawal symptoms, or both. Light or occasional smokers smoke mainly for positive reinforcement in specific situations.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the research study was to identify nicotine dependence among males across ages in a Government University.

Method. A descriptive survey technique was utilized to assess nicotine dependence among males across ages in a government University. The sample population was taken randomly among the male population, and the data collection was conducted using the standardized Fagerstrom Test on Nicotine Dependence Tool, from which the Heavy Smoking Index (HSI) was derived. The sample size (n=138) was representative of the male population in the research locale. The participants were primarily asked to answer the six-question research instrument. Demographic characteristics information was also obtained.

Result: The sample size (n=138) was collected from the male population in the research locale. Demographic characteristics information, age, marital status, and level of education were obtained. The number of university-educated nurses was too small when split into bachelor's (n=8 of whom 7 smoked), master's (n=25 of whom 6 smoked), and Ph.D. (12 of whom four smoked) compared with college-educated (n=105 of whom 83 smoked). Thus,

college and undergraduate-prepared nurses were combined and labeled college/graduate nurses as Master's and Ph.D.-prepared nurses who were labeled postgraduate nurses. For those who smoked, the six questions in the research instrument were answered. The HSI showed only one subject had a high addiction index score (a score of 5 or 6 of a maximum possible of 6), so this one case was combined with moderate (scores of 3 or 4) to form a binary variable of low or moderate/high. There is no significant difference between older adult and younger smokers with respect to finding it more difficult to refrain from smoking in forbidden areas ($p=0.16$, MW) Finally, there was a statistically significant difference between married and single subjects with respect to the HSI, with single subjects being more heavily addicted than married ones ($p=0.026$, chi-square) but no difference between postgraduate and college/graduate subjects ($p=0.77$). Older subjects were less addicted, according to HIS, than younger ($p=0.017$, MW).

Keywords: Addiction, Dependence, Male, Nicotine, Smoking

NOISY LEVEL IN PT. INDUSTRI KAPAL INDONESIA (IKI)

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ABSTRACT

Noise is one of the physical hazards that may exist in the workplace. Noise can cause various health problems such as psychological problems and physical problems such as hearing loss. Noise also has the potential to occur at PT IKI due to various work processes carried out such as when carrying out welding, sandblasting, pipe cutting, and others. This study aims to determine the noise level in PT IKI. The research was conducted in June-July 2022 at PT IKI, Makassar City. This research was an observational study using a descriptive approach. Sampling points were carried out in the electrical workshop room, pipe workshop room, machine shop room, and on the Pelni Ship. The measurement results show that the noise level in the electrical workshop room is 87 dB, the pipe workshop room is 85.1 dB, the engine workshop room is 85.9 dB, and the Pelni Ship reaches 104.7 dB. This value exceeds the threshold value determined by the Ministry of Health, which is 85 dB. However, the exposure time at PT IKI dB is 2 minutes, while the NAV refers to an exposure of 8 hours. This shows that even though the noise level is quite high, but the exposure time is only 2 minutes, it does not pose a health hazard to workers. However, it is recommended for workers to use personal protective equipment, namely earmuffs or ear plugs to reduce the noise level received by workers. In addition, tools that cause noise can be replaced with less noisy ones or install filters, thus, the noise from the tools used can be muffled.

Keywords: , noisy, health, worker

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING ADOPTION OF COCOA FARMING TECHNIQUES IN ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study inquired the Factors Affecting Adoption cocoa farming techniques in Ondo State, Nigeria. To achieve the stated objectives, 120 respondents were proportionately selected from the two agricultural zones in the state through multi-stage sampling technique. **Structured questionnaire complemented with oral interview where administered to the cocoa farmers** and data collected were analyzed using both descriptive such as means frequency etc and Probit regression model was used for inferential statistics. The result of this study showed that the mean age distribution of respondents was 56 years, 50.0% of the respondents had non-formal education 57.5% of the respondents were female while 42.5% were male. The result further revealed that the mean farming experience of the respondents was 20.0 years. Result of Probit regression shows that gender, farm experience and income are some of the factors affecting adoption of new cocoa farming practice in the study area. Furthermore, some of the major constraints to cocoa production in the study areas was that techniques take a lot of time ($\chi^2=3.64$). The study conclude that majorly adopted practices area weeding, pruning and shading of cocoa trees also majority of the farmers who carry out the farming techniques are more beneficial with reduction in cost of production and ease of paying children school fees, The study therefore, recommended that government and non-governmental organization should encourage farmers on the use inorganic fertilizer in their cocoa farm.

KEYWORD: Cocoa farmers, perception, benefits, farming techniques.

DEVELOPMENT OF FLOATING FISH FEED BY USING BEANS POD AND GROUNDNUT SHELL AS FLOATERS IN AQUACULTURE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the floatation ability of agricultural by-products (beans pod and groundnut shell as floaters) to determine the floating ability, acceptability rate of the feed and their impact on *Clarias gariepinus* (African catfish) growth and haematological indices. Sixty (60) juvenile fish were distributed into four (4) groups, each receiving a basal diet with 35% crude protein mixed with varying percentages of by-products. Proximate composition results showed the highest protein and carbohydrate content in feed with 10% beans pod additives, while the highest lipid content was observed in feed with 5% beans pod additives. Buoyancy test revealed the highest floatation in feed with 15% beans pods. Acceptability tests displayed the highest rate in starved fish feed fed with 10% agricultural by-products. Growth parameter results indicated the highest mean weight gain in feed with 15% groundnut shells and the least in feed with 15% beans pods. The highest specific growth rate and feed conversion ratio were obtained in feed with 15% groundnut shells and 15% beans pods, respectively. Haematological results showed the highest white blood cells count in feed with 15%

groundnut shells, while the highest red blood cells count, haemoglobin content, and packed cell volume (PCV) were observed in feeds with 15% groundnut shell, and 15% beans pod, respectively. In conclusion, incorporating beans pods and groundnut shells significantly affected feed proximate composition and floatation ability, with minimal impact on growth rate and haematological indices. Water parameters remained within acceptable range for culture.

Keywords: Beans Pod; Groundnut Shell; Floaters; Fish Feed; African Catfish; Aquatic Organisms.

INTERMODAL COORDINATION AS A MEANS OF SUSTAINING PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION PRACTICE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Intermodal transportation has been a key source of strategic advantage for firms. Planners of transport in Nigeria have challenges of exploiting the advantages of intermodal transport to improve time and place utility. The need and demand for intermodal transportation will remain for many years to come since intermodal development issues was not stated in the Nigeria's National transport policy and there is no references for citation on intermodal transport. Therefore, the paper was examined the relevance of intermodal coordination for achieving physical distribution practice in Nigeria with intent to examine the nature of modes of transport in Nigerian Seaports, to identify modal problems and to determine methods and means of integrated intermodal in our seaports. A stratified sampling method was adopted in this research work .The respondents were stratified in line with their interest, experience and their engagement in physical distribution activities. This research work relies on primary source of data. The instruments used for data collection are Questionnaire, Interview. The paper considered a population of 50 from various departments includes services Department, Ship captain, Haulage Operators, Importers, Exporters, and Drivers for the interview. The quantitative data was analyzed by means of Uni-variable, Bi-variable and Multi-variable analysis using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21 software. The findings appraised that there is a need for integrating all modes of transportation to function as a system to facilitate effective physical distribution management (p-value $0.000 < 0.05$).Also, it revealed that the Intermodal co-ordination is expensive and does bring optimum result to physical distribution practice. The study also depicts that infrastructural provision for effective intermodal coordination and practice in physical distribution is being

hindered by political consideration. The paper therefore recommends that the first major attempt towards improving coordination is to initiate an integrated transport plan that takes into consideration the relationship expected among all transport modes within the context of passenger and freight traffic in Apapa Seaport. Achieving transport coordination also requires both administrative and economic measures.

Keywords: Intermodal, coordination, physical distribution, practice.

SPORCULARIN SNOWBOARD BRANŞLARINA YÖNELİK BAKIŞ AÇILARININ İNCELENMESİ

ANALYZING THE VIEWS OF ATHLETES TOWARDS SNOWBOARDING SPORT

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, lisanslı snowboard yapan sporcuların snowboard sporuna yönelik bakış açılarının araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Nitel araştırma yönteminin kullanıldığı araştırmaya Türkiye’de lisanslı snowboard yapan, amaçlı örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemine göre seçilen, 35 gönüllü sporcu katılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri, soruları araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Görüşmelerde sporcunun başarı inancı, ailenin sporcuya başarı inancı, finansal koşullar, ailenin maddi desteği, sporculuk yaşamı tatminkarlığı, sosyal destek, sportif gelecek ve kariyer sonrası hedeflere yönelik açık ve kapalı uçlu sorulara yer verilmiştir. Görüşmelerden toplanan veriler nitel veri analizi tekniği ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, sporcuların sportif hayatından memnun oldukları, sportif başarı sağlamaya yönelik inançlı oldukları, sosyal çevrenin desteğini hissettikleri bildirilmiştir. Bunun yanında sporcuların finansal kısıtlılıkları, ekipman gereksinimleri, iklim şartları ve yurtdışındaki rakip sporcuların rekabet açısından daha fazla imkana sahip olmalarından dolayı uluslararası başarı için yetersizlik hissettikleri bildirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Snowboard, Kış sporları, Kayak

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to investigate the perspectives of licensed snowboarders towards snowboarding. In this qualitative research, 35 volunteer athletes who are licensed snowboarders in Türkiye and selected according to the criterion sampling method, which is one of the purposeful sampling methods, participated in the study. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews whose questions were prepared by the researchers. The interviews included open-ended and closed-ended questions about the athlete's belief in success, the family's belief in the athlete's success, financial conditions, family financial

support, satisfaction with athletic life, social support, sporting future and post-career goals. The data collected from the interviews were analyzed using qualitative data analysis technique. According to the findings of the study, it was reported that the athletes were satisfied with their sportive life, they had confidence in achieving sportive success, and they felt the support of the social environment. In addition, it is reported that athletes feel inadequate for international success due to financial restrictions, equipment requirements, climatic conditions and the fact that rival athletes abroad have more opportunities in terms of competition.

Keywords: Snowboarding, Winter sports, Skiing

PHOSPHORUS UPTAKE AND USE EFFICIENCY OF OKRA (*Abelmoschus esculentus* (L.) MOENCH) UNDER DIFFERENT ORGANIC FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON A SANDY-LOAM ALFISOL

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ABSTRACT

Greenhouse experiments were conducted to evaluate the influence of different P fertilizer treatments on P Uptake (PU) and Use Efficiency (PUE) of okra. The first experiment was used to determine the optimum P rate for okra growth and yield. Single super phosphate (SSP) was applied at 0, 40, 80 and 120 kgP₂O₅/ha, with or without nitrogen, N (50 kg/ha) application. Experiment two was employed to assess the main and residual effects of some P fertilizer sources [organic fertilizer - OF (2.52 %P₂O₅), Biochar (1.60 %P₂O₅), Sokoto RP (36.10 %P₂O₅) and SSP (18 % P₂O₅)] on okra growth and yield. All treatments were replicated four times in completely randomized design (CRD). Growth parameters (plant height, stem girth and number of leaves), yield parameters (fresh and dry fruit weight), P content and PU as well as PUE, P Utilization Efficiency (PUTE) and Relative Agronomic Efficiency (RAE) were determined in the pot experiments. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to analyze the experimental data and means were separated by LSD at p< 0.05. In the first experiment, 40 kgP₂O₅/ha was discovered to be the optimum P rate for okra growth and biomass yield. The P use efficiency was enhanced when nitrogen was applied. In the main pot experiment, fruit yield and RAE of the fertilizer material tested decreased in the order: SSP>Biochar>SRP>OF>control. Phosphorus uptake was highest when SSP was applied while Biochar supported the highest PUE. In the residual cropping, OF had the highest significant fruit weight and the RAE order was: OF>Biochar>SRP>SSP>control. It was evident that Biochar, OF and SRP enhanced more efficient use of P by the crop than the imported soluble P fertilizer source (SSP).

OBSTACLES OF THE INNOVATION PROCESS AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF ALGERIAN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

In the pharmaceutical industry, innovation has consistently served as a fundamental driver of competitive advantage for enterprises. Since the inception of modern industrial pharmacy, innovation has become an inherent and routine practice within this sector. The pharmaceutical industry is recognized as one of the most research and development (R&D) intensive and innovative sectors. Additionally, this discipline presents a compelling area where the significance of innovative activities is particularly pronounced. The dynamics of growth and decline for pharmaceutical enterprises are significantly influenced by innovation. The sector's innovation activity exerts a substantial influence on society through the provision of novel and enhanced pharmaceuticals and therapies.

The advancement of the pharmaceutical industry in Algeria poses significant challenges to the nation's economic, political, and social spheres. The progress and competitiveness of the sector are contingent upon the active participation of Algerian enterprises in the process of innovation, as well as the various elements that can impact their capacity to innovate and the impediments that impede the effective advancement of innovation activities. The pharmaceutical sector in Algeria continues to be primarily characterized by the production of generic pharmaceuticals, with a limited focus on the creation of innovative new products. In order to gain insight into the intricacies of innovation, including its advantages and disadvantages, it is imperative to do empirical investigations that shed light on the underlying mechanisms and outcomes of this phenomenon within the Algerian environment. The comprehension of this concept is crucial for the development of effective innovation strategies that are customized to the specific circumstances of a certain locality.

The primary objective of this research is to identify and assess the key obstacles to innovation faced by pharmaceutical companies in Algeria, utilizing an empirical study as the methodology. While there has been prior scholarly inquiry into the factors that drive innovation, there has been very limited investigation into the identification and categorization of barriers to innovation. The present study aims to fill this research gap. The research reveals the primary obstacles and their interconnectedness. Additionally, this study investigates

potential changes in relation to factors such as the size of the organization, its legal status, and its affiliation with a certain group. The research encompassed a survey conducted on a sample of 42 Algerian pharmaceutical enterprises, which were selected by a random sampling method from a population of 147 entities. The survey collected information regarding many aspects of the company, including its features, innovation efforts, and the perception of potential hurdles to innovation. These barriers were assessed using a Likert scale. The study employed an exploratory statistical methodology to analyze the data. This involved conducting reliability analysis using Cronbach's alpha to assess the internal consistency of the measures. Additionally, correlation analysis was performed to find the relationships between variables, and principal component analysis was utilized to cluster barriers that were conceptually similar.

The findings suggest that the primary obstacles of utmost importance pertain to the absence of both internal and external funding, exorbitant expenditures associated with innovation, and inadequate backing from governmental entities. Financial limits and hazards provide significant challenges, particularly for smaller enterprises characterized by limited internal resources and difficulty in obtaining external funding. The results additionally demonstrate associations between the obstacles, indicating a tendency for them to occur together in groups. A second cluster emerged consisting of structural constraints associated with business size, equipment, skills, information, and group affiliation. The investigation revealed that smaller, privately-owned enterprises that are not associated with larger business conglomerates encounter more significant obstacles to innovation in comparison to larger, publicly-traded corporations that operate inside such groups. Public sector enterprises derive advantages from government subsidies and collective resources, which facilitate their ability to engage in innovation more readily when compared to their private sector counterparts.

Keywords: Innovation process, Pharmaceutical industry, Financing constraints, Developing countries, R&D constraints.

RAINBOW FAITH: EXPLORING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF LGBTQ+ CAMAREROS TOWARDS PAGSASANTO

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ABSTRACT

The integration of homosexuality in religious activities particularly in practice of *pagsasanto* done by *camareros* who belong to LGBTQ+ community has become more prevalent nowadays. Hence, this study ascertained the inner qualities and outward behaviors of these individuals. This descriptive-qualitative study employed a grand tour inquiry that aligned with the Person Perception Theory. A total of four (4) *camareros* from Iloilo City were selected as informants through snowball sampling. There were two (2) significant themes such as (1) inner qualities and (2) outward behaviors. After an in-depth analysis, four (4) sub themes emerged which were selected from the informants' responses. Moreover, after a deep review of their interview transcripts, eight (8) categories with nineteen (19) sub categories arose. In light of this, the contribution of LGBTQ+ *camareros* is to uphold a harmonious connection with religious sectors.

Keywords: Pagsasanto, Catholicism, Philippines, Qualitative Research, Religious Practices

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A PASSWORD-BASED OFFICE FILE CABINET WITH WIRELESS ANTI-THEFT ALARM SYSTEM USING MOBILE PHONE

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ABSTRACT

Due to the up rise in theft activities that frequently lead to unauthorized persons having access to documents, classified information and valuables stored in the office, design and construction of a password-based office file cabinet becomes necessary. This study focused on the development of an office file cabinet that uses password-wireless anti-theft alarm system that is only received by the user or owner at the time of attempted theft. A solenoid was employed in the system which served as an electronic locking device in the file cabinet. It was designed with a wireless alarm system that incorporated a SIMCOM module (SIM 900) for sending a phone call notification automatically to the person in charge of the cabinet when a wrong password is typed in by an intruder. The code was programmed with only one correct password which must match with the correct password that is typed from the X-keypad installed outside the cabinet before the micro controller can send an output signal to activate the solenoid lock to open the file cabinet. The body framework of the cabinet was constructed with angle bars and metallic plate which accommodated the internal features such as circuit board, wire connections and the battery while the external features such as the switch button, LCD screen etc. were installed outside the cabinet. After construction, performance of the office file cabinet was tested and examined. The file cabinet was observed to remain locked, as the micro controller quickly trigger the SIMCOM module to call the registered phone number, notifying the owner that an intruder had typed the wrong password and vice versa. The outcome of the study revealed an innovative system that can help secure valuable documents in the office.

Keywords: Design and construction, Password-based, File cabinet, Mobile phone, Anti-Theft

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (HRQL) AND METABOLIC SYNDROME (MetS) IN YOUNG ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Health-related quality of life (HRQL) encompasses physical, psychological, social and functional areas of life. Cardio-metabolic risk components include central obesity, hypertension, dyslipidemia and hyperglycemia. Both of them are known to impact each other. The aim of the study was to evaluate the gender differences in HRQL in young adults and its association with components of metabolic syndrome (MetS).

A sample of 216 male and female young adults (18-25 years) were randomly evaluated for cardio-metabolic risk using harmonized criteria for MetS (H_MS). HRQL was evaluated by using the SF-36 questionnaire.

The subjects with profound MetS had poor health related quality of life. Both male and female subjects with and without MetS showed significant differences in the mean scores of different subscales of HRQL like physical functioning (PF) and general health (GH). Female subjects showed significantly lower values in role emotional (RE) subscale in comparison to male subjects with MetS. PF correlated significantly with both systolic and diastolic blood pressure and GH significantly correlated with BMI and TG level in males with cardio-metabolic risk whereas females showed no significant correlation.

Over all presence of metabolic syndrome have minimum impact on HRQL in young adults.

Keywords: MetS; HRQL; PF, GH; TG; BMI.

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NOVEL NANOMATERIALS AS CATALYST FOR REMOVING ORGANIC DYES

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Abstract

Copper molybdate is among the most studied ternary oxides in the family $AMoO_4$ (A is a transition element or a divalent metal from the alkaline earth column). According to the literature, $CuMoO_4$ possesses five allotropic forms α , β , γ , II and III depending on the synthesis conditions, the temperature and the pressure. Indeed, under atmospheric pressure, the copper molybdate can be detected in two crystalline forms. In fact, it can be in the stable form located at a medium high temperature, α - $CuMoO_4$, in which Mo is tetrahedrally coordinated, or it can have an octahedral coordination in the metastable low temperature (below 190K) form, γ - $CuMoO_4$.

In this work, we synthesized α -CuMoO₄ in the solid state utilizing a new and simple process, without resorting to any solvent at relatively low temperature. The as-prepared copper molybdate nanopowders were readied through calcination of an oxalate complex in static air at 550°C. The oxalate complex was investigated by TGA and FTIR spectroscopy. The as-readied α -CuMoO₄ was characterized by XRD, and BET technique. Its catalytic effectiveness was verified in the reduction reaction of the nitrophenol isomers. The copper molybdate exhibits exceptionally high reduction reaction of the three isomers of nitrophenol to the three corresponding aminophenol isomers.

Keywords: ternary oxides, oxalate complex, copper molybdate nanopowders, Reduction of nitrophenol

PROCESS PARAMETERS FOR ESTERIFICATION REACTION

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The family of volatile organic compounds includes several thousand compounds (hydrocarbons, solvents, etc.) with highly variable characteristics. They have a direct impact on health (some are toxic or carcinogenic). These are gases and vapors that contain carbon, such as gasoline vapors and solvents. They are involved in the process of ozone formation in the lower atmosphere and therefore contribute to global warming. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are used in the composition of fuels but also many common products: paints, inks, glues, stain removers, cosmetics, solvents...for household, professional or industrial uses (for these reasons, their presence in indoor air can also be important). They are emitted during the combustion of fuels (in particular in the exhaust gases), or by evaporation during their manufacture, their storage or their use. (1)

Catalytic oxidation of VOCs is a chemical process

Which hydrocarbons are combined with hydrogen at specific temperatures to produce alkene. Silver was until recently considered one of the least catalytically useful metals due to its chemical inertness.

The mesoporous materials containing silver support on SBA15 were synthesized by the method of post-synthesis and direct synthesis

We tested our synthesized materials as catalysts in esterification reactions of fatty acids which is a natural molecule.

Biodiesel is one of the examples of biofuels intended to combine or replace conventional fuels and reduce the pollution produced by those of petroleum origin.

Key words : Ag/SBA15 ; COV ; matériaux mésoporeux

Référence : [1] : «Les Composés Organiques Volatils COV dans l'Environnement»
<https://www.actu-environnement.com/>

MASS EFFECT OF THE CATALYST SILVER/SBA15 IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

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Porous materials have been intensively studied with regard to technical applications as catalysts, catalyst supports, and adsorbents. According to the IUPAC definition, porous materials are divided into three categories: microporous (pore size 50 nm) materials .

The advantages of mesoporous materials are summarized as follows: (a) Mesoporous materials have highly ordered and controllable size which enable the size-selective adsorption of small molecules but the size-exclusion of larger molecules, providing molecular weight cutoff in sample enrichment [1]

(b) Mesoporous materials have high surface areas and large pore volumes which provide sufficient capacity for the adsorption of reactants.

(c) The framework of mesoporous materials can be various oxides, including silica, alumina, or transition metal oxides [2]. The transition metal oxides are particularly important among non-silica mesoporous materials because they possess d-shell electrons confined to nanosized walls, redox active internal surfaces, and connected pore network [3].

Additionally, the mesoporous structure of SBA-15 allows for easy accessibility of reactants to the active sites on the silver nanoparticles, further enhancing the catalytic activity. The tunable pore size also allows for the possibility of size-selective catalysis, where only molecules of a certain size can access the active sites.

Key words : mesoporous materials , d-shell electrons , SBA15

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APPLICATION OF NANOMATERIALS AS CORROSION INHIBITORS OF ZINC SUBSTRATES: OPTIMIZATION AND CHARACTERIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The corrosion resistance of Zinc substrate has received a particular attention due to its intended application and economics. According to a marine research, nanotechnology will be critical in the control of ship corrosion caused by excessive humidity and salinity of seawater. Corrosion inhibitors, including rare earth nanoparticles, constitute a promoter solution for replacing the hexavalent chromium compounds as corrosion inhibitors, which are considered to be cancerogenic and a potential pollutant of the environment.

The main aim of this research is to evaluate the corrosion's inhibition of zinc substrates in aerated medium (0.5M NaCl), using Ceria nanoparticles (NPCs) as inhibitors.

Later, these nanomaterials were synthesized through chemical precipitation and characterized by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

In order to establish the electrochemical behavior, potentiodynamic curves were performed and associated with the electrolytic bath, which is the optimization of the concentration of rare earth inhibitors doped on Zinc at different percentages.

Based on the results obtained in the inhibited medium, it was shown that when the inhibitor concentration increases, the corrosion current density decreases, which is explained by an enhancement and significant changes in the polarization resistance R_p , which reaches 7809 Ω , while providing an exceptional protective power of inhibitory efficiency in the order of

78.458%, especially at the concentration of 2% NPC, were noticed. The effect of NPC doping concentration in the corresponding medium revealed a shift of E_{corr} to the electropositive zone.

This let us concluded that the inhibitor's behavior occurs in the presence of 2% doped Ceria nanoparticles, which corresponds to the minimal effective concentration.

Keywords: Zinc, corrosion, Ceria nanoparticles doped (NPCs), inhibitor, rare earths.

COMPARING VARIOUS FORECASTING METHODS: AN EXAMPLE OF SOYBEAN PRODUCTION IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Turkey's climatic conditions and soil structure are very favorable for the cultivation of oil seed crops. On the one hand, this group of plants can be used as raw materials in the production processes of different products from construction materials to glue in the industry, and on the other hand, it has an important place in human and animal nutrition. The soybean plant, which belongs to the legume family within this plant group, can be used in both human and animal nutrition. Although there are studies on soybean production forecasting in Turkey, this study aims to examine the production level with different forecasting algorithms and to reveal the model that gives the most appropriate result. For this purpose, soybean production data for the years 1990-2022 were obtained from TURKSTAT and divided into training (n=26) and test (n=7) sets to be used in the cross-validation process of the models. Univariate time series methods such as simple exponential smoothing method (ETS), Holt's linear method (ETSA), additive damped trend method (ETSD), ARIMA method, random walk method (RW), mean method (MN), naive method, and neural network autoregression method (NNETAR) were used to train the training dataset. The performance of the trained models on the testing dataset was compared over the RMSE values, and it was observed that the most successful method was ARIMA(1,1,1). The model performance ranking based on RMSE values for the test dataset is as follows: ARIMA (13019), ETS(13888), ETSD (14033), Naive (14240), RW (15571), NNETAR (15588), ETSA (25351) and MN (80418). The ARIMA model predicted a horizontal trend in the 2023-2032 period, starting from an average of 154516 tons and decreasing to 153607 tons. If the model's prediction of a horizontal trend holds, it suggests that the already inadequate soybean production will become even more insufficient over time in parallel with the growing economy and increasing population. This will lead to an increase in Turkey's dependence on imports in this field. In this context, it is suggested that decision-makers should consider changing current conditions in soybean production, which enables reducing foreign dependency.

Keywords: soybean, forecasting, ARIMA, ETS, NNETAR

KÖHLER OP. 33 NO. II KİTABI 1 NUMARALI FLÜT ETÜDÜNÜN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF KÖHLER OP. 33 NO. II FLUTE ETUDE 1

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ÖZET

Etüt kavramı iki başlıkta değerlendirilebilir. Her iki türün de temel amacı çalgıda belirli teknik davranışları kazandırmak ve müzikal becerilerde gelişim sağlamaktır. Birinci tür etütler, temel becerileri geliştirmek ve tekniği mükemmelleştirmek için kullanılan egzersizlerdir. İkinci tür ise müzikal becerileri daha ileri seviyeye taşımak ve daha karmaşık teknikleri birlikte kullanmak için yazılmış etütlerdir. Hangi tür çalışmanın ne zaman kullanılacağı, öğrencinin seviyesine ve hedeflerine bağlı olarak planlanabilir. Flüt için yazılmış birçok etüt kitabı bulunmaktadır. Bu kitaplar uzun ses çalışmalarında nefes disiplininin sağlanması, diyafram kasının düzenli egzersiz yapma olanağıyla gelişmesi gibi hedeflerin yanı sıra çalınacak eser içinde kullanılacak dil tekniklerine, artikülasyonlara, parmak pozisyonlarına, tartımlara, süslemelere hazırlık amacıyla da kullanılmaktadır. Flüt literatüründe önemli bir yere sahip olan Ernesto Köhler'e ait etütler ise her iki tür etüt kavramını da karşılayan, başlangıç etütlerinden, ilerleyen seviyelere kadar kullanılabilecek düzeyde çalışmaları barındıran kitaplardan oluşmaktadır. Köhler etütleri, günümüzde flüt eğitimi veren özengen ve mesleki kurumlarda çokça kullanılmakta ve hem teknik hem müzikal anlamda flüt öğrencilerine fayda sağlamaktadır. Özellikle Köhler Op. 33 No. I ve No. II kitabı başlangıç ve orta düzey flüt eğitimi sürecinde tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada Köhler Op. 33 No. II etüt kitabından 1 numaralı çalışmanın analizini yapmak amaçlanmıştır. İncelenecek etüdün, kitabın ilk çalışması olması, yapılacak analizin kapsamlı olması ve bu etüdü çalmayı düşünen öğrencilere etüt ile ilgili ön hazırlık olması bakımından çalışma önemli görülmektedir. Betimsel nitelikli bu çalışmada, doküman inceleme yöntemi kullanılmış ve 1 numaralı etüt analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmada, etüdün 16'lık nota değerleri ve bu değerlerden oluşan arpej çalışmalarını, legato çalım tekniği ile çalıştırmayı hedeflediği; kullandığı ses genişliği ve içerdiği tartımların, 116 metronomla çalınması gerekliliği, öğrencilerin özellikle çalgıda fiziki gücünü arttırıcı, acelite çalıştırıcı egzersiz niteliğinde olduğu; etütte en çok 3'lü ve 4'lü aralıkların kullanıldığı, çokça crescendo-decrescendo *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *p* gibi birbirinden farklı gürlük terimlerine yer verildiği, sıklıkla alterasyon ve yönelmeler yapıldığı gibi sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır. Etüdün, flüt öğrencilerinin sadece teknik gelişimlerine değil, müzikal gelişimlerine de katkı sağlayacak unsurlar barındırması bakımından flüt öğretimi sürecinde yeterli ve değerli bir çalışma olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Köhler etüt, Flüt etüt, Etüt analizi, Flüt eğitimi, Müzik eğitimi

ABSTRACT

The concept of etude can be evaluated under two headings. The main purpose of both types is to gain certain technical behaviors on the instrument and to improve musical skills. The first type of etudes are exercises used to develop basic skills and perfect technique. The second type of etudes are those written to carry musical skills to a more advanced level and to use more complex techniques together. Which type of study to use and when to use it can be planned depending on the level and goals of the student. There are many etude books written for flute. These books are used to prepare for tongue techniques, articulations, finger positions, scales and ornaments to be used in the piece to be played, as well as for goals such as ensuring breathing discipline in long voice studies and developing the diaphragm muscle with the opportunity to exercise regularly. The etudes of Ernesto Köhler, who has an important place in the flute literature, consist of books that meet both types of etudes and contain works that can be used from beginner etudes to advanced levels. Köhler etudes are widely used in today's amateur and professional institutions that provide flute education and benefit flute students both technically and musically. Especially Köhler Op. 33 No. I and No. II are preferred in beginner and intermediate flute education. In this study, it is aimed to analyze Study No. 1 from Köhler Op. 33 No. II etude book. The study is considered important in terms of the fact that the etude to be analyzed is the first work of the book, that the analysis to be made is comprehensive, and that it is a preliminary preparation for students who are considering playing this etude. In this descriptive study, document analysis method was used and etude number 1 was analyzed. In the study, it was found that the etude aims to train 16th note values and arpeggio studies consisting of these values with legato playing technique; the sound width it uses and the weighings it contains should be played with 116 metronomes, and that it is an exercise that increases the physical strength of the students, especially on the instrument; that the etude mostly uses intervals of 3 and 4, that it includes different articulation terms such as crescendo-decrescendo *f*, *mf*, *mp*, *p*, and that it frequently includes alterations and tendencies. It is thought that the etude is a sufficient and valuable study in the flute teaching process as it contains elements that will contribute not only to the technical development of flute students but also to their musical development.

Keywords: Köhler etude, Flute etude, Etude analysis, Flute education, Music education

RETHINKING THE ‘TURKISH WORLD’: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC DISCOURSE AND ETHNOCULTURAL REGIONALIZATION EFFORTS

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ABSTRACT

The development of relationships between the Turkic nations and Turkey, emerging in the post-Soviet era, corresponds with continuous endeavors to create an ethno-cultural region referred to as the ‘Turkish world’ through formal channels. Turkey, fueled by its national identity as a sovereign state free from Soviet influence, has progressively strengthened its collaborations with Turkic nations, striving for an equal and respected position on the global stage. In doing so, it has taken the lead in establishing institutional mechanisms to tangibly transform the envisioned Turkish world into a regional reality. The formation of the Organization of Turkish States (TDT) represents the culmination of this process. Since the early 1990s, considerable scholarly attention has been directed toward examining this phenomenon, which now stands as both a social and institutional reality. This academic effort encompasses a comprehensive framework that often builds upon prior research while also replicating specific aspects. The concept of the ‘Turkish world,’ vigorously pursued by all nations in the region, particularly Turkey, has become deeply entrenched in academic discourse. Consequently, the field of study dedicated to the ‘Turkish world’ exhibits a noticeable prevalence of methodological nationalism within the realm of regional studies in Turkey, a trend substantiated by our observations. This inclination presents significant challenges in terms of seriously considering the scientific insights derived from academic literature. Furthermore, conceptual biases resulting from methodological nationalism impede empirical findings from making meaningful contributions to theoretical development efforts. This hampers the potential impact of a research field that is highly sought after in regional studies on the broader scientific community, leading to a cycle of repetitive empirical narratives. This study undertakes a critical assessment of the existing literature concerning the Turkish world in Turkey, with a particular focus on the evolving social aspects of empirical inquiries and occasional methodological preferences.

Keywords: Turkic World, Ethnocultural Regionalization, Academic Discourse, Methodological Nationalism, Regional Studies

AFRICAN DIASPORA IN TURKEY - NEGOTIATING AFRICANNESS THROUGH ETHNIC CULINARY PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

This research delves deep into the expression, practice, and negotiation of Africanity and contemporary African identities in Turkey's culinary realm, with a particular focus on African ethnic restaurants. These eateries hold profound symbolic significance, serving as tangible gateways to African culture and heritage for the broader Turkish population. They showcase the richness of the African continent, fostering cross-cultural understanding. Yet, these restaurants are more than dining venues; they are vibrant hubs of diasporic presence and cultural exchange. People from diverse African backgrounds gather within their walls, forging connections and a sense of belonging. The ambiance often resonates with African music, art, and hospitality, creating an immersive experience. Our study has two key objectives. First, we aim to explore how culinary practices within these restaurants shape African diasporic presence and identity in Turkey. We delve into various culinary aspects, including cooking techniques, fusion of traditional recipes with contemporary twists, unique service methods, and the incorporation of ethnic elements in decor, architecture, art, and music, conveying a holistic sense of Africanity. Second, we investigate how Africanity is negotiated and challenged through the cuisine offered by these ethnic restaurant owners, who act as ethnocultural entrepreneurs within Turkey. Our methodology relies on immersive fieldwork, encompassing participant observation and interviews. We decode the symbolism in the restaurant's decor, architecture, art, and music, unveiling the multisensory experience they offer. Simultaneously, semi-structured interviews with proprietors reveal their motivations and sociocultural perspectives. Through this meticulous examination, we seek to provide a nuanced understanding of the multifaceted roles of African ethnic restaurants in Turkey. They impact identity formation, cultural expression, and intercultural relations, contributing to the discourse on multiculturalism and the transformative power of cuisine in a globalizing world.

Keywords: Africanity, Identity formation, African ethnic restaurants, African diaspora, Turkey

THE ROLE OF ETHICS IN REALIZING BUSINESS GOALS IN ISLAM

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the role of ethics in realizing business goals in islam. Moral and ethical issues are an integral part of the business world. Not only as a tool to judge what is appropriate; right or wrong; good or bad; business ethics also become the glue in every business transaction, becoming a rule that ensures the implementation of fair and mutually beneficial transactions for the parties involved. Respect for business ethics is particularly urgent in Indonesia, due to the rise of corruption, collusion and nepotism. This shameful practice clearly touches the realm of ethical values that everyone should uphold. This article is written to outline the explanations and rules regarding ethics in Islamic business. The research method used in this article is a descriptive-analytical qualitative method by describing and analyzing data that has been obtained from previous journals. This literature research found that business ethics is very important because it can create fairness, mutual respect and improve communication that will help companies function as productive places. It is important for business people to integrate the moral dimension into the framework or scope of business. Management in an ethical business will affect company's image for the better. Ethics can provide a comfortable sense of security for business people. In an effort to implement ethics in business, the following principles must be observed: the principle of autonomy, the principle of honesty, the principle of justice, the principle of mutual benefit and the principle of moral integrity.

Keywords: Ethics, Business, Justice

**INVESTIGATION OF GENOTYPIC CHARACTERISTICS BY 24 LOCUS
MYCOBACTERIAL INTERSPERSED REPETITIVE UNITS VARIABLE NUMBER
OF TANDEM REPEATS (MIRU-VNTR) IN MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
ISOLATES**

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Özet

Mycobacterium tuberculosis, çoklu ilaç dirençli (ÇİD) suşlarının yayılımı hala küresel bir halk sağlığı sorunu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*'in genetik çeşitliliği, farklı filocoğrafik dağılımı, ilaç direncindeki bölgesel farklılıklarından dolayı moleküler düzeyde sürveyansa katkı sağlamak amacıyla suşlar genotiplendirilmiştir.

Adana bölge tüberküloz laboratuvarına gelen akciğer tüberkülozu ön tanılı numunelerden elde edilen 50 *M.tuberculosis* izolatı çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Çukurova bölgesinde bölge tüberküloz laboratuvarında çalışılan izolatlardan 22 tanesi çoklu ilaç direncine sahiptir. İzolatlar hsp65 RFLP yöntemi ve 24 locus MIRU-VNTR yöntemlerinin kombinasyonu ile genotipleri belirlenmiştir. 24 lokus MIRU-VNTR yöntemi ile dirençli suşlar içinde aile sıralaması T1(7), LAM7 TUR (2), CAS1-Delhi (3), EAI5 (4), Beijing (1), H3(5) şeklinde bulunmuştur

Bu çalışmadan elde ettiğimiz veriler doğrultusunda, bundan sonra yapılacak olan moleküler epidemiyolojik çalışmalara ışık tutacağı ve bölgedeki hareketliliğinin izlenmesi ile o bölgedeki popülasyonda TB'nin kontrolünde ve eliminasyonunda yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir

Keywords: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, MIRU-VNTR, MDR

ABSTRACT

The spread of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, multi-drug resistant (MDR) strains is still a global public health problem. Due to the genetic diversity, different phylogeographic distribution, and regional differences in drug resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, strains were genotyped to contribute to surveillance at the molecular level.

22 multi-drug resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains isolated from the samples coming to the regional tuberculosis laboratory in Çukurova region were included in the study. The genotypes of the isolates were determined by the combination of hsp65 RFLP method and 24 locus MIRU-VNTR methods. Family rank among resistant strains was found as T1(7), LAM7 TUR (2), CAS1-Delhi (3), EAI5 (4), Beijing (1), H3(5) by MIRU-VNTR method of 24 loci.

In line with the data obtained from this study, it is thought that it will shed light on the molecular epidemiological studies to be carried out from now on and will be useful in the control and elimination of TB in the population in that region by monitoring its mobility in the region..

Keywords: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, MIRU-VNTR, MDR

STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

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ABSTRACT

The relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction is an important concern for providers of goods and services. Typically, customers evaluate satisfaction based on their experiences when purchasing goods and the quality of service. When the quality of goods is high, prices meet expectations, or services are delivered effectively, customers tend to be more satisfied. This research aims to identify the factors influencing students' satisfaction with the quality of education at the University. Learners are satisfied when the following factors are met: (1) Faculty and staff, (2) Department specialists, (3) Learning environment, (4) Training quality, and (5) Learning resources have a certain impact on satisfaction with the quality of educational services at the university. Additionally, some managerial implications are discussed and proposed to help educational institutions enhance student satisfaction by improving the quality of service delivery.

Keywords: Service Quality, Satisfaction, Customers.

TOWARDS AN ADAPTATION OF DETERMINISTIC EULERIAN MODELING : FIRST IMPLEMENTATION OF WRF- CHIMERE MODEL IN CASABLANCA CITY (MOROCCO):

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Abstract

Air pollution is a highly intricate global environmental concern that affects countries worldwide. It is defined as the insertion of chemical, physical, or biological substances into the indoor or outdoor environment, causing changes in the natural composition of the atmosphere. The Common sources of air pollution encompass household combustion engines, motor vehicles, industrial facilities, and forest fires. The most detrimental pollutants to human health comprise particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂). Releases into the atmosphere resulting from human activities are added to constituents of natural origin, generally identical to pollutants.

In most developing and undeveloped countries, observational data are not always available, as AQMN (Air Quality Monitoring Networks) can be costly. Therefore, air pollution modeling is an essential tool to get a clearer understanding of the situation. This study aims to evaluate the performance of the CHIMERE - WRF model by simulating O₃, PM₁₀, NO₂, CO, SO₂ at the level of Morocco, in particular the economic capital, Casablanca, during the month of February of the year 2021. A process was conducted on the basis of observations controlled by the General Directorate of Meteorology.

The results show an overestimation of the temperature, wind speed, O₃ and CO and an underestimation of NO₂, SO₂, and PM₁₀. Therefore, we can suppose that the difference between the values of the simulated concentrations and those observed is due to the input data. As a recommendation, statistical adaptations should be made to correct the model outputs to have a representation very close to reality.

Future efforts should be improving input data to provide better information on land use, domain topography, and emissions inventory. The government must activate current emissions inventories to facilitate the modeling and to have more accurate forecasts.

Keywords: Air pollution modelling, CHIMERE model, WRF model, Ozone(O₃), Particulate matter (PM₁₀),

TRANSFORMATION OF PAYMENT VERSES: IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARIA PRINCIPLES IN MODERN PAWNSHOP INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

This research was conducted as a response to the challenges in implementing Sharia principles in modern pawnshops. The need for an in-depth understanding of the transformation of pawn verses in Sharia principles is the fundamental reason for writing this title. The aim of this research is to explain and describe how Sharia principles are applied in modern pawnshops, with a focus on the concept of prohibition of usury, fairness in assessing asset value, time period provisions, as well as rights and obligations in collateral transactions. The research method used is a systematic literature review sourced from books, journals and related websites. Through this approach, this research explores various sources of information to understand the latest developments in Sharia pawn practices, innovations adopted by modern pawn institutions, and public awareness regarding Sharia finance. The results of this research show that pawn institutions play an important role in the development of a Sharia-based economy. They have adopted various innovations, such as fair asset valuation methods and the application of technology, to ensure compliance with Sharia principles. However, this research also identifies challenges in implementing Sharia principles in contemporary pawning institutions, including Sharia compliance that must be maintained. This research provides in-depth insight into the transformation of pawn verses and the implementation of Sharia principles in modern pawn institutions. This has important implications in Sharia economics, which is increasingly relevant in facing today's needs.

Keywords: Sharia Pawn, Pawn Institution, Sharia Principles

GELENEKSEL KONUTLARDA GÜNDELİK YAŞAMIN MAHREMIYET MEKANLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF DAILY LIFE ON PRIVACY SPACES IN TRADITIONAL HOUSES

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ÖZET

Sosyal bir varlık olan insanın toplumsal bir biçimde yaşadığı mekanlarda ve bu mekanları kullanma biçimlerinde bir takım kurallar, alışkanlıklar ve kültürel öğeler gözlemlenebilir. Bu kurallar pragmatik olarak toplumun inanç sistemine göre şekillenmekte ve bir süre sonra gelenek haline gelmektedir. Kişinin dışarıyla ve başka insanlarla arasında belirlediği sınır olarak da tanımlanabilen mahremiyet kavramı ve bu kavramın getirdiği kuralları hayatlarına adapte eden ve gündelik olarak yaşamaya başlayan bireyler, gündelik hayattaki pratiklerinin, davranış biçimlerinin ve bunlara bağlı olarak da mekanların değişimine neden olmuşlardır. Bu değişimlerin örneklerinin görülebildiği geleneksel Türk evi tasarlanırken ön plana çıkan olgulardan biri, evin işlevsel olmasıdır. Yaşama mekânı olan ev, içinde yaşayan insanlarla tanımlanan bir olgudur. Bu tanıma benimseyen ve işlevselliği de ön plana alan geleneksel Türk evleri Türk ve Müslüman halkın gereksinimleri, kültür-gelenekleri ve alışkanlıkları doğrultusunda tasarlanmış ve inşa edilmiştir. Mahremiyet olgusu mahalle yaşantısına, evlerin konumuna, yerleşimine, cephesine, kapı-pencere detaylarına, plan çözümlemesine ve iç mekanına yansımıştır. Bu sebeple Osmanlı'daki bir mahallede diğer etnik kökenli kişilerle yaşayan Müslüman/Türk ailenin evi diğer evlerden ayırt edilebilir. Bu evlerin sakinleri, mahremiyet algısı çerçevesinde kendilerini evin içine çekmişlerdir; daha dışa kapalı bir yaşam sürmektedirler. Bu yaşamı sürdürmeleri için geliştirilen birtakım mekanizmalar geleneksel evlerde görülmektedir. Mekanizmalar Türk halkının yaşaması için özel tasarlanmış olsalar da zamanla Türk halkı yaşam gereksinimlerinin değişmesi, farklı norm ve akımların benimsenmesi, mahremiyet algısının dönüşmesi gibi sebeplerle farklı biçimlerde ele alınmaya başlamış, bazı mekanizmalar ise tamamen ortadan kalkmıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı geleneksel Türk evi yaşantısında mahremiyetin sağlanması için geliştirilen mekanizmaların incelenmesi, zamanın gündelik yaşam unsurlarına göre yorumlanması ve mekanizmaların günümüzdeki durumlarının ortaya çıkarılarak yorumlanmasıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Geleneksel Türk Evi, Mahremiyet, Mahremiyet Mekanizmaları, Gündelik Yaşam, Mekan Tasarımı

ABSTRACT

A set of rules, habits and cultural elements can be observed in the places where people, who are social beings, live and in the way they use these spaces. These rules are pragmatically shaped according to the belief system of the society and become a tradition after a while. The concept of privacy, which can also be defined as the boundary between the outside and the inside, and individuals who adapt the rules brought by this concept to their lives and start living it daily, have caused changes in their daily practices, behavior patterns and accordingly, spaces. One of the prominent facts when designing a traditional Turkish house, where examples of these changes can be seen, is that the house is functional. The house, which is a living space, is a phenomenon defined by the people living in it. Traditional Turkish houses, which adopt this definition and prioritize functionality, have been designed and built in line with the needs, cultures-traditions and habits of Turkish and Muslim people. The phenomenon of privacy is reflected in the neighborhood life, the location, layout, facade, door-window details, plans and interiors of the houses. For this reason, the house of a Muslim/Turkish family living with people of other ethnic origin in a neighborhood in the Ottoman Empire can be distinguished from other houses. The inhabitants of these houses have drawn themselves into the house within the framework of the perception of privacy; They lead a more closed life. Some mechanisms developed to sustain this life are seen in traditional houses. Although the mechanisms were specially designed for the living of the Turkish people, over time, their life styles began to be handled in different ways due to the change in their living needs, the adoption of different norms and trends, the transformation of the perception of privacy, and thus resulting in some mechanisms disappearing completely. The aim of this study is to examine the mechanisms developed to provide privacy in traditional Turkish house life, to interpret time according to the elements of daily life, and to interpret the current situations of the mechanisms.

Keywords: Traditional Turkish House, Privacy, Privacy Mechanisms, Everyday Life, Space Design

CHALLENGES AND COPING STRATEGIES OF CAMPUS ADVISING IN THE POST-PANDEMIC

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Abstract

Student organizations have a significant role in preparing students for real-world experiences. However, due to the effects of COVID-19 on various institutions, including schools, students, especially campus advisers, have faced challenges and opportunities in facilitating these organizations. This study used qualitative descriptive research design to describe the challenges and coping strategies of campus advisers in advising student organizations in the post-pandemic. Using criteria, five (5) campus advisers from different organizations at the college were selected. The semi-structured instrument guide constructed by the researchers was utilized to gather data. Informants were personally provided with a printed interview questionnaire to serve as a guide during the interviews. Smartphones and audio-voice recording were utilized to accurately capture informants' responses. Thematic data analysis was conducted on the collected data. The results included themes such as themes (1) challenges and (2) coping strategies. Further, the researchers generated seven (7) categories from the analyzed data. It revealed that campus advisers before, during and after the pandemic encounter challenges such as (1) competing priorities (2) resource constraints (3) pandemic induced issues and (4) administrative and logistical challenges. Regardless, coping strategies were used including (5) self-management (6) social support and (7) adaptive coping. Despite the promising career prospects and opportunities in advising, advisers face significant challenges that impact their well-being. Yet, they employ diverse strategies to overcome these obstacles as resilient individuals.

Keywords: Covid-19 Pandemic, Campus Student Advisers, Student Organizations, Challenges, Coping Strategies

CHINA’S CPEC VS. AMERICA’S INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY (IPS): THE RETURN OF GREAT POWER RIVALRY IN SOUTH ASIA

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In the dynamic landscape of global geopolitics, the Indo-Pacific region has emerged as a crucial hub of power and intense competition between major players. On one hand, China is actively working towards strengthening cooperative relationships and connectivity within the region through initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), with a particular focus on the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). The United States, on the other hand, is determined to uphold its global authority by increasing its presence in the Indo-Pacific and fostering strategic cooperation among the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) countries, namely Japan, Australia, and India. The evolving Indo-Pacific strategies, such as the Obama administration’s “Rebalancing” efforts, the Trump administration’s “America First” doctrine, and Xi Jinping’s vision of a “Harmonious Society” and “Peaceful Rise” under the banner of the “China Dream” via BRI, provide critical geopolitical perspectives to examine the resurgence of great power rivalry in the region. For understanding the geopolitical competition, this paper adopts Organski’s (1958) “Power Transition Theory” to shed light on China’s actions and the USA’s reactions in the region. In doing so, it delves into South Asia’s pursuit of a balance in the context of CPEC and the Indo-Pacific strategy (IPS), aiming to comprehend the geopolitical, geostrategic, and security implications of this great power rivalry. By exploring the historical background, objectives, and future trajectory of the IPS, this paper focuses on how this strategic framework influences South Asian countries behavior and considers the options available to South Asia for rebalancing power dynamics in the region.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHOOL PRINCIPALS' INSTRUCTIONAL SUPERVISION BEHAVIOURS AND TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the relationship between school administrators' instructional supervision behaviors and teachers' professional learning according to teachers' perceptions. The research was designed as a relational survey model from quantitative research methods. The sample of the study consists of 574 teachers working in a metropolitan city in southeastern Türkiye, who were selected by simple random sampling method. The research data were collected through the "Instructional Supervisory Behaviors of the School Principal Scale" and the "Teacher Professional Learning Scale". While analyzing the data obtained during the research process, analysis methods such as arithmetic mean and standard deviation were used in the context of descriptive analysis. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and Canonical correlation analysis, which is one of the multivariate statistical analyzes, were used to determine the relationship between the variables in the research. As a result of the analyses, it was determined that there was a high level of teacher perception regarding the instructional supervision behaviors of school principals in terms of developing teaching and teachers, and a medium level of teacher perception regarding classroom visits and providing feedback. Likewise, it was concluded that there was a high perception of teachers' professional learning. In addition, it was determined that the common variance shared between school administrators' instructional supervision behaviors and professional learning data sets was .25 (25%). When the role of instructional behaviors of school administrators was examined, it was seen that the dimensions of developing teaching and teachers (.48) and classroom visits and providing feedback (.46) came to the forefront respectively; when the role of teachers' professional learning in explaining the instructional supervision behaviors of school administrators was examined, it was seen that the dimensions of reflection (.45), cooperation (.44), accessing the knowledge base (.36) and implementation (.34) came to the forefront. In this context, it can be suggested that practices for improving the instructional behaviors of school principals should be increased in order to increase teachers' tendencies towards professional learning.

Key words: Instructional supervision, Professional learning, Canonical correlation

HOW DO STUDENT LEADERS IN A TEACHERS' COLLEGE COPE WITH STRESS?

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Abstract

As stress becomes disturbingly high among college students, it becomes one of the common problems that is brought about by their demanding schedule. This qualitative-descriptive research aims to describe how student leaders in a Teachers' College cope with stress. Eight (8) student leaders were identified using purposeful sampling. A duly-validated semi-structured interview guide was used to gather data through online-in depth interviews. Three (3) significant themes and thirteen (13) meaningful categories emerged after using a thematic approach to analyze the data, namely: (1) stressors (organizational, academic, mental, financial, and academic-related support); (2) effects of stress (emotional, physical, and academic); and, (5) coping strategies (emotional support, spiritual coping, goal setting, physical care, and recreational coping). As student leaders balance both academic and leadership roles, they have to skillfully manage stress through their effective coping strategies.

Keywords: Student Leader, Stress, Coping Strategies

SWITCHING POWER SUPPLIES: EMI DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

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ABSTRACT

It is the theme of modeling and spectral analysis of different topologies of converter-load associations that is addressed. This study aims in the long term to study the phenomena of propagation of conducted disturbances (prediction and analysis) of a static converter with the use of the Line Impedance Stabilizing Network (LISN).

We want in this paper to study by simulation the influence of the presence of the diode bridge on the levels of conducted emissions. The modeling of the whole system, thus consists in removing the matrix which defines the bridge of the rectifier. With this in mind, the analysis is done upstream and downstream of the inverter, which represents the critical source of electromagnetic disturbances. These results highlight the constraints related to the presence of a diode bridge. The three-phase rectifier can be considered as a generator of high frequency electromagnetic pollution because of the overlapping of the diodes, this contribution of disturbances is very low.

The first calculations performed in this work based on the spectral estimates of electromagnetic disturbances, allows us to put a broad understanding of the presence or absence of a diode bridge in a variable speed drive system. In the absence of the rectifier, the common mode currents act in the propagation paths (within the variable speed drive) in a less weak way only at HF, which means that the three-phase rectifier can be considered as a generator of electromagnetic pollution at HF at due to diode overlap. Without forgetting the nature of the circuits placed on the same network as the bridge, the switchings of the diode bridge can then become real generators of HF disturbances. The effect is opposite for the voltage spectrum, the HF electromagnetic pollution generated towards the network is lower in the presence of the rectifier.

Keywords: Bridge Rectifier, Common mode current, Electromagnetic Interference (EMI), High frequency.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE QURAN AND HADITH

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Abstract

This research examines Islamic business ethics as a moral framework and values taken from Islamic teachings to guide fair and responsible business behavior. This study aims to investigate the principles of Islamic business ethics contained in the Al-Qur'an and Hadith, as well as explore interpretations and understandings that have been made by experts. This study uses a systematic literature review method. The data sources for this research come from books, journals, and other literature related to the implementation of business ethics in the perspective of the Qur'an and Hadith. The findings in this literature review study conclude that Islamic business ethics involve principles such as fairness, honesty, trustworthiness, social responsibility, and environmental protection. These principles are taken from Islamic teachings and are used as a guide in managing a business by considering moral and spiritual aspects. Islamic business ethics also has a function to harmonize various interests in the business world, change public awareness about business, and provide solutions to modern business problems which are often far from ethical values. This research makes an important contribution in understanding and applying Islamic business ethics in a contemporary business context. Academics, business practitioners and policy makers can use this research as a reference to gain a better understanding of Islamic business ethics principles and how to apply them in daily business practices. By applying Islamic business ethics, it is expected to form a new paradigm in the business world that is based on morality and justice.

Keywords: Islamic Business Ethics, Al-Qur'an, Hadith.

ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS CONCEPT AND IMPLEMENTATION FOR SMALL BUSINESS ACTORS.

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Abstract

Islamic business ethics concept and implementation on business actors is small. This study aims to find out the concept and the application of Islamic business ethics for small business actors. Research conducted in the form of descriptive analysis. The result shows that small businesses in the UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan environment have implemented Islamic business ethics, both by employers and employees. In carrying out business and activities, business actors have understood and implemented Islamic principles or values based on the Al-Quran and Hadith. The implementation of Islamic business ethics includes four aspects: principles, management, marketing/advertising and product/pricing

Keywords: Islamic Business ethics, concept, implementation

ISLAMIC BUSINESS ETHICS IN REVIEW OF AL-QUR'AN AND AL-HADIS

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Abstract

In the current era of globalization, businesses can grow and develop rapidly. Many new trade businessmen have sprung up. However, there are still many business people who are not aware of the ethics that must be applied to the business they run. A Muslim businessman has a role model in running his business, namely the Prophet Muhammad PBUH. The history of the Prophet Muhammad mentioned that he was a successful businessman with Islamic ethics. The subject matter of this research is how Islamic business ethics views on factories that produce illegal traditional medicines that use chemicals in the review of the Qur'an and Al-Hadith, while this phenomenon occurs in Banyuwangi, East Java. This research is a literature study that tries to explain how Islamic business ethics views the phenomenon. This research is a qualitative research with literature review approach. This research uses secondary data sourced from books, scientific journals, and also sources from the internet that are considered relevant to the matter under study. The results of this study indicate that the factory manufacturer has violated the principles of Islamic business ethics and contradicts the verses of the Qur'an and Al-Hadith, one of which is in QS. Al-Taubah verse 119. In QS. Al-Taubah verse 119 we are commanded by Allah SWT to always go to the truth, one of which is honesty. A trading businessman must have an attitude of integrity and morality in every business action he takes. Not solely for profit, but must also be balanced with a sense of responsibility and trust. Because, in essence, the business is carried out for the achievement of common welfare and what is done will definitely be accounted for.

Keywords: Ethics, Businessmen, Illegal Drugs, Al-Qur'an Hadith

IN-SILICO AND RETROSYNTHESIS APPROCHE FOR 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE-QUINOLINE AS POTENTIAL INHIBITORS AGAINST SARS-COV-2 VIRUS

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ABSTRACT

Sars-Cove-2 has become a serious problem that motivates researchers to find new antiviral drugs as effective therapies. A computational study was carried out for disubstituted 1,2,3-triazole-quinoline molecules as Sars-Cov-2 inhibitors, where 3D-QSAR approach investigated the quantitative structure-biological activity as Mpro protease inhibitors. The study of the 3D-QSAR approach was performed for Comparative Molecular Field Analysis (CoMFA) and Comparative Molecular Similarity Index Analysis (CoMSIA), where CoMFA model values ($Q^2 = 0.53$; $R^2 = 0.97$) and the best values of the CoMSIA model ($Q^2 = 0.67$; $R^2 = 0.93$).

Molecular docking and a molecular dynamics analysis were carried out to study the stability of the ligands inside the biological Mpro active site, and an insilico ADMET study explored the pharmacological and physicochemical properties of the proposed molecules as a new antiviral agent. These exploits good predictability. Subsequently, the CoMFA and CoMSIA models were evaluated by an external validation using the creditors of A. Goldparikh and A. Tropsha. A molecular docking study was carried out for the 18 derivatives of 1,2,3-triazole-quinoline and the five new candidates proposed with the biological target Mpro. MD molecular dynamics assess the reliability of this proposition and ADMET physicochemical properties and drug similarity.

A retrosynthesis routes was sugessted using two online platforms to show the possible synthesis route. The results help researchers to synthesize new candidates against Sars-Cove-2.

Keywords: Sars-Cove-2, Retrosynthesis, Molecular Docking, ADMET, Molecular Dynamics

DRONES APPLICATION IN MARKETING STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, unmanned aerial vehicles, which are used in various types of economic activity, have been actively developing. Due to the growth in demand for drones, the range of these products has been expanded in accordance with the existing demand. The intensive development of innovative technologies leads to the integration of advanced technical solutions into drones, which allows to increase the time of their use, application distances, energy efficiency, load capacity and other parameters. Along with this, the growth of the market for unmanned aerial vehicles and increased competition leads to a decrease in the cost of a product unit, which created the prerequisites for a greater level of drones' availability for all consumers. Thanks to the low price of drones' individual models and high technical characteristics, small companies and ordinary consumers got the opportunity to buy these technical devices.

The presence of significant competition between companies increases in the conditions of digitalization and globalization processes, which requires the introduction of advanced technologies in marketing strategies. Thanks to the use of innovations, companies get the opportunity to increase the effectiveness of the communication implementation, price and product policies. Identification of the target audience and establishment of long-term communications allows the company to increase the level of user loyalty and increase economic efficiency.

Modern users actively use social media in everyday life and are interested in specialized content, primarily thematic photos and videos. Based on existing trends, companies must continuously create relevant content and place it on their own accounts in the digital environment in order to attract new customers and support existing consumers. Thanks to the use of modern cameras with high resolution, which are installed in drones, there are opportunities to create interesting photo and video materials. The content created with the help of drones allows companies to increase the effectiveness of the marketing strategies implementation and strengthen the level of communications with the target audience.

Keywords: Communications, Content, Drones, Marketing, Target Audience

PROHIBITION OF USURY IN ISLAMIC FINANCE

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to provide education about usury in Islamic finance as a form of basic insight in life. There are still many who use usury in transaction activities carried out by financial actors in seeking profit. This activity is aimed at those who will act as the successors of a nation who will become actors in the future so that they must be able to become social control by knowing the prohibitions that must be avoided. The literature study method is used to collect data and understand a problem that is relevant to the topic of the research discussion, so that it can produce solutive research and use data analysis, which is a method used to analyze, review and manage certain data so that concrete conclusions can be drawn about the issues studied and discussed. The results of the analysis of the discussion provide an understanding of the knowledge of students regarding the definition of usury, types of usury, asbabun nuzul parts of verses of usury, socio-economic conditions before the passage of verses of usury, the stages of the prohibition of usury, the purpose of the prohibition, the impact of usury practices, and the influence of the use of usury in Islamic finance. guided by this knowledge in carrying out an activity more carefully and knowing the difference between what is allowed and prohibited in the Qur'an.

Keywords: Prohibition, Usury, and Islamic Finance

PROFESSIONALS SKILLED IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT — WHAT EXCITING OPPORTUNITIES BECKON THEM?

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ABSTRACT

Project Management is a highly sought-after profession and a skill that is in great demand today. It is a niche area with a wide-ranging scope of application over the entire spectrum of the industrial horizon. Be it in IT, Electronics, Automotive, Manufacturing, Aerospace, Construction, Defence, Space Exploration, Natural Resources Exploration, or Pharmaceuticals — project management is widely used across all these industries. Project management has spread to all avenues of work today. Project teams are creating electric/hybrid vehicles, next-gen autonomous vehicles; developing renewable sources of energy, Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs); and exploring the farthest reaches of the oceans and outer space.

While Chandrayaan-3 is a recent manifestation of successful project management as well, its first application can perhaps be traced back to the Ziggurats built during the Mesopotamian civilization (3500 BC/considered to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world, which is in present day Iraq), to the Pyramid of Giza (2570 BC, Giza, Egypt), to the Great Wall of China, and even to the Qutub Minar in Mehrauli, Delhi, India. Such humungous structures couldn't have been built without some order or system in place. Thus, project management has been in existence across eons. However, it was only during the late 1950s, with the birth of Project Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and Critical Path Method (CPM) that the discipline of project management got formalized.

Most of the large engineering firms, construction companies, and the defence sector started using project management during 1960s and 1970s. Further, with the advent of personal computer and project management software during 1980s, many manufacturing and software development companies also undertook to manage their business activities through project management. And during 1990s, various sectors and industries started practising project management. Today, project management is no longer a special-need requirement. It has already established itself as a standard means of doing business.

In the words of Peter F. Drucker (father of modern management), “The primary purpose of the management in an enlightened organization is to introduce innovation — the rest is just routine business.” Projects are the vehicles for introducing these innovations. Today, they are the modus operandi for implementing strategies. In today's dynamic business scenario and

competitive world, it is those organizations, which envisage the right projects for innovation and change, and implement them successfully, that will sustain and make progress.

So the question to ask is: “how do you implement projects?” Well, it is with the help of project management that you implement them effectively (doing the right things — high goal attainment) and efficiently (doing things right — without wasting resources). Therefore, the need for good project managers is going to increase exponentially. More and more organizations are looking for people skilled in project management. One-third of the American GDP is invested in projects (which is almost 23-24% of the world GDP, total GWP = \$ 112.6 Trillion).

Keywords: Project Management, Economic Driver, PM Professional Skills, Product Life Cycle, Innovation, Sustainability, Organizational Efficiency, Customization of products and services

APPLICATION OF KAUTILYAN PRINCIPLES IN CONTEMPORARY CORPORATE STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

In today's rapidly evolving landscape of contemporary corporate strategy, there lies a profound opportunity in harnessing the wisdom of Kautilya, also known as Vishnugupta and Chanakya. His principles, comprehensively outlined in the ancient Indian literary masterpiece, the "Arthashastra," encompass statecraft, political science, economic policy, and military strategy. Kautilya, the revered scholar at Takshashila and mentor of Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya, is traditionally credited as its author. His sagacity spans the realms of governance, economics, and strategic insights, offering an enduring reservoir of knowledge with the potential to shape and elevate modern organizational strategies.

This research embarks on a comprehensive and nuanced exploration of the adaptation and integration of Kautilyan principles into the very fabric of corporate strategy. Utilizing hermeneutics as the chosen approach, which involves a thorough analysis of literary texts and validation of insights through expert interviews, this study aims to extract a comprehensive set of actionable strategies and best practices. In doing so, it makes a substantive contribution to the ongoing discourse concerning effective corporate governance and strategic management in the 21st century.

The insights derived from this research provide organizational leaders and business strategists with a comprehensive guide, equipping them with the tools not only to achieve organizational excellence and foster sustainable competitive advantage but also to advocate for ethical leadership within the intricate and dynamic modern corporate landscape.

The model derived herein not only bears relevance in the Indian corporate context but also holds the potential for broader global applicability, thereby aligning with the demands of an increasingly interdependent global economy.

Keywords: Arthashastra, Contemporary Corporate Strategy, Kautilyan Principles, Indigenous model

RIBA IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY: UNDERSTANDING OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION ABOUT RIBA

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Abstract

Islam is a religion that is rahmatan lil alamin with the giving of extraordinary miracles through the Prophet Muhammad, namely the Qur'an. Where in the Qur'an Allah SWT explains what usury is and its dangers. This research aims to understanding of the younger generation about riba. Riba is an additional value or money from the initial amount. Usury is usually synonymous with bank interest, and bank interest is usually associated with conventional bank. Not only in the Qur'an but also strengthened by the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad. Nowadays there is a lot of usury and practice is generally carried out in banking transactions. Therefore, sharia banks do not use interest instruments in running their business, but use sharia principles both in collecting funds from the public in the form of deposits or channeling funds to the public in the form of financing. Even though there are currently many Sharia Banks, is it possible not usury? Even until now, not a few people, especially the younger generation, are still confused or even do not understand the practice of usury, they only know that the law is haraam but do not know how the transaction practices. It is forbidden to do usury not for no reason, but with the prohibition of usury, there will definitely be one party who is harmed.

Keywords: Usury, Banking, and Younger Generation

TRAUMA MANAGEMENT IN DISASTER AND THE ROLE OF SOFT POWER AND DISASTER SOCIOLOGY IN CRISIS: THE DISCOURSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RESCUE WORKERS WHO CAME TO ANTAKYA’S AID AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

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ABSTRACT

Many national and international volunteer aid efforts were carried out in and around Antakya, Hatay, Türkiye (Turkey) after it was affected by one of the deadliest earthquakes that ever occurred on February 6, 2023. The experiences of the crisis management teams that came to help the city’s population and their communication with the victims of the disaster reveal important information which could prove useful for future disasters. In this context, the aim is to keep a record of the first-hand accounts of communication and use this data for future studies. Determining the nature of the exchanges between disaster victims and rescue workers is important for trauma psychology in the acute period and for the sociology of disaster in the longer term. The role of soft power in crisis management is on the increase, especially when it comes to proliferating healing discourses on digital media and ensuring the sustainability of aid in the field. It is necessary to focus on the structure, method, content, and quality of the aid provided in order to meet the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) when it comes to guaranteeing the sustainability of the aid provided in the disaster area. The methodology of this study comprises semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted with national and international volunteers. This data is important for the psychological and cultural reconstruction of the earthquake-stricken city. This study is of historical value in its careful and sensitive handling and recording of data, especially considering the unique structure of the city of Antakya (Antioch-on-the-Orontes) and its particular characteristics.

Keywords: Antakya Earthquake, Crisis Management, Disaster Sociology, Soft Power, Digital Media, International/National Rescue and Aid Groups, Discourse, UN SDGs.

SISTEM EKONOMI ISLAM DALAM TRANSAKSI DAN KERJASAMA EKONOMI

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to understand the basic principles of the Islamic Economic System that apply in economic transactions and how these principles shape patterns of economic cooperation in Muslim societies. This research uses secondary data with data sources derived from books, journals, as well as from other literature sources relevant to the Islamic Economic System, economic transactions, and economic cooperation in the Islamic context. The results of this study reveal that the Islamic Economic System has basic principles that underlie every economic transaction. These principles include the prohibition of *riba* (interest), the prohibition of *maysir* (gambling), and the prohibition of *gharar* (uncertainty). In addition, the Islamic Economic System also prioritises the principles of social justice, wealth redistribution, and active participation of the community in economic decision-making. In the context of economic co-operation, the Islamic Economic System encourages the establishment of fair trade businesses. Economic cooperation in the Islamic Economic System also respects individual rights and avoids exploitation.

Keyword : Islamic Economic System, Economic Transactions, Economic Cooperation

STUDENTS' VIEWS ON USING CANVA AS AN ALL-IN-ONE TOOL FOR CREATIVITY AND COLLABORATION

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ABSTRACT

As technology continues to be integrated into the field of education, many students and teachers turn to digital tools to enhance their learning and teaching experience. Among these tools is Canva, a web-based graphic design platform. This qualitative descriptive study seeks to investigate the views of students on using Canva as an all-in-one tool for creativity and collaboration. It was conducted among eight (8) Bachelor of Secondary Education (BSED) major in Social Studies students who were identified through a purposeful sampling technique. The students were asked to write narratively in a written interview questionnaire based on Graham Gibbs' reflective cycle that was created using Google Docs. Three (3) main themes emerged: unique features (user-friendliness, different usages, and efficient collaboration), positive effects on creativity and collaboration (positive feelings in continued usage and new skills achieved in continued usage), and drawbacks (application's limitations and users' limitations). The results demonstrated that students have predominantly positive opinions of Canva. It enabled them to unleash their creativity, optimize collaboration, and produce visually captivating designs. However, they also acknowledged that despite its user-friendliness and comprehensive features, Canva has certain disadvantages that may come from the application and the students themselves. Factors like weak internet connectivity and overreliance on the application may pose as challenges to their design process. Nevertheless, Canva remains a valuable digital tool for students in enhancing their educational endeavors.

Keywords: *Canva, students, creativity, collaboration, education*

THE IMPACT AND DANGER OF RIBA IN ISLAMIC RELIGION

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Abstract

The problem of usury transactions is one of the problems that is closely related to people's daily lives, including explanations in religious contexts. The term Riba, as explained in the Qur'an, is that usury is the same as buying and selling, but usury transaction activities are prohibited while buying and selling transactions are permitted. So it is not surprising that there are differences in the meaning of usury and its organizers. Usury is a form of act of increasing capital or its original price in a wrong way or contrary to the teachings of the Islamic religion. Usury takers are creditors who have money and lend that money to borrowers by providing additional returns that are more than the initial amount. The Islamic religion has prohibited the practice of bank interest, because it can have a negative impact on the surrounding community and especially for people involved in the practice of usury. In order to avoid usury transactions, this can be prevented by replacing contracts that contain elements of usury with contracts recommended in Islamic teachings. However, it remains with a purpose that is in accordance with its original needs. The Qur'an's discussion about usury is always associated and addressed with discussions about sadaqah and infāq, which are associated with persecution.

Keywords: usury, haram, impact

POLİFONİK BİR FORM OLAN KANONDA KULLANILAN TEKNİKLERİN VE UNSURLARIN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF THE TECHNIQUES AND ELEMENTS USED IN THE CANON AS A POLYPHONIC FORM

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma analitik tümevarımsal nitel bir yaklaşımın benimsendiği, doküman incelemesine ve kuram oluşturmaya dayanan bir çalışmadır. Çalışmanın ana problemini “Analiz, eser seçimi ve besteleme sürecinde bir kanonda öncelikli olarak dikkate alınması gereken unsurlar nelerdir?” sorusu oluşturmaktadır. Öncelikli olarak müzikte doku kavramı incelenmiş; 1. Monofoni, 2. Polifoni, 3. Homofoni, 4. Heterofoni ve 5. Holofoni olmak üzere beş farklı dokuya ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma problemi bağlamında özellikle Polifonik doku incelenmiştir. 1. Ostinato formlar, 2. Cantus firmus formlar, 3. Kanon, 4. Füg ve bunların karışımından oluşabilen 5. Karışık forma ulaşılmıştır. Yapılan incelemede Polifonik formların hepsinin tekrar ve imitasyona dayandığı görülmüş, araştırmaya Kanon formu üzerinden devam edilmiştir. Kanonda kullanılan imitasyon teknikleri 1. Aralıklara göre, 2. Başlangıç sesine göre, 3. Yönüne göre ve 4. Süreye göre olmak üzere dört başlık altında sınıflanmıştır. İncelenen imitasyon teknikleri sayesinde bir kanonda bulunan unsurlar tespit edilmiş ve bu unsurlar Johannes Brahms’ın Kanonlar (Op. 113) başlıklı eseri üzerinde test edilmiştir. Dux ve Comes sayısının Parti sayısını, Parti sayısının Başlangıç aralığını, Başlangıç aralığı ve Parti sayısının Comes’in hareket yönünü ve Seslerin süresini ortaya çıkardığı, bunların hepsinin çeşitli döngüler içinde gerçekleştirilebileceği, birbirleriyle dinamik bir ilişki içinde oldukları görüşmüştür. Böylelikle; analiz, eser seçimi ve kanon bestelemeye yardımcı olabilecek bu unsurlar 1. Dux ve Comes Sayısı, 2. Parti Sayısı, 3. Başlangıç Aralığı, 4. Melodik Aralık, 5. Comes’in Hareket Yönü, 6. Döngüsü, 7. Seslerin Süresi olmak üzere yedi başlık altında sınıflanmıştır. Bu yedi unsurun Brahms’ın kanonlarında var olduğu, bu unsurlar çerçevesinde kanonların incelenebileceği görülmüştür. Bu unsurların kanon analizlerinde, eser seçiminde, kanon besteleme sürecinde kullanılması; literatürde eksik bulunan kanon besteleme rehberinin bu unsurlar çerçevesinde yazılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kanon, Bestecilik, Müzikal analiz, Kontrpuan, Johannes Brahms.

ABSTRACT

This research is a qualitative study with an analytical inductive approach, based on document analysis and theory construction. The main problem of the study revolves around the question, "What are the primary factors to be considered in a canon during the processes of analysis, selection of works, and composition?" To begin with, the concept of musical texture was examined, leading to the identification of five distinct textures: 1. Monophony, 2. Polyphony, 3. Homophony, 4. Heterophony, and 5. Holophony. Within the scope of the research problem, particular attention was given to Polyphonic texture. Five types of Polyphonic forms were explored: 1. Ostinato forms, 2. Cantus firmus forms, 3. Canon, 4. Fugue, and 5. Mixed forms. The analysis revealed that all Polyphonic forms are rooted in repetition and imitation. The imitation techniques used in canons were categorized into four main headings: 1. Based on intervals, 2. Based on the initial note, 3. Based on direction, and 4. Based on duration. Through the examination of these imitation techniques, the elements present in a canon were identified and subsequently tested on Johannes Brahms' work titled "Canons (Op. 113)." It was seen that the Number of Dux and Comes determines the Number of Parts, the number of Parts determines the Initial Interval, the Initial Interval and the Number of Parts determine the Direction of Comes' Movement, and the Duration of Sounds. All of these elements can be realized in various cycles and exhibit dynamic relationships with each other. Subsequently, these elements, which can aid in analysis, work selection, and canon composition, have been categorized under seven headings: 1. Number of Dux and Comes, 2. Number of Parts, 3. Initial Interval, 4. Melodic Interval, 5. Direction of Comes' Movement, 6. Cycle, and 7. Duration of Sounds. It was observed that these seven elements are present in Brahms' canons, and canons can be analyzed within the framework of these elements. Therefore, it is recommended that these elements be utilized in canon analyses, work selection, and the creation of a canon composition guide, which is currently lacking in the literature, can based on these elements.

Keywords: Canon, Composition, Musical analysis, Counterpoint, Johannes Brahms.

AGROMINING (INNOVATIVE RECOVERY OF METALS FROM METALLIFEROUS SOIL) THE PROMISING FUTURE FOR NIGERIA MINING SECTOR.

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ABSTRACT

Metalliferous soils are typically concentrated in metals such as gold (Au), nickel (Ni), chromium (Cr) and silver (Ag), while depleted in essential plant nutrients, making them uninviting for traditional agriculture. Implementing agromining systems in metaliferous soils represent an ecological choice for ascribing value and sustainable management of these low-productive landscapes. These novel agro ecosystems grow metal-hyper accumulation plants which are capable of up taking these metals in their harvestable biomass; the harvested biomass can then be incinerated to produce metals centered ash called “bio-ore” from which pure mineral salts or mineral can be recovered. There are about ~730 known Metal hyper accumulation plant species documented worldwide, and these mainly belong to the Brassicaceae family and to the genus *Odontarrhena* and few others. Agromining provide a sustainable means for recovering metals without causing the environmental impacts associated with the cultural mining activities, and simultaneously, can improve soil quality and its fertility. Often reductions in metals plant toxin would also let cultivation of normal agricultural crops. Agromining has the potential to be an important resource for Nigeria, a country endowed with abundant mineral deposits of unit value such as gold, californium, tin, silver and nickel among others. Schist belt of the Nigerian basement complex; region concentrated with abundant gold mineralization can be beneficent. The adoption of agromining in Nigeria could help address challenges which include; remediating the contaminated sites, rehabilitating the land to a better state, empowering the rural communities, help to reduce the reliance on traditional mining activities that contribute to soil erosion and the destruction of ecosystem.

ANALYSIS OF A SEQUENTIAL FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM AT RESONANCE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we study a Caputo boundary value problem at resonance, subject to a fractional integral nonlocal boundary condition. Mawhin's coincidence degree theory is used to investigate existence results. A numerical example is given to illustrate the viability of our findings.

Keywords:

Existence results, Fractional differential equations, sequential fractional derivatives, Boundary value problems, At resonance

STUDY OF THE PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING MORTAR WITH BRICK POWDER AS CEMENT SUBSTITUTE

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ABSTRACT

Waste valorization in civil engineering is a significant sector, The use of bricks as partial substitution of cement waste has two very significant impacts: the environmental impact, because it contributes to reduce the problem of waste storage and environmental pollution, and the economic impact, which involves their utilization in industries or construction. Also, these waste materials have the advantage of being abundantly available and having low market value.

The main objective of this paper is to study the possibility and the effect of adding clay brick wastes as a partial replacement for cement in different ratios (0%,4%,8%,12%,16% and 20%) by weight of cement on the performance of self-compacting mortar (SCM). At the fresh state Workability of the mortar was measured by slump flow and flow time by V-funnel test, while mechanical proprieties such as compressive and flexural strength were measured on 40x40x160 mm³ prismatic specimens at different ages 7, 14 and 28 days

The obtained results indicate that mortars made with brick powder has a lower physical propriety and their workability depend on the rate of substitution by brick powder due to the high-water absorption of this type of recycled powder. In the other hand, the results of mechanical behavior showed a positive impact on the development of the resistance which leaded to a gain in strength for specimens made with 4 and 20% of brick powder at the age of 28 day, especially when they were preserved in water, these composites develop better resistance than if they were kept in air, this result is also known for all cementitious materials with a hydraulic binder.

However, based on the results found, it can be concluded that fine brick powder can be used as cement substitute for the production of self-compacting mortar.

Keywords: Brick, Recycling, Powder, Strength

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RIVER OF PRIZREN, THROUGH INSTRUMENTAL ANALYTICAL METHODS

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ABSTRACT

This research will provide a more accurate picture of the Lumbardh River's water quality in the study region. Several physico-chemical parameters, such as; temperature, pH, EC, TDS, major ions (Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Na^+ , K^+ , NH_4^+ , NO_2^- , Cl^- , NO_3^-) were determined. Heavy metals have been analyzed using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). In the water sampling sites, the concentration of Fe as the most abundant element was: 0.897 to 0.485 mg/L, Zn varies from 0.513 to 0.392 mg/L, Ni from 0.174 to the highest of 0.235 mg/L, Mn 0.141-0.194 mg/L, Pb 0.142-0.254 mg/L, whereas As, Cd, Co, Al and Cu, were under limit detection in all of the water samples. Also, in the sediment ones the highest concentration element is Fe, followed by Zn, Mn, Ni and Pb. The highest concentration of Fe is in sample M3. The concentration varies from 0.985 mg/kg to the lowest of 0.698 mg/kg, Zn from 0.913 to 0.565 mg/kg, Mn from the highest of 0.413 to the lowest of 0.186 mg/kg, Ni 0.212 to 0.185 mg/kg, Pb 0.187 mg/kg to 0.143 mg/kg, followed by Cu, Co and Al. Even in the soil samples, iron varies from; 0.652 mg/kg to the highest of 0.989 mg/kg, Zn starts from 0.589 to 0.798 mg/kg, Mn from 0.119 to 0.189 mg/kg, Ni 0.139 to 0.178 mg/kg and Pb 0.163 to 0.189. The concentration of Co was observed in three soil samples from 0.033 to 0.064 mg/kg, whereas, Al is presented from 0.045 to 0.054 mg/kg followed by Cu from 0.049 to 0.098 mg/kg. The study shows that we are dealing with moderate pollution with these elements in the river, but to have a firm conclusion, it is advisable to examine more the zone of study.

Key words: The Lumbardhi River, soil, sediment, water, pollution, ICP-OES technique.

THE RISING STAR: WOOD-PLASTIC COMPOSITES OF TODAY

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ABSTRACT

Composite materials refer to materials in which two or more constituents are combined through various manufacturing methods to achieve desired properties suitable for specific applications. Wood-plastic composites (WPCs) are materials wherein polymer matrices incorporate different proportions and dimensions of lignocellulosic materials, often waste, as fillers, or polymers are impregnated into solid wood through various methods. According to research, the WPC market was valued at \$6.14 billion in 2021, projected to reach \$17.56 billion by 2030. Approximately, WPCs find applications predominantly in construction and buildings (72%), automotive components (19%), industrial and consumer goods (7%), and other sectors(2%). Notably, the number of patents in the field of WPC production has significantly increased since 1950. Recognition of the increasingly important role of WPCs in our country over the past decade is crucial. This study discusses the production methods of WPCs, provides up-to-date information about the polymers used, and explores applications aimed at enhancing the properties of lignocellulosic materials used as fillers. Additionally, this work delves into the additives employed in WPC production. The mechanical strength, resistance against decay, durability against aging, and fire resistance of WPCs have been discussed and summarized within the scope of the study. Additionally, the utilization of nano-materials, a current and prominent topic in the field, for enhancing WPC properties has been explored. The existing research in this area has been examined, and the outcomes have been succinctly outlined. Furthermore, the usage areas and importance of WPCs and the standards applicable to these products are addressed in this study.

Keywords: Wood-Plastic Composites, Production Methods, Polymers, Fillers and Additives

FACE-NEGOTIATION PRACTICES OF LGBT INSTRUCTIONAL LEADERS : A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender (LGBT) Instructional Leaders are members of the LGBT community, and at the same time professionals, who has the required set of skills for effective management to improve student learning. This qualitative-descriptive study will describe how do LGBT instructional leaders negotiate with their stakeholders. The study utilized a semi-structured, researcher-made interview guide conducted online or face-to-face, among five (5) LGBT Instructional Leaders who were chosen using a purposeful sampling technique. The information gathered was then analyzed through Thematic Analysis. Three (3) major themes were found, namely: (1) Autonomous, (2) Altruistic, and (3) Mutualistic. Thus, LGBT instructional leaders negotiate with their stakeholders autonomously, altruistically and mutualistically to fulfill responsibilities, develop and impart moral values and knowledge while setting boundaries and limitations professionally.

ATTACHMENT IN INFANCY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Understanding social and emotional development in early childhood is key to informing preventive and early therapeutic public health and clinical interventions. Secure attachment and its continuity throughout the infancy-preschool period is an important behavioral indicator of socio-emotional adjustment. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the keywords, concepts and sources used in research on infancy and attachment in order to draw a general picture. For this reason, bibliometric analysis was utilized in this study. Bibliometric analysis can be done by collecting bibliographic data of a specific field in which scholars communicate their thoughts through quotations or writings. All articles in this study were obtained from the Web of Science (WOS) platform. This study uses VOSviewer software to analyze citations, collaborative citations and the most common author keywords in articles. Data from 1306 studies were uploaded to the VOSviewer program and the analysis was completed. When the inter-institutional relationships were analyzed, it was found that the strongest ties were at Erasmus University and the University of Illinois with 38 link strengths. When the co-citation analysis was analyzed, it was determined that the highest link strength of Marian Bakermans-Kranenburg was 98. The 5 most used words are Attachment (1293), Behavior (940), Security (928), Metaanalysis (768) and Maternal Sensitivity (646). Although we acknowledge that the bibliometric indices used here cannot fully capture the multidimensional complexity of research quality and scientific impact, bibliometric studies are very important to show the big picture in subject studies as they are analytical tools. Since researchers and institutions active on the concepts of infancy and attachment were identified, a picture of the research contents and orientations of the researchers was drawn. Thus, researchers who will work in this field will be able to evaluate the current situation and turn to original research areas. In this respect, it will be possible to take into consideration the most frequently cited studies and the most frequently cited authors in the studies on attachment in infancy.

Keywords: Attachment, toddler, infant, bibliometric

THEORETICAL CONTEXT ON JOB TURNOVER IN SELECT INDUSTRIES IN THE INDIAN SCENARIO

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Abstract

Job turnover has historically been a recurring phenomenon driven by the ever-evolving landscape of organizational and managerial trends. This enduring array of changes has continuously played an important role in affecting job turnover intention in the organization. In particular, the advent of Information Technology (IT) and the extensive integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into different aspects of human affairs have contributed considerably to the transformation of the organization's environment and employees' behaviour toward the environment. The prime objective of this study is to comprehensively review the five major factors leading to job turnover intentions across various sectors, including healthcare, the IT industry, educational institutions, and other service-based organizations. This review is based on extensive analysis of the existing theoretical research results in the corresponding area. Since it is a descriptive review paper, it is to mention that only secondary data is used in terms of data collection. The study encompasses a meticulous review of over fifty national and international papers published in highly recognized journals. The findings shed light on the focal causes leading to job turnover intentions in an organization resulting from the existing data. This study has theoretical and descriptive significance in determining the major factors that cause job turnover intentions in various institutions. The results highlight the depth of these five major factors leading to job turnover and the recommendations are given based on the conclusion that has been derived from the study.

Keywords: Job Turnover, Intention, Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Transformation

THE EFFICACY OF COMPUTER AIDED DETECTION AND DIAGNOSIS (CAD) SYSTEM AND ITS IMPACT IN HEALTHCARE SECTOR: A RANDOM SURVEY FOR HEALTH INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Computational intelligence is practically unfolding its potentials in quintessential fields of life including health sector. Computer aided detection and diagnosis (CAD) system is an example of such computational intelligence that detects a disease using image-based information or combines it with other relevant diagnostic data to support clinician decision in medical diagnoses practices. Using simple terminology, CAD systems are used as an aid for the detection and interpretation of diseases by clinicians. According to Alam, et al. (2022), Computer aided detection and diagnosis (CAD) systems have characteristic features that examine human tissues, suspicious regions, pathologies, etc., and enable automatic or semi-automatic diagnoses. This paper is a random survey of efficacy of Computer aided detection and diagnosis (CAD) systems. The major applications of Computer aided detection and diagnosis (CAD) systems were discussed in the paper write-up. Some of the benefits of using CAD were also highlighted in the paper discussion. Carefully formulated questions were administered to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument, in order to gather valid data for the paper work. The collected responses were collated and finally subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper inferred that CAD enables the acquisition of vital information on tissues, certain functions and pathogens while minimizing the invasive manipulation in patients and also help guide medical practitioners on their treatment procedures.

Keywords: Computer Aided Detection and Diagnosis, CAD Systems, Healthcare Sector.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to explain the Economic Development Strategy from an Islamic Perspective by formulating the following questions: First, How is the Development of Human Personal Quality? Second, How is Security Stability and Economic Development?. Third, How is Justice, Equity and Growth?. Fourth, How to Control Consumption and Simple Living Principles?. Fifth, What is the Purpose of Islamic Economics.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

Findings: First, Building the realization of quality human beings must also be supported by the intertwining of four supporting qualities, namely the quality of faith, science, the quality of good deeds, and social quality.

Second, the state in the perspective of the trilogy of tawhid in Islamic thought is as a tool to achieve the goal of realizing security, tranquility and peace through the creation of justice and prosperity in common life. Meanwhile, state power is needed to regulate the hierarchical mechanism of power for efforts to realize state goals to run effectively in the reality of dynamic and pluralistic community life. Islamic economics requires security stability in a country. Without the security stability of a country, the Islamic economy cannot be realized. Therefore, the security stability of a country must be upheld so that economic growth can be sustainable.

Third, Justice is a part that must always be upheld in building and shaping a trust in economic activities in accordance with Islamic values. The concept of fairness here has two contexts, namely the individual context and also the social context. According to the individual context, in their economic activities a Muslim must not harm themselves. As for the social context, every Muslim is required not to harm others. Historically, justice, equity and economic growth during the Islamic leadership had recorded glory, namely in the reign of Umar bin Abdul Aziz with a reign from 818-820 AD.

Fourth, there are three basic values that become the foundation for the consumption behavior of Muslim communities: (1) Belief in the existence of the Day of Judgment and the afterlife. (2) The concept of success in the life of a Muslim is measured by Islamic religious morals, and not by the amount of wealth owned. (3) The position of wealth is a gift from God and not something that is automatically bad (so it should be avoided excessively).

Fifth, the ultimate goal of Islamic economics is as the purpose of Islamic law itself (maqashid ash shari'ah), which is to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter (falah) through a good and honorable way of life (hayyah thayyibah). Realizing the ultimate welfare of humans is the basis as well as the main goal of Islamic law (mashlahah al ibad), hence it is also the goal of Islamic economics.

Originality/value: This paper comprehensively describes the Economic Development Strategy from an Islamic Perspective.

Keywords: Strategy, Development, Economy, Islam.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL TAWHID AS A PHILOSOPHY AND FORMULATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

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Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to explain multidimensional monotheism as a philosophy and formulation of Islamic economics by formulating the following questions: First, what about Islam and the theology of monotheism? Second, how is monotheism a fundamental foundation of Islamic teachings? Third, what about theological monotheism, anthropological monotheism and cosmological monotheism? Fourth, what about cultural monotheism, future monotheism and monotheism as a way of life in Islam?

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of constructing a theory based on data).

Findings: First, in theological monotheism, it is emphasized that there is only one God and that one God is actually the God of all religions. If each religion has a different God then there will be disputes between religions to win their respective Gods. In reality, the theological view moves from the God of perception to the God of conception and finally to the God of Empiricism. Second, Tawhid is the basis for all concepts and activities of Muslims, both economic, political, social and cultural. In the Qur'an it is stated that monotheism is the

fundamental philosophy of Islamic economics. The essence of monotheism is self-surrender which is united to Divine will, both regarding worship and muamalah, in order to create a pattern of life that is in accordance with Allah's will. The concept of monotheism, which is the philosophical basis, teaches two main teachings in economics. First, all the resources that exist innature are creations and belong to Allah absolutely (absolutely and essentially). Second, God provides abundant natural resources to meet human needs. Third, Theological Monotheism emphasizes that there is only one God for each religion. Anthropological Monotheism, confirms that humans exist because Allah created them with the gift of reason so that humans are able to think to continue their duties as caliphs on earth. Cosmological Monotheism, emphasizes three aspects that nature belongs to Allah. does not belong to humans, nature is subject to humans as the peak of God's creation, in utilizing nature humans must use morals. Fourth, Cultural Monotheism, Future Monotheism, and Monotheism as a Way of Life in Islam. In Cultural Monotheism, it is a person's habit that is based on a system of monotheism with faith in Allah SWT. Strong and unmovable no matter how small. Even though they are attacked from various directions, humans will not be separated from what is called culture. In Tauhid Future Masa gives rise to the concept of futurology, namely the unification of awareness between awareness of the environment (nature) with divine awareness and awareness of the future. Tawhid as a View of Life in Islam, the Islamic worldview has important elements that become its main character, namely; (1) Reality and the visible world and the invisible world. (2) View of Life on a method of thinking that is integral monotheism. (3) Based on revelation which is strengthened by religion and supported by the principles of reason and intuition. (4) The elements of the Islamic worldview consist mainly of the concept of God, the concept of revelation, the concept of His creation, the concept of human psychology, the concept of science, the concept of religion, the concept of freedom, the concept of values and virtues, the concept of happiness. (5) The concept of God in Islam is central and is not the same as the concepts found in other religious traditions.

Originality/value: Tauhid-Multidimensional as a Philosophy and Formulation of Islamic Economics is discussed comprehensively and with the latest data.

Keywords: Tawhid, Tawhid-Multidimensional, Islamic Economic Philosophy, Islamic Economic Formulation

GROWTH RESPONSE AND YIELD OF SWEET CORN (*Zea mays saccharata* Sturt.) DUE TO GIVING POC OF MORINGA LEAF AND LAMTORO LEAF

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Abstract

The growth and yield of sweet corn are influenced by environmental factors such as soil fertility. Soil fertility can be improved by using organic fertilizers. The aim of the experiment was to determine the response to growth, yield and postharvest quality of sweet corn (*Zea mays saccharata* Sturt.) Bonanza F1 variety, due to the application of liquid organic fertilizers of moringa and lamtoro leaves. The experiment was conducted in Sepang Jaya City, Bandar Lampung, Lampung Province from November 2022 to March 2023. The experiment used a Completely Randomized Block Design (RCDB) with 7 treatment levels and four replications. Treatment namely (P0) control without fertilizer; (P1) recommended dosage of 100% inorganic fertilizer; (P2) liquid organic fertilizer for Moringa leaves; (P3) Moringa leaf liquid organic fertilizer + inorganic fertilizer recommended dose of 50%, (P4) Lamtoro leaf liquid organic fertilizer; (P5) lamtoro leaf liquid organic fertilizer + 50% recommended dosage of inorganic fertilizer, and (P6) 50% dose of Moringa leaf liquid organic fertilizer + 50% recommended dose of lamtoro leaf liquid organic fertilizer + 50% recommended inorganic fertilizer. Homogeneity of variance was tested using Bartlett's test and data additivity was tested using Tukey's test. If the assumptions are met, an anara test is performed and the mean is separated by the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at the 5% level. The use of liquid organic fertilizers, recommendations for inorganic fertilizers, or a combination of both had a significant effect on almost all of the observed variables. The combination of liquid organic fertilizer for Moringa leaves at a dose of 50% + liquid organic fertilizer for Lamtoro leaves at a dose of 50% + inorganic fertilizer at a recommended dose of 50% showed the highest results in the number of leaves, the level of greenness of the leaves, fresh chestnut weight, and production per hectare, so that the dose can be solution for increasing yields of optimum sweet corn.

Keywords: liquid organic fertilizer, moringa leaves, lamtoro leaves, NPK, sweet corn

CAMPUR KODE DALAM LIRIK LAGU FULL SENYUM SAYANG

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Abstract

The development of the times triggers the emergence of phenomena in language. Code-mixing events are one of the language phenomena that we often encounter these days. Code mixing is the use of language units from one language to another to expand the language style or language variety. This research is an analysis of the phenomenon of code mix contained in the lyrics of the song Full Smile Dear. The purpose of this research is to (1) analyze the types of code mix in the lyrics of the song full smile sayang (2) find out the factors that cause code mix in the lyrics of the song full smile sayang (3) find out the impact of code mix. The method used is descriptive qualitative research method with data sources in the form of song lyrics full smile sayang popularized by Evan Loss. Descriptive qualitative research by interpreting and describing the data, which is the main object of this research is the lyrics of the song full smile sayang. The results of this study are in the lyrics of the song full smile saying there are two types of code mix in the lyrics of the song full smile sayang, namely internal and external code mix. The background factor of code mixing in song lyrics is the target market. One of the impacts that arise is the breakdown of rules in language.

Keywords: code mix, language, song lyrics

MSME BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN MULYOREJO VILLAGE

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Micro business development in Mulyorejo village can be done in several ways, such as conducting surveys and observing potential places, improving relationships with other people, using technology, marketing products via social media, and building structured management. However, micro businesses in Mulyorejo village also face several challenges, such as limited access to capital, intense competition, limited sales systems, lack of innovation/motivation, limited digital readiness, and poor administrative and organizational management, such as budget costs in tourism. Mulyorejo mangroves receive little attention and traders who experience losses will lose enthusiasm due to reduced capital and motivation. To overcome this challenge, Mulyorejo village has implemented various programs to support micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). By holding outreach to the community in Mulyorejo village about MSME businesses and providing direction, motivation and tricks on how to trade well and correctly. With adequate support and resources, micro businesses in Mulyorejo village can develop and contribute to the national economy. Micro businesses are productive businesses owned by individuals or individual business entities that meet the criteria for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). The development of micro businesses among the community is important because it can help improve the economy and empower the community. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) are a good forum for job creation which is planned by the government, private sector and individual entrepreneurs. The aim of this research is to determine the growth and correlation of micro, small and medium enterprises which influence economic growth.

IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the implementation of Islamic economic philosophy. This research method uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). This research is focused on the issue of what is usury, gharar, maisir, haram, and zalim and their impact in the economy. First, usury is the addition of one of two similar substitute goods without compensation for the addition. Second, gharar means al-khatar and something dangerous, which is something that is not known with certainty whether it is right or wrong. Third, Maisir is a game that contains elements of gambling, where the losing party must give a certain amount of money / goods to the winning party, without having to think or work hard. Fourth, Haram is something that is hated by shara' and is required to be abandoned clearly by the nash shara' and is something that is binding. Fifth, zalim is acting despotic or unjust, reducing, deviating, oppressing, acting arbitrarily and unfairly. This research concludes that the implementation of Islamic economic philosophy is an important step in building a more just, sustainable and human economic system. In the face of various economic problems and challenges today, Islamic values can make an important contribution in creating an economic system that is inclusive and empowers all individuals in society.

Keywords: Implementation, Economics, Islamic Economics, Philosophy, Philosophy of Economics

FOCUS OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY: ISLAMIC ECONOMIC TRILOGY

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Abstract

This research discusses the focus of Islamic economic philosophy: the Islamic economics trilogy. The aim of this research is to determine the meaning of Islamic Economic Theology, Islamic Economic Cosmology, Islamic Economic Anthropology. This method uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of preparing theories based on data). Islamic economic theology: The term "Theology" actually comes from the Christian community. In Islamic history, several lines of thought are known. First, people who focus their thinking on philosophical issues. "Economic Theology," then what is meant is how religious beliefs (Islamic creeds) can be used as strength and motivation to develop the economy as an offer of solutions so that the Indonesian economy is brighter in welcoming a more promising future. Islamic Economic Cosmology: Cosmology comes from the Greek "kosmos" (world, universe) and "logos" (science of). So cosmology is "the science that views the universe as an integral whole." The meaning of cosmology can be interpreted as a series of systematic, universal beliefs and views regarding humans and the universe, or in general regarding 'being' - existence (being). Islamic cosmology begins with the knowledge that the universe holds the key to the immortality of our souls. This view sees the cosmos as filled with meaning and purpose. which the cosmos veils and reveals by its own essence. The goal is for humans to understand the prison of existence and reveal the Divine unity (al-Tauhid) which is reflected in the natural world of diversity. We can easily find knowledge of cosmic greatness in the Al-Qur'an. Islamic Economic Anthropology: literally, in Greek, the word anthropos means human and logos means study, so anthropology is a discipline based on curiosity about humans. Islamic economic anthropology is the principle of monodualism and monopluralism in economic activities because economics is part of human activity

Keywords: The focus of Islamic economics: Islamic economic theology, Islamic economic cosmology, Islamic economic anthropology

THE DANGER OF RIBA IN A HADITH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

This article aims to discuss the purpose of riba (usury) prohibition within The Prophet Tradition perspective. As it is known undoubtedly, the terminology of riba (usury) is forbidden not only in Islam as a religion but also in Jew as well as Christian. In Al-Qur'an itself, the prohibition of riba has gradually been prohibited, at least through four passages that are found in four disparate surahs in which riba (usury) at last is forbidden and condemned; even it is also considered as a great sin. By using bibliography studies, this article would like to dig and elaborate on some of the Prophet hadith regarding the prohibition of riba and its impact within society. It is believed that riba is a great sin in Islam because it leads to social jealousy and injustice. Therefore the tradition of riba is aiming at promoting gracious, wisdom, a mutual benefit that can realize a more just economic system that is based on Islamic ethics to perform justice and prosperity. The results showed that the things that lead to riba is about buying and selling goods, borrowing money, the exchange of goods, as well as to know the law devour usury or riba uses the results that it is haraam riba. Even the perpetrators of usury threatened by the Prophet., Curse eater of usury, the giver, author, two witnesses, they were all the same gets anathema, income from usury was not going to get a blessing from Allah, so that at some point will be bankrupt property. Allah the most violent threat to the eater of usury is the inhabitants of the Fire, to dwell

Keywords: *Hadith, Sin, Riba*

ONTOLOGY, EPISTEMOLOGY AND AXIOLOGY IN PHILOSOPHY OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper aims to explain what the ontology, epistemology and axiology of Islamic economics are.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data).

Findings: Economic philosophy are built on a solid foundation, namely; aqidah, mashlahah, justice, freedom, caliphate. Epistemology etymologically comes from the Greek words 'episteme' which means 'knowledge or science, and logos which also means knowledge. It can also be interpreted as knowledge about knowledge, in other words theory of knowledge. Ontology is defined as a branch of metaphysics that discusses the nature of reality or ultimate form. Therefore, this ontology is fundamental to the true nature of Islamic economics. Epistemology as a branch of philosophy. Axiology is a science that discusses the aims of science itself. Ontologically, Islamic economics discusses two religious disciplines simultaneously. These two scientific disciplines are pure economics and mu'amalat fiqh (Daulay, 2005, p.73). Thus, in its operations Islamic economics will always originate from these two scientific disciplines. From an epistemological perspective, it can be seen that economic knowledge is obtained through observing the social phenomena of society in meeting its needs. The observations made are then generalized through certain premises to draw general conclusions. Axiology is a branch of the philosophy of science that questions how humans use their knowledge, axiology is a theory of values related to the usefulness of

the knowledge obtained (Afzalurrahman, 1995, P. 141). The characteristics of Islamic economic philosophy are built on a solid foundation, namely; aqidah, mashlahah, justice, freedom, caliphate. Epistemology is etymologically rooted in the Greek words 'episteme' which means 'knowledge or knowing, and logos which also means knowledge. It can also be interpreted as about knowledge, in other words theory of knowledge. Axiology is a science that discusses the aims of science itself

Keywords:

Ontology of Islamic Economics, Epistimology of Islamic Economics, Axiology of Islamic Economics, Philosophy of Islamic Economics

EVALUATION OF ACINETOBACTER BAUMANNII STRAINS CAUSING HEALTH CARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTION: A 1-YEAR ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: *Acinetobacter baumannii* is of critical importance in hospitalized patients due to the healthcare-associated infections (HAI) it causes. In our study, we aimed to evaluate *A.baumannii* strains that cause (HAI).

Material Method: Our study was conducted on patients who were followed up and treated with a diagnosis of HAI at Dışkapı Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital between January 2022 and January 2023. Patients who grew the *A.baumannii* strain were included in the study, and the gender of the patients, the unit where the agent was isolated, the body area where the agent was isolated, and the type of HAI were recorded. Species identification was performed by conventional methods, VITEK® 2 Compact (bioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France) and matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS)(Bruker Daltonics, Bremen, Germany). confirmed.

Results: A total of 570 reproductions were diagnosed with HAI in a 1-year period. The causative agent in 115 of them (20.17%) was *A.baumannii*. The current agent was detected in a total of 104 patients. Eleven reproductions were duplicates in the same patients. Of the patients, 68 (65.4%) were male and 36 (34.6%) were female. 94 (81.7%) of the factors were reproduced in intensive care patients and 21 (18.3%) were reproduced in service patients. Of the 115 isolated agents, 55 (47.9%) originated from tracheal aspirate and ranked first. HAI caused by *A.baumannii* was the most common lung infection and was present in 60 patients (52.2%).

Discussion and Conclusion: *A.baumannii* is one of the leading factors in HAI. Due to the risk of easy colonization and cross-contamination on surfaces, it poses a problem especially in intensive care patients. In our study, reproduction was high in intensive care patients and respiratory tract samples in accordance with the literature. In order to prevent contamination, especially in intensive care units, compliance with infection control measures should be increased, and training and rational antibiotic use programs should be planned to reduce HAI rates.

Keywords: *A.baumannii*, healthcare associated infection, intensive care

AZƏRBAYCANDA BƏRPAOLUNAN ENERJİRENEWABLE ENERGY IN AZERBAIJAN

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Xülasə

Məqalədə Azərbaycanla bərpa olunan enerji və onun tətbiqi barədə ətraflı məlumatlar verilir. Günəş enerjisi sistemlərinin əlverişli xüsusiyyətləri, Azərbaycanda çayları üzərində su elektrik stansiyaları (SES-dan), külək enerjisiindən istifadə olunması barədə ətraflı qeyd olunur.

Biokütlə enerjisi biokütlənin yandırılması zamanı alınan enerjidir.

Qarabağ və ətraf regionların hidroenerji, günəş, külək, enerji kimi bərpa olunan enerji mənbələrinin istifadə olunması nəzərdə tutulur. Qarabağ "Yaşıl enerji" zonası kimi elan edilmişdir..

Ənənəvi enerji mənbələrinin tədricən tükənməsi, onlardan istifadə zamanı ətraf mühitə xeyli dəyən ziyan yəni çirklənmə, bütün ölkələrdə olduğu kimi, Azərbaycanda da bərpa olunan enerjiden istifadə olunmasına şərait yaradır.

Acar sözlər: Bərpa olunan enerji, Günəş enerjisi, Külək enerjisi, Biokütlə enerjisi, Ətraf mühitin qorunması

Summary:

The article provides detailed information about renewable energy and its application in Azerbaijan. Favorable features of solar energy systems, use of hydroelectric power plants (SES) on rivers in Azerbaijan, wind energy are mentioned in detail.

Biomass energy is the energy obtained during the burning of biomass.

It is planned to use renewable energy sources such as hydropower, sun, wind, energy of Karabakh and surrounding regions. Karabakh has been declared as a "green energy" zone.

The gradual depletion of traditional energy sources, significant damage to the environment during their use, i.e. pollution, create conditions for the use of renewable energy in Azerbaijan, as in all countries.

Keywords: Renewable energy,, Solar energy, Wind energy, Biomass energy, Environmental protection

AZƏRBAYCANDA DISTANT TƏHSİL: PROBLEMLƏR VƏ ÇAĞRIŞLAR

DISTANCE EDUCATION IN AZERBAIJAN: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

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Xülasə:

Məqalədə distant təhsil- prosesinin xarakterik cəhətlərinə nəzər salınmışdır. Distant təhsil, müəllim və tələbələrin bir-biriləri ilə məsafədən qarşılıqlı əlaqəsidir ki, burada təhsil prosesinə xas olan bütün komponentləri öz həllini tapmışdır.

Distant təhsil forması ilk dəfə 1840-cı ildə yaradılmışdır. Həmin vaxt İsaak Pitman poçt məktubları vasitəsilə Birləşmiş Krallıqda tələbələrə stenoqrafiyanı öyrətməyə başlamışdı. Azərbaycanda isə distant təhsilin rəsmi yaranma tarixini «Təhsil haqqında» Qanunun təsdiq edildiyi 19 iyun 2009-cu ili hesab etmək olar. Qanunun 13-cü maddəsinə görə, əyani və qiyabi təhsillə bərabər formaları ilə yanaşı, distant təhsil forması da nəzərdə tutulmuşdur.

Acar sözlər:

Distant təhsil, ənənəvi təhsil, elektron materiallar, informasiya texnologiyaları, təlim innovasiyaları, ali təhsil ocaqları.

Summary:

The article looks at the characteristics of the distance education process. Distance education is the interaction of teachers and students with each other at a distance, where all the components specific to the education process have been solved.

Distance education form was first created in 1840. At that time, Isaac Pitman began teaching shorthand to students in the United Kingdom through postal letters. In Azerbaijan, the official date of establishment of distance education can be considered as June 19, 2009, when the Law "On Education" was approved. According to the 13th article of the law, in addition to the same forms as face-to-face and part-time education, distance education is also provided.

Keywords:

Distance education, traditional education, electronic materials, information technologies, training innovations, higher education institutions.

ADSORPTIVE DESULFURIZATION OF LIQUID FUELS OVER Cu-Ni BIMETALLIC NANOPARTICLES LOADED ON MODIFIED ALUM SLUDGE

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ABSTRACT

The removal of sulfur from liquid fuels in refining process to a particular range or percentage in order to adhere Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy is an important process, several techniques had been used in order to address the limitation of hydro-desulfurization, among which includes adsorptive desulfurization. Adsorptive desulfurization had been use because of it efficiency and cost effectiveness of the materials. In this study, Alum Sludge was modified to prepare alum sludge coupled with copper AS/Cu, alum sludge coupled with nickel AS/Ni, and alum sludge coupled with copper-nickel nanoparticles AS/Cu-Ni NPs. A comparative study was carried out for the removal of sulfur from liquid fuels diesel and kerosene by the Alum sludge coupled with metal nanoparticles. The formed AS, AS/Cu, AS/Ni, and AS/Cu-Ni NPs were characterized using Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) analysis, Fourier Transform Infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and X-ray Fluorescence (XRF). The BET result displayed that a

relatively higher surface area of 557.94 (m^2/g) for AS/Cu was formed with a lower surface area 127.3 (m^2/g) for AS/Ni. The XRF results revealed the percentage increase of metallic NPs of Cu from (0.00725% - 1.69%) and Ni from 0.0085% NiO to 0.0595% Ni. The effect of adsorbent dosage, loaded metals nanoparticles, and isotherms of the adsorption processes were investigated. The percentage removal of sulfur increases from 0.1 g mass of the adsorbent to 0.15 g mass of the adsorbent, yielding 99.8% and 99.9% removal respectively. The Alum Sludge coupled with copper/nickel (AS/Cu-Ni) showed higher percentage of sulfur removal than alum sludge coupled with copper (AS/Cu) and alum sludge coupled with nickel (AS/Ni) NPs from both liquid fuels. According to the obtained data, Experimental adsorption results for kerosene and diesel were better adjusted to the Langmuir model in comparison to the Freundlich and Temkin model, having higher correlation values. The adsorption processes were found to be exothermic, favorable and spontaneous.

Keywords: Adsorption, Desulfurization, Alum Sludge, Nanoparticles.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SUSTAINABLE COOLING/LUBRICATION STRATEGIES FOR TURNING AISI 318 STAINLESS STEEL: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

AISI 318 PASLANMAZ ÇELİĞİN TORNALANMASINDA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR SOĞUTMA/YAĞLAMA STRATEJİLERİNİN PERFORMANS DEĞERLENDİRMESİ: DENEYSEL BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ABSTRACT

Stainless steels are a special type of steel with a wide range of uses in industrial and consumer applications. AISI 318 is generally known as an excellent material that combines durability, corrosion resistance, and esthetical appearance. AISI 318 stainless steel is widely used in many different sectors, especially in construction, kitchen equipment, the automotive industry, and shipbuilding. The most notable feature of this steel grade is its high corrosion resistance, which is why it is called stainless steel. AISI 318 is known for its resistance to water, moisture, salty environments, and chemicals, making it an ideal choice in applications exposed to outdoor and harsh environmental conditions.

AISI 318 stainless steel stands out as a material that offers superior properties in terms of durability, corrosion resistance, and esthetics in engineering and design projects. However, in addition to all these superior aspects, some difficulties are encountered in forming operations (turning, milling, grinding, etc.). The Cr content in AISI 318 causes rapid wear of the cutting tool and decreases the machining efficiency.

In this study, AISI 318 stainless steel with low machinability was turned under sustainable cooling/lubrication conditions. Dry, minimum quantity lubrication (MQL) and multi-walled carbon nanotube (MWCNT) doped nanofluid conditions were preferred as sustainable cooling/lubrication.

Surface roughness average (Ra) and maximum cutting temperature (T) in the cutting zone were taken into consideration as turning performance criteria. At the end of the experimental study, the MWCNT nanofluid condition showed the best performance in the criteria of surface roughness Ra and cutting temperature T.

Keywords: AISI 318, MMY, Turning, Nanofluid, Sustainable Manufacturing

ÖZET

Paslanmaz çelikler, endüstriyel ve tüketici uygulamalarında geniş bir kullanım alanına sahip olan özel bir çelik türüdür. AISI 318, genellikle dayanıklılığı, korozyon direnci ve estetik görünümü bir araya getiren mükemmel bir malzeme olarak bilinir. AISI 318 paslanmaz çelik, özellikle inşaat, mutfak ekipmanları, otomotiv endüstrisi ve gemi yapımı gibi birçok farklı sektörde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çelik sınıfının en dikkat çekici özelliği, paslanmaz çelik olarak adlandırılmasının nedeni olan yüksek korozyon direncidir. AISI 318, su, nem, tuzlu ortamlar ve kimyasal maddelere karşı dayanıklılığı ile tanınır, bu da onu dış mekan ve zorlu çevresel koşullara maruz kalan uygulamalarda ideal bir seçenek yapar.

AISI 318 paslanmaz çeliği, mühendislik ve tasarım projelerinde dayanıklılık, korozyon direnci ve estetik açıdan üstün özellikler sunan bir malzeme olarak öne çıkar. Ancak tüm bu üstün yanlarının yanında şekillendirme operasyonlarında (tornalama, frezeleme, taşlama vb.) bazı zorluklarla karşılaşmaktadır. AISI 318 içeriğinde ihtiva ettiği Cr yüzünden özellikle kesici takımın hızlı aşınmasına ve işleme verimin düşmesine neden olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, işlenebilirlik oranı düşük olan AISI 318 paslanmaz çeliğine sürdürülebilir soğutma/yağlama koşulları altında tornalanmıştır. Sürdürülebilir soğutma/yağlama olarak kuru, minimum miktarda yağlama (MMY) ve çok duvarlı karbon nanotüp (MWCNT) katkılı nanoakışkan koşulları tercih edilmiştir.

Tornalama performans kriteri olarak yüzey pürüzlülük ortalaması (Ra) ve kesme bölgesindeki azami kesme sıcaklığı (T) dikkate alınmıştır. Gerçekleştirilen deneysel çalışma sonunda, yüzey pürüzlülüğü Ra ve kesme sıcaklığı T kriterlerinde en iyi performansı MWCNT nanoakışkan koşulu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: AISI 318, MMY, Tornalama, Nanoakışkan, Sürdürülebilir İmalat

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF SCHIFF BASE AND ITS METAL (II) COMPLEXES DERIVED FROM ISATIN AND TRYPTOPHAN

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ABSTRACT

Azomethine compounds of Indole derivatives have been synthesized by the condensation reaction of Isatin and tryptophan to yield (Z)-3-(2-aminophenyl)-2-((2-oxoindolin-3-ylidene)amino)pentanoic acid ligand. Metal (II) complexes of Cr(II), Cu(II), Mn(II), Ni(II) and Zn(II) were prepared using the synthesized Ligand. The ligand and its complexes were characterized by solubility, melting /decomposition temperature, job method, FT-IR and XRD analysis. The ligand showed a band at 1622cm^{-1} due to azomethine group which confirms the formation of the ligand, while the peak shifted towards the lower frequency of 1617cm^{-1} , 1610cm^{-1} , 1610cm^{-1} and the 1610cm^{-1} in the spectra of Cr(II), Cu(II), Mn(II), Ni(II) and Zn(II) complexes respectively. Thus, indicating that the Nitrogen of the azomethine group have coordinated to the metal ions. The complexes had been proposed to have bi-dentate ligands. The compounds were tested for their antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* (bacterial Isolates). The ligands and their complexes were found to be active against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. The Ni(II) and Cu(II) complexes displayed enhanced activity with the highest zone of inhibition (24mm) while Cr(II) and Mn(II) complexes showed the lowest zone of inhibition. The XRD analysis revealed that the patterns of the metal complexes were different from the ligands, implying that complexation has taken place. The XRD shows that the ligand is crystalline.

Keywords: Synthesis, characterization, ligand, complexes, antibacterial

CELIL MEMMEDGULUZADE'S PUBLIC CREATIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The "Molla Nasreddin" school of satirical journalism has not been studied much, with some exceptions. Celil Memmedguluzade's activity in this field is the essence and cornerstone of Mollanasreddinism. He was still working in the editorial office of the newspaper "Shargi-Rus" and laid the foundations of Mollanasreddinism with the articles he published in this newspaper. However, Mirzajalil Mollanasreddinism started as an education on April 7, 1906. These great creative trainings, carried out under the direct leadership of Celil Mammedguluzade, were held in Tbilisi in 1906-1917, in Tabriz in 1921, and in Baku in 1922-1931. It is worth noting that materials about the teachings of Molla Nasreddin were reflected in the magazine "Molla Nasreddin" in a total of 776 issues, 370 in Tbilisi, 8 in Tabriz, and 398 in Baku.

Mollanasreddinism is now being studied as a special education. This educational book explains the poetics and intellectual-artistic tendencies of critical-realistic literature. Mollanasreddinism is an educational book for the realization of the idea of Azerbaijanism. The main author of this training book is Celil Mammedguluzade. The intellectual-aesthetic principles that determine the development directions and features of critical-realist literature and press in Azerbaijan are also reflected in Mollanasreddinism.

The great democratic writer Celil Memmedguluzade (1869-1932) created "Molla Nasreddin" when he was 37 years old, and he was 62 when the magazine was closed. Both within the framework of this 25-year journalism and with his previous literary works, he paved indelible paths in the history of Azerbaijan literature: he laid the foundations of satirical literature, satirical journalism, caricature art, founded the first color picture magazine, wrote the critical text of the "Molla Nasreddin" literary school, the great master of short stories in Azerbaijani literature. He gained fame as the founder of realism, in a word, he created the literary doctrine of national satirical literature Mollanasreddinism, thus gaining eternal memory. The main creators of the idea of Azerbaijaniness in literature and journalism are the public.

Eternal examples of Azerbaijani prose, poetry, journalism and caricature are reflected in the "Molla Nasreddin" magazine. These works served as a literary school for their contemporaries in their time, they still fulfill this duty and will continue to do so in the future.

Under the high organization of Jalil Mammadguluzade, a prominent representative of Azerbaijani literary and social thought, friends of action were gathered - Mirza Alakbar Sabir, Abdurrahim Bey Hagverdiyev, Mammed Said Ordubadi, Omer Faig Nemanzadeh, Ali Nazmi, Aligulu Gamkusar, Mirza Ali Mocuz Shabustari, Mammadali Nasir and others.

Dozens of distinguished Azerbaijani writers were selfless representatives of Mollanesraddinism. Mollanesraddinism became the profession and life practice of these great figures.

Molla Nasreddin education is a program of the "Molla Nasreddin" literature school. The entire creative program of the "Molla Nasreddin" literary school is fully reflected in this wonderful educational book. The basis of the program is the struggle for national independence and freedom. Representatives of the "Molla Nasreddin" literary school, especially Celil Memmedguluzade, served national independence rather than an army. In this sense, "Molla Nasreddin" magazine is the biggest independence book of the Azerbaijani people. The national independence struggle goes through Mollanasreddinism more than other movements of the period.

The Mollanesraddins wanted to make the most of the power of social satire and laughter and thereby change and improve society. They reflected democratic ideas, human rights and freedoms in literature and journalism, and successfully fulfilled their mission of indoctrinating the public.

Mollanesraddinism is the unique creativity of Mollanesraddins and Azerbaijanism reflected in this creativity. The idea of Molanasraddinism is based on the idea of Azerbaijanism. This is also evidenced by the strategic goal of Molanasraddinism. The purpose of Mollanesraddinism is to ensure the nation's self-awareness, freedom and progress.

Bringing the people to national independence was Mollanasraddin's main goal. For this reason, preparing and motivating the people for the struggle for independence and freedom constitutes the main line of the Mollanasreddinism doctrine. In order for this main line to be realized, it was necessary to direct the process of the first nation's return to itself. Therefore, it was necessary to help his self-awareness, awaken the nation and ensure his political awakening. Mollanasreddins managed to apply all these systematically and collect them in a single lesson. Mollanesraddinism is the driving force of the nation's national-spiritual self-awareness, political awakening and alertness of the nation.

ÇİN'İN 21. YY. DOĞU AKDENİZ POLİTİKASI VE TÜRKİYE-YUNANİSTAN İLİŞKİLERİNE ETKİLERİ

CHINA'S 21st CENTURY EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN POLICY AND ITS EFFECTS ON TURKEY-GREECE RELATIONS

Altuğ ÇAVUŞOĞLU

Bursa Teknik Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Çin, yükselen küresel bir ekonomik güç olarak Doğu Akdeniz’de bölgesel aktörlerle kurduğu ekonomik ilişkilerle ve gerçekleştirdiği yatırımlarla kendisini göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda 2013 yılında resmen duyurulan Kuşak Yol Girişimi ile Çin, Asya ve Avrupa’yı ekonomik temelde birbirine bağlamayı ve kıtalararası nüfuzunu artırmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu girişimin Doğu Akdeniz’de de varlığını hissettirdiğini ifade etmek mümkündür. Yunanistan’ın Pire Limanının Çin’e ait deniz şirketi COSCO tarafından 2016 yılında satın alınması Kuşak Yol Girişimi bağlamında önemlidir. Pire limanı, Çin’in Avrupa’ya açılan kapısı işlevi gördüğünden Çin’in Doğu Akdeniz’deki merkezi olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Çin ve Türkiye’nin ilişkileri ise son dönemlerde ivmelenmektedir. 2000’li yıllardan itibaren Ankara’nın Tek Çin politikası bu durumu kolaylaştıran bir etken olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, Türkiye’nin Orta Koridor Girişimi ismiyle anılan Anadolu’dan Orta Asya ve Çin’e bir ulaşım rotası oluşturma fikri, Çin’in Kuşak Yol Girişimi projesiyle stratejik koordinasyon sağlayabileceğinden ilişkilerin ekonomik düzlemde ilerleyebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Çin’in ekonomik girişimleri haricinde Doğu Akdeniz’de bölge problemlerine karşı düşük profilli ve mesafeli duruşu dikkat çekicidir. İpeksi müdahillik olarak tanımlanan bu politika, Çin’in kendisine has yumuşak gücünü ifade etmektedir. Bu çerçevede Doğu Akdeniz’de Türkiye ve Yunanistan arasında önemli bir sorun başlığını oluşturan Kıbrıs Sorunu kapsamında Çin’in Birleşmiş Milletler kararlarını desteklemek haricinde kayda değer bir politikası bulunmamaktadır. Çin, Bölgede hem egemenlik hakkı hem de enerji paylaşımı temelli deniz yetki alanı sorunlarına da müdahil olmamaya çalışmaktadır. Çin, çok taraflılığın muhafaza edilmesi ve uluslararası hukuka uyulması gibi genel çağrılara destek vermekle yetinmektedir.

Askeri yönden Çin’in Doğu Akdeniz’deki varlığı ise Rusya ile ortaklık, devriye ve eğitim görevleri ifa edilerek devam etmektedir. Çin’in Doğu Akdeniz’deki askeri varlığı, NATO ve ABD kampına sancak/varlık gösterme kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir.

Bu çerçevede çalışmada, Çin’in Doğu Akdeniz’e ilişkin güncel politikaları, Çin’in bölgedeki varlığının Türkiye ile Yunanistan ilişkileri üzerine olan etkileri tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çin, Türkiye, Yunanistan, Kuşak Yol Girişimi, Doğu Akdeniz.

ABSTRACT

China, as a rising global economic power, shows itself in the Eastern Mediterranean setting up economic relations and establishing investments with regional actors. In this direction, the Belt and Road Initiative, which was officially announced in 2013, aims to connect China, Asia and Europe on economic basis and to increase its intercontinental influence. It's possible to state that this initiative made China's presence felt in the Eastern Mediterranean as well. The acquisition of the Greek port of Piraeus by the Chinese offshore company COSCO in 2016 is significant in the context of Belt and Road Initiative. The port of Piraeus is defined as center of China in the Eastern Mediterranean as it functions as China's gateway to Europe.

Relations between China and Turkey have been accelerating in recent years. Since 2000's, Ankara's One China policy has been a factor which facilitates the situation. In this context, Turkey's idea of creating a transportation route from Anatolia to Central Asia and China, known as the Middle Corridor Initiative can provide strategic coordination with China's Belt Road Initiative project which is thought relations can progress on economic plane.

Apart from China's economic initiatives, its low-profile and distant stance towards regional problems in the Eastern Mediterranean is striking. This policy, which is defined as silky involvement, expresses China's unique soft power. In this context, Cyprus Problem, which constitutes an important issue between Turkey and Greece in the Eastern Mediterranean, China does not have a significant policy other than supporting the United Nations resolutions. China tries not to get involved in maritime jurisdiction issues based on both sovereignty and energy sharing in the Region. China is content to support general calls for the preservation of multilateralism and observance of international law.

In military terms, China's presence in the Eastern Mediterranean continues by performing partnership, patrol and training missions with Russia. China's military presence in the Eastern Mediterranean is considered within the scope of showing a banner/presence against NATO and the US camp.

In this context, in this study, China's current policies regarding the Eastern Mediterranean and its effects on Turkey-Greece relations will be discussed.

Keywords: China, Turkey, Greece, Belt and Road Initiative, Eastern Mediterranean.

APPLICATION OF THE CHEBYSHEV POLYNOMIAL TO THE RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQUATION

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ABSTRACT

The powerful abilities of Chebyshev polynomials in solving integro-differential equations are focused on their application to the radiative transfer equation. The radiative transfer equation is a fundamental tool for describing the behavior of photons in a medium characterized by absorption and scattering phenomena.

Our research involves solving the radiation transfer equation using the Chebyshev polynomials, which offers the advantage of rapid and highly accurate results. We consider various scattering scenarios for higher order iterations by using Wolfram Mathematica program.

The results of our study are presented in tables and compared with the existing literature with the solutions of the Legendre polynomials, which are accepted as exact solutions. Comparisons show that our results are in good agreement with the literature.

Keywords: Radiative Transfer Equation, Chebyshev Polynomial Solution, Anisotropic Scattering

THERAPEUTIC EXPRESSION OF ART IN THE LACANIAN APPROACH

LACANYEN YAKLAŞIMDA SANATIN TERAPÖTİK İFADESİ

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ABSTRACT

The studies of psychoanalytic theorist Jacques Lacan offers an approach supporting that art can be therapeutic. Art appears as a special treatment tool in the expression of the unconscious world of the individual and in the structuring of himself/herself. Lacan's psychoanalytic theory emphasizes the importance of the unconscious and language. In the Lacanian analysis, human consciousness and language are highly considered related with one another and in this sense, the failure to catch the overlaps of meaning in the semiotic universe is expressed as the reason for the emergence of psychopathology. The subject's use of language includes specific indications regarding the person's symptoms. The literary, visual, or movement-based expression spaces of art create spaces for easier access to the meaning pattern of these symptoms. This situation motives the self- scrutinizing mechanism of people through art. The subject especially emphasized in this study is that how this therapeutic expression of art crystallizes in Lacan's approaches. This situation manifests itself in the psychological positioning of the subject with the expression *sinthome*, which Lacan expressed in the seminar that he gave in 1976. Moreover, the subject's positioning in cultural areas and participation in the symbolic system are made possible by a compulsory castration in the subject. However, in his recent works, Lacan creates intermediate spaces that can create a meaningful inclusion in cultural life with the act of *sinthome*, which allows for a kind of self-consciousness of the person. While this *sinthome* act gives clues the as to what art is and it also points to multiple meanings to what extent art can be therapeutic in terms of the subject's life. The spreading of art therapy practices with the Lacanian viewpoint emphasizes the importance of a special need to deepen the understanding of these meanings. The therapeutic expression of art in a Lacanian orientation point to the use of art as an immanent approach to life. James Joyse, to whom Lacan specifically referred to in his seminar when establishing Sinthome, builds his own subjective experience by incorporating it into art. Just as life includes different forms in its own flow, Lacanian art therapy includes aesthetic actions in the integration of modalities such as sound, text, and movement. In the Lacanian approach, the therapeutic expression of art stands as a special area that enables the subject to develop a unique language related to himself/herself in cultural relation.

Keywords: Lacan, Art, Therapeutic, Sinthome

ÖZET

Psikanalitik kuramcı Jacques Lacan'ın çalışmaları sanatın terapötik olabileceğini destekleyen bir yaklaşım sunar. Sanat bireyin bilinçdışı dünyasını ifade etmesi ve kendini yapılandırmasında özellikli bir sağaltım aracı olarak durmaktadır. Lacan'ın psikanalitik kuramı, bilinçdışının ve dilin önemini vurgulamaktadır. Lacanyen çözümlemede insan bilinci ve dil birbiri ile oldukça ilişkili kılınmış, bu anlamda semiyotik evrende anlam örtüşümelerini yakalayamamak da psikopatolojinin açığa çıkmasının nedeni olarak ifade edilmiştir. Öznenin dil kullanımı kişinin semptomlarına dair özel göstergeler içerir. Sanatın yazınsal, görsel ya da harekete dayalı ifade alanları bu semptomların anlam örüntüsüne daha kolay ulaşabilmenin alanlarını yaratmaktadır. Bu durum kişilerin sanat aracılığı ile kendine dönük irdelenim mekanizmasını çalıştırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada da özellikle odaklanılan sanatın bu terapötik ifadesinin Lacan'ın yaklaşımlarında nasıl kristalize olduğudur. Bu durum kendini; öznenin psikolojik konumlanışında Lacan'ın 1976 yılında verdiği seminerde dile getirdiği *sinthome* ifadesi ile gösterir. Dahası öznenin kültür alanlarında konumlanabilmesi, sembolik sisteme dahil olabilmesi özneye oluşan zorunlu bir kastrasyon ile mümkün kılınmıştır. Ancak Lacan son çalışmalarında kişinin bir tür kendilik bilincine olanak tanıyan *sinthome* edimi ile de kültürel yaşama anlamlı bir dahiliyet oluşturabileceği yönünde ara alanlar yaratır. Bu *sinthome* ediniminin sanatın neliğine dair verdiği ipuçları ile beraber, sanatın öznenin yaşantısı açısından da ne denli terapötik olabileceği üzerine çoklu anlamları işaret eder. Lacancı bakış ile sanat terapisi pratiklerinin de yaygınlaşmaya başlaması bu anlamların kavrayışının derinleştirilmesine dönük özellikli bir ihtiyacın da önemini vurgulamaktadır. Lacanyen bir yönelimde sanatın terapötik ifadesi, sanatı hayatın kendisine içkin bir yaklaşım olarak kullanılmasını işaret etmektedir. Lacan'ın *sinthome*'u kurarken, seminerinde özellikle atıf yaptığı James Joyce kendi öznel deneyimini sanata dahiliyeti ile kurmaktadır. Yaşantı kendi akışında nasıl ki farklı farklı formları içeriyor ise Lacanyen sanat terapötiği de ses, metin, hareket gibi modalitelerin entegrasyonunda estetik eylemler içermektedir. Lacanyen yaklaşımda sanatın terapötik ifadesi öznenin kültürel ilişkilenmede kendiliği ile ilişkili özgün bir dil geliştirmesini sağlayan özellikli bir alan olarak durmaktadır.

Keywords: Lacan, Sanat, Terapötik, Sinthome

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COLLAGEN FROM SKIN OF YELLOWSPOTTED PUFFER *Torquigener flavimaculosus*

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ABSTRACT

Collagen, one of the most important biopolymers, is widely used in the food and pharmaceutical industries due to its functional and technological properties. Lessepsian species of Indo-Pacific origin entering Mediterranean waters can exert pressure on native species and cause ecological and economic effects. In this study, we produced collagen from the skin of *Torquigener flavimaculosus* to bring this species to the economy and to reduce the pressure on our infested marine ecosystem as a surplus value. Acid-soluble collagen was extracted; a characteristic sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis profile for type I collagen was obtained from the *T. flavimaculosus* skin. The content of collagen was calculated at 4.85 % (dry weight). The extracted collagen was characterized by amino acid content analyses (HPLC) and SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis. The results of analysis, *T. flavimaculosus* skin collagen is a type I and analysis showed that it was not detected as heavy metals and tetrodotoxin. All results show that collagen extracted from the *T. flavimaculosus* skin can be a good alternative source for biomedical and other cosmetic industries. Also, this study shows that, the efficiency of this approach and the economic potential of pufferfish skin or other parts to obtain marine collagen with properties suitable for pharmaceutical and biomedical applications.

Keywords: Collagen extraction, Marine biomaterials, Invasive species, pufferfish

CÜCE BALON BALIĞI *Torquigener flavimaculosus* DERİSİNDEN KOLAJEN İZOLASYONU VE KARAKTERİZASYONU

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Özet

En önemli biyopolimerlerden biri olan kolajen, fonksiyonel ve teknolojik özellikleri nedeniyle gıda ve ilaç endüstrilerinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Akdeniz sularına giren Hint-Pasifik kökenli lesepsiye türler, yerli türler üzerinde baskı oluşturarak olumsuz ekolojik ve ekonomik etkilere neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, *Torquigener flavimaculosus*' un derisinden kolajen üretilerek bu türün ekonomiye kazandırılması ve artı değer olarak istila edilmiş deniz ekosistemimiz üzerindeki baskının azaltılması amaçlanmıştır. Kolajen, Asitte Çözünür Kolajen yöntemi ile ekstrakte edildi; *T. flavimaculosus* derisinden ekstrakte edilen tip I kolajen için karakteristik bir sodyum dodesil sülfat-poliakrilamid jel elektroforez profili elde edildi. Kolajen içeriği % 4.85 (kuru ağırlık) olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çıkarılan kolajen, amino asit içeriği analizleri (HPLC) ve SDS-PAGE jel elektroforezi ile karakterize edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarında *T. flavimaculosus* derisinden elde edilen kolajenin Tip I olduğunu ve yapılan analizlerde ağır metal ve tetradotoksin tespit edilmemiştir. Tüm sonuçlar, *T. flavimaculosus* derisinden elde edilen kolajenin biyomedikal ve diğer kozmetik endüstrileri için iyi bir alternatif kaynak olabileceğini göstermektedir. Ayrıca bu çalışma, farmasötik ve biyomedikal uygulamalar için uygun özelliklere sahip deniz kolajeni elde etmek için bu yaklaşımın etkinliğini ve balon balığı derisinin veya diğer parçalarının ekonomik potansiyelini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kolajen ekstraksiyonu,

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN EFFECT AND SOFT POWER: A CONCEPTUAL COMPARISON

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ABSTRACT

The “Country of Origin Effect” has been discussed in the marketing literature for almost 60 years, and “Soft Power” has been discussed in the international relations literature for 35 years. In this research, the similar and different aspects of these two concepts, which have their roots in two different disciplines, are conceptually examined. It is understood that the two concepts have a lot in common and may even affect each other theoretically. As a result, it can be said that marketing principles should be applied in “Soft Power” applications, and the country's “Soft Power” capacity in other countries should be considered in foreign trade activities.

“Soft Power” is a country's culture, history, economic power, etc., in general. It can be defined as the power to make other countries do what they want and persuade them through resources (Nye, 2004). In other words, unlike hard power, “Soft Power” consists of elements that appeal to people's feelings, thoughts, and perceptions.

Although it is stated that Schooler first defined the “Country of Origin Effect” in 1965 (Cited by: Kurtuluş & Bozbay, 2011; Mauraya & Gupta, 2015), its observable emergence can be traced back to the First World War. With Germany losing the war, it can be said that "Made in Germany" has become a phrase used by consumers in many parts of the world to distinguish the product to be punished (Morello, 1984). Therefore, it can be said that the “Country of Origin Effect” is affected by the decisions made by the countries regarding their foreign policies. This framework can cause voluntary economic reactions from consumers in other countries. From this point of view, it can be said that the “Country of Origin Effect” affects “Soft Power”.

This research aims to reveal the common and different points of the “Country of Origin Effect” and “Soft Power” concepts. A qualitative comparison approach has been applied throughout the analysis process. In light of the findings, it is discussed the benefits of considering these concepts from two disciplines in an interdisciplinary manner.

Keywords: Country of Origin Effect, Soft Power, Comparison, Marketing, International Relations

ARI ÜRÜNLERİNİN BİLEŞİMİ VE SAĞLIK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

THE COMPOSITION OF BEE PRODUCTS AND EFFECTS ON HEALTH

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda, dünya çapında sağlıksız beslenme sonucu ortaya çıkan çeşitli hastalıkların artmasıyla birlikte ilaç tüketiminde de ciddi artışlar yaşanmaktadır. Bu ilaçlar hastalıkları tedavi etmekle birlikte, kullanımları ciddi yan etkilere de neden olabilmektedir. Bu nedenle, insanlar hastalıklara yakalanma ihtimalini azaltmak veya daha sağlıklı beslenmek için fonksiyonel gıdalara ve doğal tedavilere yönelmektedir. Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi, ülkemizde de doğal ürünler ile tedavi ve fonksiyonel ürünler denildiğinde ilk akla gelenler arasında arı ürünleri yer almaktadır. Dolayısıyla, arı ürünlerinin insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyen bilimsel çalışmalar her geçen gün artmaktadır. Antibakteriyel, antiviral, antikanserojen, antioksidan ve antiromatizmal aktivite gibi birçok özelliğe sahip arı ürünleri, tamamlayıcı tıp alanında birçok hastalığın tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır. Arı ürünlerinin bileşimi ve kullanım şekli bölgeden bölgeye ve ülkeden ülkeye değişebilmektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı, bal, propolis, arı sütü, polen, arı ekmeği, apilarnil, balmumu ve arı zehiri gibi arı ürünlerinin bileşimi ve sağlık üzerindeki etkileri hakkında özet bilgiler vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arı ürünleri, bal, propolis, arı sütü, sağlık

ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the consumption of medication worldwide due to the rise of various diseases caused by unhealthy eating habits. While these medications can treat diseases, their use can also cause serious side effects. As a result, people are turning to functional foods and natural remedies to reduce the risk of contracting diseases or to eat more healthily. As is the case all over the world, bee products are among the

first things that come to mind when it comes to natural treatment and functional products in our country. Therefore, scientific studies examining the effects of bee products on human health are increasing day by day. Bee products with many properties such as antibacterial, antiviral, anticancer, antioxidant and anti-rheumatic activity are used in the treatment of many diseases in the field of complementary medicine. The composition and usage of bee products can vary from region to region and from country to country. The aim of this review is to provide summary information about the composition and effects on health of bee products such as honey, propolis, royal jelly, pollen, bee bread, apilarnil, beeswax and bee venom.

Keywords: Bee products, honey, propolis, royal jelly, health

FEATURES OF OPTIMIZATION OF SIMPLIFIED PROCEEDINGS IN THE CIVIL PROCEDURE OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract:

The study is devoted to the study of the legal regulation of simplified industries in the civil process of European countries, including the main characteristics and features of regulation in the legislation of individual states, the typology of simplified industries, the trends in their development, approaches to determining their place and legal nature. The formation of the European civil procedural law predetermines the treatment within the framework of the study also to the general problems of harmonization and unification of procedural law and the evaluation of supranational EU acts on simplified production.

Keywords:

Civil Procedural Law of the European countries, simplified production, writ proceedings, a court order, request, declaration, the price of the claim, the debt, the debtor, the creditor, pursuant to a court order.

THE EFFECT OF AQUEOUS AND METHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF *MOMORDICA BALSAMINA* ON ALLOXAN MONOHYDRATE INDUCED DIABETES IN ALBINO RAT

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Abstract

One of the biggest causes of death in the world today is diabetes mellitus. It frequently correlates with a person's eating habits and heredity, and its recurrence rate is concerning. There are several anti-diabetic or hypoglycemic medications available for the treatment of the condition, but they are frequently expensive, out of reach for the poor, and frequently have unfavorable side effects. This highlights the need for scientific research to identify a different, safe, and efficient herbal drug that will be widely available, simple to use, and reasonably priced for the treatment of the condition. In this study, the effects of *Momordica balsamina* aqueous methanolic extracts on alloxan-induced diabetes in albino Rats were investigated and data were statistical analysis at P-value (P 0.05 and 0.01) using Pearson correlation analysis. The results showed significant decline in glucose concentration in the blood of albino rats treated with 50, and 200 mg/kg body weight of *M. balsamin* aqueous methanolic extract, particularly between the third and thirties days during the research period. The animals were determined to be healthy and active, and the LD50 test showed no evidence of toxicity. The findings showed that the herb *M. balsamina* had anti-diabetic effects.

Key words: Phytochemicals, Aqueous methanolic extracts, Albino Rats, *Momordica balsamina*, Blood Glucose

**RARE LOCALIZED LIPOMA OF THE SPLEEN AZERBAIJAN MEDICAL
UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY**

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Asstant professor: Shabnam Ganbaeva
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Although lipoma from non-lymphoid tumors of the spleen is very common in the subcutaneous region, we often use the term lipoma in organs located in the abdominal region.

At the age of 77, the woman came to the clinic complaining of nausea, abdominal pain. Age-related changes in the liver bile and pancreas organs were monitored in the ultrasound examination. It has been noted that the spleen is followed by a tumor, the capsular sizes of which are selected. Based on the preliminary results, the patient is taken for surgery and sent to the pathological laboratory. Macroscopically, the spleen was 12x6x3 sm in size and was surrounded by 3.5x3x3 cm, 0.2 thick capsule.

Microscopic examination tracked areas consisting of lipocytes from cells with neuronal nuclei, the border of the spleen and capsule of which was clearly selected. also from the images atypical structure of lipocytes areas consisting of cells were not traced.

During the study of literature data, the spleen location of the lipoma was very rare and appears at 5-7 decat. For the localization of lipoma in the spleen, it is necessary to differentiate it with myolipoma and lipoma metaplasia.

Key words. lipoma, myolipoma, spleen, liposarcoma,

FACTORS, VALUES AND MORALS OF PRODUCTION IN ISLAM

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the moral value of production in Islamic law. This research method uses qualitative by means of interviews. The results of research using this interview method found that production in the Islamic religion must be in accordance with the values and morals of Islamic law. Production does not only mean physically creating something that does not exist but also making goods produced from several production activities that have useful power. Islamic economics is a term for an economic system built on the foundations and order of the Koran and Al- Sunnah with the aim of *maslahah* (benefit) for humanity by having four principles, namely monotheism, balance, free will and responsibility. Production activities must be based on Islamic values so that producing goods/ services must not conflict with religion, soul, reason, ancestry and property. Production activities must pay attention to aspects of justice, social, zakat, alms and *infaq* and endowments, managing natural resources optimally, not being wasteful and not excessive as well as fair distribution of profits for managers and employees. In this way, the application of values and morals that are in accordance with Islamic law in production will not only bring profits to producers, but will also bring blessings. The combination of profits and blessings obtained by producers is a *mashlahah* that will contribute to achieving *falah*. In this way, producers will obtain true happiness, namely glory not only in this world but also in the afterlife.

Key words: Islamic economic system, principles of production in Islam.

SPIRITUALITY AND RELIGION: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

This journal discusses the role of KH. Abdurrahman Wahid, or who is familiarly known as Gus Dur, in applying Islamic principles in the context of the people's economy. Wahid, as a Muslim leader and intellectual, has a unique view of the relationship between Islam and the economy, with an emphasis on social values and justice in the economic system. Through a qualitative approach, this journal analyzes Gus Dur's various writings, speeches and thoughts related to Islam and the people's economy. The research focus is on key concepts developed by Gus Dur, such as social justice, economic balance, poverty alleviation, community empowerment, and Islamic-based economic principles. The results showed that Gus Dur proposed a synergy between Islamic principles and the people's economy. He believed that Islam provided the moral and ethical foundations needed to regulate economic activity. Gus Dur also emphasized the importance of community empowerment, active involvement of the marginalized, and fair distribution of wealth in order to achieve social justice. This research makes an important contribution to the understanding of populist economic concepts that are rooted in Islamic values. It is hoped that this journal will encourage further discussion on the role of religion in inclusive and sustainable economic development, as well as provide guidance for practitioners, academics and policy makers in applying Islamic principles in the context of a people's economy.

Keywords: understanding, point of view, principles, ethics, and morals

ORTAÖĞRETİM 9. SINIF TÜRK DİLİ VE EDEBİYATI DERS KİTAPLARININ OKUNABİLİRLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE READABILITY LEVELS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION 9TH GRADE TURKISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE COURSEBOOKS

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ÖZET

2016-2017 eğitim ve öğretim yılında haftalık ders saat sayısı 2 olan “Dil ve Anlatım” dersi ile haftalık ders saat sayısı 3 olan “Türk Edebiyatı” dersi birleştirilerek “Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı” adını almış ve haftalık ders saat sayısı 5 olmuştur. Bu tarihten itibaren 9. sınıflardan başlayarak kademeli geçişler gerçekleşmiş ve 2018-2019 eğitim öğretim yılından itibaren tüm sınıf düzeylerinde Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Programı’nın uygulanmasına geçilmiştir. Yeni programa geçilmesiyle ders kitapları da güncellenerek bugünkü halini almıştır. Bu araştırma ortaöğretim kurumlarında okutulan ve güncellenen 9.sınıf Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı ders kitaplarındaki metinlerin okunabilirlik düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Yapılan çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi yoluyla gerçekleştirilmiş olup araştırmada materyal olarak Talim ve Terbiye Kurulu tarafından ders kitabı olarak kabul edilmiş 9.sınıf MEB Yay. ile Talim ve Terbiye Kurulu tarafından 2019-2020 öğretim yılından itibaren 5 (beş) yıl süreyle ders kitabı olarak kabul edilmiş ve 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında ders kitabı olarak okutulan Öğün Yay. 9.sınıf Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı kitapları kullanılmıştır. Ateşman okunabilirlik formülü ile MEB Yay. ve Öğün Yay. ders kitaplarındaki 7 üniteye yirmi ikişer toplamda 44 metin okunabilirlik açısından tek tek incelenmiş, elde edilen bulgular frekanslarla tablolar halinde sunularak yorumlanmıştır. Bulgular değerlendirildiğinde kelime uzunlukları arasında büyük bir fark görünmezken cümle uzunlukları arasında MEB Yay. ders kitabında 3 kat, Öğün Yay. ders kitabında ise yaklaşık 5 kat farkın olduğu gözlenmiştir. MEB Yay. ders kitabındaki metinlerin çoğu kolay, Öğün Yay. ders kitabındaki metinlerin çoğu orta güçlükte olmasına rağmen her iki kitabın geneline ait okunabilirlik düzeyi orta güçlükte çıkmıştır. En kolay metin MEB Yay. ders kitabında roman, Öğün Yay. ders kitabında hikâye, en zor metin MEB Yay. ders kitabında giriş, Öğün Yay. ders kitabında mektup/e-posta ünitesinde yer almaktadır. MEB Yay. ders kitabında masal/fabl,biyografi/otobiyografi, mektup/e-posta; Öğün Yay. ders kitabında ise mektup/e-posta ünitesi dışında kolaydan zora ünite sıralaması yapılmamış olup, en zor ünite her iki ders kitabında da giriş, en kolay ünite MEB Yay. ders kitabında günlük/blog, Öğün Yay. ders kitabında masal/fabl olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonunda çıkan sonuçlara yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortaöğretim 9.Sınıf Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı Ders Kitapları, Okunabilirlik, Kelime Uzunluğu, Cümle Uzunluğu

ABSTRACT

In the 2016-2017 academic year, the "Language and Expression" course, which is 2 hours per week, and the "Turkish Literature" course, which is 3 hours per week, were combined; and named as "Turkish Language and Literature" which is now 5 hours per week. Since then, gradual transitions have taken place, starting with the 9th grade. Turkish Language and Literature Program has been implemented at all grade levels since the 2018-2019 academic year. With the transition to the new program, the textbooks were also updated and took their current form. This study was conducted to determine the readability levels of the texts in the updated 9th grade Turkish Language and Literature coursebooks taught in secondary education institutions. The study was conducted through document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. The 9th grade MEB Publications, which were accepted as coursebooks by the Board of Education and Discipline, and the 9th grade Turkish Language and Literature books of Ögün Publications, which were accepted as coursebooks by the Board of Education and Discipline for 5 (five) years starting from the 2019-2020 academic year and taught as textbooks in the 2021-2022 academic year, were used as materials in the study. Using the Ateşman readability formula, twenty-two texts in each of the 7 units and 44 texts in total in the coursebooks of MEB Publications and Ögün Publications were analyzed by one in terms of readability. The findings were interpreted by presenting them in tables with frequencies. When the findings are evaluated, it is observed that while there is not a big difference between the word lengths, there is a 3-fold difference between the sentence lengths in the MEB Publications coursebook and about 5-fold difference in the Ögün Publications coursebook. Although most of the texts in the MEB Publications course book were easy and most of the texts in the Ögün Publications coursebook were of medium difficulty, the overall readability level of both books was found to be of medium difficulty. The easiest text is a novel in the MEB Publications coursebook and a story in the Ögün Publications coursebook; however, the most difficult text is an introduction in the MEB Publications coursebook and a letter/e-mail unit in the Ögün Publications coursebook. There is no unit ranking from easy to difficult except for the fairytale / fable, biography / autobiography, letter / e-mail units in the MEB Publications coursebook, and the letter / e-mail unit in the Ögün Publications coursebook. The most difficult unit was determined as introduction in both coursebooks; however, the easiest unit was determined as diary/blog in MEB Publications coursebook and fairytale/fable in Ögün Publications coursebook. At the end of the research, recommendations were made for the results.

Keywords: Secondary Education 9th Grade Turkish Language and Literature Coursebooks, Readability, Word Length, Sentence Length

AYDIN'DA RÜZGÂR ENERJİSİ İLE ELEKTRİK ÜRETİM POTANSİYELİ

CAPACITY OF ELECTRICITY GENERATION WITH WIND ENERGY IN AYDIN

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde, özellikle ağır sanayideki büyüme nedeniyle enerji talebi son yıllarda artmıştır. Enerji ithalatına olan bağımlılığımız, bütçemizdeki enerji maliyetlerini önemli bir hale getirmiştir. Bu nedenle, Türkiye'nin yüksek potansiyele sahip yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları önemli bir stratejik öneme sahiptir. Enerjinin sınırlı kaynaklar olan fosil yakıtlar yerine yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarından üretilmesi, gelecek nesillerin enerji güvenliğini temin etmektedir. Özellikle son yıllarda, yerli ve milli kaynakların en üst düzeyde kullanılması ülke politikası olarak benimsenmiştir. Bu bağlamda, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının kullanımı teşvik edilmeli ve yaygınlaştırılmalıdır. Teknolojik ilerlemeler, yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının maliyetini düşürmektedir. Yenilenebilir enerji projeleri genellikle yeni teknolojiler gerektirir ve bu da maliyetli olabilir. İyi bir fizibilite çalışması, üreticilere yüksek maliyetlerden kaçınmaları konusunda yardımcı olabilir ve enerji üretim verimliliğini artırabilir.

Bu araştırma, Aydın ilindeki rüzgar enerjisi potansiyelini değerlendirmek için rüzgar hızı verilerini kullanmaktadır. Bu değerlendirmenin sonuçlarına dayanarak, gereken fizibilite analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Aydın'ın rüzgâr enerjisi potansiyeli 2.523,76 MW ve kurulu güç santrali 403 MW' tır. Bu, Aydın ilini yatırımcılar için cazip bir bölge haline getirmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Rüzgâr Enerjisi, Aydın ili, Elektrik, Yenilenebilir enerji

ABSTRACT

In our country, energy demand has increased in recent years, especially due to the growth in heavy industry. Our dependence on energy imports has made energy costs in our budget an important one. Therefore, Turkey's high potential renewable energy resources have an important strategic importance. Producing energy from renewable energy sources instead of fossil fuels, which are limited resources, ensures the energy security of future generations. Especially in recent years, the use of domestic and national resources at the highest level has been adopted as the country's policy. In this context, the use of renewable energy resources should be encouraged and expanded. Technological advances

are reducing the cost of renewable energy sources. Renewable energy projects often require new technologies, which can be costly. A good feasibility study can help manufacturers avoid high costs and increase energy production efficiency.

This research uses wind speed data to evaluate the wind energy potential in Aydın province. Based on the results of this evaluation, the necessary feasibility analysis was carried out.

Aydın's wind energy potential is 2,523.76 MW and the installed power plant is 403 MW. This makes Aydın province an attractive region for investors.

Keywords: A Wind Energy, Aydın İli, Electric, Renewable Energy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FROM ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Economic development strategy was chosen as the title because in the current era, there is widespread development in all economic sectors, which makes economic development very appropriate to be chosen as the title. Development theory is a series of theories that are used as a reference for how to build a society. The idea of the importance of paying attention to development theory initially emerged when developed countries wanted to change the conditions of newly independent third world societies. However, in reality it has not yet produced optimal results because it is still not in favor of the general public. The current increase in poverty and unemployment requires all parties to reformulate appropriate development strategies to be implemented in this country. So that there are no more people who are displaced, squeezed and marginalized. A research method is a process or method that is specifically chosen to solve the problem posed in a research. In this paper, qualitative research methods are used to provide an explanation of a phenomenon and will later construct a theory related to this phenomenon. This research method is mostly narrative in form. Research was carried out using various sources in books and journals such as: Chaudy, M. S. Islamic Economic System. Kencana.1. Building a quality human embodiment must also be supported by the establishment of 4 supporting qualities, namely the quality of faith, knowledge, the quality of good deeds and social quality.

Keywords: Theory, Society, Method.

THEME AND LANGUAGE IN FERİT EDGÜ'S STORIES

FERİT EDGÜ'NÜN ÖYKÜLERİNDE TEMA VE DİL

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ÖZET

İnsanlar, her çağda kendilerini ifade etme ihtiyacı duymuş ve bu ihtiyaçları karşılayabilmek adına muhtelif araçlara başvurmak gereği duymuşlardır. İnsanın kendini ifade ederken kullandığı yollardan biri de edebi türlerdir; böylelikle insanlar edebi türler aracılığıyla duygu, düşünce ve olayları paylaşma imkânı bulurlar. Edebi türler arasında sıklıkla tercih edilen hikâyenin doğuşu *Bin Bir Gece Masalları*'na dayandırılmaktadır. Modern anlamda hikâyenin doğuşu ise *Decameron* ile olur. Batı edebiyatında modernleşmeye başlayan hikâye, 19. yüzyılda Türk edebiyatına girer ve ilk örnekleri verilir. Zamanla kendi içinde türlere ayrılan hikâyede başarılı pek çok eser kaleme alınır. Bu alt türlerden biri olan kısa hikâye ve diğer hikâyeleriyle adından söz ettiren sanatçılardan biri Ferit Edgü'dür. 1950 Kuşağı sanatçılarından Ferit Edgü'nün hikâyelerinde kuşağın eserlerine hâkim olan varoluşçuluk ve gerçeküstücülüğün etkileri görülür. Edgü, hikâyelerinde modern hayatta yalnızlaşan, herkese yabancılaşan karakterleri ve onların bunalımlarını yansıtır. Edgü'nün hikâyelerinde modern hayattaki insan çeşitli alt temalarla okura sunulmuştur. Bu araştırmanın amacı bu alt temaları tespit etmektir. Bu çalışmada Ferit Edgü'nün hikâye kitapları taranmış olup bunalım edebiyatı içinde yer alan sanatçının hikâyelerindeki ortak temalar ve dil kullanımı incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ferit Edgü, 1950 Kuşağı, Hikâye, Kısa Hikâye, Bunalım Edebiyatı.

ABSTRACT

People have felt the need to express themselves in every age and have felt the need to resort to various tools in order to meet these needs. One of the ways people use to express themselves is literary genres; Thus, people have the opportunity to share their feelings, thoughts and events through literary genres. The birth of the story, which is frequently preferred among literary genres, is based on the One Thousand and One Nights Tales. In the modern sense, the birth of the story happens with the Decameron. The story, which started to modernize in Western literature, enters Turkish literature in the 19th century and its first examples are given. Many successful works are written in the story, which is divided into genres over time. Ferit Edgü is one of the artists who made a name for himself with his short story and other stories, which are one of these sub-genres. The effects of existentialism and surrealism, which dominate the works of the generation, are seen in the stories of Ferit Edgü,

one of the artists of the 1950 Generation. In his stories, Edgü reflects the characters who are isolated in modern life and alienated from everyone and their depressions. In Edgü's stories, the human being in modern life is presented to the reader with various sub-themes. The purpose of this research is to identify these sub-themes. In this study, Ferit Edgü's story books were scanned and the common themes and language use in the stories of the artist, who is included in the literature of depression, were examined.

Keywords: Ferit Edgü, 1950 Generation, Story, Short Story, Crisis Literature.

CEMİL MERİÇ’İN DENEMELERİNDE TOPLUMSAL ELEŞTİRİ

SOCİAL CRİTİCİSM FROM CEMİL MERİÇ’S ESSAYS

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ÖZET

Edebi bir tür olarak ilk defa Batı’da Montaigne ile hüviyet kazanan deneme, Türk edebiyatında Tanzimat’la birlikte ilk örnekleri gazete ve dergiler etrafında yazılan metinler olarak karşımıza çıkar. Deneme türünün Türk edebiyatında yaygınlık kazanması ise Cumhuriyet Dönemi yazarlarının kaleme aldığı eserlerle birlikte gerçekleşir. Bir insanın her halini oluşturan ve düşüncelerini şekillendirenin içinde bulunduğu toplum olduğunu varsaydığımızda deneme türünün kaynağı tek bir insan değil birçok insanın “ben kimliğinin” özelliklerini taşıyan yazılar olduğu sonucuna varırız. Deneme yazarı ise etrafındaki insanların kimliklerinden parçalar taşıyan ve bu parçaları birleştirerek bir araya getiren kişidir. Cemil Meriç Türk toplumunun hayatını yakından mercek altına alarak incelemiş ve toplum üzerinden edindiği izlenimlerini eleştirel bir dil ve sağlam bir üslupla ifade etmiş Türk edebiyatında bilinen önemli deneme yazarlarından biridir. Biz bu çalışmamızda ilk önce edebi bir tür olarak denemenin ne olduğunu, deneme yazarının kim olduğuna değindik. Daha sonra toplum ve edebiyat sosyolojisi alanının da eleştirel bir üslup ile denemelerini kaleme alan Cemil Meriç’in *Bu Ülke*(1985) ve *Mağaradakiler*(1997), adlı eserlerinden yola çıkarak dil, milli kimlik, din ve Doğu-Batı medeniyetlerine konularına getirdiği eleştirileri irdelemeye çalıştık.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deneme, Cemil Meriç, Toplum, Eleştiri.

ABSTRACT

The essay, which gained identity as a literary genre for the first time in the West with Montaigne, appears in Turkish literature as texts written around newspapers and magazines with the Tanzimat. The spread of the essay type in Turkish literature takes place with the works written by the writers of the Republican Period. When we assume that the society in which man is shaped and shapes his thoughts, we conclude that the source of the essay type is not a single person, but many people's "self-identity" writings. An essayist is a person who carries pieces of the identities of the people around him and brings these pieces together. Cemil Meriç is one of the most important essayists of Turkish literature, who closely examines the life of Turkish society and expresses his impressions of society with a critical language and a solid style. In this study, we first touched on what essay is as a literary genre and who the essayist is. Afterwards, we tried to analyze the criticisms of Cemil Meriç, who wrote in a critical style in the field of social sociology and literature, on language, national identity, religion and East-West civilizations, based on his works titled *Bu Ülke*(1985), *Mağaradakiler*(1997).

Keywords: Essays, Cemil Meriç, Society, Criticism.

MÜSLÜMANLARIN MEŞRU İÇECEĞİ “MÜSELLES” VE MÜSELLESLE İLGİLİ BİR MANZUME

THE LEGİTİMATE DRİNK OF MUSLİMS “MUSELLES” AND A POEM ABOUT MUSELLES

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ÖZET

“İçki/şarap” meselesi, İslâm inancının ilk dönemlerinden beri tartışıl原因en hususlardan biridir. Kur’ân-ı Kerîm’de içki yasağının söz konusu edildiğı ayetlerde hamr ve seker gibi kelimelerle Müslümanlar sarhoşluk veren içeceklerden men edilir. Kur’ân-ı Kerîm’de esasen tüm içki türleri açıkça zikredilmez. Bu nedenle İslâm âlimleri sarhoşluk veren içecekleri hamr ve seker kelimeleriyle nitelenen içeceklere dâhil etmişler ve bu tür içeceklerin tüketilmesini de uygun görmemişlerdir. Bununla beraber yasaklanan içki türleriyle hemen hemen aynı yöntemlerle elde edilen birtakım içkilerin dinen meşru/caiz görüldüğü de vakidir. Üçte biri kalacak şekilde kaynatılmış şıradan elde edilen ve müselles adı verilen içecek bu tür meşru içecekler arasındadır.

Sanatın her dalında karşılaşılabileceğı gibi toplumların sosyal ve inanç hayatında dikkat çeken bazı değişim ve gelişimlerin edebi metinlere yansıdığı da görülür. Birey olarak toplum içerisinde yaşamlarını devam ettiren şairler de tanık oldukları olayları manzumelerine yansıtmaktan geri durmamışlardır. Bu bildiride yukarıda değinilen meşru içkilerden olan müselles hakkında bilgi verilecek ve Azmî mahlaslı bir şaire atfedilen şer’î müselles denilen içkinin faydalarının, yapılış şeklinin ve etkilerinin konu edildiğı kısa mesnevi değerlendirilecektir. Bu çalışma ile divan şiirinin sosyal hayatla olan ilişkisi bilinmeyen bir şiirle örneklendirilecektir

Anahtar Sözcükler: İçki, müselles, divan şiiri, sosyal hayat.

ABSTRACT

The issue of “liquor/alcohol/wine” is one of the issues that has been overflowing since the early periods of the Islamic faith. In the verses of the Qur’an where the prohibition of alcohol is mentioned, words such as hamr and seker are used to prohibit Muslims from intoxicating drinks. Essentially, not all types of alcohol are explicitly mentioned in the Qur’an. For this reason, Islamic scholars included intoxicating drinks in the drinks characterized by the words hamr and seker, and they did not consider it appropriate to consume such drinks. However, it is also the case that some drinks obtained by almost the same methods as the prohibited types of drink are regarded as religiously legitimate/permissible. The drink called muselles, which is obtained from the must, boiled to one third of which remains, is among such legitimate drinks.

As it can be encountered in every branch of art, it is also seen that some remarkable changes and developments in the social and religious life of societies are reflected in literary texts. The poets who continued their lives as individuals in the society did not hesitate to reflect the events they witnessed in their poems. In this paper, information will be given about muselles, which is one of the above-mentioned legitimate drinks, and a short masnavi will be evaluated in which the benefits, method of preparation and effects of the drink called shar’î muselles, which is attributed to a poet with the pseudonym Azmi, will be evaluated. In this study, the relationship between divan poetry and social life will be exemplified by an unknown poem.

Keywords: Alcohol, wine, muselles, divan poetry, social life.

PAWN AUCTIONS IN ISLAMIC VIEWPOINT

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Abstract

The development of sharia-based products is increasingly prevalent in Indonesia, including pawnshops. Perum pawnshops issued sharia-based products called sharia pawnshops. Basically, sharia-based products have such characteristics, do not collect interest in various forms due to usury, determine money as a medium of exchange not as a commodity traded, and do business to obtain compensation for services and or profit sharing. This research includes the type of literature study by looking for theoretical references that are relevant to cases or problems found. Theoretical references obtained by means of literature study research and then used as the basic foundation and main tools for analyzing data. The type of data used by the authors in this study is secondary data obtained from journals, books, documentation and the internet. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed using descriptive analysis method Islamic Pawnshop or known by the term rahn, in its operation using the Fee Based Income (FBI) or Mudharabah (profit sharing) method. Because customers in using UP (UP) have different objectives, for example for consumption, paying school fees or additional working capital, the use of the Mudharabah method has not been properly used. Therefore, pawnshops use the Fee Based Income (FBI) method.

Keywords: contract, rahn, financial.

THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE DIPLOMACY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUNGARIAN-CENTRAL ASIAN RELATIONS

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Abstract

In the Eastern Opening Strategy, Hungarian-Central Asian relations have played an increasingly important role over the past decade, underscoring the importance of Hungarian knowledge diplomacy in the region. The two-pronged approach of this study includes a literature review of relevant scholarly publications related to knowledge diplomacy and an examination of the Eastern Opening Strategy in order to identify specific characteristics. Descriptive analysis was used to present the results, with the aim of showing how cultural and educational exchange programs, as a result of the Eastern Opening Strategy, can contribute to the development of Hungarian-Central Asian relations in pursuit of their goals.

Keywords: Hungary, Eastern Opening Strategy, Central Asia, knowledge diplomacy.

RAN'IN NÜKLEER ENERJİ ÇALIŞMALARINA YÖNELİK ABD'NİN GÜVENLİK ALGILAMALARI

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ÖZET

ABD İran'ın nükleer enerji çalışmalarına yönelik dönemsel olarak farklı algılamalara haizdir. Bu durumun göstergesi olarak 1979'da gerçekleşen İran Devrimi önemli bir kırılma noktası oluşturmuştur. Zira Devrim öncesi ve sonrasında ABD'nin İran'ın nükleer enerji çalışmalarına yönelik güvenlik algılamaları derin farklılıklar göstermektedir. Bu minvalde çalışmada ABD'nin İran nükleer enerji çalışmalarına yönelik güvenlik algılamalarının dönemsel olarak değişkenliği ele alınmaktadır. Tarihsel betimlemelerden yola çıkılarak ABD'nin İran'a yönelik dış politikasında, İran Devrimi'nin rolünü ve stratejisinin dönüşümünü ortaya koymayı amaçlamıştır. Devrim öncesi İran'ın nükleer çalışmaları ABD açısından her hangi bir güvenlik kaygısına neden olmamaktadır. Bilakis ABD İran'ın nükleer çalışmalarına destek verilmesinin kendi güvenliği ve çıkarları açısından gerekli görmektedir.

Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda nükleer güce sahip bir İran'ın ABD ana toprakları için doğrudan bir güvenlik tehdidi oluşturmamaktadır. Bunun nedeni olarak ABD ile İran arasındaki mesafe hesaplandığında ve İran'ın sahip olduğu füzelerin etki menzili ölçüldüğünde nükleer güce sahip bir İran ABD ana karası için doğrudan bir güvenlik tehdidine yol açmamaktadır. Çalışmada İran'ın nükleer güce sahip olması daha çok ABD'nin Ortadoğu bölgesi çıkarları açısından ve müttefiklerine yönelik bir güvenlik tehdidine yol açacağı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak elde edilen bulgulara günümüzde İran nükleer enerji çalışmalarının ABD açısından güvenlik kaygılarına neden olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. ABD'nin güvenlik kaygıları İran İslam Devrimi'nin gerçekleşmesiyle başlamıştır. Burada üzerinde durulması gereken konu ise ABD açısından İran nükleer çalışmalarının güvenlik kaygılarına neden olmasındaki temel faktör(ler) nedir? Güvenlik tehdidi, İslami bir devrimden mi kaynaklanıyor? bu vb. soruların yanıtlarına odaklanarak ABD açısından güvenlik kaygısının kaynağına odaklanılmıştır. Yine çalışmada ABD dış politikası açısından hangi devletin hangi sistem veya yönetim ile yönetildiği değil, daha çok iktidarda ve yönetimde olanların ABD'ye karşı tutumu nasıl olduğu esas meseleyi teşkil etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İran, ABD, Nükleer Enerji, Güvenlik

US SECURITY PERCEPTIONS REGARDING IRAN'S NUCLEAR ENERGY STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The USA has periodically different perceptions regarding Iran's nuclear energy studies. As an indicator of this situation, the Iranian Revolution in 1979 created an important breaking point. Because, before and after the Revolution, the security perceptions of the USA towards Iran's nuclear energy studies show deep differences. In this context, the periodic variability of the USA's security perceptions towards Iran's nuclear energy studies is discussed. Based on historical descriptions, it aimed to reveal the role of the Iranian Revolution in the US foreign policy towards Iran and the transformation of its strategy. Pre-revolutionary Iran's nuclear activities do not cause any security concerns for the United States. On the contrary, the United States considers supporting Iran's nuclear activities necessary for its own security and interests.

In line with the findings, a nuclear Iran does not pose a direct security threat to the US mainland. The reason for this is that when the distance between the USA and Iran is calculated and the range of impact of Iran's missiles is measured, a nuclear Iran does not pose a direct security threat to the US mainland. In the study, it has been concluded that Iran's nuclear power will cause a security threat to the interests of the US in the Middle East region and to its allies.

As a result, it has been concluded that Iran's nuclear energy studies cause security concerns for the USA. The security concerns of the USA started with the realization of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The issue that needs to be emphasized here is what is the main factor(s) that cause security concerns about Iran's nuclear activities for the USA? Does the security threat stem from an Islamic revolution? this etc. By focusing on the answers to the questions, the source of the security concern for the USA was focused on. Again, in terms of US foreign policy, the main issue is not which state is governed by which system or administration, but rather how the attitudes of those in power and administration towards the United States.

Keywords: Iran, USA, Nuclear Energy, Security

A FRACTIONAL NEUTRAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION IN THE PRABHAKAR SENSE WITH TWO DIFFERENT DELAYS

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, fractional calculus has managed to attract many researchers' attention due to its advantages according to integer calculus. In the changing and developing world, scientific and social problems become more complex. As a result of this, integer calculus falls short of modeling such problems. In one respect, fractional calculus is used to model them in order to remove the flaw. So, it has widespread usage such as pure and applied mathematics, physics, engineering, signal, steering, feedback mechanism, etc.

A differential equation with delays in state is called a delayed differential equation. If delays are included by both the state and its derivative, it is called a neutral differential equation. They are used in many areas like control systems, feedback systems, and steering.

It is easy to notice that Riemann-Liouville and Caputo fractional derivatives are mostly used among lots of the available fractional derivatives in the literature. Prabhakar fractional derivatives of Riemann-Liouville and Caputo types are more general and contain many fractional derivatives such as Riemann-Liouville, Caputo, Lorenzo-Hattly, Miller-Ros, Gorenko-Minerdi fractional operators, etc.

We will investigate an explicit solution to a fractional neutral differential equation in the Prabhakar sense with two different delays which is a unification of the Prabhakar Caputo-type fractional differential equation with a neutral differential equation having distinct delays in state and its derivative. We discuss the existence and uniqueness of the obtained solution and the system's stability in the Ulam-Hyers sense, and lastly demonstrate its relative controllability by putting some circumstances into place.

Keywords: neutral system with distinct delays, fractional system, existence uniqueness, stability, relative controllability

PRODUCTION OF BIODEGRADABLE POLYURETHANE FROM POLYOL OBTAINED FROM ALGAE COLLECTED AS WASTE FROM SEA of MARMARA

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ABSTRACT

Plastic raw materials are generally obtained as a result of crude oil processing. The decline of fossil oil resources causes dramatic reductions in oil supplies. This situation has led to alternative renewable resources in the polymer industry as in many industries. In addition, the discovery of new bio-based resources is important to reduce global warming and CO₂ emissions. For these reasons, in this study, marine biomass algae were used for the production of polyurethane. Algae biomass is used in many areas, such as nutrition, healthcare products, and biofuel production. In this study, fatty acid contents of algae species collected from the Bosphorus were determined and polyol was obtained by epoxidation. Polyol characterization was performed by FT-IR and OH values were calculated. In the FTIR spectrum of the polyol, stretching vibrations of 3500-3400 cm⁻¹:O-H were observed and the hydroxyl number was determined as 250 mg KOH/g. Then, polyurethane was synthesized from the polyol. Polyurethanes were characterized by FTIR, hardness, and thermal conductivity tests were carried out. According to the FT-IR result, it was observed that the adsorption density of the OH peak on the polyol at 3500-3400 cm⁻¹ decreased with the formation of polyurethane. This is due to the reaction of -OH groups with N=C=O groups. As the ratio of biobased compounds increased, there was a decrease in hardness, which is thought to be related to the cross-linking rate. For biodegradability tests, polyurethanes were kept in domestic wastewater for 28 days. During this period, the weight losses of the polyurethane plates were measured in 7-day periods. At the end of the 28th day, it was determined that the highest degradability was in polyurethane produced from 100% biopolyol, and it was observed that the biodegradability increased as the bio content increased. With this study, it was concluded that macroalgae are suitable for use as biomass for polyurethane production and it is an environmentally friendly method in terms of evaluating marine wastes.

Keywords: Macroalgae, polyol, polyurethane, bio-based polymer

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THE FACTS BEHIND THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF WORK ACCIDENTS GRAPH OF TURKEY AND READING THE DATA FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY RESEARCHERS

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ABSTRACT

Statistics are frequently included in scientific studies such as projects, theses, articles and declarations in the field of occupational health and safety (OHS). The issue of how the information obtained through statistics should be used and evaluated in a branch of science such as OHS, which requires evidence, evidence and concrete data input, needs to be specifically evaluated. This study has been prepared to analyze how field-specific information should be evaluated.

Everyone working in the field of OHS, whether professional or academic; It evaluates the data in the form of graphics, tables or presented in any report content, and monitors the results by applying intervention and correction activities in line with the results, as part of its daily business practice. When encountering a data or scientific report, the most important thing to consider is to carefully examine the unexpected situations behind this table or graph.

A successful occupational health and safety expert should be the first to notice changes in business-specific, sector-specific or regional or even international occupational accident data, especially those presented over a certain period of time. In scientific studies such as projects, theses, articles and papers in the field of OHS, we see that the annual change in the number of work accidents occurring in our country is given at different year intervals. In the interpretation of the data prepared in line with the information presented in the Statistical Yearbooks of the Social Security Institution (SSI), some sources include the number of work accidents, and some sources include the number of insured people who had a work accident. When we examine the interpretations of this table in scientific studies, it is noteworthy that work accidents are presented as if they were a normal situation, in terms of interpreting the data in this table.

It should not be forgotten at this point that different information must be managed behind accident data. As a result of those who do research in the field of OHS and present scientific studies overlook these elements, it is seen that there is copy-paste information that is not based on sound interpretations in the conclusion and discussion sections of the studies. Attention should be drawn to the risk factors that cause the annual increase and decrease in the number of work accidents. With this perspective; The OHS researcher should be able to look at the data that comes before him in a suspicious way, and then examine the results he reaches not only as information but also with a critical eye. After all, it is important not only to detect the situation, but also to take action against the situation and prevent the situation from occurring.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Occupational Safety, Occupational Health and Safety, Number of Work Accidents

İNGİLTERE’NİN 1912-1937 YILLARI ARASINDA DOĞU TÜRKİSTAN’DAKİ EKONOMİK VE TİCARİ FAALİYETLERİ

“BRITAIN’S ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES IN EAST TURKESTAN BETWEEN 1912-1937”

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Özet

Avrupa’da sanayi inkılabından sonra hızlı bir şekilde kendini toparlayan İngiltere hammadde ve geniş pazar ihtiyacını karşılamak için Amerika, Avustralya, Afrika, Ortadoğu ve Uzakdoğu gibi dünyanın birçok yerini işgal ederek büyük bir sömürge İmparatorluğuna dönüşmüştür. 1600 yılında Hindistan’ı işgal eden İngiltere doğu politikasını uygulamaya başlamıştır. Mançu İmparatorluğu ile olan ticari ilişkilerindeki kayıplarından dolayı 1839-1842 ve 1856-1860 yıllarında Afyon savaşları meydana gelmiştir. İngiltere Avrupalı devletlerinin baskısı altında kalan Mançu İmparatorluğu üzerinde söz sahibi olmuştur.

1759 yılında Doğu Türkistan Mançu İmparatorluğu tarafından işgal edilmiştir. 1865 yılında Yakub Bey önderliğinde Doğu Türkistan bağımsızlığını kazanmış ve Kaşgar Devleti kurulmuştur. Kurulan devlet İngiltere’nin doğu politikası ile Çarlık Rusya’nın Türkistan politikasına darbe vurduğu için Mançu İmparatorluğu, İngiltere ve Çarlık Rusya’nın destekleri ile Kaşgar Devleti’ni ortadan kaldırdıktan sonra 1884 yılında bölgeye Xinjiang ismini vermiştir. Mançu İmparatorluğu bu dönemden sonra İngiltere ve Çarlık Rusya’nın Doğu Türkistan’daki faaliyetlerine göz yummuştur.

İngiltere, Doğu Türkistan’da Rus işgalinin önünü kesmek için bölgede siyasi, ekonomik ve ticari faaliyetlerini güçlendirmek istemiştir. İngiltere bu doğrultuda Doğu Türkistan’ın coğrafi özelliklerini, bölgenin mevcut siyasi, sosyal ve ekonomik durumunu incelemek için bölgeye birçok temsilciler göndermiş ve onların hazırlamış olduğu raporlardan yararlanmıştır. İngiltere, Mançu İmparatorluğu’nun Doğu Türkistan’ı yönetmek için atamış olduğu yöneticilerin işlerine karışmıştır. Aynı zamanda 1930 yılında başlayan Doğu Türkistan özgürlük hareketlerini desteklemiştir. 1936 yılından sonra Avrupa’da güçlenen faşizm hareketleri neticesinde ilgisini Avrupa’ya çeviren İngiltere’nin Doğu Türkistan’daki faaliyetleri zayıflamıştır. Bu çalışmada İngiltere’nin Doğu Türkistan’ın geniş pazarını ele geçirmesi, hammaddelere erişmesi, ticari faaliyetlerin sağlanması için kullanılan yol güzergahları hakkında bilgiler verilerek İngiltere’nin bölgedeki ekonomik ve ticari faaliyetlerinde izlemiş olduğu politikalardan bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İngiltere, Rusya, Doğu Türkistan, Ekonomi, Ticaret

ABSTRACT

After the Industrial Revolution in Europe, Britain, in its quest to meet its demands for raw materials and vast markets, swiftly evolved into a formidable colonial empire by occupying regions around the world, including America, Australia, Africa, the Middle East, and the Far East. The year 1600 marked Britain's commencement of its Eastern policy through the occupation of India. The Opium Wars of 1839-1856 ensued due to losses incurred in Britain's trade relations with the Qing Dynasty, eventually leading to British dominance over the Qing Dynasty under the pressure of European powers.

In 1759, the Qing Dynasty occupied East Turkestan, and in 1865, under the leadership of Yakub Bey, East Turkestan attained independence, giving rise to the Kashgar State. This newly formed state posed a challenge to both Britain's Eastern policy and Tsarist Russia's Central Asia policy. Consequently, with the backing of Britain and Tsarist Russia, the Qing Dynasty abolished the Kashgar State in 1884, renaming the region Xinjiang. Thereafter, the Qing Dynasty turned a blind eye to the activities of Britain and Tsarist Russia in East Turkestan.

To impede Tsarist Russia's expansion into East Turkestan, Britain aimed to strengthen its political, economic, and commercial endeavors in the region. In pursuit of this goal, Britain dispatched numerous representatives to study East Turkestan's geographical characteristics and the prevailing political, social, and economic conditions. Britain also intervened in the affairs of officials appointed by the Qing Dynasty to govern East Turkestan. Moreover, Britain lent support to the East Turkestan freedom movements that commenced in 1930. However, after 1936, as fascism gained momentum in Europe, Britain shifted its focus to Europe, resulting in a decrease in its activities in East Turkestan.

This study furnishes insights into how Britain captured the expansive market, obtained access to raw materials, and established trade routes in East Turkestan. It also delves into Britain's policies pertaining to economic and commercial activities in the region.

Keywords: Britain, Russia, East Turkestan, Economy, Trade

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE ADDRESS TO YOUTH IN TERMS OF CATEGOREMATIC AND SYNCATEGOREMATIC EXPRESSIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ele alınan, Edmund Husserl'in kategorematic ve sinkategorematic ifadeler ayrımı üzerinde durarak bu ayrımı Gençliğe Hitabe metni üzerinden örneklendirmektir. Bilincin boş yönelimi olan noemanın bir görüş ile doldurulup doldurulmamasıyla ilişkili olan kategorematic ve sinkategorematic ifadeler Husserl'in noema ve noesis ayrımıyla da ilgilidir. Noema bilincin bir şeye saf yönelimi, noesis ise bu yönelimin bir görüş ile doldurulması hâlidir.

Kategorematic ifadeler bağımsız anlama sahip (gönderimi olan) iken, sinkategorematic ifadeler bağımlı anlama sahip (gönderimi olmayan) ifadeler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Kategorematic ifadelerin kendi başlarına bir anlama sahip olmalarına karşın sinkategorematic ifadelerin kendi başlarına anlamları yoktur ve bu ifadeler başka ifadelerle bir araya gelerek bir anlam taşırlar. Husserl, kategorematic ifadeler hem noema hem de noesisle sahip olduğundan onların bir doğruluk değerine gönderdiklerini söylerken sinkategorematic ifadelerin doğruluk değerinden yoksun olduklarını belirtir. Doğruluk değeri alıp almaması ise bir ifadenin anlamlı veya anlamsız olmasından yola çıkılarak ortaya konmaktadır. Husserl ifadelerin anlamlılık durumunu saptayarak ifadelerin hem doğruluk değeri alıp almadıklarını hem de sentaks kurallarına uyup uymadıklarını belirlemektedir. Sentaks kurallarına uygun olanlardan tamamlanmış ifadeler kategorematic, tamamlanmamış olanlar sinkategorematictir.

Birleşik ifadelerde ifadeyi oluşturan daha basit parçalar vardır ve ifade daha basit parçalarına ayrıldığında ifadelerin bazıları bileşimden önceki bağımsız anlamları sürdürürken bazıları ise birleşik yapı ortadan kalkar kalkmaz anlamını yitirecektir. Çünkü onun anlamı bu bileşimden bağımsız değildir, yani sinkategorematictir.

İfadeler önermeler olabileceği gibi terimler arasında da kategorematic ve sinkategorematic ayrımı yapılmaktadır. Terimler arsındaki bu ayrımı ortaya koyan Ockhamlı William'dır ve bu çalışmada onun tasnifine de kısaca yer verilecektir. Ockhamlı William tarafından yapılan terimler tasnifinde tek başına bir anlam taşıyan terimler kategorematic, tek başına bir anlam taşımayan "her, bazı, tüm" gibi terimler ise sinkategorematic olarak tasnif edilir. Ona göre sinkategorematic terimler ancak kategorematic terimlerle bir araya geldiklerinde onlara bağlı

olarak belirli bir anlam ifade etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Edmund Husserl'in kategoremantik ve sinkategoremantik ifadeler ayrımını dilbilim alanı bakımından ele almak ve bunu Gençliğe Hitabe üzerinden incelemektir. Çalışmanın verileri nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi yöntemiyle toplanmış ve içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışmanın son kısmında Gençliğe Hitabe metnindeki kategoremantik ve sinkategoremantik ifadeler belirlenerek teorik bilgiler örneklendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Edmun Husserl, kategoremantik, sinkategoremantik, Gençliğe Hitabe

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on Edmund Hussrel's distinction between categorematic and syncategorematic expressions and exemplifies this distinction through the text of the Address to Youth. Categorical and syncategorematic expressions, which are related to whether or not noema, the empty orientation of consciousness, is filled with a vision, are also related to Husserl's distinction between noema and noesis. Noema is the pure orientation of consciousness towards something, while noesis is the filling of this orientation with a vision.

While categorematic expressions have independent meaning (referential), syncategorematic expressions are defined as expressions with dependent meaning (nonreferential). While categorematic expressions have a meaning on their own, syncategorematic expressions do not have a meaning on their own and these expressions carry a meaning by coming together with other expressions. Husserl states that since categorematic expressions have both noema and noesis, they refer to a truth value, whereas syncategorematic expressions lack a truth value. Whether an expression has a truth value or not is determined by whether it is meaningful or meaningless. By determining the meaningfulness of expressions, Huserl determines whether they have a truth value or not and whether they comply with the rules of syntax or not. Among those that comply with the rules of syntax, completed expressions are categorematic, while incomplete ones are syncategorematic.

In compound expressions, there are simpler parts that make up the expression, and when the expression is broken down into its simpler parts, some of the expressions will retain the independent meanings they had before the composition, while others will lose their meaning as soon as the compound structure is removed. This is because its meaning is not independent of this composition, that is, it is syncategorematic.

As statements can be propositions, a distinction is made between categorematic and syncategorematic terms. It was William of Ockham who introduced this distinction between terms, and his classification will be briefly discussed in this study. In William of Ockham's

classification of terms, terms that carry a meaning on their own are categorematic, while terms that do not carry a meaning on their own, such as "every, some, all", are syncategorematic. According to him, syncategorematic terms only have a certain meaning when they come together with categorematic terms, depending on them. The aim of this study is to examine Edmund Husserl's distinction between categorematic and syncategorematic expressions in terms of the field of linguistics and to analyze it through the Youth Address. The data of the study were collected by document analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, and analyzed by content analysis method.

In the last part of the study, the theoretical knowledge will be exemplified by determining the categorematic and syncategorematic expressions in the text of the Address to Youth.

Keywords: Edmund Husserl, categorematic, syncategorematic, Address to Youth

EBÛ ZEYD BELHÎ'DE RUH SAĞLIĞI

EBÛ ZEYD BELHÎ ON SPIRITUAL HEALTH

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ÖZET

Ebû Zeyd Belhî, *Mesâlihu'l-ebdân ve'l-enfûs* adlı kitabında ruh sağlığının korunması ve bozulduğunda ruh sağlığının yeniden kazanılması konusunda dikkat çekici görüşlere sahiptir. Bu makalenin derlenmesindeki amaç, ruh sağlığının korunması ve ruh sağlığı bozulduğunda tekrar iyileştirilmesi sorununu Ebû Zeyd Belhî'nin bakış açısıyla açıklamak ve ruh sağlığı alanında önleyici tartışmaları sunmak ve çözüm önerilerini tanıtmaktır. Bu araştırmada belgesel yöntem kullanılmakta olup, araştırmanın konusu ile ilgili kaynaklar ana kaynağa ek olarak verilmektedir. Araştırmanın bulguları, Ebû Zeyd Belhî'nin sağlığa bütünsel baktığını; ruh sağlığının beden ve çevre sağlığıyla uyumlu olduğunu, soruna bakış açısının çağdaş yaklaşımlarla uyumlu olduğunu ve ruhsal sorunların çözümünde bunlardan uygun çözümler çıkarılabileceğini göstermektedir.

Araştırmanın sonuçları, Ebû Zeyd Belhî'nin bakış açısının ruh sağlığını korumanın tedaviye göre önceliğini savunduğunu gösteriyor. Ruh sağlığının korunması için üzüntüden kaçınılması gerektiğini vurguluyor. Ebu Zeyd Belhi, insanlara karşılaştıkları sıkıntılara karşı tahammüllü olmayı tavsiye ediyor. Belhi'ye göre insanın yaşadığı ortam ve coğrafyanın durumu beden ve ruhun sağlıklı olması için öner arz etmektedir. Belhi, müziğin, bedensel ve ruhsal hastalıkların tedavisindeki önemine işaret etmektedir. Belhi ayrıca dini öğretilerin ruh sağlığı açısından önemini de vurgulamaktadır. Çünkü ona göre iman, dua ve ibadetler insan ve Allah arasında güçlü bir bağ oluşturur. Belhi'nin ruh sağlığına yaklaşımları, İslam ahlak düşüncesinin tıbbi ruhani geleneği içinde değerlendirilebilir. Belhi'nin *Mesâlihu'l-ebdân ve'l-enfûs* adlı kitabında ortaya koyduğu görüşleri Hipokrat, Galen, Kindi, Ebu Bekir Razi, Farabi, İbn Sina ve İbn Miskeveyh gibi isimlerin oluşturdukları ve sağlığın korunması, çevre sağlığı, ruh sağlığı gibi konuların tartışıldığı bir hat üzerinde önem kazanmaktadır.

Anahtar sözcükler: İslâm Felsefesi, Ahlâk Felsefesi, Ebû Zeyd Belhî, Ruhsal Sağlık, Ruhsal Hastalıklar.

ABSTRACT

Ebû Zeyd Belhî, in his book *Mesâlihu'l-ebdân ve'l-enfûs*, has remarkable views on protecting spiritual health and regaining mental health when it deteriorates. The purpose of compiling this article is to explain the problem of protecting mental health and restoring mental health when it is impaired, from Abu Zeyd Belhî's perspective, and to present preventive discussions in the field of mental health and introduce solution suggestions. Documentary method is used in this research, and sources related to the subject of the research are given in addition to the main source.

The findings of the research show that Abu Zeyd Belhî viewed health holistically; It shows that mental health is compatible with physical and environmental health, that the perspective on the problem is compatible with contemporary approaches, and that appropriate solutions can be derived from these in solving mental problems. The results of the research show that Abu Zayd Belhi's point of view advocates the priority of protecting spiritual health over treatment. He emphasizes that sadness should be avoided in order to protect spiritual health. Abu Zeyd Belhi advises people to be tolerant of the troubles they face. According to Belhi, the environment in which people live and the state of the geography offer suggestions for the health of body and soul. Belhi points out the importance of music in the treatment of physical and spiritual diseases. Belhi also emphasizes the importance of religious teachings for mental health. Because, according to him, faith, prayer and worship create a strong bond between humans and God. Belhi's approaches to mental health can be evaluated within the medical and spiritual tradition of Islamic moral thought. The views put forward by Belhi in his book *Mesâlihu'l-ebdân ve'l-enfûs*, it gains importance on a line formed by names such as Hippocrates, Galen, Kindî, Abu Bakr Razi, Farabi, Ibn Sina and Ibn Miskawayh, where issues such as health protection, environmental health and mental health are discussed.

Key words: Islamic Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Ebû Zeyd Belhî, Spiritual Health, Spiritual Illnesses.

AFYONKARAHİSAR BOLVADİN İLÇESİ KURUCAOVA KÖYÜ'NDE GELENEKSEL ÇATAL BEBEK YAPIMI

AFYONKARAHİSAR BOLVADİN TOWN KURUCAOVA IN VILLAGE TRADITIONAL FORK DOLL MADE

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Afyonkarahisar, Araştırmacı Yazar

ÖZET

Geleneksel oyunlar, yetenek ve zekâ geliştiren, belirli kuralları olan, iyi vakit geçirmeye yarayan eğlencelerdir. Oyuncak ise oyun aracıdır. Kız çocuklarının en önemli oyun aracı oyuncak bebeklerdir. Oyuncak bebekler plastik, tahta, bez gibi malzemelerden yapılan insan biçiminde oyuncaklar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İlk bebeklerin dini törenler ve büyücülük için yapıldığı bilinmektedir. Arkeologların bulduğu oyuncaklar çoğunlukla çocuk mezarlarında bulunan çeşitli malzemelerden yapılmış bebeklerdir. Bu durum, oyuncak bebeklerin çocukların ölümünden sonraki hayatlarında onlara eşlik etmesi amacıyla mezarlarına konulduğunu düşündürmektedir. Ayrıca tapınak kazılarında bulunmuş figürlerin çoğu, oyuncak ve adak eşyası olarak iki amaca hizmet etmektedir. Oyuncak bebekler, toplumların yaşayış biçimlerine göre değişip gelişerek günümüze kadar gelmiştir. Günümüzde turistik hediyelik eşya olarak yöresel bebekler önem kazanmıştır. Türkiye’de el yapımı bebek üretimi dönem dönem durağan bir hal alsa da özel ve kamusal teşebbüslerle yeniden bebek yapımı canlanmıştır. Özellikle bazı yörelerde el yapımı bebek üretimi oldukça ilerlemiş ve o yörenin ismini alarak simge haline gelmiştir. Günümüzde bebek sadece çocukların oynacağı olmaktan çıkmış yetişkinlerin de ilgilendiği bir uğraş olmuştur. El yapımı bebekler birçok koleksiyonun değerli parçasını oluşturmaktadır. Afyonkarahisar coğrafi konumundan dolayı farklı kültürlerle ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Afyonkarahisar Bolvadin İlçesi’ne bağlı Kurucaova Köyü’ne Tabanlı Türkmenleri yaşamaktadır. Kurucaova Köyü’nde el yapımı bebek kültürü yaşatılmaktadır. Annelerin kızlarına yapımını öğrettiği geleneksel bebekler, fabrikasyon oyuncak üretiminin artmasıyla bir dönem unutulmaya yüz tutmuştur. Kurucaova Köyü’nde yaşayan Aynur Akkoyun annesinden öğrendiği “Çatal bebeği” çocuklarına yaparak bu mirasın yeniden canlanmasını sağlamıştır. Yörede ağaç dalı, kumaş parçaları, para, ip ve çeşitli boncuklar kullanılarak geleneksel bebek yapılmaktadır. Bebeklere yöresel kıyafetler giydirilmektedir. Yörede bebeklere; kaynana bebek, gelin bebek, elti bebek gibi isimler verilmektedir. Bildiride Kurucaova Köyü’nde yapılan geleneksel çatal bebeğin yöre kültüründeki yerinin, yapım tekniklerinin tespit edilmesi, elde edilen bilgilerin yazılı kaynak haline getirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bildirinin başlığı “Afyonkarahisar Bolvadin İlçesi Kurucaova Köyü’nde Geleneksel Çatal Bebek Yapımı” olarak belirlenmiş ve sınırlandırılmıştır. Araştırmada alan araştırması ve literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen bilgiler sonuç kısmında verilmiş ve geleneksel çatal bebek yapımının devam etmesi için önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anatar kelimeler: Oyuncak, geleneksel bebek, kıyafet, Afyonkarahisar, Kurucaova Köyü.

ABSTRACT

Traditional games are entertainment that develop talent and intelligence, have certain rules, and have a good time. A toy is a tool for play. The most important play tool of girls are dolls. Dolls are defined as human-shaped toys made of materials such as plastic, wood, and cloth. It is known that the first dolls were made for religious ceremonies and witchcraft.. The toys archaeologists find are mostly dolls made of various materials found in children's graves. This suggests that dolls were placed in the graves of children to accompany them in their lives after their death. In addition, most of the figures found in the temple excavations serve two purposes as toys and votive items. Dolls have survived to the present day by changing and developing according to the way of life of societies. Today, local dolls have gained importance as tourist souvenirs. Although the production of handmade dolls in Turkey has become stagnant from time to time, doll making has been revived by private and public enterprises. Especially in some regions, the production of handmade dolls has advanced considerably and has become a symbol by taking the name of that region. Today, baby has become an occupation that adults are also interested in, rather than just children's toys. Handmade dolls form a valuable part of many collections. Afyonkarahisar has hosted different cultures due to its geographical location. Based Turkmens live in Kurucaova Village of Afyonkarahisar Bolvadin District. In Kurucaova Village, handmade doll culture is kept alive. Traditional dolls, taught by mothers to their daughters, have been forgotten for a while with the increase in the production of fabricated toys. Aynur Akkoyun, who lives in Kurucaova Village, made the "Fork doll" she learned from her mother and made this heritage come alive again. Traditional dolls are made in the region using tree branches, pieces of fabric, money, rope and various beads. Babies are dressed in local clothes. To babies in the region; Names such as mother-in-law baby, bride baby, sister-in-law baby are given. In the paper, it is aimed to determine the place of the traditional fork doll made in Kurucaova Village in the local culture, the production techniques, and to turn the information obtained into a written source. The title of the paper was determined and limited as "Traditional Fork Doll Making in Afyonkarahisar Bolvadin District Kurucaova Village". Field research and literature review method were used in the research. The information obtained is given in the conclusion part and suggestions are made for the continuation of the traditional doll production.

Keys Words: Toy, traditional doll, outfit, Afyonkarahisar, Kurucaova village.

KUR'AN BAĞLAMINDA PEYGAMBERLER ÖZELİNDE DUANIN ŞAHSİLİĞİNE DAİR BİR ANALİZ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PERSONALITY OF PRAYER IN THE CONTEXT OF THE QUR'AN IN SPECIFIC TO THE PROPHETS

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ÖZET

Dua bütün ilahi dinlerde mevcut olan bir pratiktir. Hem Yahudiler hem de Hristiyanların okudukları dualar Mezmurlar'da yoğun olarak geçmektedir. Müslümanların temel kaynağı Kur'an'da da hem yüce yaratana dua edilmesi istenmekte hem de birçok dua örneği yer almaktadır. Kur'an'da bazı dua örnekleri peygamberlerin dilinden aktarılmaktadır. Peygamberlerin duaları analiz edildiğinde bunların şahsi/hususi olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Hz. Adem'in ve eşi Havva'nın cennette bir meyveden yemesi yasaklanmıştı. İblis'in telkin ve aldatması neticesinde bu yasak meyveden yemişler ve cennetten uzaklaştırılmışlardı. Bunun sonucunda Hz. Adem bağışlanmaları için dua etmiştir. Hz. Lut eşcinsel bir kavme sahipti. Bu nedenle kavminin sapkınlıklarından kendisini ve ailesini kurtarması için dua etmiştir. Hz. İbrahim eşi Hz. Hacer ve oğlu İsmail'i o dönemde kimsenin yaşamadığı Mekke'ye getirip bırakmıştır. O da Mekke'nin kendileri için emin bir şehir olması hususunda dua etmiştir. Hz. Yusuf evinde yetiştiği kadının kendisinden murad almak istemesine karşılık onların kurdukları tuzaktan kurtulmak için dua etmiştir. Hz. Eyüp amansız ve uzun yıllar devam eden bir hastalığa yakalanmış ve hastalığının şifası için dua etmiştir. Hz. Mûsa'nın konuşma güçlüğü, dil tutukluluğu vardı. Dolayısıyla dilindeki bağın çözülmesi ve sözünün anlaşılır olması için dua etmiştir. Hz. Yunus'u balık yutmuştu. O da balığın karnından kurtulmak üzere duada bulunmuştur. Hz. Zekeriya yaşlı olduğu halde kendisine varis olacak bir oğul vermesi hususunda dua etmiştir. Hz. İsa havarilerin gökten sofrayı indirmesini istemesi nedeniyle bu hususta dua etmiştir. Kur'an'da haber verilen bu peygamber dualarından anlaşılacağı üzere dualar kişinin bir ihtiyacını karşılamaya ya da bir sıkıntısını gidermeye yönelik olduğundan şahsi/hususi niteliktedir.

Duaların şahsi/hususi olması aynı zamanda bilinçli ve kasıtlı yapılması gerektiği anlamına gelmektedir. Öteden beri bazı duaların Arapça olarak ezberlenmesi ve bunların zaman zaman anlamlarının bilinmeden okunması duaların şahsiliği ve kasıtlı olması gerekliliği ilkesiyle uyusmamaktadır. Bu nedenle dualar Arapça olarak ezberlenecek se –ki Kur'an'da geçen dualar en güzel örneklerdir- anlamlarının da bilinmesi önem arz etmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma, duaların Arapça olarak ezberlenerek anlamları bilinmeden okunmasını -bazı peygamberlere has olarak zikredilen duaları dikkate alarak- uygun düşmeyeceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tefsir, Dua, Duanın Şahsiliği, Kur'an'da Dua, Peygamber Duaları.

ABSTRACT

Prayer is a practice present in all divine religions. The prayers recited by both Jews and Christians are heavily mentioned in the Psalms. In the Qur'an, the main source of Muslims, it is requested to pray to the supreme creator and there are many examples of prayer. In the Qur'an, some examples of prayer are conveyed from the language of the prophets. When the prayers of the prophets are analyzed, it is understood that they are personal. Hz. Adam and his wife, Eve, were forbidden from eating any fruit in heaven. As a result of the suggestion and deception of Iblis, they ate this forbidden fruit and were expelled from Paradise. As a result, Hz. Adam prayed for their forgiveness. Hz. Lut was a homosexual people. For this reason, he prayed to save himself and his family from the perversions of his people. Hz. Abraham's wife He brought Hacer and her son Ismail to Mecca, where no one lived at that time. He also prayed that Mecca would be a safe city for them. Hz. Yusuf prayed to get rid of the trap they set in response to the woman he grew up in his house wanting to get a wish from him. Hz. Eyüp prayed for the healing of his illness. Hz. Moses prayed that the bond in his tongue would be loosened and his words would be understandable. Hz. Jonah was swallowed by fish. He also prayed to get rid of the belly of the fish. Hz. Zekeriya was old, he prayed that he would give him a son who would be his heir. Hz. Jesus prayed about this because he wanted the apostles to bring down a table from the sky.

The fact that prayers are personal/private also means that they must be made consciously and deliberately. Memorizing some prayers in Arabic for a long time and reciting them from time to time without knowing their meanings does not comply with the principle that prayers must be personal and intentional. Therefore, if the prayers are to be memorized in Arabic it is important to know their meanings.

Keywords: Tafsir, Prayer, Personality of Prayer, Prayer in the Qur'an, Prayers of the Prophet.

AN INSTRUCTIONAL SYLLABUS SUGGESTION FOR TEACHING INFORMATIVE TEXT WRITING

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ABSTRACT

In the educational process, it is known that the skill of writing, which holds a special place, also plays a central role in improving academic success. Writing skills involve gathering, organizing, conveying, and utilizing information in lessons; it is a significant skill that demonstrates the breadth of knowledge and enhances success in all subjects. Particularly, the ability to write informative texts is used as a tool in learning subjects like mathematics and science, and success in these areas is considered pivotal. Therefore, writing in general and specifically writing informative texts are keys to academic success.

In the literature, informative texts are defined as texts written with the purpose of providing information to the reader, changing or reinforcing the reader's thoughts. Informative texts are classified under five headings: sequencing, description, problem-solving, cause-effect, and comparison. Students, especially when faced with informative texts that do not have a single, straightforward structure like narrative texts, may struggle to write them. While individuals are expected to develop the ability to produce informative texts from a young age, research indicates that many students currently face numerous challenges in the field of informative text writing.

To be successful in writing, first and foremost, it necessitates having knowledge about the topic, text, and genre structures being written. The genre and structural knowledge of the text influence the writer's decision-making process in a two-stage manner. Firstly, the writer determines how to cluster the thoughts they generate about the text, and secondly, how to assemble them. Thus, they can produce products suitable for the text genre.

In line with this information, the aim of this study is to propose a syllabus designed to enhance secondary school students' writing skills in the comparative structure of informative text structures. In the proposed syllabus, students will be provided with knowledge of text structure, and the schematic information and key vocabulary of the structure are planned to be taught. It is expected that with this syllabus, the issues identified in the literature regarding secondary school students' informative text writing will be addressed.

Keywords: Informative Text, Teaching Writing, Text Structure, Instructional Syllabus

THE SAFEVI ARMY IN THE WORKS OF WESTERN TRAVELERS

BATILI SEYYAHLARIN ESERLERİNDE SAFEVİ ORDUSU

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ABSTRACT

The basis of the Safavid army was the *Qizilbash* troops consisting of *Turkmens*. Safavids, who were weak in terms of firearm, were given special support in the establishment of armories and artillery units the person who made a major contribution was the British traveler Robert Sherley. Sir Robert Sherley his brother Antony and a group came to the Safavid state 1598. While Robert Sherley stayed there by providing training on the development and use of firearms technology during the period he made great contributions to the development of the army. Especially by improving the artillery unit he made a great contribution to the formation of a unit of 12,000 people with hundreds of cannons. As a result of his useful activities, he was honored with the red Qizilbash and He spent the rest of his life under the command of Shah Abbas I.

One of the main elements of the Safavid army was the *qorchi*, a cavalry class. Pietro Della Valle wrote that the word *qorchi* means “to protect”. Chardin said that the number of *qorchi* during the reign of Shah Abbas was approximately 30,000 cavalymen.

Qorchi were generally called *Kızılbaş*. It was said. Shah Abbas, with his military reforms, reduced their influence and made them more disciplined under the *qorchi* union. According to Pietro Della Valle, the formation of the *tufenkchi* union was made possible thanks to his brother Anthony Sherley.

However, it should also be noted that while the artillery unit was a new formation for the Safavids, The existence of *tufenkchis* had been seen since the reign of Shah Ismail.

While Shah Abbas I was creating the *gulamlar* class, he took as an example the “*recruitment system*” in the Ottoman military organization. However, according to Chardin, education in the Ottoman Empire was done more properly. Tavernier writes these for Georgians who are in the union of servants; “Among the whole east christians the most reliable ones are Georgians.” Adam Olerious wrote that servants are more trustworthy after they become

muslims. Chardin was the first infantry formed in the army of the *tufenkchis*, who had an important place in the Safavid army.

Chardin says that the *tufenkchis* was the first infantry formed in the army who had an important place in the Safavid army and mostly were the indigenous people of Iran. There is interesting information in Travelers' travel books telling us about the artillery, which was the main unit of the Safavid army. Chardin wrote that I Shah Abbas established an artillery unit of 12,000 people, however the number of this union gradually decreased to 4,000 people.

Keywords: Safavid army, Travelers, Shah Abbas I, Pyetro Della Valle, Chardin.

ÖZET

Safevi ordusunun temelini Türkmenlerden oluşan kızılbaş birlikleri oluşturmaktaydı. Ateşli silahlar konusunda zayıf olan Safevilere özellikle tophane ve topçu birliğinin kurulmasında büyük katkı sağlayan kişi İngiliz seyyah Robert Sherley olmuştur. Sir Robert Sherley 1598 yılında kardeşi Antony ve bir grup Safevi devletine gelmişti. Robert Sherley kaldığı bu dönemde ateşli silah teknolojisinin geliştirilmesi ve kullanılması yönünde eğitimler vererek ordunun gelişmesinde büyük katkılar sağlamıştır. Özellikle topçu birliğini geliştirerek yüzlerce topa sahip 12.000 kişilik bir birlik haline getirilmesinde büyük katkısı olmuştur. Yaptığı yararlı faaliyetler sonucu kendisine kızılbaş tacı takılarak onurlandırılmış ve hayatının geri kalanını I Şah Abbasın emrinde geçirmiştir.

Safevi ordusunun ana unsurundan birini, süvari sınıfından olan kurçiler oluşturmaktadır. Pietro Della Vallenin kurçi kelimesinin “korumak-kollamak” anlamına geldiğini yazmıştır.

Chardin Şah Abbas döneminde kurçilerin sayısını yaklaşık 30.000 süvari olduğunu söylemiştir.

Kurçilere genelde kızılbaş denilmekteydi. Şah Abbas yaptığı askeri reformlar ile kızılbaşların etkisini azaltmış ve onları kurçi birliği altında daha disiplinli hale getirmiştir.

Pietro Della Valleye göre tüfenkçi birliğinin oluşturulması da kardeşi Anthony Sherley sayesinde. Ancak şu da belirtilmelidir ki topçu birliği Safeviler için yeni bir oluşumken tüfenkçilerin varlığına Şah İsmail döneminden itibaren rastlanmaktaydı.

I Şah Abbas gulamlar sınıfını oluştururken Osmanlı askeri teşkilatındaki devşirme sistemini örnek almıştır. Ancak Chardine göre Osmanlıdaki eğitim daha düzgün yapıliyordu.

Tavernier kullar birliği içinde olan Gürcüler için bunları yazmaktadır; “Bütün doğu Hristiyanları arasında en güvenilir olanlar Gürcülerdir.”

Adam Olerious, kulların Müslüman olandan sonra daha çok güvenilir olduğunu yazmıştır.

Chardin, Safevi ordusunda önemli yeri tutan tüfenkçilerin orduda oluşturulan ilk piyade bölüğü olduğunu ve çoğunlukla İranın yerli halkı olduğunu söylemektedir.

Safevi ordusunun esas birliğinden olan topçular hakkında seyyahların seyahetnamelerinde ilginç bilgiler bulunmaktadır. Chardin I Şah Abbasın 12.000 kişilik topçu birliğini kurduğu, lakin gittikçe bu birliğin sayısının 4.000 kişiye düştüğünü yazmıştır.

Anahtar kelime: Safevi ordusu, Seyyahlar, I Şah Abbas, Pyetro Della Valle, Chardin.

KÜRESELLEŞME-BÖLGESELLEŞME İKİLEMİNDE YENİ BİR TARTIŞMA: ÇİN'İN BİR KUŞAK BİR YOL PROJESİ

A NEW DEBATE IN THE GLOBALIZATION-REGIONALIZATION DILEMMA: CHINA'S ONE BELT AND ONE ROAD PROJECT

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ÖZET

Mal ve hizmetlerin, ekonomik enstrümanların, paranın, enformasyonun, kültürlerin ve fikirlerin devamlı ve hızlı bir şekilde, siyasi sınırlardan bağımsız olarak mobilite göstermesi olarak tanımlanabilen küreselleşme aslında insanlık tarihiyle eşzamanlı bir süreçtir. Ancak siyasal, ekonomik ve sosyo-kültürel boyutlu bu süreç, teknolojinin özellikle kitle iletişim ve ulaşım teknolojilerinin, hızlı gelişmesiyle birçok konuda devletleri zor durumda bırakmıştır. Ulus devlet başta olmak üzere, ulusal ekonomi, ulusal kültür, ülkeler arasındaki gelişmişlik farkları, uluslararası terörizm, göç ve çevre sorunları gibi küreselleşme sürecinin negatif etkilerine karşı oluşan tepkiler devletleri bazı önlemler alma konusunda motive etmiştir. Bu önlemlerin başında da bölgeselleşme hareketleri gelmiştir. Bu süreçte Avrupa Birliği ve NAFTA gibi başarılı, Karadeniz Ekonomik İşbirliği Örgütü gibi başarısız yüzlerce örgütlenme ortaya çıkmıştır. Özellikle sanayileşmiş ülkeler dünyanın geri kalanında siyasal ve ekonomik hâkimiyetlerini tesis etmek, mal satıp hammadde almak ve popüler kültürlerini yaymak için küreselleşmeyi vaazederken kendi aralarında bölgesel bloklar tesis etmişlerdir.

Yakın zamanda dünyanın en büyük ekonomisi haline geleceği öngörülen Çin, hızlı ve aşırı artırdığı üretim gücüne pazar ve hammadde çeşitliliği katmak için Küreselleşme – Bölgeselleşme tartışmasıyla paralel süreçte yüksek maliyetli, birçok ülkeyle ortaklık içeren “Bir Kuşak Bir Yol” isimli bir proje geliştirmiştir. Proje Çin’den başlayarak eski ipek yolu ve yeni önemli güzergâhlarda, yollar ve ticari merkezler inşa edecek ve dünyanın her tarafına ulaşacaktır. Projenin büyüklüğü, maliyeti, bölgesel ekonomik ve siyasal örgüt duvarları, uluslararası rekabet ve zaman gibi sebepler projenin başarısını test edecek önemli başlıklar olacaktır.

Bu çalışmada Çin’in Bir Kuşak Bir Yol projesi küreselleşme ve bölgeselleşme süreçleri ışığında incelenmiş, sahip olduğu avantajlar, dezavantajlar ve potansiyeli ele alınmış, dünyanın geri kalanına neler getirebileceği ve muhtemel başarı şansı irdelenmiştir. Ayrıca gelişmiş ülkelerle gelişmekte olan ülkelerin projeye hangi sebeplerle nasıl reaksiyon gösterdikleri ele alınmış, projenin küresel mücadelede var olan bölgesel ticari ve siyasal bloklar karşısındaki durumu tartışılmıştır. Bu bağlamda Bir Kuşak Bir Yol projesinin küreselleşme-bölgeselleşme ikilemi üzerine süregelen tartışmanın neresinde durduğu ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, Bölgeselleşme, Çin, Bir Kuşak Bir Yol Projesi

ABSTRACT

Globalization, which can be defined as the continuous and rapid movement of goods and services, economic instruments, money, information, cultures and ideas, regardless of political borders, is actually a process simultaneous with human history. However, this process with political, economic and socio-cultural dimensions has left states in a difficult situation in many matters with the rapid development of technology, especially mass communication and transportation technologies. Reactions against the negative effects of the globalization process, such as the nation state, national economy, national culture, development differences between countries, international terrorism, migration and environmental problems, have motivated states to take some measures. At the beginning of these measures were regionalization movements. In this process, hundreds of successful organizations such as the European Union and NAFTA and unsuccessful ones such as the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization have emerged. Particularly industrialized countries have established regional blocs among themselves while praising globalization in order to establish their political and economic dominance in the rest of the world, sell goods and buy raw materials, and spread their popular culture.

China, which is predicted to become the world's largest economy in the near future, has developed a high-cost project called "One Belt One Road" in partnership with many countries in parallel with the Globalization-Regionalization debate in order to add market and raw material diversity to its rapidly and excessively increased production power. The project will build roads and commercial centers on the old silk road and new important routes, starting from China, and will reach all over the world. Reasons such as the size of the project, its cost, regional economic and political organization walls, international competition and time will be important topics that will test the success of the project.

In this study, China's One Belt One Road project was examined in the light of globalization and regionalization processes, its advantages, disadvantages and potential were discussed, what it could bring to the rest of the world and its possible chances of success were examined. In addition, the reasons why developed and developing countries reacted to the project were discussed, and the situation of the project against the existing regional commercial and political blocs in the global struggle was discussed. In this context, where the One Belt One Road project stands in the ongoing debate on the globalization-regionalization dilemma is discussed.

Key Words: Globalization, Regionalization, China, One Belt One Road Project

UZAKTAN ALGILAMA YÖNTEMLERİ İLE FAY ÇİZGİSELLİKLERİNİN HARİTALANMASI: BİTLİS-ZAGROS SUTUR ZONU’NUN GÜNEY UCU ÖRNEĞİ

MAPPING OF FAULT LINEARITY USING REMOTE SENSING METHODS: AN EXAMPLE OF THE SOUTHERN END OF THE BITLIS-ZAGROS SUTURE ZONE

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ÖZET

Çizgisellik; mostra veren morfotektonik yapıların yönlenmelerinin bileşimiyle ortaya çıkan ve haritalanabilen yüzey özelliklerindedir. Tektonik çizgisellikler, topografyada gözlemlenebilen doğrusal özellikler veya anomalilerdir. Uzaktan algılama yöntemi ile neotektonik yapılara ait morfotektonik çizgiselliklerin haritalanması son yıllarda yoğun çalışılan alanlardan biridir. Landsat 8 görüntülerindeki fay çizgilerinin analizi, tektonik plaka hareketleri ve deprem tehlikeleri üzerine çalışan yerbilimciler için değerli bir araçtır. NASA ve USGS tarafından işletilen bir uydu olan Landsat 8, bu tür analizler için kullanılabilecek yüksek kaliteli multispektral görüntüler sağlar. Bu görüntüler ile veri toplama, görüntü ön işleme, iyileştirme ve bant seçimi, jeo uzamsal analiz, değişim tespiti ve kantitatif analiz aşamalarını içermektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı; uydu görüntüleri yardımıyla çalışma sahasının çizgiselliklerinin otomatik yöntemlerle ortaya çıkarılarak çalışma alanı çevresindeki faylarla ilişkilerinin belirlenmesidir. Çalışma sahası; Bitlis Zagros Suture Zonu’nun güney ucudur. . Bu çalışmada kullanılan uzaktan algılama verisi 16.03.2019 tarihli 30 metre mekansal çözünürlüğe sahip Landsat 8 uydu görüntüsüdür. Ayrıca 30 cm çözünürlüklü dem verisi ile çeşitli jeoloji ve fay haritalarından da faydalanılmıştır. Arcgis 10.2 programı ile bant birleştirme ve zenginleştirme işlemleri yapılarak 200 metrelik buffer analizi ile fay çevresine çizgisellik Analizi uygulanarak alanın çizgisellikleri ortaya konmuştur. Çizgisellik analizi aşamasında bölgede yer alan flüvyal sistem çizgiselliği ayıklanmıştır. Mevcut durumda fayların çevresine denk gelen çizgisellik oranı yüzde 60’dır. Ayrıca analiz sonuçlarında Bitlis Zagros Suture Zonu güneyinde yer alan bindirme etkisi ile oluşan kıvrımlar veya antiklinaller gibi diğer morfotektonik özelliklerde ortaya koyulmuştur.

Sonuç olarak bu tür çalışmalar, arazi çalışmalarıyla da zenginleştirilerek bilimin kullanımına sunulması ve yeni yatırım projelerinde karar vericilere yol göstermesi açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Uzaktan Algılama, Morfotektonik, Tektonik Çizgisellik ve Landsat 8

ABSTRACT

Linearity; they are surface features that emerge from the combination of the orientations of the morphotectonic structures that outcrop and can be mapped. Tectonic lineaments are linear features or anomalies that can be observed in topography. Mapping the morphotectonic lineaments of neotectonic structures with the remote sensing method is one of the areas that has been intensively studied in recent years. Analysis of fault lines in Landsat 8 images is a valuable tool for geoscientists studying tectonic plate movements and earthquake hazards. Landsat 8, a satellite operated by NASA and the USGS, provides high-quality multispectral images that can be used for this type of analysis. These images include data collection, image preprocessing, enhancement and band selection, geospatial analysis, change detection and quantitative analysis.

The aim of this study; with the help of satellite images, the linearity of the study area is revealed by automatic methods and its relations with the faults around the study area are determined. Work area; Bitlis Zagros is the southern end of the Suture Zone. The remote sensing data used in this study is Landsat 8 satellite image dated 16.03.2019 with a spatial resolution of 30 meters. In addition, 30 cm resolution data and various geology and fault maps were also used. The lineaments of the area were revealed by applying the 200-meter buffer analysis and the lineament analysis around the fault, by performing band joining and enrichment operations with the Arcgis 10.2 program. During the lineament analysis phase, the fluvial system lineaments in the region were extracted. Currently, the linearity rate around the faults is 60 percent. In addition, other morphotectonic features such as folds formed by the thrust effect or anticlines located in the south of the Bitlis Zagros Suture Zone were also revealed in the analysis results.

As a result, such studies are important in terms of enriching them with field studies and presenting them to the use of science and guiding decision makers in new investment projects.

Keywords: Remote Sensing, Morphotectonics, Tectonic Lineaments and Landsat 8

AUTOMATIC DETECTION AND COUNTING OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS USING YOLOV8

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ABSTRACT

White blood cells (WBCs) are vital components responsible for defending the body against infections and foreign invaders. They circulate in the bloodstream, actively identifying and eliminating pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi. By performing this critical function, WBCs play an indispensable role in maintaining overall health and bolstering the body's immune defense mechanisms. Consequently, determining the WBCs count holds immense importance as it offers valuable insights into an individual's general health and the efficiency of their immune system. This count serves as a diagnostic and monitoring tool for various medical conditions, encompassing infections, inflammatory diseases, autoimmune disorders, and even leukemia. Traditionally, quantifying the number of WBCs has involved manual methods, which entail employing a hemocytometer and a microscope to painstakingly count WBCs in a blood sample. However, this approach is labor-intensive, time-consuming, and susceptible to human errors, making it less efficient and less accurate compared to automated methods. This paper proposes an approach based on YOLOv8 for the automated detecting and counting of WBCs in blood smear images. The model, trained over 250 epochs, has been optimized specifically for the precise identification of WBCs. To assess its performance, we validated the state-of-the-art YOLOv8 model using a publicly available dataset comprising 655 samples. Our experimental results demonstrate that the YOLOv8 model has attained exceptional metrics, achieving a precision of 98.78%, a recall of 96.75%, and a remarkable mean average precision (mAP) of 98.76% at a 0.5 intersection over union threshold. Our proposed method exhibits significant promise for clinical applications due to its high performance in the detecting and counting of WBCs.

Keywords: White Blood Cells, YOLOv8, Automatic Detection, Blood Smear Images.

DERİDE EKOLOJİK BASKI UYGULAMASI

ECOLOGICAL PRINTING APPLICATION ON LEATHER

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Özet

Dericilik ilk çağlardan itibaren insanların doğa şartları karşısında kendilerini koruma ve barınma gereksinimlerinden ortaya çıkmıştır. Deri, giyim kuşam, barınma ve yeme-içmede kullanılan pek çok eşyanın yapımında kullanılagelmiş olmasının yanısıra ciltten müzik aleti yapımına kadar sayısız alanda önemini koruyan bir hammaddedir.

Her toplumun geleneğinde dericilik, kendi zevkine, kültür ve sanat anlayışına göre şekillenmiştir. Gereksinimlerin karşılanması için üretilen deri ürünler, insanların estetik zevklerini karşılamak üzere farklı tekniklerle bezenmiştir. Derinin esnek karakteri çeşitli işleme tekniklerinin uygulanmasına da olanak vermiştir. Deri yüzey süslemelerinde kabartma, oyma, aplike, kalemişi uygulaması, gibi geleneksel bezeme teknikleri uygulanmaktadır. Günümüzde deriyi bezemek için güncel teknikler de geliştirilmiştir.

Boya vermeye uygun yapıda olan yaprak dal ve çiçeklerin uygulanan bir teknikle ipek, pamuklu, keçe gibi doğal kumaşlar ile deri ve kağıt üzerine, biçim ve renk olarak aktarılma işi doğal baskı, ekolojik baskı ya da ecoprint olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Bu teknik doğa dostu bir bezeme çeşididir.

Dünyada tüketimi yavaşlatan, doğa dostu seçenekleri yaşam merkezine alan bir bilinç toplumda karşılık bulmaya başlamıştır. Bu bağlamda insanlık boya konusunu da gözden geçirmiş; doğal boyalar yeniden gündeme gelmiştir. Bitkilerden, hayvanlardan ve minerallerden elde edilen boyaların diğer alanlarda olduğu gibi dericilikte de kullanılması çevreci bir çözümdür. Bezeme işleminde ise deriye ekolojik baskı uygulanarak üretimin tamamen ekolojik olması hedeflenebilir. Yapılacak tasarıma göre, boyama yapmadan da deriye ekolojik baskı uygulanabilir. Bu yolla bezeme yapmak için, mordanlanmış deri üzerine yaprak, çiçek ve dallarla desen hazırlanarak, buhar ya da kaynatma yöntemiyle sonuca ulaşılır. Deriden yapılan her çeşit başlık, çanta, cüzdan, ayakkabı, çizme, yelek, ceket, yer yaygısı, pano, gözlük kabı, bıçak kılıfı kitap- defter kapağı gibi sınırsız ürün, ekolojik baskı uygulanmış deri kullanarak üretilebilir.

Bu bildirinin başlığı “Deride Ekolojik Baskı Uygulaması” olarak belirlenmiştir.

Bildirinin amacı, deriyle yapılan üretimlerde ekolojik baskı tekniği kullanarak doğa dostu bezeme yapılabilirdiğini göstermek ve yazılı bir kaynak haline getirmektir.

Bu bildirinin konusu, deri üzerine ekolojik baskı uygulamasıyla sınırlandırılmıştır.

Araştırma için literatür ve alan araştırması yapılmış, deri üzerine bir ekolojik baskı uygulaması fotoğraflanarak, tekniğin deride uygulanabilirliği gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler Deri, Ekolojik Baskı, Bezeme

Abstract

Leatherworking has emerged from the need of people to protect and shelter themselves against the natural conditions since the early ages. Leather is a raw material that is used in the production of many items used in clothing, shelter and food and beverage and it also maintains its importance in various areas from bookbinding to musical instrument production.

In the tradition of each society, leather working is shaped according to its own taste, sense of culture and art. Leather products manufactured to meet the requirements are decorated with different techniques to meet the aesthetic tastes of people. The flexible quality of the leather has also allowed the application of various processing techniques. Traditional decoration techniques such as embossing, carving, applique, hand-drawn application are applied in leather working decorations. Today, up-to-date techniques have also been developed to decorate leather.

The process of transferring the colors and patterns of leaves, branches and flowers, which have the characteristic of being able to provide paint, on leather, paper and natural fabrics such as silk, cotton, and felt using a special techniques is called natural printing, ecological printing or ecoprint. This technique is an eco-friendly decoration.

A consciousness that slows down consumption in the world and centers ecological options on life has begun to make a sense in society. In this context, humanity has also reviewed the issue of dye and the natural dyes have been brought to the agenda again. The use of dyes obtained from plants, animals and minerals in leatherworking, as in other areas, is an ecological solution. In the decoration process, it can be aimed that the production is completely ecological by applying ecological printing on leather. According to the design to be made, ecological printing can be applied to leather without dyeing. In order to decorate in this way, a pattern with leaves, flowers and branches is prepared on the mordanted leather and the result is obtained by steam or boiling method. Unlimited products such as all kinds of headgear, bags, wallets, shoes, boots, vests, jackets, ground cloth, panels, glasses cases, knife covers, book-notebook covers made of leather can be produced by using ecologically printed leather.

The title of this paper is “Ecological Printing Application On Leather”.

The subject of this paper is limited to the application of ecological printing on leather.

The purpose of this paper is to show that nature-friendly decoration can be made by using ecological printing technique in leather productions and to document them as a written source

For the study, a review of the literature and field research were carried out; an ecological printing application on the skin was photographed and it was shown that the technique can be applied on the skin.

Keywords: Leather, Ecological Printing, Decoration

ORTAOKUL DÜZEYİNDE BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR DERSLERİNDE SERGİLENEN SPORTMENLİĞE YÖNELİK DAVRANIŞLARIN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF SPORTSMANSHIP-ORIENTED BEHAVIORS EXHIBITED IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS CLASSES AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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ÖZET

Araştırma ortaokullarda öğrenim görmekte olan öğrencilerin çeşitli değişkenleri bakımından beden eğitimi derslerindeki sportmenlik davranışlarının incelenmesi amacı ile yapılmıştır. Araştırmada genel tarama yöntemi uygulanmıştır.

Araştırma grubu 2022-2023 Eğitim-Öğretim yılında Muğla ili Milas ilçesindeki ortaokullarda eğitim-öğretim gören araştırmaya gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul eden 252'si erkek ve 226'sı kadın olmak üzere 478 öğrenciden oluşmaktadır.

Araştırmanın verileri kişisel bilgi formu ile Koç (2013) tarafından geliştirilen “Pozitif Davranışları Sergileme” ve “Negatif Davranışlardan Kaçınma” boyutlarından oluşan “Beden Eğitimi Dersi Sportmenlik Davranışı Ölçeği (BEDSDÖ)” uygulanarak toplanmıştır.

SPSS 22,0 istatistik programına girilen verilerin güvenilirlik, tanımlayıcı ve normallik analizleri yapılmıştır. Normallik analizleri sonucunda grupların dağılımı normal olduğundan dolayı grupların karşılaştırılmasında parametrik testlerden Bağımsız Gruplar t-testi ile Tek Yönlü Varyans Analizi Testi (One-Way Anova) kullanılmıştır. One-Way Anova testi sonucunda ortaya çıkan anlamlı farklılıkların hangi gruplardan kaynaklandığı tespit etmek için Scheffe testi kullanılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda ortaokul öğrencilerinin Beden Eğitimi Dersi Sportmenlik Davranışı Ölçeğinden aldıkları puanlara göre beden eğitimi dersi sportmenlik davranış düzeylerinin ortalamanın üzerinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Cinsiyet değişkenine göre “Pozitif Davranışları Sergileme” ile “Negatif Davranışlardan Kaçınma” alt boyutları ve Toplam Sportmenlik puanlarına göre kadın öğrenciler lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar elde edilmiştir ($p<0,05$). Sınıf değişkenine göre “Pozitif Davranışları Sergileme” boyutunda 5.sınıf öğrencileri lehine, “Negatif Davranışlardan Kaçınma” boyutunda 6.sınıf öğrencileri lehine, Toplam Sportmenlik puanlarına göre de 5 ve 6. sınıf öğrencileri lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar tespit edilmiştir ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç olarak beden eğitimi dersi sportmenlik davranışı üzerinde cinsiyet ve sınıf değişkeninin etkili olduğu ifade edilebilir. Beden eğitimi dersleri ile okullarda yapılan sportif faaliyetler kapsamında sportmenlik ve fair-play hakkında gerekli bilgilendirilmelerin yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi Dersi, Fair-Play, Öğrenci, Sportmenlik.

ABSTRACT

The research was carried out with the aim of examining the sportsmanship behaviors of the students studying in secondary schools in terms of various variables in physical education lessons. The general screening method was applied in the research.

The research group consists of 478 students, 252 of whom are men and 226 of whom are women, who voluntarily agreed to participate in the research, who are being taught in secondary schools in Milas district of Muğla province in the 2022-2023 academic year.

The data of the study were collected by applying the "Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanship Behavior Scale" (PELSBS) consisting of the dimensions of "Exhibiting Positive Behaviors" and "Avoiding Negative Behaviors" developed by Koç (2013) with a personal information form.

Reliability, descriptive and normality analyses of the data entered into the SPSS 22.0 statistical program were performed. Because of the distribution of the groups are normal as a result of the normality analysis the Independent Groups t-test and One-Way Analysis of Variance Test from parametric tests were used to compare the groups. The Scheffe test was used to determine which groups caused the significant differences that occurred as a result of the One-Way Anova test.

As a result of the research, it was determined that the physical education lesson sportsmanship behavior levels of the secondary school students were above the average according to the scores they got from the Physical Education Lesson Sportsmanship Behavior Scale. Statistically significant differences were obtained in favor of female students according to the "Exhibiting Positive Behaviors" and "Avoiding Negative Behaviors" sub-dimensions and Total Sportsmanship scores according to the gender variable ($p<0.05$). According to the class variable, in favor of the 5th grade students in the dimension of "Exhibiting Positive Behaviors", In favor of 6th grade students in the dimension of "Avoiding Negative Behaviors", Statistically significant differences were found in favor of 5th and 6th grade students according to the total Sportsmanship scores ($p<0.05$).

As a result, it can be stated that gender and class variables are effective on sportsmanship behavior in physical education lesson. It is recommended to provide necessary information about sportsmanship and fair-play within the scope of physical education lessons and sports activities in schools.

Keywords: Physical Education Lesson, Fair-Play, Student, Sportsmanship

POPULAR POETRY OF THE 14TH AND 15TH CENTURIES: “İTMEK DİLERSİN İTMEGİL” RHYMING GAZEL AND NAZİRES WRITTEN IN THIS GHAZAL

14 VE 15. YÜZYILIN POPÜLER ŞİİRİ: “İTMEK DİLERSİN İTMEGİL” REDİFLİ GAZEL VE BUNA YAZILAN NAZİRELER

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ABSTRACT

Since the early periods when Turkish literature began to form in Anatolia, poetry has been the main branch of literature. The ghazal form, in which subjects such as love, lover, separation and reunion are discussed in poetry, has become very popular with poets. In the 14th and 15th centuries, when divan literature in Anatolia began to become a classic, the emergence of some poetry assemblies with the influence of translations and commentaries from Persian poetry, nazirization, which is the movement of writing poetry by comparing it to another poet's poem, and even the palace literature that was just beginning to form, led to the emergence of a new climate of civilization. and contributed to the development of the poetry tradition. The tradition of verse writing, which became popular in these centuries, not only helped the training of young poets, but also attracted the attention of poets for many different reasons, especially the area where master poets competed with each other. In the second half of the 14th century, poets such as Ahmedî, Ahmed-i Dâ'î, Şeyhoğlu Mustafa, Şeyhî, who existed around Süleyman Şah and Yakup II, especially in the Germiyan area, created literary circles and became the founding poets of Turkish literature. Some of these poets took part in Emir Suleiman's palace and poetry assemblies and contributed to the development of palace literature. In addition, by writing parallels to each other's poems, they ensured both the development of art and literature and the survival of the literary atmosphere of the period. The fact that a similar ghazal, which is very popular in poetry assemblies, is written by other poets is an indication of how popular that ghazal is, how popular it has become, and even how fashionable it has become. The ghazal with the rhyme "itmek dilersin itmegil", written in parallel by many poets in the 14th and 15th centuries, is among the popular ghazals of this type. In this redif, Nesîmî and Ahmed-i Dâ'î wrote 2 ghazals, Ahmedî 4, and Yahyaoğlu wrote 1 ghazal. In our study, the ghazal with the rhyme "itmek dilersin itmegil" and the nazires written to it were examined in the context of both nazire tradition and popularity.

Keywords: 14-15. century divan literature, nazire, ghazal, itmek dilersin itmegil

Özet

Türk edebiyatının Anadolu’da teşekkül etmeğe başladığı ilk dönemlerden itibaren, edebiyatın ana kolunu şiir oluşturmuştur. Şiirde aşk, sevgili, ayrılık, vuslat gibi konuların işlendiği gazel formu ise şairler tarafından fazlaca rağbet görmüştür. Anadolu’daki divan edebiyatının klasikleşmeye başladığı 14 ve 15. yüzyıllarda, Fars şiirinden yapılan tercüme ve şerhler, başka bir şairin şiirine benzeterek şiir yazma akımı olan nazireleşmeler ve hatta yeni yeni oluşmaya başlayan saray edebiyatının da etkisiyle bazı şiir meclislerinin ortaya çıkması, yeni bir medeniyet ikliminin ve şiir geleneğinin gelişmesine katkı sağlamıştır. Bu yüzyıllarda popüler olmaya başlayan nazire yazma geleneği, sadece genç şairlerin yetişmesine yardımcı olmakla kalmamış, usta şairlerin birbirleri ile rekabet etme alanı başta olmak üzere pek çok farklı nedenden ötürü şairlerin ilgisini çekmiştir.

14. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında, özellikle Germiyan sahasında Süleyman Şah ve II. Yakup etrafında varlık gösteren Ahmedî, Ahmed-i Dâ’î, Şeyhoğlu Mustafa, Şeyhî gibi şairler, edebî muhitler meydana getirmiş ve Türk edebiyatının kurucu şairleri olmuşlardır. Bu şairlerden bazıları Emir Süleyman’ın sarayında ve şiir meclislerinde de yer alarak saray edebiyatının gelişmesine katkıda bulunmuşlardır. Bunun yanı sıra, birbirlerinin şiirlerine nazireler yazarak hem sanatın ve edebiyatın gelişmesini hem de dönemin edebî atmosferinin canlı kalmasını sağlamışlardır.

Şiir meclislerinde çok beğenilen bir gazelin başka şairler tarafından bir benzerinin kaleme alınması, o gazelin ne kadar çok tutulduğunun, popülerlik kazandığının hatta moda haline geldiğinin göstergesidir. 14 ve 15. yüzyıllarda birçok şair tarafından nazire yazılan “itmek dilersin itmegil” redifli gazel de bu tarz popüler gazeller arasındadır. Bu redifte Nesîmî ve Ahmed-i Dâ’î 2, Ahmedî 4, Yahyaoğlu da 1 gazel kaleme almıştır. Çalışmamızda “itmek dilersin itmegil” redifli gazel ve buna yazılan nazireler, hem nazire geleneği hem de popülerlik bağlamında incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 14-15. yüzyıl divan edebiyatı, nazire, gazel, “itmek dilersin itmegil”

FACTORS AFFECTING CIRCADIAN RHYTHM AND MELATONIN

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ABSTRACT

The circadian rhythm or circadian clock is an internal clock system of biological organisms that is variously visible, metabolic and elaborately regulated within a 24-hour cycle. The label "circadian" comes from Latin and is derived from the phrase "circa diem", which means "during the day" or "in the day". These rhythms, like day and night, go on without the effect of visibility and change the bodily functions of the organism in a regular way over a period of time. In the past, human life adapted to the cycles of day and night, but today this pattern has been altered and the circadian rhythm has been affected. The most important cause of disruptions in the circadian system is an irregular, static and sedentary lifestyle. Factors such as light, social and environmental activities, temperature, meal time and diet, and exercise affect the rhythm. Light is the factor that most strongly affects circadian rhythm. Especially blue light inhibits photosensitive systems in the retina and melatonin production. Therefore, sunlight during the day helps the correct circadian rhythm, while bright light at night can disrupt the rhythm. The relationship between circadian rhythm and melatonin is very important. Because melatonin is a hormone that regulates the body clock as part of the circadian rhythm. The pineal gland is one of the structures involved in circadian rhythm. The most important function of this structure in the brain is to synthesize melatonin from tryptophan under the influence of darkness. This occurs rhythmically in all mammals. Since the secretion of melatonin varies according to the length of the night, melatonin is responsible for the synchronization between seasonal changes and circadian rhythms.

Keywords: Circadian Rhythm, Melatonin, Pineal Gland, Tryptophan.

MİLLÎ KİMLİĞİN İNŞA VE TEMSİL ARACI OLARAK İNTERNET MEM

INTERNET MEME AS A TOOL FOR CONSTRUCTION AND REPRESENTATION OF NATIONAL IDENTITY

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ÖZET

Birey ve toplulukların ifade kanallarının gelişip çeşitlendiğinin en önemli göstergesi sanal ortamdaki etkileşimlerdir. Güncel çalışmalarda medyanın insan üzerindeki etkisinden çok “insanın medyayla ne yaptığını” anlamaya odaklı bakış, çeşitli görsel ve yazılı ifadelerin bir araya getirilerek üretildiği, paylaşıldığı ve değiştirildiği interneti kayda değer bir kültürel etkileşim alanı hâline getirmiştir. Bu etkileşimin bir parçası olan internet mem, sosyal medya platformlarında bir araya getirilerek ortak içerik ve biçime kavuşturulan metin, imge ve videolar vasıtasıyla kişiden kişiye aktarılan fikir, davranış veya tarzları çoğunlukla mizahi biçimde ifade eder. İnternet mem, C. Finnigan’ın ifade ettiği gibi, sözlü ve görsel malzemenin birbirini etkilemesiyle yeni bir mesaj iletmeye veya var olan iletiye karşı çıkma kapasitesini de ifade eder. Ayrıca bu, etkileşim içindeki kişilerin kendi deneyim, fikir ve yorumlarını paylaşabilecekleri bir sistemdir. Bu bildirinin amacı taklit edilen, dönüşen, ortak içerik ve biçime sahip dijital ögeler olan internet mem üzerinden, folklorun sanal ortamlarla ilişkisini “millî kimlik ve temsil” odağında irdelemektir. Bildiride, önce teorik ve pratik anlamda internet memlerin folklorla kesiştiği noktalar vurgulanmıştır. Ardından, ünlü internet mem sitelerinden www.knowyourmeme.com’dan alınan ve eleştiri, karşılaştırma, iddia ve alay içeren örnekler, Türklere yoğunlaşan bir internet mem odağında, millî kimliklerin temsili açısından yorumlanmıştır. Sonuç itibarıyla, seçilen örnekler, basitlikleri nedeniyle kolay kopyalanıp yayılan internet memlerin bir taraftan çeşitliliğini yansıtırken öte yandan, her ne kadar beklenmedik biçimlerde uyarlansalar da millî kimliklerin temsiliinde bu yapıların basmakalıp temsil ve önyargıları, tanıdık ileti ve çağrışımları barındırabildiğini göstermiştir. Dolayısıyla, internet mem, kimlik temsillerinin sanal ortama nasıl uyarlandığını kavramada halk bilimcilere kayda değer malzemeler sunar. Ayrıca örnekler, varsayılan topluluk tasavvurlarının görsel malzeme ve metinlerle desteklenerek sunulması açısından, topluluklar arasında belirgin sınırlar çizme yönündeki güçlü eğilimin sanal ortamda da sürdüğünü gösterir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnternet mem, millî kimlik, temsil, inşa

ABSTRACT

The most important indicator that the expression channels of individuals and communities have been developing and diversifying are interactions in the virtual environment. In current studies, the focus on understanding "what people do with the media" rather than the impact of the media on people has made the internet a remarkable area of cultural interaction. Internet memes, which are a part of this interaction, express ideas, behaviors or styles that are transferred from person to person, mostly in a humorous way, through texts, images and videos that are brought together on social media platforms and given a common content and format. Internet meme, as C. Finnigan states, also expresses the capacity to convey a new message or oppose an existing message by interacting with verbal and visual material. In addition, this is a system where interacting people can share their experiences, ideas and comments. The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between folklore and the virtual environment, focusing on "national identity and representation", through internet memes, which are digital elements that are imitated, transformed, and have a common content and form. In the paper, first the points where internet memes intersect with folklore in theoretical and practical terms are emphasized. Then, examples taken from www.knowyourmeme.com, one of the famous internet meme sites, containing criticism, comparison, claims and ridicule, were interpreted in terms of the representation of national identities, with an internet meme focus on Turks. In conclusion, while the selected examples reflect the diversity of internet memes, which are easily copied and spread due to their simplicity, on the other hand, they have shown that although they are adapted in unexpected ways, these structures can contain stereotypical representations and prejudices, familiar messages and connotations in the representation of national identities. Therefore, the internet meme provides folklorists with valuable material in understanding how identity representations are adapted to the virtual environment. Moreover, the examples show that the strong tendency to draw clear boundaries between communities continues in the virtual environment, in terms of presenting assumed community images supported by visual materials and texts.

Keywords: Internet meme, national identity, representation, construction.

NEUROMARKETING AND GALVANİK SKIN RESPONSE

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ABSTRACT

Today; In an intensely competitive environment where many companies offer numerous substitute products to consumers, understanding what consumers want can be very important for businesses to maintain their existence. In classical research methods, the shortest way to do this is to ask the consumer what he wants. In the surveys and focus group interviews used for this purpose, the best way to analyze conscious consumers who make rational calculations is to ask them what they think, but as the famous advertiser David Ogilvy stated, "People cannot think what they feel, they cannot express what they think, and they do not do what they say," what people know, Not knowing exactly what you want and feel is a common problem in many studies. Consumers may not be able to fully understand what they feel, or they may hesitate to express it for reasons such as fear of shame or peer pressure. At this point, neuromarketing techniques can be used to understand what the consumer is really thinking.

Neuromarketing is the use of techniques from neuroscience in marketing. Neuroscience is the study of the anatomy, physiology, biochemistry or molecular biology of the nervous system and the relationship of nerves and nervous tissues to behavior and learning. In general, psychophysiology studies the relationship between the human brain and body. Psychophysiology is the process of measuring physiological controls and the physiological responses that result from these controls in order to better understand the relationship between the mental and bodily processes of consumers. Psychophysiology includes psychological processes, including emotional responses (fear, anger) and cognitive processes (problem solving and decision making).

Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) is defined as the change in the electrical properties of the skin. The signal can be used to capture autonomic nerve responses as a parameter of sweat gland function. The psychogalvanic reflex (PGR), also called the galvanic skin response (GSR), is a change in the electrical properties of the body (skin) after harmful stimulation, stimulation that produces an emotional response, and stimulation that attracts the body to some extent. The person's response to the stimulus manifests as an increase in the electrical

conductivity of the skin along the palms or soles. Psychogalvanic reflex (PGR) is controlled by the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system. GSR is the electrical resistance recorded between two electrodes placed on the hand, with a weak electric current passing between them. GSR only reflects the intensity of the emotion but does not indicate whether it is a 'positive or negative' emotion. Both positive and negative stimuli (e.g., joy and anger) can lead to emotional arousal. By observing when the response occurs, GSR allows us to understand which stimuli cause emotional discomfort and to use it in marketing activities.

Keywords: Marketing, Neuromarketing, Galvanik Skin Response, Electrodermal Activity

ETHANOL ELECTRO-OXIDATION ON PD NANOPARTICLES DECORATED-TiO₂ ELECTRODES

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ABSTRACT

Direct alcohol fuel cell (DAFC) systems are environmentally harmless and can be used as highly efficient electricity generation devices. Methanol and ethanol are mostly preferred as alcohol sources. Ethanol is an attractive alternative to methanol because it is a renewable biofuel that can be obtained by fermenting large amounts of biomass. In particular, direct ethanol fuel cells (DEFCs) have attracted much attention because of several advantages of ethanol molecules, including low toxicity, high theoretical energy density, and high yield. Palladium (Pd)-based catalysts are a good alternative for the DEFCs because they are comparable and more economical to Platinum (Pt)-based catalysts. In addition, Pd exhibits better resistance to poisoning and higher electrocatalytic activity than Pt toward ethanol oxidation reaction (EOR) in alkaline media. The combination of metal oxides and Pd has also shown remarkable catalytic activity in many reactions. Hence, the decoration of Pd with TiO₂ could also be a feasible strategy for enhancing ethanol oxidation and minimizing the use of expensive noble metals at the same time.

In this study, we investigated the electro-oxidation of ethanol on electro-fabricated Pd/TiO₂ nanostructures and, the effect of Pd nanoparticles on the electrocatalytic activity of TiO₂. We have uncovered a simple and effective method to increase the activity of TiO₂ catalysts in ethanol electro-oxidation reaction. Experimental results showed that Pd/TiO₂ electrodes can be used directly as electrode materials in ethanol fuel cells in an alkaline environment.

Keywords: TiO₂, Pd, nanoparticles, ethanol electro-oxidation.

THE POINT OF TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES AND THE FUTURE OF INFORMATION USED IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH

GÜNÜMÜZ TEKNOLOJILERİNİN GELDİĞİ NOKTA VE SAĞLIK ALANINDA KULLANILAN BİLGİNİN GELECEĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Today, we see the transition to the 4th Industrial Revolution or Industry 4.0 by adopting digital, fully automated environments and robotic systems in almost all sectors and all over the world. We can say that Industry 4.0 is applied in many different sectors and consists of very different technological innovations. The application of similar innovations in the field of medicine is considered as Healthcare 4.0.

Medical data processing is an important task of the Healthcare 4.0 standard. Over the last decade, it has been observed that healthcare is a data-intensive technology where large amounts of data are frequently introduced, disseminated, recorded and retrieved. The technologies applied in Healthcare 4.0 such as internet of things, big data analytics, blockchain, cloud computing and artificial intelligence are the focus of our research.

The main purpose of this study is to investigate the scope of these applications, to analyze and recognize the latest technologies and Healthcare 4.0 and to examine how these innovative initiatives affect data management in healthcare.

Descriptive analysis and literature review were conducted in order to establish the theoretical basis of the research. At this stage, the concepts of Industry 4.0, 4th Industrial Revolution, data analytics, blockchain, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, etc. were examined in line with national and international studies, and the impact of Health Services 4.0 on data management in the field of health after its recent applications was investigated.

Keywords: Information in Health, Technological Innovation, Big Data in Health, Healthcare 4.0

ÖZET

Günümüzde neredeyse bütün sektörlerde ve tüm dünyada dijitalle, tam otomatik ortamlara ve robotik sistemlere bürünerek 4. Sanayi Devrimine veya Endüstri 4.0'a geçişin olduğunu görmekteyiz. Endüstri 4.0'ın birçok farklı sektörde uygulandığını ve birbirinden çok farklı teknolojik yeniliklerden oluştuğunu söyleyebiliriz. Benzer yeniliklerin tıp alanında uygulanması ise Sağlık Hizmetleri 4.0 olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Tıbbi veri işleme, Sağlık Hizmetleri 4.0 standardının önemli bir görevidir. Son on yıldan bu yana, sağlık hizmetlerinin büyük miktarda verinin sık sık tanıtıldığı, yayıldığı, kaydedildiği ve getirildiği veri yoğun bir teknoloji olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Sağlık Hizmetleri 4.0'da uygulanan nesnelerin interneti, büyük veri analitiği, blok zinciri, bulut bilişim ve yapay zeka gibi teknolojiler araştırmamızda odak noktamızı oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı bu uygulamaların kapsamını araştırmak, günümüzde kullanılmakta olan en son teknolojileri ve Sağlık Hizmetler 4.0'ı analiz edip tanımak ve bu yenilikçi girişimlerin sağlık alanında veri yönetimini ne şekilde etkilediğini incelemektir.

Araştırmada kuramsal temelin oluşturulması amacı ile betimsel analiz ve literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Bu aşamada Endüstri 4.0, 4. Sanayi Devrimi, veri analitiği, blok zinciri, bulut bilişim, yapay zeka vb. kavramları, yapılan ulusal ve uluslararası çalışmalar doğrultusunda incelenmiş, Sağlık Hizmetleri 4.0'ın son uygulamalarından sonra sağlık alanında veri yönetimine etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlıkta Bilgi, Teknolojik Yenilik, Sağlıkta Büyük Veri, Sağlık Hizmetleri 4.0

ADVANCED ANALYTICAL APPROACHES TO GENERAL SYSTEM USER: DATA MINING SPECIFIC TO INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

GENEL SİSTEM KULLANICISINA YÖNELİK İLERİ ANALİTİK YAKLAŞIMLAR: BİLGİ ERİŞİM ÖZELİNDE VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ

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Information has been among the basic needs of individuals and has been of vital importance in the lives of individuals in almost every age. Today, the vast majority of individuals use the internet to access and share information during the day. Developments in the fields of information and technology have changed the process and structure of individuals' access to information. In addition to providing the information needed by differentiating traditional access to information, the system has transformed the system-user interaction into a dynamic one by collecting data related to the access process from the user and analysing it in various ways.

The main purpose of this study is to examine the use of data mining, one of the advanced analytical techniques, in information retrieval systems of individuals (users) and to reveal the common techniques used for search personalization in information retrieval systems.

Descriptive analysis and literature review were conducted in order to establish the theoretical basis of the research. At this stage, concepts such as information access system, user behaviours, data mining, data mining models, data mining processes, etc. were examined in line with national and international studies, and the usage areas and applications of data mining in the information access process were included.

Keywords: Data Analytics, Statistics, Data Mining, User Statistics

ÖZET

Bilgi, bireyin temel ihtiyaçları arasında bulunmuş ve hemen her çağda bireylerin yaşamında hayati öneme sahip olmuştur. Günümüzde, bireylerin büyük çoğunluğu gün içerisinde interneti kullanarak bilgiye erişimi, bilgiyi paylaşmayı gerçekleştirmektedir. Bilişim ve teknoloji alanlarında yaşanan gelişmeler bireylerin bilgiye erişimi sürecini ve yapısını değiştirmiştir. Geleneksel bilgiye erişim farklılaşarak ihtiyaç duyulan bilgiyi sunmak dışında sistem kullanıcılarından erişim süreciyle ilgili olan verileri toplayıp çeşitli analizlerle sistem-kullanıcı etkileşimini dinamik bir hale dönüştürmüştür.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı ileri analitik tekniklerden biri olan veri madenciliğinin bireylerin (kullanıcıların) bilgiye erişim sistemlerindeki kullanımını incelemek ve bilgiye erişim sistemlerinde arama kişiselleştirme için kullanılan yaygın teknikleri ortaya koymaktır.

Araştırmada kuramsal temelin oluşturulması amacı ile betimsel analiz ve literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Bu aşamada bilgiye erişim sistemi, kullanıcı davranışları, veri madenciliği, veri madenciliği modelleri, veri madenciliği süreçleri vb. kavramlar, yapılan ulusal ve uluslararası çalışmalar doğrultusunda incelenmiş, bilgiye erişim sürecinde veri madenciliğinin kullanım alanlarına ve uygulamalarına yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelime: Veri Analitiği, İstatistik, Veri Madenciliği, Kullanıcı İstatistiği

EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMA DOMAINS THAT PREDICT RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION

DİNİ YÖNELİMİ YORDAYAN ERKEN DÖNEM UYUM BOZUCU ŞEMA ALANLARI

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ABSTRACT

Studies conducted within the framework of attachment theory and childhood trauma research have provided evidence that early childhood experiences can influence religious beliefs and practices in adulthood. However, the relationships between the early childhood experiences and the individuals' religious motivations has not been adequately studied. For that reason, in this study, we investigated the relationship between early maladaptive schemas, broad, pervasive and recurring cognitive patterns that develop during childhood and adolescence and that can negatively affect one's perceptions concerning self and others, and religious orientation. Using snowball sampling technique, we reached 483 Muslim participants over the age of 18. Muslim Religious Orientation Scale-Revised, Young Schema Scale-Short Form 3 and Demographic Information Form were delivered to the participants who were reached through the online questionnaire method. Results of Hierarchical (Sequential) Multiple Regression Analyses conducted to identify the schema domains (5 domains) predicting religious orientations (intrinsic, extrinsic, fundamentalist and Quest) showed that the Intrinsic Religious Orientation was negatively predicted by the Impaired Autonomy while positively predicted by the Other-Directedness. Results also demonstrated that the Extrinsic Religious Orientation was negatively predicted by the Impaired Limits while positively predicted by the Unrelenting Standards. In addition, the Fundamentalist Religious Orientation was negatively predicted by the Impaired Limits while positively predicted by the Unrelenting Standards and the Other-Directedness. Finally, the Quest Religious Orientation was positively predicted by the Impaired Limits and the Disconnection.

Keywords: Religious Orientation, Intrinsic, Extrinsic, Fundamentalist, Quest, Early Maladaptive Schemas.

ÖZET

Bağlanma kuramı çerçevesinde yürütülen çalışmalar ve psikolojik travma araştırmaları, erken dönem yaşantıların, yetişkinlik yıllarında sergilenen dini inanç ve pratikleri etkileyebileceğine dair kanıtlar sunmuşlardır. Ancak, erken dönem yaşantılar ile bireyin dinsel motivasyonları arasındaki ilişki yeterince incelenmemiştir. Bu nedenle, bu araştırmada, çocukluk ve ergenlik dönemi boyunca gelişen, bireyin kendilik algısını ve kişilerarası ilişkilerini olumsuz yönde etkileyen ve yaşam boyunca sürekli tekrar eden kapsamlı bilişsel örüntüleri ifade eden erken dönem uyum bozucu şemalar ile dindarlık yönelimleri arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, kartopu örnekleme yöntemi ile İslam dinine inanan, 18 yaş üstü 483 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Online anket tekniği ile erişim sağlanan katılımcılara, Müslüman Dini Yönelim Ölçeği-Gözden Geçirilmiş, Young Şema Ölçeği- Kısa Form 3 ve Demografik Bilgi Formu uygulanmıştır. Dindarlık yönelimini (İçsel, Dışsal, Fundamentalist ve Arayışta) yordayan şema alanlarını (5 alan) belirlemek için yapılan Hiyerarşik (Sıralı) Çoklu Regresyon Analizleri, İçsel Dindarlık Yönelimini, Zedelenmiş Otonomi şema alanının negatif, Diğer Yönelimlilik şema alanının ise pozitif ve anlamlı olarak yordadığını göstermiştir. Dışsal Dindarlık Yönelimini ise Yüksek Standartlar şema alanının pozitif, Zedelenmiş Sınırlar şema alanının negatif ve anlamlı olarak yordadığı görülmüştür. Fundamentalist Dindarlık Yönelimini de Yüksek Standartlar ve Diğer Yönelimlilik pozitif, Zedelenmiş Sınırlar ise negatif ve anlamlı olarak yordamıştır. Son olarak, Arayış Dindarlık Yönelimini Kopukluk ve Zedelenmiş Sınırlar şema alanlarının pozitif olarak yordadığı gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dindarlık Yönelimi, İçsel, Dışsal, Fundamentalist, Arayış, Erken Dönem Uyum Bozucu Şemalar.

METAFOR KAVRAMI BAĞLAMINDA ‘ATEŞLİ SABIR’ OYUNUNUN VE ‘NERUDA’NIN POSTACISI’ ROMANININ İNCELENMESİ

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY 'BURNING PATIENCE' AND THE NOVEL 'THE POSTMAN' IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CONCEPT OF METAPHOR

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ÖZET

Aristoteles, metaforu bir sözcüğe ait anlamın bir başka bir sözcüğe aktarılması olarak tanımlamıştır. Günümüzde yapılan araştırmalar ise metaforun sadece sanatsal bir ifade biçimi olmanın ötesinde, günlük yaşamın temel bir unsurunu oluşturduğunu ve düşünme biçimimizi etkilediğini öne sürmektedir. Ayrıca bu çalışmalarda, metaforların farklı kültürler arasında farklı anlamlar taşıyabileceği ve bu nedenle kültürel bağlamın içinde anlam kazandığı vurgulanmaktadır. Özellikle sanat alanında sıkça kullanılan metaforlar, sadece anlatısal bir araç olarak değil, aynı zamanda daha derin ve karmaşık bir yapıya işaret eden önemli unsurlar olarak kabul edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, metafor kavramı bağlamında Antonio Skarmeta'nın Ateşli Sabır tiyatro oyununu ve oyunun roman uyarlaması olan Neruda'nın Postacısı eserini incelemektir. Çalışmada yöntem olarak doküman inceleme ve metin analizi kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca çalışma, Antonio Skarmeta'nın yazdığı Ateşli Sabır tiyatro oyunu ve Neruda'nın Postacısı romanıyla sınırlıdır. Bu sınırlılık, sadece bir oyun veya bir roman üzerinden değil, her iki türden yararlanarak kapsamlı bir araştırma yapma amacıyla belirlenmiştir. Bu sayede tiyatro ve edebiyat gibi farklı iki türün farklı göstergelerini incelemek mümkün olmuştur.

Çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre, Skarmeta'nın eserlerinde metaforların, farklı kültürleri bir araya getirme ve etkileşim sağlama aracı olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. İncelenen eserlerde metaforların kullanım amacı, dil sınırlarını aşarak kültürel bağlantıları ve insan ilişkilerini derinleştirmektir. Ayrıca bu eserlerde metaforlar aracılığıyla karakterlerin dönüşümlerini gösterme işlevi de vurgulanmaktadır. Skarmeta'nın metaforları yazı dilinin yanı sıra işitsel açıdan da kullanmış olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Özellikle tiyatro oyununda sahneler arasında farklı sesler, zaman geçişlerini ve atmosferi etkili bir şekilde iletmek için kullanılmıştır. Alımlayıcıya eserin duysal boyutunu daha etkileyici bir şekilde iletmek amacıyla kullanılan bu sesler çalışmada işitsel metaforlar olarak tanımlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metafor, Antonio Skarmeta, Ateşli Sabır, Neruda'nın Postacısı

ABSTRACT

Aristotle defined metaphor as the transfer of the meaning of one word to another. Recent research suggests that metaphor is not just a form of artistic expression, but a fundamental element of everyday life, influencing the way we think. In addition, these studies emphasise that metaphors can have different meanings in different cultures and therefore gain meaning within the cultural context. Metaphors, which are widely used especially in the field of art, are considered not only as a narrative tool, but also as important elements that point to a deeper and more complex structure.

The main purpose of this study is to examine Antonio Skarmeta's play *Burning Patience* and *The Postman*, a novel adaptation of the play, in the context of the concept of metaphor. The methods used in the study are document review and textual analysis. Furthermore, the study is limited to the play "Burning Patience" written by Antonio Skarmeta and the novel "The Postman". This limitation was made in order to carry out a comprehensive research, not only on one play or one novel, but by using both genres. In this way, it was possible to study different indicators of two different genres, such as theatre and literature.

According to the results of the study, it can be seen that metaphors are used in Skarmeta's works as a means of bringing different cultures together and providing interaction. The purpose of the use of metaphors in the works studied is to deepen cultural connections and human relationships by overcoming language barriers. In addition, the function of showing the transformation of characters through metaphors is also emphasised in these works. It can be observed that Skarmeta used metaphors in both spoken and written language. Especially in theatre plays, different sounds are used between scenes to effectively convey time changes and atmosphere. These sounds, which are used to convey the sensory dimension of the work to the recipient in a more impressive way, are defined in the study as auditory metaphors.

Keywords: Metaphor, Antonio Skarmeta, *Fiery Patience*, Neruda's *Postman*

RECENT ADVANCES IN THE GREEN SYNTHESIS OF PYRANOPYRAZOLES VIA MULTI-COMPONENTS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been increasing interest among synthetic organic chemists in pyranopyrazole group compounds due to their biological and pharmacological activities. For example, pyranopyrazole compound derivatives have been shown to have analgesic, anti-inflammatory, diabetic, and vasodilator effects. Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) are also being increasingly used in the synthesis of pyrano[2,3-c]pyrazole derivatives. MCRs are attractive to synthetic chemists because they are cheap, fast, consume less energy, and involve simple experimental procedures. In addition, MCRs directly convert more than two compounds into their products in a one-pot reaction, producing fewer by-products compared to classical multi-step reactions. This makes MCRs more atom economical and selective, and they conform to the principles of green chemistry in terms of economy. Heterocyclic compounds of multicomponent reaction protocols have also attracted considerable interest in organic chemistry. Another attractive field of environmentally friendly chemistry is the design of organic reactions in aqueous media. Water is an abundant and environmentally benign solvent that can be used to control several exothermic reactions. In addition, organic reactions in water can be carried out using simple phase separation techniques and exhibit unique reactivity and selectivity. However, reactions in organic solvents are different. In particular, reactions with negative activation volume are reported to occur faster in water than in organic solvents.

This study presents a content analysis of recent studies on the synthesis of pyranopyrazole. The aim of this study was to gain an in-depth understanding of basic topics such as the structures, properties, and reactions of pyranopyrazole compounds. The methods of obtaining pyranopyrazole compounds from the wide range of MCRs and their environmental properties were analyzed in detail through this content analysis study. It can be utilized in the literature of organic chemistry for the development of new synthetic methods or for the understanding of specific reaction mechanisms. This paper may help synthetic chemists to make more informed and effective decisions in designing, synthesizing, and characterizing new compounds.

Keywords: Aldehydes, Green Chemistry, Pyrano[2,3-c]pyrazoles, Four-component Reaction

SYNTHESIS AND BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF A NOVEL AChE INHIBITOR

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ABSTRACT

Heterocyclic compounds with skeletal system such as indole are important raw materials of the pharmaceutical industry. Research with these compounds always attracts the attention of the scientific world. In addition, since heterocyclic compounds play an important role in drug design, the interest of organic chemists has increased in this field.

Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) is an enzyme that breaks down acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter that plays a role in muscle contraction, learning, and memory. AChE inhibitors are drugs that can increase the levels of acetylcholine in the brain, and are used to treat Alzheimer's disease and other cognitive disorders. Furthermore, ADMET properties are a set of characteristics that determine how a drug is absorbed, distributed, metabolized, excreted, and interacts with other drugs. These properties are important for predicting the safety and efficacy of a drug.

The main aim of this study is to synthesize heterocyclic 1-(2-methyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-2-((4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)amino)ethan-1-one synthesized using classical synthesis methods. The detailed interactions of the synthesized 3-substituted 2-methyl indole compound with human acetylcholinesterase enzyme, i.e. enzyme-drug interaction parameters such as binding energies, inhibition activities, ligand yields, hydrogen bonds and bond lengths were determined. An online pre-ADMET program was used to study ADMET properties, pharmacokinetic parameters and toxicological properties.

In conclusion, the compound has also been shown to have good ADMET properties. It is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, has a low potential for liver metabolism, and is excreted primarily in the urine. Overall, the synthesized compound is a promising candidate AChE inhibitor having the ADMET properties. Further studies are needed to confirm its efficacy and safety in humans.

Keywords: Computational studies, Indole, Molecular docking, Spectroscopy

BAZI ASTERACEAE VE NITRARIACEAE FAMILİYALARINA AİT BİTKİLERDE BESLENEN CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) TÜRLERİNİN BİYOLOJİLERİ ÜZERİNE GÖZLEMLER

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BIOLOGY OF CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES FEEDING ON PLANTS BELONGING TO SOME ASTERACEAE AND NITRARIACEAE FAMILIES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, kuzeyinde Ermenistan, güneyinde İran ve doğusunda Nahçıvan Özerk Bölgesi'yle kara sınırı olan aynı zamanda Doğu'nun Çukurovası olarak adlandırılan, mikroklima iklim özelliği gösteren, zengin tarım ürünleri çeşitliliği ile bilinen, etrafı dağlarla çevrili Iğdır ilinde yapılmıştır. Araştırmada, Iğdır ilinin Merkez, Aralık, Karakoyunlu, Tuzluca ilçeleri ve bağlı köylerde mera alanlarında bulunan Asteraceae ve Nitrariaceae familyalarına ait bitkiler üzerinde yaşamlarını sürdürüp biyolojik dönemlerini tamamlayan Curculionidae (Coleoptera) familyasına ait 4 cinse bağlı 11 türün bazı biyolojik gelişim dönemlerini belirlemek amacıyla ele alınmıştır. Çalışmalar 2021-2023 yıllarında mart-kasım ayları arasında birbirinden farklı lokasyonlarda, birer hafta aralıklarla yabancı otların üzerinde yaşayan türlerin ergin, yumurta, larva ve pupa dönemleri incelenmiştir. Daha önceki yıllarda yapılan çalışmalar için literatür taramaları yapılmış ve üzerinde beslendiği bitkiler ilgili bölümde tartışılmıştır. Arazi çalışmalar sonucunda tespit edilen türler sırasıyla *Onopordum acanthium* L. üzerinde *Lixus cardui* Olivier, 1807 ve *Larinus latus* (Herbst, 1783); *Carthamus persicus* Willd. üzerinde *L. syriacus* Gyllenhal, 1835; *Echinops pungens* Trautv. üzerinde *L. onopordi* (Fabricius, 1787); *Echinops orientalis* Trautv. üzerinde *L. inaequalicollis* Capiomont, 1874; *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. ve *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *nutans* üzerinde *L. turbinatus* Gyllenhal, 1835; *Carduus nigrescens* Vill. üzerinde *L. iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775); *Centaurea solstitialis* L. üzerinde *L. curtus* Hochhuth, 1851; *Carduus nutans* L. üzerinde *L. minutus* Gyllenhal, 1835; *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *nutans* ve *Cirsium congestum* Fisch. & C. A. Ex DC. üzerinde *Rhinocyllus conicus* (Froelich, 1792) ve *Peganum harmala* L. üzerinde *Thamnurgus pegani* Eggers, 1933 türlerinin biyolojileri ve beslenme davranışları, bitkilerin fenolojik dönemleri arasındaki ilişkiler ortaya konulmuştur. Sonuç olarak bu türler büyük oranda beslendiği bitki ile özelleşmiş durumda olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yabani bitkiler, Curculionidae, biyoloji, Iğdır

ABSTRACT

This study has been made in the province of Iğdir, which has a land border with Armenia to the north, Iran to the south and Nakhchivan Autonomous Region to the east, and is also called the Çukurova of the East, showing microclimate characteristics, known for its rich variety of agricultural products and surrounded by mountains. The aim of the study was to determine some biological developmental stages of 11 species of 4 genera of Curculionidae (Coleoptera) family, which survive on plants belonging to Asteraceae and Nitrariaceae families and complete their biological periods in the non-agricultural areas of Iğdir province, Central, Aralık, Karakoyunlu, Tuzluca districts of and related villages. The studies examined the adult, egg, larva and pupa periods of the species living on weeds at one-week intervals in different locations between March and November in 2021-2023. Literature reviews were made for the studies carried out in previous years and the plants on which they feed are discussed in the relevant section. The species identified as a result of field studies are as follows *Lixus cardui* Olivier, 1807 and *Larinus latus* (Herbst, 1783) on *Onopordum acanthium* L.; *L. syriacus* Gyllenhal, 1835 on *Carthamus persicus* Willd.; *L. onopordi* (Fabricius, 1787) on *Echinops pungens* Trautv.; *L. inaequalicollis* Capiomont, 1874 on *Echinops orientalis* Trautv.; *L. turbinatus* Gyllenhal, 1835 on *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. and *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *nutans*; *L. iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775) on *Carduus nigrescens* Vill.; *L. curtus* Hochhuth, 1851 on *Centaurea solstitialis* L.; *L. minutus* Gyllenhal, 1835 on *Carduus nutans* L.; *Rhinocyllus conicus* (Froelich, 1792) on *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *nutans* and *Cirsium congestum* Fisch. & C. A. Ex DC. and *Thamnurgus pegani* Eggers, 1933 on *Peganum harmala* L. the relationships between the biology and feeding behaviour of the species and the phenological periods of the plants were revealed. As a result, it was determined that these species are largely specialized with the plant they feed on.

Keywords: Wild plants, Curculionidae, Biology, Iğdir

TÜRKİYE FLORASINDA *SALVIA* TAKSONLARININ DAĞILIMI, ZENGİNLİĞİ VE YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ

DISTRIBUTION, RICHNESS AND CULTURE OF *SALVIA* TAXONS IN THE FLORA OF TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET

Adaçayı Lamiaceae (Labiatae, Ballıbabagiller) familyasından *Salvia* cinsine giren türlerin genel adıdır. Bu familyanın en büyük cinsi olup, dünya çapında yaklaşık 1000 türle temsil edilmektedir. Bu türlerin büyük bir kısmı çok yıllıktır. Ancak iki veya tek yıllık türler de bulunmaktadır. Dünya genelinde tropik ve subtropik bölgelerde, Akdeniz çevresi ve Orta Avrupa'da deniz seviyesinden başlayarak 1500 m'ye kadar yayılış göstermektedir. Türkiye *Salvia* cinsinin önemli bir gen merkezi konumundadır. Türkiye florasında 100 tür, 8 alt tür ve 6 varyete olmak üzere toplam 114 takson bulunmaktadır. Bu taksonların 59 tanesi endemiktir.

Bu taksonlardan bazılarının ekonomik, tıbbi ve dekoratif önemleri bulunmaktadır. Birçok tür geleneksel tıpta yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Dünyada ticari değeri en yüksek olan adaçayı türü tıbbi adaçayı olarak adlandırılan *Salvia officinalis*'tir. Bu tür ülkemiz doğal florasında bulunmamakla birlikte yetiştiriciliği yapılmaktadır. 2022 yılında tıbbi adaçayının ekiliş alanı 12 781 da üretim ise 2 356 ton olarak gerçekleşmiş, doğadan ise 179 ton *Salvia* sp. toplanmıştır. Ekonomik öneme sahip *S.fruticosa* (syn. *S. triloba*) ve *S. tomentosa* türleri doğal alandan toplanmaktadır. Diğer önemli adaçayı türleri olan *S. sclarea* ve *S. viridis*'den ise ülkemizde ekonomik olarak yararlanılmamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada adaçayı taksonlarının Türkiye Florası'ndaki dağılımı, tehlike kategorileri, ekonomik öneme sahip türler hakkında genel bilgiler ve kültüre alınma potansiyelleri literatür verileri ve farklı yıllarda yapılan çalışmalardan elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda değerlendirilecektir.

Keywords: Adaçayı türleri, Dağılım bölgeleri, Tehlike kategorisi, Yetiştirme

ABSTRACT

Sage is the general name of the species in the genus *Salvia* from the Lamiaceae (Labiatae) family. It is the largest genus of this family and is represented by about 1000 species worldwide. Most of these species are perennial. However, there are also biennial or annual species. It spreads from sea level up to 1500 m in tropical and subtropical regions, around the Mediterranean and Central Europe around the world. Türkiye is an important gene center of *Salvia* genus. There are a total of 114 taxa, including 100 species, 8 subspecies and 6 varieties in the flora of Turkey. 59 of these taxa are endemic.

Some of these taxa have economic, medicinal and decorative importance. Many species are widely used in traditional medicine. The sage species with the highest commercial value in the world is *Salvia officinalis*, which is called medicinal sage. Although this species is not found in the natural flora of our country, it is cultivated. In 2022, the production area of medicinal sage was 12 781 da and the production was 2 356 tons, and 179 tons of *Salvia* sp. has been collected from natural area. Economically important *S. fruticosa* (syn. *S. triloba*) and *S. tomentosa* species are collected from the natural area. Other important sage species, *S. sclarea* and *S. viridis*, are not used economically in our country.

In this study, the distribution of sage taxa in the Flora of Turkey, their danger categories, the general information about species with economic importance and their cultivated potential will be evaluated in line with the literature data and the findings obtained from the studies carried out different years.

Keywords: Sage species, Distribution regions, Danger category, Cultivation

BENEVOLENT OF CHILD RIGHTS FOR CHILD DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

A child is any person under the age of 18. They have rights regardless of their language, residence, religion, appearance, gender, sex etc. it is the responsibility of all governments to ensure their children's rights. A decision needs to be experimented with in the context of influence over children. Therefore, the government should be concerned about child protection and look after their parents. Government should guide families and communities in the growth of children. The government must act for the children's survival as per the child's right to be alive. Children must be registered when they are born and given a name officially that the government recognizes. The child must have a nationality. Children have the right to identity, including their name, ethnicity, and family relations. If identity rights take away from them, the government must act for their protection to quickly get their identity back. Children should not be separated from their parents. The objective and aim of the article are to a creating concern in the community in the global era about child rights and their social, academic, and inclusive development. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. The feature question is, what are the challenges of children that can be protected by child rights, and how vulnerable child rights might cover children?

Keywords: Inclusive Development, United Nations, Child Socio-Academic Progress, Vulnerability, Children Universal Rights.

DECLARATION-I TAGYIR AND ITS TYPES

BEYAN-I TAĞYİR ve ÇEŞİTLERİ

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ÖZET

Beyân'ın çeşitleri konular ele alınırken farklı bir perspektiften, daha geniş bir yelpazeden ele alınıp konunun daha sağlıklı bir şekilde ele alınması açısından büyük önem arz etmektedir. Her bir beyân farklı görevlere sahiptir ve temelleri de beyân'ın yapılaş şekilleriyle doğrudan alakalıdır. Debûsî beyânı; takrir, tefsir, tağyir ve tebdil olmak üzere dört kısma ayırmaktadır. Pezdevi ve Serahsi ise bu kısımlara ek olarak beyan-ı zarureti de zikretmektedirler.

Semerkandi beyân'ı; genel olarak umumi ve hususi beyân olmak üzere iki ana başlık altında sınıflandırırken Kâsânî beyân-ı farklı konularda farklı ayırdığı görülmektedir. Meselâ; talak konusunda beyânı nass ve delalet şeklinde iki kısma, köle azat etme konusunda nass, delalet ve zaruret olarak üç kısma ayırdığı görülmektedir.

İslam hukukunda naslar arasında bir insicam olduğunu ortaya koyan beyan, ayrıca herhangi bir çatlaklığında söz konusu olmadığını delilleriyle ifade eder. Böylece gerek icmali delillerden gerekse tafsili delillerden hüküm istinbatı rahatlıkla gerçekleşecektir. Beyan'ın temelinde yatan maksat lafız-anlam ilişkisinden hareket ederek sonuca ulaşmaktır. Bu konuda da –bütün beyan çeşitleri önemli olmakla birlikte- beyan-ı tağyir biraz daha çeşitli ve anlam bakımından zengin olarak görünmektedir. Çünkü lafızlar her zaman hakiki anlamlarında kullanılmamaktadır. Kimi zaman mecaz, kimi zaman kinayeli, kimi zaman istiareli, kimi zaman da müşterek olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Tabi bütün bu lafzı kullanım şekilleri hüküm istinbatında farklı sonuçlara gitmemize neden olmaktadır. Hükümün illetinin tespitinde her şeyin görüldüğü gibi olmadığını ortaya koymaktadır.

Bütün bu işlemler yapılırken bir ayet başka bir ayeti beyan ettiği gibi bir hadis de ayetleri beyan etme konusunda önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ancak beyan asıl itibariyle ayetlerden ve hadislerden hüküm çıkartacak olan müçtehitlerin ilgi alanındadır. Dolayısıyla bu anlam zenginliği karşısında sunulan tebliğde fıkıh usulünün konumu hakkında bir şeyler ortaya konulmaya gayret edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tağyir, Nesih, Hüküm İstinbatı, Beyan

Abstract

The varieties of Beyân are of great importance in terms of dealing with the subject from a different perspective, from a wider range, while addressing the subject in a healthier way. Each statement has different duties and its foundations are directly related to the way the statement is made. Debusi statement; It is divided into four parts as taqrir, tafsir, tagyir and tebdil. Pezdevi and Serahsi, on the other hand, mention the necessity of declaration in addition to these parts.

The declaration of Samarkand; While classifying them under two main headings as general and private statements, it is seen that Kâsânî separates the statement in different subjects. For example; It is seen that he divided the declaration into two parts as nass and signification regarding talaq, and three parts as nass, signification and necessity for freeing slaves.

The statement, which reveals that there is a coherence between the scriptures in Islamic law, also expresses with evidence that there is no crack in it. Thus, the deduction of judgment from both the concluding evidence and the detailed evidence will be carried out easily. The underlying purpose of the statement is to reach a conclusion by moving from the word-meaning relationship. In this regard, although all types of declarations are important, declaration-i tagyir seems to be a little more diverse and rich in meaning. Sometimes it is metaphorical, sometimes allusive, sometimes metaphorical, and sometimes common. Of course, all these word usage patterns cause us to go to different conclusions in the judgment. It reveals that everything is not as it seems in the determination of the cause of the provision.

While all these processes are being done, a hadith has an important place in declaring the verses, just as a verse declares another verse. However, the statement is mainly in the field of interest of mujtahids who will deduce judgments from verses and hadiths. Therefore, in the paper presented in the face of this richness of meaning, it has been tried to reveal something about the position of the method of fiqh.

Keywords: Tagyir, Nesih, Judgment Istinbat, Declaration

EFFECTS OF DISASTERS ON CHILD HEALTH

AFETLERİN ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, there have been many disasters in the world. The COVID-19 pandemic, the Kahramanmaraş earthquake in Turkey in February 2023, volcanic eruption and tsunamis in Tonga in 2022, and hurricanes and floods in different countries of the world are some of these disasters. Disasters are major and dangerous events that cause physical, economic, and environmental losses to the exposed individual and society, and disrupt the functioning of the society. Children are the most vulnerable and indefensible group affected by disasters. The fact that children do not complete their cognitive and physical development, do not develop the capacity to understand the events around them, and are dependent on adults makes them more vulnerable in terms of the risks brought by disasters. For this reason, child protection and child-centered disaster management practices are a must.

To eliminate the negative effects of disasters and sustain human life, physical needs such as shelter, clothing, security, medical care, nutrition, and clean water must be met. Meeting these needs is important in preventing conditions such as infection, illness, heat/cold, hunger, and dehydration, which pose a risk to the child after a disaster.

Disasters have physical, psychological, social, and economic effects on individuals. For this reason, the physical health status of the child who has experienced a disaster should be evaluated first, and the age of the child should be taken into consideration while making this assessment. In terms of child mental health, children's reactions to disasters are affected by features such as age, family characteristics, economic situation, the magnitude of the disaster, and the degree of impact. However, the methods they use to cope differ from child to child. The first of the social effects brought by the disaster is migration. Migration is the most important social impact. Cultural and economic difficulties can also be experienced with migration.

The effects of disasters on children's health do not remain only at the time of the disaster but can continue throughout the child's life. The effects of the disaster on the physical and mental health of the child should be determined and treated after the disaster. This is essential for a child to become a healthy adult. It should not be forgotten that children are the future of societies.

Keywords: Child, disaster, health, mental health, physical health

ÖZET

Son yıllarda dünyada pek çok afet yaşanmaktadır. Afetler maruz kalan birey ve toplumda fiziksel, ekonomik ve çevresel kayıplara neden olan, toplumun işleyişini bozan büyük ve tehlikeli olaylardır. Çocuklar afetlerden etkilenen en savunmasız ve hassas gruptur. Çocukların bilişsel ve fiziksel gelişimini tamamlamaması, çevresinde olan olayları anlama kapasitesinin gelişmemesi, yetiştikine bağımlı olması onları afetlerin getirdiği riskler açısından daha kırılgan hale getirmektedir. Bu nedenle çocukların korunması ve çocuk merkezli afet yönetimi uygulamaları bir zorunluluktur.

Afetlerin olumsuz etkilerini ortadan kaldırmak ve insani yaşamın sürdürülebilmesi için öncelikle barınma, kıyafet, güvenlik, tıbbi bakım, beslenme ve temiz su gibi fiziksel ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması gerekmektedir. Bu ihtiyaçların karşılanması afet sonrasında çocuk için risk oluşturan enfeksiyon, hastalık, sıcak/soğuk, açlık, dehidratasyon gibi durumların önlenmesinde önemlidir.

Afetlerin bireylerde fiziksel, psikolojik, sosyal ve ekonomik etkileri bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle afet yaşayan çocukta öncelikle fiziksel sağlık durumları ile ilgili değerlendirme yapılmalı, bu değerlendirme yapılırken çocuğun yaşı göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Çocuk ruh sağlığı açısından bakıldığında çocukların afetler karşısında verdikleri tepkileri yaş, aile özellikleri, ekonomik durum, afetin büyüklüğü ve etkilenme derecesi gibi özellikler etkilemektedir. Bununla birlikte baş etmede kullandıkları yöntemlerde çocuktan çocuğa değişiklik göstermektedir. Afetin getirdiği sosyal etkilerin birincisi göçtür. Göç en önemli sosyal etkidir. Göçle birlikte kültürel ve ekonomik güçlükler de yaşanabilmektedir.

Afetlerin çocuk sağlığı üzerindeki etkileri sadece afet anında kalmamakta çocuğun yaşamı boyunca devam edebilmektedir. Afet nedeniyle çocuğun fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlığında ortaya çıkan etkilerin afet sonrasında da belirlenmesi ve tedavi edilmesi gerekmektedir. Çocuğun sağlıklı bir yetişkin olabilmesi için bu elzemdir. Unutmamalıdır ki çocuklar toplumların geleceğidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afet, çocuk, sağlık, mental sağlık, fiziksel sağlık

PEDIATRIC NURSING IN DISASTERS

AFETLERDE PEDIATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Disasters are events that develop suddenly and have devastating effects on societies that are unpredictable. Poverty, famine, ill health, social isolation, and death are some of the consequences of such events. A multidisciplinary approach is required when a disaster occurs. Nurses, who are part of this multidisciplinary team, take part in health management, first aid, triage, and care at every stage of the disaster to minimize the health and life-threatening factors that may occur in disasters.

In addition, while disasters affect society in many issues, they affect some groups more. Children are the most vulnerable and powerless group against disasters due to their developmental and physical characteristics. For this reason, children are the group most affected by disasters. It is very important to apply a child-centered disaster approach for children to be affected by disasters in the least possible way, for their rapid and safe recovery and rehabilitation. At this point, pediatric nurses have important roles and responsibilities. It is mandatory to have a pediatric nurse in the multidisciplinary team involved in the disaster.

Pediatric nurses should have sufficient equipment to determine the needs and care of children in disasters. The pediatric nurse should be competent to intervene in the child during and after the disaster, and to make child-centered disaster planning and management. Pediatric nurses should take a holistic approach to the care of children from disasters by using the roles of caregiver, advocate, educator, and consultant. Issues related to child health in disasters, applying first aid appropriate to the age of the child, providing treatment and care, providing adequate hydration and nutrition, creating a suitable accommodation and sleeping environment, maintaining body temperature, preventing infectious diseases, safety, and protection, evaluating, protecting and improving mental health education is a family-centered approach.

Since disasters are undetermined events, disaster management programs should be established before disasters. In this way, disaster victims can be intervened quickly and the effects of disasters can be overcome quickly. It is important that disaster management programs cover the child, and that plans are made specifically for children and meet their needs. In addition, within the scope of these programs, occupational groups working with children should be given training on disaster response and awareness should be created.

Keywords: Disaster, Child, Nurse, Pediatric nurse

ÖZET

Afetler ani gelişen ve tahmin edilmeyen toplumlar üzerinde yıkıcı etkiler bırakan olaylardır. Yoksulluk, kıtlık, sağlığın bozulması, sosyal izolasyon ve ölüm bu tür olayların sonuçlarından bazılarıdır. Bir afet meydana geldiğinde multidisipliner yaklaşım gerekmektedir. Bu multidisipliner ekip içerisinde yer alan hemşireler, afetlerde oluşabilecek sağlık ve yaşamı tehdit eden faktörleri en aza indirmek amacıyla afetin her aşamasında sağlık yönetimi, ilkyardım, triyaj ve bakım vermede görev almaktadır.

Bununla birlikte afetler toplumu birçok konuda etkisi altına almakla birlikte bazı grupları daha fazla etkilemektedir. Çocuklar gelişimsel ve fiziksel özelliklerinden dolayı afetlere karşı en savunmasız ve güçsüz gruptur. Bu nedenle afetlerden en fazla etkilenen grupta çocuklardır. Çocuklardan en az şekilde afetlerden etkilenmesi, hızlı ve güvenli şekilde iyileştirilmeleri ve rehabilite edilmeleri için çocuk merkezli afet yaklaşımının uygulanması çok önemlidir. Bu noktada pediatri hemşirelerine önemli rol ve sorumluluklar düşmektedir. Afette görev alan multisidipliner ekibin içinde pediatri hemşiresinin bulunması zorunluluktur.

Pediatri hemşireleri afetlerde çocukların ihtiyaçlarını belirleyecek ve bakım verebilecek yeterli donanıma sahip olmalıdırlar. Pediatri hemşiresi afet anında ve sonrasında çocuğa müdahale edebilecek çocuk merkezli afet planlamasını ve yönetimini yapabilecek yeterlilikte olmalıdır. Pediatri hemşiresi bakım verici, savunucu, eğitici ve danışman rollerini kullanarak afetlerden çocukların bakımında holistik yaklaşımda bulunmalıdırlar. Afetlerde çocuk sağlığı ile ilgili konular çocuğun yaşına uygun ilkyardımın uygulanması, tedavi ve bakımın verilmesi, yeterli hidrasyonun ve beslenmenin sağlanması, uygun koşullarda barınma ve uyku ortamının oluşturulması, vücut ısısının korunması, enfeksiyon hastalıklarının önlenmesi, güvenlik ve korunma, mental sağlığın değerlendirilmesi, korunması ve iyileştirilmesi, eğitim, aile merkezli yaklaşımdır.

Afetler zamanı belirlenemeyen olaylar olduğu için afet öncesinde afet yönetim programları oluşturulmalıdır. Bu sayede afetzedelere hızlı bir şekilde müdahale edilebilmekte ve afetlerin etkileri hızlı bir şekilde atlatılabilmektedir. Afet yönetim programlarının çocuğu kapsamaması, planlamaların çocuklara özel ve gereksinimlerini karşılayacak şekilde yapılması önemlidir. Ayrıca bu programlar kapsamında çocuklarla çalışan meslek gruplarına çocuklara afette müdahale konusunda eğitimlerin verilmeli ve farkındalık oluşturulmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afet, Çocuk, Hemşire, Pediatri hemşiresi

İBNU'R-RÛMÎ'NİN HAYATI VE DİVANI

THE LIFE IBNU'R-RUMI AND HIS “DİVÂN”

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ÖZET

Her dönemde belli başlı bazı meziyetleri ile tebarüz eden bir takım şahsiyetler ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunlar, dönemin ve zeminin olanaklarından müstefid olup ününü sonraki nesillere aktarmıştır. Kimi siyaseti, kimi sanatı, kimi idaresi, kimi cesareti, kimi yazarlığı, kimi de şairliği ile namını ebedileştirmeyi başarmıştır. Bu şahsiyetlerden biri de şiirleriyle ön plana çıkmış olan İbnu'r-Rûmî'dir. Bu çalışmada İbnu'r-Rûmî'nin hayatı, ilmî ve edebî kişiliği ortaya konmuş, şiir türleri ve şiirlerinde işlediği temalar ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca onun divanının genel özellikleri ortaya konmuştur. O, Abbasi döneminde öne çıkan şahsiyetlerinden, pek çok konuda şiir kaleme alan, başta hiciv olmak üzere klasik Arap şiiri türlerinin hepsinde şiir yazan bir şairdir. Onun divanı Arap şiirinin en hacimli divanlarından. İbnü'r-Rûmî'nin kasideleri uzun olup “Kasîde-i Nûniyye”si 500 beyitten oluşmaktadır. İbnu'r-Rûmî, İslam kültürünün zirveye çıktığı, mevalilerin de İslami edebiyata katkı sağladığı Abbasi döneminin tüm imkânlarından fazlasıyla istifade edip dönemin büyük şairi Buhturî'den sonra en büyük şairi unvanına nail olmuştur.

İbnu'r-Rûmî'nin, zorlu hayat şartları, yaşadığı sıkıntılar ve ölümler, babası, annesi, kardeşi ve çocuklarının ölümü gibi gelişmeler hayatında olumsuz etki yapmıştır. Yaptığı iş ve görevlerde de muvaffak olamayınca iktisadi olarak zor duruma düşmüş ve hayatının geri kalanında şiiri geçim vasıtası olarak kullanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda kendisine değer verip ikramda bulunan dönemin yöneticilerini methetmiş kıymet vermeyenleri ise hicvetmiştir. Örneğin daha önce övdüğünü daha sonra hicvettiği de olmuştur. Bunların yanında divanında şiirin farklı temaları olan gazel, mersiye, itap türlerini de ustaca işlemiştir. Bunun yanında divanında hikmet dolu şiirlere de yer vermiştir. O, hicvin yanında tasvir şiirlerinde de başarılı sayılmıştır. Tasvir şiirlerinde biçim, renk ve hareket yönleriyle derinlemesine başarılı tasvirler yapmıştır.

Anahtar kelime: Arap Edebiyatı, Şiir, İbnu'r-Rûmî, Divan, Hiciv.

ABSTRACT

In every period, a number of personalities with certain merits have emerged. These were exploited by the possibilities of the period and the ground and transferred their fame to the next generations. Some of them succeeded in perpetuating his reputation with some politics, some art, some administration, some courage, some writing, and some poetry. One of these personalities is İbnu'r-Rûmî, who came to the forefront with his poems. In this study, İbnu'r-Rûmî's life, scientific and literary personality are revealed, his poetry types and the themes he deals with in his poems are discussed. In addition, the general features of his divan were revealed. He is one of the prominent personalities of the Abbasid period, who wrote poems on many subjects, and wrote poetry in all types of classical Arabic poetry, especially satire. His divan is one of the most voluminous divans of Arabic poetry. The qasidas of Ibn al-Rumi are long and his "Qaside-i Nûniyye" consists of 500 couplets.

İbnu'r-Rûmî took advantage of all the opportunities of the Abbasid period, when Islamic culture reached its peak and the mawalis contributed to Islamic literature, and became the greatest poet after Buhturî, the great poet of the period. Developments such as difficult life conditions, troubles and deaths, the death of his father, mother, brother and children had a negative impact on İbnu'r-Rûmî's life. Y When he could not succeed in his work and duties, he fell into financial difficulties and used poetry as a means of livelihood for the rest of his life. In this direction, he praised the rulers of the period who valued and offered him treats, and satirized those who did not value him. For example, he had praised before and later satirized. In addition to these, he masterfully handled the different themes of poetry such as ghazal, elegy and itap in his divan. In addition to this, he also included poems full of wisdom in his divan. He was considered successful in his depiction poems as well as satire. In his descriptive poems, he made detailed descriptions of form, color and movement.

Keywords: Arabic Literature, Poetry, İbnu'r-Rûmî, Divan, Satire.

ARŞİV BELGELERİNE GÖRE CUMHURİYETİN İLK YILLARINDA KARS'A DAİR BAZI COĞRAFI ÖZELLİKLER (1930-1935)

I SOME GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF KARS IN THE FIRST YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC ACCORDING TO ARCHIVE DOCUMENTS (1930-1935)

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ÖZET

Çalışmada 1930-1935 yılları arasını kapsayan döneme ait bazı arşiv belgelerinde yer alan bilgilere göre Kars Vilayetinin coğrafi özellikleri incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı'na bağlı Cumhuriyet Arşivi ile Dışişleri Bakanlığı Türk Diplomatik Arşivi kullanılmıştır. Belirtilen arşivlerde yer alan 1930-1935 dönemine ait yaklaşık 200 belge taranmış ve bunlar içerisinde Kars ve kazalarının coğrafi özellikleriyle ilgili özellikler içeren bir takım belge ve raporlara ulaşılmıştır. Bu belge ve özellikle bazı raporlarda Kars Vilayetinin idari bölünüşü, nüfus özellikleri (il ve ilçe nüfus değerleri, il ve ilçe nüfus yoğunlukları, iç ve dış göçler, iskân faaliyetleri, nüfusun öğretim, barınma, beslenme ve sağlık durumu), ekonomik faaliyetleri bu kapsamda örneğin tarımsal üretim miktarları ve parasal değerleri, hayvancılık ve ticaret) ve ulaşım durumu ile ilgili bilgiler (yol çeşit ve uzunlukları, köprü tür ve sayıları vs.) yer almaktadır. Bu bilgilere göre belirtilen dönemde Kars, bir takım idari değişiklikler yaşamıştır. Bu dönemde Bayezid Vilayeti 'ne bağlı İğdır ve Kulp kazaları Kars'a bağlanmış, böylece Kars'ın İdari sınırları genişleyerek 14410 km²' den 17355 km² ye çıkmış nüfusu da 239407 kişiden 282327 kişiye yükselmiştir. Aynı dönemde Kars'ta en önemli ekonomik faaliyet tarım ve hayvancılıktı. Kapalı bir ekonomik sisteme sahip olmakla birlikte sınır vilayeti olması nedeniyle Rusya ile ithalat ve ihracat yapılıyordu. Vilayetin birtakım sorunları da bulunmaktaydı. Bunların en önemlileri sağlık, eğitim, ulaşım ve pazar koşullarının yetersizliği idi. Bununla birlikte sahanın zor coğrafi şartlara ve yeni kurulmuş bir ülkenin yaşadığı bir takım iç ve dış sorunlara rağmen belirtilen olumsuzlukların hızlı bir şekilde giderilmesi noktasında özverili çalışmalar yürütülmüştür. Bu sorunların bazılarının günümüzde de devam ettiği ve bu nedenle ilin sürekli olarak dışarıya göç verdiği görülmektedir. Sınır şehri olması nedeniyle stratejik öneme sahip Kars'ın nüfus kaybetmemesi ve gelişmesi için geçmişten gelen birtakım sorunların çözülmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kars, Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı, Rusya, Coğrafya

ABSTRACT

In this study, the geographical characteristics of Kars Province were analysed according to the information contained in some archival documents of the period between 1930-1935. For this purpose, the Cumhuriyet Archive of the Presidency of State Archives and the Turkish Diplomatic Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were used. Approximately 200 documents from the 1930-1935 period in the mentioned archives were scanned and a number of documents and reports containing features related to the geographical characteristics of Kars and its kaza were found among them. These documents and especially some reports contain information on the administrative division of Kars Province, population characteristics (province and district population values, province and district population densities, internal and external migrations, settlement activities, education, housing, nutrition and health status of the population), economic activities (e.g. agricultural production amounts and monetary values, livestock breeding and trade) and transport status (types and lengths of roads, types and numbers of bridges, etc.). According to this information, Kars underwent a number of administrative changes during this period. In this period, Iğdır and Kulp accidents of Bayezid Vilayet were connected to Kars, thus the administrative boundaries of Kars expanded from 14410 km² to 17355 km² and its population increased from 239407 to 282327 people. In the same period, the most important economic activity in Kars was agriculture and animal husbandry. Although it had a closed economic system, imports and exports were carried out with Russia as it was a border province. The province also had a number of problems. The most important of these were inadequate health, education, transport and market conditions. However, despite the difficult geographical conditions of the area and a number of internal and external problems experienced by a newly established country, self-sacrificing efforts were made to overcome these problems quickly. It is seen that some of these problems continue today and for this reason, the province is constantly emigrating. In order for Kars, which has a strategic importance due to being a border city, not to lose population and to develop, some problems from the past need to be solved.

Key Words: Kars, Directorate of State Archives, Russia, Geography

ALTERNATIF BİR DENETİM ANLAYIŞI OLARAK UZAKTAN DENETİMİN
AVANTAJ VE DEZAVANTAJLARI
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF REMOTE AUDIT AS AN
ALTERNATIVE AUDIT APPROACH

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Özet

Bilgi ve iletişim teknolojisinde yaşanan baş döndürücü gelişmeler, hayatın her alanını etkilediği gibi denetim alanını da etkilemiş yeni yaklaşımların oluşmasına yol açmıştır. Covid-19 olarak tanımlanan, uluslararası alanda yaşanan salgınla beraber dünya çapında hem iş hem de günlük hayatı büyük ölçüde etkileyen sosyal kısıtlamalarla karşılaşmıştır. Bu kısıtlamalar sonucunda tüm alanlarda olduğu gibi denetimde de teknoloji odaklı bir süreç başlamıştır. Bu süreçte geleneksel denetimin yerini uzaktan denetim almış, salgın sürecinde alınan tedbirler dikkate alındığında, uzaktan denetim iyi bir alternatif olmuştur. Bu kapsamda yaşanan teknolojik gelişmeler ve COVID 19 salgını, alternatif bir denetim yaklaşımı olarak uzaktan denetime geçişte fırsat oluşturmuştur.

Gelişmiş teknolojik araçların denetim uygulamalarında kullanılması, denetimin uzaktan yürütülmesi açısından teşvik edici olmaktadır. Uzaktan denetim uygulamalarıyla beraber denetim sürecinde e-mail, telefon, telekonferans, video konferans, dron benzeri teknolojik araçlardan etkin olarak yararlanılabilmektedir. Ayrıca denetim sürecinde edinilen denetim kanıtları, ilgili dosyalar taraflar arasında dijital ortamda paylaşılabilmektedir. Kanıt ve dosyaların dijital ortamda paylaşılması bu ortamda ortaya çıkacak riskler ve siber saldırılardan korunması gerekliliği sonucunu doğurmaktadır. Denetim sürecinde üst düzey güvenlik önemlerinin alınması ve verilerin korunması, gizliliğinin sağlanması önem arz etmektedir.

Yapılan akademik çalışmalar işletmelerin uzaktan denetim süreçlerini aktif olarak kullandıklarını ortaya koymuştur. Maliyet-fayda oranının yüksek ve ilgili tarafların gereksinimlerini karşılaması gibi sağladığı yararları nedeniyle işletmelerin, uzaktan denetim sistemi uygulamalarının yaygınlaşacağı öngörülmektedir. Bununla birlikte denetlenen ve denetleyenlerin, kullandıkları bilgi ve iletişim teknolojilerinin uyumlu olması ve anılan cihazları kullananların gerekli donanıma sahip olması dikkate alınması gereken bir konudur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı alternatif bir yaklaşım olarak uzaktan denetime ilişkin teorik bir çerçeve oluşturmaktır. Bu kapsamda uzaktan denetim kavramı ve uzaktan denetime geçiş süreci incelenmiş, avantaj ve dezavantajları konularına değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Denetim, Uzaktan Denetim, Avantaj ve Dezavantajlar

Abstract

Astonishing developments in information and communication technology have affected every aspect of life, as well as the field of control, and have led to the formation of new approaches. Along with the international epidemic, which is defined as Covid-19, social restrictions that affect both business and daily life have been encountered worldwide. As a result of these restrictions, a technology-oriented process has started in auditing, as in all areas. In this process, traditional control has been replaced by remote control, and remote control has been a good alternative, considering the measures taken during the epidemic. In this context, technological developments and the COVID 19 epidemic created an opportunity to switch to remote auditing as an alternative audit approach.

The use of advanced technological tools in audit practices is encouraging in terms of remote auditing. Along with remote control applications, technological tools such as e-mail, telephone, teleconference, video conferencing, and drone can be used effectively in the audit process. In addition, the audit evidence obtained during the audit process and the relevant files can be shared digitally between the parties. Sharing evidence and files in the digital environment results in the necessity of protecting them from the risks and cyber attacks that may arise in this environment. It is important to take high-level security measures and protect data in the audit process. Academic studies have revealed that businesses actively use remote control processes. It is foreseen that the remote control system applications of enterprises will become widespread due to its benefits such as high cost-benefit ratio and meeting the needs of the related parties. In addition, it is a matter that should be taken into account that the information and communication technologies used by the inspected and the inspectors are compatible and that those who use the mentioned devices have the necessary equipment.

The aim of this study is to create a theoretical framework for remote control as an alternative approach. In this context, the concept of remote control and the transition process to remote control are examined.

Keywords: Audit, Remote Audit, Advantages and Disadvantages

FARKLI KESİT GEOMETRİLERİNE SAHİP DAİRESEL TÜPLERİN YANAL EZİLME DAVRANIŞLARININ DENEYSEL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF LATERAL CRUSHING BEHAVIOR OF CIRCULAR TUBES WITH DIFFERENT CROSS-SECTIONAL GEOMETRIES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, bir mühendislik reçinesi olan Tough1500 reçinesinden eklemeli imalat yöntemiyle imal edilen farklı kesit geometrilerine sahip silindirik tüplerin yanıl ezilme kuvveti altındaki enerji absorbe etme kabiliyetleri deneysel olarak incelenmiştir. Tüplerin dış çapı ve uzunluğu 45 mm, et kalınlığı ise 1 mm olarak belirlenmiştir. Silindirik tüpler, dairesele kesitin birbirine eşit iki, üç ve dört parçaya bölünmesi şeklinde farklı kesit geometrilerine sahip olacak şekilde tasarlanmış ve imal edilmiştir. Numunelerin ağırlıkları birbirlerine yakın olmakla beraber, en hafif tasarım iki hücreli numunede 16,7 g olarak elde edilmiştir. Diğer numunelerden üç ve dört hücreli numuneler ise sırasıyla 18,8 g ve 20,8 g ağırlıklarındadır. Üretim yönteminin sunduğu yüksek yüzey kalitesi ve düşük tolerans aralıkları, aynı tasarıma sahip numuneler arasındaki ağırlık farkının ihmal edilebilecek seviyelerde olmasını sağlamıştır.

Deneysel çalışmada elde edilen sonuçlarla hesaplanan özgül enerji, ezilme kuvvet verimliliği ve iş verimliliği parametreleri göz önünde bulundurularak en verimli tasarım belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, en yüksek enerjinin kesitin üç parçaya bölündüğü numunede 12,68 J olarak elde edildiğini göstermiştir. En düşük enerji değeri ise ağırlığı en fazla olan dört bölmeli numunede 12,06 J olarak elde edilmiştir. Enerji değerlerinin birbirlerine çok yakın olması rağmen numunelerin ağırlıkları ve deney sırasında kaydedilen en yüksek kuvvet değerlerinin farklı olması, enerji verimlilikleri arasında ciddi farklılıkların ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Nitekim özgül enerji parametresi açısından en yüksek değeri iki bölmeli numunede 0,75 J/g olarak elde edilmiştir. Bu değeri en yüksek enerjiyi absorbe eden üç bölmeli numunede 0,67 J/g değerinde kalmış, dört bölmeli numunede ise 0,58 J/g seviyesine kadar

gerilemiştir. Numunelerin yanal ezilmeleri esnasında elde edilen ortalama ve en yüksek kuvvet değerlerinin oranlanması ile elde edilen ezilme kuvvet verimliliği parametresinin ise en yüksek değerini 0,66 ile dört bölmeli numunede aldığı görülmüştür. Bu durumda diğer iki numune tasarımında ortaya çıkan maksimum kuvvet değerlerinin nispeten daha yüksek olması etkili olmuştur. Öyle ki, üç bölmeli numunede bu değer 0,33 değerine kadar gerilemiştir. Çalışmada değinilen üç enerji verimliliği parametresinden ikisinde diğer numunelerden daha yüksek bir değere ulaşan iki bölgeli silindirik tüp yapının en verimli tasarım olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yanal Ezilme, Özgül Enerji Absorbe, Çarpışma Verimliliği, Eklemeli İmalat, Reçine

ABSTRACT

In this study, the energy absorption capabilities of cylindrical tubes with different cross-sectional geometries, manufactured by additive manufacturing from Tough1500 resin, an engineering resin, under lateral crushing force, were experimentally examined. The outer diameter and length of the tubes were determined as 45 mm, and the wall thickness was determined as 1 mm. Cylindrical tubes were designed and manufactured to have different cross-sectional geometries, such as dividing the circular cross-section into two, three and four equal parts. Although the weights of the samples were close to each other, the lightest design was obtained as 16.7 g in the two-cell sample. Three- and four-celled specimens from other specimens weighed 18.8 g and 20.8 g, respectively. The high surface quality and low tolerance ranges offered by the production method ensured that the weight difference between samples with the same design was negligible.

The most efficient design was determined by considering the specific energy, crushing force efficiency and work efficiency parameters calculated from the results obtained in the experimental study. The results showed that the highest energy value of 12.68 J was obtained in the specimen where the cross section was divided into three parts. The lowest energy value was 12.06 J for the four-cell specimen with the highest weight. Although the energy values were very close to each other, the different weights of the samples and the highest force values recorded during the experiment caused serious differences between the energy

efficiencies. As a matter of fact, the highest value in terms of specific energy parameter was obtained as 0.75 J/g in the two-cell sample. This value remained at 0.67 J/g in the three-cell sample, which absorbed the highest energy, and decreased to 0.58 J/g in the four-cell sample. The crushing force efficiency parameter, which is obtained by the ratio of the average and maximum force values obtained during the lateral crushing of the specimens, has the highest value of 0.66 in the four-cell specimen. The relatively higher maximum force values in the other two specimen designs were effective in this case. In fact, this value decreased to 0.33 in the three-cell sample. It is concluded that the two-cell cylindrical tube structure is the most efficient design, reaching a higher value than the other samples in two of the three energy efficiency parameters mentioned in the study.

Keywords: Lateral Crushing, Specific Energy Absorption, Crashworthiness, Additive Manufacturing, Resin

BIST KÂĞIT VE KÂĞIT ÜRÜNLERİ BASIM SEKTÖRÜNDEKİ FİRMALARIN MAIRCA YÖNTEMİ İLE FİNANSAL PERFORMANS ÖLÇÜMÜ

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT OF FIRMS IN BIST PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS PRINTING SECTOR WITH MAIRCA METHOD

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ÖZET

Finansal performans analizi, işletmelerin belirli dönemlerdeki faaliyetlerini istatistiksel olarak ölçerek işletmelerin geçmiş performansları hakkında fikir elde etmek amacıyla yapılmaktadır. Finansal performans ölçümü için çeşitli yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Günümüzde sadece finansal oranlar kullanılarak işletmelerin finansal performansını ve başarısını ölçmek mümkün değildir. Bu nedenle şirketlerin finansal performansını ölçmek için geliştirilen istatistiksel yöntemlerin kullanılması önem taşımaktadır. Finansal performansın ölçümünde Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) yöntemleri literatürde sıklıkla kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu sayede geçmiş performanslara bakılarak hem şirketlerin sektördeki konumları tespit edilebilmekte hem de yatırımcıların bu şirketlere gelecekte yapacakları yatırımlar hakkında yön verilebilmektedir. Bu kapsamda BIST Kâğıt ve Kâğıt Ürünleri Basım Sektöründe Yer Alan Dokuz Firmanın Çok Kriterli Karar Verme Yöntemleri arasında nispeten yeni bir yöntem olan MAIRCA Yöntemi aracılığıyla finansal performanslar analiz edilmiştir. Söz konusu şirketlere ait 2016-2021 yılları arasındaki Cari Oran, Nakit Oran, Likidite Oranı, Aktif Devir Hızı, Özkaynak Karlılığı, Stok Devir Hızı, Aktif Karlılık, Kaldıraç Oranı analizde kullanılmıştır. 2021 yılında ilk üç sırada sırayla MNDTR, KAPLM, KARTN şirketleri yer almaktayken; son sıralarda sırasıyla SAMAT, DURDO, PRZMA şirketleri bulunmaktadır. 2020 yılında ilk üç sırayı BAKAB, ALKA ve SAMAT almaktayken; son sıraları ise VKING, MNDTR, PRZMA şirketleri paylaşmaktadır. 2016 yılında beşinci, altıncı ve yedinci sırada yer alan MNDTR, BAKAB, KAPLM şirketlerinin 2021 yılında ilk üç sıraya yükselmesi şirketlerin finansal performanslarında sektör ortalamalarına göre önemli gelişmeler katettiklerini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal Performans, Kağıt Ürünleri Basım Sektörü, MAIRCA Yöntemi

ABSTRACT

Financial performance analysis is carried out to obtain an idea about the past performance of enterprises by statistically measuring the activities of enterprises in certain periods. Various methods are used for financial performance measurement. Today, it is not possible to measure the financial performance and success of enterprises by using only financial ratios. Therefore, it is important to use statistical methods developed to measure the financial performance of companies. Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods are frequently used in the literature to measure financial performance. In this way, by looking at past performances, both the position of companies in the sector can be determined and investors can be guided about their future investments in these companies. In this context, the financial performances of nine companies in the BIST Paper and Paper Products Printing Sector were analyzed through the MAIRCA Method, which is a relatively new method among Multi-Criteria Decision Making Methods. Current Ratio, Cash Ratio, Liquidity Ratio, Asset Turnover Ratio, Return on Equity, Inventory Turnover Ratio, Return on Assets, Leverage Ratio between 2016-2021 were used in the analysis. In 2021, MNDTR, KAPLM, KARTN companies are in the first three places respectively; while SAMAT, DURDO, PRZMA companies are in the last places respectively. In 2020, BAKAB, ALKA and SAMAT occupy the first three places, while VKING, MNDTR and PRZMA occupy the last places. In 2021, MNDTR, BAKAB, KAPLM, which ranked fifth, sixth and seventh in 2016, rose to the top three, indicating that companies have made significant progress in their financial performance compared to sector averages.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Paper Products Printing Sector, MAIRCA Method

ADAPTING TO THE NEW NORM: TEACHER TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ERA OF ONLINE AND HYBRID EDUCATION- AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted education worldwide, compelling educators to rapidly transition to online and hybrid teaching models. In the Indian context, this abrupt shift presented unique challenges and opportunities, necessitating a re-evaluation of teacher training and professional development. This qualitative research paper explores the critical need for upskilling and professional development of teachers in India to effectively adapt to the new norms of online and hybrid education.

This study, informed by interviews and thematic analysis, delves into the experiences of Indian educators during the pandemic. It investigates the challenges they encountered, ranging from technological hurdles and pedagogical shifts to student engagement and well-being concerns. The research identifies the specific skills and competencies crucial for success in online and hybrid teaching environments, shedding light on the evolving role of teachers in this digital age.

Furthermore, this paper examines existing teacher training initiatives in India, assessing their effectiveness in addressing pandemic-induced challenges. It showcases examples of successful adaptations and best practices that can serve as models for educational institutions and policymakers. The paper also discusses the role of technology and digital resources in enhancing teacher training and facilitating a smooth transition to the new educational landscape.

In conclusion, this research underscores the imperative for continuous professional development and adaptable pedagogies to ensure the resilience of Indian education in the face of uncertainties. By providing insights and recommendations, this paper contributes to the discourse on education post-pandemic, offering guidance for policymakers, educators, and institutions in India and beyond.

Key Words- Teacher Training, Professional Development, Online Education, Hybrid Education

IĞDIR İLİ MERA ALANLARINDA BULUNAN BUPRESTIDA(COLEOPTERA) TÜRLERİ

BUPRESTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES FOUND IN IĞDIR PROVINCE PASTURE FIELDS

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ÖZET

Coleoptera takımında yer alan Buprestidae familyası Dünya’da fazla tür sayısına sahip en geniş familyalardan biridir. Yapılan çalışmalara göre Buprestidae familyası Türkiye’de 6 altfamilya ve 37 cinse bağlı 421 türle temsil edilmekte ve bu türlerin 73’ü endemiktir. Ülkemizde Buprestidae familyası kozmopolit olup tarım, tarım dışı alanlarda yetişen bitkilerde ve ayrıca orman zararlısı olarak bilinen birçok türü içerir. Bundan dolayı Buprestidae familyasına ait türler ekonomik açıdan önemli bir yere sahiptir. Larvalar otsu ve odunsu bitki türlerinin kökleri, kütükleri ve gövdeleri içine girerek beslenirken, erginler bitkilerin çiçek, yaprak, yaprak sapı, sürgün gibi kısımlarıyla beslenerek zarar yaparlar.

Bu çalışma, tarım dışı alanlarda bulunan Buprestidae familyasına ait türleri belirlemek, Türkiye böcek faunasına katkı sağlamak amacıyla Türkiye’nin en doğusunda yer alan, mikro klima özelliklerine sahip olan, tamamı Aras Vadisi içerisinde bulunan ve üç ülkeye sınır olan Iğdır ilinde yapılmıştır. Iğdır ilinin Tuzluca, Aralık, Merkez ilçelerinde yapılan arazi çalışmaları sonucunda farklı yükseltilere ve vegetasyonlara sahip mera alanlarından rastgele toplanan örneklerden Buprestidae familyasına ait 8 cinse bağlı 15 tür ve 2 alttür belirlenmiştir.

Bunlardan *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829 cinsine bağlı 1 tür, *Capnodis* Eschscholtz, 1829 cinsine bağlı 1 tür, *Coraebus* Gory & Laporte, 1839 cinsine bağlı 1 tür, *Julodella* Semenov, 1893 cinsine bağlı 1 tür, *Julodis* Eschscholtz, 1829 cinsine bağlı 1 tür ve 2 alttür, *Meliboeus* Deyrolle, 1864 cinsine bağlı 1 tür, *Sphenoptera* Dejean, 1833 cinsine bağlı 7 tür, *Trachys* Fabricius, 1801 cinsine bağlı 2 tür tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan gözlemler sonucunda *Coraebus*

elatus (Fabricius, 1787) ve *Meliboeus robustus* Küster, 1852 türleri diğer türlerden daha yüksek bir populasyon oluşturduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar: Iğdır, Buprestidae (Coleoptera) Türler, Fauna, Tarım Dışı Alanlar

ABSTRACT

The Buprestidae family, which is in the Coleoptera order, is one of the largest families with the highest number of species in the world. According to studies, the Buprestidae family is represented in Turkey by 421 species belonging to 6 subfamilies and 37 genera, and 73 of these species are endemic. In our country, the Buprestidae family is cosmopolitan and includes many species known as forest pests, in plants grown in agricultural and non-agricultural areas. Therefore, species belonging to the Buprestidae family have an economically important place. While the larvae feed by entering the roots, stumps and stems of herbaceous and woody plant species, the adults cause damage by feeding on the parts of the plants such as flowers, leaves, petioles and shoots.

In order to contribute to the insect fauna of Turkey, it was made in Iğdır province, which is located in the easternmost part of Turkey, has microclimate features, is entirely within the Aras Valley and borders three countries. As a result of field studies conducted in Tuzluca, Aralık and Merkez districts of Iğdır province, 15 species and 2 subspecies belonging to 8 genera belonging to the Buprestidae family were determined from randomly collected samples from pasture areas with different elevations and vegetation.

Of these, 1 species belonging to the genus *Anthaxia* Eschscholtz, 1829, 1 species of the genus *Capnodis* Eschscholtz, 1829, 1 species belonging to the genus *Coraebus* Gory & Laporte, 1839, 1 species belonging to the genus *Julodella* Semenov, 1893, 1 species and 2 subspecies of the genus *Julodis* Eschscholtz, 1829, 1 species belonging to the genus *Meliboeus* Deyrolle, 1864, 7 species belonging to the genus *Sphenoptera* Dejean, 1833, 2 species belonging to the genus *Trachys* Fabricius, 1801 have been identified. As a result of the observations, it was determined that *Coraebus elatus* (Fabricius, 1787) and *Meliboeus robustus* Küster, 1852 species formed a higher population than other species.

Keywords: Iğdır, Buprestidae (Coleoptera) Species, Fauna, Non-Agricultural Areas

BIYOAKTİF PEPTİTLERİN KAYNAKLARI, İZOLASYONU VE MEDİKAL ÖNEMİ

SOURCES, ISOLATION AND MEDICAL IMPORTANCE OF BIOACTIVE PEPTIDES

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ÖZET

Proteinlerden türetilen biyoaktif peptitler (BP) genellikle 50'den az aminoasit rezidüsünden meydana gelen, yararlı farmakolojik özelliklere sahip, proteinlerin özel kısımları olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Du & Li, 2022). Bitkiler, hayvanlar ve deniz ürünleri gibi doğal protein kaynakları BP'lerin başlıca kaynaklarıdır. BP'ler süt, peynir, süt ürünleri, et ve yumurta gibi hayvansal gıdalardan izole edilebildiği gibi, buğday, mısır, soya, pirinç, kabak, gibi bitkisel kaynaklı proteinlerden ve çeşitli mantar türlerinden de elde edilebilirler. Ayrıca ton balığı, sardalya, ringa balığı, somon ve birçok deniz ürünleri de zengin protein içeriklerinden dolayı önemli BP kaynaklarıdır (Adrián Sánchez vd., 2017). Biyoaktif peptitlerin bir kısmı doğal kaynaklarda serbest halde bulunurken, büyük çoğunluğu proteinlerin yapısında gömülü haldedir. BP'lerin açığa çıkarılmaları kimyasal, enzimatik veya mikrobiyal fermentasyon gibi yöntemlerle gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra, BP'ler kimyasal sindirim, rekombinant üretim ve kimyasal sentez gibi metotlarla da elde edilebilmektedir. Farklı kaynakların proteinlerinden çeşitli yöntemlerle izole edilen BP'ler İnsan sağlığı açısından değerlendirildiğinde bu moleküllerin antioksidan, antidiyabetik, antiinflamatuvar, antihipertansif, antikanser, antimikrobiyal ve yaşlanmayı geciktirici etkiler gibi birçok önemli biyoetkinlikler gösterdikleri bilinmektedir. Ayrıca, geleneksel ilaçlara kıyasla daha az yan etkilere sahip, daha az toksik ve daha hedef spesifiktirler. Bu nedenle, BP'lerin, özellikle bazı kronik hastalıkların önlenmesi ve tedavisine yönelik yaklaşımlarda potansiyellerinin araştırılması önem arz etmektedir (Akbarian vd., 2022). Ancak, BP'lerin gıda kaynaklarından izolasyonunun zaman alıcı ve pahalı olması, bağırsaklardan emilimi, dağılımı ve çözünürlüğü gibi faktörler bu alanda BP'lerin *in vivo* etki mekanizmalarının ve farmakokinetik etkinliğinin ortaya çıkarılmasını sınırlandırmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, biyoinformatik destekli, *in vitro* ve *in vivo* çalışmalarla BP'lerin terapötik veya nutrasötik etkinliğinin tam olarak ortaya konulabilmesi adına bu alanda daha fazla araştırma ve uygulamalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoaktif peptitler, gıda kaynakları, saflaştırma, biyoaktivite

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ABSTRACT

Bioactive peptides (BP) derived from proteins are defined as specific parts of proteins with beneficial pharmacological properties, usually consisting of less than 50 amino acid residues (Du & Li, 2022). Natural protein sources such as plants, animals and seafood are major sources of BPs. While BPs can be isolated from animal foods such as milk, cheese, dairy products, meat and eggs, they can also be obtained from plant-derived proteins such as wheat, corn, soy, rice, pumpkin, and also from various types of fungi. In addition, many seafood such as tuna, sardines, herring, salmon are also important sources of BP due to their rich protein content (Adrián Sánchez et al., 2017). While some of the bioactive peptides are found free in natural sources, the majority are embedded in the structure of proteins. Release of BPs can be achieved by methods such as chemical, enzymatic or microbial fermentation. In addition, BPs can also be obtained by methods such as chemical digestion, recombinant production and chemical synthesis. When BPs isolated from proteins of different sources by various methods are evaluated in terms of human health, it is known that these molecules show many important bioactivities such as antioxidant, antidiabetic, anti-inflammatory, antihypertensive, anticancer, antimicrobial and anti-aging effects. They also have fewer side effects, are less toxic, and are more target specific than traditional drugs. Therefore, it is important to investigate the potential of BPs, especially in approaches to the prevention and treatment of some chronic diseases (Akbarian et al., 2022). However, factors such as isolation of BPs from food sources are time-consuming and expensive techniques, absorption from the intestines, distribution and solubility limit the discovery of the in vivo action mechanisms and pharmacokinetic effectiveness of BPs in this field. As a result, more research and applications

are needed in this field to fully reveal the therapeutic or nutraceutical effectiveness of BPs through bioinformatics-supported, in vitro and in vivo studies.

Keywords: Bioactive peptides, food sources, purification, bioactivity

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0-3 AY ARASI BEBEKLERDE GÖRÜLEN İNFANTİL KOLİK ETYOLOJİSİ VE BAKIM UYGULAMALARININ İNCELENMESİ

ETIOLOGY OF INFANTY COLIC IN BABIES BETWEEN 0-3 MONTHS AND INVESTIGATION OF CARE APPLICATIONS

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ÖZET

Bu derlemenin amacı, 0-3 ay arası bebeklerde kullanılan infantil kolik etyolojisi ve bakım uygulamalarını incelemektir.

Iğdır Üniversitesi e-kütüphane veri tabanından Web of Science , PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct ve Wiley Online Library kullanılarak 1 Temmuz-1 Eylül 2023 tarihlerinde “baby, health, infantile colic, nursing” anahtar kelimeleriyle sistematik olarak taranmıştır. Son beş yıl içinde Türkçe ve İngilizce olarak yayınlanan ve tam metin olarak ulaşılan araştırma makaleleri incelenmiştir.

İncelenen araştırmalar, 0-3 ay arası bebeklerde görülen infantil kolik etyolojisi ve bakım uygulamalarının incelendiği çalışmalardır. Infantil kolik; sağlıklı bebeklerde ağlama ataklarının akşam saatlerinde daha sık olduğu, bebeğin bacaklarını karnına doğru çekmesi, yumruklarını sıkması, karın sertliği, gaz çıkarma, yüzde kızarıklık ve ağlama şeklinin değişmesi, ile birlikte görülen tablodur. Yapılan çalışmalarda infantil kolikinin nedeni tam olarak bilinmemekle, birlikte bebeğin sindirim ve sinir sisteminin immatür olması, inek sütü ile beslenen bebeklerde inek sütü proteinlerinin alerji yapması, değişmiş bağırsak florası (düşük laktobasilus, artmış E. Coli), sindirim sistemi hormonlarından motilin artışının sebep olduğu düşünülmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalar; annenin yaşının küçük olması, eğitim düzeyinin düşük olması, annenin gebelikte yaşadığı gaz problemleri ve yetersiz kilo alımı, evde sigara içilmesi, annenin ilk bebeği olması, gebelikte sigara içilmesi, ailede gerginlik gibi faktörlerin infantil kolik için risk oluşturduğunu ortaya koymuştur.

İncelenen kanıt düzeyi yüksek çalışmaların sonucunda ülkemizde ve dünyada infantil kolik etyolojisi ve yapılan uygulamalar ve sonuçları ile ilgili kesin bir sonuca varılamamış olduğu yeni yöntemlerin denenmeye devam edildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bebek sağlığı; infantil kolik, pediatri hemşireliği.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this review is to examine the etiology and care practices of infantile colic used in infants aged 0-3 months.

It was systematically searched with the keywords “baby, health, infantile colic, nursing” on July 1st and September 1st, 2023 using Web of Science, PubMed, Google Scholar, Science Direct and Wiley Online Library from Iğdır University e-library database. Research articles published in Turkish and English in the last five years and accessed as full text were examined.

The studies reviewed are studies examining the etiology and care practices of infantile colic in infants aged 0-3 months. infantile colic; In healthy babies, crying attacks are more common in the evening, with the baby pulling his legs towards his stomach, clenching his fists, abdominal hardness, gas, redness of the face and a change in the way of crying. In the studies, the cause of infantile colic is not known exactly, but it is thought that the baby's digestive and nervous system is immature, cow's milk proteins allergy in babies fed with cow's milk, altered intestinal flora (low lactobacillus, increased E. coli), increase in motilin, one of the digestive system hormones. Made works; It has been revealed that factors such as the mother's age, low education level, gas problems experienced by the mother during pregnancy and insufficient weight gain, smoking at home, being the first baby of the mother, smoking during pregnancy, and tension in the family pose a risk for infantile colic.

As a result of the studies with a high level of evidence, it has been determined that new methods continue to be tried, as a definitive conclusion about the etiology of infantile colic, the applications and results in our country and in the world.

Keywords: Infant health; infantile colic, pediatric nursing.

AUCASUS AND SILK ROAD

KAFKASYA VE İPEK YOLU

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ABSTRACT

The Caucasus region has hosted an important strategic point throughout its history. This strategic importance has led to the formation of the connection between eastern and western civilizations. This connection between east and west could be political as well as commercial. For this reason, the Caucasus also dominates an important commercial strategic point. The silk road, which started in China, also played a cornerstone role in the formation of these commercial relations between the east and the west. The silk road, which started from the East, gathered in several important cities in the Caucasus and extended from there to Europe and Anatolia. These cities, where the silk road was concentrated in the Caucasus, later became important commercial centers in the Caucasus. These commercial centers (cities such as Astrakhan, Derbent, etc.) connect the Silk Road to the Black Sea and the north of the Black Sea from the north, and to Iran and Anatolia from the south. Here, the routes followed by these caravans in the northern and southern Caucasus regions and the routes they stopped at were the main subject of our study. First of all, we will focus on the sea and land routes of these commercial routes followed by the caravans. Afterwards, we will focus on the strategically important cities in the Caucasus, such as Astrakhan and Derbent, and on which routes these cities are located. In addition, the focus will be on the commercial products brought to these cities via the silk road. These commercial products will be compared with other commercial products in the region and after this comparison, they will be evaluated with other products in the city.

Finally, the connection points of the Silk Road commercial route, which separates the northern and southern branches from the Caucasus, to Anatolia, Iran, and the centers on the northern Black Sea route with the Caucasus will also be evaluated. Especially the relations of the Crimea, Volga and Azov regions, located on the northern route of the Black Sea, with the Silk Road and the Caucasus are also within the scope of the subject.

Keywords: Caucasus, Silk Road, Commercial Centers, Commercial Routes

ÖZET

Kafkasya bölgesi tarihi boyunca önemli bir stratejik noktaya ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Bu stratejik önemi doğu ile batı medeniyetleri arasındaki bağlantının oluşmasına vesile olmuştur . Doğu ile batı arasındaki bu bağlantı politik olduğu gibi ticari şekilde de olabilmekteydi. Bu sebepten ötürü Kafkasya önemli bir ticari stratejik noktaya da ayrıca hakimdir. Çin'den başlayan ipek yolu da doğu ve batı arasındaki bu ticari münasebetlerin oluşmasında mihenk taşı rolüne sahiptir. Doğu'dan başlayan ipek yolu Kafkasya'da birkaç önemli şehir de toplanıp, buradan da Avrupa ve Anadolu'ya uzanmaktaydı. İpek yolunun Kafkasya'da toplandığı bu şehirler, daha sonra Kafkasya'da önemli ticari merkezler olmuştur. Bu ticari merkezler (Astrahan, Derbent vb. şehirler) ipek yolunu kuzeyden Karadeniz'e ve Karadeniz'in kuzeyine, güneyden ise İran ve Anadolu'ya kervanları bağlamaktadır. Burada özellikle bu kervanların kuzey ve güney Kafkasya bölgesinde izlemiş oldukları rotalar ve uğramış oldukları güzergahlar çalışmamızın ana konusunu teşekkül etmekteydi. Öncelikle kervanların izlemiş oldukları bu ticari rotaların deniz ve kara yolları hangileri oldukları üzerinde durulacaktır. Sonrasında ise özellikle stratejik açıdan önemli olan Astrahan, Derbent gibi Kafkasya'da bulunan şehirlerin hangileri oldukları ve bu şehirlerin hangi rotalar da yer aldıkları üzerinde durulacaktır. Ayrıca bu şehirlere ipek yolu ile getirilen ticari ürünlerin üzerinde durulacaktır. Bu ticari ürünlerin bölgedeki diğer ticari ürünlerle karşılaştırılması ve bu karşılaştırılma sonrasında şehir de bulunan diğer ürünlerle değerlendirilmesi de yapılacaktır.

Son olarak Kafkasya'dan kuzey ve güney kolunu ayrılan ipek yolu ticari güzergahının Anadolu, İran, Karadeniz'in kuzey yolundaki merkezlerin Kafkasya ile bağlantı noktaları da değerlendirilecektir. Özellikle Karadeniz'in kuzey yolunda bulunan Kırım, Volga, Azak bölgelerinin İpek yolu ve Kafkasya ile münasebetleri de konunun kapsama alanının içerisinde yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafkasya, İpek Yolu, Ticari Merkezler, Ticari Rotalar

**THE NEED FOR INDEPENDENT AUDIT IN ESTABLISHING TRUST IN
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE FUTURE OF AUDIT
FİNANSAL TABLOLARA OLAN GÜVENİN TESİSİNDE BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM
İHTİYACI VE DENETİMİN GELECEĞİ**

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ABSTRACT

The accounting system is important for every segment that constitutes the internal and external environment of a business. This importance arises from the high need for a sound decision-making mechanism, and it is possible to ensure that the equivalent of all kinds of monetary transactions that can be handled within the scope of business activities can be accurately transferred to the records and the users can provide the information they need through a common language developed.

Management decisions can become more complex as the transaction volume of businesses grows and their activities diversify. Especially with the separation of owners and managers, conflicts of interest may occur between shareholders and those responsible for the management of the business, and even between shareholders. Ensuring the correct flow of information under complex business relationships and the struggle of parties' interests will increase the quality of both decision-making and control processes. Similarly, businesses' ability to access external financing sources at the lowest cost and their shares to be respected by potential investors depends on ensuring the reliability of financial statements. Likewise, as it is known, there have been accounting scandals caused by the manipulation of the financial statements of companies such as Enron, WorldCom and Satyam, which resulted in a deep loss of confidence in the investment environment.

The main purpose of preparing this study is to reveal the need for independent auditing to ensure the reliability of financial statements. In this context, it has been tried to explain the

subject with the examples given within the framework of the Standards. In addition, another aim of the study is to make predictions about the future of independent auditing from a historical perspective.

At the end of the study, explanations are given about the role of independent audit in terms of the functionality of the financial statements, and the importance of supervision of the public authority over the audit activities carried out by independent auditors is emphasized in order to ensure the effectiveness and continuity of the designed secured system; In addition, it is stated that technical developments will make significant contributions to inspection possibilities and capabilities over time.

Keywords: Accounting, Independent Auditing, Accounting Standards.

ÖZET

Muhasebe sistemi, bir işletmenin iç ve dış çevresini oluşturan her kesim için önem arz etmektedir. Bu önem, karar alma mekanizmasının sağlıklı gerçekleşmesine duyulan yüksek ihtiyaçtan ileri gelmekte olup, işletme faaliyetleri kapsamında ele alınabilecek her nevi parasal işlemin karşılığının kayıtlara doğru aktarılabilirdiği ve kullanıcılarına ihtiyaç duyacakları bilgileri geliştirilen ortak bir dil vasıtasıyla sunabildikleri nispette mümkün olabilmektedir.

Yönetim kararları, işletmelerin işlem hacminin büyümesi ve faaliyetlerinin çeşitlenmesi ile birlikte daha karmaşık bir hal alabilmektedir. Bilhassa malik ile idarecilerin birbirinden ayrışmasıyla, pay sahipleri ile işletmenin yönetiminden sorumlu olanlar, hatta pay sahipleri arasında çıkar çatışmaları oluşabilmektedir. Karmaşık iş ilişkileri ve tarafların çıkar mücadelesi altında doğru bilgi akışının güvence altına alınması, hem karar alma hem de kontrol süreçlerinin kalitesini artıracaktır. Benzer şekilde, işletmelerin dış finansman kaynaklarına en düşük maliyetle ulaşabilmeleri ve potansiyel yatırımcılar nezdinde pay senetlerinin itibar görebilmesi, finansal tabloların güvenilirliğinin temin edilmesine bağlıdır. Keza bilindiği üzere Enron, WorldCom ve Satyam gibi şirketlerin mali tablolarının manipüle edilmesinin yol açtığı ve yatırım ortamına olan güvenin derinden sarsılması ile sonuçlanan muhasebe skandalları yaşanmıştır.

Bu çalışmanın hazırlanmasındaki temel amaç, finansal tabloların güvenilirliğini sağlamak adına bağımsız denetime duyulan ihtiyacı ortaya koymaktır. Bu kapsamda Standartlar çerçevesinde verilen örneklerle konunun izahatına çalışılmıştır. Ayrıca tarihsel bir perspektifle bağımsız denetimin geleceği hakkında öngörüler ortaya koymak da çalışmanın diğer bir amacını oluşturmaktır.

Çalışma sonunda, finansal tabloların işlevselliği bakımından bağımsız denetimin üstlendiği rol hakkında açıklamalara yer verilmiş olup, kurgulanan güvenceli sistemin etkinliğinin ve sürekliliğinin sağlanabilmesi için bağımsız denetçilerce gerçekleştirilen denetim faaliyetleri üzerinde kamu otoritesinin gözetiminin önemine vurgu yapılmış; ayrıca teknik gelişmelerin zamanla denetim imkân ve kabiliyetlerine mühim katkılar sağlayacağı öngörüsüne yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, Bağımsız Denetim, Muhasebe Standartları.

UNLOCKING THE ALZHEIMER'S-CHOLESTEROL LINK: EXPLORING THE CONNECTION

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease is characterized by beta-amyloid deposits and neurofibrillary tangles in the cerebral cortex and subcortical grey matter which causes progressive cognitive decline. Numerous theories exist on beta-amyloid peptide and neurofibrillary tangles that harm the brain involving amyloid hypothesis, sustained immune response and inflammation, glucose metabolism derangement, prion mechanisms, and genes involving the ApoE isoform as a risk determinant of Alzheimer's Disease.

The objective of the study is to identify the awareness in general population regarding the correlation of cholesterol level with Alzheimer's Disease. There are several risk factors for developing Alzheimer's disease which includes old age, family history of Alzheimer, diet, genetics which can be reduced by life style changes but do cholesterol level contribute in it or not.

This cross-sectional study investigates the association between cholesterol and Alzheimer's disease by collecting data through online surveys. The study includes adult participants aged 18 and above, excluding those with major chronic illnesses, children, pregnant women, and individuals in weight loss or lifestyle modification programs.

The findings of this study reveal a concerning lack of awareness among participants, with only 29.9% demonstrating knowledge about the correlation between cholesterol and Alzheimer's disease. Additionally, a mere 30.6% of individuals reported regular monitoring of their cholesterol levels. Notably, individuals with elevated cholesterol levels reported experiencing occasional episodes of forgetfulness.

These results underscore the importance of public education regarding the relationship between cholesterol and Alzheimer's disease and highlight the need for increased vigilance in cholesterol monitoring. Overall, this study emphasizes the potential significance of cholesterol management in cognitive health.

Keywords: Cholestrol, Alzheimer's Disease, Cognitive health

ENHANCED MULTIPLAYER COMPUTER GAME WITH NOVEL SECURED LOGIN AND CLIENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The game program called GTA San Andreas, which was released in 2004, is a computer game design that won many awards such as the game of the year award, the best action story award and the most entertaining game award in the year it was released, and still managed to maintain its popularity today.

In 2005, it was transformed into a multiplayer system called San Andreas Multiplayer (SAMP) so that players can play together over the internet. The biggest disadvantage of the developed system is the insecure connection of the players to the servers they want with only the username they will use in the game, since there is no password or encryption system available in the system. There is no system that displays the player's information in the game as well.

In this work, we have planned to realize a design in which both security and the idea of a customizable client concept come to the fore. Therefore, we aimed to create a difference in security and customizability between this client system we developed and other clients in the market. Thanks to this difference goal, it is aimed to create the necessary conditions for a new player experience that has increased the player experience in and out of the game, and is based on safe, reliable, fast, effective, practical and user-friendly principles. As the result, a much more successful system has been developed that increases both security and game and player performance and experience, thanks to a Client System called "SAMP-SLMS (Secured Login and Management System)". In particular, in this work, it is aimed to emphasize the points where the client system is superior to its counterparts in terms of performance with the added functionality and advanced system features.

Keywords: San Andreas Multiplayer Computer Game, Secure Login and Client Management System, Game Program, Client System

SOCIOLOGY OF CULTURE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract

Research in cultural sociology often takes social media for granted, removed from analytical or theoretical attention. This article uses social drama theory to understand the creation of community among a group of citizen bloggers in post-Hurricane Katrina New Orleans. Informed by their shared grievances and motives, users created a collective social drama across their blogs. The cultural affordances of blogs were such that people were able to communicate their shared grievances in the form of social drama, over an extended period of time, and develop meaningful, emotive connections with each other through social media. The paper shows digital culture based by Dan Brown's novel "Digital Fortress". An analysis of social emotional components and positive and negative effects of digital culture presented in the novel is provided. This article traces the development of digital sociology as an introduction to this e-special issue. The article provides observations regarding the potential future of digital sociological analysis.

Keywords: blogs, Hurricane Katrina, social drama, social media, Digital Fortress.

CUMHURİYETİMİZİN 100. YILINDA MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR REPUBLIC

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ÖZET

Atatürk Samsun’a çıktıktan sonra hem ülkemizi düşmanlardan korumayı hem de gücünü halktan alan bir yönetim kurmayı amaçlıyordu. Türkiye Mutlakiyet devrini yaşamış, Birinci ve İkinci Meşrutiyet yıllarını geçirmiş, tarihin akışı onu Cumhuriyete getirmişti. Kurtuluş Savaşından sonra yapılan Türk Devriminin en büyük temeli Cumhuriyettir. Cumhuriyetçilik ilkesi, yeniden kurulan Türk Devletinin bir yönetim ve rejim biçimi olarak saptanmıştır. Atatürk Cumhuriyetçiliği, halkçılık esasına dayanan demokrasinin, ulusalcılık kavramı ile birleştirilmesinden ve laiklik harcı ile örülmesinden ortaya çıkan bir yönetim anlayışıdır. Atatürk Cumhuriyet yönetimini, ulusal karakterimize en uygun düşen bir yönetim biçimi olarak görmektedir. Atatürk, kurduğu devlete yönetim biçimi olarak Cumhuriyet rejimini kazandırmış ve” Cumhuriyetçiliği “bir ilke olarak saptamıştır. Bu ilke, halk devlet ilişkilerinin nasıl olması gerektiğini de belirtmekte, egemenliğin ulusa ait olduğu görüşüne dayanmaktadır. Ulusu, kendi yönetiminde söz sahibi yapan; ulusa hükümet işlerini kontrol etme yetki ve olanağını kazandıran cumhuriyet yönetiminin, özgür demokrasiden ayrılmayacağını anlatmaktadır. Atatürkçü dünya görüşünce cumhuriyet, bir halk yönetimidir. Bu görüşün içinde ulusçuluk anlayışının cumhuriyetçiliğe yansıdığını görürüz. Cumhuriyetimiz, belli bir sınıfın egemenliğine dayanan bir halk cumhuriyeti değildir. Kendine özgü yapısı ile “Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ve Demokrasisi” dir.

Atatürk, devrimi ve ilkeleri arasında seçkin bir yeri olan Cumhuriyeti, Türk gençliğine emanet etmiştir. Gerek 1961 ve 1982 Anayasalarımızda “Devlet şeklinin Cumhuriyet olduğu hakkındaki Anayasa hükmü değiştirilemez ve değiştirilmesi önerilemez” denmekte ve Devletimizin Hükümet biçiminin Cumhuriyet olduğunu güvence altına almaktadır. Bu çalışmada Cumhuriyetimizin 100 yılında Cumhuriyetimiz ve onun kurucusu Mustafa Kemal Atatürk’ü Türk gençliğine ve Türk Dünyasının gençliğine anlatmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atatürk, Cumhuriyet, Meşrutiyet

ABSTRACT

After Atatürk landed in Samsun, he aimed to both protect our country from enemies and establish a government that draws its power from the people. Turkey experienced the Absolutism period, passed the First and Second Constitutional Monarchy years, and brought the course of history to the Republic. The biggest basis of the Turkish Revolution after the War of Independence is the Republic. The principle of republicanism is a principle determined as a form of government and regime of the reestablished Turkish State. Atatürk's Republicanism, on the other hand, is a management approach that emerges from the combination of democracy, which is based on populism, with the concept of nationalism and knitted with the mortar of secularism. Atatürk sees the Republican administration as a form of administration that best suits our national character. Atatürk introduced the Republican regime as a form of government to the state he founded and established "Republicanism" as a principle. This principle also states how people-state relations should be and is based on the view that sovereignty belongs to the nation. Making the nation have a say in its own governance; It explains that the republican administration, which gives the authority and opportunity to control the affairs of the nation's government, will not be separated from free democracy. Atatürk entrusted the Republic, which has a distinguished place among his revolution and principles, to the Turkish youth. In both our 1961 and 1982 Constitutions, it is stated that "The Constitutional provision stating that the form of state is the Republic cannot be changed and cannot be proposed to be changed" and ensures that the form of government of our State is the Republic. In this study, we aim to explain our Republic and its founder, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, to the Turkish youth and the youth of the Turkish World in the 100th year of our Republic.

Keywords: Ataturk, Republic, Constitutional Monarchy

ÇAY İŞÇİLERİNDE ORTOPEDİK YAKINMA ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS ORTHOPAEDIC COMPLAINTS IN TEA WORKERS

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Amaç: Çay, Doğu Karadeniz Bölgesinin engebeli arazilerinde emek yoğun olarak üretilen ülkemizin önemli bir tarım ürünüdür. Her yıl yaz aylarında sıklıkla 3 kez hasat yapılır. Genelde diz-bel arası boylardaki çay bitkisinin ucundaki filizlerin toplanması şeklinde yapılan hasat, elle toplanabileceği gibi çay makası veya çeşitli motorlu toplama aletleri ile de yapılabilir. Bu hasat süreci kendine has bazı fiziksel zorluklar barındırmaktadır. Çalışmamızın amacı, çay toplama nedeniyle işçilerin hastaneye başvuru şikayetlerinin analizini yapmaktır.

Yöntem: Araştırma 2021-2022 yılları yaz sürgün dönemlerinde Trabzon Fatih Devlet Hastanesi polikliniğinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Prospektif ve tanımlayıcı bir çalışmadır. Çay toplarken veya sonrasında oluşan ve çay işçiliği kaynaklı olduğu hasta tarafınca ifade edilen şikayetler değerlendirilmiştir. Hasta yaşı, cinsiyeti, hasta şikayeti, başlama zamanı ve daha önce benzer yakınma varlığı kayıt altına alınmıştır. Hasat esnasında ek travma geçiren hastalar çalışma dışı bırakılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler istatistiksel analize tabi tutulmuştur.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya yaşları 16 ile 55 arasında değişen ve ortalama yaşı 48.3 olan toplam 378 vaka katılmıştır. Vakaların %49'u (n=185) erkek, %51'i (n=193) kadındır. Kadın erkek arasında istatistiksel fark yoktur. Şikayetlerin %22.8'i el bilek ağrısı veya uyuşukluğu, %18.8'i bel ağrısı, %15.9'u dirsek ağrısı, %11.9'u omuz ağrısı, %10.8'i sırt ağrısı, %9'u diz ağrısı, %5.8 i ayak ağrısı ve %5'i kalça ağrısı şeklindeydi. Vakaların %18.8'i (n=71) şikayetlerin çalışırken başladığını belirtmiştir. Vakaların %60.8'i hayatında daha önce benzer şikayet yaşadığını belirtmiştir. %39.2'si ise daha önce benzer şikayeti olmadığını söylemiştir.

Sonuç: Çay işçiliği sebebiyle ortopedi polikliniğine yapılan başvurularda kadın erkek arasında fark bulunmamıştır. En yüksek oranda yakınma elde uyuşukluk ve bileklerde ağrıdır. Çay hasatının genellikle çay makası yardımıyla yapıldığı düşünüldüğünde, makasın tekrarlayan açıp kapama eyleminin bileği oldukça zorladığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Hastalar

tarafınca 8 farklı şikayet dile getirilmesi ve bu başvuru çeşitliliği çay işçiliğinin vücudun çok farklı bölgelerini etkileyebileceğini göstermiştir. Ayrıca çay işçiliği büyük oranda eski şikayetleri nüksettirebileceği gibi yeni şikayetlere de sebep olabilmektedir.

Keywords: çay işçisi, bilek ağrısı, bel ağrısı

ABSTRACT

Tea is an important agricultural product of our country, which is produced labour intensively in the hilly lands of the Eastern Black Sea Region. Harvesting, which is generally done by collecting the sprouts at the end of the tea plant between knee and waist height, can be done by hand or with tea shears or various motorised picking tools. This harvesting process has its own physical difficulties. The aim of our study is to analyse the complaints of workers' hospital admissions due to tea picking.

The study was carried out in Trabzon Fatih State Hospital outpatient clinic during the summer harvest period of 2021-2022. It is a prospective and descriptive study. Complaints that occurred during or after tea harvesting and were stated by the patient to be caused by tea labour were evaluated. Patient age, gender, complaint, time of onset and presence of previous similar complaints were recorded. Patients who had additional trauma during harvest were excluded from the study.

A total of 378 patients aged between 16 and 55 years with a mean age of 48.3 years participated in the study. 49% (n=185) were male and 51% (n=193) were female. There was no statistical difference between men and women. The complaints were wrist pain or numbness in 22.8%, low back pain in 18.8%, elbow pain in 15.9%, shoulder pain in 11.9%, back pain in 10.8%, knee pain in 9%, foot pain in 5.8% and hip pain in 5%. 18.8% (n=71) of the cases stated that the complaints started while working. 60.8% of the cases stated that they had experienced similar complaints before in their lives. 39.2% of the cases stated that they had no similar complaints before.

The most common complaints were numbness in the hand and pain in the wrists. Considering that tea harvesting is usually done with the help of tea shears, it is concluded that the repetitive opening and closing action of the scissors puts considerable strain on the wrist. The fact that 8 different complaints were expressed by the patients and this variety of applications showed that tea labour can affect many different parts of the body.

Keywords: tea worker, wrist pain, low back pain

DEV BİLOBULER GASTROİNTESTİNAL STROMAL TÜMÖRÜN TANISAL ve TEDAVİSEL YOLCULUĞU: MULTİDİSİPLİNER BİR YAKLAŞIM

DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC JOURNEY OF GIANT BILOBULAR GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMOR: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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Özet

Gastrointestinal stromal tümör (GİST)'ler nadir görülen mezenkimal neoplazmlardır. Klinik prezentasyonlarındaki değişkenlikler ve karmaşık anatomik konumları zaman zaman tanısal zorluklara neden olabilmektedir. Bu nedenle tanı ve tedavinin doğru yönetimi için kapsamlı bir yaklaşım gerekmektedir. Yaptığımız çalışmada tanısı ve tedavisi oldukça karmaşık bir vakayı takdim etmekteyiz.

46 yaşında erkek hastanın çekilen tüm batın bilgisayarlı tomografisinde mide büyük kurvatüründe lokalize, yaklaşık 21x11 cm çaplı, bilobuler kitle tespit edildi. Yapılan gastroskopide mukozal lezyon görülmedi ancak gastrik lümende bası saptandı. Bunun üzerine çekilen üst batın magnetik rezonans görüntülemeye komşu yapılara invaze olduğundan şüphelenilen bilobuler bir kitle saptandı. Bunun sonucunda GİST ön tanısı konuldu. Yapılan endoskopik ultrasonografi sırasında kistik kitleden sıvı aspirasyonu yapıldı. Sitolojik inceleme sonrasında GİST şüphesi oluştu. Tanısal belirsizlik sonucunda GİST ön tanısını doğrulamak amacıyla perkütan biyopsi yapılmasına karar verildi. Perkütan biyopsi sonrasında GİST tanısı doğrulandı. Operasyon planlandı ancak operasyon sırasında kitlenin inoperabl olduğuna karar verilmesi üzerine operasyona son verildi. Sonrasında onkoloji birimi tarafından 1x1 İmatinib 400 mg başlandı. Tedavi sonrasında tümör boyutlarında hızlı bir gerileme gözlemlendi. Bunun sonucunda 14 aylık bir süreç sonrasında ikinci bir operasyon planlandı. Operasyon sırasında kitlenin pankreas kuyruğu ve transvers kolon mezenter kökenli olduğu; mide ile hiçbir ilişki olmadığı gözlemlendi. Kitle bütünlüğü bozulmadan, cerrahi sınırları temiz bir şekilde çıkarıldı. Pankreas fistülünü önlemek amacıyla R-Y pankreatikojejunostomi yapıldı. Hasta postoperatif 7. günde taburcu edildi.

Bu vaka GİST'lerin tanısal karmaşıklığını ve tanı koymada disiplinler arası sinerjik çalışmanın önemini vurgulamaktadır. İlk görüntülemeden neoadjuvan tedaviye ve 1 yıllık süreç sonrasında gerçekleştirilen cerrahi müdahaleye kadar olan karmaşık tanısal yolculuk, bu tür zorlu vakaların yönetilmesinde kapsamlı değerlendirme ve özel tedavi stratejilerine duyulan ihtiyacı göstermektedir. Mide kaynaklı olduğu tüm tanısal tetkikler tarafından işaret edilmesine rağmen tümörün mideyle hiçbir ilgisinin olmaması da bu vakaların tanısal karmaşıklığını işaret etmektedir. Büyük GİST vakalarında öncelikle neoadjuvan tedavi yapılması toplam tedavi başarısında önemli olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cerrahi rezeksiyon, endoskopik ultrasonografi, gastrointestinal stromal tümör, multidisipliner yaklaşım, neoadjuvan tedavi.

ABSTRACT

Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) are rare mesenchymal neoplasms. Variations in clinical presentation and complex anatomical locations can sometimes cause diagnostic difficulties. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is required for accurate diagnosis and correct management of treatment. In our study, we present a case whose diagnosis and treatment are quite complex.

A bilobular mass with a diameter of approximately 21x11 cm, located in the greater curvature of the stomach, was detected in the entire abdominal computed tomography of a 46-year-old male patient. No mucosal lesion was observed during gastroscopy, but compression was detected in the gastric lumen. Thereupon, upper abdominal magnetic resonance imaging revealed a bilobular mass suspected to have invaded neighboring structures. As a result, a preliminary diagnosis of GIST was made. During endoscopic ultrasonography, fluid aspiration was performed from the cystic mass. After cytological examination, GIST was suspected. As a result of diagnostic uncertainty, it was decided to perform a percutaneous biopsy to confirm the preliminary diagnosis of GIST. The diagnosis of GIST was confirmed as a result of percutaneous biopsy. The operation was planned, but the operation was terminated after it was determined that the mass was inoperable. Afterwards, Imatinib 400 mg 1x1 was started by the oncology unit. A rapid regression in tumor size was observed after treatment. As a result, a second operation was planned after a period of 14 months. During the operation, it was determined that the mass originated from the tail of the pancreas and the transverse colon mesentery. It was observed that there was no relationship with the stomach. The surgical margins were removed cleanly, without disrupting the integrity of the mass. R-Y pancreaticojejunostomy was performed to prevent pancreatic fistula. The patient was discharged on the 7th postoperative day.

This case highlights the diagnostic complexity of GISTs and the importance of synergistic interdisciplinary work in making a diagnosis. The complex diagnostic journey from initial imaging to neoadjuvant therapy and surgery after 1 year demonstrates the need for comprehensive assessment and tailored treatment strategies to manage such challenging cases. The fact that the tumor has nothing to do with the stomach, although it is indicated by all diagnostic tests that it originates from the stomach, indicates the diagnostic complexity of these cases. In large GIST cases, neoadjuvant treatment will be important for overall treatment success.

Keywords: Endoscopic ultrasonography, gastrointestinal stromal tumor, multidisciplinary approach, neoadjuvant therapy, surgical resection,

DİYANET İŞLERİ BAŞKANLIĞINA BAĞLI KURUMLARDA ÇALIŞAN PERSONELİN YÜKSEK DİN ÖĞRENİMİ SÜRECİNDE YAŞADIĞI SORUNLAR

THE PROBLEMS FACED BY PERSONNEL WORKING IN INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE PRESIDENCY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN THE PROCESS OF HIGH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Devlet kurumlarına memur alımı sürecinde adaylara verilen hizmet öncesi eğitim düzeyinde bir artış gözlemlenmektedir. Din hizmetleri ve yaygın eğitim vermekle görevli Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı da din görevlisi alımında her geçen gün eğitim düzeyi yönüyle çıtayı yükseltmektedir. Bu kurumda görevli olan İmam Hatip Lisesi veya İlahiyat ön lisans mezunları, kuruma atamaları gerçekleştikten sonra açık öğretim ya da uzaktan eğitim yoluyla eğitim düzeylerini yükseltme çabası içerisinde olabilmektedirler. Yeni kurulan üniversitelerde açılan İslami İlimler/ İlahiyat Fakülteleri, din görevlilerine yüz yüze yüksek din öğretimi fırsatı sunmaktadır. Bu öğretim imkanından yararlanmak isteyen din görevlileri sınavlara girerek mezkûr fakültelere kayıtlarını yaptırmışlardır. Ancak alan yazınındaki bazı araştırmalar, yükseköğrenimleri sırasında çalışmak zorunda kalan öğrencilerin bazı sorunlar yaşadıklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, bir yandan resmi din hizmeti görevlerini yerine getirirken diğer yandan İslami İlimler/İlahiyat Fakültelerine öğrenci olarak devam eden din görevlilerinin yaşadıkları sorunları belirlemektir. Bu araştırma, ortaya çıkan sorunlar hakkında ilgili kurumlara veri sağlamak ve sorunların çözümüne katkı sunmak bakımından önem arz etmektedir. Araştırmamız, nitel araştırma desenlerinden biri olan “olgu bilim” ile desenlenmiştir. Katılımcı seçiminde “Amaçlı örnekleme” yöntemlerinden “Ölçüt örnekleme” kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılar örneklem yöntemine uygun olarak seçilmiştir ve Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı bünyesinde din hizmeti görevlerini yürüten ve aynı zamanda İlahiyat/İslami İlimler Fakültesinde öğrenim gören 96 lisans öğrencisinden oluşmaktadır. Veriler, yapılandırılmış mülakat formları kullanılarak elektronik ortamda toplanmıştır ve verilerin içerik analizi yapılarak tema ve kategoriler oluşturulmuştur. Yapılan analizler bizi, din görevlilerinin, mesleki gelişim, görevde yükselme ve akademik kariyer gibi gerekçelerle yüksek din öğreniminden yararlanmak istedikleri sonucuna ulaştırmaktadır. Din görevlileri

yükseköğretimlerini ve görevlerini birlikte yürütmeye çalışırken, görev yaptıkları kurumlarından izin alamama ve öğrenim gördükleri fakültelerde devamsızlık ve buna bağlı olarak da dönem kaybı gibi muhtelif sorunlar yaşamaktadırlar. Çoğunluğu evli olan din görevlileri hem iş hem okuldan dolayı ailelerine fazla zaman ayıramamalarına rağmen aileleri kendilerini desteklemektedir. Görevlerinden dolayı bir gelirleri olsa da eğitim ve yol masrafları öğrenciler için ekonomik zorluk oluşturmaktadır. Bu noktada din görevlilerinin öğrenim süreçleri boyunca fakültelerine yakın yerlerde görevlendirilmesi yaşanan sorunların çözümüne katkı sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Eğitimi, Din Görevlisi, Mesleki Gelişim, Yüksek Din Öğretimi, Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı.

ABSTRACT

An increase is observed in the level of pre-service training given to candidates during the recruitment process to state institutions. The Presidency of Religious Affairs, responsible for providing religious services and non-formal education, raises the bar regarding education level in recruiting religious officers. Imam Hatip High School or theology associate degree graduates working in this institution may improve their education level through open or distance education after their appointment. Faculties of Islamic Sciences/Theology opened in newly established universities offer religious officials the option of face-to-face higher religious education. Religious officials who desired to take advantage of this educational opportunity entered the exams and registered with the faculties mentioned. However, some studies reveal that students who have to work during their higher education experience some problems. The primary purpose of this study is to determine the problems experienced by religious officials who attend Islamic sciences/theology faculties as students while fulfilling their official religious service duties. This research is essential in providing data to the relevant institutions about the problems that arise and contributing to the solution of the problems. Our research was designed with "phenomenology", one of the qualitative research designs. "Criteria sampling", one of the "purposive sampling" methods, was used to select participants. Participants were selected following the sampling method and consisted of 96 undergraduate students who carry out religious service duties within the Presidency of Religious Affairs and also study at the Faculty of Theology / Islamic Sciences. The data were collected electronically using structured interview forms, and themes and categories were formed by analyzing the content of the data. The analyses led us to conclude that religious officials want to benefit from higher religious education for reasons such as professional development, promotion and academic career. While religious officials try to carry out their

higher education and duties together, they face various problems, such as being unable to get permission from their institutions, absenteeism from the faculties where they study, and the loss of semesters. Although they have an income due to their duties, education and travel expenses create economic difficulties for students. Even though they have an income due to their duties, education and travel expenses can bring economic difficulties for students. At this point, the assignment of religious officials in places close to their faculties during their education process may contribute to the solution of the problems experienced.

Keywords: Religious Education, Religious Officials, Professional Development, Higher Religious Education, Presidency of Religious Affairs.

DİNAPHTHO-[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3]DİTHİEPİNE MOLEKÜL ÇİFTİNİN MOLEKÜLER YAPILARININ TEORİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

(THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF DINAPHTHO-[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3]DITHIEPINE MOLECULAR PAIRS)

Dicle Göksu

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, atropizomer yapıdaki aromatik (Dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3] dithiepin-4-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol ve (Dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3] dithiepin-4-yl)-3,3-dimethylbutan-2-ol molekülleri Gaussian(09) programında, DFT/B3LYP metotları ile 6-31G(d,p) temel baz seti kullanılarak optimize edildi. Yapı parametreleri (bağ uzunluğu, bağ açısı) ve titreşim frekansları hesaplandı. Teorik sonuçlar ile deneysel veriler, karşılaştırma yapmak için aynı tabloya işlendi. FT-IR, UV-Vis ve NMR spektroskopik analizleri yapıldı, sonuçlar kullanılarak grafik ve tablolar oluşturuldu. Moleküllerin orbital enerjilerini belirlemek için HOMO-LUMO hesaplamaları yapıldı ve moleküllerin kimyasal özelliklerini belirlememizi sağlayan elektronik özellikleri tespit edildi. Elde edilen bulgular deneysel verilerle karşılaştırıldı. Kıyaslama yapabilmek için korelasyon grafikleri çizildi. Deneysel verilerle teorik bulguların uyum içinde olduğu görüldü.

ANAHTAR KELİMELELER: Atropizomer, Aromatik, Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Teorisi (DFT), Gaussian, B3LYP, FT-IR, UV-Vis, NMR, HOMO-LUMO.

ABSTRACT

In this study, atropisomeric aromatic structured (Dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3] dithiepin-4-yl)-2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol and (Dinaphtho[2,1-d:1',2'-f][1,3] dithiepin-4-yl)-3,3-dimethylbutan-2-ol molecules have been optimised on Gaussian(09) programme, with DFT/B3LYP methods using 6-31G(d,p) base set. Structure parameters (bond length, bond angle) and vibration frequency have been calculated. Theoretical results and experimental findings have been tabled to the same chart to be able to compare. FT-IR, UV-Vis and NMR spectroscopic analyze have been done; graphs and charts have been created by using these results. To define orbital energy of molecules HOMO-LUMO calculations performed and electronic characteristics (which provides to define chemical structures of molecules) are established.

These findings have been compared with experimental data. Correlation graphs have been created to be able to compare. Experimental findings were in paralel with theoretical data.

Keywords: Atropisomer, Aromatic, Density Functional Theory (DFT), Gaussian, B3LYP, FT-IR, UV-Vis, NMR, HOMO-LUMO.

TÜRKİYE SELÇUKLU DÖNEMİ İPEK YOLU'NDA KAYSERİ

KAYSERİ IN TURKEY'S SELJUK PERIOD SILK ROAD

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ÖZET

“İpek Yolu”, tarih boyunca Asya ile Avrupa arasındaki ticaret, kültürel etkileşim ve bilgi transferi için kullanılan antik bir yoldur. İsim, bu yolun ana ticaret ürünlerinden biri olan ipekten gelir; ancak “İpek Yolu” üzerinde birçok farklı malzeme ve ürün de taşınmıştır. “İpek Yolu”nun başlangıcı, milattan önce 2. yüzyıla kadar uzanır ve “Han Hanedanlığı” (M.Ö. 206-M.S. 220)’nin Çin’i batıya bağlamak için yolun temelini atmış olduğuna inanılır. Yolun farklı kolları ve rotaları vardı, bu nedenle yol boyunca çeşitli bölgelerde ticaret merkezleri ve kültürel etkileşim noktaları ortaya çıkmıştır. “İpek Yolu” üzerinde yer alan şehirler, önemli ticaret merkezleri haline gelmiş, farklı kültürler sayesinde bilgi ve fikir alış-verişi gerçekleşmiş, aynı zamanda önemli din ve inançlar bu yolla tanınmış ve yayılmıştır. Ayrıca, tıp, matematik, astronomi gibi diğer alanlarda bilimsel bilgi de bu yollar aracılığıyla taşınmış ve paylaşılmıştır.

Orta-çağın sonlarına doğru deniz yollarının gelişmesi ve diğer ticaret yollarının açılmasıyla “İpek Yolu”nun ticarî önemi azalmasına karşın tarihî ve kültürel mirası bugün hâlâ canlıdır. Yolun geçtiği bölgelerde bulunan hanlar, hamamlar, kervansaraylar, çarşılar, köprüler, çeşmeler, medreseler, zaviyeler, camiler, evler gibi yapılar, o dönemden günümüze kadar gelen değerli eserlerdir.

Kayseri, Orta-Anadolu’nun iç bölgesinde bulunan ve “İpek Yolu”nun geçtiği noktada önemli ve dinamik bir ticaret merkezi olarak hem Türkiye Selçuklu hem Osmanlı hem de günümüzde büyük öneme sahiptir. Orta-Doğu’dan ve Çin’den gelip; Anadolu üzerinden batıya, kuzeye ve güneye gidecek kervanların, tüccarların, seyyahların, dervişlerin ve hatta hükümdarların savaşta ve barışta geçiş güzergahı ve dinlenme yeri idi. Bu nedenle şehir, “İpek Yolu” ticaretinin önemli bir merkezi olarak faaliyet göstermiş ve büyümüştür. İpekler, baharatlar, kumaşlar, değerli taşlar ve diğer ticaret malları ile halı, kilim gibi el sanatı ürünler, Kayseri’deki çarşı, pazar veya panayırlarda satılır ya da el değiştirirdi.

Doğu-batı, kuzey-güney istikametinde “İpek Yolu”nun önemli bir parçası olan, zengin tarihî ve kültürel geçmişe sahip Kayseri’nin özellikle Türkiye Selçuklu dönemindeki konumu, ticarî hayatı, devlet ekonomisindeki yeri ve önemi, çalışmanın amacı olarak ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelime: İpek, Yol, Selçuklu, Kayseri, Ticaret.

ABSTRACT

The “Silk Road” has served as an ancient route for trade, cultural interaction and knowledge transfer between Asia and Europe throughout history. The name comes from silk, one of the main trade products of this route; However, many different materials and products were also transported on the "Silk Road". It is believed that the beginning of the "Silk Road" dates back to the 2nd century BC and marked the end of the "Han Dynasty" (206 BC - 220 AD), which forced China to move westward. The road had different branches and routes, so trade centers and cultural interaction points emerged in various regions along the way. The cities located on the "Silk Road" became important trade centers, exchange of information and ideas took place thanks to different cultures, and at the same time, important religions and beliefs were recognized and spread in this way. In addition, scientific knowledge in other fields such as medicine, mathematics and astronomy was also carried and shared through these routes.

Although the commercial importance of the "Silk Road" decreased with the development of sea routes and the opening of other trade routes towards the end of the Middle Ages, its historical and cultural heritage is still alive today. Buildings such as inns, baths, caravanserais, bazaars, bridges, fountains, madrassas, zawiyas, mosques and houses located in the regions where the road passes are valuable works that have survived from that period to the present day.

Kayseri, as an important and dynamic trade center located in the inner region of Central-Anatolia and at the point where the "Silk Road" passes, has a great importance both in Turkey Seljuk and Ottoman times and today. Coming from the Middle East and China; It was the transit route and resting place of caravans, merchants, travelers, dervishes and even rulers in war and peace who would travel to the west, north and south through Anatolia. Therefore, the city operated and grew as an important center of “Silk Road” trade. Silks, spices, fabrics, precious stones and other trade goods, as well as handicraft products such as carpets and rugs, were sold or changed hands in bazaars, markets or fairs in Kayseri.

The purpose of the study will be to reveal the position, commercial life, place and importance of Kayseri in the state economy, especially in the Turkish Seljuk period, of Kayseri, which is an important part of the "Silk Road" in the east-west, north-south direction and has a rich historical and cultural past.

Key Words: Silk, Road, Seljuks, Kayseri, Trade.

DISASTER RESILIENCY IN THE LENS OF THE COASTAL VILLAGERS: A DESCRIPTIVE CASE STUDY

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Abstract

This descriptive case study aimed to show how disaster resiliency is being practiced by Ilonggo coastal residents following a severe catastrophe in their area, which is known to be disaster-prone. This study was carried out with eight (8) informants from the coastal areas in Bo. Obrero, using a qualitative research design. In addition, purposive sampling was used to determine the informants. The expert-validated interview guide questions were used to collect the narrative data, which was then analyzed using qualitative interview analysis and narrative data analysis. Self-efficacy and response-efficacy in disaster resiliency were then revealed. There were four (4) major meaningful categories under these themes that were taken from data transcripts. Informants were classified by their (1) socio-economic and (2) years of residency under self-efficacy. The response efficacy included (3) disaster based actions and (4) disaster capacity building activity. The findings demonstrated that disaster resiliency lies in the viewpoints of coastal villagers in the Philippines, notably in Iloilo City, and how their perspectives influence their disaster preparedness and recovery. It was discovered that coastal people are resilient due to their self-efficacy and response efficacy as an immediate response to disasters. Thus, it shows that disaster resiliency is an adaptive technique taken by individuals when confronted with challenges that may damage their lives.

USE OF DISINFECTANTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: QUALITY INDICATORS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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Introduction

Disinfectants are essential preventive agents against the COVID-19 pandemic. However, during this critical period, indiscriminate and abusive use of disinfectants was noted notably in hospitals where the risk of transmission was the highest. Subsequently, healthcare professionals (HCP) could mainly be concerned by disinfectants' adverse effects at work. This work aimed to determine the quality indicators and associated factors of disinfectants use during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

This cross-sectional observational study included a representative sample of 300 PDS at Hedi Chaker University Hospital of Sfax, Tunisia, during the period of August-September 2021. Data collection was carried out using a self-administered questionnaire anonymous. Quality indicators of disinfectants use were defined by abusive frequency, lack of protective equipment and adverse effects.

Results

Overall, 218 HCP were females (72.7%). The mean age was 25.6 ± 3.5 years. According to the profession, 202 cases were medical doctors (67.3%). Disinfectant use was reported by 225 HCP, giving a prevalence of 72.5%. These products were statistically more used by females (Odds Ratio (OR)=1.73; $p=0.035$), HCP with direct contact with COVID-19 patients (OR=2.29; $p<0.001$), and by those working at medical departments (OR=1.92; $p=0.027$).

Quality indicators analysis showed that 172 HCP (57.3%) had abusive frequency of disinfectant use, the lack of protective equipment was noted among 150 HCP (50%) and that adverse effects related to disinfectants were reported by 148 HCP (49.3%). The main adverse effects reported were dry hands 75 HCP (25%) and itching and pruritus 53 HCP (17.7%).

Factors associated with these effects were hand erythema and dermatitis (OR=2.67; $p=0.014$) and it was statistically associated with itching and pruritus (OR=1.93; $p=0.035$).

Conclusion

The prevalence of disinfectants use was considerably high by HCP in Sfax university hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic. However quality indicators showed a potentially high prevalence of non-conformity, resulting in a high dermatological adverse effects rate. Therefore, training sessions about disinfectant indications, dose, and safety measures could be benefic for HCP to reduce these problems.

PEK YOLU ÜZERİNDE YER ALAN KÜLTÜREL MERKEZLER VE BU MERKEZLERDE YETİŞEN FARŞ ŞAİRLERİ

CULTURAL CENTERS ON THE SILK ROAD AND PERSIAN POETS GROWED IN THESE CENTERS

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ÖZET

İnsanlar, sosyal varlıklar olmaları hasebiyle tarih boyunca birbiriyle ilişkide bulunmuş, etkileşimlerini çeşitli yollarla sürdürmek mecburiyetinde kalmıştır. Etkileşimi zorunlu kılan durumlardan birisi şüphesiz maddî kaygılardır. Bu kaygılar sonucu tamamen maddî amaçlarla ortaya konulan faaliyetler, yalnızca ticârî alanla sınırlı kalmamış, zamanla sanatsal, dînî ve kültürel etkileşimi de beraberinde getirmiştir. Tarihi, Milat öncesi çağlara dayanan İpek Yolu ise bu faaliyetlerin sürdürüldüğü en ünlü güzergâhlardan biridir. İpek Yolu, Doğu dünyasını Batı'ya bağlamakla esasen yeni bir dünya düzeninin kurulmasında çok büyük rol oynamış, Doğu ve Batı kültürünü birbirine bağlamada köprü görevini üstlenmiştir. Bu köprünün ayaklarını; Tebriz, Bağdad, Hemedan, Damgan, Nişabur, Belh, Buhara ve Semerkand gibi şehirler sağlamlaştırmıştır. Bu şehirler, bir taraftan ticârî diğer taraftan edebî ve kültürel faaliyetlerin odak noktası olarak tarihî bir sorumluluk yüklenmişlerdir. Buradan hareketle, bu tebliğde İpek Yolu üzerinde yer alıp tarihî ve edebî/kültürel misyon barındıran merkezlerden bahsedilecek, mezkûr merkezlerin edebiyat havzalarında yaşayıp, şiirleriyle edebiyat tarihinin altın sayfalarında yer edinen Fars şairleri ele alınmaya gayret gösterilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İpek Yolu, Klasik Fars Şiiri, Edebî Havzalar

ABSTRACT

Since people are social beings, they have been in contact with each other throughout history and have had to maintain their interactions in various ways. One of the situations that necessitates interaction is undoubtedly financial concerns. The activities, which were put forward for purely material purposes as a result of these concerns, were not only limited to the commercial field, but also brought along artistic, religious and cultural interaction over time. The Silk Road, which dates back to pre-Christian times, is one of the most famous routes where these activities are carried out. By connecting the Eastern world to the West, the Silk Road played a major role in the establishment of a new world order, and acted as a bridge connecting Eastern and Western cultures. The feet of this bridge; Cities such as Tabriz, Baghdad, Hamadan, Damgan, Nishapur, Belh, Bukhara and Samarkand were strengthened. These cities have assumed a historical responsibility as the focal point of commercial and literary and cultural activities on the one hand. From this point of view, in this paper, the centers that are located on the Silk Road and have a historical and literary/cultural mission will be mentioned, and efforts will be made to deal with the Persian poets who lived in the literary basins of these centers and took their place in the golden pages of the history of literature with their poems.

Keywords: Silk Road, Classical Persian Poetry, Literary Basins

“THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE OF GOOD AND EVIL” AND “TREE OF LIFE”: READING CHRISTIAN SALVATION THEOLOGY THROUGH DUALISM

“İYİYİ VE KÖTÜYÜ BİLME AĞACI” VE “HAYAT AĞACI”: HIRİSTİYAN KURTULUŞ TEOLOJİSİNİ DÜALİZM ÜZERİNDEN OKUMAK

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ABSTRACT

In the creation part of the Bible, the tree in which Adam and Eve inherited original sin by eating its fruit is called the “Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil”. This symbolic tree has caused both the material and spiritual decline of man and has given him a sense of awareness and caused him to know good and bad. On the contrary, the “Tree of Life” has been the hope of restoring the divine essence that humanity lost through sin and reuniting God and man. In the New Testament texts, the Tree of Life has been interpreted around Jesus Christ and used to symbolize him. As the “New Adam”, Jesus sacrificed himself for humanity's sin on the cross and taught the way of salvation. In this sense, the aim of the study is to interpret the Christian salvation theology through the dualism formed by the trees mentioned. In this direction, the comparison method was used while revealing the dualism between the two trees and the descriptive method was used while emphasizing their symbolic value. The main source of the study was the Old Testament, which was about the story of creation, and the New Testament, which resolved the event from its own perspective. In addition, Paul's Letters, which refer to Jesus' role as a savior and his divine identity, have also taken their place among the sources in the New Testament texts. Considering these issues, it is possible to talk about a dualism developed around the trees mentioned in Christian salvation theology. While the event that caused the fall of man in the Old Testament contains despair, the hope of salvation is renewed in the New Testament. As the “Tree of Life”, Jesus Christ is the name of hope, and he achieves this mission by dying on the cross.

Keywords: Christianity, salvation, Jesus Christ, tree symbolism, tree of life

ÖZET

Kutsal Kitap'ın yaratılış bölümünde Âdem ve Havva'nın meyvesinden yiyerek insanlığa asli günahı miras bıraktığı ağaç, İyiyi ve Kötüyü Bilme Ağacı olarak isimlendirilmiştir. Bu sembolik ağaç insanın hem maddi hem de manevi düşüşüne sebebiyet vermiş ve ona farkındalık hissi kazandırarak iyiyi ve kötüyü bilmesine neden olmuştur. Bunun aksine Hayat Ağacı ise insanlığın günahla kaybettiği tanrısal özü geri kazandırmanın ve Tanrıyla insanı tekrar bir araya getirmenin umudu olmuştur. Yeni Ahit metinlerinde Hayat Ağacı, İsa Mesih etrafında yorumlanmış ve onu sembolize etmek üzere kullanılmıştır. İsa, “Yeni Âdem” olarak çarmıhta insanlığın günahı için kendini feda etmiş ve kurtuluşun yolunu öğretmiştir. Bu anlamda çalışmanın amacı, bahsi geçen ağaçların oluşturduğu düalizm üzerinden Hristiyan kurtuluş teolojisini yorumlamaktır. Bu doğrultuda iki ağaç arasındaki düalizm ortaya konulurken karşılaştırma metodundan ve bunların sembolik değeri vurgulanırken betimleme yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmanın temel kaynağı ise yaratılış hikâyesini konu alan Eski Ahit ile olayı kendi perspektifinden çözüme kavuşturan Yeni Ahit olmuştur. Bununla birlikte Yeni Ahit metinleri içerisinde İsa'nın özellikle kurtarıcılık rolü ile tanrısal kimliğine atıfta bulunan Pavlus'un Mektupları da kaynaklar arasındaki yerini almıştır. Bu hususlar göz önünde bulundurularak Hristiyan kurtuluş teolojisinde bahsi geçen ağaçların etrafında geliştirilmiş bir düalizmden bahsetmek mümkündür. Eski Ahit'te insanın düşüşüne neden olan olay umutsuzluk barındırırken Yeni Ahit'te kurtuluş umudu tazelenmektedir. Hayat Ağacı olarak İsa Mesih umudun adı olmakta ve kendisine yüklenen bu misyonu çarmıhta can vererek başarıya ulaştırmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hristiyanlık, kurtuluş, İsa Mesih, ağaç sembolizmi, hayat ağacı

**A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ANALYZE THE EFFECT OF HIGH
IMPACT PRACTICES AMONG FINAL YEAR BACHELOR SAUDI NURSING
SCIENCE STUDENTS OF NORTHERN BORDER UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRACT

Background: High Impact Practices (HIPs) are active learning practices that promote deep learning by promoting student engagement.

The aim of the study was to analyze the effect of high-impact practices (HIPs)' on final-year bachelor of nursing science students.

The objectives of the study were to develop the training module on High Impact Practices in Community Health Nursing and to compare the effect of the training module on HIPs among pre-test and post-test groups.

Research Design: Quantitative Research approach with Quasi-Experimental, one-group Pre-test- Post-test design was used in this study.

Methods: Final year bachelor Saudi Nursing Science Students were the sample, with a sample size of 52. This study was done at the College of Nursing. During the Pre-test, the existing level of knowledge and practice on HIPs was assessed. After the pre-test the investigators administered training module on HIPs with problem exploration activities, brainstorming, and common intellectual experience (CIE) projects. Post-test was done to evaluate the effectiveness of training module.

Results: Among 52 subjects, 92.3% of the subjects belonged to the age group of 23- 25 years. 42.3% of the subjects had poor knowledge scores during pre-test; whereas 55.76% of them have an excellent knowledge scores during the post-test. Regarding practice scores, 26.9 % of the subjects have poor practice score during pre-test, but 65.38% of the subjects have excellent practice score during post-test. There was an increase in the mean knowledge score from 2.1129 to 2.3998 and practice score from 1.4258 to 2.2472 during post-test. There was a positive correlation between knowledge and practice scores.

Conclusion: HIPs is the innovative teaching and learning practices that are most beneficial because they challenge students.

Relevance to Clinical Practice: This study was done in Community Health nursing subject, and it helps to increases the student's critical thinking ability, communication skills, and problem-solving skills.

Keywords: Analyze, Effect, High-Impact Practice, Quasi-Experimental Study

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN METHODS APPLICATIONS WITH SIX SIGMA APPROACH: EVALUATION OF OVEN SEAL STRENGTH FOR A WHITE GOODS MANUFACTURER

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, needs are constantly increasing due to reasons such as the importance of technology and the increase in living standards. For this reason, in the current period, production enterprises should use their resources efficiently, improve their production activities and achieve their goals with low costs. By eliminating waste in businesses with the six-sigma method, it provides an advantage by giving ideas to businesses to create suitable and quality products and provides an improvement environment and customer satisfaction by giving ideas to businesses to create quality products.

The increasing prevalence of digital transformation and increased competition necessitates today's businesses to gain an advantage over their competitors. Businesses can benefit from various quality improvement methods so that they can show the quality of the products they produce to everyone and make a difference. Six Sigma, one of the widely preferred methods for this purpose, envisages a management approach that takes responsibility for providing measurable solutions to problems and optimizing critical processes.

In this paper, it is aimed to improve the quality of the oven gaskets produced by using six sigma methods in the company that produces rubber gaskets, to reduce production losses, to provide cost advantages and to increase efficiency along with customer satisfaction. Experimental design guidelines, fishbone method, anova test, and statistical quality control method were used in the study.

This study focuses on six sigma applications for the production processes of a company that produces rubber gaskets for a white goods manufacturer. In this context, the customer feedback of the company in question was taken into consideration and the furnace seal strength was evaluated by experimental design methods in the relevant supplier company. The results obtained increased efficiency and customer satisfaction while reducing costs.

Keywords: Six Sigma, Statistical Quality Control, Production.

HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY ASSURANCE MODEL: APPLICATIONS IN A DEVELOPING STATE UNIVERSIT

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ABSTRACT

The importance of education depends on its ability to foster the development of future generations. A competently functioning education system is very important to achieve this goal. For this purpose, establishing a quality assurance system in promising educational institutions is crucial to provide optimum education, training and learning opportunities. The quality assurance system covers all the principles of planning and implementation of the internal and external quality assurance and accreditation processes of higher education institutions' education and training, research and development and social contribution activities and administrative services. The quality assurance system in newly established and developing higher education institutions aims to maintain the quality of all services, encourage continuous improvement, and increase stakeholder satisfaction. In this context, it also helps the organization stay competitive and achieve long-term success. Research and Development activities are important to increase the university's contribution to scientific studies and are carried out in coordination with the quality assurance system. The university's social contribution is seen as an additional resource and includes activities such as collaboration with the society, transformation of R&D into output, and volunteering/social responsibility. Leadership and governance are critical to the success of the university and are carried out in coordination with the quality assurance system. In this context, it is of great importance that universities are constantly evaluated and improved in order to achieve their goals. In this study, a model is proposed that includes the implementation of the processes carried out and planned to be carried out in order to structure the quality assurance system in a newly established and developing state university. With the proposed model, an innovative quality assurance system has been established based on the internalization of the strategic management process, periodic monitoring and improvement activities and stakeholder participation. The study serves as a guide for newly established and developing higher education institutions.

Keywords: Quality Assurance System, Performance Management, Process Management, Strategic Management.

**TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE AGE OF INDUSTRY 4.0:
QUALITY 4.0**

ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 ÇAĞINDA TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİ: KALİTE 4.0

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ABSTRACT

Today, Industry 4.0 makes its impact felt in all sectors with its technologies based on digitalization. This new era, which affects businesses primarily with tools such as big data and real-time analytics-supported process monitoring and improvement applications, has caused the reshaping of production factors, especially the human element, and technology and technological capabilities to come to the fore. As a natural result of this development, these developments have affected the philosophy of total quality management, which is based on ensuring quality requirements in all processes and meeting customer needs quickly and accurately with the contribution of all employees.

Quality 4.0, summarized as the application of Industry 4.0 technologies to quality management, is a concept that expresses that a broader quality transformation cannot be limited to technology alone. On the other hand, few studies in the literature address the effects of Industry 4.0 technologies on quality management. Based on this point, in this study, the impact of Industry 4.0 on total quality management principles is explained separately, based on the literature review, and the opportunities and challenges posed by Industry 4.0 in terms of comprehensive quality management are discussed within this framework.

Keywords: Quality 4.0, Industry 4.0, Total Quality Management.

ÖZET

Günümüzde endüstri 4.0 tüm sektörlerde dijitalleşmeye dayalı teknolojileri ile etkisini hissettirmektedir. İşletmeleri başta büyük veri ve bu sayede elde edilen gerçek zamanlı analitik destekli süreç izleme ve iyileştirme uygulamaları gibi araçları ile etkileyen bu yeni çağ, başta insan faktörü olmak üzere üretim faktörlerinin yeniden şekillenmesine ve teknoloji ile teknolojik yeteneklerin daha da ön plana çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Bu gelişmenin doğal bir sonucu olarak tüm süreçlerde kalite gereksinimlerinin sağlanması ve tüm çalışanların katkısıyla müşteri ihtiyaçlarının hızlı ve doğru bir şekilde karşılanmasına dayanan toplam kalite yönetimi felsefesi de bu gelişmelerden etkilenmiştir.

Endüstri 4.0'ın teknolojilerinin kalite yönetimine uygulanması olarak özetlenen Kalite 4.0 daha geniş bir kalite dönüşümünün yalnızca teknoloji ile sınırlanamayacağını ifade eden bir kavramdır. Buna karşı literatürde Endüstri 4.0 teknolojilerinin kalite yönetimine olan etkilerini ele alan çok sayıda çalışma olmadığı görülmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle hazırlanan bu çalışmada literatür incelemesinden yola çıkarak Endüstri 4.0'ın toplam kalite yönetimi ilkeleri üzerindeki etkileri ayrı ayrı açıklanmakta ve Endüstri 4.0'ın toplam kalite yönetimi açısından doğurduğu fırsat ve zorluklar bu çerçevede ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalite 4.0, Endüstri 4.0, Toplam Kalite Yönetimi.

COATINGS APPLIED ON SOLID DRUGS

PhD Student Betül Taşkent

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ABSTRACT

Metals have been the primary choice for biomedical implants for almost a century. Implants produced from many metals and alloys such as titanium and its alloys, stainless steels, gold, cobalt and many others, especially titanium and its alloys with their high corrosion resistance and specific strength, non-toxicity and biocompatibility, have been the gold standard in load-bearing orthopaedic applications for many years due to their favourable biological and mechanical properties. Successful integration and stabilization of the implant depends on surface properties such as surface chemistry, roughness, topography and wettability. In line with these properties, one of the materials being investigated as a bioactive coating for metals and alloys is chitosan. In line with these properties, one of the materials being investigated as a bioactive coating for metals and alloys is chitosan. Chitosan's non-toxicity, biocompatibility, hydrophilicity, biodegradability, similarity with the main component of the extracellular matrix, and especially its ability to form a porous structure that allows a large number of cells to proliferate at once, easily enter the coating, and increase the number of cells are important properties and are suitable for being a coating material. Chitosan can be coated on metals and alloys as a coating material, "Electrophoretic Deposition EPD", which uses electric current to grow the coating on the base material, "Layer-by-Layer Deposition", which uses electrostatic interaction between positively and negatively charged solutions, and "Dip Coating", which is obtained by immersing the base material in a solution bath without using electric current, "Solution Casting", which is based on the electrostatic interaction between the oxide layer on the surface of the base material immersed in a positively charged solution, "Silanization", which is formed as a result of chemical bonding, "Spin Coating", which is obtained by pouring solution onto the base material and then rotating it, and "Electrospinning", which is formed by spraying solution onto the base material at high voltage. The obtained coatings can be examined with appropriate characterization techniques to check whether they are coatings with the desired qualities. This research provides information about chitosan coatings on metal implants. Chitosan coating methods and processes are detailed.

Keywords: Metal, Implant, Chitosan, Coating Methods

CHITOSAN COATINGS ON IMPLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Metals have been the primary choice for biomedical implants for almost a century. Implants produced from many metals and alloys such as titanium and its alloys, stainless steels, gold, cobalt and many others, especially titanium and its alloys with their high corrosion resistance and specific strength, non-toxicity and biocompatibility, have been the gold standard in load-bearing orthopaedic applications for many years due to their favourable biological and mechanical properties. Successful integration and stabilization of the implant depends on surface properties such as surface chemistry, roughness, topography and wettability. In line with these properties, one of the materials being investigated as a bioactive coating for metals and alloys is chitosan. In line with these properties, one of the materials being investigated as a bioactive coating for metals and alloys is chitosan. Chitosan's non-toxicity, biocompatibility, hydrophilicity, biodegradability, similarity with the main component of the extracellular matrix, and especially its ability to form a porous structure that allows a large number of cells to proliferate at once, easily enter the coating, and increase the number of cells are important properties and are suitable for being a coating material. Chitosan can be coated on metals and alloys as a coating material, "Electrophoretic Deposition EPD", which uses electric current to grow the coating on the base material, "Layer-by-Layer Deposition", which uses electrostatic interaction between positively and negatively charged solutions, and "Dip Coating", which is obtained by immersing the base material in a solution bath without using electric current, "Solution Casting", which is based on the electrostatic interaction between the oxide layer on the surface of the base material immersed in a positively charged solution, "Silanization", which is formed as a result of chemical bonding, "Spin Coating", which is obtained by pouring solution onto the base material and then rotating it, and "Electrospinning", which is formed by spraying solution onto the base material at high voltage. The obtained coatings can be examined with appropriate characterization techniques to check whether they are coatings with the desired qualities. This research provides information about chitosan coatings on metal implants. Chitosan coating methods and processes are detailed.

Keywords: Metal, Implant, Chitosan, Coating Methods

YENİLEBİLİR FİLM AMBALAJI VE MİGRASYON

EDIBLE FILM-PACKAGING AND MIGRATION

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ÖZET

Gıda ambalaj teknolojisi, temel ihtiyaçları gidermek ve oluşabilecek problemlere cevap verebilmek için günden güne gelişmektedir. Bu durum, özellikle gıda ve gıda ambalajı arasındaki etkileşimden kaynaklı bazı bileşenlerin migrasyonuna neden olabilmektedir.

Bu bağlamda gıda ve gıda ambalajı arasındaki bu etkileşim mikroorganizma, nem, aroma, yağ, su buharı vb. gibi birçok bileşiğin transferine olanak sağlar. İki yönlü (ambalajdan gıdaya, gıdadan ambalaja) gerçekleşen bu geçiş gıdanın organoleptik özellikleri başta olmak üzere birçok özelliğini önemli düzeyde etkilemektedir.

Bunlara ek olarak yenilebilir ambalajların kullanım amacına göre; gıdaların kalite ve güvenliğini devam ettirebilmeleri yanı sıra sentetik ambalajlara alternatif olarak kullanılabilir. Yenilebilir doğal ambalajlar biyobozunur polimerlerden üretilmeleri, fiziksel, kimyasal ve mikrobiyolojik zararları minimize edebilme özellikleri bakımından birçok avantaja sahip olduğu gibi bazı dezavantajları da mevcuttur.

Yenilebilir film- ambalaj malzemelerine ilave edilen antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal bileşenlerin (mor soğan, mor lahana, hibiskus, biberiye, kekik, sarımsak vb.) gıdayla birebir temas etmesi durumunda renk, aroma ve koku bileşenleri difüzyon vb. yollarla gıdaya geçebilir. Bu durum yenilebilir filmlerin hedef mikroorganizma üzerinde etkili olmasına, gıdanın uzun süre depolanabilmesine olanak sağlamaktadır. Yüksek konsantrasyonlarda kullanılan antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal bileşenleri ise gıdanın duyu özelliklerini olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Bunun yanında yenilebilir filmlerin nem içeriği yüksek gıdalarda (%50 ve üzeri gibi) ara katman olarak kullanımı ile gıda ve film arasındaki nem geçişlerinden kaynaklı filmlerde yapısal değişiklikler (kırılma, parçalanma) meydana gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda yenilebilir film-ambalaj ile kullanılacağı gıdanın özellikleri detaylı olarak bilinmelidir.

Bu çalışmada güncel literatür incelemesinde, yenilebilir film ambalaj ile ambalajın uygulanacağı gıda arasında meydana gelen migrasyonun önemine dikkat çekilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Film, migrasyon, yenilebilir ambalaj

ABSTRACT

Food packaging technology is developing day by day in order to fulfill the basic needs and the problems that may occur. This may cause migration of some components, especially due to the interaction between food and food packaging.

In this context, this interaction between food and food packaging allows the transfer of many compounds such as microorganisms, moisture, aroma, oil, water vapor, etc. This two-way transition (from packaging to food, from food to packaging) affects many features of food, especially organoleptic properties.

In addition to these, edible packaging can be used as an alternative to synthetic packaging, as well as maintaining the quality and safety of foods according to the purpose of use. Edible natural packaging has many advantages in terms of being produced from biodegradable polymers and minimizing physical, chemical and microbiological harms, as well as some disadvantages.

If the antioxidant and antimicrobial components (purple onion, purple cabbage, hibiscus, rosemary, thyme, garlic, etc.) added to the edible film-packaging materials come into direct contact with the food, the color, aroma, and odor components can be transferred to the food by diffusion or other ways. This allows edible films to be effective on the target microorganism and to store the food for a long time. Antioxidant and antimicrobial components used in high concentrations can adversely affect the sensory properties of food. In addition, the use of edible films as an intermediate layer in foods with high moisture content (such as 50% and above) causes structural change (fragility, fragmentation) in the films due to moisture transitions between the food and the film. In this context, the characteristics of the food to be used with edible film-packaging should be known in detail.

In this study, in the current literature review, attention was drawn to the importance of migration between edible film-packaging and the food to which the packaging will be applied.

Keywords: Film, migration, edible packaging

GELENEKSEL (MİNERAL/SENTETİK) KESME SIVILARI VE YENİLİKÇİ (ORGANİK/BİTKİSEL TABANLI) KESME SIVILARININ TALAŞLI İMALATTA KULLANIMI

THE USE OF TRADITIONAL (MINERAL/SYNTHETIC) CUTTING FLUID AND INNOVATIVE (ORGANIC/HERBAL BASED) CUTTING FLUID IN MACHINING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, özellikle talaşlı imalat süreçlerinde (torna, freze, matkap, CNC takım tezgahları vb.) yoğun olarak kullanılan geleneksel kesme sıvıları ile günümüz ekolojik şartları ve iş sağlığı güvenliği önlemleri kapsamında ön plana çıkan yenilikçi (organik, bitkisel tabanlı vb.) kesme sıvıları karşılaştırılmıştır. Kesme sıvıları en genel anlamı ile talaşlı imalatta yağlayıcılık, talaşın kesme bölgesinden uzaklaştırılması, takım ve iş parçasını soğutma, takım ömrüne olumlu katkı, işleme kalitesini artırma, ateşlenme/parlamaya karşı direnç, korozyonu önleme, köpürmeme, malzemenin metalürjik özelliklerini koruma gibi önemli özellikleri bünyelerinde barındırmalıdır. Bunun yanı sıra ekonomiklik, ulaşılabilirlik, geri dönüşüm, ekolojik çözünme, çevre ve insan sağlığı üzerine etkileri de günümüz şartlarında kesme sıvılarının karşılaması gereken özellikler arasında yer almaktadır. Bu şartlar doğrultusunda öncelikle petrol türevi, sentetik ve emülsiyon kesme sıvıları hem işlenebilirlik şartları hem de biyolojik faktörler göz önüne alınarak incelenmiş, ardından organik (hayvansal yağlar vb.) ve bitkisel tabanlı (kanola, ayçiçek, hindistancevizi, soya, mısır, pamuk vb.) kesme sıvıları ele alınmıştır. Geleneksel ve yenilikçi kesme sıvıları karşılaştırıldığında özellikle bitkisel tabanlı kesme sıvılarının günümüz çevreci imalat yaklaşımlarında daha ön plana çıktığı görülmüştür. Geleneksel petro kimya ürünü ve sentetik yağlardan oluşan kesme sıvılarının yaklaşık olarak yıllık 44 milyon ton civarında kullanımı olduğu göz önüne alındığında, bu kesme sıvılarının insan/çevre sağlığı üzerinde yarattığı olumsuz etkiler (cilt hastalıkları, dermatitler, hipersensitif pnömonisi, astım, kanser vb.), geri dönüşüm sorunları, hava ve özellikle su kaynaklarında yarattıkları kirlilik düşünüldüğünde, yeşil teknolojilerin tartışıldığı 21.yy'da bitkisel tabanlı kesme sıvılarının kullanımının daha çok ön plana çıktığı görülmüştür. Belirtilen sebepler doğrultusunda, öncelikle kesme sıvısı kullanılmayan kuru işlemenin tercih edilmesinin mümkün değilse daha az miktarda kesme sıvısı kullanılmasına imkân tanıyan MQL (Minimum quantity lubrication) ve sis soğutma gibi yöntemlerin kullanılmasının önemli olduğu görülmüştür. Son olarak, imalat sanayisinde biodönüşüm, sürdürülebilirlik ve yeşil üretim daha önem kazanmasıyla bitkisel tabanlı kesme sıvılarının kullanımının gelecek 10 yıl içerisinde doğru tarım ve doğru imalat politikaları doğrultusunda ön plana çıkacağı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kesme Sıvıları, Geleneksel Kesme Sıvıları, Talaşlı İmalat, Bitkisel Tabanlı Kesme Sıvısı

ABSTRACT

In this study, traditional cutting fluids, which are used extensively in machining processes (lathe, milling, drill, CNC machine tools, etc.) and innovative (organic, plant-based etc.) cutting fluids that come to the fore within the scope of today's ecological conditions and occupational health and safety measures have been compared. Cutting fluids, in the most general sense, have important properties such as lubrication in machining, removal of chips from the cutting area, cooling of the tool and workpiece, positive contribution to tool life, increasing machining quality, resistance to ignition/flashing, corrosion prevention, non-foaming, preserving the metallurgical properties of the material should contain. In addition, economy, accessibility, recycling, ecological dissolution, effects on the environment and human health are among the features that cutting fluids must meet in today's conditions. In line with these conditions, first of all, petroleum-derived, synthetic and emulsion cutting fluids were examined considering both workability conditions and biological factors. Then, organic (animal oils, etc.) and vegetable-based (canola, sunflower, coconut, soy, corn, cotton, etc.) cutting fluids are discussed. When traditional and innovative cutting fluids are compared, it has been seen that especially plant-based cutting fluids come to the fore in today's environmentally friendly manufacturing approaches. Considering that approximately 44 million tons of cutting fluids consisting of traditional petrochemical products and synthetic oils are used annually, the negative effects of these cutting fluids on human/environmental health (skin diseases, dermatitis, hypersensitive pneumonia, asthma, cancer, etc.) Considering the recycling problems, the pollution they create in air and especially in water resources, it has been seen that the use of vegetable-based cutting fluids has become more prominent in the 21st century, where green technologies are discussed. For the stated reasons,, it has been seen that it is important to prefer dry machining without using cutting fluid, and if not possible, to use methods such as MQL (Minimum quantity lubrication) and fog cooling, which allow using less cutting fluid. Finally, it has been concluded that the use of plant-based cutting fluids will come to the fore in the next 10 years in line with the right agriculture and right manufacturing policies, as bioconversion, sustainability and green production gain more importance in the manufacturing industry.

Keywords: Cutting Fluids, Conventional Cutting Fluids, Machining, Vegetable Based Cutting Fluid

WAR NARRATIVE IN DIGITAL GAMES: CREATING THE IDENTITY OF THE OTHER

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ABSTRACT

Digital games come in many different themes. Although many digital games have fictional worlds, some producers have produced games based on the real world over time. It is known that games have the power to create different effects on the player thanks to the bridge between the player and the game as a medium. This power arises from the combination of game mechanics and game narrative. These two topics, which are especially at the center of PC and console gaming, are academically known as ludology and narratology.

Although narrative forms are similar to movies in many respects, the use of narrative in games and its impact on games varies widely due to the different genres and camera angles offered by games. Especially in games that use FPS (first person camera) camera angles, the player is sent directly into the game and thus experiences what happens in the game first hand.

Games like Call of Duty, which are experienced as a single side, offer the player the option to control a single side and legitimize the enemy. Digital games, which manage to create the other in a short time, manage to normalize this fiction for the player, especially by offering narrative structures. With both the use of data from known history and the effects of the narrative designer on the game, it categorizes the player into a side through the story of who is "good" and who is "bad" in every aspect.

The aim of the study is to make a detailed examination of the ways in which narrative in the digital game world can be used as a communication tool and how it can create different identities in the digital environment, based on narrative structures.

Keywords: Narratology - Call of Duty - Digital Game - Identity - Game - Alienation

ETHNOBOTANICAL USE OF FENNEL AND ENHANCEMENT STUDIES OF ITS SECONDARY METABOLITES

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ABSTRACT

Fennel is an aromatic plant cultivated in many countries and has various uses (cosmetics, food, agricultural pest control, etc.). In addition, it is a very valuable medicinal plant due to the secondary metabolites it contains. In this review, the usage areas of the fennel plant, its economic importance and the methods used to increase the secondary metabolites in its content are mentioned.

Keywords: Aromatic plant, Fennel, Medicinal plant, Secondary metabolites

ÖZET

Rezene çok sayıda ülkede kültürü yapılan ve çeşitli kullanım alanlarına sahip (kozmetik, gıda, tarımsal zararlılarla mücadele vb.) aromatik bir bitkidir. Ayrıca içerdiği sekonder metabolitleri nedeniyle oldukça kıymetli bir tıbbi bitkidir. Bu derlemede rezene bitkisinin kullanım alanlarından, ekonomik öneminden ve içeriğindeki sekonder metabolitlerin artırılmasında kullanılan yöntemlerden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aromatik bitki, Rezene, Sekonder metabolitler, Tıbbi bitki

EXPLORING STRESS EFFECTS ON PIEZOELECTRIC CELLS FOR IMPROVED ROAD-BASED ELECTRICITY GENERATION (UNIFORM DISTRIBUTED LOADING)

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Abstract

The findings of this research provide valuable insights into the impact of stress on piezoelectric cells. Moreover, the research outcomes have the potential to contribute to the development of advanced materials and technologies for road surfaces. These advancements can improve the resilience of road infrastructure, enabling it to better withstand the stress and shear forces exerted by heavy vehicles. In summary, this research has the potential to make significant contributions to the fields of transportation, energy, and materials science. By optimizing the design and placement of piezoelectric cells on roads, it can lead to more efficient and sustainable electricity generation from passing vehicles, while also contributing to the development of robust road surfaces capable of withstanding heavy vehicle loads. The primary objective of this research is to investigate the influence of stress on piezoelectric cells installed on roads with an electric voltage. The main goal is to optimize the design and placement of these cells in order to maximize their accuracy and efficiency in generating electricity from vehicles passing over them. Specifically, the study focuses on analyzing the effects of uniform distributed loading, which is crucial for understanding the behavior of the cells under different loading scenarios. To carry out this research, finite element analysis (FEA) simulations are employed to create detailed models of the compression cells and accurately replicate the loading conditions caused by passing trucks.

Keywords: Shear forces, Uniform distributed loading, Road infrastructure, piezoelectric cells
Sustainable transportation

MECHANICAL DESIGN OF THE INTEGRATED SOLAR ENERGY GREENHOUSE

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ABSTRACT

Electrical energy generation has become a part of our lives. The most feasible source of electrical energy generation is solar energy. Electrical energy can be generated from solar energy with solar panels. Electrical energy generation capacity from solar energy is increasing rapidly in developed and developing countries. For solar power plants, large field areas that are not suitable for agriculture are required. For example, for a solar power plant with a power of 1 MW, a land area of at least 12 decares is required, although it depends on the land structure. At the same time, the importance of agriculture is also increasing with the increasing population. In this study, an integrated solution has been created to meet the increasing agricultural and electrical energy demands. A solar field has been designed to generate electrical energy with solar energy. At the same time, the solar field level was increased, enabling greenhouse production. The fact that the solar power plant stand is high from the ground is also an advantage for snow load. Even if there is heavy snowfall, the snow will not remain on the solar panel and the solar power plant will not be under snow load. At the same time, the height of the stand will provide air circulation between the solar panels. With air circulation, the temperature on the solar panel will decrease and more electrical energy can be generated from the solar panel. Such an integrated greenhouse design will be a very effective design in terms of solar panel electrical energy production and environmental conditions. Considering these parameters, an integrated greenhouse with solar energy was designed. Instead of purchasing products in greenhouses once a year, it is possible to purchase products in more than one season by adjusting the desired temperature and humidity values. The electrical energy needed for this can be provided by solar energy. Such an integrated design study will set an example.

Keywords: Solar Energy, Greenhouse, Steel Construction, Design

**PRE-FEASIBILITY PREPARATION and ASSESSMENT for 10 kWe, 12,1 kWp
ROOF TYPE SOLAR ENERGY POWER PLANT, A CASE STUDY for
KAHRAMANMARAS**

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ABSTRACT

The installed capacity of electrical energy generation from solar energy is increasing rapidly in developed and developing countries. Solar energy is now trying to quickly replace fossil-based resources such as coal, lignite, natural gas, etc. In our country, especially since 2012, the number of solar power plants has increased rapidly and continues to increase. In our country, mostly large power solar power plants have been established and continue to be established. In addition, house type solar power plants with 5 kWe, 7 kWe, 10 kWe installed power levels have begun to be established. One of the most important issues in power plant installations is to carry out a pre-feasibility study before installation. A solar power plant with a well-done feasibility study can also be designed and installed correctly. Maximum electrical energy can be generated from the installed solar power plant if a correct installation can be made. Also, the electrical energy generation performance of solar power plants is determined by the solar panel installed power and environmental conditions. Environmental conditions such as temperature and wind parameters directly affect the electrical energy obtained from the solar panel. As the temperature increases, the electrical energy decreases obtained from the solar panel. Conversely, the presence of wind and air circulation on the solar power plant increases the generation of electricity from the solar panel. In this study, a detailed pre-feasibility study was carried out for a rooftop solar power plant with an installed power of 10 kWe, 12.1 kWp. In this regard, a detached house in a location in the province of Kahramanmaraş in Turkey was selected. Considering the current electrical installation and infrastructure of the house, a detailed research study has been carried out on how and how the solar power plant should be installed and how the assembly processes can be done. All these elements should be considered and analyzed in detail when conducting a pre-feasibility study for a solar power plant. In this study, these parameters were examined and evaluated as detailed.

Keywords: Solar energy, Kahramanmaraş, pre-feasibility of solar power plant

PARAMETERS OF ABELIAN GROUP CODES

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ABSTRACT

A linear code is a subspace of a finite dimensional vector space over a finite field. An abelian group code over a finite field is an ideal in a finite group algebra of a finite abelian group. Many linear codes can be viewed as abelian group codes. For example, cyclic codes can be considered as ideals in finite group algebras of cyclic groups and Reed Muller codes over F_p can be viewed as ideals in modular group algebra of an elementary abelian p -group. Considering linear codes as abelian group codes have many advantages as abelian group codes have richer algebraic structure than linear codes. Two abelian codes I and J in the finite group algebra FG are said to be G -equivalent if there is a group automorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow G$ whose linear extension to the group algebra maps I onto J . If two codes are G -equivalent, then they have the same weight, the identical weight distribution and the same dimension.

MacWilliams (1965) shows that for a cyclic group G of odd order, if two binary minimal codes have identical weight distribution, then these codes are G -equivalent. Miller (1979) proves that for an abelian group of odd order, two minimal abelian codes in F_2G are G -equivalent if and only if they have the identical weight distribution. However, Ferraz-Guerreiro- Polcino Milies (2014) show that for $F_2(C_9 \times C_3)$, there are non- G -equivalent minimal codes having the identical weight distribution. Now it is natural to ask for which abelian groups and fields, equality of weight distribution implies the G -equivalence of codes. In this talk, I will state some recent contributions to this question which are published in the paper [Altunbulak Aksu F, Tuvay İ. A characterization of abelian group codes in terms of their parameters, Turkish Journal of Mathematics 2022; 46(7): 2701-2713].

Keywords: Abelian group codes, weight distribution, G -equivalence, homocyclic group

**AZERBAIJAN'DA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA KAVRAMININ
UYGULANMASINDA BÜTÇE HARCAMALARININ ROLÜ İLE İLGİLİ BAZI
KONULAR**

**SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE ROLE OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
AZERBAIJAN**

**AZƏRBAYCANDA DAVAMLİ İNKİŞAFA KONSEPSİYASININ HƏYATA
KEÇİRİLMƏSİNDƏ BÜDCƏ XƏRCLƏRİNİN ROLUNA DAİR BƏZİ MƏSƏLƏLƏR**

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Özet

Makalenin yazılmasının amacı, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasında bütçe harcamalarının önemini bilimsel metodolojik yaklaşımlara dayandırmak ve BM Fikri Mülkiyet'in bütçe harcamalarının sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın gereklerine uyarlanmasına yönelik önerileri hakkında gerekçeli bir görüş vermektir.

Makalede sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasında eyalet hükümetinin rolü geniş çapta inceleniyor. O dönemde sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri geniş çapta yorumlanmıyordu. Aynı zamanda 2000-2015 yıllarını kapsayan "Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri" yorumlanarak özetlenmiş ve bütçe harcamalarının bu hedeflere ulaşmadaki katkısı incelenmiştir. Aynı zamanda o dönemde uygulanan tedbirler, bu tedbirlerin sonuçları, elde edilen başarılar, avantajlar ve eksiklikler ortaya çıkarıldı. Makalede uygulanan tedbirler sonucunda Azerbaycan'da yoksulluk oranının yüzde 49'dan yüzde 4,9'a düştüğünü, kirleticilerin yakalanıp etkisiz hale getirilmesi hacminin ise 195 bin ton arttığını da belirtmek gerekiyor. Şunu da belirtmek gerekir ki, 2000 yılında kirleticilerin yüzde 18'inin zararlı olduğu bilinirken, 2015 yılında bu göstergenin yüzde 45 puan artarak yüzde 63'e ulaştığını da belirtmek gerekiyor. Bu amaçla birçok uluslararası kuruluş ve devletten alınan mali destekle Oğuz-Gabala-Bakü yönünde içme suyu hattı inşa edilmiş, ayrıca bölgelerde ve Bakü şehrinde toplumsal altyapıların yeniden inşası masrafları karşılanmıştır. Bütçede yüzde, merkezi sıhhi sistemin kullanım düzeyi yüzde 42,7 oranında iyileşti.

Ayrıca 2015-2030 yıllarını kapsayan sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerinin hayata geçirilmesinde bütçe harcamalarının önemi, bütçe harcamalarının verimli kullanılmasının yolları da makalede yansıtılmıştır.

Makalenin yazımında tümevarım, tümdengelim, mantıksal genelleme ve diğer araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sürdürülebilir kalkınma, bütçe harcamaları, Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri

Summary

The purpose of writing the article is to base the importance of budget expenditures in ensuring sustainable development on scientific methodological approaches and to give a reasoned opinion on the recommendations of UN Intellectual Property for the adaptation of budget expenditures to the requirements of sustainable development.

The article broadly examines the role of the state government in ensuring sustainable development. At that time, the sustainable development goals were not widely interpreted. At the same time, the "Millennium Development Goals" covering the years 2000-2015 were interpreted and summarized and the contribution of budget expenditures to achieving these goals was examined. At the same time, the measures implemented at that time, the results of these measures, the achievements, advantages and deficiencies were revealed. It should also be noted in the article that as a result of the measures implemented, the poverty rate in Azerbaijan decreased from 49 percent to 4.9 percent, and the volume of capturing and neutralizing pollutants increased by 195 thousand tons. It should also be noted that, while 18 percent of pollutants were known to be harmful in 2000, this indicator increased by 45 percentage points to 63 percent in 2015. For this purpose, with the financial support received from many international organizations and states, a drinking water line was built in the Oghuz-Gabala-Baku direction, and the costs of rebuilding social infrastructures in the regions and in the city of Baku were covered. percent in the budget, the usage level of the central sanitary system improved by 42.7 percent.

In addition, the importance of budget expenditures in realizing the sustainable development goals covering the years 2015-2030 and ways to use budget expenditures efficiently are also reflected in the article.

Induction, deduction, logical generalization and other research methods were used in writing the article.

Keywords:

sustainable development, budget expenditures, Millennium Development Goals

Xülasə

Məqalənin yazılmasında məqsəd dayanıqlı inkişafın təmin edilməsində büdcə xərclərinin əhəmiyyətini elmi metodoloji yanaşmalara əsaslandırmaq, BMT İP-nın büdcə xərclərinin dayanıqlı inkişafın tələblərinə uyğunlaşdırmaq təkliflərinə dair əsaslandırılmış münasibət bildirməkdən ibarətdir.

Məqalədə davamlı inkişafın təmin edilməsində dövlət müdçəsinin rolu geniş tədqiq edimişdir. Bu zaman dayanıqlı inkişaf məqsədləri geniş şərh edilmidi. Eyni zamanda 2000-2015-ci illəri əhatə edən “Minilliyin inkişaf məqsədlərinin” şərh edilərək ümumiləşdirilmiş, büdcə xərclərinin bu məqsədlərə nail olmağa verdiyi töhfə tədqiq edilmişdir. Eyni zamanda həmin dövr üzrə ərzində həyata keçirilən tədbirlər, bu tədbirlərin nəticələri, əldə olunmuş nailiyyətlər, üstünlük və çatışmamazlıqlar üzə çıxarılmışdır. Onu da qeyd edək ki, məqalədə həyata keçirilən tədbirlər nəticəsində, Azərbaycanda yoxsulluq səviyyəsi 49 faizdən 4.9 faizə düşmüş, çirkləndirici maddələrin tutulub zərərsizləşdirilməsinin həcmi 195 min ton artmışdır. Onu da qeyd edək ki, əgər 2000-ci ildə çirkləndirici maddələrin 18 faizi zərərləşdirilə bilirdisə 2015-ci ildə bu göstərici 45 faiz-bənd artaraq 63 faizə çatmış, dövrdə xüsusilə, Bakı şəhərinin fasiləsiz içməli su ilə təmin edilməsi məqsədi ilə 2002-ci ildən etibarən hədəflər müəyyənləşdirilmişdir. Bu məqsədlə Oğuz-Qəbələ-Bakı istiqamətində içməli su xətti çəkilmiş bir çox beynəlxalq təşkilatlardan və dövlətlərdən alınmış maliyyə dəstəyi, həmçinin büdcə xərcləri hesabına isə bölgələrdə və Bakı şəhərində komunal infrastrukturların yenidən qurulması işləri həyata keçirilmişdir. Həyata keçirilən bu tədbirlər nəticəsində əhalinin içməli su təminatı 20.7 faiz, mərkəzləşmiş sanitariya sistemindən istifadə səviyyəsi 42.7 faiz yaxşılaşmışdır.

Həmçinin, 2015-2030-cu illəri əhatə edən dayanıqlı inkişaf məqsədlərinin icrasında büdcə xərclərinin əhəmiyyəti, büdcə xərclərindən səmərəli istifadə yolları məqalədə öz əksini tapmışdır.

Məqalənin yazılmasında induksiya, deduksiya, məntiqi ümumiləşdirmə və sair tədqiqat metodlarından istifadə edilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: dayanıqlı inkişaf, büdcə xərcləri, minilliyin inkişaf məqsədləri

HAVAYOLU İŞLETMELERİNDE DIŞ KAYNAK KULLANIMININ RİSKLERİ

RISKS OF OUTSOURCING IN AIRLINE BUSINESSES

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ÖZET

Dış kaynak kullanımı, günümüz işletmeleri için önemli bir yönetim stratejisi haline gelmiştir. Kendi öz kaynaklarını kaliteli ürün ve hizmet ortaya çıkarmak için kullanan işletmeler, ana faaliyetlerinde zamandan ve maliyetten tasarruf etmek amacıyla temel faaliyet alanı dışındaki bazı ürün ve hizmetleri dış kaynak kullanımı yoluyla temin etmektedirler. Havayolu işletmeleri de bu stratejiyi benimseyerek, iş verimliliğini arttırmayı hedeflemektedirler.

Havayolu sektörü maliyetlerin yüksek olduğu ve aralarında bağlantılı birçok iş sürecini bir arada barındıran bir işleyişe sahiptir. Havayolu işletmeleri ana faaliyetleri olan yolcu, kargo ve posta taşımacılığı hizmetlerini yerine getirirken bir dizi yan faaliyete ihtiyaç duymakta ve bu yan faaliyetleri üçüncü taraf kuruluşlardan temin etmektedir. Örneğin havayolu işletmelerinin en sık dış kaynak olarak başvurdukları faaliyetler arasında bagaj kontrol, yolcu hizmetleri, ramp hizmetleri, uçak içi temizlik, uçak içi ikram, uçak kiralama, bakım faaliyetleri, bilgi iletişim teknolojileri, çağrı hizmeti desteği, hava aracı yakıtı, sosyal sorumluluk ve reklam yer bulunmaktadır. Ancak, dış kaynak kullanımının avantajları olduğu kadar riskleri de bulunmaktadır. Bahsi geçen faaliyetlerin dış kaynaklardan temin edilmesiyle ortaya çıkan riskler arasında ise, hizmet kalitesinde düşüş, yolcu memnuniyetsizliği, işletme içi verimlilik azalması, kontrol eksikliği, bilgi güvenliği riskleri, finansal riskler, hukuki sorunlar, itibar kaybı ve işletme içi kültür uyumsuzluğu yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle, havayolu işletmelerinin dış kaynak kullanımı ile ilgili riskleri belirlemesi ve bu riskleri azaltacak önlemler alması gerekmektedir.

Bu bildiride, dış kaynak kullanımından kaynaklanan risklerin ortadan kaldırılması veya kabul edilebilir düzeyde tutulması için uzman görüşlerine başvurulacak ve işletmelerin bu riskleri yönetmesine yardımcı olacak öneriler sunulacaktır. Bu öneriler arasında, dış kaynak kullanımı öncesinde risk analizi yapılması, dış kaynak kullanımı için uygun olan işletmelerin seçilmesi ve sözleşmelerin detaylı bir şekilde hazırlanması gerekliliği yer almaktadır. Ayrıca işletme içi kontrol mekanizmalarının oluşturulması ve işletme içi bilgi güvenliği politikalarının belirlenmesi de riskleri azaltacak önlemler arasındadır.

Keywords: Dış Kaynak Kullanımı, Havayolu İşletmeleri, Risk Yönetimi

ABSTRACT

Outsourcing has become an important management strategy for today's businesses. Businesses, which use their own resources to produce quality products and services, outsource some products and services outsource their core activities in order to save time and cost in their core activities. Airline companies also aim to increase business efficiency by adopting this strategy.

The airline sector has a functioning with high costs and many interconnected business processes. Airline companies need several ancillary activities while performing their main activities of passenger, cargo, and mail transportation services, and they procure these ancillary activities from third-party organizations. For example, the activities that airlines most frequently outsource include baggage control, passenger services, ramp services, in-flight cleaning, in-flight catering, aircraft leasing, maintenance activities, information communication technologies, call service support, aircraft fuel, social responsibility, and advertising. Among the risks arising from outsourcing the mentioned activities are a decline in service quality, passenger dissatisfaction, a decrease in internal efficiency, lack of control, information security risks, financial risks, legal problems, loss of reputation, and internal culture incompatibility. Therefore, airline companies need to identify the risks associated with outsourcing and take measures to mitigate these risks.

In this study, expert opinions will be sought in order to eliminate the risks arising from outsourcing or to keep them acceptable. Recommendations will then be presented to help businesses manage these risks. Among these recommendations is the need to conduct risk analyses before outsourcing, select appropriate enterprises for outsourcing, and prepare contracts in detail. In addition, establishing internal control mechanisms and determining internal information security policies are among the measures to reduce risks.

Keywords: Outsourcing, Airlines, Risk Management

CHEST WALL RIGIDITY DEVELOPING AFTER FENTANYL INJECTION

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ABSTRACT

Fentanyl, frequently used in routine anaesthesia practices, is an opioid agent. Many side effects may occur due to the use of fentanyl. One of these is chest wall rigidity. This may occur in high doses of fentanyl, but it can also happen in small doses.

A 46-year-old, 67 kg, 155 cm tall female patient who was scheduled for thyroidectomy by general surgery had no systemic disease other than the known diagnosis of hypertension in the preoperative examination. She uses amlodipine 10 mg 1x1 regularly. She doesn't smoke. She has no history of allergies. Laboratory findings, PAAC X-ray and ECG, are normal. According to the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification and the modified mallampati score was evaluated respectively 2 and 1. The patient was taken to the operating table. ECG, SPO₂, and blood pressure monitoring were performed. According to the first measurements, Peak Heart Rate (HRV) was 110/min, SPO₂ on room air was 97%, and noninvasive blood pressure (BP) was 140/85 mmHg. Venous catheterisation was achieved with a 20G cannula on the back of the right hand. 0.9% NaCl was used as maintenance fluid. After preoxygenation for 3 minutes, 2mg/kg propofol and 1.5 mcg/kg fentanyl were administered to the patient as anaesthesia induction and mask ventilation was started. While ventilating with a mask, mask ventilation became increasingly difficult as the patient developed a wooden chest and chest rigidity at the 20th second. Afterwards, it was observed that the patient did not take off. Flush oxygen was started. SPO₂ dropped up to 70%. The patient was intubated by administering 1mg/kg rocuronium bromide. The location of the tube was confirmed. She continued to be ventilated with 100% oxygen. The patient's breathing sounds were bilaterally spasmotic. 1mg/kg prednol, 1mg/kg, 2% lidocaine, and 2mg/kg aminophylline were administered. No further decrease in SPO₂ was observed. Their saturation started to rise. The patient, whose vital signs, SPO₂ and respiratory sounds returned to normal, was extubated.

The effect of fentanyl begins within 30-60 seconds. The analgesic effect occurs 2 seconds after injection. Low dose (1-2 mcg/kg) is used for analgesia, and 2-10 mcg/kg prevents hemodynamic response during intubation. The pharmacological effect begins within 30-60 seconds. Fentanyl affects both smooth and striated muscle tone. Accordingly, it reduces lung and chest wall compliance, causing rigidity. Although its formation mechanism has not been fully elucidated, it is thought to be an inhibition of striatal GABA release and an increase in dopamine production (1). Generalized hypertonicity of striated muscles in the whole body due to opioids has been defined as truncal or chest rigidity to date (2). There are also opinions saying that the main problem is not the decrease in chest compliance but the increase in the

pharynx and larynx muscle tone and, thus, the narrowing of the laryngeal entrance (3). Although chest wall rigidity may occur with rapid administration of large doses of fentanyl, it may also occur with small doses. There are reports of delayed postoperative rigidity, which significantly affects breathing several hours after the end of the operation, in patients administered high doses of fentanyl (4). The duration of action is prolonged in repetitive applications (5). In this case report, we wanted to emphasise that fentanyl can cause chest rigidity even in small doses and that every anaesthetist should keep this in mind.

Keywords: Fentanyl, Chest Wall Rigidity, Compliance

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MEMLÜKLER DÖNEMİNDE SİYASET-İ ŞER'İYYE FIKHI: DÖRT AMELÎ MEZHEP ÖZELİNDE

JURISPRUDENCE OF SIYASAH AL-SHAR'IYAH DURING THE MAMLUKS PERIOD: THE CASE OF FOUR JURISPRUDENTIAL SECTS

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Şırnak

ÖZET

Üç asra yakın (1250-1517) Mısır (Kahire) başta olmak üzere Suriye'de (Şam, Halep), Hicaz'da (Mekke, Medine), Kudüs'te ve çevresinde hüküm süren Memlûk devleti İslâm ilim tarihi ve özellikle fıkıh tarihi açısından müstesna bir yere sahiptir. Zira bu dönemde fıkıh ilmi hem kaynak eser açısından hem de icihad ehliyetine sahip kudretli âlim açısından büyük bir dinamizm yaşamıştır. Öyle ki hayatın içinden olan bu ilmî gelenek sonraki asırları önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Bu yönüyle Memlûk dönemi genelde şer'î ilimler özelde de fıkıh ilmi için bir duraklamayı değil, bir atılımı temsil etmektedir. Çünkü dört fikhî/amelî mezhebin, kendilerini temsil eden güçlü fakîhler ve kendilerine tabi olan halk nezdinde aynı coğrafyada teveccühe mazhar olup birlikte hayat bulması başlı başına bir başarıdır. İlim hayatı açısından İslâm'ın altın dönemlerinden birini temsil eden Memlûkler dönemi, siyâset-i şer'îyye olarak ifade edilen hukuk-siyaset tecrübesi açısından da zengin bir külliyata ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Kur'ân'ın ve Sünnet'in kamu hukuku alanındaki düzenlemeleri genel ilkelerle ortaya koyan esnek/yumuşak ve dinamik yapısı; özellikle esas teşkilat, idare, ceza ve vergi gibi kamu hukuku alanlarında ilave düzenleme yetkisinin ümmetin maslahatı için şeriatça devlet başkanına veya bazı konularda kâdiya/hâkime verilmesi siyâset-i şer'îyye'nin genel çerçevesini oluşturmaktadır. Siyâset-i şer'îyye sahasını dört amelî/fikhî mezhep özelinde ortaya koymayı hedefleyen ve böylece bir dönemin entelektüel düşünce yapısını tahlil etmeyi amaçlayan bu tebliğimizde konu Memlûkler döneminde yaşayan Hanbelî fakihi İbn Teymiyye'nin (ö. 728/1328), Şâfiî fakihi İbn Cemâa'nın (ö. 733/1333), Mâlikî fakihi İbn Ferhûn'un (ö. 799/1397) ve Hanefî fakihi Alâeddin Trablûsî'nin (ö. 844/1441) hukuk-siyaset ile ilgili eserleri temel alınarak tetkik edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fıkıh, Memlûkler, Siyâset-i şer'îyye, Hanefî, Mâlikî, Şâfiî, Hanbelî.

ABSTRACT

The Mamluk State, which ruled for close to three centuries (1250-1517) in Egypt (Cairo), Syria (Damascus, Aleppo), Hejaz (Mecca, Medina), Jerusalem and its surroundings, has an exceptional place in terms of Islamic science history and especially the history of fiqh. Because in this period, the science of fiqh experienced a great dynamism both in terms of source works and prominent scholars with the authority for ijtihad. So much so that this scientific tradition within life significantly affected the following centuries. In this respect, the Mamluk period represents a breakthrough, not an interruption, for the science of fiqh in particular and the religious sciences in general. Because it is a success in itself that the four jurisprudential sects come to life together in the same geography at the time of strong jurists representing them and the people adhering to them. The Mamluk period, which represents one of the golden periods of Islam in terms of scientific life, also hosted a vast body of knowledge in terms of law-politics experience, which is expressed as siyasah al-shar'iyah. The flexible/soft and dynamic structure of the Qur'an and the Sunnah, which set out the regulations in the field of public law with general principles, especially in the areas of the main organization, administration, penal code and taxation, the granting of the additional regulation authority to the head of state or to the justice on some issues by the shar'iyah for the benefit of the ummah constitutes the general framework of siyasah al-shar'iyah. In this paper, which aims to explore the field of siyasah al-shar'iyah focused on four jurisprudential sects and thus aims to analyze the intellectual thought structure of a period, the subject is examined based on the law-politics related works of Hanbali jurist Ibn Taymiyya (d. 728/1328), Shafi'i jurist Ibn Jamaa (d. 733/1333), Maliki jurist Ibn Farhun (d. 799/1397) and Hanafi jurist Aladdin Trablusi (d. 844/1441), all of whom lived during the Mamluk period.

Keywords: Fiqh, Mamluks, Siyasah al-shar'iyah, Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, Hanbali.

***RHIZOCTONIA* SPECIES AND ANASTOMOSIS GROUPS ISOLATED FROM ORNAMENTAL PLANTS**

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ABSTRACT

Ornamental plants are plants grown for the decoration and beautification of indoor and outdoor spaces. They are classified as floriculture plants, ornamental shrubs, trees, grasses and bamboo, as well as ornamental aquatic plants. More than 2,000 genera of plants are used as ornamental plants in the world. One of the soil pathogens that cause diseases in ornamental plants is *Rhizoctonia* species. Both binucleate and multinucleate anastomosis groups of *Rhizoctonia* species, which are a large and complex group, cause significant damage to ornamental plants. These groups generally cause root and crown rot, bulb rot, wilt, bare patch and death in ornamental plants. When the studies carried out so far on ornamental plants in the world are examined, *Rhizoctonia solani* AG 2-2 IIIB, AG 4 HG I, binucleate AG A, Ba, AG G, AG U and AG T from Rosa; *R. solani* AG 1, 2-1, 2-2, 4, 6, 7 from carnation; *R. tuliparum*, *R. crocorum*, *R. solani* AG 1-IC, 2-t, 2-1, 2-2, 2-2IIIB, 2-2IV, 3, 4, 5 and AG BI from tulip; *R. solani* AG 2-1, 2-t, 4 and 5 from hyacinth; *R. solani* AG 4 HG I and 4 HG III from chrysanthemum; *R. solani* AG 1, 2-1, 2-t, 3, 4 HG I, 5, 6, 7 and 11 from lily ; *R. solani* AG 2-1, 2-t, 4 and 5 from iris; binucleate AG-U as well as AG R, CAG 7 (=AG S) and AG G from azalea; *R. solani* AG 2-2 from anemone; binucleate AG U (AG-Erica) from *Erica* sp. anastomosis groups were isolated. *Rhizoctonia solani* AG 2-2 IIIB, 4 HG-I, binucleate AG A, Fb, G, R, and AG V groups were isolated from the other indoor and outdoor plants.

When the studies conducted in Türkiye were examined, it was reported that *Rhizoctonia solani* AG 4 caused root and crown rot in Madagascar periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus* L.). More studies are needed on the detection of *Rhizoctonia* anastomosis groups that cause problems in ornamental plants in Türkiye.

Keywords: *Rhizoctonia*, Anastomosis group, Ornamental plants

**DETECTION AND VIRULENCE OF *OPHIOSPHAERELLA KORRAE*
CAUSING SPRING DEAD SPOT DISEASE IN GOLF COURSES IN ANTALYA**

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ABSTRACT

Seventy-one diseased plant samples were taken from turfgrass areas during the surveys in Antalya province, Türkiye in 2015. Dead spot symptoms were observed in five golf courses during the surveys conducted in Belek region, in Antalya. On golf courses where the agent is isolated, collapsed small patches in the form of whitish yellow circles 10-12 cm in size were seen. When the roots, stolons and rhizomes of the diseased plants were examined, it was observed that they were browned and rotten. As a result of isolations from infected roots on potato dextrose agar (PDA) supplemented with 100 mg/liter streptomycin sulfate, a fungus with aerial mycelial developed which was light gray at first and turned dark gray over time. As a result of isolations from turfgrass diseases plants, obtained isolates were identified with the rDNA-ITS sequences analysis using universal primer pair ITS1/ITS4. The ITS1-5.8S-ITS2 region of isolates were sequenced and performed BLAST analyzes. Five isolates were identified as *Ophiосphaerella korrae*. Pathogenicity tests were performed on 8 week old *C. dactylon* variety grown in plastic pots (12 × 12 cm). The substrate (sandy soil and perlite) was infested separately with five isolates of *O. korrae* grown on autoclaved wheat kernels, using 10 infested kernels per pot. As a result of the pathogenicity tests on Petri dishes and pots, diseases severity value of the isolates in Petri dishes were range from 92%- 98, were range from in pots % 82%- 95% . This is the first report of *Ophiосphaerella korrae* causing root rot of turfgrass areas in Türkiye.

Keywords: *Leptosphaeria korrae*, ITS region, Turfgrass, Turkey

IMPACT OF HEALTHY FOOD CONSUMPTION PRACTICE ON NORMAL BMI AMONG COLLEGE GIRLS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Food is considered a natural body defender against different diseases, and it keeps the body healthy. The lifestyles always have a great influence on both health and food consumption. College students represent a major segment of the young adult population. Young adults, in consideration of important lifestyle changes, are arranged to negatively modify their way of eating. Hence, this study aimed to predict of healthy eating Practice of college students with their Body Mass Index (BMI)

Materials and Methods: A descriptive study conducted among students from nursing college, King Khalid university to evaluate the impact of healthy food consumption on normal BMI. Healthy eating practice questionnaire distributed via online self-reported by 135 study subjects, and their anthropometric measurement height, weight, hip, and waist circumferences were measured in the nursing laboratory. 7 items questionnaire consists of 5-point frequency ranges from “Less than 1time, 2-3 times, 4-5 times and 6 or more times per day”. The total score was 35 of the healthy eating practice, which is categorized as good (26-35), fair 16- 25 and need improvement (7-15). The responses were analyzed using SPSS IBM version 21. A binary logistic regression was performed to predict the relationship between healthy food consumption practices and normal BMI.

Results: Half of the study participants 50.37% were in normal BMI, BMI (body mass index) and WHR (waist hip ratio) was negatively correlated with healthy food practice score which infers that as Healthy food practice score increases BMI and WHR decreases. The consumption of sweetened beverages was 18.2%, Desserts was 23.3%, and Fried food/or packaged snacks was 17.6%. Meat/Fish/Beans consumption Frequency: < 1 time/ day category (P= 0.029); Sugar beverages: sodas, coffee, tea & energy sports drinks (P= 0.013) 6 or more times per day was significant predictors of keeping the body weight in normal BMI range.

Conclusion: Healthy food consumption practice has a significant impact on keeping the body weight in Normal BMI range. The college girls belong to unhealthy eating practice needs improvement that they must take necessary action plan for eating healthy that fits their lifestyle to prevent chronic diseases in future.

Keywords: [BMI, Healthy eating practice, food practice, healthy food consumption]

***IN VITRO* MORPHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL TOLERANCE OF STRAWBERRY VITROPLANTS TO NaCl SALINE STRESS**

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ABSTRACT

Salinity stress is considered as one of the major abiotic stress factors, which strongly affects the productivity of *Fragaria* crop. Some important cultivars are considered more susceptible to salinity. In the objectives to evaluate the morphologic and physiologic effects of saline (NaCl) solutions on strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.) vitroplants, strawberry off-shoots cv. *Camarosa* were cultured under *in vitro* conditions, on saline MS media to monitor the effects of 5 NaCl concentrations (0, 20, 40, 80 and 100 mM) on their growth related traits and the stability of their cell tissue membranes. As results, high NaCl doses (80 and 100 mM) affected negatively the plantlet evolution and has reduced all the growth parameters (leaf number, multiplication rate and fresh and dry weights). Plantlet hyperhydricity and necrosis increased from 0% (Control) to 50% and 83.3% respectively (100 mM NaCl).

In another context, the applied salt stress at different concentrations (20, 40, 80, and 100 mM), especially the highest doses, has negatively affected the membrane stability, as it was exhibited by the higher electrolytes leakages (88.03%) and the lower membrane stability index (11.96%). However, the applied stress did not strongly affect the lipid structure as it was shown by MDA levels (30.27 $\mu\text{M/g}$ FW for control and 28.1 $\mu\text{M/g}$ FW for 100 mM NaCl) which indicates that strawberry cv. *Camarosa* could tolerate these stressful conditions and reflects its relative stability to salinity.

Keywords: *Fragaria*, NaCl, membrane stability, growth parameters, vitroplants.

GENETİK KADERE KADİR Mİ?

CAN GENETICS RULE DESTINY

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ÖZET

Genetik özellikle 1953'te James Watson ve Francis Crick'in DNA'nın sarmal yapısını keşfettiklerine dair araştırma bulgularını yayımladıktan sonra pozitif bilimler arasında lokomotif bilim haline geldi. Zaten biyoloji, Darwin'den bu tarafa insan hakkında üretilen fizik ve metafizik teorilerin temel referansını teşkil etmekteydi. Bu gelişmeyle birlikte biyolojinin bir alt dalı olarak moleküler biyoloji, insanın tanınması ve tanımlanmasında ön almaya başladı. Bu bilimsel öncülük zamanla insanın sadece fiziksel özelliklerini analiz etmekle sınırlı kalmayarak psikolojik özellikleri ve manevi veçhesiyle de ilgili çeşitli teorilere kaynaklık etti. Bu amaçla deneysel araştırmalardan elde edilen veriler araçsallaştırılmaya ve ampirik verilerin işaret ettiklerinden daha ileri varsayımlar geliştirilmeye başlandı. Milenyumun başlarında genomdaki nükleotid sisteminin ifşasıyla birlikte insan benliği üzerinde “gen diktası” denilebilecek bir anlayış ortaya çıktı.

DNA'nın ikili sarmal yapısının çözülmesiyle birlikte diğer bilimler karşısında önemli bir imtiyaz ve itibar elde eden genetik bilimi, bir hayli karmaşık koşullar ve öngörülemez denklemler çerçevesinde şekillenen insan davranışlarının aslında genetik mirasın basit bir ürünü olduğunu iddia etti. Öyle ki kişiliğin oluşmasında biyolojik, psikolojik, sosyolojik, dinsel, kültürel vb. pek çok faktör birlikte rol alırken asıl belirleyici olanın genetik dizilim olduğu, insanın kalıtsal mirasını değiştirip başka bir hayat yaşayamayacağı ileri sürüldü. Bu durum kısaca “Gen kaderdir.” mottosuyla özetlenen bir hipotezi bilim dünyasında hâkim kıldı. Oysa bütün kuşatıcı ve zorlayıcı, harici ve dahili etkenlere rağmen insan; evrendeki en ayırt edici konumunu özgürlüğünden almaktadır. Bu anlamda insanın kaderi özgürlüktür. Genetik ya da başka bir sebeple hürriyetin yok sayılması, bireysel ve toplumsal açmazlara yol açacağı gibi anlamlandırmak için uğraşa geldiğimiz hayatın “niçin”ine ilişkin yanıtları içinden çıkılmaz hâle getirecektir. Bu tebliğ, genetiğin insan davranışları üzerinde belirli oranda etkili bir faktör olduğunu kabul etmekle birlikte kalıtsal özelliklerimizden ibaret olmadığımız tezini; bilimsel ve dinî argümanlarla ispatlamayı hedeflemektedir.

ABSTRACT

Genetics became the leading science among the positive sciences, especially after James Watson and Francis Crick published their research findings in 1953 that they discovered the helical structure of DNA. Biology was already the main reference for the physics and even metaphysical theories produced about human beings since Darwin. With this development, molecular biology, as a sub-branch of biology, began to take the lead in knowing and defining human beings. This scientific pioneering and reputation has not only been limited to analyzing the physical characteristics of human beings, but has also been the source of various theories about their psychological characteristics and spiritual aspects. For this purpose, it was attempted to instrumentalize the data obtained from experimental research and to develop further assumptions than the empirical data suggest. With the discovery of the nucleotide system in the genome at the beginning of the millennium, an understanding of the human self that could be called "gene dictation" emerged.

Undoubtedly, the science of genetics gained an important privilege and prestige over other sciences with the unraveling of the double helix structure of DNA, and claimed that human behavior shaped within the framework of highly complex conditions and unpredictable equations is actually a simple product of genetic inheritance. While many factors such as biological, psychological, sociological, religious, cultural, etc. play a role in the formation of personality, it was argued that the main determinant is the genetic sequence, and that people cannot change their hereditary heritage and live another life. This situation made a hypothesis summarized with the motto "Gene is destiny" dominant in the scientific world. However, despite all the surrounding external and internal factors, human; takes its most distinctive position in the universe from its freedom. The destiny of man is freedom. Ignoring freedom for any reason will lead to individual and social dilemmas and undermine our efforts to make sense of life. This paper includes proving the thesis that we are not just our hereditary features, with scientific and religious arguments, while accepting that biology is a factor that has a certain effect on human behavior.

Keywords: Religion, Science, Genetics, Islam, Fate.

THE DOUBLE ROLE OF NUTRIENTS IN IMMUNITY

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Background Nutrients are the substances found in food which drive biological activity, and are essential for the human body. Several studies have emphasized that some nutrients may increase an individual risk for cancer, while others may be protective. Dietary nutrients may be converted into metabolites by intestinal microbes that serve as biologically active molecules affecting regulatory functions in the host.

Objectives To demonstrate role of nutrients as functional foods in the management of immunity.

Materials and methods This includes the role of macronutrients, micronutrients, and the gut microbiome in mediating immunological effects. Nutritional modulation of the immune system has applications within the clinical setting, but can also have a role in healthy populations, acting to reduce or delay the onset of immune-mediated chronic diseases. Ongoing research in this field will ultimately lead to a better understanding of the role of diet and nutrients in immune function

Results Probiotics may restore the composition of the gut microbiome and introduce beneficial functions to gut microbial communities, resulting in amelioration or prevention of gut inflammation and other intestinal or systemic disease phenotypes. A well-functioning immune system is critical for survival. The immune system must be constantly alert, monitoring for signs of invasion or danger. Cells of the immune system must be able to distinguish self from non-self and furthermore discriminate between non-self molecules which are harmful (e.g., those from pathogens) and innocuous non-self molecules (e.g., from food).

Conclusion This presentation describes how diet and intestinal luminal conversion by gut microbes play a role in immune-mediated chronic diseases.

Keywords: nutrients, gut microbiota, immunomodulation

GIDA TANKERLERİNDE TEMİZLEME HATTININ, İÇ YÜZEYİNİN TEMİZLENME ŞEKLİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE WAY OF CLEANING THE INNER SURFACE OF THE CLEANING LINE IN FOOD TANKERS

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ÖZET

Gıda tankerleri, sıvı veya toz halindeki gıdaları taşımak için özel olarak tasarlanan araçlardır. Bu tankerler, gıda endüstrisindeki başta sıvı gıdalar (süt, su, yağ, meyve suyu, şarap vb.) ve toz gıdalar (un, şeker, kakao vb.) olmak üzere hammaddelerin güvenli ve hijyenik bir şekilde taşınmasını sağlamaktadır. Gıda tankerleri, uluslararası hijyen standartlarına uygun olarak tasarlanmaktadır. Gıda güvenliği sağlamak için temizlik ve hijyen önlemleri sıkı bir şekilde uygulanmaktadır. Tankerin iç yüzeyi, gıda ürünlerinin taşınmasından önce temizlenmekte ve dezenfekte edilmektedir. Gıda tankerlerinde hijyenik standartlara uygun temizlik, boru hatları için oldukça önemlidir. Boru hatlarının hijyenik olarak temizlenmesi, gıda kalıntılarının ve mikroorganizmaların birikmesini önlemek ve taşınan gıda ürünlerinin güvenliğini sağlamak için gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada Gıda tankerin temizleme boru hattının akış analizi, temizleme işlemi için kullanılan su veya temizleme sıvısının boru hattı içindeki akışın incelenmiştir. Bu analiz, temizleme boru hattının akış hızı, basınç kaybı ve temizleme etkinliği gibi faktörleri değerlendirmiştir. Tasarım, yaklaşık 7670 mm uzunluğunda, 2090 mm yüksekliğinde ve 3 mm et kalınlığına sahip borulardan oluşan temizleme hattı, PTC CREO programında modellenerek gerçekleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra temizleme boru hattı SOLIDWORKS programı ile akış analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonucunda, Gıda tankerlerinin iç yüzeylerinin hijyenik standartlara uygun bir şekilde temizlenmesi, nozula iletilen basınç değerinin kritik bir rol oynadığını gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gıda Tanker Yıkama, Tanker Yıkama Hattı, Gıda Güvenliği, Boru Akış Analizi, Tanker Hijyen Kontrolü, 3D Modelleme

ABSTRACT

Food tankers are vehicles specially designed for the transport of liquid or powdered food. These tankers provide safe and hygienic transportation of raw materials in the food industry, especially liquid foods (milk, water, oil, fruit juice, wine, etc.) and powdered foods (flour, sugar, cocoa, etc.). Food tankers are designed in accordance with international hygiene standards. Cleaning and hygiene measures are strictly implemented to ensure food safety. The inner surface of the tanker is cleaned and disinfected before the transportation of food products. Cleaning in accordance with hygienic standards in food tankers is very important for pipelines. Hygienic cleaning of pipelines is required to prevent the accumulation of food residues and microorganisms and to ensure the safety of transported food products. In this study, the flow analysis of the cleaning pipeline of the food tanker, the flow of the water used for the cleaning process or the cleaning liquid in the pipeline was investigated. This analysis evaluated factors such as the flow rate of the cleaning pipeline, the pressure drop, and the cleaning efficiency. The design was carried out by modeling the cleaning line, which consists of pipes with a length of approximately 7670 mm, a height of 2090 mm and a wall thickness of 3 mm, in the PTC CREO program. Then, pipeline cleaning and flow analyzes were performed with the SOLIDWORKS program. As a result of this study, it has been shown that cleaning the inner surfaces of food tankers in accordance with hygienic standards plays a critical role in the pressure value transmitted to the nozzle.

Keywords: Food Tanker Washing, Tanker Washing Line, Food Safety, Pipe Flow Analysis, Tanker Hygiene Control, 3D Modeling

THE NEUROTICISM RATE AMONG STUDENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FACULTY OF MEDICINE – A CASE CONTROL STUDY

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Abstract

The daily routine of university students is saturated with busy work and socialization problems associated with lack of time and mental stress. Also, it is worth noting that the high rate of neuroticism and the tendency to introversion are especially often manifested in students of international faculties, which is associated with changing the living environment, adapting to a foreign culture and society, etc.

The aim of our study was to reveal the indicators of mental health—neuroticism and introversion-extraversion in students of the International Faculty of Medicine of Tbilisi State Medical University and to see how high it is compared to students of the Georgian (national) faculty.

A cross-sectional study was conducted, in which 192 students from the international faculty and 212 students from the Georgian faculty of Tbilisi State Medical University were involved. The Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) was used for the research, through which we determined the upper personality characteristics.

As it turned out, the risk of a high rate of neuroticism among international faculty students is quite high and the female gender has a protective function among international faculty students.

Thus, students of the international faculty are more stressed than those of the Georgian faculty. There must be a combination of factors, that are the cause, thus specific risk factors must be identified and appropriate interventions made.

Key words: International Student, Mental Health, Eysenck Questionnaire.

CLAY BASED TURKISH TILES WITH ANIMAL FIGURES ON THE SILK ROAD EXAMPLE OF “SHIRDAR MADRASES”

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ABSTRACT

Silk production, which started in China, has been transported to western countries through Central Asia throughout history under the influence of social, political and economic contacts. This centuries-long journey was mostly made through trade caravans, and the routes followed were generally defined as the Silk Road. The Silk Road, which continued to function between China and Western countries for centuries, enabled the transportation and enrichment of art and cultural values of the civilizations on its route as well as trade goods. One of these artistic values is Turkish art tile.

The remains of kilns and art tile fragments found in excavations in Kashan, Turfan, Ashkar and Kocha regions contain data showing that the Turks had taken up tile as an art form before the 8th century .

The Turks, whose homeland is Central Asia, adopted a semi-nomadic lifestyle in the steppe life for hundreds of years, and for this reason, animal figures, which exist in nature and/or can be found in fantastic forms in accordance with the steppe life, have gained an important place in almost all Turkish decorative arts. The motifs and patterns in the Turkish decorative arts family have functioned as symbols reflecting the world of beliefs and values of the Turks as well as figurative and compositional aesthetics.

In this study, the historical course of motifs and patterns containing animal figures in Turkish art tile was examined in general, and the possible messages contained in tiles with animal figures were discussed, specifically in the Şirdar Madrasa located in the square of the city of Samarkand, perhaps one of the most important stops on the Silk Road routes.

Keywords: Art Tile, Animal Motif, Figure, Samarkand, Shirdar Madrasah.

SEÇİLMİŞ ÜLKE GRUPLARI BAZINDA EKONOMİK FAALİYETLER ÜZERİNDE PARA VE MALİYE POLİTİKALARININ ETKİNLİĞİ

EFFECTIVENESS OF MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICIES ON ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BASED ON SELECTED COUNTRY GROUPS

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ÖZET

Ülkeler tarafından uygulanan makroekonomik politikalar, sürdürülebilir ekonomik istikrarın ve hızlı ekonomik büyümenin sağlanabilmesi için gerekli ortamın hazırlanmasında önemli bir role sahiptir. Bu nedenle devletler amaçladıkları makroekonomik hedefleri gerçekleştirmek için iktisat politikası araçlarından faydalanmaktadır. İktisat politikası araçları içerisinde en temel iki araç para ve maliye politikalarıdır. Para politikası, merkez bankaları tarafından fiyat istikrarının sağlanması amacıyla para arzı ve faiz oranlarının yönlendirilmesi şeklinde uygulanırken, maliye politikası ise ekonomik istikrarın sağlanabilmesi, ekonomik büyüme ve kalkınmanın gerçekleştirilebilmesi ile kaynak ve gelir dağılımının iyileştirilebilmesi için vergiler, kamu harcamaları ve borçlanma araçlarının yönlendirilmesi şeklinde uygulanmaktadır.

Çalışmada en yüksek GSYH'ye sahip ilk on ülke içerisinde ve ikinci on içerisinde beşer ülke seçilmiş ve ülke grupları bazında para ve maliye politikalarının etkinlikleri 1990-2020 döneminde Panel ARDL yöntemiyle araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada ekonomik aktiviteyi temsilen büyüme oranı, para politikasını temsilen geniş para arzı ve maliye politikasını temsilen kamu harcamaları dikkate alınmıştır. Çalışma bulgularına göre, birinci grup ülkelerde hem kısa hem de uzun dönemde maliye politikası, ikinci grup ülkelerde yalnızca kısa dönemde para politikası etkindir. Ülkeler bazında bulgulara göre ise, gelişmiş ülkelerde maliye politikası, gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ise para politikası daha etkindir. Elde edilen bulgular, ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeylerine göre uygulanan politikaların da değiştiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Para Politikası, Maliye Politikası, Büyüme, Panel ARDL

ABSTRACT

Macroeconomic policies implemented by countries have an important role in preparing the necessary environment for sustainable economic stability and rapid economic growth. For this reason, states benefit from economic policy tools to achieve their macroeconomic targets. Among the economic policy tools, the two most basic tools are monetary and fiscal policies. While monetary policy is implemented by central banks in the form of directing money supply and interest rates in order to ensure price stability, fiscal policy is implemented in the form of directing taxes, public expenditures and debt instruments in order to ensure economic stability, realize economic growth and development, and improve resource and income distribution.

In the study, five countries were selected from among the top ten and the second ten countries with the highest GDP, and the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies based on country groups was investigated by the Panel ARDL method in the 1990-2020 period. The study considered the growth rate representing economic activity, the broad money supply representing the monetary policy, and the public expenditures representing the fiscal policy. ARDL method was used to investigate the effects of monetary and fiscal policies on economic growth. According to the study's findings, fiscal policy is effective both in the short and long term in the first-group countries, and monetary policy is effective only in the short term in the second-group countries. According to the findings based on countries, fiscal policy is more effective in developed countries and monetary policy in developing countries. The results show that the policies implemented have changed according to the development levels of the countries.

Keywords: Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, Growth, Panel ARDL

TÜRK EĞİTİM SİSTEMİNDE NİZAMİYE MEDRESELERİNDEN ÜNİVERSİTELERE YÜKSEK ÖĞRETİM

HIGHER EDUCATION FROM NİZAMİYE MADRASES TO UNIVERSITIES IN THE TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

INVESTIGATION OF POST DISASTER SPATIAL CHANGE BY IMAGE EVALUATION AND SEMANTIC DIFFERENTITATION METHODS

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İnsan yaradılışıyla birlikte iki gerçekle karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Bunlardan biri kült (tapınma, din) diğeri ise alet yapımıdır. Alet ağaç veya kabaca işlenmiş taştır. Bunun için eğitimi gerekli kılmıştır. İslamiyetler birlikte bilgi ve bilim önemli bir hale gelmiş ve medrese denilen eğitim kurumunun şekillenmesine etki etmiştir. İslam eğitim tarihinde medreseler, öğretimin giderek önem kazandığı mescitlerden taşması sonucunda gelişmişlerdir. Özellikle Orta Asya Türk şehirlerinde ortaya çıktığı kabul edilmektedir. Karahanlılar (840-1212) medreseleri Semerkant, Buhara, Taşkent, Balasagun, Yarkent, Kaşgar, Farab gibi önemli merkezlere yaymışlardır. Bu dönemde bilime önem verilmesiyle toplumda bilgi düzeyi yükselmiş ve belirtilen şehirler bilim, kültür ve sanat merkezleri haline dönüşmüştür. Karahanlılar ile başlayıp Selçuklularla (1030-1299) zirveye çıkan Medrese eğitimi toplumun Müslüman olarak yerleşik düzene geçmesine ve örgün eğitimle uğraşmasına yol açmıştır. Devlet adamlarının yetişmesi, eğitim öğretim ve bilimin gelişmesi ve zamanla medreselerin ülke coğrafyasına yayılması eğitimin ve yerleşik hayatın düzenli olmasını da sağlamıştır. Böylece bilim ve felsefe gelişmiştir. Medrese (özellikle güçlü dönemlerinde), akılcılığı esas almış ve özgür karaktere sahip olarak savunduğu görüşler herkese açık olmuştur. Böylece bilim ve felsefe gelişmiştir.

Çalışma kaynaklara dayalı olarak yürütülecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Medrese, Nizamiye Medresesi, Üniversiteler

Human beings have been faced with two realities since their creation. One of these is cult (worship, religion) and the other is tool making. The tool is wood or roughly processed stone. This necessitated training. Together with Islam, knowledge and science have become important and have influenced the shaping of the educational institution called madrasah. In the history of Islamic education, madrasahs developed as a result of the overflow of education from masjids, where teaching became increasingly important. It is accepted that it emerged especially in Central Asian Turkish cities. The Karakhanids (840-1212) spread

madrasahs to important centers such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Balasagun, Yarkent, Kashgar and Farab. During this period, with the importance given to science, the level of knowledge in society increased and the mentioned cities turned into centers of science, culture and art. Madrasa education, which started with the Karakhanids and reached its peak with the Seljuks (1030-1299), caused the society to settle down as Muslims and engage in formal education. The training of statesmen, the development of education and science, and the spread of madrasahs throughout the country over time also ensured the orderliness of education and settled life. Thus, science and philosophy developed. The madrasa (especially in its strong periods) was based on rationalism and had a free character, and the views it defended were open to everyone. Thus, science and philosophy developed.

The study will be carried out based on sources.

Keywords; Madrasa, Nizamiye Madrasa, Universities

ABSTRACT

In the province and districts of Şanlıurfa, it is seen that there are many local arts from copper, straw, knitting to fur processing, from kazaz knitting to hand weaving and felting. Within the scope of hand weaving in the region, weaving of sackcloth, carpet, rug, cicim and zili. Flat weaving, which includes products such as kilim, cicim and zili, has a special importance since it provides an opportunity for the evaluation of hair and wool obtained from ovine livestock which is an important economic activity in the region.

Plain kilim weavings are weft-faced weavings formed by passing weft and warp threads evenly over and under each other. Cicim weaving is a kind of weaving in which colored pattern yarns are used besides weft and warp yarns. Since it has a similar appearance to the “winding” technique with fine lines on flat woven floors, it has the appearance of having been embroidered with needle on flat woven floors.

This study has been carried out in order to determine the technical, motif and composition characteristics of cicim weavings in Şanlıurfa. Cicim weavings in the region "warp and weft-faced" two different techniques are woven. Warp-faced weaves are weavings in which the motif is formed by warp yarns and the weft thread is used to hold the structure together. Warp-faced cicim samples identified in Viranşehir, Harran and Siverek are narrow weaving varieties produced on three-legged looms. It is used for making wide floor cloths by sewing each other on its long edges or for decorating tents by adding them on short edges.

Weft-faced cicims are examples of cicim where colored pattern yarns form motifs between wefts. These motifs may be frequent or sparse. Weft-faced cicim weavings are seen in almost all districts. In this paper, cicim weaving samples that can be reached within the scope of the research will be documented with photographs and information about their technical properties will be given.

Keywords: Cicim, Şanlıurfa, Cultural Heritage, Traditional Weaving

INVESTIGATING THE EFFECTS OF MANAGERS' LEADERSHIP STYLES ON EMPLOYEES: THE CASE OF THE CITY OF AĞRI

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ABSTRACT

Today's organizations are a social system that consists of managers and employees. In this social system, managers guide employees by harmonizing organizational targets and employee expectations to the extent of their managerial authority and personal competence. However, sometimes, organizations also need leaders to achieve organizational targets and achieve organizational success. Right at this point, it is important for leaders to have leadership styles in the framework of the activities they perform. On the other hand, the leadership styles of the managers also affect the morale and motivation of their employees, job performances, and satisfaction at the point of realizing the organizational targets.

The purpose of the present study was to examine the effects of the democratic and autocratic leadership styles of the managers in a public institution in the city of Ağrı on the work motivation, job satisfaction and performance of the employees. In other words, it was aimed to investigate which leadership styles the managers adopted and the effects of this leadership style on the employees. To understand the main reasons for the behaviors of employees, which emerged under the influence of managers, the Qualitative Research Method was preferred and face-to-face interviews were conducted with the employees by using a semi-structured interview form. The answers given to the semi-structured questions were transformed into data with the Content Analysis Technique, the similarities and differences of the data were analyzed, and conclusions were made regarding the leadership styles of the managers in the institution. Accordingly, it was found that employees' perceptions of managers having democratic leadership styles are intense.

The study is important in that it determined the effects of the leadership styles of the managers on the employees to understand the expectations of the leaders from their employees. Also, it is considered that it will raise awareness about the concept of leadership to the practitioners in managerial positions and contribute to the literature by determining the effects of democratic and autocratic leadership styles on employee behaviors.

Keywords: Leadership, Democratic Leadership Style, Job Performance, Work Motivation, Management

SOME EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR HIGHER-ORDER NONLINEAR FRACTIONAL DIFFERENTIAL INCLUSIONS

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ABSTRACT

Boundary value problems for nonlinear fractional-order differential equations have been addressed by several researchers during the last few decades due to its extensive developments and numerous applications connected with natural phenomena in the real world. Some examples of these applications that have appeared in many applied aspects of the basic sciences and advanced engineering are chemistry, fractal theory, optics, control theory, biology, biophysics, economics, etc. For this importance, one can find many papers published in this field. The Riemann-Liouville (R-L) and Caputo integro-differential operators are the most famous fractional operators which have been used. The Caputo derivative is of use to modeling phenomena which takes account of interactions within the past and also problems with nonlocal properties

Boundary value problems for differential equations and inclusions with local and nonlocal boundary conditions constitute a very interesting and important class of problems. They include two, three, and multi-point and multi-strip boundary value problems. The existence and multiplicity of positive solutions for such problems have received a lot of attention.

In this paper, we establish some existence results for higher-order nonlinear fractional differential inclusions with multi-strip conditions, when the right-hand side is convex-compact as well as nonconvex-compact values. First, we use the nonlinear alternative of Leray-Schauder type for multivalued maps. We obtain the next result by using the well-known Covitz and Nadler's fixed point theorem for multivalued contractions. The results are illustrated by two examples.

Keywords: fixed point theorem, multi-strip, contraction

HAND HYGIENE AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA: RESULTS OF AN OBSERVATIONAL AUDIT IN A TEACHING HOSPITAL

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Introduction

Because healthcare professionals' (HCPs) hands have been identified as the primary vector of germ transmission, in this context, maintaining adequate hand hygiene (HH) in healthcare settings is essential to maintaining adequate control of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs). A first step to having good adhesion to HH might be the control and assessment of HCPs practices. In light of this, the purpose of this study was to evaluate the conformity of the practices of health professionals regarding HH at the Hedi Chaker Sfax University Hospital.

Methods

This was a cross-sectional study with repeated visits at the Hedi Chaker University Hospital in southern Tunisia. An observation audit was used to assess HCPs activities related to HH. It had four axes: the availability of the necessary equipment, the evaluation of the simple washing

technique, and the evaluation of the simple and surgical hydroalcoholic friction technique. The survey was carried out during the period April- August 2023. Scores out of 100 were calculated for each item then an overall average score was established.

Results

In total, 258 passages were performed throughout the University Hospital's departments. Overall, the median HH global conformity rate was 46.34% (IQR=[30-60]). Concerning the availability of equipment, the median conformity rate was 80% (IQR=[60-100]). The gentle soap was available in 244 passages (94.9%), the hydroalcoholic gel was available in 211 units (88.1%) and the single-use hand towels were available in 147 passages (57.4%). Regarding simple washing technique evaluation, the median conformity rate was 33% (IQR=[0-33]). The absence of jewelry was compliant in 47 passages (18.3%) and the duration of 30 seconds was respected in 24 passages (9.3%). For the simple hydroalcoholic friction technique, the absence of jewelry was compliant in 50 passages (20.6%) and the duration of 30 seconds was respected in 41 passages (16.8%). By evaluating HCPs practices about surgical hydroalcoholic friction technique, we found that the global median conformity rate was 20% (IQR=[0-40]). The absence of jewelry was compliant in 4 cases (25%), the first step of this friction (simple washing) was compliant in 9 cases (56.3%) and the proper friction was compliant in 2 cases (13.8%).

Conclusion

Several failures of HH were highlighted, particularly for the conformity of the availability of single-use hand towels and different techniques of HH application among HCP. Therefore, appropriate corrective measures should be planned, equipment availability should be ameliorated, and ongoing training for HCPs should be maintained to ensure HCPs' adherence to HH, safe healthcare, and HAI prevention.

HEMODİYALİZ HASTALARINDA KAŞINTI YÖNETİMİNDE KANITA DAYALI İNTEGRATİF UYGULAMALAR

EVIDENCE-BASED INTEGRATIVE APPLICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ITCH IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Kronik Böbrek Yetmezliği (KBY) glomerüler filtrasyon hızında azalma sonucu vücudun sıvı elektrolit ve metabolik dengesini koruyamadığı ger dönüşsüz bir nefrotik sendromdur. KBY tedavisinde sıklıkla hemodiyaliz kullanılmaktadır. Hemodiyaliz tedavisi ile böbrek fonksiyonu bir makine aracılığı ile korunmaya çalışılırken diğer taraftan da hastalarda bazı semptomlar gelişmektedir. Üremik kaşıntı başka bir neden olmaksızın son dönem böbrek yetmezliği hastalarında görülen kaşıntıya denilmektedir. Kaşıntı, ileri yaş, cilt kuruluğu, hipersensitivite, allerjik reaksiyonlar, parathormon seviyesi histamin, kan kalsiyum ve fosfor oranlarındaki artış, anemi, diyabete bağlı nöropati gibi durumlara bağlı olarak kaşıntı şiddetinin arttığı bildirilmektedir. Kaşıntı sıklıkla diyaliz öncesi vücudun belirli bölgelerinde ya da tüm vücutta görülmekte ve hastaların yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Kaşıntının tedavisinde semptomatik etkili farmakolojik tedavinin yanı sıra nonfarmakolojik yöntemlerde günümüzde kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada hemodiyaliz hastalarında kaşıntı semptomunu azaltmaya yönelik kullanılan kanıta dayalı integratif uygulamaları ve etkinliğini değerlendirmek için ulusal ve uluslararası literatür incelemesi şeklinde yapılmıştır.

Araştırma sonucunda hemodiyaliz hastalarında kaşıntı yönetiminde akupunktur, akupresör, hipnoz, hayal kurma, gevşeme egzersizleri, masaj, aromaterapi, müzik terapi gibi kanıt temelli tamamlayıcı ve integratif yöntemler de kullanılmaktadır. Literatür taraması sonucunda sıklıkla aromaterapi ve akupresör uygulandığı, hastaların yaşam kalitesini olumlu yönde etkilediği belirlenmiştir. Üremik kaşıntı HD tedavisi alan hastalarda mortalite oranında artmaya, yaşam kalitelerini azaltmaya, uyku problemlerine ve depresyona neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca kaşıntı sonucu deri bütünlüğünde bozulma hem beden imajını olumsuz etkilemekte hem de enfeksiyon açısından hastalarda risk oluşturmaktadır. Tüm bu nedenler ile hemodiyaliz hastalarında kaşıntı holistik bir yaklaşımla erken aşamada tanınanıp, uygun kanıta dayalı farmakolojik ya da nonfarmakolojik yöntemler ile tedavi edilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca kanıt temeli olmayan ve ya düşük olan bazı uygulamalara yönelik kanıt oluşturmak için yeni çalışmalara planlanmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hemodiyaliz, kaşıntı, integratif uygulamalar

ABSTRACT

Chronic Renal Failure (CKD) is an irreversible nephrotic syndrome in which the body cannot maintain its fluid, electrolyte and metabolic balance as a result of a decrease in glomerular filtration rate. Hemodialysis is frequently used in the treatment of CKD. While the kidney function is tried to be protected by means of a machine with hemodialysis treatment, on the other hand, some symptoms develop in the patients. Uremic pruritus is the pruritus seen in patients with end-stage renal disease without any other reason. It has been reported that the severity of itching increases due to conditions such as itching, advanced age, skin dryness, hypersensitivity, allergic reactions, parathormone level, histamine, increase in blood calcium and phosphorus ratios, anemia, and neuropathy due to diabetes. Itching is frequently seen in certain parts of the body or in the whole body before dialysis and negatively affects the quality of life of patients. In addition to symptomatic effective pharmacological treatment in the treatment of itching, non-pharmacological methods are used today.

In this study, it was conducted as a national and international literature review to evaluate the evidence-based integrative practices and effectiveness used to reduce the symptom of itching in hemodialysis patients.

As a result of the research, evidence-based complementary and integrative methods such as acupuncture, acupressure, hypnosis, daydreaming, relaxation exercises, massage, aromatherapy, music therapy are also used in the management of itching in hemodialysis patients. As a result of the literature review, it was determined that aromatherapy and acupressure were frequently applied, and it positively affected the quality of life of the patients. Uremic pruritus causes an increase in mortality rate, decreased quality of life, sleep problems and depression in patients receiving HD treatment. In addition, deterioration in skin integrity as a result of itching both affects body image negatively and poses a risk for patients in terms of infection. For all these reasons, it is important to diagnose pruritus in hemodialysis patients at an early stage with a holistic approach and treat it with appropriate evidence-based pharmacological or non-pharmacological methods. In addition, new studies should be planned to establish evidence for some applications with no or low evidence base.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, pruritus, integrative applications

TARIM SEKTÖRÜNDE HİPERSPEKTRAL GÖRÜNTÜLEME TEKNOLOJİSİNİN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGY IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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ÖZET

Günümüzde tarım, dünya nüfusunun artması ve kaynakların sınırlı olması gibi önemli zorluklarla karşı karşıyadır. Bu nedenle, tarımın daha verimli, sürdürülebilir ve karlı hale getirilmesi büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

Hiperspektral kameralar, tarım sektöründe oldukça önemli bir araç haline gelmiştir. Bu kameralar, elektromanyetik spektrumun geniş bir bölgesindeki dalga boylarını algılayabilme yeteneğine sahiptirler. Hiperspektral kameralar, bitkilerin büyüme süreçlerini ve sağlığını izlemek için kullanılabilirler. Bitkilerin fotosentez faaliyetleri ve pigment seviyelerini ölçerek, potansiyel stres faktörlerini belirlemeye yardımcı olurlar. Bu sayede hastalık teşhisi ve erken uyarı sağlanabilir. Bitki hastalıkları ve zararlılar, tarım ürünlerini ciddi şekilde etkilemektedir. Hiperspektral kameralar, bitki yapraklarının renk ve spektral özelliklerindeki değişiklikleri tespit ederek hastalık veya zararlıların erken teşhisini yapabilirler. Tarım alanlarından alınan hiperspektral görüntüler, bitki büyümesinin izlenmesine ve hasat tahminlerinin daha doğru yapılmasına yardımcı olur. Bu sayede, kaynakların daha etkili bir şekilde kullanılması sağlanabilir. Hiperspektral kameralar, toprak özelliklerini analiz etmek için de kullanılmaktadır. Hiperspektral görüntüler sayesinde toprak sınıfı, nem içeriği, pH seviyeleri ve besin maddesi düzeyleri gibi veriler elde edilebilir. Tarım alanlarında bitki çeşitliliğini izlemek ve farklı bitki türlerini ayırt etmek tarımsal üretimde önemli olan bir diğer konudur. Hiperspektral kameralar, bu tür verileri toplamak ve analiz etmek için de kullanılabilirler. Hiperspektral görüntüler, sulama ihtiyaçlarını belirlemek ve suyun daha verimli kullanılmasını sağlamak, ürünlerin renk, olgunluk ve içeriklerini izleyerek kalite kontrolü sağlamak amacıyla da kullanılabilmektedirler.

Bu araştırmada hiperspektral görüntülerin tarım sektöründe kullanım alanları incelenecektir. Özellikle meyve ve sebzeçiliğin yoğun bir şekilde yapıldığı Iğdır ilinde hiperspektral görüntülerden nasıl yararlanılabileceği konuları ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hiperspektral kamera, hastalık ve zararlı tespiti, tarım, Iğdır, görüntü işleme

ABSTRACT

Today, agriculture faces significant challenges such as the increase in world population and limited resources. Therefore, it is of great importance to make agriculture more efficient, sustainable and profitable.

Hyperspectral cameras have become a very important tool in the agricultural sector. These cameras are capable of detecting wavelengths in a wide region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Hyperspectral cameras can be used to monitor the growth processes and health of plants. By measuring plants' photosynthetic activities and pigment levels, they help identify potential stress factors. In this way, disease diagnosis and early warning can be provided. Plant diseases and pests seriously affect agricultural products. Hyperspectral cameras can make early diagnoses of diseases or pests by detecting changes in the color and spectral properties of plant leaves. Hyperspectral images from agricultural fields help monitor plant growth and make harvest predictions more accurate. In this way, resources can be used more effectively. Hyperspectral cameras are also used to analyze soil properties. Thanks to hyperspectral images, data such as soil class, moisture content, pH levels and nutrient levels can be obtained. Monitoring plant diversity in agricultural areas and distinguishing different plant species is another important issue in agricultural production. Hyperspectral cameras can also be used to collect and analyze such data. Hyperspectral images can also be used to determine irrigation needs and ensure more efficient use of water, and to provide quality control by monitoring the color, maturity, and content of products.

In this research, the usage areas of hyperspectral images in the agricultural sector will be examined. How to benefit from hyperspectral images will be discussed, especially in Iğdır province, where fruit and vegetable cultivation is intense.

Keywords: Hyperspectral camera, disease and pest detection, agriculture, Iğdır, image processing

HISTORI ANALYSIS OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC THOUGHT

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the history of Islamic economics. The research method uses qualitative with a literacy approach from previous books and journals. With this approach found that Islamic economics is a scientific system that highlight economic problems. Just like other conventional economic concepts. It is only in this economic system that Islamic values become the basis and basis for every activity. Islamic economics began to be implemented since the era of the prophet Muhammad SAW. Until then it was developed by muslim scholars and intellectuals from time to time until it experienced success and setbacks. The urgency of understanding the history of economic thought islam is: first, as means to find sources contemporary Islamic economic thought. Second as a means to helps improve our understanding of the concept of thinking Islamic economics. Third, as a support and stepping stone the main reference if the situation or case occurs again similar. Fourth, as a testing tool that is necessary for everyone economic ideas, especially in determining policy and finance State.¹² All of which will enrich the treasures of Islamic economics contemporary in its conceptualization and application. Understanding the Islamic economic system is not enough through technical socialization, but also on the background and history of his thinking.

Keywords: history, Islamic economic, urgency

MOTHER and CHILD NUTRITION IN EARTHQUAKE, FOOD SAFETY

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Introduction and objective: A household's nutritional status and food security can be affected after natural disasters, especially in at-risk families. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of food insecurity, inadequate dietary diversity, and poor nutritional status among mothers and children under five years of age in vulnerable families living in rural areas of Adıyaman following the earthquake in Malatya-Hatay on 6 February 2023.

Methods: Families were selected through non-probability sampling from families attending pediatric gastroenterology outpatient clinics in Adıyaman. Levels of food insecurity in households were determined by applying the food security scale and household dietary diversity score. In addition, Z-scores were used to assess the nutritional status of children, and body mass index was used for mothers.

Discussion: All households experience food insecurity, with mild food insecurity being the most common (45.9 percent), followed by severe food insecurity (33.3 percent). Although all households have high diversity scores, the most consumed products, such as rice, soft drinks, and oil, have low nutritional value. Whole grain, fruit, and vegetable consumption is low. There is also a high prevalence of overweight and obese mothers (47.1%) and chronic malnutrition in children under 5 (40.9%).

Conclusion: Severe food insecurity with inadequate dietary diversity predominated in overweight and obese mothers. This is likely due to a lack of access to food that adequately meets the nutritional needs of each family member.

It shows that health promotion through actions targeting food security is a priority in a holistic action plan for natural disasters.

Keywords: nutrition, malnutrition, food security

DEPREMDE ANNE ve ÇOCUK BESLENMESİ , GIDA GÜVENİRLİLİĞİ

Giriş ve amaç : Bir hanenin beslenme durumu ve gıda güvenliği, özellikle risk altında yaşayan ailelerde, doğal afetlerden sonra etkilenebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, 6 şubat 2023 tarihinde Malatya-Hatay’da meydana gelen depremin ardından Adıyamanın kırsal kesiminde yaşayan hassas durumdaki ailelerin anne ve 5 yaş altı çocuklarında gıda güvensizliği, yetersiz beslenme çeşitliliği ve zayıf beslenme durumunun yaygınlığını belirlemektir.

Yöntemler: Aileler olasılıklı olmayan bir örnekleme yoluyla Adıyamanda çocuk gastroenteroloji polikliğine başvuran ailelerden seçilmiştir. Hanelerdeki gıda güvensizliği seviyeleri, gıda güvenliği ölçeği ve hane halkı diyet çeşitliliği skoru uygulanarak belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, çocukların beslenme durumunu değerlendirmek için Z-skorları, annelerde ise vücut kitle indeksi kullanılmıştır

Tartışma: Tüm haneler gıda güvensizliği yaşamakta olup, hafif gıda güvensizliği en yaygın olanıdır (%45,9) ve bunu şiddetli gıda güvensizliği (%33,3) izlemektedir. Tüm hanelerin çeşitlilik skorları yüksek olmasına rağmen, en çok tükettikleri ürünler pirinç, meşrubat ve yağ gibi düşük besin değerine sahip ürünlerdir. Tam tahıl, meyve ve sebze tüketimi düşüktür. Ayrıca, aşırı kilolu ve obez annelerin oranı (%47,1) ve 5 yaş altı çocuklarda kronik yetersiz beslenme (%40,9) prevalansı yüksektir.

Sonuç: Aşırı kilolu ve obez annelerde yetersiz diyet çeşitliliği ile birlikte ciddi gıda güvensizliğinin baskın olduğu görülmüştür. Bu durum muhtemelen ailenin her bir üyesinin beslenme ihtiyaçlarını yeterince karşılayacak gıdaya erişim eksikliğinden kaynaklanmaktadır.

Gıda güvenliğini hedefleyen eylemlerle sağlığın geliştirilmesinin, doğal afetlere yönelik bütüncül bir eylem planı içinde öncelikli olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelime: beslenme , malnutrisyon, gıda güvenliği

TURKISH ARCHITECTURE ON THE SILK ROAD(ANATOLIA AND IRAN ROTA)

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Ealy Turks living in the Steppes of Central Asia, Huns in Europe at 40 BC, at 500-600 BC Göktürks in Central Asia, 11-13 AD. It played a role in history as the Great Seljuk Empire in Iran and Anatolia in the centuries. Considering that the Turks (Tulunoğulları) who established a state in North Africa in the 9th century, and the Turks who had the same architectural identity in the Caucasus, left many architectural works in Iran in the 11th century, the interaction of the silk road in the east-west and round-trip lines requires special attention on the studies of Turkish Architecture. In this study, the interaction of Turkish Architecture, which plays a cultural carrier role on the Silk Road, on the Anatolian-Iran-route will be examined.

The Silk Road was a network of Eurasian trade routes active from the 2nd century BC to the middle of the 15th century. Economic, cultural, political and religious interactions between East and West were active. The same Turkish architectural identity was followed in the Turkish states (Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, Great Seljuks, Anatolian Seljuks and Ottoman Empire) established under different names in different centuries.

Considering the west/east interactions on the Silk Road, influence of the Central Asian Ribats on the Architecture of the Iranian and Anatolian Caravansaraies and medreses will be examined, in this study. Geometric architectural features in the structure or ornamentation, such as pointed arches, Turkish triangular architectural transition elements, single and doble domes and muqarnas, kunderkari will be examined with illustrative documents, in the Antolia-Iran Rota of the Silk Road.

Key Words; Turkish Architecture, Iran, Turkish Pointed Arch, Kunderkari, Mukarnas

DEPREM ve ÇOCUK BESLENMESİ
EARTHQUAKE AND CHILD NUTRITION

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Introduction: The 7.8-7.4 Richter scale earthquakes in Malatya and Hatay in 2023 affected approximately two hundred and fifty thousand children. Children whose homes were destroyed and forced to live in temporary shelters are at risk of malnutrition.

Objective: The association between food aid and acute malnutrition among children under five was assessed in Adıyaman following the Malatya Hatay earthquake on 6 February 2023.

Method: Cross-sectional household-based surveys were conducted in Adıyaman. This survey was selected from households in container cities receiving food aid. Probability proportional to size was used to determine clusters, and families were randomly selected within each group. Information collected included receipt of food aid, child health, household vulnerability, water sources, and fecal disposal.

Results: The prevalence of acute malnutrition among children in households receiving food aid was lower in Adıyaman districts (adjusted OR, controlled for confounders, 0.40; 95% CI, 0.13 to 1.22) and Adıyaman provincial center (adjusted OR, 0.72; 95% CI, 0.36 to 1.44). Communities with higher levels of household destruction are more likely to receive food assistance. Children in households receiving food aid had a higher prevalence of acute malnutrition than children in families not, even after accounting for several confounding variables.

Giriş: Malatyada ve Hatayda 2023 yılında meydana gelen 7.8-7.4 Richter ölçeğindeki depremler yaklaşık ikiyüz ellibin çocuğu etkilemiştir. Evleri yıkılan ve geçici barınaklarda yaşamak zorunda kalan çocuklar yetersiz beslenme riski altındadır

Amaç: Gıda yardımı ile 5 yaş altı çocuklar arasında akut malnütrisyon arasındaki ilişki 6 şubat 2023 Malatya Hatay depreminin ardından Adıyamanda değerlendirilmiştir.

Metod: Adıyamanda kesitsel hane bazlı anketler yapılmıştır. Bu anket konteyner kentlerde kalan ve gıda yardımı alan hanelerden seçilmiştir. Kümeleri seçmek için büyüklükle orantılı olasılık kullanılmış ve haneler her küme içinde rastgele seçilmiştir. Toplanan bilgiler arasında gıda yardımı alma, çocuk sağlığı, hanenin hasar düzeyi, su kaynakları ve dışkı atma yer almıştır.

Sonuçlar: Gıda yardımı alan hanelerdeki çocuklarda akut malnutrisyon prevalansı Adıyaman ilçelerinde (düzeltilmiş OR, karıştırıcılar için kontrol edilmiş, 0.40; %95 CI, 0.13 ila 1.22) ve Adıyaman il merkezinde (düzeltilmiş OR, 0.72;%95 CI, 0.36 ila 1.44) daha düşüktür. Hanehalkı yıkımının daha yüksek olduğu toplulukların gıda yardımı alma olasılığı daha yüksektir. Gıda yardımı alan hanelerdeki çocuklarda, çeşitli karıştırıcı değişkenler hesaba katıldıktan sonra bile, gıda yardımı almayan hanelerdeki çocuklara göre daha yüksek akut malnütrisyon prevalansı görülmüştür.

Tartışma: 6 Şubat 2023 depreminden yaklaşık 6 ay geçmesine rağmen her ne kadar gıda yardımları devam etse de, özellikle konteyner kentlerde yeterli ve dengeli beslenme bir sorun olarak devam etmektedir.

ETNOMƏDƏNİ ÖZÜNÜDƏRK

ETHNIC CULTURE IS OWN

AYNUR AFƏT qızı QAFARLI

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Xülasə

Hər bir millət öz dili ilə tanınır və millət kimi formalaşır. Bildiyimiz kimi, hal-hazırda dünyada 5000-ə yaxın dil mövcuddur. Bu dillərin hər biri də öz səciyyəvi xüsusiyyəti ilə bir-birindən seçilir. Yaranmasından asılı olmayaraq keçirdiyi həyat tərzinə və təbii yaranma mühitinə görə son və ya bir az gec yaranan dil ilk yaranan dildən daha çox inkişaf etmişdir. Bu da həmin dili yaradan millətin inkişaf etməsində mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb etmişdir. Dillərin inkişafına hər hansı bir millətin qurduğu dövlət və dövlətçilik tarixi də əsaslı şəkildə təsir göstərmiş və mədəniyyətlərin yaxınlaşmasına gətirib çıxarmışdır. Dillərin, bunun nəticəsində mədəniyyətlərin qarşılıqlı anlaşması isə ümumi bəşəriyyəti bir-birinə yaxınlaşdıran amillərin ən başlıcasıdır. Dil milləti irəli aparmaq üçün həmişə özü öndə gedir və onun mədəniyyətini təbliğ edir. Mədəniyyəti təbliğ edən dil özü də mədəniləşərək bütün mədəniyyətlərin fəvqündə dayanır və adını daşdığı xalqı dünyaya tanıdır, onu şərəfləndirir. Bir sıra dilçi alimlər dili, daha doğrusu, dil vasitəsi ilə həyata keçirilən şifahi nitqi bir mədəniyyət hadisəsi kimi qiymətləndirir, nitq mədəniyyətini ümumi mədəniyyətin tərkib hissəsi kimi verirlər. Mədəni dilin insan həyatında rolu nə qədərdirsə, o dili yaradan millətin də mədəniliyi o qədərdir... Mədəniyyətin şəxsiyyətin formalaşmasında mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb etdiyini düşünəndə görürük ki, mədəniyyət hər bir xalqın simasıdır, kənardan görünüşüdür.

Dediklərimizin öyrənilib insanların, xüsusən də millətlərin həyatına daxil olmasında dilçilik elminin olduqca əvəzsiz rolu var. Mədəni-lingvistikanın (dilçiliyin) olması isə burada çox əsasdır. Mədəni lingvistika dedikdə, biz birbaşa dili dialektə, vulqarsız, varvarsız (varvarizm) və s. bu kimi sözlərdən ayıraraq təmiz şəkildə öyrənən lingvistikanı nəzərdə tuturuq. Bəli, bunlarsız lingvistika mədəni lingvistika adlanır. Bu cür mədəni lingvistika (dilçilik) elmi mədəni xalqın yolgöstərəni və onun qurucusu olur. Bunların hər biri mədəni şəxsin, yəni xalqın özünüdərk etməsindən, eləcə də milli-mənəvi dəyərlərini, varlığını, milli kimliyini tanımasından keçir. Milli dil isə qarşısında milli yazılan bu milli kimlərin hər birinin kökünü təşkil edir. Ona görə də bu kök o qədər möhkəm olmalıdır ki, üstündə dayanan gövdəni

və budaqları, həm saxlaya, həm də qidalandıra bilsin. Mədəniyyətin şəxsiyyətin formalaşmasında mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb etdiyini düşünəndə görürük ki, mədəniyyət hər bir xalqın simasıdır, kənardan görünüşüdür. Bu görünüş nə qədər göz oxşayan olarsa, o qədər də ürəkaçan olar. Təmsil etdiyi millətin iç dünyasını, mənəvi dərinliyini ortalığa qoyar, ona güzgü tutur. Bu həm maddi, həm də mənəvi baxımdan dərin və hərtərəfli olanda həmin xalqın kim olduğu kölgədən çıxaraq gün altına gəlir və ona baxanlara qürurla “mən buyam” deyir. Əgər maddi mədəniyyət hadisəsi çöl görünüşüdürsə, mənəvi mədəniyyət iç görünüşüdür. Maddi mədəniyyət hər bir xalqın yaşayışının, onun həyat tərzinin, eləcə də yaşadığı şəhər və ya kəndin azadlığının yüksək olmasındadırsa, mənəvi mədəniyyət yuxarıda qeyd etdiyimiz kimi həmin xalqın ədəbiyyatının, incəsənətinin, musiqisinin, kino və teatrının mükəmməl olmasındadır. Maddi mədəniyyət hər hansı dövrün öz işidirsə, mənəvi mədəniyyət çox-çox uzaq illərin, keçmişlərin işidir. Keçmiş zəngin mənəvi dəyərlər üzərində qurulan xalqların mədəniyyətində hər bir mədəniyyət sahəsi həmişə həmin dövlətin və xalqın başını uca edir. Əlbəttə, burada milli dil də əsas vasitədir. Dil milləti, millətin mədəniyyətini yaratdığı kimi, milli mədəniyyət də dilin inkişafında mühüm rol oynayır. Necə dəyərlər, dil mədəniyyəti formalaşdırdığı kimi, mədəniyyət də dilin formalaşmasına, dünya dilləri sırasında özünə layiqli yer tutmasına xidmət edir.

Açar sözlər: *mədəniyyət, şəxsiyyət, linqvistika, dilçilik, mənəvi dəyərlər.*

Abstract

Each nation is known by its language and is formed as a nation. As we know, there are currently about 5,000 languages in the world. Each of these languages is distinguished by its own characteristics. Regardless of its origin, the language that emerged sooner or later was more developed than the first language, depending on the way of life and the environment in which it was created. This was important in the development of the nation that created that language. The development of languages has been substantially influenced by the history of the state and statehood established by any nation, and has led to the convergence of cultures. Mutual understanding of languages and, as a result, cultures is one of the main factors that bring mankind together. The language always leads itself to advance the nation and promotes its culture. The language that propagates culture is civilized and stands above all cultures, and it introduces and honors the people it bears its name to the world. A number of linguists consider language, or rather, oral speech, which is realized through language, as a cultural

phenomenon, and give speech culture as an integral part of the general culture. As much as the role of cultural language in human life is, so is the culture of the nation that created that language... When we think that culture is important in the formation of personality, we see that culture is the face of every nation, its appearance.

Linguistics has an invaluable role in the study of what we say and its entry into the lives of people, especially nations. The existence of cultural-linguistics (linguistics) is very important here. When we say cultural linguistics, we mean direct language without dialect, vulgarity, barbarism (barbarism) and so on. By such words we mean purely learned linguistics. Yes, without them, linguistics is called cultural linguistics. Such cultural linguistics (linguistics) is the guide and founder of the scientific and cultural nation. Each of them goes through the self-awareness of a cultural person, ie the people, as well as the recognition of national-moral values, existence and national identity. The national language is the root of each of these national identities written in front of it. Therefore, this root must be strong enough to support and nourish the trunk and branches that stand on it. When we think that culture is important in the formation of personality, we see that culture is the face of every nation, its appearance. The more eye-catching this look is, the more heartwarming it will be. He reveals the inner world and spiritual depth of the nation he represents and mirrors it. When it is deep and comprehensive, both materially and spiritually, it comes out of the shadows of the identity of the people and proudly says "I paint" to those who look at it. If the phenomenon of material culture is an outward appearance, then spiritual culture is an inward appearance. While material culture is based on the high standard of living of each nation, its way of life, as well as the freedom of the city or village where it lives, spiritual culture is, as mentioned above, on the perfection of literature, art, music, cinema and theater. If material culture is the work of any period, spiritual culture is the work of very distant years and past. In the culture of nations based on the rich spiritual values of the past, every sphere of culture always raises the head of that state and people. Of course, the national language is also the main tool here. Just as a language nation creates a nation's culture, national culture also plays an important role in the development of language. As they say, just as language forms culture, so culture serves the formation of language and its worthy place among the world languages.

Keywords: *culture, personality, linguistics, linguistics, moral values.*

İĞDIR İLİ ELMA BAHÇELERİNDE ELMA PAMUKLUBİTİ, *ERIOSOMA LANIGERUM* (HAUSMANN) (HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE)'UN ZARAR DURUMU

DAMAGE STATUS OF THE WOOLLY APPLE APHID, *ERIOSOMA LANIGERUM* (HAUSMANN) (HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE) IN APPLE ORCHARDS IN İĞDIR PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 2019 - 2023 yıllarında Iğdır ili merkez köyleri ve Tuzluca ilçesinde elma ağaçlarında zararlı olan Elma Pamuklubiti, *Eriosoma lanigerum* (Hausmann) (Hemiptera: Aphididae)'un yayılışı, biyolojisi ve zarar durumunu gözlemlemek amacıyla ele alınmıştır. *E. lanigerum* periyodik olmayan dönemlerde farklı elma bahçelerinde 4 yıl süresince zararlıının biyolojisi, yayılışı ve zarar durumu takip edilmiştir. Çalışmalar değerlendirildiğinde, zararlı böceğin neredeyse tüm Iğdır ili elma bahçelerinde yayılış gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Zararlıının nimf ya da erginlerinin, ilkbaharda nisan ayının ikinci haftasında elma ağaçlarının yaşlı dalları ve genç sürgünlerinde koloni halinde görülmeye başladığı ve temmuz, ağustos ve eylül aylarında popülasyonunda da düşüş görülse de kasım ayının sonuna kadar elma ağaçlarında görmek mümkündür. Zararlı genelde ılık ve nemli havalarda daha yoğun bir şekilde görülmektedir. Özellikle bakımsız ve ilaçlama yapılmayan ağaçlar ile genç ağaçlarda yoğun bir zarar meydana getirmektedir. *E. lanigerum* zararını elma ağaçların gövde, dal ve genç sürgünlerinde bitki özsuyu emerek oluşturmaktadır. Aynı zamanda bitkiye verdikleri toksik maddeler urların ve şişkinliklerin meydana gelmesine ve ağaçlarda şekil bozukluklarına neden olmaktadır. Beslenme sonucunda bitkinin zayıflamasına, verimin düşmesine, hatta elma ağalarının ölmesine neden olurlar. Iğdır ilinde elma bahçelerinde yapılan gözlem ve araştırmalarda zararlı günden güne elma ağaçlarında yoğun bir şekilde zarar yapmakta ve ağaçların genç sürgünlerinde urlar ve şişkinlikler yoğun bir şekilde görülmektedir. Iğdır ilinde zararlı ile ilgili mücadele yönünden gerekli önlemler alınmazsa elma ağaçlarında ciddi bir şekilde verim kayıpları hatta ağaç ölümler kaçınılmaz olacaktır. Bu bildirinin elma üreticilerinin dikkatini çekerek, zararlıya karşı gerekli mücadele tedbirlerinin alınmasında yararlı olacağı kanısındayız.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Eriosoma lanigerum*, zarar durumu, elma ağaçları, Iğdır

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to observe the distribution, biology and damage status of the woolly apple aphid, *Eriosoma lanigerum* (Hausmann) (Hemiptera: Aphididae), which is harmful to apple trees in the central villages of Iğdır province and Tuzluca district in 2019 - 2023. The biology, distribution and damage status of *E. lanigerum* were monitored for 4 years in different apple orchards in non-periodic periods. When the studies were evaluated, it was determined that the pest was distributed in almost all apple orchards of Iğdir province. The nymphs or adults of the pest start to be seen as colonies on the old branches and young shoots of apple trees in the second week of April in spring and it is possible to see them on apple trees until the end of November, although the population decreases in July, August and September. The pest is generally more intense in warm and humid weather. In particular, it causes intense damage to untended and unsprayed trees and young trees. *E. lanigerum* causes its damage by sucking sap from the trunk, branches and young shoots of apple trees. At the same time, the toxic substances they give to the plant cause the formation of tumours and swellings and deformities in the trees. As a result of feeding, they cause weakening of the plant, reduced yields and even the death of apple trees. According to the observations and researches carried out in the apple orchards in Iğdir province, the pest intensively damages apple trees day by day and tumours and swellings are seen intensively on the young shoots of the trees. If necessary precautions are not taken in terms of pest control in Iğdir province, serious yield losses and even tree deaths will be inevitable in apple trees. We believe that this report will be useful in drawing the attention of apple producers and taking necessary control measures against the pest.

Keywords: *Eriosoma lanigerum*, damage situation, apple trees, Iğdir

TALAT PAŞA’NIN ANISINA BASINDA ÇIKAN YAZILAR (1943)

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE PRESS IN MEMORY OF TALAT PASHA (1943)

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ÖZET

İttihat ve Terakki Cemiyeti’nin önemli kurucularından biri olan Talat Paşa, 1874’te Edirne’de doğdu. İlk ve rüştiye okulunu Edirne’de bitirdi. Edirne Posta ve Telgraf Başmüdürlüğü’ne yerleşti. Sonra da posta idaresinde mukayyit oldu. Görevi esnasında siyasetle uğraştığı gerekçesiyle 1897’de görevinden azledilerek Edirne hapishanesine konuldu. II. Abdülhamit’in çıkardığı aflu hapishaneden çıkarak 1898’de seyyar posta memurluğu görevinde bulundu. 1899’da Selanik Vilayeti Posta ve Telgraf Başmüdürlüğü’nde kâtip olarak göreve başladı. 1907’de bu görevden azledildi. Böylece memuriyet hayatı bitmiş oldu. 1908’de Edirne mebusu seçildi. Ardından Dâhiliye Nazırlığı, Posta ve Telgraf Nazırlığı ve sadrazamlık görevlerinde bulundu.

Birinci Dünya Savaşı’nın felaketle neticelenmesi üzerine Talat Paşa, ülkeyi Birinci Dünya Savaşı’na sokmakla suçlandığından ülkeden ayrılarak Almanya’nın başkenti Berlin’de yaşamaya başladı. Birinci Dünya Savaşı’nın devam ettiği sıralarda çıkarılan Tehcir Kanunu’nu Dâhiliye Nazırı sıfatıyla uyguladığı için Ermenilerin hedefindeydi. Bu sebeple 15 Mart 1921’de bir Ermeni terörist tarafından öldürüldü. Naaşı ileride Türkiye’ye götürülmek üzere geçici olarak Türk mezarlığına defnedildi. 1942’de Almanya ile yapılan mutabakat sonucu naaşı özel bir vagonla 25 Şubat sabahı İstanbul’a geldi. Naaşı, cenaze otomobiline konularak Nişantaşı sıhhat yurduna götürüldü. Oradan da askeri bandonun eşliğinde Abide-i Hürriyet tepesine defnedildi.

Talat Paşa’nın naaşının getirilmesine karar verildiği günden itibaren yapılan hazırlıklar, naaşın getirilmesi ve defnedilmesi basında geniş yer buldu. Ayrıca Talat Paşa’nın hayatını anlatan yazılar ve Talat Paşa’yla alakalı hatıralar, yazı serisi olarak iki üç gün boyunca gazete sütunlarında yer aldı. Bu çalışmada Talat Paşa’nın naaşının naklinin ardından ulusal basına yansıyan haberler, köşe yazıları analiz edilerek ortaya konulmaya çalışıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basın, Talat Paşa, Abide-i Hürriyet

ABSTRACT

Talat Pasha, one of the important founders of the Committee of Union and Progress, was born in Edirne in 1874. He completed his primary and secondary education in Edirne. He began to work in the Post and Telegraph Directorate of Edirne. Then he became a clerk in the postal administration. He was dismissed in 1897 on the grounds of getting involved in politics during his duty and was put in Edirne prison. He was released from prison with the amnesty issued by Abdulhamit II and he worked as a postman in 1898. In the following year, he started to work as a clerk in the Post and Telegraph Directorate of Thessaloniki Province. He was dismissed from this position in 1907. His public employee career ended with this dismissal. In 1908, he was elected as a member of parliament for Edirne. Afterwards, he served as the Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Post and Telegraph, and Grand Vizier.

Upon the disastrous outcome of the First World War, Talat Pasha was accused of leading the country into the First World War, upon which he left the country and started to live in Berlin, the capital of Germany. He was on the target of the Armenians for implementing the Deportation Law enacted during the First World War in his capacity as the Minister of Interior. Eventually, he was killed by an Armenian terrorist on 15 March 1921. His body was temporarily buried in a Turkish cemetery to be taken to Türkiye later. As a result of an agreement made with Germany in 1942, his body brought to Istanbul on the morning of 25 February in a special wagon. The body was placed in a funeral car and taken to Nişantaşı hospital. From there, it was buried on Abide-i Hürriyet hill accompanied by the military band.

From the day it was decided to bring Talat Pasha's body, the preparations made and the transfer and burial of the body received wide coverage in the press. Also, articles describing Talat Pasha's life and memoirs about him took place in newspaper columns for two or three days as a series of articles. Analysing on these articles, the present study tried to reveal the news reports published in the national press after the transfer of Talat Pasha's body.

Keywords: Press, Talat Pasha, Abide-i Hürriyet

ÖLÇME ÖĞRENME ALANINA İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETİM DENEYİMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

REVIEW OF TEACHING EXPERIENCES RELATED TO THE FIELD OF ASSESSMENT LEARNING

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ÖZET

Matematik, öğrencilerin hayatlarını kolaylaştıran, yaşamla doğru ilişkiler kurmasına imkan sunan önemli bir disiplindir. Matematik öğretim programı “Sayılar ve İşlemler, Geometri, Ölçme ve Veri İşleme” olmak üzere dört öğrenme alanından oluşmaktadır. Ölçme öğrenme alanı; verilen nesne/duruma ilişkin ölçülecek özelliğin belirlenmesi, ölçüm sonuçlarının karşılaştırması, sıralanması, standart olmayan birimler kullanılarak ölçme yapılması, standart birimleri öğrenerek ölçme yapılması şeklinde sıralanan öğretim aşamaları vardır. Öğrenciler öncelikle sezgiye dayalı tahmin esaslı karşılaştırmalar yapar, sonra standart olmayan ölçüm birimlerini kullanarak durumu inceler ve son olarak da standart ölçüm birimleri kullanarak ölçüm yapar. İlkokul 3. sınıf matematik öğretim programına bakıldığında uzunluk ölçme, çevre ölçme, alan ölçme, paralarımız, zaman ölçme, tartma ve sıvı ölçme alt öğrenme alanlarına ait kazanımlar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı ilkokul üçüncü sınıf öğretmenlerinin matematik dersinde ölçme öğrenme alanına ilişkin öğretim deneyimlerini incelemektir. Nitel araştırma desenine göre yapılan çalışmada fenomenoloji yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma grubunu belirlerken kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında 14 sınıf öğretmeni ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılara yönelik hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunda cinsiyet, mesleki deneyimi, sınıf düzeyi, öğrenci sayısı gibi demografik özellikler yanında araştırma amacına uygun dört açık uçlu soru sorulmuştur. Katılımcıların vermiş olduğu bu bilgiler dijital alana aktarılmış ve veriler betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda ilkokul üçüncü sınıf öğrencilerin öğrenirken zorlanmadıkları ölçme öğrenme alanı konuları; uzunluk ölçme, çevre ölçme, zaman ölçme ve tartma olarak sıralanmaktadır. İlkokul üçüncü sınıf öğrencilerin öğrenirken zorlandıkları ölçme öğrenme alanı konuları ise alan ölçme, paralarımız ve sıvı ölçme olarak belirtilmiştir. Sınıf öğretmenleri ölçme öğrenme alanına ilişkin karşılaşılan zorluklara ilişkin; öğrencilerin matematik dersinden korkmaları, öğretmenlerin öğretim durumlarını yeterince somutlaştıramaması, öğrencilerin ölçme konuları ile güncel hayatta yeterince karşılaşmamaları, matematik ders sürelerinin yetersiz olması, ölçme konuları kazanımlarının içeriklerinin yoğun olması ve ölçme birimleri arasındaki çevirmelerin zor olmasını ifade etmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ölçme, matematik öğretimi, temel eğitim

ABSTRACT

Mathematics is an important discipline that makes students' lives easier and allows them to establish correct relationships with life. The mathematics curriculum consists of four learning areas: "Numbers and Operations, Geometry, Measurement and Data Processing". Measurement learning area; There are teaching stages listed as determining the feature to be measured regarding the given object/situation, comparing and ranking the measurement results, measuring using non-standard units, and measuring by learning standard units. Students first make comparisons based on guesswork based on intuition, then examine the situation using non-standard units of measurement, and finally make measurements using standard units of measurement. When we look at the primary school 3rd grade mathematics curriculum, there are achievements in the sub-learning areas of length measurement, perimeter measurement, area measurement, our money, time measurement, weighing and liquid measurement. The purpose of this study is to examine the teaching experiences of third grade primary school teachers regarding the field of measurement learning in mathematics lessons. The phenomenology method was used in the research conducted according to the qualitative research design. Convenient sampling method was used when determining the research group of the study. Within the scope of the research, semi-structured interview technique was used with 14 classroom teachers. In the semi-structured interview form prepared for the participants, demographic characteristics such as gender, professional experience, grade level, number of students were asked, as well as four open-ended questions suitable for the purpose of the research. This information provided by the participants was transferred to the digital domain and the data was evaluated using the descriptive analysis technique. As a result of the research, the measurement learning field subjects that third grade primary school students do not have difficulty learning are; They are listed as length measurement, circumference measurement, time measurement and weighing. The measurement learning area subjects that third grade primary school students have difficulty learning are stated as area measurement, our money and liquid measurement. Regarding the difficulties encountered by classroom teachers in the field of measurement and learning; He stated that students are afraid of mathematics lessons, teachers are not able to concretize their teaching situations sufficiently, students do not encounter measurement subjects sufficiently in daily life, insufficient mathematics lesson durations are insufficient, the content of measurement subjects' achievements is intense, and conversions between measurement units are difficult.

Key words: Measurement, mathematics teaching, basic education

SINIFTA SÖZLÜK KULLANIMINA İLİŞKİN SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE USE OF DICTIONARY IN THE CLASSROOM

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ÖZET

Türkçe öğretiminin dört temel dil beceri alanlarını geliştirmek öğretmenlerin en temel amaçlarından biridir. Şüphesiz öğrencilerin yaşam boyu kullanacakları anlatma ve anlama becerilerini zenginleştirmek için anlaşılır bir dil kullanmak önemlidir. Öğrencilerin duygularını, düşüncelerini, hayallerini yazılı veya sözlü ifade etmeleri için sözcük dağarcıklarının geniş olması gerekmektedir. Bu açıdan sınıflarda öğrencilerin kelime hazinesini zenginleştirecek en önemli materyallerden biri sözlüklerdir. Bu çalışmanın amacı sınıf öğretmenlerinin sınıfta sözlük kullanma durumlarını incelemektir. Nitel araştırma desenine göre yapılan çalışmada durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma grubunu belirlerken kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında 11 sınıf öğretmeni ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılara yönelik hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunda cinsiyet, mesleki deneyimi, sınıf düzeyi, öğrenci sayısı gibi demografik özellikler yanında araştırma amacına uygun altı açık uçlu soru sorulmuştur. Katılımcıların vermiş olduğu bu bilgiler dijital alana aktarılarak görüşlerine yönelik analizler yapılmıştır. Veriler betimsel analiz tekniği kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda öğretmenlerin çoğunluğunun haftada bir iki kez sözlük kullandıkları görülmüştür. Öğretmenler sınıflarında anlamı bilinmeyen sözcükle ilk karşılaştığında, anlamı bilinmeyen sözcükler tahmin edildikten sonra, anlamı bilinmeyen sözcüklerin cümlede kullanımı görüldükten sonra ya da çevresindeki kişilerle anlamı bilinmeyen sözcükler tartışıldıktan sonra sözlükleri kullanmaktadırlar. Öğretmenler sınıflarında; yabancı dil sözlükleri, Türkçe sözlükleri, atasözleri sözlükleri, deyimler sözlükleri, eş anlamlılar sözlüğü, zıt anlamlılar sözlüğü, mecaz anlamlılar sözlüğü olmak üzere farklı sözlükler kullanmaktadırlar. İlkokul birinci ve ikinci sınıfında basılı, diğer üçüncü ve dördüncü sınıfında dijital sözlük kullanmaktadırlar. Öğretmenler sözlük kullanma durumunu azaltan unsurlar olarak; öğrenci sayılarının fazlalığı, ders kazanımlarının yoğunluğu, öğrencilerin dil becerileri seviyeleri, sözlük(malzeme) eksikliği, çocukların farklı kelimelerle karşılaşmamaları, Öğrenciler tarafından sözlüğün önemsenmemesi, Sözlük kullanmanın pratik yönünün bilinmemesi gibi nedenleri sıralamışlardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sözlük kullanımı, sözcük dağarcığı, Türkçe öğretimi

ABSTRACT

Improving the four basic language skill areas of teaching Turkish is one of the most basic goals of teachers. Undoubtedly, it is important to use understandable language to enrich students' expression and understanding skills that they will use throughout their lives. Students need to have a wide vocabulary in order to express their feelings, thoughts and dreams in writing or verbally. In this respect, dictionaries are one of the most important materials that will enrich students' vocabulary in classrooms. The aim of this study is to examine classroom teachers' dictionary use in the classroom. The case study method was used in the research conducted according to the qualitative research design. Convenient sampling method was used when determining the research group of the study. Within the scope of the research, semi-structured interview technique was used with 11 classroom teachers. In the semi-structured interview form prepared for the participants, demographic characteristics such as gender, professional experience, grade level, number of students were asked, as well as six open-ended questions suitable for the purpose of the research. This information provided by the participants was transferred to the digital domain and analyzes were made regarding their opinions. The data were evaluated using the descriptive analysis technique. As a result of the research, it was seen that the majority of teachers used dictionaries once or twice a week. Teachers use dictionaries in their classrooms when they first encounter words with unknown meanings, after guessing unknown words, after seeing unknown words used in sentences, or after discussing unknown words with people around them. Teachers in their classrooms; They use different dictionaries, including foreign language dictionaries, Turkish dictionaries, proverb dictionaries, idioms dictionaries, thesaurus dictionaries, antonyms dictionaries, and figurative dictionaries. They use printed dictionaries in the first and second grades of primary school, and digital dictionaries in the third and fourth grades. As factors that reduce the use of dictionaries by teachers; They listed the reasons such as the large number of students, the intensity of course outcomes, students' language skills levels, lack of dictionaries (materials), children not being exposed to different words, students not paying attention to dictionaries, and not knowing the practical aspects of using dictionaries.

Key words: Dictionary Use, Vocabulary, Teaching Turkish

EYYÛBÎ DEVLETİ İLE SELÇUKLU DEVLETİ İLİŞKİLERİNDE SALTUKLU BEYLİĞİ'NİN YERİ VE ÖNEMİ

(THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE SALTUKIDS IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AYYUBID STATE AND THE SELJUK STATE)

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ÖZET

Eyyûbîler 1171- 1462 yılları arasında Ortadoğu, Mısır, Hicaz, Yemen ve Kuzey Afrika'da hüküm sürmüş olan bir Türk devletidir. Eyyûbîler ismini kurucusu olan Selâhaddin Yûsuf b. Eyyûb'un babası Necmeddin Eyyûb b. Şâdî'den alır. Eyyûbîler ilk önce Musul Atabeyliği'nin hakimi olan İmâdüddin Zengî'nin hizmetindeydi. Sonrasında ise İmâdüddin Zengî'nin oğullarından biri olan Nûreddin Mahmud Zengî'nin idaresinde başarılı hizmetlerde bulunmuşlardır. Eyyûbîler'in tarihteki önem arz eden başarılı faaliyetleri ise 1164- 1169 yılları arasında yapılan Mısır seferleri ile başlamıştır. Eyyûbîler , Musul Atabeyliği'nin bir devamıdır. Eyyûbîler'in Doğu ve Güney Doğu Anadolu Beylikleriyle birçok farklı konuda ilişkileri olmuştur. Doğu Anadolu Beyliği olan Saltuklu Beyliği de bu beyliklerden bir tanesidir. Saltuklu Beyliği 1071 yılında Sultan Alparslan'ın Malazgirt Zaferi'nde, Bizans İmparatoru olan Romanos Diogenes'i yenilgiye uğratmasından sonra Erzurum bölgesinde kurulan bir beyliktir. Saltuklu Beyliği ayrıca Doğu Anadolu'da kurulan ilk Türk Beyliği'dir. Eyyûbîler ile Selçuklu Devleti arasındaki ilişkiler de Saltuklu Beyliği'nin hanedanlarından olan Mama Hâtun döneminde başlamış Alâeddin Melik Şâh döneminde de devam etmiştir. Lakin söz konusu beylikler XII. asrın ortalarından itibaren Anadolu Selçukluları ile Eyyûbîler tarafından tehdit edilmeye başlanmıştı. Yukarıda bahsi geçen iki büyük devlet Doğu ve Güney Doğu Anadolu'daki beyliklere hakimiyetlerini kabul ettirmek ve onların ellerinden ülkelerini alıp kendi hakimiyetlerini kurmak için adeta birbirleriyle yarış halinde olmuşlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Selçuklu, Eyyûbî, Devlet, Saltuklu Beyliği, İlişki

ABSTRACT

Ayyubids is a Turkish state that ruled in the Middle East, Egypt, Hejaz, Yemen and North Africa between 1171-1462. The founder of the name Ayyubids, Salahaddin Yûsuf b. Eyyub's father Necmeddin Eyyub b. He gets it from Shadi. The Ayyubids were first in the service of Imadüddin Zengi, the ruler of the Mosul Atabeylik. Afterwards, they served successfully under the administration of Nureddin Mahmud Zengi, one of the sons of Imadüddin Zengi. The successful activities of the Ayyubids, which are important in history, started with the Egyptian expeditions between 1164-1169. The Ayyubids are a continuation of the Mosul Atabey. The Ayyubids had relations with the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolian Principalities on many different issues. The Saltuklu Principality, which is the Eastern Anatolian Principality, is one of these principalities. The Saltuklu Principality is a principality established in the Erzurum region after Sultan Alparslan defeated Romanos Diogenes, the Byzantine Emperor, in the Manzikert Victory in 1071. The Saltuklu Principality was also the first Turkish Principality established in Eastern Anatolia. The relations between the Ayyubids and the Seljuk State started during the reign of Mama Hatun, one of the dynasties of the Saltuklu Principality, and continued during the reign of Alaeddin Melik Shah. However, the said principalities XII. From the middle of the century, it started to be threatened by the Anatolian Seljuks and Ayyubids. The two great states mentioned above were almost in competition with each other in order to impose their dominance on the principalities in Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia and to take their countries from them and establish their own dominance.

Keywords; Seljuk, Ayyubid, State, Saltuklu Principality, Relationship

İSLÂM VE TRK İSLÂM FETİHLERİ ARASINDA KUZEY HINDİSTAN'IN SON GÇL İMPARATORLUKLARINDAN GURJARA-PRATİHARALARIN KKEN NAZARİYELERİ VE İLK YERLEŞİM YERLERİ

BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC AND TURKISH ISLAMIC CONQUESTS, THE ORIGINATIONS AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS OF GURJARA-PRATIHARA FROM THE LAST POWERFUL EMPIRE OF NORTH INDIA

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ZET

Hindistan'ı kuzeyden saran Himalaya Dağlarının gneyinde kalan bereketli topraklar en eski zamanlardan bu yana gçl imparatorluklara ev sahiplięi yapmıřtır. Tarih ncesi devirlerin son zamanlarında kurulan Mourya İmparatorluęu (M.. 322-M.. 185), Ortaçaę Hindistan'ına geçiřin tampon imparatorluęu ve aynı zamanda Hindistan'a altın çağını yařattıęına inanılan Guptalar (M.S.320-M.S.550) ve VI.-XII. yzyıllar arasında Racastan Blgesi'nde hkm sren Çavhanlar bunlardan bazılarıdır. Bahse konu devletler var oldukları sre boyunca Kuzey Hindistan'ın neredeyse tamamı zerinde hâkimiyet tesis etmeyi bařarmıřlardır.

Ortaçaę Kuzey Hindistan'ının bir dięer siyasi teřekkl de çalıřmanın konusunu teřkil eden Gurjara-Pratihara İmparatorluęudur (730-1036). Bu imparatorluęun kurulduęu yıllarda gnmz Pakistan blgesine tekabl eden Hindistan toprakları Hlefâ-yı Râřidin dneminde bařlayıp Emevîler (661-750) zamanı ile devam eden İslâm akınları ile çoktan fethedilmiřti. Bu bakımdan Pratihara baęımsız bir devlet olarak ortaya çıkmalarından çok kısa bir sre sonra İslâm orduları ile mcadele etmek zorunda kalacaklardı. Pratihara İmparatorluęunun yıkılıř sreci de son derece sancılı ve ironik olacaktır. Nitekim bařlangıçta İslâm askerlerine direnen Pratihara yıkılıř srecinde kuzeyin bařka bir akıncı grubu Gazneliler (961-1187) ile mcadele etmeye mecbur kalacaktır. Nihayet Gazneli Sultan Mahmud'un gerçekteřtirdięi seferler Pratihara'nın sonunu hazırlayan temel etken olacaktır.

Gurjara-Pratihara İmparatorluęu btn bu olumsuz kořullara raęmen gcnn zirvesinde olduęu dnemde Kuzey Hindistan'ın btn zerinde bir hâkimiyet kurmayı bařarmıřtır. Ancak Ortaçaę Hindistan'ı aęısından bylesine kudretli bir imparatorluęun kkeni hakkındaki sorunsallar bugn hala geçerlilięini korumaktadır. Bu hususta Hint tarihçilerinin ve batılı Hindologların farklı grřlere sahip olduęu anlařılmaktadır. Pratihara'nın ilk olarak gnmz Madya Pradeř eyaletinin Ujjain řehrinde ortaya çıkmıř olup daha sonra kuzeye giderek Uttar Pradeř'in Kannauc řehrine yerleřtikleri bilinmektedir. Bu çalıřmada Gurjara-Pratihara'nın kkenlerine dair farklı yorumlar ve ilk yerleřim yerleri ele alınmıřtır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuzey Hindistan, Pratihara İmparatorluęu, Ujjain, Kannauc, Nagabhata I.

ABSTACT

The fertile lands south of the Himalayan Mountains that surround India from the north have hosted powerful empires since ancient times. The Mourya Empire (322 B.C. - 185 B.C.), which was established in the last periods of prehistoric times, was the buffer empire of the transition to Medieval India and was also believed to have given India its golden age, the Guptas (320 A.D. - A.D. 550) and the Chahamanas, who ruled in Rajasthan between the VI.-XII. centuries, are some of them. The states in question have managed to establish dominance over almost all of Northern India throughout their existence.

Another political formation of medieval Northern India is the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire (730-1036), which is the subject of the study. In the years when this empire was founded, the Indian territory corresponding to today's Pakistan region had already been conquered by Islamic raids that started during the period of the Rashidun Caliphs and continued with the Umayyads (661-750). In this regard, Pratiharas would have to fight against Islamic armies very soon after they emerged as an independent state. The collapse process of the Pratihara Empire will also be extremely painful and ironic. As a matter of fact, the Pratiharas, who initially resisted the Islamic soldiers, would have to fight against another raider group of the north, the Ghaznavids (961-1187), during the process of collapse. Finally, the expeditions of Sultan Mahmud of Ghaznavid will be the main factor that prepared the end of the Pratiharas.

Despite all these adverse conditions, the Gurjara-Pratihara Empire managed to establish dominance over the whole of Northern India during its peak of power. However, the problems regarding the origin of such a powerful empire in medieval India still remain valid today. It is understood that Indian historians and western Indologists have different views on this issue. It is known that the Pratiharas first appeared in the city of Ujjain in today's Madhya Pradesh state, and then went north and settled in the city of Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh. In this study, different interpretations of the origins of Gurjara-Pratiharas and their first settlements are discussed.

KEYWORDS: North India, Pratihara Empire, Ujjain, Kannauj, Nagabhata I.

İĞDIR'DA YABANCI OTLAR ÜZERİNDE BESLENEN CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) TÜRLERİNİN BİYOLOJİK MÜCADELE YÖNÜNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA) SPECIES FEEDING ON WEEDS IN TERMS OF BIOLOGICAL CONTROL IN İĞDIR

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Iğdır, ilçeleri ve köylerinde mera alanlarında bulunan bazı Asteraceae ve Nitrariaceae familyalarına ait bitkiler incelenmiştir. Bu araştırma *Lixus* Fabricius, 18014, *Larinus* Dejean, 1821, *Rhinocyllus* Germar, 1817 ve *Thamnurgus* Eichhoff, 1864 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) cinsine ait türlerin bitkide beslendiği organlara (kök, gövde, yaprak ve tohum) göre bir skala oluşturulmuştur. Bu skalaya göre, böceklerin potansiyel biyolojik mücadele etmeni olup olamayacağı değerlendirilmiştir. Bu amaçla, arazi çalışmaları, 2021-2023 yıllarında mart-kasım ayları arasında bir hafta aralıklarla yabancı otların üzerinde yaşayan Curculionidae türlerinin ergin, yumurta, larva ve pupa dönemleri incelenmiştir. Çalışmalar sırasında, *Larinus* ve *Lixus* cinsine bağlı türlerin konukçu bitkinin yapraklarında beslenmesi sonucu, yaprakların fotosentez işlevini azalttığı, ana gövdeye, yan dallara ve tohum tablasına yumurta koymak suretiyle, bu kısımlarda çıkan larvaların bitkinin iletim demetlerinde zararlar oluşturduğu, tohum üretimini azalttığı belirlenmiştir. *Thamnurgus pegani* konukçusunun gövdesine yumurta bırakması ve çıkan larvaların beslenmesiyle açılan galeriler, iletim demetlerinin zararlanmasına ve bitkinin zayıflayıp kurumasına sebep olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda *Lixus cardui* Olivier, 1807 ve *Larinus latus* (Herbst, 1783) türleri *Onopordum acanthium* L., *Larinus syriacus* Gyllenhal, 1835 türü *Carthamus persicus* Willd., *L. onopordi* (Fabricius, 1787) türü *Echinops pungens* Trautv., *Thamnurgus pegani* Eggers, 1933 türü *Peganum harmala* L. üzerinde beslendiği ve bu yabancı otların üreme kapasitesini azalttığı belirlenmiştir. Yabancı ot böcek ilişkisi açısından *Larinus inaequalicollis* Capiomont, 1874 türü *Echinops orientalis* Trautv., *L. turbinatus* Gyllenhal, 1835 türü *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. ve *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *nutans*, *L. iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775) türü *Carduus nigrecens* Vill., *L. curtus* Hochhuth, 1851 türü *Centaurea solstitialis* L., *L. minutus* Gyllenhal, 1835 türü *Carduus nutans* L., *Rhinocyllus conicus* (Froelich, 1792) türü *Cirsium congestum* Fisch. & C.

A. Ex DC. ve *Carduus nutans* subsp. *nutans* üzerinde daha az sınırlayıcı etkiye sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir. Bu türlerin biyolojik mücadele etmeni olarak önemli bir potansiyele sahip oldukları anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Iğdır, Yabancı Otlar, Curculionidae Türler, Biyolojik Mücadele

ABSTRACT

In this study, some Asteraceae and Nitrariaceae families found in non-agricultural areas in Iğdır, districts and villages were investigated. In this research, a scale was formed according to the organs feed (root, stem, leaf and seed) on which the species belonging to the genera *Lixus* Fabricius, 18014, *Larinus* Dejean, 1821, *Rhinocyllus* Germar, 1817 and *Thamnurgus* Eichhoff, 1864 (Coleoptera: Curculionidae). According to this scale, it was assessed whether the insects could be potential biological control agents. For this purpose, adult, egg, larva and pupa stages of Curculionidae species living on weeds were examined at one-week intervals between March and November in 2021-2023. During the studies, it was determined that *Larinus* and *Lixus* species reduce the photosynthesis function of the leaves by feeding on the leaves of the host plant, and by laying eggs on the main stem, side branches and seed tray, the larvae emerging from these parts cause damage to the conduction bundles of the plant and reduce seed production. It was determined that *Thamnurgus pegani* laid eggs on the host's stem and the galleries opened by the feeding of the larvae caused damage to the conduction bundles and weakening and drying of the plant. As a result of the research, *Lixus cardui* Olivier, 1807 and *Larinus latus* (Herbst, 1783) species fed on *Onopordum acanthium* L., *Larinus syriacus* Gyllenhal, 1835 species fed on *Carthamus persicus* Willd., *L. onopordi* (Fabricius, 1787) species fed on *Echinops pungens* Trautv., *Thamnurgus pegani* Eggers, 1933 species fed on *Peganum harmala* L. and reduced the reproductive capacity of these weeds. In terms of weed-insect relationship, *Larinus inaequalicollis* Capiomont, 1874 species *Echinops orientalis* Trautv., *L. turbinatus* Gyllenhal, 1835 species *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. and *Carduus nutans* L. subsp. *nutans*, *L. iaceae* (Fabricius, 1775) species *Carduus nigrecens* Vill, *L. curtus* Hochhuth, 1851 species *Centaurea solstitialis* L., *L. minutus* Gyllenhal, 1835 species *Carduus nutans* L., *Rhinocyllus conicus* (Froelich, 1792) species *Cirsium congestum* Fisch. & C. A. Ex DC. and *Carduus nutans* subsp. *nutans* were determined that they have less restrictive effects on the behaviour. It is understood that these species have an important potential as biological control agents.

Keywords: Iğdır, Weeds, Curculionidae (Coleoptera) Species, Biological Control

MICELLAR ENHANCED FLOCCULATION FOR THE EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF POLLUTANTS FROM AQUEOUS MEDIA: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Surfactant-based removal of reactive red 195 (RR-195) from synthetic waste water has been reported in this research work. Micellar enhanced flocculation technique was applied and optimized for the said purpose. The mixture of anionic surfactants, obtained from a bio-degradable source (base soap), has been found to have great potential to solubilize dye molecules. The polyvalent salts are able to flocculate the micelles and help in their subsequent removal. The removal of dye was analyzed using UV/Visible spectrophotometer. Different factors such as the effect of change in concentration, pH, temperature, contact time, and electrolyte were studied to evaluate the adsorption characteristics and removal efficiency of the process. The data obtained was further used to study the mechanism of adsorption with the help of various models e.g., Langmuir, Freundlich, Temkin, and Dubinin–Radushkevich (D-R). The kinetic parameters were also calculated by employing pseudo-1st and pseudo-2nd order kinetic models. Furthermore, thermodynamic calculations were performed to determine the change in Gibb's free energy (ΔG°), enthalpy (ΔH°), and entropy (ΔS°). The results make it evident that the micellar flocculation-based adsorptive removal is an excellent and sustainable approach for the treatment of wastewater.

Keywords: Surfactants, micellization, flocculation, adsorption, isotherm, Kinetics, thermodynamics

CONTEXTUALIZED STRATEGIES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN TEACHING IP LEARNERS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY

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Abstract

Contextualized teaching strategies are instructional approaches that relate learning to a specific environment, scenario, or application area to target relevant skills and aid students in comprehending the material. This study explored the various contextualized teaching strategies employed by six (6) elementary school teachers in their way of teaching Indigenous People (IP) learners. This study employed a descriptive Qualitative Research design. An in-depth interview was also utilized to conduct the study, and thematic analysis was used to evaluate the data acquired. Two significant themes emerged, namely the Integration of local materials and the Glocal Approach; likewise, three meaningful sub- themes were identified under the integration of local materials, namely Reading Materials, Modules, and Contextualized storybooks, while four essential sub-themes fall into the Glocal Approach, which is the Use of Springboard, Differentiated Instruction, One-on-one sessions, and Equity Pedagogy. The teaching strategies formed the foundations of the teacher-student relationship and enabled both informants and IP learners to achieve their academic objectives while also creating a more suitable learning environment and eradicating the stereotype of having cultural minority members in the class. Nonetheless, presenting IP learners with strategic approaches within their setting aids their learning process by inspiring interest, curiosity, motivation, and engagement with knowledge.

Keywords: Contextualized, Teaching Strategies, IP learners, Glocalization, Instructional Materials

BEHAVIORAL INTENTIONS OF GRADUATE STUDENTS IN USING SEARCH ENGINES IN THESIS WRITING

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ABSTRACT

Search engine market found that Google held a prominent position as the preferred search engine among graduate students. As these students heavily depend on search engines to meet their academic requirements, enjoying advantages such as convenient search outcomes and increased confidence in utilizing web search engines for their thesis writing. This qualitative-descriptive research describes the behavioral intentions of graduate students in using search engines in their thesis writing. The study utilized semi-structured written interview to gather data through google forms and delivered using messenger application to the informants who were purposively selected using purposeful sampling. The information gathered was then analyzed through thematic Analysis. The findings revealed that there are three (3) themes that emerge from the results, namely: Behaviors, Factors, Outcomes, and five (5) meaningful categories, namely: Stress free, Open Mindedness, Transitioning, Peer Influence, and Performance output. The study shows that their use of current technology helped graduate school students by maximizing the use of search engines in their skills in thesis writing.

Keywords: Search Engines, Graduate students, Behavioral Intention, Thesis writing.

EFFECT OF GROWING CONDITIONS ON SEED GERMINATION OF ASPARAGUS (*Asparagus officinalis* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Asparagus (*Asparagus officinalis* L.) stands as a highly valuable agricultural crop, sought after for its culinary appeal and economic significance. The aim of this comparative study was to evaluate the differences in germination rates of asparagus seeds under three distinct growing conditions: *in vitro* culture, Petri dish culture and greenhouse culture.

To carry out this study, asparagus seeds were carefully selected and divided into three different groups. The first group was grown in MS medium (Murashige and Skoog 1962), under *in vitro* conditions, in a well-controlled laboratory environment at a temperature of around 25°C. The second group was situated within a Petri dish containing filter paper and sterile water, and this Petri dish was then incubated at a controlled temperature of 25°C. while the third group was planted directly in the greenhouse in pots filled with peat and soil. Seeds were meticulously monitored daily over a 40-day period, with close attention paid to radicle emergence as a reliable indicator of germination. The results of the study revealed notable variations in germination rates across the three groups. Seeds cultivated in the MS medium consistently demonstrated the highest germination rates, with the Petri dish method closely following in second place. Greenhouse seeds generally showed slightly lower germination rates, but showed a greater ability to develop cladodes, demonstrating adaptation to their specific growing conditions. Our work has demonstrated that the development of *in vitro* culture protocols offers promising prospects for asparagus, which could help improve production practices and increase yields of this important agricultural crop.

Keywords: *Asparagus officinalis*, Germination, *In vitro* culture.

MAT-BUILDING AND LE CORBUSIER'S VENICE HOSPITAL: A MORPHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Through a horizontal reading of the "mat-building" concept and the critical theory of urbanism from the post-II World War era, this study addresses the persistent issue of cityscapes reduced to mere images of functions or desires. Although mat-building has little influence on architecture theory and practice, its fundamental principles can be used to develop urban morphology strategies, which offer a more comprehensive understanding of context and process.

As the antithesis to the static meaning of socio-cultural and physical representations and history, Le Corbusier's final project, the unrealized Venice Hospital is the case study regarding the fragmentation and stratification of the 'context' that fosters the whole. Along with the related literature review, the study mainly draws on Manfredo Tafuri's historical project research method to reveal the configuration of the design. History is both determined and determining; thus, the techniques, instruments, and meanings are all put into the question of context.

The findings show that the agents of context demonstrate partial judgments of the epistemological implications of Tafuri's theory suitable for urban morphology research. These identify the morphological perspective on (i) mat-building as a seemingly outdated time-space theory and (ii) the wicked problem in urban design practice in historic cities.

The study creates a unique narrative for the transition from modernity to postmodernity—the in-betweenness of architecture and urban design. The case study asserts a prototype scenario for the processes of translocation, reproduction, and representation of contexts.

Keywords: Urban Morphology, Context, Mat-building, Le Corbusier, Venice Hospital

USE OF COMPOST FOR FUEL CELL, BATTERY AND CAPACITOR APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

New type of bio-materials for green energy and environment applications is the need of the hour so due to the availability of compost easily because of its bio-circular economy, in which bio-waste can be easily converted in to compost, this work aims to study compost for microbial fuel cell, battery and charge storage applications. All of these studies are done by varying type of compost and type of electrodes in a desired aqueous media with specific cell design using cyclic voltammetry, linear sweep voltammetry, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS) temperature dependence, galvanostatic charge-discharge studies, cyclic stability and chrono-amperometry etc in addition to routine characterization techniques like XRD, SEM, TEM, FTIR, XPS, NMR etc. Due to acute urea and ammonium toxicity, it is always desirable to find a cheaper and abundant electro-catalyst other than platinum, iridium oxide, boron diamond etc with a high selectivity and negligible de-activation for its oxidation. So one of the work elucidates the studies of compost as a novel bio-electro-catalyst in a microbial fuel cell configuration. These studies are done by varying type of electrodes & compost as well as substrate concentration. Cow dung based compost is found to show the best bio-electro-catalytic activity. IV measurements with ammonium fuel cell shows that the maximum power density is 108 mW/m^2 and this multifunctional device can be fuelled after every 12 h for continuous operation and with negligible de-activation of bio-electro-catalyst. As anodic and cathodic performance can control the bio-electro-catalytic activity and overall power generation ability of cheaper compost based microbial fuel cells (MFC) so bio-compatible gold nanoparticles (AuNPs) laced carbon fiber anode and pyrazole laced copper cathode is used for enhancing the efficiency. Green methods were used to synthesize bio-functional and cost effective AuNPs and pyrazoles. IV results shows that modified electrodes exhibited increased current density and better bio-electro-catalytic activity than the bare electrodes which shows selective response with respect to type of compost and fuel concentration in a coin cell sized MFC, like in case of AuNPs laced anode which shows the increase in the bio-electro-catalytic activity, the electrical power increases from 1.6 mW per m^2 to 18.34 mW per m^2 at room temperature. The temperature dependence CV measurements shows the enhancement in bio-electro-catalytic activity with increase in temperature. Also, significant improvement in durability and stability of MFC was observed with the lacing of AuNPs and pyrazoles. Development of green energy batteries as a alternative energy resource is of utmost importance for countering the problems of toxic chemicals and their disposal for preventing direct or indirect pollution of the environment. Keeping these things in mind, earth battery is studied with respect to different kind of compost and electrodes with desired electrolyte. Role of anti-oxidants is also being studied for decreasing the rate of corrosion for earth battery anodes like zinc, copper and stainless steel etc. For charge storage applications, normally capacitive charge storage is particularly relevant to the concept of dielectric or electrolytic capacitance which is non-faradic in nature but in case of batteries, faradaic processes dominate

for non-capacitive charge storage. So it is important to study materials in terms of non-faradaic and faradic charge storage. Even though compost is very complex in nature, efforts have been done to define and differentiate different charge storage mechanisms in capacitor and battery. Use of compost for super-capacitor applications is also being tried. These studies opens a window for doing further advanced research in compost based bio-media to make multifunctional devices for solving energy and environment issues together.

Keywords: Compost, Bio-economy, Fuel Cell, Battery, Corrosion, Charge Storage

HAYDER ALIYEV AND THE MODERN WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The main article of Heydar Aliyev's political course is the realization of the idea of state independence of our people. As a far-sighted statesman, he has taken decisive steps towards the independence of Azerbaijan since the years of Soviet rule.

The efforts of Heydar Aliyev, who thoughtfully advanced the process of state building, in the ways of forming state institutions in accordance with the world experience, capabilities and needs of our country, abolishing unnecessary organizations, and creating new ones that are needed, resulted in the formation of an independent country with a unique form of statehood. Replacing non-professional personnel with highly qualified, experienced specialists has also become the driving force for ensuring great progress in the field of state building. As a result, a strong state structure was created in Azerbaijan, which is capable of solving the problems facing the society in the conditions of independence, and which is accepted by the international community.

Heydar Aliyev's balanced, balanced foreign policy training is one of the main ingredients of the great policy associated with his name. When determining the foreign policy strategy of the independent state of Azerbaijan, Heydar Aliyev considered it important to adopt a balanced political approach within the independent policy for a specific historical period as the basis. The foreign policy formed in this direction has proven itself as an independent political approach that creates opportunities to establish relations with all the countries that are in the interests of our state and further develop relations. This approach conditioned the Azerbaijani state to take the interests of its own country and not the conditions of the big powers in the political environment. This format of politics has brought many friendly countries and reliable partners to Azerbaijan in the international world. Finally, this political training determined the development of Azerbaijan as a state that conducts foreign policy independently.

Keywords: Heydar Aliyev, independence, modern world, revival

CLINICAL RESULTS OF MPFL RECONSTRUCTIONS USING PERONEUS LONGUS AUTOGRAFT

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The medial patellafemoral ligament (MPFL) is the most important structure that prevents the patella from moving laterally in the first 30 degrees of flexion of the knee. The MPFL provides approximately 60% of the forces that prevent patella dislocation. The MPFL is damaged at a rate of 90-100% in acute patella dislocations. Unsuccessful conservative treatment in traumatic patella dislocations. Many treatments are based on MPFL injury. The most commonly used graft in MPFL reconstruction is hamstring autograft. In recent years, peroneus longus autograft has begun to be used in knee ligament reconstructions, especially in reconstructions of anterior cruciate and posterior cruciate ligament injuries. Successful results in the medium and short term have been reported in anterior and posterior cruciate ligament reconstructions performed with peroneus longus autograft. Our aim in this study is to evaluate the clinical results of MPFL reconstruction performed with peroneus longus autograft as a new graft.

Method: 20 patients who developed patellar instability after acute traumatic patellar dislocation and therefore underwent MPFL reconstruction with peroneus longus autograft were included in the study. The same surgical technique was applied to all patients. The patients were checked at 6 and 12 months after the surgery. Patellar scare test was performed at preoperative and postoperative follow-ups. Knee functions were evaluated preoperatively and postoperatively with IKDC (international knee documentation committee), Lysholm and Kujala knee scores.

Results: Of the patients included in the study, 12 (60%) were female and 8 (40%) were male. The average age was 21.2 (17-25). No significant difference was found between age, gender and functional scores ($p>0.05$). An improvement was detected in postoperative VAS scores ($p<0.01$). Kujala scores (preop (62 ± 4.5) postop (87 ± 5.2)) and Lysholm scores (preop (69.3 ± 4.1) postop (88.6 ± 3.8)) A significant increase was achieved ($p<0.01$). Similarly, a statistically significant improvement was detected in IKDC scores ($p<0.05$). No recurrent dislocation was observed in any patient.

Conclusion:Peroneus longus autograft can be used as an alternative graft in MPFL reconstruction.

Key words;Patella dislocation;Patellar instability; mpfl injury; autograft; peroneus longus

INHALATIONS WITH MINERAL WATERS AT THE SANATORIUM-RESORT STAGE OF REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS AFTER COVID-19

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Abstract. After suffering from COVID-19, a large number of patients need respiratory rehabilitation. One of the methods of rehabilitation is inhalation with salt aerosols. Our work aimed to study the effectiveness of inhalations of a dry aerosol of salt precipitated from the mineral water of well No. 18-T of the "Teplitsa multidisciplinary sanatorium", Transcarpathian region of Ukraine. 30 male patients were examined after suffering from COVID-19. We formed two groups of patients, control and main, 15 people each. Patients in the control group received inhalation with a dry aerosol of table salt of the "Aero-M-sol". In contrast, patients in the main group received a course of inhalations with a dry aerosol of salt precipitated from the mineral water. Under the influence of the rehabilitation complex in both groups, there is a performance improvement but significant changes are observed only in patients of the main group. The indicator Forced Vital Capacity₁ increased to the greatest extent, which after rehabilitation is significantly higher than in the control group ($P < 0,05$). As a result, the Tiffeneau index significantly increases in the main group compared to the control group, reaching normal values. The main effect is associated with a decrease in obstructive complications of the respiratory tract as a result of a decrease in inflammation.

Keywords. COVID-19, rehabilitation, inhalation, mineral waters

**GEÇ KALKOLİTİK ÇAĞDAN ORTA DEMİR ÇAĞINA KADAR DOĞU ANADOLU
COĞRAFYASININ SİYASİ PANORAMASINDA KIRILMA NOKTALARI:
NEDENLER- SONUÇLAR**

**TURNING POINTS IN THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF EASTERN ANATOLIA
GEOGRAPHY FROM THE LATE CHALCOLITHIC AGE TO THE MIDDLE IRON
AGE: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES**

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ÖZET

Doğu Anadolu coğrafyası doğuda Transkafkasya dağ kuşağı, güneyde Zagros Dağları ve Mezopotamya düzlüğüyle batıda İç Anadolu platosu, kuzeyde ise Karadeniz'in Dağlarıyla çevrilidir. Söz konusu coğrafya ona bir nevi doğal geçit özelliği kazandırmıştır. Bu geçişgenlik nedeniyle çağlar boyunca farklı kültürlerle ve siyasi-politik değişimlere ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Prehistorik/Yazı öncesi dönemlerden kalma mimari yapılar, kaya resimleri ve taşınabilir eserler insanların kalıcı yerleşim kurduklarını göstermektedir. Yine arkeolojik kanıtlar ışığında özellikle obsidyen ve metal madeni gibi kaynakların bolluğundan insanların cazibe merkezi durumunda olduğunu söyleyebiliriz. Dağlık Doğu Anadolu'nun sınırları boyunca dizili olan Cafer, Çınaz ve Boytepe Neolitik yerleşimlerinde ele geçen mimari ve küçük buluntular güçlü yerleşik yaşama ev sahipliği yapıldığını doğrulamaktadır. Kalkolitik süreçte iletişim örgüsünün daha çok Mezopotamya ile devam ettirildiğini Halaf, Obeid ve Uruk kültürlerine işaret eden arkeolojik izlerden anlamak mümkün.

Geç Kalkolitik Çağın sonları itibarıyla Doğu Anadolu coğrafyasında çok hızlı, ani dönüşümlere işaret eden bulgularla yüzleşiyoruz. Geç Kalkolitikten Erken Tunç Çağına geçiş sürecinde Doğu Anadolu'nun geneline hakim olan merkezîyetçi Uruk kültürü çökmüştür. Dağlık Kuzey Bölgede Kura-Aras olarak tanımlanacak olan göçer özelliği ve hayvancılık faaliyetleri belirgin yeni bir kültür kendini gösterecektir. Ovalık Güney Bölgede ise bu kültürden oldukça farklı tarım ekonomisi daha belirgin yeni köy kültürü kendini gösterecektir. İkinci büyük dönüşüm Erken Tunç Çağından Orta Tunç Çağına geçişte yaşanmıştır. Dağlık Kuzey coğrafyada boyalı seramikleriyle ve Kurgan mezarlarıyla tanımlanan, hareketli yaşam dinamiğine sahip Yayla/Kurgan halk kültürü ortaya çıkmıştır. Ovalık Güney coğrafyada ise merkezi yerleşim modeline uyan yeni kültürler kendini göstermiştir. Üçüncü dönüşüm Geç Tunç Çağından Erken Tunç Çağına geçiş sürecinde yaşanmıştır. Doğu Anadolu genelinde yüksek surlarla kendini korumaya almaya çalışan beylikler ortaya çıkmıştır. Halklar yeni seramikleriyle ortak özellikler sunarken "bey/şef" gibi zengin ayrıcalıklı kişilerin olduğunu mezar kültüründen anlıyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğu Anadolu, Geç Kalkolitik Çağı, Tunç Çağı, Uruk, Kura-Aras, Kurgan

ABSTRACT

Eastern Anatolia is bordered by the Transcaucasian Mountain belt to the east, the Zagros Mountains and Mesopotamian plains to the south, the Central Anatolian plateau to the west, and the Black Sea Mountains to the north. This geography has naturally facilitated communication, allowing the region to play a significant historical role in hosting diverse cultures and witnessing profound political changes throughout epochs. Evidence such as architectural structures, rock paintings, and portable artifacts from the Prehistoric/Pre-Written Periods highlight the enduring settlements established by its inhabitants. The archaeological record further shows that the region's abundant resources, including obsidian and metal mines, attracted human settlement. Unearthed architectural remnants and small artifacts from Neolithic settlements like Cafer, Çınaz, and Boytepe, situated along the edges of mountainous Eastern Anatolia, confirm its history as a hub of robust sedentary life. Archaeological traces of the Halaf, Obeid, and Uruk cultures indicate a communication network, primarily linking the region to Mesopotamia during the Chalcolithic period.

By the end of the Late Chalcolithic Age, the Eastern Anatolian landscape underwent rapid and unforeseen changes. The dominant Uruk culture, which had held sway over Eastern Anatolia, collapsed during the transition from the Late Chalcolithic to the Early Bronze Age. In the northern mountainous region, a new culture with distinct nomadic traits centered around animal husbandry, known as Kura-Araxes, emerged. In contrast, the Southern Plains saw the emergence of a village culture with a clearly agricultural economy. Another significant shift occurred as the Early Bronze Age transitioned into the Middle Bronze Age. The mountainous North saw the rise of the Highland/Kurgan folk culture, known for its lively lifestyle, painted ceramics, and Kurgan tombs. Concurrently, in the Southern plains, new cultures adopted a central settlement model. A third transformative phase unfolded during the shift from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Bronze Age, marked by the rise of principalities fortifying themselves with imposing walls. While commonalities appeared among different groups in terms of their new ceramics, burial practices indicated the presence of affluent and privileged individuals akin to "bey/chief."

Keywords: Eastern Anatolia, Late Chalcolithic Age, Bronze Age, Uruk, Kura-Araxes, Kurgan

BIRD SPECIES NEWLY INCLUDED IN ORNITHOFAUNA OF THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN, AS WELL AS NAKHCHIVAN AR

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ABSTRACT

The territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, an indivisible part of Azerbaijan, is characterized by rich biological diversity throughout the Caucasus ecoregion. This is reflected in the variety of the animal species of the region. The number of species in the autonomous republic makes up 60-65% of the total number of all species living in Azerbaijan. Many animal species are inhabited throughout the autonomous republic; here endemic and even new species for the regional fauna are widespread. Such a multiplicity is expressed in all groups of animals. Therefore, the fauna and flora of the territory of the autonomous republic, an interesting corner of the world, early 18th century attracted the attention of foreign and domestic naturalists and researchers. The first scientific information about the fauna of the region is found in the sources the during second half of the XIX century.

As a result of our independent research by using modern optical equipment on the left bank of the lower coast of the Araz reservoir on 6 February, 2020, Azerbaijan, including the Nakhchivan AR fauna, we found a new bird species – Black-winged kite (Lat. *Elanus caeruleus*). Photographs of the identified bird species were taken and assigned to modern digital devices (modern Swarovski telescope and Nikon camera). Black-winged Kite's geographical coordinates and administrative location are as follows: Azerbaijan: Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic: Babek district, Nehram village, 39°05'14.8"N 45°24'17.7"E.

During our surveys of the left bank of the Araz reservoir on 7 July 2020, we found a new species for the country, Spur-winged Lapwing *Vanellus spinosus*. The bird was observed near the village of Karachug (39° 05' 14.8" N, 45° 24' 17.7" E), in the Babek district. It was seen in meadows near the Araz River. We observed the bird for about an hour and took photographs.

On the 1st December, 2020 a Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla* was observed in Nakhchivan AR for the first time. The bird was spotted with the use of modern, high-optical equipment on the left bank plain of the lower part of the Araz reservoir, near the Araz Hydroelectric power station near the village of Nehram (39° 08' 97.89" N, 45° 40' 62.54" E), in the Babek district.

Keywords: Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, *Elanus caeruleus*, Araz reservoir, *Vanellus spinosus*, *Rissa tridactyla*.

CABIN CREW MEMBERS AND AIRLINE SAFETY: “A CRITICAL NEXUS”

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ABSTRACT

The aviation industry, a massive sector responsible for transporting millions of passengers worldwide daily, places the highest priority on ensuring safety. As an integral part of this enormous responsibility, airline companies consistently dedicate efforts to maintain the highest safety standards possible. Cabin crew members, regarded as a crucial component of airline safety, are positioned at the center of these endeavors. This paper, explores the impact and significance of cabin crew members in the realm of airline safety.

Cabin crew members bear the responsibility of ensuring passenger safety and comfort throughout the entire duration of a flight, from take-off to landing. They engage in continuous observation, remaining vigilant and prepared to handle any potential threats or safety concerns, including emergencies, medical incidents, or potential acts of terrorism.

Moreover, cabin crew members receive specialized training in areas such as firefighting, evacuation procedures, first aid interventions, and the utilization of safety equipment. These training programs aim to facilitate the swift and effective management of emergency situations, thereby maximizing passenger safety.

Cabin crew members are also tasked with observing passenger behavior during flight. Detecting and preempting inappropriate conduct contributes significantly to flight safety. Furthermore, cabin crew members maintain communication with the flight crew and ground services, ensuring that they possess real-time information during the flight. This enables them to promptly respond to any security breaches or hazards that may arise.

Cabin crew members occupy a pivotal role in airline safety, representing a critical nexus in the field. Their observational skills, rapid decision-making abilities, and emergency response capabilities are a testament to the commitment of airline companies to passenger safety. Cabin crew members are indispensable to ensuring passenger safety and upholding the reliability of the aviation industry. As such, they should be evaluated with great significance by airline companies.

Key words: Aviation, Cabin Crew Members, Airline Safety

MEŞRUTİYET DÖNEMİNDE BULAŞICI VE SALGIN HASTALIKLARA KARŞI ÖNLEYİCİ BİR SAĞLIK HİZMETİ OLARAK “HIFZISSİHHA”

“HIFZISSİHHA” AS A PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICE AGAINST INFECTIOUS AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD

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ÖZET

II. Meşrutiyet’in ilan edilmesinden sonraki süreçte iktidarı devralan kadroların dillendirdiği önemli söylemlerden bir tanesi “vatandaşlık” kavramı idi. Yeni devlet seçkinleri yaş ve cinsiyet ayrımı üzerinden toplumun farklı gruplarını “rehabilite” etmeyi tasarlamışlardı. Nitekim güçlü ve dinamik bir “yurttaş” bilinci oluşturmayı hedefleyen yöneticilerin hıfzıssıhha yani sağlık koruma politikalarını gündeme getirmeleri uzun sürmedi. Zira, Batılıların “hasta adam” olarak ifade ettikleri imparatorluğu diriltmek için sağlıklı bireylerin olduğu bir toplumun inşa edilmesi şarttı. Özellikle devletin güvenlik politikasında kilit rol oynayan ordu ile ekonomide millileşme söylemi kapsamında üretimi sırtlayan işçilerin sağlıklı olması meşrutiyet idaresinin öncelikleri arasındaydı.

Bu tarihlerde bulaşıcı ve salgın hastalıklarında sürekli gündemde olması hükümeti kapsamlı bir hıfzıssıhha politikası uygulaması için harekete geçirmiştir. Öyle ki bulaşıcı ve salgın hastalıklarla mücadele etmek ve toplumu bu tür hastalıklara karşı korumak için 1909 yılında Müessesât-ı Hayriyye-i Sıhhiyye Müdüriyeti, 1913’te Sıhhiyye Müdiriyyet-i Umûmiyyesi teşkil edilmiş; 1914’te ise “Emrâz-ı Sâriyye ve İstîlâiyye Nizâmnâmesi” çıkarılmıştır. Bütün bunların yanı sıra hastalıkların salgın halini almadan önüne geçmek için okullarda hıfzıssıhha ders olarak okutulmuş, dönemin matbuatında toplumsal bilinç oluşturmak için bu konu sıklıkla işlenmiştir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Trablusgarb Savaşı, Balkan Savaşları ve Cihan Harbi’nin yıkıcı etkisine maruz kalmış Osmanlı vatandaşlarının aynı süreçte salgın hastalıklarla mücadele deneyimini ve sağlık koruma uygulamalarını incelemektir. Hıfzıssıhha yönteminin modern devletin bir izdüşümü olduğunu iddia eden çalışmada, II. Meşrutiyet döneminde devletin kamu sağlığına yönelik siyaseti hakkında bilgiler verilecek, hıfzıssıhha yönteminin hastalıklarla mücadelede etkisi tartışılacak, hıfzıssıhhanın kurumsal yapısı tartışılacak, devletin ve vatandaşların bu süreçteki tutum ve beklentileri görülecektir.

Çalışmada, yukarıda çerçevesi verilen problematiğe cevap bulmak için, arşiv belgeleri, gazeteler, telif ve tetkik eserler kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hıfzıssıhha, II. Meşrutiyet, Vatandaş, Hastalıklar, Savaşlar

ABSTRACT

One of the important discourses articulated by the positions that took power in the period following the declaration of Second Constitutional Monarchy was the concept of “citizenship”. The new state elites envisioned “rehabilitating” different groups of society based on age and gender distinctions. As a matter of fact, it did not take long for the rulers, who aimed to create a strong and dynamic “citizen” consciousness, to put sanitation, or health protection policies on the agenda. In order to revive the empire, which Westerners referred to as a “sick man”, it was essential to build a society with healthy individuals. The health of the army, which played a key role in the state's security policy, and the workers who supported production within the scope of the nationalization discourse in the economy were among the priorities of the constitutional administration.

The fact that infectious and epidemic diseases were constantly on the agenda at this time mobilized the government to implement a comprehensive sanitation policy. Thus, in order to combat infectious and epidemic diseases and protect the society against such diseases, the Directorate of Müessesât-ı Hayriyye-i Sıhhiyye was established in 1909, the Directorate of Sıhhiyye Müdiriyyet-i Umûmiyyesi in 1913, and the “Emrâz-ı Sâriyye ve İstîlâiyye Nizâm-nâmesi” was issued in 1914. In addition to all these, sanitation was taught as a subject in schools in order to prevent diseases before they became epidemics, and this issue was frequently covered in the press of the period in order to create social awareness.

The aim of this study is to examine the experience of the Ottoman citizens, who were exposed to the devastating effects of the Tripoli War, the Balkan Wars and the War of World War II, in the fight against epidemics and health protection practices during the same period. The study, which claims that the sanitation method is a projection of the modern state, will provide information about the state's policy towards public health in the Second Constitutional Monarchy period, discuss the effect of the sanitation method in the fight against diseases, discuss the institutional structure of the sanitation center, and examine the attitudes and expectations of the state and citizens in this process.

The study will utilize archival documents, newspapers, and copyrighted and analyzed works to find answers to the problematics outlined above.

Keywords: Sanitation, Second Constitutional Monarchy, Citizen, Diseases, Wars

ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ТОНКОГО СТЕРЖНЯ С УЧЕТОМ ДЕЙСТВИЯ ОБЛУЧЕНИЯ НА ПОЛЗУЧЕСТЬ

BEHAVIOR OF A THIN ROD TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON CREEP

RADYASYONUN SÜRÜNME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİ DİKKATE ALARAK İNCE BİR ÇUBUĞUN DAVRANIŞI

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РЕЗЮМЕ

В различных отраслях современной техники, включая атомную энергетику, ракетно-космическую технику, широко используются конструктивные элементы, выполненные в виде тонкого стержня. В процессе эксплуатации они подвергаются воздействию радиационных нагрузок. Так, что проникая в глубь материала, нейтронные потоки резко изменяют его механические характеристики. Кроме того длительное нахождение структур в полях облучения приводит к появлению деформаций радиационной ползучести.

Данная статья посвящена исследованию влияния нейтронного облучения на длительную устойчивость прямоугольного стержня с учетом геометрической нелинейности и деформаций ползучести.

Получить точное решение таких задач практически невозможно, по этому особое значение приобретает развитие приближенных методов.

В нелинейных задачах одним из эффективных приближенных методов решения является вариационный метод. Для решения задач длительной устойчивости вариационным методом требуется развить эти методы для возможности учета геометрической нелинейности и изменения механических характеристик. Это означает, что следует построить такой функционал, который бы учитывал изменение механических характеристик тела, с учетом деформаций ползучести и геометрической нелинейности.

С этой целью в моих статьях предложены и обоснованы вариационные принципы для определения напряженно-деформированного состояния (НДС) упруго – пластических тел и тонких оболочек по теории пластического течения под действием температуры и нейтронного облучения с учетом геометрической нелинейности и влияния облучения на ползучесть.

Задача была решена приближенно предложенным вариационным методом. Полученные результаты графически иллюстрируются. При численном решении данной задачи мы использовали экспериментальные данные, полученные для сталей SW 316.

Из рисунков становится ясно, что, что критическое объемное распухание S_{kp} и, значит, соответственно этому, критическое время t_{kp} , уменьшается с ростом начального прогиба и относительной толщины γ .

Ключевые слова: стержень, нейтрон, двухстороннее облучение, коэффициент Пуассона, модуль Юнга, устойчивость, ползучесть.

ABSTRACT

In various branches of modern technology, including nuclear power, rocket and space technology, structural elements made in the form of a thin rod are widely used. During operation, they are exposed to radiation loads. So that penetrating deep into the material, neutron fluxes dramatically change its mechanical characteristics. In addition, the prolonged presence of structures in the irradiation fields leads to the appearance of deformations of radiation creep.

This article is devoted to the study of the effect of neutron irradiation on the long-term stability of a rectangular rod, taking into account geometric nonlinearity and creep deformations.

It is almost impossible to obtain an exact solution to such problems, therefore, the development of approximate methods is of particular importance.

In nonlinear problems, one of the effective approximate methods of solution is the variational method. To solve the problems of long-term stability by the variational method, it is necessary to develop these methods to be able to take into account geometric nonlinearity and changes in mechanical characteristics. This means that it is necessary to build a functional that would take into account the change in the mechanical characteristics of the body, taking into account creep deformations and geometric nonlinearity.

To this end, my articles propose and justify variational principles for determining the stress-strain state (VAT) of elastic-plastic bodies and thin shells according to the theory of plastic flow under the influence of temperature and neutron irradiation, taking into account geometric nonlinearity and the effect of irradiation on creep.

The problem was solved approximately by the proposed variational method. The results obtained are graphically illustrated. When numerically solving this problem, we used experimental data obtained for SW 316 steels.

It becomes clear from the figures that the critical volumetric swelling and, therefore, accordingly, the critical time decreases with an increase in the initial deflection and relative thickness.

Keywords: rod, neutron, two-way irradiation, coefficient Poisson's, Young's modulus, stability, creep.

HZ. PEYGAMBER (S.A.V.)’DE EDEBÎ BİR UNSUR OLARAK SES VE SÖZ ESTETİĞİ

VOICE AND WORD AESTHETICS AS A LITERARY ELEMENT IN THE PROPHET (PBUH)

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ÖZET

Düşünmek, karar vererek bunu ifade etmek birey olarak insanın temel özelliklerindendir. İfade tarzındaki tercih de kişinin amacını, isteğini, arayışını ve farkındalığını belli ederek sahibinin değerini ortaya koyar. Estetik ve Güzellik kavramları kişiden kişiye değişen bakış açılarına göre mahiyet kazanır. Ancak güzel ses ve güzel söz bireylerin ve toplumların çoğunluğunun aynı tarafta toplanabildiği bir yorum ile karşılanır. Hz. Peygamber (s.a.v.) de kendisini, önceki bütün peygamberlerde olduğu gibi sesi ve sözü ile ifade etmiştir. Kur’ân-ı Kerîm gibi kinaye, teşbih, mecaz v.b. sanatların çokça kullanıldığı bir ilahi kaynağı insanlara yaşayarak anlatmaya çalışırken ve tebliğ vazifesini yerine getirirken etkileyici bir üslûp ile akıllarda yer edinmiştir. Burada vahyin ilk indiği topluluğun Cahiliye Arabistan’ında Arapçayı en ileri seviyede fasih olarak konuşan Kureyş Kabilesi olması da üstünde durulması gereken bir noktadır.

Müslüman- Türk kimliğinde, ve köklü medeniyetimizin önemli bir yansıma sahası olan Edebiyatımızda da sıklıkla karşımıza çıktığı gibi, Hz. Peygamber’in her anı taklit edilmeye, anlatılmaya ve öğretilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Bu çalışmamızda Hz. Peygamberin güzel sese verdiği önemi, kendi konuşmasından ve sahabe ile olan yaşantılarından ve ayrıca beyan etmek istediği kavram için, o kavramın durumuna, içerik özelliklerine ve muhatabın yaş- eğitim gibi seviyelerine göre hangi tarzları seçtiğini ve edebiyatımıza yansımalarını örnekleri ile aktarmaya çalışacağız. Ana başlıklar olarak Hz. Peygamber’in az sözle çok şey ifade edebilecek kabiliyete sahip olması, cevaplarındaki netlik ve anlaşılabilirlik, önemli bir konuyu üç kere tekrarlaması, tebliği esnasında nasihatler ve benzetmeler ile etkiyi artırması, hutbelerinde ölçülü olması, fısıldaşmayı yasaklaması, faydasız konuşmalardan uzak durması, gerekmedikçe konuşmaması, konuşurken sesini yükseltmemesi, sözü ilk önce ortamdaki en yaşlı kişiye bırakması ve asla yalan söylememesi gibi özelliklerini dikkate alacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hz. Peygamber, Hitabet Sanatı, Ses Estetiği, Söz Estetiği, İslam Edebiyatı.

ABSTRACT

Thinking, making decisions and expressing them are fundamental characteristics of human beings as individuals. The preference in the style of expression reveals the value of the owner by revealing the purpose, desire, search and awareness of the person. The concepts of Aesthetics and Beauty gain nature according to the perspectives varying from person to person. However, the beautiful voice and the beautiful word are met with an interpretation that the majority of individuals and societies can gather on the same side. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), like all previous prophets, expressed himself through his voice and words. While trying to explain a divine source such as the Qur'ân, in which the arts of allegory, metaphor, simile, figurative language, etc. are used extensively, and while fulfilling his duty of notification, he was memorable with an impressive style. The fact that the community where the revelation first descended was the Quraysh Tribe, who spoke Arabic at the most advanced level in Jahiliyyah Arabia, is also a point to be considered here.

As we often encounter in Muslim-Turkish identity and in our literature, which is an important reflection of our deep-rooted civilization, every moment of the Prophet has been tried to be imitated, explained and taught.

In this study, we will try to convey the importance the Prophet gave to the beautiful voice from his own speech and his experiences with the Companions, as well as the styles he chose for the concept he wanted to declare, according to the situation of that concept, its content characteristics and the age-education levels of the addressee, and its reflections on our literature with examples. As the main headings, we will take into account the Prophet's ability to express a lot with few words, clarity and comprehensibility in his answers, repeating an important subject three times, increasing the effect with advice and analogies during his preaching, being moderate in his sermons, forbidding whispering, staying away from useless conversations, not speaking unless necessary, not raising his voice while speaking, leaving the word to the oldest person in the room first, and never lying.

Keywords: Prophet Muhammad, Art of Oratory, Aesthetics of Sound, Aesthetics of Speech, Islamic Literature.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DEEP LEARNING METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The human activity recognition problem is a subject that has been studied extensively in the fields of image processing and computer vision. As in all image processing applications, many new methods are proposed to achieve higher success rates regardless of the dataset used in the HAR application. And accordingly, many surveys are published on this subject. Within the scope of this study, VGG16, Resnet50, CNN and EfficientNETB0 methods were compared using the HAR dataset and it was observed from the experimental results that the most successful method was the EfficientNETB0 method with the % 70.16 accuracy rate.

ISLAMIC MARKET MECHANISMS IN INDONESIA

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Abstrak

The market is the exchange of products in the form of goods or services that are natural and have existed since the beginning of human civilization. The price level established by market mechanisms is a fair price, the role of Islamic economics in contributing a very important role amidst the difficult conditions of the Indonesian economy. Concepts that influence prices must be in accordance with the availability of goods, demand engineering (ba'i Najasy), supply techniques (ba'ikhtikar), buying and selling by blocking on the road (tallaqi al-rukban), boycotts (al-hasr), coalitions and collusion between sellers (kertel), price fixing (ta'sir), prohibition on price increases or decreases (ba'i ba'dh 'ala ba'dh), extortion, and fraud (tadlis). There are imperfections in market functioning such as structured deviations, unstructured deviations, imperfect information and adjustments. The role of the government itself in controlling the market. The government must play a greater role in managing the country's economy. The role of the government can be classified into three, namely, the role of allocation, the role of distribution, and the role of stability. The aim of this research is to find out the meaning of Islamic market mechanisms, markets from the perspective of Muslim scientists, concepts that influence prices, imperfections in the functioning of markets, and the government in controlling markets. The method used is a review of research and books on a local Indonesian scale.

Keywords: Market, market mechanism, role of the economy.

CHALLENGES OF PRICING IN THE FRAME OF DIGITIZATION OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Currently, in Albania , there are eight active insurance companies, offering in their portfolio respectively: motor insurance in 60.23% of the total, property and other 25.65%, life and health 14.12%. The market is increasingly dominated by compulsory motor insurance products.

One of the main innovations announced for the foremost product of the market, compulsory motor insurance for liabilities to third parties, is the application of differentiated premiums based on several risk factors, such as the driver's experience or geographical area, among others. Currently, premiums are applied according to the category of vehicles, motor power and their age, which are not sufficient as elements of risk. Insurance companies claim that in the current inflationary situation accompanied by large cost increases, the insurance premium has remained almost unchanged, reducing their budget.

Despite the few developments in content, in recent years companies are trying to follow a path of modernization in form, through the digitization of sales channels and partially even the insurance products themselves.

Digitization of insurance policies can bring practical and economic advantages, saving time and reducing the costs of selling the product for companies.

The main challenge in Albania remains the low insurance culture, due to the exit from a totalitarian system and the lack of reforms that create ease for citizens. The insurance market in Albania remains the smallest market in the region, with albanian citizens still holding the last place in terms of insurance penetration.

The modernization of technology should not affect the safety of insurance policies because this is related to the reliability of the companies and the insurance market to the consumer. If standards are not raised, if the infrastructure is not improved, then the quality offered will be small and as a result, the consumer will not choose this new way of their purchase.

Keywords: differentiated premiums, digitization, insurance companies, motor insurance policies.

İZOLE ÇEKUM NEKROZU: BİR OLGU SUNUMU

ISOLATED CECUM NECROSIS: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

İzole çekum nekrozu mezenterik perfüzyonun azalmasıyla meydana gelen iskemik bir kolit tablosudur.Akut apandisit,maligniteler veya akut divertikülit gibi sağ alt kadranda ağrı yapan diğer karın ağrılarını taklit eder.Daha çok yaşlı hastalarda görülen cerrahi akut batının nadir sebeplerindendir.İzole çekum nekrozunun patofizyolojisinde tromboz ve hipoperfüzyon yer almaktadır.Diğer bir deyişle obstrüktif veya obstrüktif olmayan iskemik olaylara sekonder ortaya çıkmaktadır.İzole çekum nekrozu tespit eden hastaların çoğuna kronik böbrek hastalığı,hipertansiyon ,hiperlipidemi,kardiyovasküler hastalık,diyabet gibi komorbid hastalıklar eşlik eder.Aynı zamanda aynı tablo şok ve mezenterik perfüzyonu azaltan bazı ilaçlara bağlı da gelişebilmektedir.İzole çekal nekrozun preoperatif tanısı zordur.Çünkü klinik ve radyolojik bulguların başka hastalıkları taklit etmesi,spesifik bir bulgusunun olmaması tanıyı güçleştirmektedir.Buna bağlı olarak da tanı genellikle intraoperatif konulmaktadır.En sık klinik semptomu sağ alt kadranda ağrıdır.Tedavide nekrotik barsak segmentinin rezeksiyonu kaçınılmazdır.Bizim olgumuzda da yetmiş sekiz yaşında kadın hasta son 3 gündür devam eden karın ağrısı nedeniyle hastanemize başvurdu.Hastanın bulantı kusması yoktu.İştahsızlık mevcuttu.Barsak alışkanlığında bir değişiklik yoktu.Yapılan fizik muayenede sağ alt kadranda hassasiyet mevcuttu.Laboratuvar tetkiklerinde beyaz küre yüksekliği ve C-reaktif protein yüksekliği mevcuttu.Hastanın çekilen abdomen tomografisinde apendiks 6 mm olarak ölçülmüştü ve başka da bir bulgu yoktu.Operasyon kararı verilen hastada intraoperatif olarak apendiksin normal olduğu ,herhangi bir inflamasyon bulgusunun olmadığı görüldü.İzole olarak çekum nekrozunun olduğu görüldü.Hastaya anastomozlu sağ hemikolektomi uygulandı.Hasta postoperatif onuncu günde taburcu edildi.Histopatolojik incelemede mukozal ve submukozal yer yer muskularis propria'yı da içine alan nekroz ve bazı alanlarda ülserasyon tespit edildi.Sonuç olarak sağ alt kadranda ağrıya sebep olan başka patolojileri taklit eden ,morbiditye ve mortalite oranı yüksek olan izole çekum nekrozu ayırıcı tanıda mutlaka akla gelmelidir.Erken tanı ve cerrahi tedavi ile morbiditye ve mortalite oranları azalmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çekum Nekrozu, hipoperfüzyon, kolit

ABSTRACT

Isolated cecum necrosis is an ischemic colitis that occurs with decreased mesenteric perfusion. It mimics other abdominal pain that causes pain in the lower right quadrant, such as acute appendicitis, malignancies, or acute diverticulitis. It is a rare cause of acute abdomen, seen mostly in elderly patients. Thrombosis and hypoperfusion are involved in the pathophysiology of isolated cecal necrosis. In other words, it occurs secondary to obstructive or non-obstructive ischemic events. Most patients with isolated cecal necrosis are accompanied by comorbid diseases such as chronic kidney disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes. At the same time, the similar event may develop due to shock and some drugs that reduce mesenteric perfusion. Preoperative diagnosis of isolated cecal necrosis is difficult. Because clinical and radiological findings mimic other diseases and there is no specific finding, the diagnosis is difficult. Accordingly, the diagnosis is usually made intraoperatively. The most common clinical symptom is pain in the right lower quadrant. Resection of the necrotic bowel segment is inevitable in the treatment. In our case, a seventy-eight-year-old female patient was admitted to our hospital due to abdominal pain that had been continuing for the last 3 days. The patient did not have nausea and vomiting. There was anorexia. There was no change in bowel habits. On physical examination, there was tenderness in the right lower quadrant. Laboratory examinations showed elevated white blood cell count and C-reactive protein. In the patient's abdominal tomography, the appendix was measured as 6 mm and there were no other findings. In the patient for whom surgery was decided, it was observed intraoperatively that the appendix was normal and there were no signs of inflammation. It was observed that there was isolated cecal necrosis. The patient underwent right hemicolectomy with anastomosis. The patient was discharged on the tenth postoperative day. In histopathological examination, mucosal and submucosal necrosis, including the muscularis propria, and ulceration in some areas were detected. As a result, isolated cecal necrosis, which mimics other pathologies that cause pain in the right lower quadrant and has a high morbidity and mortality rate, should definitely be considered in the differential diagnosis. Morbidity and mortality rates decrease with early diagnosis and surgical treatment.

Keywords: Cecum Necrosis, hypoperfusion, colitis

KAMU POLİTİKASI SÜRECİNDE YENİ BİR AKTÖR: CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI POLİTİKA KURULLARI

A NEW ACTOR IN THE PUBLIC POLICY PROCESS: PRESIDENTIAL POLICY COMMITTEES

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ÖZET

2017 Anayasa Değişikliği ile Cumhurbaşkanlığı hükümet sistemine geçilmiş, yeni yürütme sisteminin gelişile birlikte idari yapı ve işleyişte önemli değişiklikler yapılmıştır. Temel kamu politikalarının oluşturulması ve uygulanması ile kamu hizmetlerinin sunumunda birincil aktör olan Cumhurbaşkanı'na çeşitli görev ve sorumluluklar yüklenmiştir Başkan, görev, yetki ve sorumluluklarını yerine getirmek üzere kendisine bağlı bir yönetim teşkilat yapısı oluşturmuştur.¹ Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi'nde Cumhurbaşkanlığı teşkilatı; Cumhurbaşkanlığı Özel Kalem Müdürlüğü, İdari İşler Başkanlığı, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Politika Kurulları, Cumhurbaşkanlığına Bağlı Kurum ve Kuruluşlar ile Cumhurbaşkanlığı Ofislerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu düzenlemeler kapsamında Türkiye'nin politika oluşturma sürecine eklenen yeni politika aktörleri ise Cumhurbaşkanlığı Politika Kurullarıdır. Politika kurulları, yönetimlere politikalar hakkında tavsiyelerde bulunmak, politika oluşturma sürecine dahil olan taraflarla görüş alışverişinde bulunmak, dış politika deneyimlerinin ülke içinde uygulanabilirliğini araştırmak, en iyi hareket tarzını seçmek amacıyla başkanlık veya yarı başkanlık hükümet sistemlerine sahip ülkelerde oluşturulmuştur. Beklenmedik fırsatlar ve çeşitli durumlarda ortaya çıkabilecek potansiyel sorunlara çözüm bulmak gibi sorunlar üzerinde çalışırlar. Doğrudan cumhurbaşkanı ile çalışmanın, bürokrasiden kaçınmanın, bakanlıklarla iş birliği yapmanın ve ilgili paydaşları politika geliştirme sürecine dahil etmenin avantajları, cumhurbaşkanlığının örgütsel yapısında yeni ve önemli bir aktör olan politika kurullarının avantajlarıdır. Kamu politikası oluşturma, ön araştırma ve hazırlıkla ilgili ofisler, politika geliştirme ve politika oluşturma aşamalarında politika kurulları sorumlulukları yerine getirir. Önceki sistemde politika belirleyen bakanlıklar, yeni sistemde politika belirlemekle ilgilenmemekte bunun yerine kurulların seçtiği politikaları uygulamakla görevlendirilmiştir.

Cumhurbaşkanı'nın yapacağı seçimler ve oluşturulacak politikalarla ilgili olarak kurullar teklif hazırlayacak, Cumhurbaşkanının uygun göreceği politika ve strateji önerileri hakkında gerekli araştırmaları yapacak ve artan küresel rekabetin getirdiği ani değişimlere karşı politika ve strateji önerileri oluşturacaktır. Politika kurulları, kamu politikasının gelişiminin her aşamasında ilgilerini çeken konularda görüş bildiren, bilgi sunan ve değerlendirmeler yapan danışma organları olarak hizmet etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Türkiye'de 10 Temmuz 2018 tarih 1 Sayılı Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararnamesi ile 9 politika kurulu oluşturulmuştur. Bu kurulların en az üç üyesi vardır. Cumhurbaşkanı bu kurullara başkanlık eder ve üyelerden birini başkan yardımcısı olarak görevlendirir. Yeni sistemde, politika kurullarının kamu politikası sürecindeki aktörler arasında liderliği alması ve sürece etkin bir şekilde katılması amaçlanmaktadır. Yeni sistemde kamu politikalarının oluşturulmasında temel aktör olan Cumhurbaşkanı, politika kurullarını kullanarak halkın talep, ihtiyaç ve şikayetlerine cevap verebilecek ayrıca, büyük insan gruplarıyla etkileşim kurabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cumhurbaşkanlığı Hükümet Sistemi, Kamu Politikası, Politika Kurulları

ABSTRACT

With the 2017 Constitutional Amendment, the Presidential government system was introduced, and with the advent of the new executive system, significant changes were made in the administrative structure and functioning. The President, who is the primary actor in the creation and implementation of basic public policies and the provision of public services, has been assigned various duties and responsibilities. It consists of the Presidency's Office of Private Secretary, the Presidency of Administrative Affairs, the Presidency Policy Boards, the Institutions and Organizations Affiliated to the Presidency, and the Offices of the Presidency. Within the scope of these regulations, the new policy actors added to Turkey's policy making process are the Presidency Policy Boards. Policy boards have been established in countries with presidential or semi-presidential systems of government to advise governments on policies, to exchange views with parties involved in the policy-making process, to research the domestic applicability of foreign policy experiences, and to choose the best course of action. They work on problems such as unexpected opportunities and finding solutions to potential problems that may arise in various situations. The advantages of working directly with the president, avoiding bureaucracy, collaborating with ministries and involving relevant stakeholders in the policy development process are the advantages of policy boards, which are a new and important actor in the organizational structure of the presidency. Offices for public

policy formulation, preliminary research and preparation, and policy boards carry out responsibilities during policy development and policy formulation. The ministries that set policy in the previous system are not interested in setting policies in the new system, but instead are tasked with implementing the policies chosen by the boards. The boards will prepare proposals regarding the elections to be held by the President and the policies to be formed. It will conduct the necessary research on the policy and strategy proposals that the President deems appropriate, and will formulate policy and strategy proposals against the sudden changes brought about by the increasing global competition. Policy boards aim to serve as advisory bodies, expressing opinions, providing information and making assessments on issues of interest at all stages of public policy development. With the Presidential Decree No. 1 dated 10 July 2018, 9 policy boards were established in Turkey. These boards have at least three members. The President chairs these boards and appoints one of the members as the vice president. In the new system, it is aimed that the policy boards take the lead among the actors in the public policy process and participate effectively in the process. The President, who is the main actor in the formation of public policies in the new system, will be able to respond to the demands, needs and complaints of the people by using the policy boards, and will also be able to interact with large groups of people.

Keywords: Presidential Government System, Public Policy, Policy Boards

WEALTH AND WISDOM: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL STATUS ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF SOCIAL STUDIES STUDENTS

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Abstract

This quantitative research study aims to explore the influence of financial status on the academic performance of social studies students. Examining the associations between numerous aspects of financial situation, including household socio-economic status, learner's daily allowance, and school costs and fees, and academic performance, including attendance, performance tasks, and output submissions, is the key objective of the study. By investigating this specific population, the study addresses a significant gap in the literature regarding the unique challenges faced by social studies students. The results of this study can help close the knowledge gap and shed light on the connection between economical constraints and academic success among social studies students. The findings may benefit teachers, administrators, and nonprofit organizations in creating tailored systems of support and initiatives to improve social studies students' educational experiences and accomplishments. The study hypothesizes that a positive association exists in the impact of financial status on the academic performance of social studies students. It's crucial to take into account that factors like personal traits, enthusiasm, family support, availability of resources, and the caliber of instruction also play important roles in assessing performance in school, thus financial status alone may not always be the determining factor. Thus, this study underlines the necessity for broad approaches that foster equitable opportunities and accomplishment for all learners while also acknowledging the multifaceted nature of the factors determining academic performance.

Keywords: financial status, academic performance, social studies students

KISIRLIK PROBLEMİ VE TEDAVİSİ HAKKINDA FIKHÎ BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

A Fiqhical Evaluation on the Problem of Infertility and its Treatment

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Özet

Bu çalışmada, tıp terminolojisinde infertilite olarak isimlendirilen ve halk arasında çiftlerin istedikleri halde çocuk sahibi olamamalarını ifade eden kısırlığın nedenleri ve tedavi yöntemleri fikhî açıdan incelenmiş, mevzu hakkında ileri sürülen yaklaşımlar, mezheplerin görüşleri doğrultusunda tespit ve tahlil edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

İnsan, fitratı gereği evlenmek, çoğalmak ve kendi neslini devam ettirmek ister. İslam dini de bu fitrî meyle paralel olarak meşru evliliği teşvik etmiş ve bunun neticesinde insanların üremesini ve çoğalmasını hedeflemiştir. Ancak bir kısım maniler sebebiyle istenen hedefe ulaşmak zorlaşabilir hatta neredeyse imkânsız hale gelebilir. Prensipde meşru ve makul görülen bu hedefin gerçekleşmesi ve manilerin bertaraf edilmesi için birçok yol ve yöneme başvurulabilmektedir. Tedavi adı altında uygulanan yöntemlerin veya sunulan hizmetlerin caiz olup olmadığı, kısırlık halinin bir kusur sayılıp sayılmayacağı ya da çocuğa sahip olma arzusunun bir ihtiyaç olup olmadığı, ihtiyaç ise bunun ihtiyacın hangi kategorisine dâhil olması gerektiği, İslam hukukunun uğraş alanına giren bir sorun olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Çalışma, söz konusu mevzularda bir kısım noktaları vuzuha kavuşturarak alana küçük de olsa katkı sunmayı hedeflemektedir.

sikolojik, sosyal, kültürel, ekonomik ve hatta siyasi yönü olan kısırlık probleminin, geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde de merkezi öneme sahip olduğu açıktır. Gelişen teknolojiyle beraber önerilen bir kısım yöntemler, söz konusu problemi dini yönden daha da karmaşık hale getirmiştir. Çalışma, hayatın geniş bir alanını etkileyen ve gittikçe karmaşık hale gelen bu sorunla ilgili fikhî perspektiften çözüm üreten görüşleri tespit ve tahlil etmesi yönüyle önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fıkıh, Mezhep, Kısırlık, Problem, Tedavi, Yöntem

Abstract

In this study, the causes and treatment methods of infertility, which is called infertility in medical terminology and refers to the inability of couples to have children even though they want to have children, have been examined from a jurisprudential perspective, and the approaches put forward on the subject have been tried to be determined and analyzed in line with the views of the sects.

By nature, human beings want to marry, reproduce and continue their generation. In line with this natural inclination, Islam encourages legitimate marriage and aims to enable people to reproduce and multiply as a result. However, some obstacles may make it difficult or even impossible to achieve the desired goal. Many ways and means can be used to achieve this goal, which is legitimate and reasonable in principle, and to eliminate the obstacles. Whether the methods or services provided under the name of treatment are permissible, whether infertility is considered a defect or whether the desire to have a child is a need, and if it is a need, which category of need it should be included in, is a problem that draws attention as a problem that falls within the field of Islamic law. This study aims to make a small contribution to the field by clarifying some of these issues.

It is clear that the problem of infertility, which has psychological, social, cultural, economic and even political aspects, is of central importance today as it was in the past. Some of the methods proposed with advancing technology have made the problem even more religiously complex. This study is important in terms of identifying and analyzing the views that produce solutions from the fiqh perspective regarding this problem, which affects a wide area of life and has become increasingly complex.

Keywords: Fiqh, Sect, Infertility, Problem, Treatment, Method.

HEYDƏR ƏLİYEV VƏ AZƏRBAYCAN MƏDƏNİYYƏTİ

HAYDER ALIYEV AND CULTURE OF AZERBAIJAN

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XÜLASƏ

Həyatını doğma vətənin müstəqilliyinə, istiqbalına həsr etmiş Ulu öndər Heydər Əliyev bütün siyasi fəaliyyəti dövründə Azərbaycan xalqının əsrlər ərzində formalaşdırdığı maddi-mənəvi, mədəni dəyərlərin qoruyucusu, ən böyük himayədarı kimi çıxış etmişdir. Onun 1969-cu ildə Azərbaycanda siyasi hakimiyyətə gəlişi respublikada həyatın bütün sahələrinin qısa zaman içərisində inkişafı ilə nəticələnmişdir. Bu sahədə yorulmaz fəaliyyəti və ən yüksək mənəvi, əxlaqi dəyərlər toplusunu formalaşdırmaq vacibliyini həyat amalına çevirən Ulu öndər bütün sahələr kimi milli mədəniyyətə də yüksək qiymət vermiş, şifahi ədəbiyyat nümunələri, siyasi, bədii nəzəriyyələr, texniki kəşflər, dini, əxlaqi, etik formalar, incəsənət əsərləri, maddi-mənəvi və çox sayda başqa dəyərlər toplusu olan bu ən böyük nailiyyətin qorunması istiqamətində böyük işlər görmüşdür.

Təqdim olunan məqalədə H.Əliyevin hakimiyyətə gəldiyi ilk illərdən etibarən Azərbaycanda incəsənətin bütün sahələrində fəaliyyət göstərmiş böyük şəxsiyyətlərin yaradıcılıq irsinin öyrənilməsi, təbliği sahəsində qəbul etdiyi qərarların əhəmiyyətindən danışılır, dahi şair və yazıçıların abidələrinin ucaldılması, sənət adamlarının yaratdığı əsərlərin qiymətləndirilməsi üçün verdiyi sərəncamlar, onun tapşırığı ilə Azərbaycanın mədəniyyət mərkəzi hesab olunan bölgələrində, ümumiyyətlə respublikanın hər bir güşəsində aparılan quruculuq işlərindən, milli mədəniyyətin qorunması, görkəmli sənətkarların yaradıcılıq irsinin keçmiş SSRİ və onun hüduqlarından uzaqlarda təbliği sahəsində H.Əliyevin nümayiş etdirdiyi əzmkarlıq, fədakarlıqdan bəhs edilir.

Məqalədə qeyd olunur ki, Azərbaycanın filosof şairələrinin yubiley tədbirlərinin keçirilməsi, Şuşada M.P.Vaqifin, Naxçıvanda H.Cavidin qəbirüstü məqbərələrinin ucaldılması, "Vaqif poeziya günləri"nin təşkil olunması, Azərbaycanın bəstəkar, şair, heykəltəraş, yazıçıların ən yüksək mükafatlara təqdim olunması H.Əliyev şəxsiyyətinin böyüklüyünün göstərchisidir. Eyni zamanda vurğulanır ki, H.Əliyevin milli mədəniyyətin qan yaddaşı olan yazılı, şifahi bədii yaradıcılıq nümunələrinə daim qayğı göstərməsi ümumiləhdə "Azərbaycançılıq ideyası"nın qorunması, təbliği və gələcək nəsillərə miras kimi ötürülməsi sahəsində strateji əhəmiyyətli fəaliyyətdir.

Açar sözlər: Mədəniyyət, incəsənət, ədəbiyyat, musiqi, milli, bəstəkar, yazıçı, şair, irs, mükafat

SUMMARY

The great leader Heydar Aliyev, who dedicated his life to the independence and future of his native land, acted as the protector and the greatest patron of the material, moral and cultural values formed by the Azerbaijani people over the centuries during his entire political activity. His coming to political power in Azerbaijan in 1969 resulted in the development of all spheres of life in the republic in a short period of time. The great leader, who turned tireless activity in this field and the importance of forming the highest set of spiritual and moral values into a life practice, gave high value to national culture as well as to all fields, examples of oral literature, political and artistic theories, technical discoveries, religious, moral, ethical forms, works of art. , has done great work in the direction of protecting this greatest achievement, which is a set of material, moral and many other values.

The presented article talks about the importance of the decisions made by H. Aliyev in the field of studying and promoting the creative heritage of great personalities who worked in all fields of art in Azerbaijan since the first years of his coming to power, the orders he gave for the erection of monuments to genius poets and writers, the evaluation of the works created by artists, on his behalf It is mentioned about the construction works carried out in the regions of Azerbaijan, which are considered the cultural center, in every corner of the republic, the preservation of national culture, and the perseverance and dedication shown by H. Aliyev in the field of promoting the creative heritage of outstanding artists far from the former USSR and its borders.

It is mentioned in the article that holding the jubilee events of Azerbaijan's philosopher-poets, erecting the tombstones of M.P. Vagif in Shusha and H. Javid in Nakhchivan, organizing "Vagif poetry days", presenting Azerbaijani composers, poets, sculptors, and writers with the highest awards, H. Aliyev's personality is an indicator of its size. At the same time, it is emphasized that H. Aliyev's constant care for written and oral artistic creations, which are the blood memory of the national culture, is a strategically important activity in the field of protection, promotion and transmission of the "Azerbaijani idea" as a legacy to future generations.

Keywords: Culture, art, literature, music, national, composer, writer, poet, heritage, award

MÜXTƏLİF JANRLARDA YAZILMIŞ İLK ƏHƏMİYYƏTLİ ƏSƏRLƏRDƏ MİLLİ ÜSLUB XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİNİN TƏZAHÜRÜ

MANIFESTATION OF NATIONAL STYLE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE FIRST IMPORTANT WORKS WRITTEN IN VARIOUS GENRES

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XÜLASƏ

Bəstəkar yaradıcılığında milli üslub xüsusiyyətinin təzahürü ilk növbədə həmin bəstəkarın mənsub olduğu xalqın tarixin sınaqlarından keçmiş mənəvi dəyərlərinin bədii yaradıcılıqda təzahürü və musiqili əsərlərdə milli kimliyin ifadəsidir. Bu bir çox halda milli folklor, xalq musiqisi, rəqslərinin istifadə olunması ilə özünü nümayiş etdirir. Təqdim olunan məqalədə milli üslubun musiqili əsərlərdə ifadəsinin əhəmiyyəti, onun mahiyyəti izah olunur. Azərbaycan musiqi mədəniyyətində yazılmış bir sıra ilk musiqi əsərlərində xalq musiqisi, folklor, muğam elementlərindən istifadə olunması imkanları, bəstəkarların yaradıcılığında milli üslub xüsusiyyəti kimi bu zəngin mənbənin təzahürü, bu sahədə aparılan yaradıcılıq axtarışları və bu yaradıcılıq axtarışlarının musiqili təfsirlərdə ümumiləşdirməsi haqqında danışılır.

Təqdim olunan məqalədə milli bəstəkarlıq məktəbi nümayəndələrinin bir sıra janrlarda yazdığı əsərlərdə mühüm əhəmiyyətli faktor kimi çıxış edən milli üslub xüsusiyyətlərinin yeni janrların formalaşmasında rolu haqqında danışılaraq, qeyd edilir ki, Azərbaycan bəstəkarları yaradıcılıqda milli üslub xüsusiyyəti nümayiş etdirərək dünya musiqi mədəniyyəti tarixində bir sıra yeni janrların yaradıcısı kimi çıxış etmişlər. Belə ki, F.Əmirov yazmış olduğu simfonik muğamlarla bir “ilk”ə imza atmış, eyni zamanda bu əsərlərdə fərdi yaradıcılıq təfəkkürünün əsasını təşkil edən milli üslub xüsusiyyətini nümayiş etdirmişdir.

Məqalədə əsas Ü.Hacıbəyli tərəfindən qoyulmuş bəstəkarlıq məktəbinin hər bir nümayəndəsinin xalq musiqisi və folklor nümunələrinə yaradıcı münasibət göstərməsi və bu mənbədən məharətlə istifadə olunması nəticəsində milli musiqi mədəniyyətinin inkişaf istiqamətində orijinal dəst-xəttin izlənilməsindən bəhs edilir, bəstəkarların fərdi yaradıcılıq nailiyyətlərində milli üslub xüsusiyyətinin daha qabarıq vurğulanmasının oynadığı rol izah edilir.

Açar sözlər: Musiqi, mədəniyyət, üslub, milli, bəstəkar, janr, yaradıcılıq, muğam, lad, məqam

SUMMARY

The manifestation of the national style feature in the work of a composer is primarily the manifestation of the spiritual values of the nation to which the composer belongs, which have passed the tests of history, in artistic creation and the expression of national identity in musical works. In many cases, this is demonstrated by the use of national folklore, folk music, and dances. The presented article explains the importance of the expression of the national style in musical works, its essence. The possibility of using elements of folk music, folklore, and mugham in a number of the first musical works written in the musical culture of Azerbaijan, the manifestation of this rich source as a feature of national style in the creativity of composers, the creative searches conducted in this field and the generalization of these creative searches in musical interpretations are discussed.

The presented article talks about the role of national stylistic features in the formation of new genres, which act as an important factor in the works written by the representatives of the national school of composition in a number of genres, and it is noted that Azerbaijani composers demonstrated the national style feature in their creativity and became the creators of a number of new genres in the history of world music culture. performed. Thus, F. Amirov signed a "first" with the symphonic mughams he wrote, and at the same time, in these works, he demonstrated the characteristic of national style, which is the basis of individual creative thinking.

The article talks about following the original script in the direction of the development of the national musical culture as a result of the creative attitude of each representative of the school of composition founded by U. Hajibeyli to folk music and folklore samples and the skillful use of this source, the more prominent emphasis of the national style feature in the individual creative achievements of the composers. the role played is explained.

Keywords: Music, culture, style, national, composer, genre, creativity, mugham, lad, moment

KRONİK HASTALIKLARDA SEMPTOM YÖNETİMİNDE REİKİ UYGULAMASININ ETKİNLİĞİ

EFFECTIVENESS OF REIKI APPLICATION IN SYMPTOM MANAGEMENT IN CHRONIC DISEASES

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ÖZET

Günümüzde kronik hastalıkların insidansı giderek artmaktadır. Bireyler kronik hastalıklara bağlı birçok semptom yaşamaktadır. Bu semptomlar bireylerin yaşam kalitelerini azaltmakta, günlük yaşam aktivitelerini engellemekte ve psikolojik ve sosyal yönden bireyi olumsuz etkilemektedir.

Kronik hastalıklara bağlı yaşanan semptomlar hastalığa özgü olmakla birlikte ağrı, nefes darlığı, yorgunluk, uyku düzeninde bozulma, bulantı kusma, kas krampları, halsizlik, güçsüzlük gibi fiziksel semptomlar ile anksiyete bozukluğu, depresyon, deliryum gibi psikolojik semptomlarda görülmektedir. Semptom yönetiminde günümüzde tıbbi tedavilerin yanında tamamlayıcı integratif tedavi (TİT) yöntemlerde kullanılmaktadır. Daha kolay ulaşılabilir olmaları, yan etkilerinin aza olması gibi nedenler ile TİT yöntemlerine ilgi artmıştır. Bu yöntemlerden birisi olan reiki de semptom yönetiminde sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Reiki, insanı iyileştirmek ve rahatlatmak için evrensel yaşam gücü enerjisini kullanan, invazif olmayan, doğal bir şifa sistemi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Reikinin temeli bir enerji noktasında tıkanıklık ya da blokaj olması durumunda vücutta dengesizlik veya hastalık olması esasına dayanmaktadır. Reiki eğitim almış kişiler aracılığı ile vücuttaki çakra noktaları üzerine dokunarak ya da uzaktan enerji yönlendirerek yapılmaktadır. Reikinin etkinliği vücutta kan ve lenf dolaşımını hızlandırarak, otonom sinir sistemini uyararak ve bu yolla vücutta enerji dolaşımını oluşturarak sağlamaktadır. Reiki etkinliği sonucu vücutta ruhsal- fiziksel sağlığın bütünlüğü sağlanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada reiki uygulamasının çeşitli kronik hastalıkların semptomları üzerine etkinliğini incelemek literatür taraması şeklinde yapılmıştır. Ulusal ve uluslararası çalışmalar reiki etkinliği yönünden değerlendirilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda reiki uygulamasının kanser, hipertansiyon, kronik böbrek yetmezliği, inme hastalarında hem fiziksel hem de psikolojik semptomların yönetiminde kullanıldığı ve etkili bir yöntem olduğu görülmüştür. Diğer kronik hastalıklar üzerine farklı etkilerinin inceleneceği kanıt temelli çalışmalar literatüre bu açıdan katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kronik hastalık, semptom yönetimi, reiki

ABSTRACT

The incidence of chronic diseases is increasing day by day. Individuals experience many symptoms related to chronic diseases. These symptoms reduce the quality of life of individuals, prevent activities of daily living and negatively affect the individual psychologically and socially.

Although the symptoms experienced due to chronic diseases are specific to the disease, physical symptoms such as pain, shortness of breath, fatigue, sleep disturbance, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps, weakness, and weakness are seen in psychological symptoms such as anxiety disorder, depression, and delirium. Complementary integrative therapy (TIT) is used in symptom management besides medical treatments. Interest in TIT methods has increased due to reasons such as being more accessible and having less side effects. Reiki, one of these methods, is also frequently used in symptom management.

Reiki is defined as a non-invasive, natural healing system that uses universal life force energy to heal and relax a person. Reiki is based on the principle that if there is a blockage or blockage at an energy point, there is an imbalance or disease in the body. It is done by touching the chakra points in the body or by directing energy from a distance through people who have received Reiki training. The effectiveness of Reiki is provided by accelerating blood and lymph circulation in the body, stimulating the autonomic nervous system and thus creating energy circulation in the body. As a result of Reiki activity, the integrity of mental-physical health in the body is ensured.

In this study, it was conducted as a literature review to examine the effectiveness of reiki application on the symptoms of various chronic diseases. National and international studies have been evaluated in terms of reiki effectiveness.

As a result of the research, it has been seen that reiki application is used in the management of both physical and psychological symptoms in cancer, hypertension, chronic kidney failure and stroke patients and is an effective method. Evidence-based studies that will examine different effects on other chronic diseases will contribute to the literature in this respect.

Keywords: Chronic disease, symptom management, reiki

**KURUMSAL SOSYAL SORUMLULUĞUN İŞLETMELERİN YATIRIM ETKİNLİĞİ
ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: COVID 19’UN ROLÜ VE BORSA İSTANBUL
UYGULAMASI**

**THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON THE
INVESTMENT EFFICIENCY OF COMPANIES: THE ROLE OF COVID 19 AND
STOCK EXCHANGE ISTANBUL APPLICATION**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma firmaların kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk (KSS) performanslarına yönelik çabalarının yatırım etkinliklerine yansıyor yansımadığını ele almayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda 2008-2021 yılları arasında finans sektörü dışında yer alan firmaların KSS puanlarının firmaların yatırım etkinlikleri üzerindeki etkileri incelenmiştir. Sabit etkiler panel veri tahmin yönteminin kullanıldığı ve standart hataların Driscoll-Kraay yöntemi ile düzeltiltiği bu çalışmada, elde edilen bulgular neticesinde KSS performansının firmaların yatırım etkinlikleri üzerinde pozitif etkisi olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca çalışmada Covid-19 Pandemisinin, KSS performansının firmaların yatırım etkinliği üzerindeki pozitif etkisini azalttığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu durum, KSS'nin kurumsal stratejinin değerli bir unsuru olmaya devam etmesine karşın, küresel krizler gibi dış faktörlerin yatırım etkinliği üzerindeki etkisini etkileyebileceğini göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, yöneticileri, fon sağlayıcıları ve şirketlere yatırım yapan diğer kuruluşları kapsayan çeşitli paydaşlar için önemli sonuçlar doğurmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, kamu politikasının şekillendirilmesi ve iyi bilgilendirilmiş yatırım kararlarının alınması için bir dayanak olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Yatırım Etkinliği, Covid-19 Pandemisi, Driscoll-Kraay

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine whether firms' efforts towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) performance are reflected in their investment efficiency. Accordingly, the effects of CSR scores of non-financial firms on their investment efficiency between 2008-2021 are analyzed. In this study, in which fixed effects panel data estimation method is used and standard errors are corrected by Driscoll-Kraay method, the findings show that CSR performance has a positive effect on firms' investment efficiency. In addition, the study concludes that the Covid-19 Pandemic reduces the positive effect of CSR performance on firms' investment efficiency. This suggests that while CSR remains a valuable element of corporate strategy, external factors such as global crises may affect its impact on investment efficiency. The results of this study have important implications for various stakeholders, including managers, funders and other organizations that invest in companies. The findings can be a basis for shaping public policy and making well-informed investment decisions.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Investment Effectiveness, Covid-19 Pandemic, Driscoll-Kraay

GAMMA RADIATION PROPERTIES OF SPRUCE TREES

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ABSTRACT

The spruce tree is among the tree species in the pine family. Generally, the spruce tree is grown in the eastern part of the Black Sea region in Turkey. In order to minimize the negative effects of radiation on living things, a concept called radiation shielding has been developed. Radiation is a form of energy and this energy is emitted from atoms. This energy needs to be absorbed by radiation shielding materials and thus the effect of radiation on living things is minimized. In this study, the radiation shielding properties of spruce woods were investigated. For this purpose, the Linear Attenuation Coefficient (LAC) was measured experimentally. Half Value Layer (HVL), Tenth Value Layer (TVL), and Mean Free Path (MFP) values were calculated by means of these LAC values. According to these results, it has been observed that spruce trees are effective in radiation shielding.

Keywords: spruce, gamma radiation, ^{60}Co

İSTANBUL LİMAN HAN ÇİNİLERİ BELGELEME ÇALIŞMASI

ISTANBUL LIMAN HAN TILES DOCUMENTATION STUDY

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ÖZET

Toplumsal ekonomik ve siyasal değişimlerin yaşandığı 20. Yüzyıl diğer devletlerde olduğu gibi Osmanlı'yı da etkilemiştir. 18. Yy da Avrupa'daki gelişmeleri takip etmeye başlayan Osmanlı Devleti orda gördüğü ilerlemeleri kendi içinde de uygulamak istemiştir. 20. Yy Batı mimarisinde Art Nouveau, Art Deco, Neo klasizim gibi çeşitli akımlar yayılırken Osmanlıda da Birinci Ulusal Mimarlık Dönemi başlamıştır. Sanayi Nefise Mektebindeki yabancı hocalara tepki olarak doğan Birinci Ulusal Mimari Dönemi Vedat Tek, Kemalettin Bey gibi mimarların öncülük ettiği bir dönemdir. Ulusalcı mimarlar, Batıdan aldığı bazı teknikleri geleneksel Selçuklu ve Osmanlı bezeme anlayışı ile sentezleyerek Osmanlı eklektizmini oluşturmuştur.

Birinci Ulusal Mimarlık Dönemi yapılarından Tarihi Yarımada bölgesinde bulunan Liman Han dönemin ünlü mimarlarından Fransa Beaux Arts da eğitim alan Vedat Tek'in eseridir. Her yapısı döneme damga vuran Vedat Tek diğer yapılarında da yaptığı gibi sadece mimari değil bezemesiyle de ilgilenmiştir. Yapının iç ve dış cephelerinde çini kullanılmıştır. Kütahyalı Mehmet Emin Efendi'nin atölyesinden çıkan çiniler ile süslemiş han Şehzadelere gelir getirmesi için yapılmıştır.

Tarihi ve kültürel mirasımız olan bu çiniler çalışmanın ana konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Geleneksel Türk sanatı olan çini diğer sanatlar gibi yapımı zor kıymetli bir sanat ürünüdür. Tarihi yapılarda yıllar boyunca oluşan tahribatlar gibi çiniler de hasar alarak bozulma sürecine girmektedir. Bu çalışmada Liman Han'ın cephelerindeki çinilerin belgelemesi yapılmıştır. Fotoğraf ve çizimlerle desteklenerek, çinilerin fiziksel durumu ayrıntılı olarak anlatılmıştır. Çinilerin hasar tespit planları oluşturularak, desenleri çizilmiştir. Her bir karo üzerinden bozulmalar gösterilmiştir.

Unesco miras listesinde yer alan Tarihi Yarımada bölgesindeki Liman Han ve bezemesinde kullanılan çinilerin sürekli takibinin yapılarak korunması gereklidir. Bunun gibi çalışmalar ülkemiz ve dünya için kıymetli olan kültür varlıklarını kayıt altına alarak geleceğe güvenle aktarılmasını sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çini, Liman Han, Belgeleme, Tarihi Yarımada

ABSTRACT

The 20th century, when social, economic and political changes were experienced, affected the Ottoman Empire as well as other states. The Ottoman Empire, which started to follow the developments in Europe in the 18th century, wanted to apply the progress it saw there. While various movements such as Art Nouveau, Art Deco and Neoclassicism spread in the 20th century Western architecture, the First National Architecture Period began in the Ottoman Empire. The First National Architectural Period, which was born as a reaction to the foreign teachers in the Sanayi Nefise School, was a period led by architects such as Vedat Tek and Kemalettin Bey. Nationalist architects created Ottoman eclecticism by synthesizing some techniques taken from the West with the traditional Seljuk and Ottoman decoration understanding.

Located in the Historic Peninsula, one of the structures of the First National Architecture Period, Liman Han is the work of Vedat Tek, one of the famous architects of the period, who studied at Beaux Arts in France. Vedat Tek, whose every building left his mark on the period, was interested not only in architecture but also in decoration, as he did in his other buildings. Tiles were used on the interior and exterior of the building. The inn, decorated with tiles from the workshop of Kütahyalı Mehmet Emin Efendi, was built to bring income to the princes.

These tiles, which are our historical and cultural heritage, constitute the main subject of the study. Tile, a traditional Turkish art, is a valuable art product that is difficult to make like other arts. Just like the destruction that occurs in historical buildings over the years, tiles also become damaged and enter the process of deterioration. In this study, the tiles on the facades of Liman Han were documented. The physical condition of the tiles is described in detail, supported by photographs and drawings. Damage assessment plans of the tiles were created and their patterns were drawn. Distortions are shown on each tile.

It is necessary to constantly monitor and protect the tiles used in the Liman Han and its decoration in the Historic Peninsula, which is on the UNESCO heritage list. Studies like this aim to record cultural assets that are valuable for our country and the world, and to ensure that they are transferred to the future with confidence.

Keywords: Çini, Liman Han, Documentation, Historic Peninsula

COMPARISON OF QUALITY OF LIFE BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH ATEROSKLEROZIS OBLITERANS AND TROMBOANJITIS OBLITERANS FROM CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE ARTERIAL DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Since the majority of deaths are caused by diseases of the vascular system, vascular diseases are being studied more frequently today. Among vascular diseases, chronic occlusive arterial diseases of the lower extremities are important in terms of mortality and morbidity.

OBJECTİVE

Thromboangiitis Obliterans (Buerger's disease) is a common peripheral arterial disease that causes significant limb loss. Although its pathologic features are well described, there are not enough studies comparing its impact on patients' daily lives and quality of life between atherosclerosis obliterans (ASO), another peripheral arterial disease. In this study, the effects of peripheral arterial diseases ASO and Buerger's disease on quality of life were investigated.

METHODS

The risk factors, symptoms, physical examination findings of patients admitted with atherosclerotic or Buerger's disease lesions in their lower extremities were recorded and after staging for chronic limb ischemia, quality of life assessment was performed with SF-36 test and VASCUQOL test. The patients' response to vascular treatment was also recorded while vascular treatment was being continued. Quality of life assessment was performed at admission and repeated at 6 and 12 months.

RESULTS

The study included 86 patients, 47 with aASO and 39 with Buerger's disease. Buerger's patients were younger, mostly male, almost all smokers, less likely to have atherosclerosis risk factors such as diabetes and hypertension, and presented mainly with signs and symptoms of critical limb ischemia. More than half of Buerger patients had major or minor amputation. When the treatments applied were evaluated, surgery was the most common treatment option in ASO patients, while this rate was low in Buerger patients and prostaglandin therapy was observed to be at the forefront. Again, in the Buerger's patient group, small or large amputation was required in almost half of the patients. In the quality of life assessment performed at baseline, the pain parameter in both SF-36 and vascuqol scale was favorable to Buerger's disease and this situation continued in the 6th and 12th month follow-up. The deterioration in quality of life was proportional to the stage of chronic limb ischemia. On the other hand, when only patients with critical limb ischemia were evaluated, which is almost all of Buerger's patients, it was determined that there was no difference between ASO and Buerger's disease in terms of quality of life. However, amputations negatively affect quality of life.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Buerger's disease affects quality of life more negatively, especially in terms of pain scale, but when critical limb ischemia is considered, both Atherosclerosis and Buerger's disease impair quality of life equally.

Keywords: Atherosclerosis obliterans (ASO), Thromboangiitis obliterans (Buerger's disease), Quality of life

FRUGAL INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION ON GOOGLE ACADEMY

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ABSTRACT

Innovation is characterized as the fruit or result of a new conception, approach or device, and also as a procedure that introduces something original (Gopalakrishnan; Damanpour, 1997). Frugal innovation in healthcare is about looking for creative, low-cost solutions that aim to improve access and quality of care, especially in regions with limited resources. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, frugal innovation has played an important role in seeking low-cost, high-efficiency alternatives to combat the virus and provide adequate care to patients. These solutions are driven by simple and affordable technologies that can be adapted to local needs, while promoting the sustainability of the healthcare system. Thus, innovation in the health sector often faces challenges due to possible obstructions caused by various forces, such as industry, funding, public policies, technology and customers (HERZLINGER, 2006). In this context, the aim of this study was to analyze scientific production related to the topic of Frugal Innovation in the healthcare sector during the Covid-19 pandemic, i.e. from 2020 to 2023. For the development of this study, an exploratory-descriptive research was used with a quantitative approach and bibliometrics on the subject, using the google academic database. The search terms were "frugal innovation" AND "health" AND "pandemic". Google Scholar found 1,170 articles in the period 2020-2023, including review articles, of which in 2020 (136) articles; 2021 (306) articles; 2022 (540) articles and 2023 (185) articles. The results show a growing trend of research in this field, especially in this period of the Covid-19 pandemic. It was noted in the articles that in times of crisis, innovative responses emerge that are mainly aimed at solving immediate problems. These temporary solutions can be improved quickly to meet the urgent and emergency needs that arise during a crisis, as was the case with the COVID-19 pandemic, in which many companies and organizations implemented rapid measures, such as remote working, to ensure continuity of operations.

Keywords: Covid-19. Pandemic. Frugal innovation. Healthcare,

THE EFFECTS OF TECHNOSTRESS AND THRIVING AT WORK ON ADAPTATION PERFORMANCE

TEKNOSTRES ve İŞ YERİNDE GELİŞMENİN UYUM PERFORMANSINA ETKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

The new technological transformation by Industry 5.0 has brought conveniences and challenges to societies at many points. A new era has entered that will penetrate every aspect of daily life, from education to industry, from entertainment to the production sector. In this new era, stress has come to the fore as the most significant negative factor for employees who have difficulty keeping up with technology that is renewed and updated almost every day. Considering that technology is a vortex that causes undesirable adverse effects on employees, as well as the concepts of speed, efficiency, and increasing time, it is seen that this tension called techno-stress has now emerged as an inevitable factor of working life.

This study, designed from this point of view, examines how techno-stress and thriving at work perceptions affect their adaptation performance in today's environment, where employees' dependence on technology increases to be effective and efficient in their work.

In the study conducted on 75 Integrated Public Financial Management System users in Bolu, Düzce, and Sakarya provinces, the survey method was used, and the data part was analyzed by the least square structural equation method. As a result of the study, it was observed that while technostress negatively affected the adaptation performance of employees, their perception of thriving at work had a positive and significant effect on the adaptation performance.

Keywords: Technostress, thriving at work, adaptive performance.

ÖZET

Endüstri 5.0'ın meydana getirdiği yeni teknolojik dönüşüm toplumlara pek çok farklı noktada kolaylıkları ve zorlukları da beraberinde getirmiştir. Eğitimden, sanayiye, eğlenceden, üretim sektörüne kadar günlük yaşamın her noktasına nüfuz edecek yeni bir döneme girilmiştir. Bu yeni dönemde neredeyse her gün yenilenen ve güncellenen teknolojiye ayak uydurmakta zorlanan çalışanlarda stres en önemli olumsuz faktör olarak ön plana çıkmıştır. Teknolojinin hız, verimlilik ve artan zaman kavramlarının yanı sıra çalışanlar üzerinde istenmeyen negatif etkilere yol açan bir girdap olduğu dikkate alındığında teknostres olarak adlandırılan bu gerilimin artık çalışma yaşamının kaçınılmaz bir faktörü olarak ortaya çıktığı görülmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle tasarlanan bu çalışmada çalışanların işlerinde etkin ve verimli olması noktasında teknoloji kullanımına olan bağımlılıklarının arttığı günümüz ortamında teknostres ve iş yerinde gelişme algılarının uyum performanslarını ne şekilde etkilediği incelenmektedir. Bolu, Düzce ve Sakarya illerinde 75 Bütünleşik Kamu Mali Yönetim Sistemi kullanıcısı üzerinde yapılan çalışmada anket yöntemi kullanılmış ve veriler kısmı en küçük kareli yapısal eşitlik yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda teknostresin çalışanların uyum performansını negatif etkilerken, işyerinde gelişme algılarının uyum performansı üzerinde pozitif ve anlamlı bir etkisinin olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknostres, iş yerinde gelişme, uyum performansı.

FAMILY IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

The article presents philosophical views of last decades on the nature of family as the objective form of human life and a social axiological phenomenon. It also concerns the basic tendencies of development of a family in the context of social transformations. One of the most discussed problems in society today is the future of the family and the problem of family relations. It is difficult to predict the future evolution of the family under the pressure of modern social processes. One thing is clear, change is inevitable. They can absolutely lead to the emergence of new models of family relations, and to the preservation of some corrective actions in the family while preserving the old models, but it is probably impossible to return to the previous forms of family and family relations. Historically, the family was an immanent indicator of the value dimension of society. As a complex phenomenon of society, its value is determined by several functions: firstly, the reproduction of society's life itself at the biological level, secondly, forms of communication at the social level of reproduction, thirdly, suprabiological reproduction is the cultural (cultural) program of society at the socio-cultural level. All these features bring the family to the highest level of society's priority values, because it is impossible to move forward without the family,

Modern Azerbaijani scholars dealing with family problems can be divided into supporters of two discursive paradigms in today's understanding. At the same time, it is very important not to lose the family as a tool for the formation of culture, the formation of a humane and humane society. It is very useful to address trends in family and marital relations. The family has always been a deep research object of philosophy. The past thinkers and modern researchers have approached the essence of the family in different ways, but the family has always been seen as an objective form of social existence and a phenomenon of social value of society. The maintenance and character of the up-to-date processes in the Azerbaijan society, including family institute in a paradigm of social modernisation is analyzed in the paper.

Key words: family, family crisis, family modernization, social value and familie revitalization of spiritual and moral function

USÛL FARKLILIKLARI BAĞLAMINDA ABDULLAH b. KESÎR ve RÂVİLERİNİN KIRAATLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

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ÖZET

İpekyolu üzerinde önemli ülkeler arasında yer alan İran'ın en büyük kıraat âlimlerinden kabul edilen ve kıraat-ı seb'a imamlarından biri olan Abdullah b. Kesîr (ö. 120/738), aslen İranlı olup Mekke'de doğup büyüdüğü için kıraati bu bölgede yaygınlık kazanmıştır. Mekke kıraat ekolüne mensup olan İbn Kesîr, daha çok Ebû Mâbed lakabıyla bilinmekle birlikte gençlik yıllarında aktarlık yapması sebebiyle Dârî veya Mekke'de yaşadığından dolayı Mekki ya da Kinânî şeklindeki nisbeleriyle de anılmıştır. Kendisi birçok kişiye kıraat ilmini talim ettirmiştir. Ancak bunlar arasında öne çıkan Bezzî (ö. 250/864) ve Kunbül (ö. 291/904) adında iki râvisi var ki, onun kıraatinin sonraki nesillere aktarılması ve yaygınlık kazanması bunlar aracılığıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Her iki râvisinin kendisinden öğrendikleri farklı vecihler sebebiyle bazen ihtilaf ettikleri de görülür. Bilhassa usûl konularının bir kısmında söz konusu farklılıkları görmek mümkündür. Bu bağlamda kıraat-ı seb'a imamlarından olan İbn Kesîr kıraatinin usûl farklılıkları ve her iki râvisinin okuyuşları arasındaki farklar araştırmamızın konusunu oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada mevzu bahis imam ve râvilerinin kıraatleri ile ilgili vecihler tahlil edilmiş, klasik ve modern kıraat eserlerinde geçen okuyuş farklılıkları taranmıştır. Öncelikle İbn Kesîr ve râvilerinin kıraatleri bağlamında usûl konularından sırasıyla istiâze, besmele, med vecihleri, idğam çeşitleri, izhar, vakf, imale, işmam, kinâye hâ'sı, hâ-i sekit, yâ'nın okunuşu, resm-i hatta bulunmadığı halde okunan tâ'lar, resm-i hatta "sad/ص" harfiyle yazılıp "sin/س" ile okunan kelimeler, hemzenin okunuşu, tekbir, cemi mimleri ve sıra ayrı başlıklar halinde verilerek kıraatlerinin arasındaki farklılıklara örnekleme üzerinden endüksiyon (tümevarım) yöntemi ile değinilmiştir. Daha sonra benzer bir yöntemle ferşi farklılıklardan bir kısmıyla okuyuşlarının tespit ve tayini yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Ele alınan bütün âyet örnekleri ve diğer bilgi-bulgular ışığında İbn Kesîr ve her iki râvisi arasında genel anlamda ittifakın olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Ancak ferşi bazı farklılıklarla birlikte tekbir, hemze, yâ'nın okunuşu, vakf, resm-i hatta "sad/ص" harfiyle yazılıp "sin/س" ile okunan kelimeler, idğam ve izhar çeşitlerinin bir kısmında ihtilaf halinde oldukları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıraat, Usûl, İbn Kesîr, Kurra, Vecih

ABDULLAH IN CONTEXT OF DIFFERENCES IN PROCEDURE b. AN EVALUATION ON FRACTIONS AND THE REFERENCES OF ITS RAPIDERS

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ABSTRACT

Abdullah b. Since Kathir (d. 120/738) was originally from Iran and was born and raised in Mecca, his qiraat became widespread in this region. Ibn Kathir, who is a member of the Meccan school of qiraat, is mostly known by the nickname Abu Mabed, but he was also referred to by his nisbes as Dârî because he was a herbalist during his youth, or as Makki or Kinânî because he lived in Mecca. He taught many people the science of qiraat. However, there are two narrators named Bezzî (ö. 250/864) and Kunbul (ö. 291/904), who stand out among them, and it was through them that his qiraat was transferred to the next generations and became widespread. It is also seen that the two narrators sometimes disagreed due to the different aspects they learned from him. It is possible to see these differences, especially in some of the procedural issues. In this context, the procedural differences of Ibn Kathir, who is one of the imams of qiraat-i seb'a, and the differences between the readings of both of his narrators have been the subject of our research. In the research, aspects related to the qiraats of the imams and their narrators were analyzed, and the reading differences in classical and modern qiraat works were scanned. First of all, in the context of the qiraats of Ibn Kathir and his narrators, from the subjects of procedure, istiâze, basmala, med vecihs, types of idgham, izhar, foundation, production, ismam, innuendo kha, ha-i sekit, reading of yâ, even in the absence of official Ta's, resm-i even words written with the letter "sad/ص" and read with "sin/س", the pronunciation of hemzenin, takbir, cem mims and sila are given under separate headings and the differences between their qiraats are mentioned by induction method through sampling. Then, with a similar method, some of the fershi differences were tried to be determined and determined. In the light of all the examples of verses and other information-findings, it has been concluded that there is a general agreement between Ibn Kathir and both of his narrators. However, with some differences, it has been determined that there are some differences between the types of takbir, hamze, yâ, waqf, resm-i even words written with the letter "sad/ص" and read with "sin/س", idgham and izhar types.

Keywords: Qiraat, Usûl, Ibn Kathir, Qurra, Vecih

KNOWLEDGE CONVERSION CAPACITY, TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND PERFORMANCE: AN APPLICATION TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Innovation has become one of the main sources of competitive advantage in front of competitors, it was identified as the transformation of the company's knowledge into new products and processes (SCHUMPETER, 1988; NUNES, 2008). In this context, organizations which manage their knowledge and can combine and share them among its employees become more efficient. Based on the literature review, it was defined as aim of this investigation to assess whether technological innovation is a mediating variable between the knowledge conversion capacity and the performance of Higher Education Institutions in Southern Brazil (COCCIA, 2021). For this purpose, it was used a quantitative, exploratory and descriptive research through a cross-sectional survey. The population was formed by professors belonging to the permanent staff of the University postgraduate programs in South of Brazil, adopting a probabilistic sample. The obtained results showed that the dimensions of knowledge conversion capacity impact positively on technological innovation. It was also perceived that the knowledge conversion capacity is positively related to technological innovations. It can also be ascertained that technological innovations are positively related to University performance, as well as the positive relation between knowledge conversion capacity and University performance. Finally, it was designed a complete theoretical model including control variables.

Keywords: Knowledge Conversion Capacity. Technological Innovation. University.

.AZƏRBAYCANDA ƏDV GERİ AL PROQRAMININ TƏTBİQİNİN VERGİ DAXİLOLMALARINA, NAĞDSIZ HESABLAŞMALARA VƏ SOSIAL İQTİSADI İNKİŞAFA TƏSİRİ

IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VAT BACK PROGRAM IN AZERBAIJAN ON TAX RECEIPTS, CASHLESS SETTLEMENTS AND SOCIO- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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Özət

Son illər ölkəmizdə ödəniş sistemlərinin təkmilləşdirilməsi siyasəti aparılır. Lakin ölkədə nağdsız ödəniş sisteminin geniş ictimaiyyət tərəfindən qəbul edilməsi ləngiyir. Belə ki ölkəmizdə bir sıra sahələrin nağdsız hesablaşmaya keçməsinə baxmayaraq, vətəndaşlarımız hələ də alqı-satqı obyektlərindən və xidmət sahələrindən istifadə edərkən nağd hesablaşmaya daha çox üstünlük verirlər. Bunun üçün də dövlət büdcəsinin gəlirlərini artırmaq üçün nağdsız pul hesablaşmalarından daha geniş şəkildə istifadə olunmasna ehtiyac olduğundan bu mövzunun araşdırılması böyük əhəmiyyət kəsb edir.

Araşdırmanın yekununda belə bir nəticəyə gəlmək olar ki, büdcə gəlirlərinin artırılması və sosial iqtisadi inkişafa nail olmaq üçün büdcənin vergi daxilolmalarının həcmi artmalıdır bunun üçün də nağdsız hesablaşmalardan istifadəni daha da genişləndirmək lazımdır bunu reallaşdırmaq üçün də müəssisələrin və fərdi sahibkarların bütün alış və satışı yalnız bang vasitəsi, "ƏDV geri al" layihəsinin tətbiq edilməsi nəticəsində ticarət obyektlərində elektron kassa vasitəsi ilə aparılan əməliyyatların artması, internet vasitəsi ilə o cümlədən də plastik kartlarla edilən ödənişlərin artması sonda vergidən yayınmanın azalmasına, vergi daxilolmalarının artmasına və büdcə glirlərinin daha da coxalmasına səbəb olmaqla yanaşı maliyyə xidmətlərinin inkişafına, ev təsərrüfatlarının həmin xidmətlərə çıxışı imkanlarının artırılmasına şərait yaradır. Həmçinin, yeni iş yerlərinin açılmasına, əhalinin rifahının yüksəldilməsinə, yoxsulluğun azaldılmasına, daxili və xarici investisiyaların cəlb edilməsi üçün əlverişli şəraitin yaradılmasına və bütövlükdə ölkə üzrə sosial iqtisadi inkişafa müsbət təsir göstərir. Bundan başqa, şəffaflığın artırılmasına, vergidən yayınma hallarının aradan qaldırılmasına, nağd pul kütləsinin emissiyasına, onun saxlanması və inkassasiyasına çəkilən xərclərin azaldılmasına müsbət təsir göstərəcəkdir.

Yuxarıda qeyd etdiklərimizin müsbət nəticə verəcəyinin təsdiqi üçün təkcə onu göstərmək kifayətdir ki, "ƏDV geri al" layihəsinin tətbiqi nəticəsində onlayn yeni nəsil nəzarət-kassa

aparatları üzrə dövrüyyənin həcmi 2021-cü ildə əvvəlki ƏDV geri al” layihəsinin tətbiq edilmədiyi 2020-ci illə müqayisədə 1,8 dəfə artaraq 15,6 mlrd. manata çatıb həmçinin 2023-cü ilin I yarısında 10,4 milyard manat təşkil edib ki, bu da ötən ilin eyni dövrü ilə müqayisədə 16,5 % çoxdur. bunun üçün də həm nağdsız ödənişlərin həm də onlayn kassa aparatları üzrə aparılan əməliyyatların artması üçün nəzarət mexanizminin gücləndirilməsi son nəticədə dövlət büdcəsinin vergi gəlirlərinin artmasına və sosial iqtisadi inkişafın yüksəlməsinə səbəb olacaqdır.

Açar sözlər: ƏDV , Nağdsız hesablaşma, Bank, Vergi , İqtisadiyyat

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the policy of improving payment systems has been carried out in our country. However, the acceptance of the cashless payment system by the general public in the country is slow. So, despite the fact that a number of areas in our country have switched to cashless settlement, our citizens still prefer cash settlement when using shopping facilities and service areas. For this reason, it is necessary to use non-cash payments more widely to increase the revenues of the state budget, so the investigation of this topic is of great importance.

At the conclusion of the study, it can be concluded that in order to increase budget revenues and achieve social and economic development, the volume of tax revenues of the budget should increase, and for this, the use of non-cash settlements should be further expanded. As a result of the implementation of the "VAT Back" project, the increase in transactions carried out through electronic cash registers in commercial facilities, the increase in payments made via the Internet, including plastic cards, ultimately led to a decrease in tax evasion, an increase in tax revenues and an increase in budget revenues, as well as the development of financial services. , creates conditions for increasing the access of households to those services. It also has a positive effect on the opening of new jobs, improvement of the population's well-being, reduction of poverty, creation of favorable conditions for attracting domestic and foreign investments, and overall social and economic development of the country. In addition, it will have a positive effect on increasing transparency, eliminating tax evasion, and reducing the costs of issuing cash, its storage and collection.

In order to confirm that what we have mentioned above will have a positive result, it is enough to show that as a result of the implementation of the "Recover VAT" project, the volume of turnover on online new generation cash registers in 2021 compared to 2020, when the previous "Recover VAT" project was not implemented. , increasing 8 times to 15.6 billion. reached 10.4 billion manats in the first half of 2023, which is 16.5% more than the same period last year. therefore, the strengthening of the control mechanism for the increase of both non-cash payments and online cash register operations will ultimately lead to an increase in tax revenues of the state budget and an increase in social and economic development.

Key words: VAT, Cashless settlement, Bank, Tax, Economy

AOMPARISON AND EVALUATION OF THE MATERIAL USED IN MAKING RPT IN DENTAL PROSTHESIS

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ABSTRACT

The prosthetic tooth is custom-made to replace the tooth that is seen or damaged in various ways. Thanks to movable or fixed prostheses, it can deteriorate again in the mouth, where digestion begins. The patient who has a dental prosthesis is convicted of maintaining the protection he has done for 4 years. However, thanks to the support provided by the prosthesis called rpt, the damaged prosthesis for 4 years can be reproduced and the damage can be repaired. During the efficient evaluation of the prosthesis process, age, mouth structure, gender, correct measurements taken by the technicians and sterility of the materials are necessary to support high quality prosthesis service. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the relationships between the materials produced by comparing the existing materials in the RPT of dental prosthetic applications with each other.

The material used on patients who had dental prosthetics in the last 10 months and came back for repair, were evaluated using 4 items: contents, the patient's age, gender and other application mistakes.

Gender, age and other application mistakes variables were distributed homogeneously in the classes. A statistically significant difference was found in the rpt of prostheses made of acrylic, ceramic and metal contents. As a result, it has been seen that the service life of the material prosthesis used is more important.

Keywords: Dentistry, prosthetics, qualification, rpt, acrylic, ceramic, metal

METABOLIC DISTURBANCES IN SEDENTARY AND ACTIVE POLISH MALE STUDENTS WITH NORMAL BODY MASS INDEX AND WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

Obesity and overweight significantly markedly increases the risk of non-communicable diseases including type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. On the other hand, the reliability of methods used for body fatness determination is still under discussion.

The aim of study was to evaluate circulating lipoproteins, glucose, insulin and the index of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) in male Polish students with normal BMI and waist circumference (WC) in the context of their physical activity.

A total of 214 male students volunteered to participate in the study. Body weight and height were determined using standard medical equipment. Waist circumference was measured using non-stretchable tape. The percentage of body fat was determined from the sum of the thickness of four skinfolds (biceps, triceps, suprailiac and subscapular). Circulating lipoproteins and glucose was assayed colorimetric ally using commercial kits (Randox Laboratories, GB). Plasma insulin level was determined using a standard radioimmunoassay and Biosource commercial kits (Biosource, Belgium).

A total 170 male students with normal BMI (18.5 - 24.9) and WC less than 102 cm were accepted for the study (56 sedentary and 114 physically active). Active participants had significantly lower plasma TC, LDL-C, TC/HDL ratio, LDL/HDL ratio, insulin and HOMA-IR compared to sedentary subjects ($P<0.001$). However, even among active participants, as many as 58% were characterized by high TG, 17% high TC, 12% high LDL-C and 20% high TG/HDL ratio.

In male students with normal body composition according to BMI and WC distorted metabolic variables were observed. Additionally, physical activity markedly decreased but not eliminated these disturbances. Thus, using BMI and WC for body composition classification as healthy possibly provide a false results concerning metabolic status.

Keywords: metabolic disturbances, lipoproteins, glucose, insulin, physical activity

MEVLÂNÂ'NIN MESNEVÎ'SİNDE RİVÂYET TEFSİRİ ÖRNEKLERİ

EXAMPLES OF REVOLUTIONARY INTERPRETATION IN MAWLANA'S MATHNAWÎ

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ÖZET

Kaynakların belirttiğine göre asıl adı Muhammed olan Mesnevî müellifi Mevlânâ Celâleddîn-i Rûmî 30 Eylül 1207 de Afganistan sınırları içinde bulunan Belh şehrinde dünyaya gelmiştir. Daha sonra çeşitli sebeplerden dolayı yaşadıkları yeri terk edip ailesiyle birlikte uzun yolculuklardan sonra Anadolu'ya gelmiştir. Zahirî ilimlerde derinleşmek adına Mevlânâ yaklaşık 7 yıl boyunca Şam ve Halep'te tefsir, hadis ve fıkıh başta olmak üzere İslami ilimlerde eğitim görmüş tekrar Konya'ya dönmüş, hocasının ölümünden sonra 5 yıl boyunca öğretim, irşat ve vaaz çalışmalarını sürdürmüştür. İlerleyen dönemlerde Mevlânâ, Şems-i Tebrîzî ile tanışmış ve tasavvuf yolunu tercih etmiştir. Mevlânâ Mevleviyye tarikatının kurucusu olup, mutasavvıf, âlim ve şair olarak da ön plana çıkmıştır. Bu araştırmada çok yönlü bir alim olan Mevlânâ'nın Mesnevî adlı eserinde kullandığı dirayet tefsir örnekleri üzerinde durulmuş, araştırma bu eserle sınırlı tutulmuştur. Mevlânâ öğretici bir yöntemle yazdıkları Mesnevî ile İslâm dininin üç temel esası olan itikat, amel ve ahlakı merkeze almış ve insanın kemale giden yolculuğunda ona rehberlik etmeyi amaçlamıştır. Mevlânâ bu hedefini gerçekleştirme adına ortaya koyduğu görüşlerini âyet ve hadislerle temellendirmiştir. Zaten Mevlânâ gibi İslâm dünyasında büyük yankılar uyandıran bir zatın eserlerinin âyet, hadis ve sahabe kavlinde hali olması düşünülemez. Mevlânâ “El değmemiş sözü tevil etmişsin; kendini tevil et, Kur'an'ı değil. Kur'an'ı hevaya uyup tevil ediyorsun, yüce anlam, senin yüzünden alçalıp eğiliyor.”, “Kendi bilgin ve halinle Kur'an'ı tevil ediyorsun; ondan sonra da Kur'an'ı halkın başına örs gibi vuruyorsun.” beyitleriyle Kur'an'ın heva ve heveslerle değil âyet ve hadislerle tefsir edilmesi gerektiğine işaret etmiştir. Mevlânâ'nın eserleri Rubâiyât'ta 16, Fîhi mâ fih'te 184, Mecâlis-i Seb'a'da 190, Mektûbât'ta 409, Dîvân-ı Kebîr'de 909 âyet ve tefsiri yer almaktadır. Mesnevî de ise 23 başlığın “Falan âyetin tefsirdir.”, 53 başlığın da “Falan âyet hakkında” veya “Falan âyetin hükmü gereğince.” şeklinde olması Mesnevî'nin Kur'an tefsiriyle olan ilişkisini açıklamaktadır. 6 defterden oluşan Mesnevîde yaklaşık olarak lafzen ve meâlen 700 âyet kadar bulunmaktadır. Bununla beraber Mevlânâ âyetlerin zahiri anlamını ilgili tefsirlere havale ederek âyetlerin işârî yönleri üzerine odaklandığını da belirtmek gerekmektedir. Böylece Mevlânâ Mesnevî'de, tevhit, nübüvvet, ahiret ve adalet gibi Kur'an'da üzerinde en çok durulan hususları Kur'an'a yabancı olan geniş halk kitlelerinin dahi anlayabileceği şekilde kıssalarla açıklamaya ve yorumlamaya çalışmış ve bunu da başarmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tefsir, Mevlânâ, Mesnevî, Rivayet Tefsiri, İşârî Tefsir

ABSTRACT

According to the sources, Mawlana Jalal al-Din Rumi, whose real name is Muhammad, was born in the city of Belh, which is within the borders of Afghanistan, on September 30, 1207. Later, for various reasons, he left the place where he lived and came to Anatolia with his family after long journeys. In order to deepen in the external sciences, Mawlana studied Islamic sciences, especially tafsir, hadith and fiqh, in Damascus and Aleppo for about 7 years, returned to Konya again, and continued teaching, guidance and preaching for 5 years after the death of his teacher. In the following periods, Mawlana met Şems-i Tebrizî and preferred the way of Sufism. Mawlana is the founder of the Mevleviyye sect and has come to the fore as a mystic, scholar and poet. In this research, the examples of prudence tafsir used by Mawlana, who is a versatile scholar, in his work called Mathnawi are emphasized, and the research is limited to this work. With the Mathnawi, which he had written in an instructive way, Mawlana focused on the three basic principles of the religion of Islam, creed, practice and morality, and aimed to guide the human being on his journey to perfection. Mawlana based his views on verses and hadiths in order to realize this goal. After all, it is unthinkable that the works of a person like Mawlana, who had great repercussions in the Islamic world, could be composed of verses, hadiths and the words of the Companions. Mawlana said, “You have interpreted the untouched word; interpret yourself, not the Qur’an. You interpret the Qur’an by following whims, the supreme meaning is degraded and crooked because of you.”, “You interpret the Qur’an with your own knowledge and state; After that, you hit the Qur’an on the people’s heads like an anvil.” With his couplets, he pointed out that the Qur’an should be interpreted not with whims and whims, but with verses and hadiths. Mawlana’s works have 16 verses in Rubâiyât, 184 verses in Fîhi mâ fih, 190 verses in Mecâlis-i Seb’a, 409 verses in Mektûbât, and 909 verses in Diwan al-Kabir. In Mathnawi, 23 titles are “The interpretation of so-and-so verse”, 53 titles are “About so-and-so verse” or “According to the provision of so-and-so verse.” This form explains the relationship of Mathnawi with the interpretation of the Qur’an. There are approximately 700 verses, both literally and in translation, in the Mathnawi, which consists of 6 notebooks. However, it should be noted that Mawlana focused on the spiritual aspects of the verses by referring the apparent meaning of the verses to the relevant commentaries. Thus, in Mathnawi, Mevlânâ tried to explain and interpret the most emphasized issues in the Qur’an such as tawhid, prophecy, the hereafter and justice in a way that even large masses of people who are unfamiliar with the Qur’an could understand, and he succeeded in this.

Keywords: Tafsir, Mawlana, Mathnawi, Narrated Interpretation, Ishari Interpretation

MİMARLIK VE FOTOĞRAF İLİŞKİSİNİN KÜLTÜREL MİRAS KAPSAMINDA BULUNAN YAPILAR ÜZERİNDEN İNCELENMESİ

BUILDINGS INSIDE THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF ARCHITECTURE AND PHOTOGRAPHY INVESTIGATION ON

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ÖZET

Mimarlık disiplini, görsel bir sanat olarak tanımlanabilir ve mimarların tasarladıkları yapılar görsel özellikleriyle öne çıkarak insanların ilgisini çekmektedir. Bu nedenle, mimarlıkta fotoğraf, mimarlar tarafından tasarlanan yapıların, projelerin görsel olarak kaydedilmesi, paylaşılması ve buna bağlı olarak belgelenmesi açısından kıymetlidir. Bir fotoğraf, mimari bir yapıyı veya proje hakkında birçok şeyi anlatmaktadır. Yapının formu, malzemesi, mimari stil'in unsurları, işlevi ve yerleşimi gibi bilgiler fotoğraflarla daha net anlaşılır. Aynı zamanda fotoğraflar, mimari projelerin tasarımcıları, müşterileri ve kamuyu etkilemek için kullanılmıştır. Bu sayede, mimari tasarımın değerini, güzelliğini ve yaratıcılığını ortaya çıkaran bir araç olarak da tanımlayabiliriz. Bu nedenledir ki, mimarların yapacakları işi doğru bir şekilde yansıtan, yapının güzelliğini ortaya çıkaran ve nüansları kapsayan kaliteli fotoğraflar çekilmelidir. Bu İnsanların mimari yapıları anlamalarını ve takdir etmelerini sağlar.

Özellikle eski eser niteliğinde bulunan yapıların kaydedilmesi ve belgelenmesi çok önemlidir. Fotoğraf, kültürel miras niteliğindeki yapılar hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak ve bu yapılar hakkında araştırma yapmak için ciddi bir belge niteliği taşımaktadır. Fotoğraflar, miras kapsamındaki yapıların orijinal hallerini kaydetmek, yapının önemini, karakteristik özelliklerini ve zamanın etkisini gözlemlemek için kullanılabilir. Fotoğraflar, gelecek nesillere bu yapıların nasıl görüldüğünü göstererek, yapıların korunması ve restore edilmesi için kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Mimari, tarihi ve kültürel açıdan önem taşıyan yapıların belgelenmesi, bu yapıların korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılmasını sağlayarak, kültürel mirasın sürekliliğini sağlar. Sonuç olarak, mimarlık ve fotoğraf ilişkisi oldukça güçlüdür. Hayatta kalmış onlarca hatta yüzlerce yıl öncesinden kalma mimari eserlerin korunmasına yardımcı olacak kültürel bir belgedir. Bu sayede fotoğraflar, restorasyon projeleri için temel

belgeler olarak kullanılabilir ve yapıların orijinal durumunu yeniden inşa etmek için değerli bir referans sağlamaktadır. Mimarlık ve fotoğrafın bir araya gelmesi yapıların tarihi, mimari ve kültürel değerlerini gelecek nesillere aktarmak, korumak ve anlamak için büyük önem taşır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fotoğraf, Kültürel Miras, Mimarlık ve Fotoğraf, Yapı, Koruma

ABSTRACT

The discipline of architecture focuses on people who guide as a visual art and the buildings designed by architects stand out with their visual features. For this reason, photography in architecture is valuable in that it is designed by architects and that the data is visually recorded, shared and documented accordingly. A photograph tells a lot about an architectural structure or project. Information such as the formula, material, components of the architectural style, functions and layout of the building can be understood more clearly with photographs. At the same time, photographs are used to impress architectural preservers, clients and the public. In this way, we can also define the value of architectural design as a tool for its beauty and creative emergence. For this reason, quality photographs should be taken that correctly sequence the work of the architects, reveal the beauty of the garden and show the nuances. It enables these communities to understand and appreciate their architectural structures.

It is very important to record and document those that are in the nature of ancient artifacts. Photography occupies a serious area of documentation to have information about cultural heritage buildings and to do research about these structures. Photographs can be used to observe heritage images in their original state, to observe conservation value, property features and environments. Photos play a critical role in how users preserve, protect and restore these buildings for future generations. Documentation of buildings with important architectural, historical and cultural extensions ensures the continuity of the cultural perspective by providing this protective protection and transfer to future generations. As a result, the relationship between architecture and photography is quite strong. Surviving or even seeing them is a cultural document that helps preserve architecture from years ago. In this way, photographs can be used as base documents for enclosures and provide a valuable reference for rebuilding originally. It is of great importance for transferring, protecting and understanding the historical, architectural and cultural values that architecture and photography come together to future generations.

Keywords: Photography, Cultural Heritage, Architecture and Photography, Building, Conservation

3D-QSAR, ADME-TOX IN SILICO PREDICTION AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES FOR MODELING THE ANALGESIC ACTIVITY AGAINST NEUROPATHIC PAIN OF NOVEL NR2B-SELECTIVE NMDA RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

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A new class of selective antagonists of the N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit 2B have been developed using molecular modeling techniques. The three-dimensional quantitative structure–activity relationship (3D-QSAR) study, based on comparative molecular field analysis (CoMFA) and comparative molecular similarity index analysis (CoMSIA) models, indicate that steric, electrostatic and hydrogen bond acceptor fields have a key function in the analgesic activity against neuropathic pain. The predictive accuracy of the developed CoMFA model ($Q^2 = 0.540$, $R^2 = 0.980$, $R^2_{pred} = 0.613$) and the best CoMSIA model ($Q^2 = 0.665$, $R^2 = 0.916$, $R^2_{pred} = 0.701$) has been successfully examined through external and internal validation. Based on ADMET in silico properties, L1, L2 and L3 ligands are non-toxic inhibitors of 1A2, 2C19 and 2C9 cytochromes, predicted to passively cross the blood–brain barrier (BBB) and have the highest probability to penetrate the central nervous system (CNS). Molecular docking results indicate that the active ligands (L1, L2 and L3) interact specifically with Phe176, Glu235, Glu236, Gln110, Asp136 and Glu178 amino acids of the transport protein encoded as 3QEL. Therefore, they could be used as analgesic drugs for the treatment of neuropathic pain.

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF POMEGRANATE PEEL PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS CROSS-LINKED IN THE ALOE VERA HYDROGEL STRUCTURE TO EXTEND THE SHELF-LIFE OF SHEEP LIVER

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Abstract

One of the most important challenges related to fresh meat products (especially sheep liver) is the short shelf-life of the product. For this purpose, synthetic preservative compounds are used to extend their shelf life, which have many side effects on human health. In this research, the effect of using an edible coating containing phenolic compounds of pomegranate peel cross-linked in the structure of aloe vera hydrogel was studied to extend the shelf life of sheep liver. Physicochemical (pH, peroxide index, total volatile nitrogen, thiobarbituric acid index and color parameters $L^*a^*b^*$) and sensory (aroma, color, texture and overall acceptability) properties of the product in storage days of 1, 3 and 7 days and in the storage temperature of +4°C was evaluated. The results indicated that, the lowest value of monohydroperoxide formation (i.e. peroxide index) was observed in test samples coated with aloe vera gel containing phenolic compound of pomegranate peel extract that corresponding to the lowest total volatile nitrogen. Generally, in accordance to the results of sensory evaluation and quality tests, using of aloe vera gel containing bioactive compounds of pomegranate peel extract is recommended for shelf life extending of sheep liver.

Keywords: Sheep liver, Peroxide value, Pomegranate peel (*Punica granatum*) & Anti-oxidant compounds.

MOTIVATION TO PARTICIPATE IN YOGA CAMPS

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ABSTRACT

Yoga tourism refers to people traveling to different places to practice yoga, improve their mental and physical health, get away from stress, and experience different cultures (Öznlbant ve Alvarez, 2020). This tourism activity mainly occurs in peaceful and relaxing places such as retreats, yoga centers, spa facilities, natural areas, tranquil beaches, or mountain views. One of the activities that yoga tourists attend is yoga camps (Cagas et al., 2020).

A yoga camp is a vacation or retreat experience that emphasizes yoga practice, meditation, self-help, and spirituality, in which participants focus on yoga, usually for a few days or weeks. These camps can be held in special facilities designed for yoga tourists or in natural environments. Yoga tourists prefer to participate in yoga camps (Nair & Solanki, 2022). These camps are thought to offer many advantages that allow them to deepen their yoga practice and personal development and make their vacation more meaningful. However, it is necessary to evaluate the motivation of the yoga camp in two ways: those who organize the camp and those who participate in the camp. What motivation do the camp organizers have, and what do they expect from the camp? What do tourists expect from these camps? For this purpose, the motivations sought by yoga instructors organizing yoga camps and yoga tourists were investigated. Qualitative research methods were used in the study. In this context, interviews were conducted with the instructors who organized the yoga camp and the tourists participating in this camp, using semi-structured interview forms. The interviews were recorded. As a result, it has been revealed that the most important motivation for camp organizers and participants is the search for spirituality. Socialization is also an important motivational factor. In addition, diet (sattvic nutrition) is also an important motivational factor. In particular, instructors who organize yoga camps are advised to pay attention to these issues.

Keywords: Yoga, Yoga Motivation, Yoga Camp

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KUTADGU BİLİĞ’DE ANLAMLARI BAKIMINDAN SORU CÜMLELERİ

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN TERMS OF THEIR MEANINGS IN KUTADGU BİLİĞ

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ÖZET

Kutadgu Bilig 11. yüzyılda Yusuf Has Hacıp tarafından Karahanlı hükümdarı Tavgaç Buğra Han’a sunulan İslami Türk Edebiyatının bilinen ilk büyük eseridir. *Kutadgu Bilig*, Karahanlı devrinin standart Türkçesiyle kaleme alınmış en geniş kapsamlı eserdir. Dönemin dil özellikleri büyük oranda bu eserden tespit edilmektedir. Kelime anlamı olarak “mutluluk veren bilgi” anlamına gelen *Kutadgu Bilig*, Yusuf Has Hacıp’in din, devlet, siyaset, terbiye, beyler ve halk üzerindeki görüşlerini anlatan nasihat ve siyaset kitabıdır. Ayrıca eserde evlilik, ölüm, yeme-içme, dini unsurlar, giyim kuşam, gök bilim unsurları, hayvan adları, bitki adları, hastalıklar, akrabalık ilişkileri, eğitim gibi çeşitli konulara da değinilmiştir. Eser edebi ve felsefi değerinin yanında, Türkçenin 11. yüzyılda bilim dili özelliklerine sahip olduğunu gösterir.

Kutadgu Bilig anlam yönünden çok zengin bir anlatıma sahiptir. Bu zengin anlatım kendini soru cümlelerinde de göstermektedir. *Kutadgu Bilig* diyaloglarla oluşmuş bir metin olduğu için soru cümleleri açısından zengin bir malzeme barındırmaktadır. Soru cümleleri açısından bu kadar zengin bir malzeme barındırması 11. yüzyılda edebi yazı dilinin gelişmişliğinin bir kanıtıdır. Soru cümlelerini tespit etmek, eserin ifade tarzını ve anlatım tekniklerini belirlemeye ve eseri daha iyi anlamlandırmamıza katkıda bulunacaktır.

Soru cümleleri genellikle soru eki (-mu/-mü), soru kelimeleri (ne, negü, nerek, kim, kanı, kayu, kanca, nelük, neteg, neçe, nedin, negülük, nü) veya hiçbir soru unsuru kullanılmadan kurulur. Soru cümleleri anlamsal açıdan incelendiğinde ise bazen muhatabından bir cevap beklerken, bazen de yapılan bir işi, durumu, bir düşüncüyü vurgulamak, pekiştirmek ve anlatımı kuvvetlendirmek gibi işlevler taşıdığı görülmektedir. Bu açıdan soru cümlelerinin asıl soru işlevinin dışında dilin ilişki kurma işlevini de yerine getirdiği görülür. Bu bildiride eserde yer alan soru cümleleri anlamsal açıdan incelenmiş ve soru cümlelerinin anlam özellikleri konusunda istatistiksel sonuçlar belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Kutadgu Bilig*, Soru Cümlesi, Anlam.

ABSTRACT

Kutadgu Bilig is known as the first major work of Islamic Turkish Literature, which was presented to the Karahanlı ruler Tavgaç Buğra Han by Yusuf Has Hacı in the 11th century. *Kutadgu Bilig*, written in the standard Turkish of the Karahanlı era, extensively covers the linguistic characteristics of its time. *Kutadgu Bilig*, which literally means "knowledge that gives happiness", is a book of advice and politics that describes Yusuf Has Hacı's views on religion, state, politics, etiquette, rulers, and the common people. Furthermore, the book also touches upon various subjects such as marriage, death, food and drink, religious elements, clothing, astronomy, animal names, plant names, diseases, kinship relations, and education. Besides its literary and philosophical value, *Kutadgu Bilig* demonstrates that Turkish possessed the characteristics of a scientific language in the 11th century.

Kutadgu Bilig possesses a rich narrative in terms of its meaning. This rich expression is also evident in its use of interrogative sentences. Since *Kutadgu Bilig* is a text composed primarily of dialogues, it contains a wealth of material in terms of interrogative sentences. The fact that it contains such a wealth of interrogative sentences is evidence of the sophistication of literary written language in the 11th century. Identifying interrogative sentences will contribute to determining the style of expression and narrative techniques of the work and will aid in a better understanding of the work.

Interrogative sentences are generally constructed using question markers (-mu/-mü), question words (ne, negü, nere, kim, kanı, kayu, kanca, nelük, neteg, neçe, nedin, negülük, nü), or sometimes without any explicit question elements. When examined from a functional perspective, interrogative sentences sometimes expect a response from the addressee, and at other times, they serve functions such as emphasizing, reinforcing, and strengthening the expression of an action, situation, or thought. In this regard, it can be observed that interrogative sentences, besides their primary function of asking questions, also serve the function of establishing relationships in the language. In this article, the interrogative sentences in the work were analyzed in terms of semantics and statistical results were determined about the semantic features of the interrogative sentences.

Keywords: *Kutadgu Bilig*, Interrogative Sentence, Meaning.

NAHÇIVAN VE İĞDIR'DA BULUNAN KOÇBAŞI MEZAR TAŞLARININ GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ

SEMIOTICS ANALYSIS OF RAM HEAD TOMBSTONES FOUND IN NAHÇIVAN AND İĞDIR

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ÖZET

Göstergebilim, semboller, işaretler ve dil gibi iletişim araçlarının anlamını ve kullanımını derinlemesine inceleyen bir disiplindir. Göstergebilim, başta dil bilimi olmak üzere matematik, sosyal bilimler, eğitim bilimleri, sanat gibi birçok disiplinle ilişkilidir.

Bu çalışmada Nahçıvan ve Iğdır'da bulunan koçbaşı mezar taşlarının üzerinde bulunan simgeler, tasvirler ve yazıtların göstergebilimsel yöntemle analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın konusunu örneklem yöntemiyle seçilmiş, Nahçıvan Mümine Hatun Türbesi Açık Hava Müzesi'nde bulunan 3 adet koçbaşı mezar taşı ile Iğdır ili Karakoyunlu ilçesinde bulunan 3 adet koçbaşı mezar taşı olmak üzere toplam 6 adet koçbaşı mezar taşı oluşturmaktadır. Nahçıvan ve Iğdır'da bulunan koçbaşı mezar taşlarını farklı bir bakış açısıyla ele almak amacıyla bu mezar taşları üzerinde bulunan göstergelerden yola çıkarak göstergebilimsel analiz yöntemiyle çözümleme yapılmıştır. Araştırmada ilk olarak saha çalışması gerçekleştirilmiş, koçbaşı mezar taşları yerinde tespit edilmiş, fotoğrafları çekilerek belgelendirilmiştir. Ardından bu mezar taşları bulundukları bölgeye göre sınıflandırılmış ve mezar taşlarının hem betimsel hem de göstergebilimsel çözümlemeleri yapılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, Orta Asya'dan başlayıp Anadolu'ya kadar uzanan Türk kültürü, çeşitli sembollerle şekillenmiş zengin bir kültürel mirasa sahiptir. Mezar taşları da bu kültürel mirasın önemli bir parçasını oluşturur. Koçbaşı mezar taşları, Türk kültüründe özel bir yere sahip olan ve derin anlamlar içeren önemli sembollerden birini temsil eder. Koçbaşı sembolü, özellikle mezar taşlarında ve geleneksel el sanatlarında sıkça yer alır. Koçbaşı mezar taşlarının stili, malzeme seçimi, biçimlendirme tekniği ve bu taşlar üzerinde kullanılan semboller, işaretler, yazıtlar; o dönemin kültürel yapısını, inancını yansıtır. Bu anlamda koçbaşı mezar taşlarının göstergebilimsel bir yöntemle analiz edilmesi tarih, kültür ve toplum bilimleri açısından değerli bir kaynak sağlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göstergebilim, Koçbaşı Mezar Taşı, Nahçıvan, Iğdır

ABSTRACT

Semiotics is a discipline that delves into the meaning and use of communication tools such as symbols, signs, and language. Semiotics is associated with many disciplines such as linguistics, mathematics, social sciences, educational sciences, and art.

In this study, it is aimed to analyze the symbols, depictions and inscriptions found on ram-headed tombstones in Nahçıvan and Iğdır by semiotic method. The subject of the research is a total of 6 ram-headed tombstones, 3 ram-headed tombstones in the Nahçıvan Mümine Hatun Tomb Open Air Museum and 3 ram-headed tombstones in Karakoyunlu district of Iğdır province, selected by sampling method. In order to deal with the ram-headed tombstones in Nahçıvan and Iğdır from a different perspective, an analysis was made using the semiotic analysis method, based on the indicators found on these tombstones. In the research, firstly, field work was carried out, ram-headed tombstones were detected in situ, and their photographs were taken and documented. Then, these tombstones were classified according to their region and both descriptive and semiotic analyzes of the tombstones were made.

As a result, Turkish culture, starting from Central Asia and reaching Anatolia, has a rich cultural heritage shaped by various symbols. Gravestones also form an important part of this cultural heritage. Ram head tombstones represent one of the important symbols that has a special place in Turkish culture and has deep meanings. The ram head symbol is frequently found on tombstones and traditional handicrafts. The style, material selection, forming technique of ram-headed tombstones and the symbols, signs and inscriptions used on these stones; It reflects the cultural structure and belief of that period. In this sense, analyzing ram-headed tombstones with a semiotic method provides a valuable resource in terms of history, culture and social sciences.

Keywords: Semiotics, Ram Headed Tombstone, Nahçıvan, Iğdır

LOJİSTİK HİZMET PAZARLAMASI VE E-LOJİSTİK

LOGISTICS SERVICE MARKETING AND E-LOGISTICS

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ÖZET

Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte lojistik hizmeti gün geçtikçe önemli bir hale gelmiştir. Lojistik, kaynakların ve ürünlerin hareketleri ile ilgilenen, hizmetlere olduğu kadar ürünlere dayanan önemli bir hizmet türüdür. Taşıma sektörüne önem verilmesi ile yıllar boyunca nakliye gelişmiş ve bununla birlikte ekonominin gelişmesine etkisi olmuştur. 1980’li yıllardan sonra firmalar taşıma sektörünün önemini anlayarak lojistik ağları kurmaya ve lojistik sistemlerini hayata geçirmeye başlamışlar ve bu süreç gün geçtikçe önemini arttıran bir konu haline gelmiştir. Lojistik sektörünün temel amaçları, hizmet pazarlaması, lojistik hizmet pazarlama karması ve e-lojistik konularında temel bilgiler sunulması amaçlanan bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan literatür taraması uygulanmıştır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle günümüzde gittikçe önem kazanan lojistik sektörü ve amaçlarından bahsedilmiştir. Daha sonra hizmet sektörü ve hizmet pazarlaması kavramları açıklanarak, lojistik hizmet pazarlama karması elemanları açıklanmıştır. Ardından e-lojistik kavramına yer verilerek, ilgili literatürdeki yerli ve yabancı kaynaklar incelenmiştir. Yerli ve yabancı literatürde 15 araştırma tablo halinde sunularak incelenmiş ve değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak; lojistik sektöründe hizmet pazarlamasının önemi gün geçtikçe artan ve önem kazanan bir konu haline gelmiştir. E- Lojistik sektöründe, teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte üretim ve hizmet konularında yeni gelişmeler meydana gelmiştir. İnternetin gelişmesiyle birlikte ürün ve hizmetlerin müşterilere hızlı bir şekilde ulaşımı sağlanmıştır. Doğru ürünü, doğru fiyatla ve doğru stratejilerle müşterilere dağıtımının sağlanması gerekmektedir. Firmalar etkili bir lojistik ağı kurarak ve teknolojiye uygun dağıtım yaparak hem müşteri memnuniyeti hem de müşteri sadakati elde edeceklerdir. Bu sebeple, firmaların etkili pazarlama yöntemleri kullanarak yönetim sürecini sürdürmeleri önerilebilir. İşletmelerin lojistik sistemleri, hizmet pazarlaması süreçleri ve e-lojistik uygulamalarını bir bütün olarak düşünüp müşterilerine ulaşmaları ve hizmet sunmaları önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik, Hizmet Pazarlaması, E-Lojistik.

ABSTRACT

With the development of technology, logistics service has become more important day by day. Logistics is an important type of service that deals with the movement of resources and products, based on products as well as services. With the emphasis on the transportation sector, transportation has developed over the years and has had an impact on the development of the economy. After the 1980s, companies started to realize the importance of the transportation sector and started to establish logistics networks and implement logistics systems, and this process has become an issue that increases its importance day by day. In this study, which aims to provide basic information on the main objectives of the logistics sector, service marketing, logistics service marketing mix and e-logistics, a literature review, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was applied. In this research, first of all, the logistics sector, which is gaining importance today, and its objectives are mentioned. Then, the concepts of service sector and service marketing are explained, and the elements of the logistics service marketing mix are explained. Then, the concept of e-logistics was included and domestic and foreign sources in the relevant literature were examined. In the domestic and foreign literature, 15 researches were presented in tabular form, examined and evaluated. In conclusion; The importance of service marketing in the logistics sector has become an increasingly important issue. In the e-Logistics sector, with the development of technology, new developments have occurred in the fields of production and service. With the development of the Internet, products and services have been provided to customers quickly. It is necessary to ensure that the right product is distributed to customers at the right price and with the right strategies. Companies will achieve both customer satisfaction and customer loyalty by establishing an effective logistics network and distributing in accordance with technology. For this reason, it can be recommended that companies continue their management process by using effective marketing methods. It is recommended that businesses consider their logistics systems, service marketing processes and e-logistics applications as a whole and reach their customers and provide services.

Keywords: Logistics, Service Marketing, E-Logistics.

OBTAINING CLEAN ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH GLOBAL COMPENSATION

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ABSTRACT

The increasing use of power electronics-based equipment in industry and by consumers is leading to an increase in the injection of harmonic currents into the network. These proliferations of non-linear loads such as rectifiers, variable speed drives, and all other power electronics-based equipment have the effect of degrading the quality of current or voltage waveforms and affect the power reliability of electronic equipment. The harmonics generated by these non-linear loads circulate in electrical networks and can disrupt normal operation or even lead to the destruction of certain electrical equipment; these harmful effects can appear instantaneously or be created over time. To reduce or eradicate these disturbances and improve the quality of electrical energy, various filtering methods have been extended and used, including passive filters, which eliminate current harmonics and compensate for reactive power. However, these traditional filtering systems have certain drawbacks: they are forced onto frequencies fixed at the outset, leading to resonance phenomena, etc.... To avoid these drawbacks, researchers working in the field of power filtering have in recent years developed modern filtering systems commonly referred to as Active Power Filters. In this article, we choose the parallel active filter, which must be connected in parallel with the source and injects into the network a current in phase opposition of the same amplitude as the harmonic/reference current. The performance of these modern filtering systems depends on the topology of the converter used, the control strategy chosen to identify the reference currents or voltages, and the controller used to track these reference currents and control the converter making up the active filter. Nowadays, active filters are the most modern and efficient solution for harmonic compensation, which implies a reduction in the rate of harmonic distortion. Active power filter (APF) DC voltage control is as follows, and several controllers have been the subject of research in recent years.

Keywords: Active Power Filter, Harmonics, Rate of Harmonic Distorsion

OPTIMIZATION OF PID PARAMETERS OF BOOST CONVERTER IN SOLAR PV ENERGY SYSTEM USING GENETIC ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

Solar energy is a clean and sustainable power source, wherein solar radiation undergoes conversion into electrical energy through photovoltaic (PV) panels. In recent times, the proliferation of PV production technology, heightened efficacy in panel energy conversion, and diminished production costs have collectively precipitated a gradual upsurge in the adoption of photovoltaic panels. These panels are commonly deployed atop roofs, expansive terrains, or other locales conducive to harnessing solar energy, thereby facilitating the generation of electricity. Within photovoltaic panels, due to factors such as light intensity and ambient temperature, the output voltage and current exhibit imbalances. Hence, in order to bring about the nonlinear V-I characteristic of a PV panel to a desired constant and elevated voltage level, a power electronics interface is necessary.

DC-DC boost converters, widely employed electronic devices in the industry, serve this purpose. Boost converters encompass an inductor coil and a capacitance for energy storage within the energy conversion process. As a result, the output voltage is elevated beyond the input voltage. However, to ensure the seamless operation of boost converters, a controller assumes significance. This controller's role encompasses maintaining the output voltage at the desired level, while also furnishing a fitting degree of control against input voltage variations and load fluctuations to attain the sought-after system performance.

Controllers are frequently realized through the implementation of Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) or analogous control algorithms. PID controllers leverage the proportional, integral, and derivative components of the error signal to approximate the actual system output to the desired output. These components aid in rectifying undesired oscillations and inaccuracies in the output voltage. Prudent calibration of parameters is pivotal to the precise functionality of PID controllers. In the literature, a spectrum of methods for tuning PID controllers have been propounded, encompassing traditional methodologies to meta-heuristic approaches.

In the present investigation, the controller parameters have been fine-tuned employing a genetic algorithm (GA). The V-I characteristics of a PV panel model fashioned within the Matlab/Simulink environment have been scrutinized, contingent upon varying irradiance and temperature values. The performance of the proposed GA-controlled controller has been juxtaposed with the conventional Ziegler-Nichols method. Evidently, the GA methodology has exhibited superior outcomes.

Keywords: Solar energy, Boost converter, PID control, Genetic algorithm, Optimization

TÜRK KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE VATANDAŞ KATILIMI: AVRUPA KOMİSYONU İLERLEME RAPORLARI ÇERÇEVESİNDE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: AN ASSESSMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION PROGRESS REPORTS

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ÖZET

Ulus devletlerin ortaya çıkışı yönetim biçimlerinde değişikliklere neden olmuş ve kalabalık nüfus ve geniş coğrafyaya sahip devletler için temsili demokrasi en uygun yönetim biçimi olarak öne çıkmıştır. Ancak kararların halk tarafından seçilen temsilciler aracılığıyla alınması ve temsilcilerin de halkın çıkarlarına yönelik kararlar alması esasına dayanan temsili demokrasi, uygulamadan kaynaklanan sorunlar ve temsilcilerin vatandaşların talep ve beklentilerinden uzak kararlarının yol açtığı problemler nedeniyle artan eleştirilere konu olmuş ve vatandaşların yönetime katılımının ek biçimlerine yönelik talepleri arttırmıştır. Bu talepler doğrultusunda çeşitli katılım mekanizmaları geliştirilmiş, Avrupa Birliği (AB) ile ilişkileri 1959 yılında Avrupa Ekonomik Topluluğu'na ortaklık başvurusu ile başlayan ve 1999 yılında AB adaylık statüsü elde etmesiyle hız kazanan Türkiye de bu gelişmelerden etkilenmiştir.

Türkiye’de vatandaş katılımına yönelik olarak son çeyrek yüzyılda önemli gelişmeler yaşanmış olup bu gelişmeler AB tarafından da izlenmekte ve Avrupa Komisyonu tarafından hazırlanan ilerleme raporları aracılığıyla değerlendirilmektedir. İlerleme raporları, AB’ye aday her ülke için çeşitli alanlarda Kopenhag Kriterlerine ne ölçüde uyum sağladığını değerlendirmek üzere yıllık olarak hazırlanmaktadır. Türkiye için de 1998 yılından bu yana (2017 yılı hariç) ilerleme raporları hazırlanmakta olup, 2022 raporu dâhil olmak üzere 24 adet rapor hazırlanmıştır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türk kamu yönetiminde vatandaş katılımının durumunu tespit etmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, Avrupa Komisyonu’nun Türkiye hakkında hazırladığı tüm ilerleme raporları içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, 2005 yılında kurulmaya başlanan kent konseyleri, vatandaşların belediye yönetimine katılımını artırma yönünde önemli bir adım olarak görülmüş ancak hala pek çok belediyenin bu konseyleri kurmaması, kurulanların ise büyük ölçüde işlevsiz kalmaya devam etmesi eleştirilmiştir. 2003’te kabul edilen Bilgi Edinme Kanunu da katılımın artırılması için önemli

bir gelişme olarak görülmüş ancak hala kanunun uygulanmasını denetleyen etkili bir izleme mekanizması bulunmaması ve devlet sırlarının, ticari sırların ve kişisel verilerin korunması gerekçesiyle geniş muafiyetlere imkân vermesi eleştirilmektedir. 2012’de kurulan Kamu Denetçiliği Kurumu (Ombudsmanlık) da katılım başta olmak üzere temel hakların güvence altına alınması bakımından önemli bir adım olarak görülmüş ancak resen soruşturma başlatma ve hukuk yolu açık olan dosyalara müdahale etme yetkilerinin bulunmaması nedeniyle eleştirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: AB, Avrupa Komisyonu, İlerleme Raporları, Türkiye, Vatandaş Katılımı

ABSTRACT

The emergence of nation-states has caused changes in the forms of government, and representative democracy has emerged as the most suitable form of government for states with large populations and wide geography. However, the representative democracy system, in which people elect their representatives to make decisions for the benefit of the people, has received a growing number of criticisms due to challenges caused by the practice of the system and the representatives’ decisions that do not adequately consider the demands and expectations of the citizens and has raised demands for additional forms of participation in administration. In line with these demands, various accession mechanisms have been developed, and Türkiye (Turkey), its relations with the European Union (EU) started with the application for association with the European Economic Community in 1959 and gained momentum after it was officially recognised as a candidate for full membership in 1999, has affected by these developments.

In Türkiye, there have been significant developments in citizen participation in the last quarter century, and these developments have been monitored by the EU and evaluated through progress reports prepared by the European Commission to assess the developments in the candidate countries. Progress reports are prepared annually for each EU candidate country to assess the extent to which it complies with the Copenhagen Criteria in various areas (e.g. democracy, justice, security, energy, environment, agriculture, education, culture, science, and foreign policy). Progress reports have also been prepared for Türkiye since 1998 (except for the year 2017), and a total of 24 reports have been prepared, including the 2022 report.

This study aims to determine the status of citizen participation in Turkish public administration. To achieve this aim, all progress reports prepared by the European Commission about Türkiye were analyzed using the content analysis method. According to the research findings, citizens’ assemblies, which started to be established in 2005, were seen as an important step towards increasing citizen participation in municipal administration, but

it has been criticized that many municipalities still did not establish these councils, and the ones that were established remained largely dysfunctional. Moreover, the Law on Right to Information adopted in 2003 was also seen as an important step in enhancing participation, but it was criticized that there is no effective mechanism to oversee the implementation of the law and the law allows for broad exemptions on the grounds of protecting state secrets, commercial secrets and personal data, thus limiting citizens' accessibility to information. The Ombudsman Institution, which was established in 2012, was seen as another significant step in terms of securing the fundamental rights of citizens, especially participation, but it was subject to criticism due to its lack of authority to initiate ex officio investigations and to intervene in cases with legal remedies.

Keywords: EU, European Commission, Progress Reports, Türkiye, Citizen Participation

CIRCISSIAN IN THE OTTOMAN ARMY

OSMANLI ORDUSUNDA ÇERKEZLER

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ARTVİN ÇORUH ÜNİVERSİTESİ

ABSTRACT

The Ottoman society had a cosmopolitan structure with a diverse population in terms of language, religion, and ethnicity across a vast geographical area. After the 1856 Ottoman-Russian War, the Circassians also joined this society through a rapid migration from the Caucasus to Anatolia. As a result of this migration, immigrants were settled in various regions of in the empire. During the settlement of the Circassians, the government preferred regions with a dense minority population. They were sent to areas with a significant non-Muslim population in the Balkans, Anatolia, and various regions of the Middle East. The Ottoman administration assigned Circassians roles in education, agriculture, animal husbandry, craftsmanship, security, and various government institutions.

The Circassian community had a natural predisposition for skilled horsemanship and a warrior-like structure. They had gained warfare experience in their struggles against Russia's expansionist policies in the Caucasus. In the late 19th century, minorities in the Ottoman Empire were staging revolts for independence. The government, while suppressing these revolts, formed light cavalry units consisting of Circassians and Kurds called the “*Hamidiye*” Regiments to secure the border regions. Especially during the reign of Sultan Abdulhamit II, the policies implemented in the Ottoman army involved giving significant responsibilities to Circassians. The upper echelons of the military were almost entirely composed of Circassians. The government included Circassian *beys* in the army by granting them ranks and substantial salaries.

Circassians took on important roles within the Ottoman army but also contributed to some negative incidents. After the death of Sultan Abdulaziz, Circassian Hasan, in a solitary act, stormed the Ottoman parliament and killed five people, including two ministers. While this incident was individual in nature, it sheds light on the power of Circassians in the administration. During the rule of the Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), Circassians caused problems within the army and the government. Their demands for a say in the administration led to conflicts with the CUP leaders. Due to the erratic behavior of Circassians, the state began to purge them, leading to unwanted events. A few Circassian *beys* incited revolts with their gathered forces. The Ottoman state suppressed these revolts, purged Circassians from the army, and changed the leadership cadre of the military.

This study was prepared by utilizing archival documents from the Ottoman Prime Ministry Archives and research materials. Additionally, memoirs and newspapers from the era were examined to compile this summary

Keywords: Circassians, Army, Circassia, Ottoman Army.

ÖZET

Osmanlı toplumu geniş coğrafyada dil,din,ırk bakımından kozmopolit bir yapıya sahipti. Bu topluluğa Kafkasya'dan 1856 Osmanlı-Rus savaşından sonra Anadolu'ya hızlı bir göç hareketi ile Çerkezlerde katıldı. Bu göç neticesinde devletin sahip olduğu toprakların farklı bölgelerine göçmenler iskan edildiler. Devlet Çerkezleri iskân ettirirken azınlık nüfusun yoğun olduğu bölgeleri tercih etti. Gayrimüslim nüfusunun yoğun olduğu Balkanlar, Anadolu ve Ortadoğu'nun birçok bölgesine gönderildiler. Osmanlı yönetimi eğitimde, tarımda, hayvancılıkta, zanaatta, güvenlikte ve devletin birçok kurumunda Çerkezlere görev verdiler. Çerkez topluluğu doğası gereği iyi at kullanan savaşçı bir yapıya sahipti. Kafkasya'da Rusya'nın yayılmacı politikalarına karşı verdikleri mücadelelerde savaş tecrübelerini arttırdılar. Osmanlı Devleti'nde on dokuzuncu yüzyılın son döneminde azınlıklar bağımsızlık amaçlarıyla isyanlar çıkarıyordu. Hükümet bu isyanlara müdahale ederken sınır bölgelerinin güvenliğini sağlamak için Hamidiye Alayları adında Çerkez ve Kürtlerden oluşan hafif süvari birlikleri oluşturdu. Özellikle II. Abdülhamit iktidara gelince uyguladığı politikalar doğrultusunda orduda Çerkezlere önemli görevler verdi. Ordunun üst kademesi neredeyse tamamen Çerkezlerden oluşuyordu. Hükümet Çerkez beylerine rütbe ve yüklü miktarda maaş vererek onları orduya dahil ediyordu. Çerkezler Osmanlı ordusu içerisinde başarılı görevler üstlendikleri gibi bazı olaylarda olumsuz sonuçlara yol açtılar. Sultan Abdülaziz'in vefatından sonra Çerkez Hasan Osmanlı meclisini basarak iki bakan ile birlikte beş kişiyi katletti. bu olay ferdi olsa da Çerkezlerin yönetimdeki gücü bakımından önemli bilgiler vermektedir. İttihat Terakkinin iktidarı döneminde ordu içinde ve hükümette sorunlar çıkardılar. Çerkezlerin yönetimde söz hakkı istemeleri onları İttihat Terakki yöneticileriyle karşı karşıya getirdi. Devlet Çerkezlerin düzensiz davranışlarından dolayı onları tasfiye yoluna girişti ve sonuçta istenmeyen olaylar yaşandı. Bir kaç Çerkez beyi etrafına topladığı birliklerle isyan çıkardı. Osmanlı Devleti bu isyanları bastırarak Çerkezleri ordudan tasfiye ederek ordunun yönetim kademesini değiştirdi.

Bu çalışma Başbakanlık Osmanlı Arşivi'nde yer alan arşiv vesikaları, ve araştırma-inceleme eserlerden istifade edilerek hazırlanmıştır. Bunun yanında hatıratlar ve dönemin gazeteleri incelenerek hazırlandı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ÇERKEZ, ORDU, KAFKASYA, OSMANLI DEVLETİ

CLINICAL USE OF THROMBOELASTOGRAPHY FOR EVALUATION OF COAGULATION IN CATS

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ABSTRACT

Thromboelastography (TEG) is a widely used analysis for the evaluation of coagulation alterations in human and veterinary medicine. TEG analysis are preferred due to its ability of reflecting hypocoagulative and hypercoagulative states. Besides, the fibrinolytic activity of the patient can also be monitored. This means that it is possible to get information about all stages of coagulation with one sample, which isn't the case in traditional coagulation tests. TEG can be performed with native whole blood and whole blood with activators.

TEG studies were reported in farm animals, dogs, cats and zoo animals. Especially studies in dogs, both experimental and clinical, had shown guidance for the clinical use. Reported TEG research in cats are less, compared to dogs. Included TEG variables were R (reaction time), K (coagulation time from the end of R till TEG tracings reached a diversion of 20 mm), angle α (the angle of the tracing split), MA (maximum amplitude of the tracing), G (exponential reflection of MA indicating clot rigidity), delta (reflecting enzymatic activity) and variables derived from the velocity curve.

This study has been carried out to evaluate the possibility to use TEG in clinical routine for the evaluation of coagulation alterations in cats, based on reported studies. Reference intervals were suggested to determine for each laboratory itself. The use of activators is recommended due to high variations in native blood. Clinical studies are generally based on comparisons with healthy control groups, if the laboratory where the study is conducted does not have its own reference study with the relevant activator.

The use of TEG for the detection of coagulation abnormalities in cats had shown successful results. Established reference intervals, the use of activators and further clinical studies are needed for convenient interpretations.

Keywords: Thromboelastography, coagulation, clinic, cat

PYHTOCHEMISTRY OF TRACHYSTEMON ORIENTALIS: QUANTIFICATION OF PHENOLICS AND EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants have been used extensively for the treatment of various illnesses since ancient times. After the improvement in spectroscopy, the plants became the focus of sciences. A large number of scientific studies have reported that the plants exhibit many biological activities due to their bioactive compound contents. Identification and quantitative analyses of bioactive compounds in plants play a significant role in the drug discovery and development process. Identification of the compounds responsible for the activity in the plant contributed to the explanation of the mechanism of activity-compounds relationship. Moreover, active compounds found in plants have inspired synthetic chemists to synthesize the corresponding compounds. *Trachystemon orientalis* (L.) G. Don belongs to the Boraginaceae family and is endemic to the Black Sea region. *T. orientalis* is an herbaceous perennial with 30-40 cm long, rhizomatous, trifoliums and hairy, blue-purple flowers. In this study, quantitative analysis of phenolic compounds of *Trachystemon orientalis* was determined by LC-MS/MS, and antioxidant activity was evaluated. Vanilic acid (0.261 mg/g extract), and caffeic acid (0.126 mg/g extract) were determined as major compounds in methanol extract of *Trachystemon orientalis* leaves. Antioxidant activity of methanol extract was evaluated using the DPPH, ABTS and FRAP assays. In DPPH assay, methanol extract displayed the good antioxidant activity (IC_{50} , $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 10.19) in comparison to standard BHT (IC_{50} , $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 12.14). Moreover, the extract and BHT showed the ABTS activity with the value of 6.12 (IC_{50} , $\mu\text{g/mL}$) and 8.06 (IC_{50} , $\mu\text{g/mL}$) respectively. In FRAP assay, extract activity was found lower than that of the standards. Consequently, *Trachystemon orientalis* could be a natural antioxidant for food and pharmaceuticals.

Keywords: Natural products, LC-MS/MS, quantitative analysis, antioxidant activity.

ÖNEMLİ BİR BİTKİ BAZLI SÜT: BADEM SÜTÜ

AN IMPORTANT PLANT BASED MILK: ALMOND MILK

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ÖZET

İnsan beslenmesinin vazgeçilmez bir parçası olan inek sütünün tüketimi, bazı insanların özellikle laktoz kaynaklı olarak yaşadığı sindirim problemlerinin sıklığındaki artış ve vegan tüketim anlayışının yaygınlaşmasından dolayı son yıllarda azalmaya başlamıştır. Hayvansal üretimde kullanılan su tüketiminin ve karbon ayak izinin çok yüksek olmasından dolayı çevresel sürdürülebilirlik noktasında şüphelerin ortaya çıkması da süt üretiminin dolayısıyla da tüketiminin azalmasına sebep olan etkenlerden bazılarıdır. Tüm bu sebeplerden dolayı bitki bazlı süt alternatiflerine olan ilgi giderek artış göstermektedir. Bitki bazlı sütler elde edildiği hammaddeye göre, tahıl bazlı (yulaf sütü, pirinç sütü, mısır sütü), baklagil bazlı (soya sütü, yer fıstığı sütü, acı bakla sütü, nohut sütü, mercimek sütü, börülce sütü), kuruyemiş bazlı (badem sütü, fındık sütü, fıstık sütü, ceviz sütü, kaju sütü, kayısı çekirdeği sütü), tohum bazlı (susam sütü, keten sütü, kenevir tohumu sütü, ayçiçeği sütü) ve yalancı tahıl bazlı (kinoa sütü, karabuğday sütü) şeklinde beş kategoriye ayrılmaktadır. Badem sütü, kuruyemiş bazlı sütlerden biri olup, protein (%1-5), karbonhidrat (%0.25-3), çoklu doymamış yağ asitleri (çoğunlukla oleik asit ve linoleik asit), vitaminler (E vitamini ve riboflavin), mineraller (magnezyum, potasyum, bakır, fosfor ve kalsiyum), diyet lifi, esansiyel aminoasitleri, fenolik asitler ve flavonoidler (β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, kampesterol,

sitostanol ve kampestanol) açısından zengindir. Bu Dünyada soya sütünden sonra en fazla tüketilen süt badem sütüdür. Bu derlemede, badem sütünün bileşimi diğer bitkisel sütlerle karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiş olup besin değeri ve üretim metodu hakkında özet bilgi verilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Badem, badem sütü, bitki bazlı sütler

ABSTRACT

The consumption of cow's milk, which is an indispensable part of human nutrition, has started to decrease in recent years due to the increase in the frequency of digestive problems that some people experience, especially due to lactose, and the widespread understanding of vegan consumption. The emergence of doubts about environmental sustainability due to the high water consumption and carbon footprint of animal production are also some of the factors that have led to the decline in milk production and therefore consumption. For all these reasons, interest in plant-based milk alternatives is increasing. Plant-based milks can be cereal-based (oat milk, rice milk, corn milk), legume-based (soy milk, peanut milk, lupin milk, chickpea milk, lentil milk, cowpea milk), nut-based (almond milk, hazelnut milk, peanut milk, walnut milk, cashew milk, apricot kernel milk), seed-based (sesame milk, flax milk, hemp seed milk, sunflower milk) and pseudo-grain-based (quinoa milk, buckwheat milk). Almond milk is one of the nut-based milks and contains protein (1-5%), carbohydrates (0.25-3%), polyunsaturated fatty acids (mostly oleic acid and linoleic acid), vitamins (vitamin E and riboflavin), minerals (magnesium, potassium, copper, phosphorus and calcium), dietary fiber, essential amino acids, phenolic acids and flavonoids (β -sitosterol, stigmasterol, campesterol, sitostanol and campestanol). After soy milk, almond milk is the most consumed milk in this world. In this review, the composition of almond milk is analyzed comparatively with other vegetable milks and it is aimed to give brief information about its nutritional value and production method.

Keywords: Almond, almond milk, plant-based milks

BİREYSELLEŞTİRİLMİŞ EĞİTİM PROGRAMLARINDA İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİ DERSİ AMAÇLARININ İNCELENMESİ: BİR DURUM ÇALIŞMASI

EXAMINING COMMUNICATION SKILLS LESSON OBJECTIVES IN INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAMS: A CASE STUDY

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, özel eğitim uygulama okullarında okutulan İletişim Becerileri dersi öğretim programında yer alan uzun dönemli amaçlar ile özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin öğrencileri için seçtikleri uzun dönemli amaçları incelemektir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma modellerinden durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim döneminde Sivas il merkezinde bulunan Sivas Özel Eğitim Uygulama Okulu'nda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu bu okulda çalışan 15 özel eğitim öğretmeni ve onların hazırladığı Bireyselleştirilmiş Eğitim Programları (BEP) oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde amaçsal örnekleme yöntemlerinden ölçüt örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan doküman inceleme formu ve öğretmen görüşmeleri için yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formunun ilk bölümünde öğretmenlerin yaş, cinsiyet, meslekte çalışma yılı gibi demografik özelliklerine yönelik sorulara yer verilirken, ikinci bölümde öğretmenlerin BEP'lerine amaç seçerken kullandıkları ölçütlerin neler olduğu, seçilen amaçların tercih edilme sebepleri, öğretim programının etkililiği ve çözüm önerilerine yönelik 4 adet açık uçlu soru yer almıştır. BEP'lerin analizi için doküman analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin planlarına dâhil ettikleri uzun dönemli amaçların İletişim Becerileri dersi öğretim programının hangi boyutlarına yönelik olduğu incelenmiştir. Bu boyutlar; alıcı dil, taklit, görsel performans, adlandırma, istek bildirme, sözlü etkileşim başlatma, ekolali, söz içi, yönergelere uyma ve alternatif destekleyici iletişim becerileridir. Araştırmada özel eğitim öğretmenlerinin İletişim Becerileri dersinde uzun

dönemli amaç seçerken dikkat ettikleri hususlar ve öğretim programına yönelik görüşleri içerik analizi tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda özel eğitim öğretmenlerin BEP'lerine alıcı dil, taklit ve adlandırma boyutlarından amaçları sıklıkla dâhil ettikleri görülmüştür. Ekolali, söz içi ve alternatif destekleyici iletişim becerileri boyutlarından ise hiç uzun dönemli amaç seçilmemiş olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bir diğer sonuç ise özel eğitim öğretmenleri uzun dönemli amaçseçiminde birden fazla unsuru dikkate almaktadır. Bunlar öğrenci ihtiyacı, öğrenci düzeyi, öğrencinin fiziksel özellikleridir. Bir başka araştırma sonucuna göre ise özel eğitim öğretmenleri öğrenci performansına uygun olması, işlevsel beceriler olması gibi unsurları dikkate alarak amaç tercih etmektedir. Araştırma sonucuna göre öğretmenlerin yarısı programdaki amaçları hedeflere ulaşmada yeterli ya da kısmen yeterli bulmaktadır. Araştırmadan elde edilen bir diğer sonuca göre ise özel eğitim öğretmenleri öğretim programına yönelik hizmet içi eğitimlerin artırılması, amaçların daha kapsayıcı olması, var olan amaçların zenginleştirilmesi gibi önerilerde bulunmuşlardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bireyselleştirilmiş Eğitim Programı, Uzun Dönemli Amaç, Boyut, İletişim Becerileri.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the long-term objectives of the Communication Skills course curriculum taught in special education practice schools and the long-term objectives chosen by special education teachers for their students. The case study design, one of the qualitative research models, was used in the research. The research was conducted by Sivas Special Education Practice School located in the city center of Sivas in the 2022-2023 academic year. The study group of the research consists of 15 special education teachers working in this school and the Individualized Education Programs (IEP) prepared by them. Criterion sampling method, one of the purposeful sampling methods, was used to determine the study group. A document review form prepared by the researcher and a semi-structured interview form for teacher interviews were used to collect data. In the first part of the interview form, questions about demographic characteristics of teachers such as age, gender, years of employment were included, while in the second part, there were 4 open-ended questions on the criteria used by teachers when choosing goals for their IEPs, the reasons for

choosing the chosen goals, the effectiveness of the curriculum, and suggestions of the teachers. Document analysis technique was used to analyze IEPs. In the study, it was examined which dimensions of the Communication Skills course curriculum were related to the long-term goals that special education teachers included in their plans. These dimensions are; receptive language, imitation, visual performance, naming, requesting, initiating verbal interaction, echolalia, verbal, following directions, and alternative supportive communication skills. In the research, the points that special education teachers pay attention to when choosing a long-term goal in the Communication Skills course and their views on the curriculum were analyzed by content analysis technique. As a result of the research, it was observed that special education teachers frequently included the objectives of receptive language, imitation and naming in their IEPs. It was concluded that no long-term goal was chosen from the dimensions of echolalia, verbal and alternative supportive communication skills. Another result obtained from the research is that special education teachers consider more than one factor in long-term goal selection. These are student needs, student level, and physical characteristics of the student. According to result of another research special education teachers prefer goals by considering factors such as being appropriate for student performance and functional skills. According to the results of the research, teachers find the objectives of the curriculum sufficient or partially sufficient to achieve the goals. According to another result obtained from the research, special education teachers made suggestions such as increasing the in-service training for the curriculum, making the goals more inclusive, and enriching the existing goals.

Keywords: Individualized Education Program, Long-Term Goal, Dimension, Communication Skills.

DENİZLİ BİRİNCİ DÖNEM MİLLETVEKİLLERİNDEN HÜSEYİN MAZLUM BABABALIM'IN HAYATINA GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

AN OVERVIEW OF HÜSEYİN MAZLUM BABABALIM'S LIFE, FROM DENİZLİ FIRST TERM DEPUTY

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ÖZET

Milli Mücadele sırasında pek çok din adamı Kuva'yı Milliye örgütlenmesi için çaba göstermişlerdir. Denizli'de bir Bektaşî babası olan Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım da bölgede direniş teşkil edilmesi için çalışmıştır. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım Denizli'de Dediği Tekkesi şeyhidir. Ailesinin 18. yüzyıldan beri bu tekkede ikamet ettiği düşünülmektedir. Mondros Mütarekesi sonrasında İtilaf Devletleri Anadolu'da işgallere başlamışlardır. Yunanistan'ın bu işgallere katılarak İzmir'e asker çıkarması Denizli'nin tehdit altında kalmasına yol açmıştır. Yunan işgali karşısında Denizli'de Müftü Ahmet Hulusi Efendi'nin çabalarıyla bir direniş hattı kurulmuştur. Denizli'deki bu direniş faaliyetlerine Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım ve ailesi destek olmuştur. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım Nazilli Kongresi'ne katılmış, bölgede Heyet-i Milliyeler kurulmasını desteklemiştir. Bölgede Müdafaa-i Hukuk kuruluşlarının teşkili sırasında da Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım'ın önemli çalışmaları olmuştur. Bu tarz örgütler Yunan Ordusu'na karşı mücadele eden çetelere lojistik sağlamak için çaba göstermişlerdir. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım'ın oğlu Mümtaz Bey Kuva-yı Milliye'ye katılmış ve Köşk Cephesi'nde görev yapmıştır. Mümtaz Bey 18 Temmuz 1919 günü Denizli Heyet-i Milliye'sinden aldığı çetesi ile Yunanlılara karşı mücadele etmeye başlamıştır. Mümtaz Bey daha sonra düzenli orduda görev alarak Milli Mücadele'ye hizmetini sürdürmüştür. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım Mustafa Kemal Paşa'nın isteği ile Denizli mebusu olmuş ve Birinci Meclis'te görev yapmıştır. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım'a Milli Mücadele sırasındaki katkıları nedeniyle İstiklal Madalyası verilmiştir. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım hem Milli Mücadele hem de Cumhuriyet döneminde Mustafa Kemal Atatürk ile iyi ilişkiler içerisinde olmuştur. Milletvekilliği sonrasında Denizli'ye dönerek çiftçilik yapmıştır. Bu çalışmada Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım'ın hayatı, Milli Mücadele dönemindeki faaliyetleri ve Bababalım ailesinin Milli Mücadele'ye katkıları ana hatları ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım, Milli Mücadele, Kuva-yı Milliye

ABSTRACT

During the National Struggle, many clergy made an effort to organize Kuva-yı Milliye. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım, a Bektashi father in Denizli, also worked to establish a resistance in the region. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım is the sheikh of the Tekke of Denizli. His family is thought to have resided in this lodge since the 18th century. After the Armistice of Mudros, the Allied Powers started occupations in Anatolia. Greece's participation in these occupations and the landing of soldiers in Izmir caused Denizli to be under threat. Against the Greek occupation, a line of resistance was established in Denizli with the efforts of Mufti Ahmet Hulusi Efendi. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım and his family supported these resistance activities in Denizli. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım attended the Nazilli Congress and supported the establishment of the National Delegation in the region. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım had important works during the establishment of the Law Enforcement Organizations in the region. Such organizations have made an effort to provide logistics to the gangs fighting against the Greek Army. Mümtaz Bey started to fight against the Greeks with his gang, which he received from the Denizli National Delegation on July 18, 1919. Mümtaz Bey continued his service to the National Struggle by taking part in the regular army. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım became a Denizli deputy at the request of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and served in the First Assembly. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım was awarded the Medal of Independence for his contributions during the National Struggle. Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım had good relations with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk during both the National Struggle and the Republic period. He returned to Denizli after being a member of parliament and worked as a farmer. In this study, the life of Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım, her activities during the National Struggle and the contributions of Bababalım family to the National Struggle were evaluated with the main lines.

Keywords: Hüseyin Mazlum Bababalım, National Struggle, Kuva-yı Milliye

MEASURING THE EFFICIENCY CHANGES OF BANKS IN AZERBAIJAN: MALMQUIST INDEX

AZƏRBAYCANDA BANKLARIN MƏHSULDARLIQ DƏYİŞMƏSİNİN HESABLANMASI: MALMQUIST İNDEKSİ

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to calculate the productivity coefficients of banks operating in the Republic of Azerbaijan in 2016-2022 and reveal the difference in their changes by year. Malmquist Index Total Factor Productivity method was used to calculate changes in bank productivity. Interest expenses, non-interest expenses, deposits, loans, interest income and non-interest income were used as calculation parameters in the analysis.

As a result of the analysis, it was observed that 5 of 22 banks (Bank BTB, Kapital Bank, Mugan Bank, Yapı Kredi Bank Azerbaijan and Yelo Bank) had an increase in the change in productivity in the years 2016-2022, there was no change in Bank Respublika, and a decrease in the others. When the change in the total factor productivity of banks is taken into consideration, it was seen that there was a positive change in the years 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2021-22. In total, during the years 2016-22, there was a 5.4 percent decrease in total factor productivity. The main reason for this decrease can be said to be the decrease in technological change obtained in the calculation of the Malmquist Index. This situation gives rise to the fact that in recent years, banks have allocated relatively little funds to the change in technology. In order for banks to be more efficient and productive in the future, it is recommended to increase the use of modern technologies and provide more services to customers over the internet and telephone.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Bank, Malmquist Index, Total Factor Productivity

XÜLASƏ

Tədqiqatın məqsədi Azərbaycan Respublikasında fəaliyyət göstərən bankların 2016-2022-ci illərdəki məhsuldarlıq əmsallarının hesablanması və illərə görə dəyişmələrindəki fərqi ortaya qıymaqdır. Bankların məhsuldarlıqlarındakı dəyişmələrin hesablanması üçün Malmquist İndeksi Ümumi Faktor Məhsuldarlığı metodundan istifadə edilmişdir. Analizdə hesablama parametrləri olaraq, faiz xərcləri, qeyri-faiz xərcləri, depozitlər, kreditlər, faiz gəlirləri və qeyri-faiz gəlirləri istifadə edilmişdir.

Analiz nəticəsində 22 bankdan 5-inin (Bank BTB, Kapital Bank, Muğan Bank, Yapı Kredi Bank Azərbaycan və Yelo Bank) 2016-2022-ci illərdəki məhsuldarlıqlarındakı dəyişmədə artma olduğu, Bank Respublikada dəyişmə olmadığı, digərlərində isə azalma olduğu müşahidə edilmişdir. Bankların illər üzrə ümumi faktor məhsuldarlığındakı dəyişmə ələ alındığında 2017-18, 2019-20 və 2021-22-ci illərdə müsbət dəyişiklik olduğu görülmüşdür. Toplam olaraq 2016-22 illəri ərzində isə ümumi faktor verimliliyində 5,4 faiz azalma olmuşdur. Bu azalmanın əsas səbəbi olaraq Malmquist İndeksinin hesablanmasında əldə edilən texnoloji dəyişməsindəki azalmanın olduğu söylənə bilər. Bu vəziyyət son illərdə bankların texnologiyalarındakı dəyişməyə nisbətən az vəsait ayırıqları qənatı doğurur. Bankların gələcəkdə daha səmərəli və məhsuldar olmaqları üçün müasir texnologiyalardan istifadəni artırmaqla müştərilərə internet və telefon üzərindən daha şox xidmət təqdim etmələri tövsiyə olunur.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, Bank, Malmquist İndeksi, Ümumi Faktor Məhsuldarlığı

HANGE OF SUBSURFACE MICROSTRUCTURE OF Grade 5 Ti6Al4V ALLOY AFTER WATER JET SHOT PEENING

Grade 5 Ti6Al4V ALAŞIMININ BİLYALI SU JETİ İLE DÖVME SONRASI YÜZEY ALTI MİKROYAPISININ DEĞİŞİMİ

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ÖZET

Bilyalı su jeti ile dövme, bilyalı dövme ve aşındırıcılı su jeti işleme yöntemlerinin kombinasyonundan oluşan yenilikçi bir malzeme işleme yöntemidir. Bilyalı su jeti dövme ile malzeme yüzeyinde oluşturulan plastik deformasyon, işlenen malzemenin yüzey ve yüzey altı özelliklerini geliştirebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, bilyalı su jeti dövme işlemi uygulanan Grade 5 Ti6Al4V alaşımının enine kesitindeki yüzey ve yüzey altı mikroyapısında meydana gelen değişimler incelenmiştir. Ti6Al4V alaşımı numuneler farklı bilyalı su jeti işlem süresi ve mesafelerinde işlenmiş, dövülmemiş numunelere göre yüzey ve yüzey altı bölgelerde meydana gelen değişimler gösterilmiştir. Mikroyapı ve yüzey konturu değerlendirmeleri enine kesit bölgesinden alınan optik mikroskop görüntüleri ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuçlar incelendiğinde, bilyalı su jeti dövme etkisiyle malzemelerin kesit mikroyapısında tane incelmeleri ve tane yönelmesi gerçekleştiği gözlemlenmiştir. 5 saniye işlem süresi ve 70 mm işlem mesafesi parametreleri ile dövülen malzemede deformasyon katman kalınlığı en

yüksek değere (144 μm) ulaşmıştır. Sonuç olarak, bilyalı su jeti dövme yöntemi ile titanyum alaşımlarında, yüzey altı bölgede yaklaşık 120 – 150 μm derinliğe kadar tane incelmesi ve tane yönlenmesi oluşturulabileceği görülmüştür. Bilyalı su jeti dövme işleminde birim yüzeye aktarılan kinetik enerjinin artması (işlem süresinin artması ve işlem mesafesinin kısılması) ile yüzey pürüzlülüğü değeri azalmış, tepe ve çukur yapıları daha yüzeysel hale gelmiştir. Bunun sebebinin, yüzeye çarpan bilyaların etkisiyle oluşan keskin tepe ve çukurların aşırı plastik deformasyon ile ezilmesi olduğu yorumu yapılmıştır. Artan bilyalı su jeti dövme şiddetine bağlı olarak yüzey altı bölgede ince taneli katman kalınlığının artmasının, bilyalı su jeti dövme yönteminin alaşımın yüzeyaltı sertliği gibi diğer yüzey ve yüzey altı özellikleri üzerindeki etkisinin incelenmesinin önemli bir araştırma konusu olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aşındırıcılı Su Jeti Dövme, Bilyalı Dövme, Bilyalı Su Jeti Dövme, Mikroyapı, Titanyum Alaşımları

ABSTRACT

Water jet shot peening is an innovative material processing method that combines shot peening and abrasive water jet machining methods. The surface and the subsurface properties of the materials can be improved by surface plastic deformations formed by water jet shot peening. This study evaluated the cross sections of the surface and subsurface microstructure of Grade 5 Ti6Al4V alloy subjected to water jet shot peening. Ti6Al4V alloy samples were exposed to varying water jet shot peening processing times and stand-off distances, and the surface and subsurface regions were analyzed in comparison to unpeened samples. Microstructure and surface contour were evaluated using optical microscope images of the cross-sectional region. It is observed that grain refinement and grain orientations occurred in the cross-sectional microstructure of the alloy due to the effect of water jet shot peening. Maximum deformation layer thickness (144 μm) was obtained using the parameters of 5 seconds of processing time and 70 mm of stand-off distance. In titanium alloys, it has been observed that grain refinement and grain orientation can be achieved up to a depth of approximately 120 – 150 μm in the subsurface region using water jet shot peening. An increase in the kinetic energy per unit area (due to prolonged processing time and reduced processing distance) in the peening process resulted in a decrease in surface roughness, and the peak and pit structures at the surface became smooth. This is a result of the extreme plastic deformation of the peaks and valleys brought about by the impact of the shots impacting the surface. Due to the increase in fine-grained layer thickness in the subsurface region with increasing water jet shot peening intensity, it has been shown that studying the effect of the water jet shot peening method on other surface and subsurface properties, such as the subsurface hardness of the alloy, is an important area of research.

Keywords: Abrasive Water Jet Peening, Shot Peening, Water Jet Shot Peening, Microstructure, Titanium Alloys

BANKA VE DİJİTAL TEMALI LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF BANK AND DİJİTAL THEMED GRADUATE THESES

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de 2016-2023 yılları arasında banka ve dijital temasına sahip olan lisansüstü tezlerin yapıldığı yıla, türüne (yüksek lisans-yl/doktora-dr), üniversiteye, danışman unvanına, yazıldığı dile, kullanılan araştırma desen/modeline, uygulanan analiz tekniğine, ulaşılan örnekleme ve veri elde edilen araca göre bibliyometrik analizin yapılmasının amaçlandığı bu çalışma nitel desenlerden doküman analizi yöntemi ile kurgulanmıştır. Evren Yükseköğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı Tez Merkezi’nde yapılan aramada “Banka” ve “Dijital” anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak belirlenen 81 tezdten oluşurken; örneklem ulaşılabilen 80 tezdten oluşmuştur. Veri analizinde bibliyometrik analiz tekniğinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda bankacılık sektöründe dijitalleşme olgusunun yeni ve dinamik bir kavram olması sebebiyle özellikle son dört yılda ilgili temalara sahip daha fazla lisansüstü tez hazırlandığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında en çok tezin Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi bünyesinde yürütüldüğü ve tezlerin % 16’sının doktora düzeyinde olduğu görülmüştür. Banka ve dijital temasına sahip tezler yazıldıkları dil açısından incelendiğinde 13’ünün (%16) İngilizce olarak yazıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Profesör Doktor unvanına sahip akademisyenlerin 34 (%42,5) ‘lük, Doçent Doktor unvanına sahip akademisyenlerin 20 (%25)’lik ve Doktor unvanına sahip akademisyenlerin ise 26 (%32,5)’lik bir dağılıma sahip oldukları görülmüştür. “Banka” ve “dijital” temasındaki tezlerin analizinde 50 (% 62,5) nicel, 30 (% 37,5) nitel analiz tekniklerin kullanıldığı belirlenmiştir. Banka ve dijital temasında yapılan tezlerin %95’inin banka personelleri, banka müşterileri ve bankalara ait belge ve raporlardan veri elde edilerek hazırlandığı görülmüştür. Banka ve dijital temasında hazırlanan tezlerin verilerinin %48’inin Anket/Ölçek ile elde edildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda geliştirilen önerilerden bazıları aşağıda sıralanmıştır:

- Doktora seviyesinde banka ve dijital temasında daha fazla tez çalışması yapılabilir.
- Enstitülerce banka ve dijital ilişkisinin ele alındığı daha fazla lisansüstü tez hazırlanması önerilebilir.
- Banka ve dijital temasında hazırlanan tezlerde İngilizce gibi uluslararası anlaşılabilirliği yüksek olan yabancı dillere daha fazla yer verilmesi önerilebilir.

- Banka ve dijital temasında daha detaylı (neden ve nasıl sorusuna cevap verebilmek ve/veya tümevarımsal analiz amacıyla) değerlendirmeler yapılabilmesi amacıyla karma araştırma desenlerinden yararlanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Banka, Dijital, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Lisansüstü Tezler.

ABSTRACT

This study, which aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the postgraduate theses with the theme of bank and digital between 2016-2023 in Turkey, according to the year, type (master's-yl/doctoral-dr), university, advisor title, language, research design/model used, analysis technique applied, sample reached and the data obtained, was designed with the document analysis method from qualitative designs. The population consisted of 81 theses identified by using the keywords "Bank" and "Digital" in the search in the Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education, while the sample consisted of 80 theses that could be reached. Bibliometric analysis technique was used in data analysis. As a result of the study, it was determined that since digitalization in the banking sector is a new and dynamic concept, more postgraduate theses with related themes have been prepared especially in the last four years. Within the scope of the research, it was seen that most of the theses were conducted at Bahçeşehir University and 16% of the theses were at the doctorate level. When the theses with the theme of banking and digital were analyzed in terms of the language they were written in, it was found that 13 (16%) of them were written in English. It was seen that academics with the title of Professor Doctor had a distribution of 34 (42.5%), academics with the title of Associate Professor Doctor had a distribution of 20 (25%) and academics with the title of Doctor had a distribution of 26 (32.5%). It was determined that 50 (62.5%) quantitative and 30 (37.5%) qualitative analysis techniques were used in the analysis of theses on the theme of "bank" and "digital". It was observed that 95% of the theses on the theme of "bank" and "digital" were prepared by obtaining data from bank workers, bank customers and bank documents and reports. It was concluded that 48% of the data of the theses prepared on the theme of bank and digital were obtained through questionnaires/scales. Some of the suggestions developed as a result of the study are listed below:

- More theses on the theme of bank and digital can be conducted at the doctorate level.
- It may be suggested that more graduate theses on the relationship between bank and digital be prepared by institutes.
- It may be suggested to include more foreign languages with high international comprehensibility, such as English, in the theses prepared on the theme of bank and digital.
- Mixed research designs can be utilized in order to make more detailed evaluations (to answer the why and how questions and/or for inductive analysis) on the theme of bank and digital.
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Keywords: Bank, Digital, Bibliometric Analysis, Graduate Theses

**SAĞLIK TURİZMİNİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK KRİTERLERİ İLE MEDİKAL
TURİSTLERİN YENİDEN ZİYARET ETME NİYETİ İLİŞKİSİ: ALMANYA TÜRK
DİASPORASI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF HEALTH TOURISM'S SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA
AND MEDICAL TOURISTS' REVISION INTENTION: A RESEARCH ON THE
GERMANY TURKISH DIASPORA**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, sağlık turizminin sürdürülebilirlik kriterleri ile sağlık turistlerinin yeniden ziyaret etme niyetleri arasındaki yapısal ilişkisi tespit etmektir. Araştırmanın çalışma evrenini İstanbul ilinde bulunan uluslararası sağlık turizmi yetki belgeli sağlık kuruluşlarından sağlık turizmi hizmeti almış olan ve sosyal medya kanalıyla (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Web Siteler, Bloglar) ulaşılan uluslararası hastalar oluşturmaktadır. Örneklem grubunu ise 380 uluslararası sağlık turisti oluşturmuştur. Katılımcılara online anket formu İngilizce/Türkçe dilinde uygulanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında veri setinin analizi için IBM SPSS 23 ve AMOS istatistiksel analiz programları birlikte kullanılmıştır. Sağlık turizminin sürdürülebilirlik kriterleri ile medikal turistlerin yeniden ziyaret etme niyetleri arasındaki ilişkilerin belirlenebilmesi için ilişki analizi yapılmıştır. İlişki analizi ile elde edilen uyum değerleri ($CMIN/DF=2,320<5$, $RMR=0,043<0,08$, $0,85<GFI=0,872$ $RMSEA=0,059<0,08$, $RMR=0,0529<0,08$) verilerin modele iyi uyum sağladığını göstermektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar göre; sağlık turizminin sürdürülebilirlik kriterleri ile sağlık turistlerinin yeniden ziyaret etme niyetleri arasındaki ilişkiler önemlidir. İlişkiler pozitif yönlüdür. Yani iki değişkenlerden biri artarken diğeri de artacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Turizminin Sürdürülebilirlik Kriterleri, Medikal Turistler, Yeniden Ziyaret Etme Niyeti, Almanya Türk Diasporası

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to determine the structural relationship between the sustainability criteria of health tourism and the revisit intentions of health tourists. The study population of the research consists of international patients who have received health tourism services from health institutions with international health tourism authorization certificate in Istanbul and are reached through social media channels (Twitter, Instagram, Facebook, Web Sites, Blogs). The sample group consisted of 380 international health tourists. The online questionnaire form was applied to the participants in English/Turkish language. Within the scope of the research, IBM SPSS 23 and AMOS statistical analysis programs were used together for the analysis of the data set. Relationship analysis was conducted to determine the relationships between the sustainability criteria of health tourism and the revisit intention of medical tourists. The fit values obtained by correlation analysis ($CMIN/DF=2.320<5$, $RMR=0.043<0.08$, $0.85<GFI=0.872$ $RMSEA=0.059<0.08$, $RMR=0.0529<0.08$) shows that it fits the model well. According to the results obtained; The relationships between the sustainability criteria of health tourism and the revisit intentions of health tourists are important. Relationships are positive. That is, as one of the two variables increases, the other will also increase.

Keywords: Sustainability Criteria of Health Tourism, Medical Tourists, Intention to Revisit, Germany Turkish Diaspora

SAĞLIK PROFESYONELLERİNİN BEŞ FAKTÖR KİŞİLİK ÖZELLİKLERİ İLE İHBAR ETME EĞİLİMLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FIVE FACTOR PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR TENDENCIES TO WHISTLEBLOWING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, sağlık kurumlarında meydana gelen etik/yasa dışı olaylara yönelik sağlık profesyonellerinin ihbar etme eğilimleri ile onların kişilik özellikleri arasındaki ilişkilerin ortaya konulmasıdır. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış ve verilerin büyük bir kısmı çevrimiçi, bir kısmı ise yüz yüze anket yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Çalışmanın evreni İstanbul ilinde faaliyet gösteren 18 adet JCI kalite ve akreditasyon belgesine sahip hastanelerde çalışan 13.000 civarı çalışanlardan oluşmaktadır. Kolayda örneklem tekniğiyle ulaşılan 480 sağlık çalışanı ise çalışmanın örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Araştırma kapsamında veri setinin analizi için IBM SPSS 23 ve AMOS istatistiksel analiz programları birlikte kullanılmıştır. Sağlık turizminin sürdürülebilirlik kriterleri ile medikal turistlerin yeniden ziyaret etme niyetleri arasındaki ilişkilerin belirlenebilmesi için ilişki analizi yapılmıştır. İlişki analizi ile elde edilen uyum değerleri ($CMIN/DF=2,320<5$, $RMR=0,043<0,08$, $0,85<GFI=0,872$ $RMSEA=0,059<0,08$, $RMR=0,0529<0,08$) verilerin modele iyi uyum sağladığını göstermektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar göre; sağlık profesyonellerinin kişilik özellikleri ile sağlık kurumlarında meydana gelen herhangi bir etik/yasa dışı olayları ihbar etme eğilimleri arasındaki ilişkiler istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve önemli çıkmıştır. İlişkiler pozitif yönlüdür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beş Faktör Kişilik Özellikleri, İhbar Etme Eğilimi, Sağlık Profesyonelleri

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to reveal the relationship between health professionals' tendency to report ethical/illegal events in health institutions and their personality traits. Quantitative research method was used in the study and most of the data was obtained through online and some face-to-face surveys. The universe of the study consists of approximately 13.000 employees working in 18 hospitals with JCI quality and accreditation certificates operating in the province of Istanbul. The sample of the study consisted of 480 health workers, who were reached with the convenience sampling technique. Within the scope of the research, IBM SPSS 23 and AMOS statistical analysis programs were used together for the analysis of the data set. Relationship analysis was conducted to determine the relationships between the sustainability criteria of health tourism and the revisit intention of medical tourists. The fit values obtained by correlation analysis ($CMIN/DF=2.320<5$, $RMR=0.043<0.08$, $0.85<GFI=0.872$ $RMSEA=0.059<0.08$, $RMR=0.0529<0.08$) shows that it fits the model well. According to the results obtained; the relationships between the personality traits of health professionals and their tendency to report any ethical/illegal events occurring in health institutions were statistically significant, positive and significant. Relationships are positive.

Keywords: Five Factor Personality Traits, Whistleblowing Tendency, Health Professionals

LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIONS IN TURKEY: UNION OF İPEKYOLU MUNICIPALITIES

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Local administration unions, in other words, local government unions, which are defined as public administrations with public legal personality established by at least two local administrations (municipalities, special provincial administrations and villages) in order to provide some of the services they are responsible for together, started to be established since 1930 with the Municipality Law No. 1580. With the 1961 and 1982 Constitutions including provisions on local administration unions and finally with the enactment of the Law No. 5355 on Local Administration Unions in 2005, the number of local administration unions has increased.

Local government unions, which are established for the same purpose in order to provide more effective, efficient and faster services, consist of three organs, namely the assembly, the council and the president, except for the exceptions of the Law. According to the purpose of their establishment, there are 964 unions in total, including 2 country-level unions, 42 municipal service unions, 9 special administration-municipality service unions, 5 development unions, 67 environmental infrastructure service unions, 31 tourism infrastructure service unions, 75 drinking water unions, 45 unions for providing services to villages.

In this study, information will be given about the historical course, duties, authorities, organs, revenues and expenditures, organizational structure of local government unions in general, and the Union of İpekyolu Municipalities, which aims to create tourism wealth with its cultural heritage by bringing together the dynamics of its member municipalities, and to become a brand by increasing production and employment with its trade accumulation from the past, will be introduced.

Keywords: Local Government Unions, Municipality, İpek Yolu, Tourism

İPEK YOLUNDA KERVANSARAYLARIN ÖNEMİ VE SOSYAL YÖNÜ

(İĞDIR EJDER KERVANSARAYI ÖRNEĞİ)

THE IMPORTANCE AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE CARAVANSERAI ON THE SILK ROAD (İĞDIR EJDER CARAVANSARA CASE)

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Özet

Kervansaray, başta ipek olmak üzere ticaret yapan kervanların güvenlik ve konaklamalarını sağlayan yapılara verilen isimdir. Kervan ise uzak yerler arasında ticaret eşyası ve yolcu taşıyan yük hayvanı katarıdır. Kervanlar sadece deve, eşek, at veya katır olabileceği gibi, bunların karışımından da oluşabilirdi. Büyük ticaret yolları üzerinde kurulmuş olan Selçuklu kervansaraylarının aralarındaki uzaklıklar, deve yürüyüşü ile günde dokuz saat, yani kırk kilometre esas tutularak belirlenmiştir. Kervanlar buralarda geçici olarak konaklar, beraberlerinde getirdikleri malları pazarlar ve para işlemlerini yaparlardı.

İpek Yolu, Çin'den başlayarak Anadolu ve Akdeniz üzerinden Avrupa'ya kadar uzanan dünyaca ünlü ticaret yoludur. Sadece tüccarların değil, aynı zamanda doğudan batıya ve batıdan doğuya bilgelerin, orduların, fikir ve düşüncelerin, dinlerin ve kültürlerin de yolu olmuştur. Dolayısıyla sosyal boyutu oldukça önemli olan tarihi, ekonomik ve kültürel bir yoldur. Milattan önceki yıllarda önce Mısırlıların sonra da Romalıların Çinlilerden ipek satın almaları dolayısıyla bu adı almıştır. Batıda ipeğe olan ilgi, doğu kültürünün batıya taşınmasına yol açmış, doğu-batı kültürlerinin tanışmasını sağlamıştır. Bunun yanında doğudan batıya kısa, emniyetli ve güvenli yeni yolların keşfedilmesi için arayış içerisine girilmiş, zamanla coğrafi keşiflerin yolunu da açmıştır.

Kervansaraylar şehir merkezlerinde genellikle Han isimlerini almışlardır. Hanlar, ribât olarak da anılmıştır. Han, şehir içinde konaklama ve ticaret amacıyla inşa edilen yapılardır. Aynı zamanda üretim ve ticaret yerleridir. Hem mal yapımı hem de belli malların ticaretinin yapıldığı yerler olarak isimlerini de üretilen veya bakılan mallardan almışlardır. Mesela “Gülhanı” “Demirhanı”, “Semercihani”, “Ekmekçihani” “Devecihani” gibi isimler almışlardır.

Başlangıçta sınır boylarında askeri savunma amacıyla “ribat” adıyla inşa edilen bu yapılar artan ticaret ve dini, sosyal, kültürel ihtiyaçların karşılanması için genişletil, zamanla kervansaraylara, sonraki yıllarda da tekke, zaviye ve hanlara dönüşmüştür. Kervansaraylar, Türklerin ticarete verdiği önemi gösterdiği gibi konukseverliğini-misafirperverliğini ve sosyal devlet anlayışını da yansıtır. Aynı zamanda ince mimari anlayış ve zevkini ortaya koyar.

Çalışma teoriktir ve kaynaklara dayalı olarak yürütülecektir. Iğdır Ejder Kervansarayı'nın mimari ve sosyal özellikleri çalışmanın odak noktasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kervan, Kervansaray, İpek Yolu, Han, Ribat, Ejder Kervansarayı.

Abstract

Caravanserai is the name given to the structures that provide security and accommodation for the trade caravans, especially silk. Caravan, on the other hand, is a cargo animal train that carries trade goods and passengers between distant places. Caravans could only be camels, donkeys, horses, or mules, or could be a combination of these. The distances between the Seljuk caravanserais, which were established on the great trade routes, were determined based on nine hours a day, that is forty kilometers, by camel walking. Caravans stayed here temporarily, marketed the goods they brought with them and made money transactions.

The Silk Road is a world-famous trade route that starts from China and extends to Europe via Anatolia and the Mediterranean. It has been the way not only of merchants, but also of sages, armies, ideas and thoughts, religions and cultures from east to west and west to east. Therefore, it is a historical, economic and cultural way with a very important social dimension. In the years before Christ, first the Egyptians and then the Romans bought silk from the Chinese, so it got this name. The interest in silk in the west led to the transfer of eastern culture to the west and provided the meeting of east-west cultures. In addition, a search was made for the discovery of short, safe and secure new routes from east to west, and over time, it opened the way for geographical discoveries.

Caravanserais in city centers generally took the names of inns. Inns are also known as ribat. Inns are buildings built for accommodation and trade in the city. They are also places of production and trade. As both the production of goods and the places where certain goods are traded, they took their names from the goods produced or looked after. For example, they took names such as “Gülhanı” “Demirhanı”, “Semercihanı”, “Ekmekçihanı” “Devecihanı”.

These structures, which were originally built under the name of "ribat" for military defense along the border, were expanded to meet the increasing trade and religious, social and cultural needs, and over time they turned into caravanserais, and in the following years they turned into lodges, zawiya and inns. Caravanserais not only show the importance Turks attach to trade, but also reflect their hospitality and social state understanding. At the same time, it reveals fine architectural understanding and pleasure.

The study is theoretical and will be conducted based on resources. The architectural and social features of the Iğdır Ejder Caravanserai are the focus of the study.

Keywords: Caravan, Caravanserai, Silk Road, Inn, Ribat, Ejder Caravanserai.

İPƏK YOLU KONTEKSTİNDƏ NAXÇIVANIN GƏLƏCƏK SİYASİ-HÜQUQİ VƏ İQTİSADI STATUSU MƏSƏLƏSİ

THE ISSUE OF THE FUTURE POLITICAL-LEGAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF NAKHCHIAN IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SILK ROAD

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Naxçıvan Azərbaycan Respublikasının tərkibində muxtar ərazidir. Ərazinin hüquqi statusu 1921-ci il Moskva və Qars müqavilələri ilə müəyyənləşdirilmiş və Naxçıvan bölgəsi 1924-cü il fevralın 9-da muxtar respublika elan edilmişdir. 1921-ci il müqavilələrinin imzalanmasında, başqa sözlə, Naxçıvana siyasi muxtariyyət statusunun təmin edilməsində Türkiyə mühüm rol oynamışdır. Gələn il Naxçıvana muxtariyyət statusunun verilməsinin 100-cü ildönümü tamam olur.

Azərbaycan 2020-ci ildə 44 günlük Vətən müharibəsində qələbə çalmış və Rusiyanın vasitəçiliyi ilə Ermənistanla bu qələbəni rəsmiləşdirən 10 noyabr 2020-ci il Üçtərəfli Bəyanatını imzalamışdır. Bəyanatın 9-cü maddəsində deyilir ki, Ermənistan vətəndaşların, nəqliyyat vasitələrinin və yüklərin hər iki istiqamətdə maneəsiz hərəkətinin təşkili məqsədilə Azərbaycanın qərb rayonları və Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası arasında nəqliyyat əlaqəsinin təhlükəsizliyinə zəmanət verir. Həmçinin, tərəflərin razılığı əsasında Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikası ilə Azərbaycanın qərb rayonlarını birləşdirən yeni nəqliyyat kommunikasiyalarının inşası təmin ediləcəkdir. Bu məsələyə görə akademik, siyasi və sosial səviyyələrdə Naxçıvanın muxtariyyət statusunun ləğvi müzakirə gündəliyinə gətirilmiş, bir sıra insanlar Zəngəzur dəhlizi açıldıqdan sonra bu statusa ehtiyac qalmadığı fikrini irəli sürməyə başlamışlar.

Qars müqaviləsindən sonra ilk dəfə 2021-ci il iyunun 15-də Türkiyə Prezidenti Rəcəb Tayyip Ərdoğanla Azərbaycan Prezidenti İlham Əliyev arasında imzalanmış Azərbaycan Respublikası ilə Türkiyə Respublikası arasında müttəfiqlik münasibətləri haqqında Şuşa Bəyannaməsində tərəflər Qars müqaviləsinə sadıq olduqlarını bəyan etmişlər. Bəyannamədə tərəflər Qafqaz regionunda sabitliyin və təhlükəsizliyin möhkəmləndirilməsi, bütün iqtisadi və nəqliyyat əlaqələrinin bərpası, eləcə də region dövlətləri arasında münasibətlərin normallaşdırılması və uzunmüddətli sülhün təmin edilməsi istiqamətində söylərini davam

etdirərək Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının xüsusi coğrafi vəziyyətinin nəzərə alınacağını bəyan etmişlər. Bundan başqa, Zəngəzur dəhlizinin açılmasından sonra həmin dəhlizin davamı kimi Naxçıvan-Qars dəmir yolunun tikintisinin iki ölkə arasında nəqliyyat-kommunikasiya əlaqələrinin intensivləşməsinə mühüm töhfə verəcəyini qeyd etmişlər.

Şuşa Bəyannaməsindən aydın olur ki, Naxçıvanın malik olduğu hüquqi statusun gələcəkdə qorunub saxlanması nəzərdə tutulur. Bizə görə, Naxçıvanın muxtariyyət statusu bundan sonra da qorunub saxlanılmalı, Zəngəzur dəhlizi açıldıqdan sonra İpək Yolu üzərindəki mühüm tranzit ərazilərdən birinə çevriləcək Naxçıvana xüsusi iqtisadi zona statusu verilməlidir. Naxçıvana muxtariyyət statusu verilməsinin əsas səbəbi 1918-1920-ci illərdə ermənilərin Azərbaycan torpaqları olan Zəngəzuru işğal etməsi olub. Zəngəzur dəhlizinin açılması Zəngəzurun bütövlükdə işğaldan azad edilməsi anlamına gəlmir. Buna görə də Naxçıvanın muxtariyyəti qorunmalı, burada xüsusi iqtisadi bölgə yaradılması məsələsi gündəliyə gətirilməlidir.

Açar sözlər: Qars müqaviləsi, Şuşa Bəyannaməsi, Naxçıvan muxtariyyəti, Zəngəzur dəhlizi, xüsusi iqtisadi zona

ABSTRACT

Nakhchivan is an autonomous territory within the Republic of Azerbaijan. The legal status of the territory was determined by the 1921 Moscow and Kars agreements, and the Nakhchivan region was declared an autonomous republic on February 9, 1924. Turkey played an important role in the signing of the agreements of 1921, in other words, in securing the status of political autonomy to Nakhchivan. Next year, the 100th anniversary of the granting of autonomy status to Nakhchivan will be completed.

Azerbaijan won the 44-day Patriotic War in 2020 and signed the Trilateral Statement of November 10, 2020 formalizing this victory with Armenia through the mediation of Russia. Article 9 of the statement states that Armenia guarantees the safety of transport links between the western regions of Azerbaijan and the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic in order to organize the unhindered movement of citizens, vehicles and cargo in both directions. Also, based on the agreement of the parties, the construction of new transport communications connecting the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and the western regions of Azerbaijan will be ensured. Due to this issue, the abolition of the autonomous status of Nakhchivan was brought to the discussion agenda at the academic, political and social levels, and a number of people started to put forward the idea that this status is no longer needed after the opening of the Zangezur corridor.

In the Shusha Declaration on the alliance relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Republic of Turkey, which was signed between Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev on June 15, 2021, for the first time after the Kars Treaty, the parties declared their commitment to the Kars Treaty. In the declaration, the parties declared that the special geographical situation of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic will be taken into account while continuing their efforts in the direction of strengthening stability and security in the Caucasus region, restoring all economic and transport relations, as well as normalizing relations between the states of the region and ensuring long-term peace. In addition, after the opening of the Zangezur corridor, they noted that the construction of the Nakhchivan-Kars railway as a continuation of that corridor will make an important contribution to the intensification of transport and communication relations between the two countries.

It is clear from the Shusha Declaration that the legal status of Nakhchivan will be preserved in the future. In our opinion, the autonomous status of Nakhchivan should be preserved from now on, and Nakhchivan, which will become one of the important transit areas on the Silk Road after the opening of the Zangezur corridor, should be given the status of a special economic zone. The main reason for granting autonomy status to Nakhchivan was the occupation of Zangezur, the lands of Azerbaijan, by Armenians in 1918-1920. The opening of the Zangezur corridor does not mean that Zangezur will be freed from occupation as a whole. Therefore, the autonomy of Nakhchivan should be protected, and the issue of creating a special economic region here should be brought to the agenda.

Keywords: Kars Agreement, Shusha Declaration, Nakhchivan autonomy, Zangezur corridor, special economic zone

QUENTIN TARANTİNO FİLM AFİŞLERİNİN GÖSTERGEBİLİMSEL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

SEMIOMICAL INVESTIGATION OF QUENTIN TARANTINO MOVIE POSTERS

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ÖZET

Afişler bir hizmeti veya ürünü tanıtmak ve tüketicilerin ilgisini çekmek amacıyla oluşturulmaktadır. Bu amaç bağlamında afişlerin tasarlandığı içerik konusunda uyandırdığı merak duygusu önem teşkil etmekte, bu durum izlenme ve yönelme oranını değiştirebilmektedir. Ayrıca yapılan afiş çalışmalarında yaratıcılık, özgünlük, çarpıcılık ve gerçeğe bağlılık aranmakta, bu özellikler afişlerin ön plana çıkmasını sağlayabilmekte ve seyircinin dikkatini toplayabilmektedir.

Film afişleri tasarlanırken de bu kriterler geçerliliğini korumaktadır. Ek olarak film afişlerinde, tasarlanan afişin filmin konusunu hangi oranda yansıttığı da izleyici kitle arasında tartışılan konular arasındadır. Yapılan bu araştırmada ünlü yönetmen Quentin Tarantino'nun en çok izlenen filmleri özellikle bu tartışma kapsamında ele alınmakta, yapılan analizle afişlerin filmleri yansıtan yönleri değerlendirilmektedir.

Çalışmada Quentin Tarantino'nun yönetmeni olduğu filmlerin afişleri arasından bir seçki oluşturulmuş ve afişler göstergebilimsel olarak parçadan bütüne doğru filmin konusuna uygunluğu bazında analiz edilmiştir. Yönetmenin film afişlerinin seçilmesinin sebeplerinden biri "B Film"ne gönderme yapan türde çalışmalar üretmesidir. B Film sinema tarihinde iki filmin aynı anda gösterime alındığı dönemde ikinci olarak gösterilen film türü olarak bilinmektedir. B Film türünün afişleri de en az filmlerin içeriği kadar abartılı ve dikkat çekici özellikler göstermektedir. Seçkinin diğer sebebi ise yönetmenin filmlerinde pastiş yer vermesidir. Pastiche yazın alanında metinlerarasılık biçiminde ifade edilmekte başka bir deyişle diğer bir yazına öykünme ve yansılama olarak tanımlanmakta, sinemada ise bu kavram daha önce çekilmiş sinema filmlerindeki kült sahnelerin veya sözlerin/cümlelerin başka bir filmde tekrar edilmesiyle görülmektedir. Tarantino filmlerinde yer alan pastiş uygulamasının izleri afiş tasarımlarında da fark edilebilmektedir.

Bu çalışma yönetmene ait film afişlerini biçimsel ve anlamsal bütünlük yönleriyle değerlendirmek, afişlerde kurgulanan görsel öğelerin göstergebilimsel analizini yapmak, filmin konusu ile kullanılan görsel öğeler arasındaki bağlantıları incelemek için üretilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Film Afişi, Quentin Tarantino, B Film, Göstergebilim.

ABSTRACT

Posters are created to market a service or product and attract the attention of consumers. The sense of curiosity that posters for this purpose arouse about the content they design is important, and the viewing and orientation situations of this situation may vary. In addition, creativity, originality, expressiveness and adherence to appearance are sought in the showcases, and these features can maintain the foreground features of the posters and attract the attention of the audience.

These criteria remain valid when designing movie posters. In addition, in movie posters, the extent to which the designed poster reflects the subject of the movie is among the issues discussed among the audience. In this research, the most watched films of the famous director Quentin Tarantino are discussed specifically within the scope of this discussion, and the aspects of the posters that reflect the films are evaluated through the analysis.

In the study, a selection was created among the posters of the films directed by Quentin Tarantino, and the posters were analyzed semiologically, from part to whole, on the basis of their suitability to the subject of the film. One of the reasons why the director's movie posters were chosen is that he produces works that refer to the "B Movie". B Film is known as the type of film that is shown second in the history of cinema when two films are released at the same time. Posters of the B Movie genre show features that are at least as exaggerated and eye-catching as the content of the movies. The other reason for the selection is that the director includes pastiche in his films. In the field of literature, pastiche is expressed as intertextuality, in other words, it is defined as imitation and reflection of another literature, and in cinema, this concept is seen by repeating cult scenes or words/sentences in previously shot movies in another movie. Traces of the pastiche application in Tarantino's films can also be noticed in poster designs.

This study has been produced to evaluate the film posters of the director in terms of their formal and semantic integrity, to make a semiotic analysis of the visual elements constructed on the posters, and to examine the connections between the subject of the film and the visual elements used.

Key Words: Movie Poster, Quentin Tarantino, B Movie, Semiotics.

INVESTIGATION OF ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF AZERBAIJAN INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

AZƏRBAYCAN SƏNAYE VƏ KƏND TƏSƏRRÜFATI SEKTORUNUN İQTİSADI SƏMƏRƏLİLİYİNİN TƏDQIQI

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to analyze the efficiency of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan in terms of production capacity for 2021 using the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method based on the data obtained from the website of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The analysis was carried out on the basis of criteria such as the relative efficiency of agricultural and industrial production in the regions of Azerbaijan, the structure and organization of production, and the efficient use of resources. Potential improvement proposals were made using methods applied under the assumption of constant returns to scale (CRS) and variable returns to scale (VRS). A Tobit analysis was then performed to identify the factors affecting efficiency.

As a result of DEA, out of 65 districts, 27 districts in CRS analysis and 39 districts in VRS analysis were found to be efficient. According to the methods, the average efficiency was 0.808 and 0.875, respectively. Agjabadi district (CRS) and Khachmaz district (VRS) scored the closest to full efficiency, Naftalan city (CRS) and Gabala district (VRS) had the lowest efficiency score. Baku city, Gadabey district and Shamkir district were examples of most districts in the efficiency analysis calculated by both methods.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Industry, Agriculture, Data Envelopment Analysis, TOBIT

XÜLASƏ

Tədqiqatın məqsədi Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Statistika Komitəsinin internet saytından əldə edilmiş məlumatlar əsasında Azərbaycan Respublikası rayonlarının 2021-ci il üçün istehsal gücü baxımından səmərəliliyinin Məlumat Zərfinin Təhlili (Data Envelopment Analysis - DEA) üsulu ilə təhlil edilməsidir. Təhlil Azərbaycanın rayonlarında kənd təsərrüfatı və sənaye istehsalının nisbi səmərəliliyi, istehsalın strukturu və təşkili, resurslardan səmərəli istifadə kimi meyarlar əsasında aparılıb. Potensial təkmilləşdirmə təklifləri miqyas üzrə sabit gəlirlər (CRS) və miqyas üzrə dəyişən gəlirlər (VRS) fərziyyəsi altında tətbiq edilmiş metodlardan istifadə etməklə həyata keçirilmişdir. Daha sonra effektivliyə təsir edən amilləri müəyyən etmək üçün Tobit analizi aparıldı.

DEA nəticəsində 65 rayondan CRS analizində 27 rayon və VRS analizində 39 rayondan səmərəli olduğu məlum olub. Metodlara görə orta səmərəlilik müvafiq olaraq 0,808 və 0,875 olmuşdur. Tam effektivliyə ən yaxın bal toplayan rayon Ağcabədi rayonu (CRS) və Xaçmaz rayonu (VRS), ən aşağı effektivlik balı Naftalan şəhəri (CRS) və Qəbələ rayonu (VRS) olmuşdur. Bakı şəhəri, Gədəbəy rayonu və Şəmkir rayonu hər iki metodla hesablanmış səmərəlilik analizində rayonların çoxuna nümunə olmuşdur.

Açar sözlər: Azərbaycan, Sənaye, Kənd Təsərrüfatı, Məlumat Zərfinin Təhlili, TOBIT

İSTİNAT DUVARLARININ FARKLI YÖNLERİYLE İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF RETAINING WALLS FROM DIFFERENT ASPECTS

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ÖZET

İnşaat mühendisliğinin Geoteknik anabilim dalında sıklıkla kullanılan İstinat duvarları, toprağın veya yapının kaymasını önlemek için tasarlanan yapılardır. Eskiden taş duvarlar şeklinde yapılan istinat duvarları sonradan yerini betonarme istinat duvarlarına bırakmıştır. Günümüzde ise donatılı istinat duvarları daha sık kullanılmaktadır. İstinat duvarları günümüzde sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Bu yüzden istinat duvarlarının seçimi ve doğru tasarımı oldukça büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Mühendislik alanında, insan yapımı olan eğimli toprak yüzeylere ise şev, doğal olarak oluşmuş arazi yüzeyi ile açılı yapan oluşumlara ise yamaç adı verilmektedir. Laboratuvar ve arazi verileri ile gerçekleştirilen denge analizleri, sonlu elemanlar gibi farklı yöntemlerle şevlerin ve yamaçların stabilitesi önceden belirlenebilmektedir. Morfolojik etkenler, zemin özellikleri gibi pek çok faktör yamaç veya şevde meydana gelen hareketlerin nedenlerini bize açıklamaktadır. Ayrıca bu yöntemler, problemlerin çözümü açısından yol gösterici rol oynamaktadır.

İstinat duvarları, arkasında kalan zemin hacmini tutmak amacıyla tasarlanan yapılardır. Çoğu zaman, derin kazılarda ve şevlerin stabilitesini sağlamak için yapılırlar. Duvarın tutacağı zeminin özellikleri ve yer altı su seviyesi, istinat duvarı tasarımında oldukça önemlidir. Bu nedenle yapı yapılmadan önce mutlaka özenli bir sondaj çalışması ile bu özellikler belirlenmelidir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında, istinat duvarları farklı yönleri ile ele alınarak, kullanım alanları, istinat duvarlarının tipleri, istinat duvarlarına etkileyen yükler, geosentetik donatılı istinat duvarları incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İstinat duvarı, Geosentetik, Yük etkileri

ABSTRACT

Retaining walls, which are frequently used in the Geotechnical department of civil engineering, are structures designed to prevent the soil or structure from shifting. Retaining walls, which were previously built as stone walls, were later replaced by reinforced concrete retaining walls. Nowadays, reinforced retaining walls are used more frequently. Retaining walls are frequently used today. Therefore, the selection and correct design of retaining walls is of great importance.

In the field of engineering, man-made sloping soil surfaces are called slopes, and naturally formed formations that make an angle with the land surface are called slopes. The stability of slopes and slopes can be determined in advance using different methods such as finite elements and balance analyzes carried out with laboratory and field data. Many factors such as morphological factors and ground properties explain the reasons for the movements occurring on the slope or hillside. In addition, these methods play a guiding role in solving problems.

Retaining walls are structures designed to retain the ground volume behind. Most often, they are made for deep excavations and to ensure the stability of slopes. The characteristics of the ground on which the wall will hold and the underground water level are very important in the design of the retaining wall. For this reason, these features must be determined through careful drilling before the building is built.

Within the scope of this study, retaining walls were examined from different aspects, their usage areas, types of retaining walls, loads acting on retaining walls, and geosynthetic reinforced retaining walls were examined.

Key Words: Retaining wall, Geosynthetics, Load effects

İKİNCİ DÜNYA SAVAŞI VE OLASI SALDIRILARA KARŞI HALKI BİLGİLENDİRME ÇALIŞMALARI

ACTIVITIES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND POSSIBLE ATTACKS

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ÖZET

Ülkelerin savaşırlara karşı halkı bilgilendirmesi önemli bir vazife olarak görölmektedir. Türkiye, Birinci Dünya Savaşı'nda edinilen tecrübelerin de etkisi ile İkinci Dünya Savaşı öncesinde bir takım tedbirlere başvurma zorunluluğu duymuştur. Muhtemel bir savaş halinde saldırılara karşı kendi vatandaşlarının güvenliğini sağlamak amacıyla halkı bilgilendirme faaliyetleri gerçekleştirildi. İkinci Dünya Savaşı'nın yaklaştığı yıllarda Halkevleri, okul, basın, kurs, konferans, toplantı ve çeşitli beyannameler vasıtasıyla çeşitli saldırılara karşı halkı bilgilendirilmek için çaba sarf edildi ve halkın uyanık olunması yönünde tavsiyelerde bulunuldu. Bu noktada özellikle Halkevlerinin çeşitli konferanslar yoluyla halka bilgi vermesi ayrı bir öneme sahiptir. Halktan, düşman saldırılarına karşı pasif olarak nasıl korunacağı, zehirli gazlara karşı nasıl hareket edileceği, patlamamış bombalarla karşılaşıldığında ne yapılacağı ve gaz maskelerinin nasıl kullanılacağı hakkında halka bilgiler verilmiş ve halkın dikkatli olunması istendi. Halk özellikle zehirli gaz saldırılarından endişe duyduğundan dolayı bunlar hakkında daha fazla bilgilendirme yapıldı. Bu hususta maske, oksijen cihazı ve iperit elbiseleri ile tatbikatlar yapılarak halk aydınlatılmaya çalışıldı. Böylece halk kendilerini korumak için alacakları tedbirleri öğrendiler. Özellikle hava saldırılarına karşı daha düzenli hareket edebilmek için 11 Haziran 1937'de Hava Müdafaa Genel Komutanlığı Teşkilî ve Vazifesi Hakkında Kanun ile 27 Haziran 1938'de de Hava Taarruzlarına Karşı Korunma Kanunu çıkarılarak uygulamaya konuldu. Paraşüt saldırılarına dikkat çekmek amacıyla ayrıntılı bilgilendirmeler yapılmış ve paraşütçülerin her türlü kılığa girerek saldırı gerçekleştirebilecekleri belirtilmiştir. Ayrıca hava saldırılarına karşı ışıkların söndürölmesi ve karartılması hususlarında da halk bilgilendirilmiştir. Bu önlemlerin yanı sıra çeşitli sığınaklar inşa edilmiş ve bunların nasıl kullanılacağı talimatnameler ve basın yoluyla halka anlatılmaya çalışılmıştır. Yapılan açıklamalarda Türk ordusunun her türlü önlemi aldığı vurgulanmış fakat buna rağmen şehirlerden köylere kadar toplumun her kesimini bilgilendirmenin gerekliliğine dikkat çekilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkın Bilgilendirilmesi, İkinci Dünya Savaşı, Hava Saldırıları, Zehirli Gazlar, Koruyucu Önlemler.

ABSTRACT

It is seen as an important duty for countries to inform the public about wars. With the influence of the experiences gained in the First World War, Turkey felt obliged to take some measures before the Second World War. In the event of a possible war, public information activities were carried out in order to ensure the safety of its citizens against attacks. In the years when the Second World War approached, efforts were made to inform the public against various attacks through Community Centers, schools, press, courses, conferences, meetings and various declarations, and the public was advised to be vigilant. At this point, it is especially important that Community Centers provide information to the public through various conferences. The public was informed about how to passively protect against enemy attacks, how to act against poisonous gases, what to do when faced with unexploded bombs and how to use gas masks, and the public was asked to be careful. Since the public was particularly concerned about poison gas attacks, more information was provided about these. In this regard, the public was tried to be enlightened by carrying out exercises with masks, oxygen devices and iperit suits. In order to act more regularly, especially against air attacks, the Law on the Formation and Duties of the Air Defense General Command was enacted on June 11, 1937, and the Law on Protection Against Air Attacks on June 27, 1938, and was put into practice. In order to draw attention to parachute attacks, detailed information was provided and it was stated that paratroopers could carry out attacks by disguised as any kind. In addition, the public was informed about turning off and dimming the lights against air attacks. In addition to these measures, various shelters were built and how to use them was tried to be explained to the public through instructions and the press.

Keywords: Public Information, World War II, Air Attacks, Poisonous Gases, Protective Measures.

**VERTEBROBAZİLER ARTER GEOMETRİK VARYASYONLARININ ANTERİOR
VE POSTERİOR DOLAŞIM KAYNAKLI İSKEMİK İNME GEÇİRENLERDE
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION OF VERTEBROBASILAR ARTERY GEOMETRIC VARIATIONS IN
PATIENTS WITH ANTERIOR VERSUS POSTERIOR ISCHEMIC STROKE**

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Özet

Amaç

Anterior ve posterior dolaşım kaynaklı iskemik inme ile vertebrobaziler arter (VBA) geometrik varyasyonları arasında doğrudan bir bağlantı olup olmadığını karşılaştırmalı olarak kanıtlamaktır.

Materyal ve metod: Üç boyutlu bilgisayarlı tomografi anjiyografi ve 3D Slicer (version 4.10.2) yazılım programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen retrospektif çalışmada, 447 kişide vertebrobaziler arterin geometrik varyasyonları değerlendirildi. Yu ve ark. tarafından kullanılan sınıflandırma sistemine göre dört temel VBA geometrik konfigürasyon gruplandırıldı: Walking, tuning fork, dominant lambda ve hipoplazi lambda (Şekil 1). Bu konfigürasyonlar üç ayrı grupta araştırıldı: Anterior ve posterior dolaşım kaynaklı iskemik inme geçiren bireyler ile sağlıklı bireyler.

Bulgular: Sonuçların detayları Tablo 2'de sunuldu. Anterior dolaşım kaynaklı iskemi 198 kişide görüldü ve en çok karşılaşılan varyasyon tuning fork (%49.0) oldu. Posterior dolaşım kaynaklı iskemi ise 91 kişide tespit edilirken, yine tuning fork (%49.5) en çok karşılaşılan varyasyon oldu. 158 sağlıklı kişide tuning fork (%53.2) ve walking (%38.0) en sık rastlanılan varyasyonlardı. Toplamda, tuning fork konfigürasyonunun mevcut çalışmada %50.6'lık bir insidansla en yaygın olduğu kaydedildi. Diğerleri sırasıyla walking (43,4) ve dominant-

lambda (6,0) olarak belirlendi. Çalışmamızda hipoplazi-lambda varyasyonuna hiç rastlanılmadı.

Sonuç: Bu çalışma, VBA sisteminin anatomik varyasyonları ile anterior ve posterior dolaşım kaynaklı iskemik inme geçiren hastalar arasında ilişki olup olmadığını inceleyen bildiğimiz kadarıyla ilk rapordur. Bu morfolojik varyasyonlar ve geometrik konfigürasyonlar, enfarktüs gelişimini tetikleyebilir, anevrizma, ateroskleroz ve inme riskini artırabilir ve böylece arka veya ön dolaşım bölgesindeki kan akışının hemodinamiği üzerinde olumsuz etkiler oluşturabilirler. Bu nedenle Türk toplumunda, VBA'nın anatomik ve geometrik özelliklerinin anlaşılması, ön ve arka dolaşım bölgesinde iskemik inmenin açıklanması ve tanısına önemli katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: anterior dolaşım; posterior dolaşım; geometrik varyasyon; vertebrobaziler arter; inme

Abstract

Purpose: To comparatively prove whether there is a direct link between the anterior versus posterior ischemic stroke and geometric variations of the vertebrobasilar artery (VBA).

Materials and methods: In this retrospective study using 3D computed tomography angiography and 3D Slicer (version 4.10.2) software, geometric variations of the vertebrobasilar artery were evaluated in 447 subjects. Four basic geometric configurations of VBA were classified according to the classification system used by Yu et al: Walking, tuning fork, dominant lambda, and hypoplasia lambda (Figure 1). These configurations were investigated in three different groups: patients with anterior or posterior ischemic stroke and healthy individuals.

Results: Details of the results are presented in Table 2. Anterior ischemic stroke was seen in 198 patients and the most common variation was tuning fork (49.0%). Posterior ischemic stroke was detected in 91 patients, while tuning fork (49.5%) was the most common variation. Tuning fork (53.2%) and walking (38.0%) were the most common variations in 158 healthy individuals. Overall, the tuning fork configuration was noted to be most common in the current study with an incidence of 50.6%. Others were determined as walking (43.4) and dominant-lambda (6.0), respectively. No hipoplazi-lambda variation was found in our study.

Conclusion: To our best knowledge, this is the first report to investigate whether there is a relationship between anatomical variations of the VBA and patients with anterior versus posterior ischemic stroke. These morphological variations and geometric configurations may trigger the development of infarction, increase the risk of aneurysm, atherosclerosis, and stroke, and thus have adverse effects on the hemodynamics of blood flow in the posterior or anterior circulation region. Therefore, understanding the anatomical and geometric features of VBA in Turkish population will significantly contribute to the explanation and diagnosis of ischemic stroke in the anterior and posterior circulation region.

Key words: anterior circulation; posterior circulation; geometric variation; vertebrobasilar artery; stroke

POZİTİF PSİKOLOJİ BAĞLAMINDA AKIL VE PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLIK

MENTAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HEALTH IN THE CONTEXT OF POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

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ÖZET

İnsan varoluşundan bu yana kendini anlamlandırma merakı içerisinde. İnsanı anlama çabaları da çok uzun yıllar boyunca psikopatoloji ekseninde yoğunlaşmıştır. Araştırmalar sonucunda insanı anlama çabalarının etkisiz olduğunun fark edilmesiyle birlikte psikopatoloji ekseninden uzaklaşılarak kişilerin sahip olduğu olumlu özelliklerin araştırılmasına yönelik bir ilgi ortaya çıkmıştır bu ilginin bir sonucu olarak da pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımı ortaya çıkmıştır. Pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımına göre bireyler hayatlarını yönlendirebilecek gizil güce sahiptirler. Pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımı bireylerin günlük hayatta karşılaştıkları olumsuz yaşam olaylarından ruh sağlıklarını koruyarak bireyi daha ileri götürmeyi amaçlayan bir yaklaşımdır. Bireyin güçlü yönlerine odaklanarak bunların artırılması ile bireyin psikolojik açıdan güçlenmesine yardımcı oluşu pozitif psikolojinin araştırmacıların dikkatini çeken bir konu haline gelmesine yol açmıştır. Pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımı, akıl sağlığı, psikolojik sağlık, psikolojik sağlamlık, öz şefkat, iyi oluş, yaşam kalitesi, mutluluk, konularında temel bilgiler sunması ve pozitif psikoloji kavramlarının psikolojik sağlık açısından ele alınması amaçlanan bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan literatür taraması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle günümüzde gittikçe önem kazanan pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımı ele alınmış, daha sonra akıl, psikolojik sağlık, psikolojik sağlamlık, öz şefkat, iyi oluş, yaşam kalitesi, mutluluk kavramları açıklanmıştır. İncelenen literatür sonucunda pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımının psikolojik sağlık açısından oldukça önemli olduğunu ve bu konuya ilişkin araştırmaların sayısındaki artıştan hareketle öneminin de gün geçtikçe arttığını söylemek mümkündür. Bireylerin psikolojik açıdan sağlıklı olabilmeleri konusunda pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımının temel kavramlarından olan, psikolojik sağlamlık, öz şefkat, iyi oluş, yaşam kalitesi, mutluluk kavramları ve akıl koruyucu faktör görevi görmektedir. Bu nedenle de psikoloji alanında araştırmalar yapan kişilerce ve ruh sağlığı çalışanlarınca pozitif psikoloji alanına yönelmesinin yeni çalışmaların literatüre kazandırılması açısından ruh sağlığı alanına önemli katkılar sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pozitif Psikoloji, psikolojik sağlık, akıl, psikolojik sağlamlık, öz şefkat

ABSTRACT

Human beings have been in the curiosity to make sense of themselves since their existence. Efforts to understand human beings have been concentrated on the axis of psychopathology for many years. As a result of the researches, with the realization that the efforts to understand human beings are ineffective, an interest has emerged to move away from the axis of psychopathology and to investigate the positive characteristics of individuals, and as a result of this interest, the positive psychology approach has emerged. According to the positive psychology approach, individuals have the latent power to direct their lives. Positive psychology approach is an approach that aims to take the individual further by protecting their mental health from the negative life events they face in daily life. Focusing on the strengths of the individual and helping the individual to become psychologically stronger by increasing these strengths has led positive psychology to become a subject that attracts the attention of researchers. In this study, which aims to provide basic information on positive psychology approach, mental health, psychological health, psychological resilience, self-compassion, wellbeing, quality of life, happiness, and positive psychology concepts in terms of psychological health, literature review method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used. In this study, firstly, the positive psychology approach, which is becoming increasingly important today, was discussed, and then the concepts of mind, psychological health, psychological resilience, self-compassion, well-being, quality of life, and happiness were explained. As a result of the literature reviewed, it is possible to say that the positive psychology approach is very important in terms of psychological health and its importance is increasing day by day, based on the increase in the number of studies on this subject. The concepts of psychological resilience, self-compassion, well-being, quality of life, happiness, which are the basic concepts of the positive psychology approach, and the mind act as protective factors for individuals to be psychologically healthy. For this reason, it is thought that the orientation to the field of positive psychology by people who conduct research in the field of psychology and mental health workers will make important contributions to the field of mental health in terms of bringing new studies to the literature.

Keywords: Positive Psychology, psychological health, mental, psychological resilience, self compassion

AKILLI ULAŞIM SİSTEMLERİNDE KULLANILAN BİLGİSAYARLI GÖRÜ TEKNİKLERİ

COMPUTER VISION TECHNIQUES USED IN INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Dünya nüfus artışına paralel olarak araç kullanımı gün geçtikçe yaygınlaşmaktadır. Akıllı ulaşım sistemleri (Intelligent Transportation System - ITS), artan araç sayısı ile oluşan sorunlara ulaşımındaki verimliliği arttırmak, trafik akışını düzenlemek, seyahat güvenliğini ve konforunu arttırmak gibi teknolojik çözümler sunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda bilişim sektörü, ulaşım sektörüne entegre olarak çeşitli uygulamalar geliştirmektedir. Böylece tekerleğin keşfinden, bilgisayarın keşfine kadar gerçekleştirilen tüm gelişmeler sonucu makinelerin de öğrenebildiği ve insanların yerine çalışabildiği uygulamalar hayatımızda yer almaktadır.

Bilgisayarlı görü, görüntü işleme ile derin öğrenme teknolojilerinin birlikte kullanılması sonucu makinelerin, görüntülerden anlamlı örüntüler ve ilişkiler çıkarmasını sağlamaktadır. İnsan beyninin taklit edilmesine dayanan bu teknik, öğrendiği örüntü ve ilişkiler sonucunda bir karar verme yeteneğine sahip hale gelmektedir. Bilgisayarlı görü teknikleri turizm, sağlık, sanayi, savunma, ulaşım, hizmet, e-ticaret vb. birçok alanda etkisini göstermektedir. Ulaşım ve otomotiv sektöründe sensörler ve kameralar aracılığıyla elde edilen veriler bilişim teknolojileriyle analiz edilerek otonom araçlar, güvenlik sistemleri, trafik yönetim sistemleri, navigasyon sistemleri ve yolcu bilgilendirme sistemlerinde kullanılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada akıllı ulaşım sistemlerinde bilgisayarlı görü tekniği kullanılan uygulamalar incelenerek, izlenen yöntemler ve başarı oranları sunulmuştur. Akıllı ulaşım sistemlerinde bilgisayarlı görü tekniği olarak FAST R-CNN, FASTER R-CNN, R-CNN, YOLO ve SSD mimarileri kullanılmaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalarda bilgisayarlı görü tekniklerinin trafik akışı ve güvenliğini sağlayan uygulamalarda daha çok kullanıldığı görülmüştür. CNN tabanlı YOLO ve FASTER R-CNN mimarilerinin diğer mimarilere göre hızlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Özellikle trafik levhalarının tespiti, acil durum tespiti, araç plaka tespiti ve otonom araçlar için şerit yol tespitleri üzerine geliştirilen uygulamalarda ortalama %90'ın üzerinde

başarılı sonuçlar izlenmiştir. Bilgisayarlı görü tekniklerinin bu alanda daha etkin kullanımı sayesinde sürdürülebilir ITS yapılar oluşturulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı Ulaşım Sistemleri, Araç, Bilgisayarlı Görü, CNN, FASTER R-CNN, Trafik, YOLO

ABSTRACT

In parallel with the world population growth, the prevalence of vehicle usage has been increasing day by day. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) offer technological solutions to the challenges arising from the escalating number of vehicles. These solutions aim to enhance transportation efficiency, regulate traffic flow, improve travel safety and comfort. In this context, the information technology sector integrates with the transportation sector to develop various applications. As a result of advancements from the invention of the wheel to the invention of computers, applications have emerged in our lives where machines can learn and perform tasks on behalf of humans.

Computer vision, facilitated by the integration of image processing and deep learning technologies, enables machines to extract meaningful patterns and relationships from images. This technique, inspired by the mimicry of human brain processes, empowers machines to make decisions based on learned patterns and relationships. Computer vision techniques affect their impact in various domains such as tourism, health, industry, defense, transportation, services, e-commerce etc. In the transportation and automotive sector, data obtained through sensors and cameras are analyzed using by information technologies to develop applications like autonomous vehicles, security systems, traffic management systems, navigation systems, and passenger information systems.

In this study applications using computer vision technique in intelligent transportation systems are examined and the methods followed and success rates are presented. The computer vision techniques in intelligent transportation systems are FAST R-CNN, FASTER R-CNN, R-CNN, YOLO and SSD architectures. Research shows that the computer vision techniques are more used in applications of ensuring traffic flow and safety. CNN based YOLO and FASTER R-CNN architectures were found to be faster than others. Especially in applications developed on traffic sign detection, emergency detection, vehicle license plate detection and lane road detection for autonomous vehicles, successful results of over 90% were observed on average. By using computer vision techniques more effectively in this field, sustainable ITS structures can be created.

Keywords: CNN, Computer Vision, FASTER R-CNN, Intelligent Transportation Systems, Traffic, Vehicle, YOLO.

**PREPARING TEACHER AND STUDENT FOR TWENTY-FIRST-CENTURY
LEARNING PRACTICES: A FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING
COLLABORATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING AND STRATEGIC LEARNING SKILLS**

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Abstract:

Regarding the growing interest in developing teacher education to match the twenty-first-century skills, while many assumptions have been made, there has been less theoretical elaboration and empirical research on this topic. The aim of this article is to present our pedagogical framework for the twenty-first-century learning practices in teacher education. We will first review the current status of policy frameworks for the twenty-first-century learning skills. Based on our previous work and current understanding in the field of learning sciences, we will next elaborate the processes and strategies for collaborative problem-solving skills and strategic learning skills to specify current, rather general claims presented regarding the discussion on twenty-first-century skills. We will also provide concrete case examples facilitating strategic learning skills, collaborative problem-solving skills, and the skills to use information and communication technologies in contexts of our previous studies.

Keywords: Pre-service teacher education, twenty-first-century skills, collaborative problem-solving, strategic learning skills, inquiry-based learning, technology

ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF CYBERCRIME (YAHOO-YAHOO) MENACE IN NIGERIA: CAUSES AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Cybercrime is referred to as "Yahoo-Yahoo" in Nigeria's common parlance. It is a menace that has continued to bedevil the international image and reputation of Nigeria, thus making it an issue of concern due to the fact that an alarming rate of Nigeria's youth population have embraced this illegal activity of "wealth mining" with open hands. The paper examined the economic implication of cybercrime (yahoo-yahoo) menace in Nigeria: causes and possible solutions. The paper defined cybercrime (yahoo-yahoo), the types of cybercrime in Nigeria, and the causes of cybercrime's (yahoo-yahoo) menace in Nigeria. The paper concluded that the socio-economic build-up of Nigeria has a negative impact on its citizens due to lack of jobs, poor educational policy, weak or inadequate law enforcement agencies, compromised security architecture, poverty, and poor implementation of cybercrime laws, which have proliferated cybercrime or "yahoo-yahoo" in Nigeria. Therefore, the current upsurge and massive participation of Nigerians in this reprehensible act of illegal sourcing for wealth and other material possessions calls for urgent attention and redress. The paper recommended that the Federal Government of Nigeria should create employment opportunities because the unemployment index in the country is growing alarmingly, with a sizeable number of them being youths who see cybercrime (Yahoo-Yahoo) as the only means for survival, there should be a collaboration between the EFCC, ICPC, DSS, ONSA and the Nigerian Police Force on information, experience, and intelligence sharing so as to prevent and control cybercrime and promote cyber security in Nigeria, internet users should make use of anti-malware protection on their computer systems, and never share their email addresses, passwords, bank details, or other confidential information with unknown individuals online or offline.

ROBUST NONLINEAR CONTROL VIA FEEDBACK LINEARIZATION AND LYAPUNOV THEORY FOR BRUSHLESS DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR BASED ON WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This study introduces a novel nonlinear control approach designed for a Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS) that utilizes a Brushless Doubly Fed Induction Generator (BDFIG). The primary objective is twofold: to bolster system resilience against disturbances and to maximize power extraction from the unpredictable wind conditions. Our proposed algorithm harnesses decoupling control, specifically implemented through oriented grid flux vector control. The key performance enhancement goal is to attain linear and independent control over the active and reactive powers generated by the stator, ensuring overall asymptotic stability via a feedback mechanism.

In this pursuit, we adopt an optimal operational strategy for the BDFIG during sub-synchronous operation while also managing the stator power flows to maintain a unity stator power factor. We evaluate and validate our suggested method using Matlab/Simulink software. Notably, our approach adeptly handles nonlinearity and parameter uncertainties, outperforming traditional control techniques. It amalgamates principles from the Differential Geometric Feedback Linearization Technique (DGT) and Lyapunov theory.

The results obtained from our study unequivocally attest to the efficacy and superior performance of our proposed approach.

Keywords: feedback linearization, brushless doubly fed induction generator, vector control, active and reactive power, back-to-back converter.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN VIETNAM AND CAMPODIA FROM 1997 TO 2022

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Abstract

Vietnam and Cambodia are two neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. The two countries have had diplomatic relations since early, going through many stages in history. After helping Cambodia escape the genocide caused by Polpot, Vietnam gradually supported Cambodia in many fields. In 1997, both countries joined the ASEAN organization and increasingly have closer relations, making important contributions to the development of Southeast Asia. Today, with the development of the region and the interweaving of interests among many countries in the ASEAN region and in the world, the Vietnam - Cambodia relationship has new advantages and challenges. This article aims to analyze the diplomatic relations between the two countries, thereby drawing out historical issues and international relations, serving the study of diplomatic.

Keywords: Vietnam, Cambodia, diplomatic, ASEAN

NEGOTIATION PRACTICES OF FEMALE STUDENT LEADERS IN PUBLIC TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

Women in power are catalysts of change, fearlessly challenging societal norms and reshaping the landscape of leadership. Negotiation skills play a crucial role in the leadership style of empowered female student leaders as it enables them to construct a pathway to success that is favorable and inclusive to all. This study aimed to explore the negotiation practices of female student leaders in public tertiary institutions and identify their direct experiences that allowed them to overcome the challenges that come their way. The researcher has purposively chosen six (6) female student leaders in public colleges using criteria. An online written interview in Google Docs was utilized to gather the data, wherein it was sent to the informants through the Messenger application. The informants were then instructed to answer the research question. Thematic Analysis was used to analyze the gathered data. The researcher provided four (4) main themes from the analyzed data. It revealed that the negotiation practices of female student leaders in public tertiary institutions include (1) peaceful diplomacy, (2) inclusive resolution, (3) organizational triumph, and (4) female leaders as negotiators. Furthermore, eight (8) sub-themes were generated from the main themes which are (1) effective communication, (2) healthy endeavors, (3) accountability), (4) collaboration, (5) organizational strategies, (6) adaptability, (7) female leadership styles, and (8) female tribulations. In the face of adversity, female student leaders use diverse negotiation strategies as they strive to attain success within their organizations, demonstrating resilience and determination.

Keywords: Negotiation Practices, Female Student Leaders, Leadership Styles

HOT NANAYS: FIRE TRAGEDY RECOVERY EXPERIENCE OF MOTHERS

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Abstract

Fire disasters are rampant in the Philippines, especially in its slum areas. It often destroys livelihoods, communities, and even lives, and it affects the mental health of its victims. This descriptive phenomenological study aimed to describe the recovery experience of the victims of a fire disaster in a slum area who transferred to a relocation site, specifically the mothers. The researchers purposefully chose six (6) mothers from a relocation site using a set of criteria. The researchers conducted a semi-structured interview at the relocation site, where the informants were asked to describe their experiences as mothers and displaced victims of the fire tragedy. An audio recorder was utilized to document the interview. The researchers transcribed the audio recording and analyzed the data using Colaizzi's thematic analysis. The themes that transpired are (1) low-level needs and (2) high-level needs. Further, the researchers generated six (6) categories from the data. It revealed that relocated mothers who were victims of the fire accident have (1) attainable needs, (2) a secured community, and (3) social support, which were classified as low-level needs of disaster survivors. Further, they have improved their (4) stress response, (5) sentiments, and (6) post-disaster growth, which all belong to the higher level of their needs as disaster survivors. Thus, these mothers who experienced a fire tragedy encountered various changes and losses in their lives, but they expressed gratitude for the opportunity to transfer to a new and comfortable community.

Keywords: Fire tragedy, mothers, relocation, recovery, needs

A QUALITATIVE INVESTIGATION OF TIME MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS FOR WORKING STUDENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BALANCE ACADEMICS AND WORK

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Abstract

Time management has been the problem of the students most especially for those who work at the same time, where they are loaded with responsibilities needed to be accomplished both in school and in their workplace. This descriptive-qualitative study aimed to explore the time management interventions of working students in their workplace. Using the inclusion criteria, the researchers have purposely chosen six (6) working students from a public state university. Google form was utilized to gather data, which the researchers sent to the informants through Facebook messenger and email, and researchers also utilized messenger for further clarifications and follow-up from the informants. Thematic analysis was used in analyzing the data gathered. The results revealed two themes such as (1) internal efforts and (2) external environment adaptations. Moreover, the researchers generated four (4) categories from the analyzed data. It implied that working students' time management interventions are (1) development of organized approaches and (2) reduction of potential barriers. In addition, they also adapt from their external environment, wherein they (3) promote workplace flexibility and lastly (4) practice effective designation. Thus, the demand in both school and workplace made way for the working students to have time management interventions in their workplace to successfully accomplish their tasks and to avoid procrastination.

Keywords: Time Management, Working Student, Intervention, Public State University

TEACHERS' WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT AND STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

This research study investigates the management of workload among public elementary school teachers and students' academic performance. The study employs a quantitative descriptive research design and utilizes convenience sampling. Thirteen (13) public elementary schools in Western Visayas were selected, with 143 participants in each school. The researcher adapted a research instrument, "Teachers' Workload and Students' Academic Performance Questionnaire," to collect the data. To analyze the data, Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC) and T-tests were used. The results reveal a significant negative association between teachers' workload and students' academic performance, suggesting that increased workload corresponds with decreased academic performance. Additionally, it is also revealed that class size is the most influential factor in teachers' workload management, and the teachers' assessment revealed that they have an intense workload. These findings underscore the importance of addressing teachers' workload to enhance instructional quality and improve student outcomes.

Keywords: teacher's workload, class size, teaching subjects, school policy, student's performance

CONSISTENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NCIP'S EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (EAP) FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN THE PHILIPPINES

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abstract

The research study entitled “Consistency and Effectiveness of NCIP’s Educational Assistance Program in the Philippines: A Case Study” aimed to answer the following research questions: (1) how consistent and effective is the NCIP’s Educational Assistance Program in terms of purpose in the pre-pandemic, during the pandemic, and post-pandemic?; (2) how consistent and effective is the NCIP’s Educational Assistance Program in terms of purpose in the pre-pandemic, during the pandemic, and post-pandemic?; (3) how did the NCIP ensure the continued provision of educational assistance to Indigenous students from pre-pandemic to post-pandemic, particularly in terms of access to technology, educational tools, online learning resource, and remote support? Utilizing a Case Study as the research design, eight (8) eligible NCIP-EAP beneficiaries/ grantees were selected as informants through purposeful sampling, following the inclusion criteria a.) the informant must be a bonafide member of the NCIP Guimaras; b.) an active student of any college or high school program in the Philippines; c.) an eligible beneficiary of the NCIP’s Educational Assistance Program (EAP) from the academic year 2015-2016 until present, the academic year 2022-2023. In gathering the needed data, on-site-interview were conducted, yet due to unforeseen concerns in terms of informants’ availability, the researchers opted for an over-the-phone interview as an alternative. Ethical and legal considerations were observed during the data collection. Thematic analysis was utilized as an approach in data analysis, four (4) themes were identified; i) consistent financial support; ii) communication and availability in addressing concerns of grantees; iii) benefits; iv) opportunity and motivation. The findings of this study have significant implications for the social studies teachers, NCIP Iloilo-Guimaras Office, and future NCIP-EAP-related studies as it gives an in-depth evaluation of the consistency and effectiveness of NCIP’s Educational Assistance Program (EAP).

Keywords: Consistency, Effectiveness, Educational Assistance Program (EAP), National Commission on Indigenous People (NCIP), Indigenous People

PERCEPTION AND IMPACT OF KOREAN WAVE AMONG STUDENTS IN A LOCAL UNIVERSITY IN THE PHILIPPINES

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Abstract

Korean popular culture has spread like wildfire over the world in the last decade. This expanding popularity of Korean popular culture has been dubbed the "Korean wave." The Korean wave surged in the media, causing a rippling effect throughout the world. The main focus of this paper is to determine the level of perception and the impact of the Korean wave among students at a local university in the Philippines. This descriptive quantitative research involved 101 participants selected through a convenient sampling technique. This study shows that students have a fairly positive perception of K-pop and Korean dramas and movies. Also, there was an average extent of the impact of the Korean wave among them. The perception of the students regarding the Korean wave has led to an interest in and understanding Korean culture. Moreover, this study will help understand the perception of university students in the Philippines about the Korean Wave phenomenon.

Keywords: Korean Wave, Perception, Impact, Students

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF BRINE DISCHARGE ON MARINE LIFE

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Saudi Arabia is the world's largest producer of desalinated seawater. The Saline Water Conversion Office (SWCO) had constructed thirty-two desalination plants across the Saudi Arabian coast, including the twelve major plants on the western coast on the Red Sea.

Despite all of their benefits, Desalination plants could have several impacts on the surrounding environment. The major concern of these impacts surrounds the outfall brine discharge in the red seawater, and that because of its physical and chemical features. High salinity and high temperature of the discharge brine could have several positive and negative impacts on the surrounding environment.

Key words: Desalination, seawater, brine, marine life.

BÖYÜK İPƏK YOLU ƏLAQƏLƏRİNDƏ TÜRK XALQLARININ ROLU

THE ROLE OF THE TURKIC PEOPLES IN THE TIES OF THE GREAT SILK ROAD

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Xülasə

Böyük İpək Yolu Çindən başlayaraq Anadolu yarımadasına və Aralıq dənizi yolu ilə Avropaya qədər gedən dünya miqyaslı əhəmiyyətli ticarət yollarındandır. Miladdan əvvəl misirlilərin, daha sonra yunanlar və romalıların ipək aldıkları Çindən Avropaya qədər uzanan, karvanların gedib gəldiyi bu yola sonralar İpək Yolu adını vermişlər. Çinlilərin ticarət məqsədilə yaratdığı ipək yolu Asiya, Avropa və Afrika, bütövlükdə, Şərqlə Qərb arasındakı mədəni- mənəvi əlaqələri yaradan Böyük İpək Yoluna çevrildi.

Böyük İpək Yolunun cənub istiqaməti Əfqanıstan, Özbəkistan və İrandan keçərək Misirin İsgəndəriyyə şəhərinə, digər istiqamət isə Hindistandan Əfqanıstana və indiki Pakistanın Kəraçi şəhərinə, oradan dənizlə Roma imperiyasına qədər gedirdi.

Böyük İpək Yolu yüzilliklər boyunca bəşər sivilizasiyasını təmsil edən ayrı-ayrı xalqların, mədəniyyətlərin təması, cəmiyyətlər, dövlətlər və mədəniyyətlər arasında tarixi əlaqələri davamlı şəkildə təmin etmişdir. Böyük İpək Yolunun ticarət, iqtisadi və mədəni əlaqələrin inkişafında Türk xalqlarının böyük rolu olmuşdur.

Bu gün Böyük İpək Yolu Türk dünyası üçün müstəsna əhəmiyyət daşıyır. Böyük İpək Yolunun əsas ölkələri və dövlətləri başlıca olaraq türklərin ayrı-ayrı nəsiləri olmuşdur. Dünya sivilizasiyasında mühüm əhəmiyyət daşıyan Böyük İpək Yolunun bu günə qədər var olmasında, yaşadılmasında türk xalqlarının və dövlətlərinin rolu danılmazdır.

Böyük İpək Yolunun əsas istiqamətlərinin keçdiyi tarixi-coğrafi məkan türk dövlətləri və mədəniyyətlərinin yerləşdiyi regionları əhatə etmişdir. Ona görə də Türk dünyası təməlli bir sivilizasiya sistemi kimi, Avrasiyadakı geopolitik situasiyanın bütünlüklə dəyişməsində Böyük İpək Yolunun mövcudluğu başlıca amil olmuşdur.

Bu baxımdan Böyük İpək Yolu mədəniyyətinin tarixi təkamülünün qoruyucuları olan türklərin rolunu öyrənmək hadisələrin tarixi reallığını daha obyektiv şəkildə aydınlaşdırmağa imkan verir. İpək yolunun ətrafında baş verən proseslərdə Türk sivilizasiyasının təsir üstünlüyü bir həqiqət olsa da, bir sıra araşdırmalarda “türk amili” Böyük İpək yolunun fəaliyyətində tamamilə yanlış olaraq barbar mövqeyə aid edilmiş, əksinə, bəlli məqsədlərlə “Hind-Avropa amili” şişirdilmişdir. Böyük İpək yolunun

keçdiyi ərazilərdəki toponimlərin, əsasən, türk toponimləri olması, tarixi gerçəklik kimi göstərir ki, Türk xalqları bu yolda barbarlıq və talançılıq etməmiş, əksinə, bu yolun əsas qoruyucuları olmuşlar.

Türk xalqlarının Böyük İpək Yolu üzərindəki üstünlüyünü təmin edən başlıca amillərdən biri yaşadıkları ərazilədəki təbii sərvətlərin zənginliyi, hazırlanan məhsulların cəlbədiciliyi və üstünlüyü olmuşdur. Digər amil isə, türk xalqlarının bu yol üzərində qoruyucu güc olması idi.

Açar sözlər: Böyük İpək Yolu, Çin, Anadolu yarımadası, Aralıq dənizi, Türk xalqlarının rolu, dünya sivilizasiyası, mədəniyyətlərin dialoqu

Summary

The Great Silk Road is one of the most important trade routes of global importance, starting from China and ending with the Anatolian Peninsula and the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. Stretching from China to Europe, where the Egyptians, and then the Greeks and Romans bought silk before our era, this route, along which caravans went and arrived, later became known as the Silk Road. The Silk Road, created by the Chinese for trade purposes, turned into the Great Silk Road, which established cultural and spiritual ties between Asia, Europe and Africa, East and West in general.

The southern direction of the Great Silk Road passed through Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and Iran to Alexandria, Egypt, and the other direction - from India to Afghanistan and Karachi, modern Pakistan, from there by sea to the Roman Empire.

For centuries, the Great Silk Road has continuously provided contact between individual peoples, cultures representing human civilization, historical ties between societies, states and cultures. The Turkic peoples played a huge role in the development of trade, economic and cultural ties of the Great Silk Road.

Today, the Great Silk Road is of exceptional importance for the Turkish world. The main countries and states of the Great Silk Road were mainly individual descendants of the Turks. The role of the Turkic peoples and states in the existence and preservation of the Great Silk Road, which is of great importance for world civilization, is indisputable.

The historical and geographical space through which the main directions of the Great Silk Road passed covered the regions where the Turkic states and their cultures were located. Therefore, the Turkic world as a fundamental civilizational system, the presence of the Great Silk Road was the main factor in changing the geopolitical situation in Eurasia as a whole.

From this point of view, the study of the role of the Turks as guardians of the historical evolution of the culture of the Great Silk Road makes it possible to clarify the historical reality of events more objectively. Although the dominance of the influence of the Turkic civilization in the processes taking place around the Silk Road is a fact, in a number of studies the "Turkish factor" was completely incorrectly attributed to the barbaric situation in the functioning of the Great Silk Road, while the "Indo-European factor" was exaggerated for obvious purposes. The fact that the toponyms in the regions where the Great Silk Road passed

were mainly Turkic, as the historical fact shows, the Turkic peoples did not commit barbarism and plunder along this path, but were the main defenders of this path.

One of the main factors that ensured the dominance of the Turkic peoples on the Great Silk Road was the wealth of natural resources in the region of their residence, the attractiveness and superiority of the products produced. Another factor was that the Turkish people were a protective force along the way.

Keywords: the Great Silk Road, China, the Anatolian Peninsula, the Mediterranean Sea, the role of the Turkic peoples, world civilization, Dialogue of cultures

TARİXİ BÖYÜK İPƏK YOLU TÜRK-MÜSƏLMAN SİVİLİZASIYASININ VƏ DÜNYA SİVİLİZASIYALARININ İNTEQRASIYASI KİMİ

THE HISTORICAL GREAT SILK ROAD AS THE INTEGRATION OF THE TURKISH-MUSLIM CIVILIZATION AND WORLD CIVILIZATIONS

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Xülasə

Böyük İpək Yolu, karvan yolu kimi, əsrlər boyunca Çindən başlayaraq Aralıq dənizi sahillərindəki ölkələrin qədim mədəniyyət mərkəzlərini birləşdirmişdir. Bu, transkontinental yol tarixi zərurətdən yaranmışdır və minilliklər ərzində Şərqlə Qərbin arasındakı parlaq ticarət, mədəni- mənəvi əlaqələr yaratmış, sonrakı dövrlərdə isə ona güclü təkan vermişdir. Ticarət əlaqələrinin genişlənməsi müxtəlif adət-ənənələrə, dünyagörüşə malik xalqların miqrasiya axınlarına səbəb oldu və Avrasiyanın etnik xəritəsindəki qlobal dəyişikliklərə yol açdı.

Makedoniyalı İskəndərin Şərqlə yürüşlərinin nəticəsində Sakit okeandan Atlantik okeanına qədərki geniş nəhəng ərazilər vahid bir mədəni sivilizasiyada birləşdilər. Avrasiya xalqlarının siyasi, etnik, iqtisadi və mədəni nailiyyətlərinin inkişafının gedişi tarixi Böyük İpək Yolunun yaranmasını zəruri etdi. Bu magistral yol Çin, Hindistan, İran, Bizans və Aralıq dənizi arasındakı nəhəng ərazilərdə Şərq və Qərbi birləşdirən mədəniyyətlərarası və sivilizasiyalararası dialoqa yol açdı.

Erkən orta əsrlərdə Şərqdə yeni meydana gələn Ərəb Xilafəti və İslam dini Cəbəllütəriq boğazından Pireney ərazisinə keçməklə Avropaya daxil oldu. Şərqdə Mərkəzi Asiya fəth edən ərəblər Çinin bu bölgəyə irəliləməsinə son qoydular, Böyük İpək Yolunun mahiyyətini kökündən dəyişdirdilər. Abbasilər xilafəti Şərqdən Qərbə, Sakit okeanda İndoneziyadan Atlantik okeanında İspaniyaya qədərki geniş ərazilərdə İslam mədəniyyətini maneəsiz olaraq dünyaya tanıtdırdı.

Mərkəzi Asiyada türk mənşəli Qaraxanilər, Qəznəvilər, sonradan Səlcuqlular, türk-monqol dövlətləri Böyük İpək Yoluna nəzarət etdilər. Bölgədə Bizans tədricən hegemonluğunu itirdi, Venesiya və Genuya tacirləri və səyyahları Uzaq Şərq və Avropa ölkələrini birləşdirən transkontinental yolun qloballaşmasında fəallıq göstərdilər. Lakin

Portuqaliyanın Avropadan Hindistana dəniz yolunun kəşf etməsi və Böyük Coğrafi Kəşflər dövrünün başlaması ilə Böyük İpək Yolunun tədricən tənəzzülü başladı.

Mərkəzi Asiyadakı Şeybanilər dövlətinin Səfəvilərlə, Səfəvilərin isə Osmanlı Türkiyəsi ilə aramsız müharibələri, Çin mallarının, xüsusən çini qabların ixracına qoyulan qadağalar və köçəri xalqlar arasındakı rəqabətlər getdikcə öz funksiyalarını itirmiş Böyük İpək Yolunun sonrakı fəaliyyətinə tamamilə mənfi təsir göstərdi.

Beləliklə, Böyük İpək Yolu Şərqlə Qərbin iqtisadi integrasiyasında vasitəçi olmaqla yanaşı, həm də Avrasiyanın köçəri və oturaq xalqlarının maddi və mənəvi mədəniyyətinin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsinə və qarşılıqlı zənginləşməsinə böyük töhfələr verdi. O, bütünlüklə Dünya sivilizasiyasının- Türk-müsəlman, xristian, yəhudi və buddist sivilizasiyalarının vəhdətinin yaranması prosesində öz davamlı tarixi rolunu oynayıb. Bu gün Böyük İpək yolu yalnız Avropadan Asiyaya gedən marşrutlar şəbəkəsi deyil, Avropa və Asiya dövlətlərinin transkontinental integrasiya konsepsiyasıdır.

Açar sözlər: Transkontinental Böyük İpək Yolu, Şərqlə Qərbin integrasiyası, orta əsrlər müsəlman- Türk dövlətləri, Türk-müsəlman sivilizasiyası, dünya sivilizasiyalarının integrasiyası

Summary

The Great Silk Road, as well as the caravan route, for centuries connected the ancient cultural centers of the countries of the Mediterranean coast, starting with China. This transcontinental route arose out of historical necessity and for thousands of years created brilliant trade, cultural and spiritual ties between East and West, which gave it a powerful impetus in later times. The expansion of trade relations has led to migration flows of peoples with diverse traditions and worldviews and has led to global changes in the ethnic map of Eurasia.

As a result of Alexander the Great's campaigns to the East, vast territories from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean united into a single cultural civilization. The course of development of political, ethnic, economic and cultural achievements of the peoples of Eurasia necessitated the creation of the historical Great Silk Road. This highway opened the way to an intercultural and intercivilizational dialogue connecting East and West in the vast territories between China, India, Iran, Byzantium and the Mediterranean.

In the early Middle Ages, the newly formed Arab Caliphate in the East and the Islamic religion penetrated into Europe through the Strait of Gibraltar to the territory of the Pyrenees. The Arabs, who conquered Central Asia in the east, put an end to China's advance into this region, radically changing the essence of the Great Silk Road. The Abbasid Caliphate freely promoted Islamic culture throughout the world from east to west, from Indonesia in the Pacific Ocean to Spain in the Atlantic Ocean.

In Central Asia, the Great Silk Road was controlled by the Turkic Karakhanids, Ghaznavids, later Seljuks, and Turkic-Mongolian states. In the region, Byzantium gradually lost its hegemony, Venetian and Genoese merchants and travelers took an active part in the globalization of the transcontinental route connecting the countries of the Far East and Europe. But with the discovery by Portugal of the sea route from Europe to India and the

beginning of the era of Great Geographical Discoveries, the gradual decline of the Great Silk Road began.

The incessant wars of the Sheibanid state in Central Asia with the Safavids, and the Safavids with Ottoman Turkey, bans on the export of Chinese goods, especially porcelain dishes, and rivalry between nomadic peoples had a completely negative impact on the further activities of the Great Silk Road, which increasingly lost its functions.

Thus, the Great Silk Road was not only an intermediary in the economic integration of East and West, but also made a great contribution to the interconnection and mutual enrichment of the material and spiritual culture of the nomadic and settled peoples of Eurasia. He played his enduring historical role in the process of the formation of world civilization as a whole - the unity of the Turkic-Muslim, Christian, Jewish and Buddhist civilizations. Today, the Great Silk Road is not just a network of routes from Europe to Asia, it is a concept of transcontinental integration of European and Asian states.

Keywords: transcontinental Great Silk Road, integration of East and West, medieval Muslim-Turkish states, Turkish-Muslim civilization, integration of world civilizations

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE AGE OF DIGITALIZATION: EXPERIENCE OF MENA REGION

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Abstract

The MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region consists of about twenty states of the Middle East and North Africa - UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, Algeria, with a total population of 355 million people. The identification of effective directions of economic modernization in countries with a transition economy, in particular in countries that export hydrocarbon raw materials, forces many authors to look for examples of the economic model of these countries.

The MENA region (Middle East and North Africa) is a growing market that is actively developing and attracts entrepreneurs and investors from all over the world. Its business capital is considered to be the United Arab Emirates with a hub in Dubai, which is gradually turning into an international trade office.

Despite the fact that more and more attention has recently been paid to the development of the private sector, the state plays a significant role in the Arab model of governance. Favorable conditions for the attraction of foreign capital and the development of private companies are created, the diversification of the economy is stimulated. Initially, the factor of competitiveness of the UAE was only large revenues from oil exports. The modernization strategy of the UAE was based on the purposeful implementation of the principles of economic policy declared there, the cornerstone of which was the course to replace petrodollars with other sources of income as much as possible.

Among the approaches to digitalization of the economic sector, the most popular ones can be identified: in Germany, the emphasis is on expanding digital production, in Great Britain on

the development of digital service spheres, and in the USA and China - on supporting private and public initiatives, respectively.

The digital economy is becoming a new trend in the UAE economy. Social network LinkedIn named the fastest growing sectors of the economy in the UAE. The retail and hospitality sectors have been the fastest growing in the United Arab Emirates for the past 15 years since 2003, according to research by global social network LinkedIn

The UAE economy had a gross domestic product of \$414 billion (AED 1.52 trillion) in 2018, the 2nd largest in the Middle East (2nd only to Saudi Arabia). The United Arab Emirates is implementing several projects, including the creation of a unified platform for smart city services (a system that optimally uses existing resources of city services and provides maximum convenience for city residents).

Keywords: The MENA (Middle East and North Africa) region, digitalization, digital economy, economic model.

THE IMPACT OF QUANTITATIVE EASING ON INCOME INEQUALITY IN JAPAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper studies the distributional impact of quantitative easing in Japan after the 2008 financial crisis. After the crisis, Bank of Japan had to resort to unconventional monetary policies to stimulate the economy, because nominal interest rates were already close to zero, preventing the central bank to lower them further. Despite the majority opinion that quantitative easing has prevented the crisis to worsen, large-scale asset purchases made under the quantitative easing program might have come with an unwanted cost in terms of increased income inequality. This is because it was mostly the high-income households who benefited from the asset valuation caused by this program. I use a structural vector autoregression model to estimate the impact of quantitative easing on income inequality. The results suggest that quantitative easing has indeed increased income inequality in Japan. However, the estimated magnitude of this effect greatly depends on which inequality measure is used.

Keywords: monetary policy, quantitative easing, income inequality

FOOD SAFETY ISSUES AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF CRIMEAN–CONGO HEMORRHAGIC FEVER DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) is an acute viral disease transmitted by *Hyalomma spp* genera and the most widespread tick-borne viral disease in the world. CCHF was first diagnosed during a large outbreak among agricultural workers in the Crimean Peninsula in the mid-1940s and was later named Crimean hemorrhagic fever. This disease is caused by arboviruses (CCHFV), which belong to the family of *noroviruses*, and the mortality rate of this disease is about 30%. Humans can be exposed to this disease through unprotected contact with a patient and with the blood or tissues of animals that have been bitten by a tick. The incubation period of the disease is usually 4-5 days. Headaches, high fever, abdominal pain, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting hypotension, and flushed face are the main symptoms. The disease can cause severe symptoms, such as petechiae, ecchymosis, and epistaxis. Patients, if left untreated, may die from multiple organ failures. Since the virus is typically

inactivated by acidification of carcasses after slaughter, meat consumption is not a significant risk factor. However, consuming uncooked liver can cause disease transmission and the liver should be thoroughly cooked. It should be noted that consumption of fresh raw meat before Rigor mortis causes illness and should be avoided. There is a risk of using the virus as an agent of bioterrorism due to its highly pathogenic nature. There is no vaccine for CCHF, and the following preventative measures can help prevent the spread of the disease: (1) creating public awareness about disease risk factors and possible preventive measures in high-risk groups, (2) avoiding areas with a high prevalence of ticks, (3) use gloves to prevent contact with blood and contaminated tissue, especially by veterinarians and butchers, (4) not consuming raw meat, or uncooked liver, (5) not drinking unpasteurized milk, and Eating food that is fully cooked, (6) it is mandatory to observe sanitary conditions during slaughtering and butchering, (7) equipment should be washed after being used, (8) to reduce the risk of person-to-person transmission, it is best to avoid physical contact with an infected person.

Keywords: Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever, CCHF, Food Safety

PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF *SALVIA VIRGATA*

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ABSTRACT

Salvia genus belonging to the Lamiaceae family consists of 1000 species. Some *Salvia* species have been used for folk medicine and food purposes, so they are cultivated worldwide. For instance, the root of *Salvia miltiorrhiza* is widely used in the treatment of coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, hepatitis, hepatocirrhosis, chronic renal failure, dysmenorrhoea and neurasthenic insomnia. The phytochemical study revealed that the *Salvia* species consist of mainly diterpenoids as well as caffeic acid derivatives, many of which have a variety of biological activities containing antioxidant, antiplatelet, antitumor, and antiviral activity. 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid, 2,4-Dimethoxybenzoic acid, protocatechuic acid, vanillic acid, esculetin, herniarin, caffeic acid, ferulic acid, isoferulic acid, 3,4-dihydroxyphenyllactic acid, 3,4-dihydroxyphenyllactamide, 4-hydroxyphenyllactic acid, chlorogenic acid, rosmarinic acid, methylrosmarinic acid, salvianolic acid G, salvianolic acid F, lithospermic acid, salvianolic acid H, salvianolic acid I, salvianolic acid J, salvianolic acid K, 6-feruloyl- α -glucose were the some of the natural compounds existed in *Salvia* species.

In this study, quantitative analysis of bioactive compounds in methanol extract of *Salvia virgata* Jacq. were revealed by LC-MS/MS. Poroshell 120 EC-C18 (100 mm 4.6 mm I.D., 2.7 mm) column, a gradient program was applied, and a flow of 0.4 mL/min was used for LC-MS/MS analysis. Caffeic acid (0.313 mg/ g extract), shikimic acid (0.206 mg/ g extract), salicylic acid (0.144 mg/ g extract), kaempferol-3-glucoside (0.018 mg/ g extract) were determined as chief compounds.

Keywords: *Salvia virgata*, natural products, spectroscopy.

RESEARCH ETHICS AND CONTROLLING PLAGURISM

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ABSTRACT

This paper tries to analyse the research ethics and also explains how to control research plagurism. Research ethics refers to the values and standards in keeping research norms. However, ethics play an important role in writing research report. It promotes comprehensiveness in the maintainance of research work. It fosters integrity, rationality, and inclusiveness in research. The main aim of research ethics is to ensure the quality of research.

One of the important tendencies of modern research is the useage of too much plagurism in the writing of research report. Plagurism is the copying of ideas of a person from literary sources and adding into the research work of another person. The high level of plagurism always affect the neutrality of research studies and limit the value of it. All most all institutions and Universities of the world have accepted different methods for checking research plagurism. Giving proper citation and references to the research statements, creating adequate softvires, and launching awareness programmes to the academicians etc. are some of the most important ways for controlling research plagurism. All these aspects will be examined in this paper.

RESEARCHING THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS: LESSONS FROM EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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Abstract

Since the mid-1990s, research on international organisations in general, and European integration in particular, has moved beyond explaining and understanding the nature and structure of the organisations they study. Instead, they began to concentrate on the impact of these organisations, particularly their transformative effects on the actors they encounter. The research also focused on how these organisations contribute to the construction and diffusion of norms, principles, understandings, and processes at the global and regional levels. For instance, in European studies, extensive literature on the concept of "Europeanisation" has emerged, highlighting the effects of integration. This literature dwells on whether European integration has triggered a transformation and, if so, how we can investigate the dynamics and mechanisms of this process. All these debates show us that international organisations are not merely passive actors and, in some cases, may even act as agents. Thus, looking more closely at their impact on the actors they contact is essential.

This paper will focus on how we can research this impact. Specifically, the process tracing method used in case studies in social sciences will be discussed. The paper will argue that in studying the impact of international organisations, the role of the domestic policy processes of states should be included in the analysis. In the process of norm diffusion, it is not only the pressures from above that matter but also how states react to them and translate them into domestic politics. This is where the importance of focusing on causal links and the contribution of process tracing in examining these links comes into play. In the first part of this article, the process tracing method will be defined, the principles that need to be adhered to apply the method correctly will be outlined, and the areas of use of the method will be summarised. The second part will provide a historical overview of the theoretical development of European studies. This brief historical overview aims to show why European studies have focused on the concept of "Europeanization" in recent years and to highlight its overall contribution to the study of organisations. Finally, the paper will focus on examples from European studies, summarising the salient points from the studies in which the method has been used.

Keywords: International organisations, history of European Union, Europeanisation, construction and diffusion of norms

DATA CONCEPTS

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Abstract

This research discusses descriptive statistics focus: with a focus on data concepts. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with data collection. the aim of this research is to find out every process regarding the concept of data from various methods, to know every type of data, data sources, data measurements. And by learning about all data concepts we can find out how to measure data in schools, communities and so on. this method uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in the library (library research) from basic theory/grounded theory (towards the direction of developing theories based on data). And the data collected comes from books and journals. in statistics, data is a very important part. Without data, statistics are like a body without a soul. Because, what will be collected, what will be served, what will be processed, Concluded, tested and interpreted is a collection of data. So that The existence of data becomes absolute. The data referred to in statistics is a collection of information From an object. Data can be in the form of numbers or non-numbers. For example, data on the number of textile factories in central java province According to city/regency in 2010, this data contains numbers Which states the number of textile factories. In this example, the data exists Clearly a number. But if the data is about gender, color Preferences, hobbies, languages spoken, nationality of origin and so on, Then the data collected is definitely not in the form of numbers (non-numbers). If the collection of information involves all members of the population, Then the data is called population data. However, if the group This information/value only involves a portion of the population, so it is called sample data.

Keywords: data concept, data types, data collection

**SEDIMENTOLOGY AND PALEOENVIRONMENT OF THE PHOSPHATE SERIE
(MAASTRICHTIAN) OF THE HIGH WESTERN ATLAS, ERGUITA REGION,
MOROCCO**

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ABSTRACT

The phosphate series of the Erguita region is represented by three units, each of which begins with a first sub-unit characterized by the abundant presence of phosphate-bearing, lenticular, fossiliferous micro-conglomerates (teeth, vertebrae, bone fragments) with erosive bases and sub-rounded to blunt morphological features. Bioturbation, in the form of burrows filled with overlying coarse sediment, can be observed at the base of these levels. These latter indicators suggest a return to a deeper environment. They culminate in a second sub-unit characterized by the abundant presence of poorly fossiliferous phosphate sands, sometimes with fish teeth, and rarely exhibiting oblique and cross-laminations. Additionally, there are more or less sandy limestones, often arranged in plates with parallel laminae. These materials are generally silicified and may display stromatolitic structures, bioturbations (Thalassinoids), as well as an alternation between coarse and fine layers. This second sub-unit marks a bathymetric decrease associated with infilling of the environment.

This phosphate series is distinguished by rhythmic sedimentation in which carbonates and phosphate-rich levels with organic debris (bone fragments, fish and reptile teeth...) alternately and irregularly appear. Thus, throughout this serie, there is a profound shift in sedimentation with the onset of phosphatogenesis. The macro-fauna encountered in the phosphate-rich levels characterizes a warm, well-oxygenated, shallow marine environment in broad communication with the open sea, under arid climatic conditions. The observed alternation between fossiliferous phosphate levels and more or less dolomitic carbonate levels respectively suggests two distinct periods. The first period signifies the flourishing of organic life in relation to phosphatogenesis and upwelling currents. The second period is less conducive to organism proliferation due to environmental confinement.

Keywords: Phosphate, Sedimentology, Paleoenvironment, High Atlas, Morocco

RADIATION SHIELDING PROPERTIES OF CEDAR WOODS PREPARED AS A COATING MATERIAL IN DIFFERENT THICKNESSES

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ABSTRACT

Cedar is an important forest tree species with a wide distribution in our country. In the past years, the area of fertile high forests has decreased due to the destruction of its valuable wood. On the other hand, there is a silviculture suitable for the distribution area of the cedar and the biological characteristics of the species. In addition, it constitutes an important economic resource due to its precious wood, which has been known since ancient times.

Various tree species have also been used in radiation shielding up to this time. One of the preferred ones for this purpose is cedar trees. They are evaluated in different fields such as construction, and furniture making. Cedar trees are generally spread over different regions and are especially found in areas such as the Eastern Mediterranean and the Himalayas. In this study, the radiation shielding properties of cedar woods were investigated. For this purpose, the Linear Attenuation Coefficient (LAC) was measured experimentally. Half Value Layer (HVL), Tenth Value Layer (TVL), and Mean Free Path (MFP) values were calculated by means of these LAC values. According to the results obtained, it has been seen that cedar trees can be used as coating material in areas with low energy radiation.

Keywords: Cedarwood, radiation, NaI(Tl) detector

THE SIMILE AND ITS TYPES IN MOLLA PANAH VAGIF'S GOSHMAS

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ABSTRACT

With Molla Panah Vagif's creativity a new period is started in the Azerbaijani literature history - the tradition of folk poetry. Thus, written literature was renewed in its form and content. An important representative of early realism, a creator of a literature school Vagif has written in a lyrical style. Although most part of his creativity contains poetry about beauty and love, he also has socially motivated poetry. In Vagif's socially motivated poetry like an attribute of Ashig poetry in the first plan is to be interested with the destiny of the nation, not to be indifferent to the difficulties, problems they're having. In a positive mood poetry we feel the spirit of the nation again, as if we were there, as if everything was happening before our eyes.

With his creativity, folk Ashig poetry began to dominate classical poetry. So, Vagif's definition of beauty and love didn't have the heavenly content like Nasimi's or Fuzuli's creativity. More precisely, he praises the beautiful women and their appearance, their clothes, their behaviour, their words of sweat, their inner beauty. These beautiful women were also real people whom Vagif knew, the poet named them all. In Vagif's Arabic prosody poetry, the classical tradition had not disappeared at all, it had been preserved to a certain extent. The complete poetic figures specific for classical Oriental poetry, postpositional attributive groups, words and word combinations specific to Arabic-Persian languages are sufficient.

Simplicity and sincerity in the poet's goshmas attract more attention. We can also notice this attribute in the poetic means used. We can say with certainty that the poet used the simplest similes and all their types, diversity in his goshmas. These are the most commonly used types, such as detailed, perfect, tashbihul-hissi, mujmal, tashabih, tashbihi-mashrut, tashbihul-tasviyya, tashbihul-jam. The fact that the image being compared is not mental-imaginary (abstract), but sensory (concrete) makes all these images real and believable. Vagif's poetic means are as simple, concrete, real and believable as his goshmas. These similes are not repetitions of each other, but each one stands out for its diversity. Both what is similar and what is compared are simple and understandable.

Key words: Molla Panah Vagif, goshma, simile, Ashig poetry, poetic figures

TÜRKİYE BÜYÜK MİLLET MECLİSİ TUTANAKLARINDA ABHAZYA MESELESİ

ABKHAZIA İSSUE IN THE REPORTS OF THE TURKISH GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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ÖZET

Gürcistan 19. Yüzyılın başında Çarlık Rusya'nın hâkimiyeti altına girerek bağımsızlığını kaybetti. Sovyet Rusya'nın kurulmasına müteakip 26 Mayıs 1918'de bağımsızlığını kazandı. 1921 Şubat'ında Sovyet Rusya tarafından işgal edilen Gürcistan, Türkiye ve Azerbaycan ile ilişkilerini Moskova ve Kars Antlaşmalarına göre sürdürdü. Gürcistan, 1922-1936 yılları arasında Transkafkasya Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetleri Federasyonu'nun, 1936'dan sonra ise SSCB'nin parçası haline geldi.

4 Mart 1921'de kurulan Abhazya Sovyet Cumhuriyeti, Transkafkasya Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetleri Federasyonuna katılırken 1931'de Gürcistan'a bağlı özerk bir cumhuriyet haline dönüştürüldü. Abhazya'da Abhaz nüfusu Çarlık Rusya ve Sovyetler Birliği dönemlerinde sürekli bir azalış gösterdi. Stalin'in politikaları sonucu Abhaz nüfusu % 15'lere kadar geriledi. Nikita Kruşçev döneminde Abhaz ve Osetlerin etnik kimliğini korumaları ve güvence altına almaları için anayasal düzenlemeler yapıldı. Bu süreçte Abhazlar, Gürcistan ve Abhazya'nın iki eşit devlet sayılması için anayasal düzenlemeler yapılmasını temin amacıyla siyasi faaliyetler başlattı. Ekim 1978'de ilk gösteri yapılırken on yıl sonra Abhaz yönetimi Sovyet lideri Mihail Gorbaçov'a mektup yazarak Gürcistan'dan ayrılmak istediklerini beyan etti. Gürcü hükümeti ise Abhazya'da %18 Abhaz'a karşılık % 45 Gürcü'nün bulunduğunu gerekçe göstererek talebe karşı çıktı.

1988'de Gürcistan da bağımsızlık hareketi baş gösterdiğinde iki yönetim arasında sorunlar derinleşmeye başladı. Zviad Gamsahurdiya 1990'da genel seçimleri kazanmasının ardından Abhazya'nın bağımsızlığına yönelik taleplere kapıyı tamamen kapattı. Bununla da kalmayarak bağımsızlık sonrası 1921 anayasasına geri döndüğü halde etnik azınlıklar "misafir" addedilerek "Gürcistan Gürcüler içindir" parolasıyla Abhazya ve Güney Osetya'nın değil bağımsızlığı özerliği yok sayıldı.

Türkiye, 1991'den itibaren Cumhurbaşkanı Özal'ın liderliğinde "Aktif Dış Politika" anlayışını benimseyerek Kafkasya'da etkin olmaya çalıştı. Gürcistan bağımsızlığını takiben devletin bütünlüğü, azınlık ilişkileri, iktisadi kalkınma ve batı dünyasıyla bütünleşme gibi pek çok sorunla karşılaşırken Türk-Gürcü ilişkileri Kars Antlaşması temelinde Gürcistan'ın siyasi ve toprak bütünlüğünü koruyan bir politika geliştirdi. Böylece Abhazya'nın siyasal bağımsızlık taleplerine karşı mesafeli bir duruş ortaya koyuldu. Buna karşılık Türk kamuoyu ve TBMM dini, tarihi ve kültürel bağlardan ötürü Abhazya'yı destekleyen bir tavır takındı.

Abhazya Meselesi Eylül 1992'den itibaren meclisin gündemine geldi. Bu konuda yedi genel görüşme ve soru önergesi verildi. Hükümetin Kafkasya devletlerinin toprak bütünlüğü, siyasal bağımsızlığı, iç işlerine karışmama ve bölgesel işbirliğini savunuyordu. Muhalefet ise Gürcistan ve Abhazya'nın iki ayrı ve eşit devlet kabul edilmesi gerektiğini iddia ediyordu. Abhazya'nın işgaline tepki göstererek Abhaz halkını her türlü insani yardımın yapılmasını istiyordu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Abhazya, Türkiye, Gürcistan, Bağımsızlık, Meclis

ABSTRACT

At the beginning of the 19th century, Georgia fell under the rule of Tsarist Russia and lost its independence. After the establishment of Soviet Russia, it gained its independence on May 26, 1918. Georgia, which was occupied by Soviet Russia in February 1921, maintained its relations with Turkey and Azerbaijan according to the Moscow and Kars Treaties. Georgia became part of the Federation of Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republics between 1922 and 1936, and the USSR after 1936.

Established on March 4, 1921, the Abkhazian Soviet Republic joined the Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republics Federation and was transformed into an autonomous republic under Georgia in 1931. The Abkhaz population in Abkhazia decreased continuously during the periods of Tsarist Russia and the Soviet Union. As a result of Stalin's policies, the Abkhaz population decreased to 15%. Under Nikita Khrushchev, constitutional arrangements were made for Abkhaz and Ossetian people to protect and secure their ethnic identity. In this process, Abkhazians started political activities in order to make constitutional arrangements for Georgia and Abkhazia to be counted as two equal states. While the first demonstration was held in October 1978, ten years later, the Abkhaz administration wrote to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, declaring that they wanted to leave Georgia. The Georgian government, on the other hand, opposed the request, citing that there were 18% Abkhazians versus 45% Georgians in Abkhazia.

When the independence movement broke out in Georgia in 1988, the problems between the two administrations began to deepen. After Zviad Gamsakhurdia won the general elections in 1990, he completely closed the door to demands for Abkhazia's independence. Not only that, but the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, not Abkhazia and South Ossetia, was ignored with the slogan "Georgia is for Georgians", considering ethnic minorities as "guests" even though the 1921 constitution was restored after independence.

Turkey, under the leadership of President Özal, has tried to be active in the Caucasus by adopting the understanding of "Active Foreign Policy" since 1991. While Georgia faced many problems such as the integrity of the state, minority relations, economic development and integration with the western world following its independence, Turkish-Georgian relations developed a policy that protects the political and territorial integrity of Georgia on the basis of the Kars Treaty. Thus, a distant stance was put forward against Abkhazia's demands for political independence. On the other hand, the Turkish public and the Turkish Grand National Assembly adopted a stance that supported Abkhazia due to its religious, historical and cultural ties.

The Abkhazian Question has been on the agenda of the parliament since September 1992. Seven general meetings and questions were given on this subject. The government advocated territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs and regional cooperation of the Caucasian states. The opposition claimed that Georgia and Abkhazia should be accepted as two separate and equal states. Reacting to the occupation of Abkhazia, he demanded all kinds of humanitarian aid to the Abkhaz people.

Keywords: Abkhazia, Türkiye, Georgia, İndipendence, Council,

SELF-PRESCRIPTION AMONG JUNIOR DOCTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN SOUTHERN TUNISIA

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Introduction

Self-prescription (SP) by physicians particularly junior doctors represents a serious issue for this professional category. In fact, this SP sometimes turns into an obvious threat and a misuse of medications and could have inappropriate effects on their health. In light of this, the objective of this study was to study the SP among junior doctors in southern Tunisia.

Methods

This was a cross-sectional observational study carried out among a sample of junior doctors registered at the Faculty of Medicine of Sfax, in southern Tunisia, between January and August of 2023 using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire.

Results

In total, 146 young doctors responded to the questionnaire with a mean age of 24.3 ± 3.2 and a sex ratio of 0.37. Overall, we found that 94.5% of participants practiced SP (n=137). Of them, 23.2% (n=33) practiced it frequently. The main medications used were analgesics (n=133; 93.7%), antipyretics (n=80; 56.3%), antispasmodics (n=54; 38%), and antibiotics (n=50; 35.2%). Vitamins and food supplements were used by 79 junior doctors (55.6%). Headaches (n=84.3%; n=118), flu syndrome (n=71.4%; n=100), and pain (n=63.6%, n=89) were the main symptoms encouraging SP. Junior doctors obtained medications for SP mainly by purchase from the pharmacy in 128 cases (91.4%), by free samples in 63 cases (44.7%), and by using medications resting from a previous use in 59 cases (41.8%). Overall, 77 junior doctors (54.2%) reported that SP was related to the lack of free time and 61 junior doctors (43%) linked this behavior to the ease of obtaining medication. The choice of medications was based on personal experiences among 86 participants (59.6%), theoretical courses among 83 participants (58.9%), and clinical internships among 72 participants (51.1%). One hundred and nine junior doctors (76.2%) reported that reading the medication instructions encouraged them to have SP. In the case of SP failure, 125 junior doctors (88.7%) reported consulting a doctor. As for SP consequences, 139 junior doctors (96.5%) declared that SP could have serious repercussions on health and 11 (7.7%) reported that they had adverse effects related to this practice.

Conclusion

Self-medication is highly prevalent among junior doctors in southern Tunisia, which is alarming. For this fact, education of the youngest doctors on the adequate and rational use of medication is indispensable to ensure safe practices and good health for them as well as for their patients.

TOKAT İLİ ARTOVA İLÇESİNDE BİR PONTOS KRALLIĞI KALESİ: KUNDUZAĞILI KALESİ

A FORTRESS OF THE PONTIC KINGDOM IN ARTOVA DISTRICT OF TOKAT: KUNDUZAĞILI FORTRESS

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Özet

Kunduzagılı Kalesi, Tokat iline bağlı Artova ilçesinin Kunduzagılı köyünün sınırları içerisinde ormanlık alanda yer almaktadır. Artova ilçesi, doğuda Tokat merkez ilçe, batıda Zile, kuzeyde Pazar, güneyde ise Sulusaray ve Yeşilyurt ilçeleri ile sınırlıdır. İlçenin kuzeyinde Deveci Dağları yer almaktayken güneyinden Yeşilirmak'ın üç büyük kolundan biri olan ve Antikçağ'da Skylaks olarak adlandırılan Çekerek Çayı geçmektedir. Eskiçağlardan itibaren bölgenin tahıl ambarı niteliğinde olan Artova Ovası ise ilçe topraklarının önemli bir bölümünü oluşturmaktadır. İlçe topraklarında en erken yerleşim izi Geç Kalkolitik Çağ'a ait olup ve tek bir merkez ile sınırlı iken, yaptığımız yüzey araştırması sırasında elde ettiğimiz arkeolojik veriler bu toprakların İlk Tunç Çağı'ndan itibaren kesintisiz bir şekilde yerleşim gördüğüne işaret etmektedir.

Kunduzagılı Kalesi, Artova'dan Sulusaray'a uzanan yolun hemen 250 m batısında ve bu yola hakim bir konumda bulunmaktadır. Kale, 1995 yılında tescil edilmiş olup bilimsel açıdan ilk kez Ş. D. Ful başkanlığında şahsımın da dahil olduğu bir ekip tarafından Artova ilçesinde gerçekleştirdiğimiz arkeolojik yüzey araştırmaları sırasında araştırılmıştır. Kalede yapılan araştırmalar sırasında elde edilen seramikler bu kalenin Geç Demir Çağı ve Hellenistik Dönem'de kullanım gördüğüne işaret etmektedir. Kalede Hellenistik Dönem'de Pontos Krallığı kalelerinde özellikle İç Pontos Bölgesi'nde çok sık rastlanılan basamaklı bir tünel yer almaktadır. Üzerinde herhangi bir sur duvar izine rastlanılmayan Kunduzagılı Kalesi'nin, Pontos Krallığı dönemindeki asıl işlevinin konum itibarıyla üzerinde yer aldığı yolu ve bulunduğu vadiyi denetlemek olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Artova, Pontos, Hellenistik, Kale, Basamaklı tünel.

Kunduzagılı Fortress is located in the forest area within the borders of the Kunduzagılı village of Artova district of Tokat province. Artova district is bordered by Tokat central district in the east, Zile in the west, Pazar in the north, and Sulusaray and Yeşilyurt districts in the south. While the Deveci Mountains are located in the north of the district, the Çekerek Stream, one of the three major branches of Yeşilirmak and called Skylaks in Antiquity,

passes from the south. Artova Plain, which has been the grain warehouse of the region since Ancient times, constitutes an important part of the district's territory. While the earliest trace of settlement in the district lands belongs to the Late Chalcolithic Age and is limited to a single center, the archaeological data we obtained during our surface survey indicates that these lands have been inhabited continuously since the Early Bronze Age.

Kunduzagılı Fortress is located just 250 m west of the road extending from Artova to Sulusaray and in a position overlooking this road. The fortress was registered in 1995 and was scientifically explored for the first time by a team, including myself, under the chairmanship of Ş. D. Ful, during the archaeological surface surveys we carried out in the Artova district. Ceramics obtained during the research carried out in the fortress indicate that this fortress was used in the Late Iron Age and Hellenistic Period. There is a stepped tunnel in the fortress, which was very common in the fortresses of the Pontic Kingdom during the Hellenistic Period, especially in the Inner Pontic Region. It is understood that the main function of Kunduzagılı Fortress, which does not have any traces of city walls, during the Pontic Kingdom period was to control the road and the valley in which it is located.

Key Words: Artova, Pontic, Hellenistic, Fortress, Stepped tunnel.

THE ROLE OF DISPOSITIONAL HOPE AND TRAIT ANXIETY IN PREDICTING LONELINESS AND INVESTIGATION BY GENDER

YALNIZLIĞIN YORDANMASINDA UMUT, SÜREKLİ KAYGININ ROLÜ VE CİNSİYETE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

The first aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of loneliness in university students and whether it differed according to their gender; The second aim is to reveal whether the levels of gender, trait anxiety, and dispositional hope of university students predict their level of loneliness, and if so, to what extent. For these purposes, data were collected from a total of 428 first-year university students, 241 female and 189 male. UCLA Loneliness Scale Short Form (for Adolescents), Dispositional Hope Scale, and State-Trait Anxiety Inventory were used as data collection tools. According to the findings regarding the prevalence of loneliness among university students, it was concluded that 13.4% of the students had a "low" level, 45.1% had a "moderate" level of loneliness, and 41.5% had a "high" level of loneliness. In the distribution of loneliness levels by gender, it was concluded that female students had 15.6% "low", 41.2% "moderate" and 43.2% "high" levels of loneliness. As for male students, it was concluded that 20.9% of them had "low", 57.4% of them had "moderate" and 21.7% of them had "high" levels of loneliness. It was accepted that this difference in loneliness by gender was significant.

According to the other finding of the study, there was a negative significant (-.38) relationship between the dispositional hope levels and loneliness scores of students, and a positive significant relationship (.42) between the trait anxiety scores and loneliness levels of students. It was concluded that the gender variable together with the dispositional hope and trait anxiety variables explained 34% of the loneliness variance. According to this result, trait anxiety has a positive effect on loneliness and is a predictor. On the other hand, dispositional hope is negatively effective and predictive on loneliness. The results were discussed and interpreted according to other studies on the effects of anxiety and hope level on loneliness, showing that women experience loneliness from negative emotional processes more than men.

Keywords: Loneliness, Trait Anxiety, Dispositional Hope, Gender

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın ilk amacı, yalnızlık düzeyinin üniversite öğrencilerindeki yaygınlığını ve cinsiyetlerine göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını; ikinci amacı ise üniversite öğrencilerinin cinsiyet, sürekli kaygı ve sürekli umut düzeylerinin, yalnızlık düzeylerini yordayıp yordamadığını, yorduyorsa ne düzeyde yordadığını ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçlar için 241 kadın, 189 erkek olmak üzere toplam 428 üniversite birinci sınıf öğrencisinden veri toplanmıştır. Veri toplama araçları olarak Sürekli Umut Ölçeği, Sürekli Kaygı Envanteri ve UCLA Yalnızlık Ölçeği Kısa Formu (Ergenler için) kullanılmıştır. Yalnızlığın üniversite öğrencilerindeki yaygınlığına ilişkin bulgulara göre, öğrencilerin %13.4'nün “düşük” düzeyde, %45.1 “orta” düzeyde ve %41.5'nin “yüksek” düzeyde yalnızlık yaşadığı sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır. Yalnızlık düzeyinin cinsiyetlere göre dağılımında ise kadın öğrencilerde %15.6 “düşük”, %41.2 “orta” ve %43.2 oranında “yüksek” düzeyde yalnızlık oranının olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Erkek öğrencilerde ise %20.9'nun “düşük”, %60.4'nün “orta” ve %18.7'sinin “yüksek” düzeyde yalnızlık yaşadığı sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır. Yalnızlık puanlarının cinsiyetlere göre oluşan bu farkın anlamlı olduğu kabul edilmiştir.

Araştırmanın diğer bulgusuna göre, öğrencilerin sürekli umut düzeyleri ile yalnızlık puanları arasında negatif yönde anlamlı (-.38), sürekli kaygı puanları ile yalnızlık düzeyleri arasında ise pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki (.42) içeren sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Sürekli umut ve sürekli kaygı değişkenleriyle birlikte cinsiyet değişkenin, yalnızlık puanlarının varyansının %34'ünü açıkladığı sonucu elde edilmiştir. Bu sonuca göre sürekli kaygı, yalnızlık üzerinde pozitif yönde etkili ve yordayıcıdır. Sürekli umut ise sürekli kaygı üzerinde negatif yönde etkili ve yordayıcı rolündedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, kadınların erkeklere göre olumsuz duygusal süreçlerini, yalnızlığı daha çok yaşadığını gösteren, kaygının ve umut düzeyinin yalnızlık etkilerine yönelik diğer çalışmalara göre tartışılmış ve yorumlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yalnızlık, Sürekli Kaygı, Sürekli Umut, Cinsiyet

SHARIA INSURANCE OPPORTUNITIES IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze opportunities of sharia insurance in Indonesia. This research is a library research in which the data sources are obtained from document materials and library materials as well as other supporting documents. This research found that Islamic insurance in Indonesia has a great opportunity. The increase in the upper middle class will increase the prospects for Sharia Insurance. This is because they will be more likely to protect their assets so that their assets will be safer. This will be supported again by the existence of a halal lifestyle trend. This trend will encourage people to prefer Sharia Insurance over Conventional Insurance. Regulatory support from the government. Law Regulations Article 87 Law Number 40 of 2014. The article reads “In the event that an insurance company or reinsurance company has a sharia unit with the value of the Tabarru Fund’ and the participant’s investment funds have reached at least 50 percent of the total value of the Insurance Fund, the Tabarru’, and investment funds of participants in their parent companies or 10 years after the promulgation of this law. The insurance company or reinsurance company is required to separate the sharia unit into a sharia insurance company or sharia reinsurance company.” The next opportunity is the presence of SBSN.

Keywords: Opportunities, Syariah Insurance, Indonesia

CLINICAL WASTE DISPOSALS IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS OF METROPOLITAN KANO, NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study aimed at examining the common method(s) adopted by private hospitals located in urban Kano in the disposal of their clinical wastes. Systematic random sampling was used to sample 41 hospitals from the sampling frame of 96 private hospitals in the study area; while purposive sampling was used in contacting the target samples within hospitals and waste related agencies (such as REMASAB, ministry of Environment, and NESREA). The instruments used for the collection of primary data were questionnaires and interview schedules; while list of private hospitals and administrative map of study area served as secondary data source. Data collected were presented in frequency distribution, percentages and chart forms. Result of the research found out that rate of clinical wastes evacuation does not have a definite pattern as most of the hospitals (about 34%) take away their waste at an irregular periods (usually when the container(s) are full). The commonest method of disposal is by open dumping (which is the most dangerous and unhygienic form of waste disposal), rather than burial. Majority of hospitals adopt the provision of facemasks only (because they are cheaper than others) as the means of personal protective equipment; while greatest constraints (about 30%) hindering proper disposal was attributed to the inadequate funding. The respondents suggested for more trained waste workers to be employed to ensure proper disposals of clinical waste in the area. Also a well protected/covered vehicles, clinical waste management unit, staff welfare, training and awareness Campaigns as well as isolated/remote disposal sites are among the recommended options to be put in place.

Key words: Clinical Waste, Private Hospital, Kano metropolitan, Nigeria

REVIVAL OF ANCIENT SILK-ROUTE IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The world seems to be ‘shrinking’ and political, social, cultural and economic relationships among nations have become more and more interlinked due to technological advancement. But, only few people can take risk to ignore the traditional ways of inter-linkages despite the modern means. In case of ancient Silk-route, no one can even think about it, as historically, it was the most ancient and most used path for trade and related activities across Asia. Not only just a road for carrying merchandise and precious commodities through transportation, this route brought about much more in term of transmission of knowledge, ideas, culture and beliefs, which had a profound impact on the history and civilization of surrounding areas. The recent notion of ‘the revival of ancient Silk-Route’ has once again proved the importance of traditional ways of linkages.

For India, it was not just a road of commodity trade, but also a great path of human civilization traveling to and from. The Silk Route has the potential of being a feasible and viable transit route in term of economic and cultural exchange. The revival of Silk Route will help trade and consolidate linkages across the region. It would trigger a powerful momentum with accompanying flows of imports and exports, tourists and people to people interaction, requiring viable means to these types of activities. Thus India cannot remain indifferent onlooker; it demands more activeness and coordinated efforts. The dynamics of this positivity were not without problems and challenges for India. Instability in Afghanistan, unfriendly relations with Pakistan and China’s activism and its grand design in name of ‘OBOR’ or renamed ‘BRI’ has emerged major hurdles and raising many alarming questions. India strongly rejected and criticized all the efforts that are monopolistic in nature. But this not means that India is against of revival of this route. It has always supported every effort of revival civilization bonding that strengthens interaction among human being but it should meet the principles of inclusive, sustainable and transparent in nature and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations.

The present study will deal the issue of the “Revival of Silk Route in Indian perspective and thereby will settle the issue for the benefit of human kind being in the region. As it has always been remained popular in the masses and trading community, if any constructive effort has been done in mutual understanding to revive this grand old route, India would be a major partner of that.

Keywords: Merchandise, Culture, Ideas, Revival, Design, BRI, Activism, Monopolistic, Route

REVIING ANCIENT CONNECTIONS: ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF SUFISM AND DAOISM ON CONTEMPORARY SILK ROAD POITICS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the complex interplay of two ancient spiritual traditions, Sufism and Daoism, and their impact on contemporary Silk Road politics. While both Sufism and Daoism have unique geographical and cultural beginnings, they share common philosophical underpinnings that emphasise spiritual harmony, inward transformation, and interconnectedness. This study, using a multidisciplinary approach, investigates how these spiritual traditions, despite their historical distance, have found renewed relevance in creating the political landscape along the current Silk Road.

The research paper begins with a look at the historical and philosophical roots of Sufism and Daoism, shedding light on their shared elements of mysticism, nonviolence, and a holistic worldview. This study illustrates the lasting resonance of these traditions within Silk Road communities by analysing original texts, historical records, and contemporary discourses. Furthermore, it investigates how Sufi and Daoist principles have been adopted and adapted by various political actors ranging from state authorities to grassroots movements to promote cooperation, intercultural dialogue, and conflict resolution in a religiously and ethnically diverse region.

This study explores case studies from various countries and locations along the Silk Road, including Central Asia, Iran, and China, in evaluating the impact of Sufism and Daoism on Silk Road politics. It looks at how Sufi and Daoist practises have influenced governance, diplomacy, and civil society, as well as examples of religious syncretism and cross-cultural

exchange. Furthermore, the study examines the significance of Sufi and Daoist voices in fighting radicalization and encouraging peaceful coexistence, as well as the challenges faced by extremist ideologies and political tensions.

This study emphasises the importance of recreating historical Sufi and Daoist linkages in order to encourage understanding and collaboration among varied Silk Road cultures. It adds to the larger conversation on religion, spirituality, and politics in the context of globalisation and regional integration. This study provides insights into the developing dynamics of current Silk Road politics by studying the possibility for Sufism and Daoism to function as cultural bridges and catalysts for peaceful change.

Keywords : Sufism , Daoism , Silk Road Politics , intercultural dialogue , religious syncretism, non-violence, conflict resolution

**GERİ DÖNÜŞÜM VE FABRİKA TUĞLASINDAN ÜRETİLEN DUVAR
PANELLERİNİN DİYAGONAL BASINÇ TESTİ ALTINDA KESME
DAVRANIŞININ İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION of SHEARING BEHAVIOUR of MASONRY PANELS
PRODUCED from RECYCLED and FACTORY BRICKS UNDER DIAGONAL
COMPRESSION TEST**

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde yığma yapı stokunun büyük bölümünü; kırsal yerleşim alanları ve tarihten günümüze ulaşabilen tarihi yapılar oluşturmaktadır. Aynı zamanda teknolojinin gelişimi, insan gücüne duyulan işçilik ihtiyacının azalması, nüfus artış hızına bağlı konut ihtiyacı ve hazır beton teknolojisinin yaygınlaşmasından dolayı şehirleşme betonarme yapıların imalatıyla genişlemektedir. Betonarme imalatın yaygın olmadığı dönemlerde şehir merkezleri taş, tuğla ve kerpiç yapılardan imal edilen yığma yapılardan oluşmaktaydı. Bu dönemden günümüze ulaşan birçok yığma yapı bulunmaktadır. Bu yapılar farklı birçok doğa olayına maruz kalıp veya kentsel dönüşüm uygulamalarından dolayı servis ömrünün tamamlayan yığma yapıların yıkılarak yenisinin inşa edilmesi ihtiyacı doğmuştur. Kentsel dönüşüm uygulamalarında yığma yapı yerine betonarme yapıların yapılması tercih edilse de kırsal yerleşimlerde aynı durum söz konusu değildir. Bundan dolayıdır ki yıkılan veya hasar gören yığma yapıları oluşturan tuğla veya taş malzemesinin tekrar kullanımı konusu araştırılması deneysel olarak amaçlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda Erzurum ilinde kentsel dönüşüm uygulamasıyla yıkılan yığma yapıdan temin edilen dolu harman tuğlasıyla, benzer boyut ve teknik özellikleri bünyesinde barındıran yeni üretim fabrika tuğlasından üretilen iki farklı duvar panellerinin kesme kapasiteleri ve basınç dayanımları karşılaştırılmıştır. Kesme

kapasitesinin belirlenmesi aşamasında diyagonal basınç yöntemi kullanılmış ve deney düzeneği buna göre oluşturulmuştur. Çalışma kapsamında geri dönüşüm tuğlası (GDT) ve fabrika tuğlalarının (FT) kesme davranışının incelenmesi amacıyla 2 adet geri dönüşüm, 2 adet fabrika tuğlasından 1000x1000x100 mm boyutlarında toplamda 4 adet duvar panel imalatı yapılmıştır. İmalatı gerçekleştirilen duvar paneller ASTM E519 (2015) uygun olarak tasarlanmış ve diyagonal basınç deneyine tabi tutulmuştur. Yapılan deneysel çalışma bulgularında detaylı olarak incelendiğinde fabrika tuğlalarının basınç dayanımı geri dönüşüm tuğlasına göre yaklaşık 2 kat yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Diyagonal basınç deneyleri sonucunda parçalanan duvar panelleri incelendiğinde cepli geri dönüşüm tuğlalarının harç ile aderansının, düz fabrika tuğlalarına göre daha fazla olduğu gözlenmiştir. Deney verileri de her iki grubunda taşıdıkları yük göz önüne alındığında tuğlalara yapılan ceplerin %29'luk bir fark oluşturduğu belirlenmiştir. ASTM E519 (2015)'e uygun olarak yapılan hesaplamalarda kayma gerilmelerine bakıldığında geri dönüşüm tuğlalarından imal edilen duvar panelin en küçük değerinin de fabrika tuğlasının en büyük değerine göre daha iyi sonuç verdiği gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tuğla, yığma yapı, duvar dayanımı, diyagonal basınç

ABSTRACT

In our country, most of the masonry building stock consists of rural settlements and historical buildings that have survived from history. At the same time, urbanisation is expanding with the production of reinforced concrete structures due to the development of technology, the decrease in the need for labour, the need for dwelling due to the population population increase rate and the widespread use of ready-mixed concrete technology. In the pre-concrete manufacturing periods, city centres consisted of masonry structures made of stone, brick and adobe structures. There are many masonry structures that have survived from this period. These structures have been exposed to many different natural events or due to urban transformation practices, the masonry structures that have completed their service life have been demolished and a new one needs to be built. Although it is preferred to build reinforced concrete structures instead of masonry structures in urban transformation applications, the same situation is not the case in rural settlements. For this reason, it is aimed to experimentally investigate the reuse of brick or stone materials that make up the collapsed or damaged masonry structures. In this direction, the shear capacities and compressive strengths of two different masonry panels produced from new production factory bricks with similar dimensions and technical properties were compared with the solid mortar brick obtained from the masonry building demolished by the urban transformation application in Erzurum province. The diagonal pressure method was used to determine the shear capacity and the experimental setup was set up accordingly. Within the scope of the study, a total of 4

masonry panels with dimensions of 1000x1000x100 mm were produced from 2 recycling bricks and 2 factory bricks in order to investigate the shear behaviour of recycling bricks (GDT) and factory bricks (FT). The constructed masonry panels were designed in accordance with ASTM E519 (2015) and subjected to diagonal compression test. When the findings of the experimental study were examined in detail, it was determined that the compressive strength of the factory bricks was approximately two times higher than the recycling bricks. When the wall panels crumbled as a result of diagonal compression tests were examined, it was observed that the adherence of wedge recycling bricks with mortar was higher than factory bricks. Considering the load carried by both groups in the test data, it was determined that the pockets made on the bricks created a difference of 29%. In the calculations made in accordance with ASTM E519 (2015), it was observed that the smallest value of the wall panel made of recycled bricks gave better results than the largest value of the factory bricks.

Keywords: Brick, masonry structure, wall strength, diagonal compression

TARİHİ KADANA CAMİ'NİN FARKLI ZAMANLARDAKİ MODAL PARAMETRELERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF MODAL PARAMETERS OF THE HISTORIC KADANA MOSQUE AT DIFFERENT TIMES

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ÖZET

Tarihi yapılar bir ülkenin önemli kültürel varlıklarıdır. Tarihi yapıların korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması en önemli görevlerden biridir. Çeşitli medeniyetlere ev sahipliği yapması nedeniyle tarihi eserler bakımından oldukça zengin olan Türkiye'de tarihi eserler bakımından camiler ön plana çıkmaktadır. Türkiye'de farklı mimarilere sahip tarihi eser niteliğinde birçok cami bulunmaktadır ve bu camiler günümüze kadar ulaşmıştır Erzurum, tarihi İpek Yolu üzerinde bulunması nedeniyle birçok medeniyet için kavşak görevi görmüştür. Saltuklu, Selçuklu ve Osmanlı gibi Türk medeniyetlerine ev sahipliği yapmış ve bu medeniyetlerden günümüze cami, medrese, kümbet vb. eserler ulaşmıştır. Aynı zamanda cami gibi tarihi yapılar bu dönemde çeşitli temellerden günümüze ulaşmıştır. Tarihi yapıların yapısal davranışlarının ve dinamik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi oldukça hassas bir durumda yapılmalıdır.. Tahribatsız deney yöntemleri olarak adlandırılan bu yöntemler ile yapılara herhangi bir zarar vermeden bu işlemler gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Operasyonel modal analiz yöntemi (OMA) ile yapılara herhangi bir zarar vermeden yapının yerinde doğal mod şekilleri ve modal frekans değerleri belirlenebilmektedir. Başka bir deyişle, binanın modal kimliklendirmesi yerinde gerçekleştirilmektedir.. Bu çalışmada, Erzurum Kadana Camii'nin 5 yıl arayla ölçülen dinamik parametreleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Caminin OMA çalışmasında tepki titreşimi ölçümü için yapılan sensor yerleşimi planı, caminin 5 yıl önceki tepki titreşimi ölçümü için yapılan sensor yerleşimi planıyla aynı şekilde uygulanmıştır. Caminin köşelerine sekiz adet tek eksenli ivmeölçer yerleştirilmiştir. Her biri 15 dakika süreli 3 adet 100 Hz ve 3 adet 200 Hz olmak üzere 6 adet ivme kaydı alınmıştır. Daha sonra bu kayıtlar Artemis Modal Pro yazılımında işlenmiş ve caminin modal parametreleri elde edilmiştir. Sonuçlar karşılaştırıldığında x ve y yönlerindeki öteleme ve gövde burulma hareketine ait modal frekans değerlerinin 5 yıl önceki ölçüme göre azaldığı ancak yakın olduğu görülmüştür. Cami içindeki ahşap desteklerde meydana gelen burulma ve cami köşelerinde oluşan çatlakların yapı sağlığı açısından oldukça riskli olduğu

görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarihi yapılar, Erzurum Kadana Cami, Operasyonel Modal Analiz, modal kimliklendirme

ABSTRACT

Historical buildings are important cultural assets of a country. The protection of historical buildings and their transmission to future generations is one of the most important tasks. Türkiye is very rich in historical artifacts due to being home to various civilizations. Mosques stand out in terms of historical monuments in Türkiye. There are many mosques in Türkiye that are historical monuments with different architectures and these mosques have survived to the today. Erzurum has served as a crossroads for many civilizations due to its location on the historical Silk Road. It was home to Turkish civilizations such as Saltuklu, Seljuk and Ottoman and from these civilizations to the present day mosques, madrasahs, clusters, etc. works have survived. At the same time, historical buildings such as mosques have survived from various foundations in this period. The determination of the structural behavior and dynamic characteristics of historic buildings must be done in a highly sensitive situation. With these methods called non-destructive testing methods, these processes can be carried out without causing any damage to the structures. With the operational modal analysis method, in-situ natural mode shapes and modal frequency values of the structure can be determined without any damage to the structures. In other words, modal identification of the building is carried out on site. In this study, The dynamic parameters of Kadana Mosque, measured 5 years apart, were compared. The sensor layout plan for the response vibration measurement in the OMA study of the mosque was applied in the same way as the sensor layout plan for the response vibration measurement of the mosque 5 years ago. Eight uniaxial accelerometers are attached to the corners of the mosque. 6 acceleration records were taken, 3 of which were 100 Hz and 3 were 200 Hz, each of 15 minutes duration. Later, these records were processed in Artemis Modal Pro software and the modal parameters of the mosque were obtained. When the results were compared, it was seen that the modal frequency values belonging to the translational and body torsion motion in the x and y directions decreased compared to the measurement 5 years ago, but were close. It has been predicted that the torsion in the wooden supports inside the mosque and the cracks in the corners of the mosque are quite risky in terms of structural health.

Keywords: Historical buildings, Erzurum Kadana Mosque, operational modal analysis, modal identification.

EXPLORING COPPER THIN FILM GROWTH IN VLSI: A MONTE CARLO STUDY OF THE PLASMA TRANSPORT PROCESSES

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Abstract

Lately, there has been growing interest in employing copper as the material for contacts and interconnects in very large-scale integration (VLSI) applications. To produce thin copper films, a technique known as Direct Current Sputtering deposition is utilized. This study investigated the influence of gas pressure and the distance between the substrate and the target on the angular and energetic distribution of copper particles. Gas pressure ranged from 1 to 20 Pa, while the substrate-to-target distance varied between 30 and 90 mm. To simulate the direction and energy of sputtered copper species in an Ar plasma environment within a direct current sputtering setup, we employed the Monte Carlo technique, which is based on the binary collision model and hard sphere potential. The outcomes of this study demonstrate that both gas pressure and substrate-to-target distance significantly impact the direction and energy of the deposited atoms. Specifically, at low pressure (1 Pa) and a short substrate-to-target distance (30 mm), the angular distribution exhibits non-uniformity with impact angles between 10° - 80° and 100° - 170° , featuring peaks around 40° and 150° . This indicates an isotropic distribution of sputtered atoms, with the energy distribution also showing notable non-uniformity.. As both pressure and substrate-to-target distance are increased, the peak in the angular distribution diminishes and eventually disappears, and the energy distribution of the deposited material becomes more uniform, shifting toward lower energy levels. Importantly, a comparison between the simulation and experimental results provided strong validation for the accuracy of their FORTRAN program.

Keywords: Thin films deposition; sputtering , Plasma process, Monte Carlo Method, VLSI.

THE NEED OF THE WORLD TODAY: THE OLD SILK ROAD OR THE VIRTUAL NEW SILK ROAD?

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Abstract

The Silk Road has been the most influential road in the transfer of economic, cultural, political and social products throughout the history of mankind, and it will not be repeated in the future. This road was a network of interconnected roads that connected West, East, and South Asia on the one hand, and North Africa and Eastern Europe on the other.

The Silk Road, which was built for the purpose of trade, was the largest trade network in the world for 1700 years until the 15th century. Now the Internet is the largest communication network in the world and connects all the countries of the world. With the help of all kinds of software on the Internet, business in cyberspace is developing day by day. Therefore, it is logical if we compare the Internet to the Silk Road and call it the Virtual Silk Road. Today, any trade outside the virtual silk road is doomed to failure.

Everything that is going on in today's world is changing rapidly. Technology is the main reason for this drastic change. Any organization and anyone who does not adapt to these changes will inevitably fail. The economic world, the political world, the cultural world, the social world and even the psychological and individual world are not exempted from these changes and each of them is affected to some degree by this process of change in today's society.

With the advent of the Internet and equipment to access the virtual world, especially smart mobile phones, people's lives and social culture have undergone a transformation and the priority of choice has changed. Many businesses in the social, cultural, economic and service fields have been established on the Internet and virtual networks have brought thousands of billions of dollars into the global economic cycle. Apart from the intentional effects, this space is an attempt to introduce a lifestyle and culture that is suitable to itself, which challenges many cultures, especially subcultures, and provides the ground for cultural globalization in order to unify cultures.

Therefore, the advice to the policy makers of every society is to give importance to the virtual silk road like the old silk road and make the right plans and policies on this road for their society and culture and monitor the changes of this virtual road in order to avoid the melting of society and culture. And then economy and politics should be prevented on the virtual silk road. By branding cultural, social, political and economic products and introducing them to global communities, we should always be at the forefront of this road. The introduction of the real silk road in today's world is an active presence in the virtual silk road.,

Key Words: Silk Road, Virtual Silk Road, Internet, Social Networks, Globalization of Culture, Rapid Changes

COST COMPARISON OF PASSAGEWAY CORRIDOR FOR GROUND REINFORCED EMBANKMENTS AGAINST ROCKFALL

KAYA TUTUCU TOPRAKARME BARIYERLERDE KULLANILAN GEÇİŞ KORIDORUNUN MALİYET KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

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ABSTRACT

It is more economical to use barriers in regions with long slope widths against rockfall disasters. However, behind the barriers in long lines were areas for agriculture, animals, etc. Access to locations where activities take place becomes challenging. Ground Reinforced Embankments (GRE) are the barrier types with economical benefit, high energy absorbing capacity and nature friendly. In the first stage of the study, details of three different passageway corridors with 1000 kJ and 3000 kJ energy absorption capacities which were designed in the previous researches for GRE, namely Traditional Model, Thin Model and Thick Model are given. Additionally, issues that may affect the cost for passageway corridor models are mentioned. After presenting the pose and price analyzes used in rockfall protection projects tendered by the institutions of the Republic of Türkiye, updates were made when necessary. For comparison, the cost of three models of GRE barriers, which including a passageway corridor, was calculated and their costs were created with the help of unit prices.

When the obtained data was examined, it was revealed that using the Thin Model, which can stop rock blocks with an impact energy of up to 1000 kJ, was 64.36% less costly than the Conventional Model. It has been concluded that using the Thick Model instead of the Thin Model is 44% more in volume and 6.26% more in cost, but has an energy absorption capacity of 3000 kJ and is three times more reliable.

In a rockfall disaster, the size of the rock blocks and the speed they gain affect their impact energy. At this point, it is very economical to use the Thin and thick model, which is designed for certain impact energies. In addition, since less land is used in reclamation work, other expenses such as expropriation are also reduced. However, for impact energy of 3000 kJ and above, different designs should be developed or the Traditional Model transition corridor should be used regardless of cost.

Keywords: Rockfall, disaster, passageway corridors, cost comparison

ÖZET

Yamaç genişlikleri uzun olan bölgelerde kaya düşmesi afeti yaşandığı durumlarda bariyerlerin kullanılması daha ekonomiktir. Ancak uzun hatlar boyunca inşa edilen bariyerlerin arkasında bulunan tarım, hayvancılık vb. faaliyetlerin yapıldığı alanlara ulaşım zorlaşmaktadır. Bu nedenle bariyerlerde geçiş koridoru kullanılarak ulaşım sağlanmaktadır. Kaya Tutucu Toprakarme Bariyerler (KTTB) ekonomik, yüksek enerji sönümleme kapasiteli ve doğaya uyumlu bariyer türüdür. Bu çalışmada, KTTB’lerde uygulanan geçiş koridoru uygulamalarının maliyet karşılaştırması yapılmıştır.

Çalışmanın birinci aşamasında, önceki araştırmalardan elde edilmiş, Geleneksel Model, İnce Model ve Kalın Model olmak üzere KTTB için tasarlanan, 1000 kJ ve 3000 kJ enerji kapasiteli üç farklı geçiş koridorunun detayları verilmiştir. Ayrıca geçiş koridoru modelleri için maliyeti etkileyebilecek hususlardan bahsedilmiştir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti kurumlarında ihale edilen kaya ıslahı projelerinde kullanılan poz ve fiyat analizleri ortaya konulduktan sonra gerektiğinde güncelleştirmeler yapılmıştır. Karşılaştırma yapılması için içerisinden geçiş koridoru bırakılacak üç model Kaya Tutucu Toprakarme Bariyer metrajı çıkartılarak birim fiyatlar yardımıyla maliyetleri oluşturulmuştur.

Elde edilen veriler incelendiğinde 1000 kJ’e kadar çarpma enerjisine sahip kaya blokları durdurabilen İnce Modelin kullanılmasının Geleneksel Modele göre %64,36 daha az maliyetli olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. İnce Modelin yerine Kalın Modelin kullanılması hacimsel olarak %44, maliyet olarak %6,26 daha fazla olduğu halde 3000 kJ enerji sönümleme kapasitesine sahip olduğu ve 3 kat daha güvenilir olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Kaya düşme afetinde kaya bloklarının büyüklükleri ve kazandıkları hız, çarpma enerjilerini etkilemektedir. Bu noktada belirli büyüklükteki çarpma enerjilere göre tasarlanan İnce ve Kalın modelin kullanılması oldukça ekonomiktir. Ayrıca ıslah çalışmasında daha az alan kullanılıyor olması nedeniyle kamulaştırma gibi diğer giderleri de azalmaktadır. Ancak çarpma enerjisi 3000 kJ ve üstü için farklı tasarımlar geliştirilmeli veya maliyete bakılmadan Geleneksel Model geçiş koridoru kullanılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kaya düşmesi, Afet, Geçiş Koridoru, Maliyet Analizi.

PROKSİMAL FEMORAL ÇİVİLEMEDE İMPLANT CUT-OUT RİSK FAKTÖRLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF IMPLANT CUT-OUT RISK FACTORS IN PROXIMAL FEMORAL NAILING

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ÖZET

Giriş:

Proksimal vidaların femur başından dışarı çıkması (cut-out), trokanterik kalça kırıkları tedavisinde uygulanan proksimal femur çivisinde sık görülen bir mekanik komplikasyondur. Bu komplikasyona neden olan çeşitli faktörler öne sürülmüştür. Bu çalışmanın amacı, cut-out komplikasyonu olan hastaları belirtilen farklı değişkenlere göre analiz etmektir: Hastaların yaşı, hastaların cinsiyeti, oluşan kırığın tipi, uç-tepe mesafesi, hastaların takip süresi, hastaların kemik-mineral yoğunluğu, ameliyat öncesi ve sonrası dönemdeki kollo-diyafizer açı ve ilk tam ağırlık verme zamanı.

Metod:

Bu çalışma, hastane kayıtlarından elde edilen hasta dosyaları ve radyografiler incelenerek belirlenen 36 implant cut-out komplikasyonu olan hasta ve 41 adet komplikasyon gelişmeyen kontrol hastasının yukarıda verilen değişkenler açısından karşılaştırıldığı, retrospektif bir çalışmadır. Veriler SPSS (versiyon 22.0, Chicago, ABD, 2013) programıyla değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuçlar:

Her iki gruplar arasında yaş, cinsiyet, kırık tipi, hasta takip süresi, ameliyat öncesi ve sonrası kollo-diyafiz açısı ve kemik mineral yoğunluğu değişkenleri açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktu ($p>0,05$). İmplant cut-out komplikasyonu uç-tepe mesafesi ve ilk tam ağırlık verme zamanı ile ilişkiliydi ($p<0,05$). Cut-out komplikasyonu olan hastaların uç-tepe mesafesi değerleri, kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı düzeyde daha yüksekti (ortalama fark = 3,1 mm). İmplant cut-out grubunda ilk tam ağırlıklı yük verme zamanına kadar geçen ortalama süre (ortalama 14 hafta), kontrol grubuna göre (20,5 hafta) 6,5 hafta daha düşüktü.

Tartışma:

Cut-out riskini azaltmak için cerrah tarafından kontrol edilebilecek iki önemli faktör olan, anatomik kırık redüksiyonu ve optimal laq vidası pozisyonunun elde edilmesi önemlidir. Tam ağırlık ile yük vermek için kırık iyileşme süresi tamamlanana kadar hasta beklemeli ve hastalar yaşlı olduğu için istemsiz yük vermemeye dikkat edilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Proksimal Femur Çivisi, Trokanterik Kırık, Uç Tepe Mesafesi, Cut-out.

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

The cut-out of the proximal screws through the femoral head is a common mechanical failure in the proximal femoral nail of trochanteric hip fractures. Several factors that cause this complication have been suggested. The purpose of this study was to analyse the cut-out complication with respect to the following variables: patients' age, gender, fracture type, tip-apex distance (TAD), follow-up period, bone-mineral density, collo-diaphyseal angle and first full weight-bearing time.

Methods:

This is a retrospective study of 36 patients with cut-out complications and 41 control patients which were identified by reviewing all available case notes and radiographs and both groups were compared in terms of the variables given above. Data were evaluated with the SPSS (version 22.0, Chicago, USA, 2013) program.

Results:

There was no statistically significant difference between the groups in terms of age, gender, fracture type, follow-up period, pre- and postoperative collo-diaphyseal angle, and bone mineral density variables ($p > 0.05$). Cut-out failure was associated with TAD and full weight bearing time ($p < 0.05$). Patients who experienced implant cut-out had significantly higher TAD scores than those who did not (mean difference = 3.1 mm). The average time to first weight bearing in the cut-out group (average 14th week) was 6.5 weeks earlier than the control group (20.5 weeks).

Conclusion:

To reduce the risk of a cut-out it is important to achieve both anatomical reduction and optimal lag screw position as these are two important factors that can be controlled by the surgeon. Patient should wait until fracture healing is complete for full weight bearing and since the patients are elderly, precautions should be taken to avoid involuntary weight bearing.

Keywords: Proximal Femoral Nail, Trochanteric Fracture, Tip Apex Distance, Cut-Out

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL OF CUSTOM TRACTOR USING FINITE ELEMENT METHODS

Çağlar ÇAKMAK

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, production has increased in direct proportion to the increasing world population. Tractors are machines that require engineering in their own right, and the development of tractors, which play a role in the first stage of production, gains great importance. Differentials, gears, gear sleeves, and gearboxes of the tractor are large elements; producing these elements is costly and difficult. Changing the mold is a costly process, especially when there is a malfunction in the main gearbox and differentials. To reduce these costs, applications that enable the prediction of any faults in the tractor differential, transmission, and gears have been developed with developing technology and computer software. One of the most used of these applications is ANSYS software. In this study, the differential of a tractor with the driver's seat in front, which is in the special tractor class, was designed specifically, and finite element analysis was carried out. Before starting the design, transmission values were determined for the tractor's engine to work more comfortably, and as design criteria, it was requested that the tractor should have a speed between 0-35 km/h and have the ability to climb up to a maximum slope of 45 degrees. The tractor for which the calculations were made has a gearbox with 8 forward and 1 reverse gear and the boost and serial modes were determined. Among these determined modes, the mode that the differential will have the most difficulty with is the 1st gear, and the torque coming from the input to the differential is determined by using this value. All these calculations were made numerically with the help of the Excel program and these values were taken into consideration during the 3D design of the differential. The designed CAD model was then transferred to the analysis environment and finite element analysis was performed. The results obtained were interpreted and within the results, it was revealed that the strengths of the main elements of the differential, such as the main body, chuck and bevel gear set, and axle sleeve, were in the safe zone and it was decided to start production.

Keywords: Gearbox, Finite Element Analysis, Custom tractor, 3D Design

SPOR VE RİSK YÖNETİMİ

SPORTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, spor organizasyonlarında ve spor örgütleri içerisinde oluşabilecek risk faktörünü ve risk yönetiminin, spor kavramıyla kuramsal bir şekilde incelenmesidir. Bu amaç çerçevesinde çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemi kapsamındadır. Araştırmada, ülkemizde spor ve risk yönetimi kapsamında yürütülen çalışmaları incelemek için doküman analizi kullanılmıştır. Doküman analiz sürecinde elektronik ya da basılı kaynaklar kullanılabilir. Spor, gün geçtikçe ekonomik pazar alanı genişleyen ve küreselleşerek insanları peşinden sürükleyen bir olgudur. Sporun daha sistemli ve verimli şekilde işleyişini sürdürebilmesi için yönetim sanatını en iyi yöntemlerle yerine getirmesi gerekmektedir. Spor yönetimi bünyesinde birtakım yönetim uygulamalarından faydalanmaktadır. Bunlar; değişim yönetimi, süreç yönetimi, kriz yönetimi gibi uygulamalar olabilir. Bu yönetim modellerinden risk yönetimi de sporun ve spor yönetiminin içerisinde olması gerekmektedir. Risk yönetimi, önceden ortaya çıkabilecek tehlike ve zararları önlemek amaçlı alınan tedbirlerin bütünü olarak açıklanabilir. İlaveten risk yönetimi gerçekçi, kararlı ve açık bir şekilde, sistemli bir plan çerçevesinde, durmadan yenilebilir özelliğinde olan, ortaya çıkabilecek riskleri değerlendirebilen, maliyet ve performans açısından başarılı metotlar belirleyebilen, herhangi bir risk esnasında taktik ve stratejiler oluşturabilen ve belirli envanterler ortaya koyabilen bir süreçtir. Spor organizasyonları ve spor örgütlerinin içerisinde oluşabilecek risklerin yönetimi, sporun verimli ve sistemli işleyişi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Sporun içerisinde birçok risk ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Bunlar; spor örgüt ve faaliyetlerinde maliyet riskleri, sporcuların güvenlik riskleri, sporcu sakatlığı sonrası finans, sosyal güvenlik ve sigorta riskleri, spor tesislerinin yapım ve kullanım riskleri gibi oluşabilecek tehlike ve kayıplar olarak ifade edilebilir. Sonuç olarak; spor örgütleri ve spor organizasyonları içerisinde görevli olan personel ve yöneticilerin, risk yönetimi hakkında bilgilendirilmeleri, spor organizasyonlarında risk tabloları oluşturulması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, risk, risk yönetimi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to theoretically examine the risk factors that can arise within sports organizations and sports entities, and to investigate the concept of risk management in the context of sports. Within this framework, the study falls under the scope of qualitative research methodology. Document analysis was used to examine the studies conducted in our country in the context of sports and risk management. Electronic or printed sources can be used in the document analysis process. Sport is a phenomenon that is expanding as an economic market and globalizing day by day, captivating people. For sport to continue its operation in a more systematic and efficient manner, it needs to practice the art of management with the best methods. Sport management makes use of various management practices, such as change management, process management, crisis management, and among these management models, risk management should also be integrated into sports and sport management. Risk management can be defined as the set of measures taken to prevent potential dangers and damages that may arise in advance. Furthermore, risk management is a process that is realistic, determined, and transparent, continually renewable, capable of evaluating potential risks, capable of identifying successful methods in terms of cost and performance, capable of formulating tactics and strategies in the event of any risk, and capable of establishing specific inventories. The management of risks that may arise within sports organizations and sports entities is crucial for the efficient and systematic functioning of sports. There can be many risks within sports, including cost risks in sports organizations and activities, safety risks for athletes, financial, social security, and insurance risks following athlete injuries, construction and usage risks of sports facilities, and so on. In conclusion, it is recommended that personnel and managers responsible for sports organizations and sports events be informed about risk management, and the creation of risk tables in sports organizations is suggested.

Keywords: Sport, risk, risk management.

HİPERTİROİD HASTALARINDA RADYOAKTİF İYOT TEDAVİSİNİN BAŞARI ORANI

SUCCESS RATE OF RADIOACTIVE IODINE TREATMENT IN HYPERTHYROID PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Hipertiroidinin en sık sebepleri Graves hastalığı, hiperaktif nodül (HN) ve hiperaktif multinodüldür (HMN). Tedavi seçenekleri arasında antitiroid ilaç, cerrahi ve radyoaktif iyot tedavisi (RAİT) yer almaktadır. Antitiroid ilaçların tedavi olasılığı az olup, ciddi yan etkilere de yol açabilmektedir. Cerrahi tedavinin ise komplikasyon riskleri mevcuttur. RAİT ile genellikle ilk dozda yanıt alınmakla birlikte, tolerasyonu da iyidir. Bu çalışmada, Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Nükleer Tıp Ana Bilim Dalı'nda 2012-2023 yılları arasında hipertiroidi nedeniyle verilen RAİT'in etkinliği incelendi.

243 hastaya toplam 248 tedavi uygulanmıştı. RAİT sonrası takipleri hastanemizde yapılan 150 hasta (155 RAİT) çalışmaya dahil edildi. RAİT sonrası altıncı ayda ötiroidi veya hipotiroidi gelişen hastalar tedaviye yanıt olarak kabul edildi. 150 hastanın ilk tedavilerine bakıldığında, 13 hastaya 10 mCi, 66 hastaya 15 mCi, 43 hastaya 20 mCi, 12 hastaya 25 mCi ve 16 hastaya 30 mCi tedavi uygulanmıştı. 15 mCi alan 3 hastaya hipertiroidi devam ettiğinden birer hastaya 15, 20 ve 30 mCi ikinci doz verilmişti. 20 ve 30 mCi alan birer hastaya ise ikinci doz olarak 30 mCi tedavi uygulanmıştı.

71 Graves hastasına 75 RAİT, 59 HN hastasına 59 RAİT, 20 HMN hastasına 21 RAİT uygulandı. 71 Graves hastasının 66'sında (%92,96) tedaviye yanıt alınırken, 5 tanesinde RAİT sonrası hipertiroidi veya subklinik hipertiroidi devam etti. Beş hastanın dördüne ikinci doz RAİT uygulandı ve hepsi hipotiroidiye girdi. 59 HN hastasının 53'ünde (%89,83) tedaviye yanıt alınırken, altısında hipertiroidi veya subklinik hipertiroidi devam etti, bunlardan hastanemizde ikinci doz tedavisini alan hasta yoktu. 20 HMN hastasının 15'inde (%75) tedaviye yanıt izlenirken, 5 hastada hipertiroidi veya subklinik hipertiroidi devam ediyordu ve 1 hastaya ikinci doz verilmesi sonrası hipotiroidi görüldü.

Graves hastalığı, HN ve HMN olan hipertiroidi hastalarında RAİT etkili bir tedavi yöntemidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hipertiroidizm, Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi, Graves hastalığı,

ABSTRACT

The most common causes of hyperthyroidism are Graves disease, hyperactive nodule (HN) and hyperactive multinodule (HMN). Treatment options include antithyroid medication, surgery and radioactive iodine treatment (RAIT). Antithyroid medication has low probability of treatment and may cause serious side effects. Surgical treatment has risks of complications. Besides a response is usually obtained at the first dose with RAIT, its tolerance is also good. In this study, effectiveness of RAIT given for hyperthyroidism in Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Department of Nuclear Medicine between 2012-2023 was examined.

A total of 248 treatments were applied to 243 patients. 150 patients (155 RAITs) who were followed up in our hospital after RAIT were included in the study. Patients who developed euthyroidism or hypothyroidism at the sixth month after RAIT were considered as response to treatment. Considering the first treatments of 150 patients, 13 patients were treated with 10 mCi, 66 patients with 15 mCi, 43 patients with 20 mCi, 12 patients with 25 mCi, and 16 patients with 30 mCi. Since hyperthyroidism continued in three patients who received 15 mCi, a second dose of 15, 20 and 30 mCi was given to one patient. A second dose of 30 mCi was administered to one patient who received 20 and 30 mCi.

75 RAIT was applied to 71 Graves patients, 59 RAIT to 59 HN patients, and 21 RAIT to 20 HMN patients. While 66 (92.96%) of 71 Graves patients responded to treatment, five of them continued to have hyperthyroidism or subclinical hyperthyroidism after RAIT. A second dose of RAIT was administered to four of the five patients, and all of them went into hypothyroidism. While 53 (89.83%) of 59 HN patients responded to treatment, hyperthyroidism or subclinical hyperthyroidism persisted in six of them, and there was no patient who received the second dose treatment in our hospital. Response to treatment was observed in 15 (75%) of 20 HMN patients, hyperthyroidism or subclinical hyperthyroidism continued in five patients, and hypothyroidism was observed in one patient after the second dose.

RAIT is an effective method in treatment of hyperthyroid patients with Graves disease, HN and HMN.

Keywords: Hyperthyroidism, Radioactive iodine therapy, Graves disease

BUSINESS ETHICS IN MODERN BUYING AND SELLING

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Abstract

Business Ethics from an Islamic Perspective (Analysis of Business Ethics in Modern Buying and Selling. The subject of this research is to find out how buying and selling actors in modern times, one of which is online buying and selling. In Islam, ethics in doing business have been regulated in such a way. Islam with the Qur'an and Hadith as its source, has provided detailed guidance on how to do business. Nowadays, online buying and selling is a popular form of trade that is carried out in accordance with Islamic principles and upholds moral and spiritual values. The problem that usually occurs in online buying and selling is when the goods displayed do not match the description of the goods. Business ethics means the principles and norms to which business people must commit in transactions, behavior in order to achieve safe business goals. good practices in trading on the marketplace according to Islamic business ethics. By paying attention to Islamic business ethics in online buying and selling, we can build trade based on Islamic values. The marketplace seeks to carry out transactions in accordance with the business ethics exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad. An honest, fair, friendly, capable attitude, maintaining consumer rights. But there are some aspects that have not been fulfilled due to the actions of irresponsible parties, namely some business people who do not use unjustified methods. The tiktokshoop marketplace has tried to run according to the Islamic business ethics modeled by the Prophet .

Kata kunci: Business Ethics, Islamic Perspective, Modern Buying and Selling

XIX-XX YÜZİLLİYİN BAŞLANGICINDA SÜRMƏLİ (İQDIR) BÖLGƏSİNİN ETNO-DEMOQRAFİK VƏ SOSIAL-İQTİSADI VƏZİYYƏTİ

ETHNO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE SURMALI (IGDIR) REGION IN THE 19TH - BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

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XÜLASƏ

Rusiya işğalı ərəfəsində yerli azərbaycanlı tayfalar Sürməli (İqdir) bölgəsində yaşayan əhalinin mütləq əksəriyyətini təşkil edirdilər. Ermənilər oraya yalnız Rusiya işğalından sonra rus hərbiçilərinin və dövlət idarələrinə soxulmuş erməni əsilli məmurların hərtərəfli dəstəyi ilə Qacarlar dövlətindən, Osmanlı imperiyasından köçürülərək məskunlaşdırıldılar, sonrakı onilliklərdə də mövqelərini möhkəmləndirdilər. Bölgəyə erməni əhalinin kütləvi köçürülməsi ilə yerli azərbaycanlı əhalinin vəziyyəti kəskin şəkildə ağırlaşdı, çar məmurlarının himayəsi ilə gəlmə erməni ailələri ən yaxşı, məhsuldar torpaqlarda yerləşdirildilər, imtiyazlı mövqe tutdular. Yerli müsəlman əhali isə minillər boyu yaşadıkları ata-baba torpaqlarında təqib olunmağa, müxtəlif maxinasiyalar nəticəsində mülklərini itirməyə, bir çox hallarda isə dözülməz yaşayış şərtlərindən bezərək qonşu ölkələrə köçməyə məcbur qaldı. Bu ayrı-seçkilik siyasəti sonrakı onilliklərdə də davam etdirildi.

Bununla belə, XIX əsrin sonu – XX əsrin ilk onilliklərində Sürməli (İqdir) bölgəsində əhalinin üçdə ikisindən çoxunu müsəlman-türk əhali təşkil etməkdə idi. Elə ona görə də qatı millətçi erməni təşkilatları bu bölgədə yerli müsəlman-türk əhaliyə qarşı xüsusi qəddarlıqla kütləvi qətl və qarətlər həyata keçirir, etnik təmizləmə siyasətini gerçəkləşdirir, gələcəkdə bu yerlərə qəti şəkildə sahiblənməyə zəmin hazırlamağa çalışırdılar.

XIX əsrin ortalarından etibarən Rusiyada kapitalist münasibətlərinin inkişafı hakimiyyət nümayəndələrini metropolıyanı ucuz xammal və ərzaq məhsulları ilə təmin etmək, bölgənin təbii sərvətlərindən maksimum yararlanmaq üçün addımlar atmağa vadar etdi. Nəticədə iqtisadi həyatın canlanması baş verdi, İrəvan quberniyasında, xüsusən də Sürməli qəzasında məhsuldar, bərəkətli torpaqlarının əkilib-becərilməsi geniş miqyas aldı. Bu da ermənilərin Sürməli (İqdir) bölgəsinə iddialarının artmasının mühüm səbəblərindən biri idi.

Açar sözlər: Sürməli mahalı, Rusiya işğalı, ermənilərin köçürülməsi, yerli türk-müsəlman əhalinin sıxışdırılması, statistik göstəricilər.

SUMMARY

On the eve of the Russian invasion, the indigenous Azerbaijani tribes made up the absolute majority of the population living in the Surmali (Igdir) region. It was only after the Russian conquest that the Armenians were resettled from the states of Ghajar Iran and the Ottoman Empire, with the full support of the Russian military and officials of Armenian origin, who infiltrated the state administrations and strengthened their positions in the following decades. With the mass migration of the Armenian population to the region, the situation of the indigenous Azerbaijani population deteriorated sharply, the Armenian families, who fell under the patronage of royal officials, were placed on the best, fertile lands and occupied a privileged position. The local Muslim population was persecuted in their ancestral lands, where they lived for thousands of years, lost property as a result of various frauds, and in many cases, fed up with unbearable living conditions, they were forced to move to neighboring countries. This discriminatory policy continued in the following decades.

However, at the end of the 19th and the first decades of the 20th century, more than two thirds of the population of the Surmali (Igdir) region were Muslim Turks. That is why the Armenian extreme nationalist organizations carried out massacres and robberies of the local Azerbaijani population in this region with particular cruelty, pursued a policy of ethnic cleansing, and tried to pave the way for the final possession of these places in the future.

From the middle of the 19th century, the development of capitalist relations in Russia prompted the authorities to take measures to provide the metropolis with cheap raw materials and food, to maximize the use of the natural resources of the region. As a result, there was a revival of economic life, sowing and cultivation of fertile, fertile lands took place on a large scale in the Irevan province, especially in the Surmeli district. This was one of the important reasons for the increase in the claims of Armenian nationalists to the Surmalin (Igdir) region.

Key words: Surmali district, Russian occupation, resettlement of Armenians, oppression of the local Turkic-Muslim population, statistical indicators.

THE EFFECT OF SMOKING ON BLOOD PRESSURE, DIABETES, CHOLESTEROL, BODY MASS INDEX

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ABSTRACT

Cigarette consumption, which is associated with the death of one person every 6 seconds around the world, adversely affects all organs of the body and causes serious health problems related to the body system.

In this study, the effects of smoking on patients' blood pressure values, diabetes status, cholesterol values, and body mass index values were investigated.

In studies conducted on 200 patients who were treated at the Aydın Menderes University Faculty of Medicine Polyclinic, blood samples were taken to determine the blood glucose and total cholesterol of the patients after at least 12 hours of fasting.

According to this study, a statistically significant difference was found between the blood pressure, cholesterol and body mass index values of smokers and non-smokers, but no significant difference was found according to their diabetes status.

As a result, it has been found that smoking affects blood pressure, cholesterol and body mass index and does not affect diabetes.

Keywords: Cigarette, Blood Pressure, Diabetes, Cholesterol, Body Mass Index

COMPARISON OF ANTIOXIDANT AND CYTOKINE LEVELS IN PATIENTS WITH THALASEMIA

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ABSTRACT

It is aimed to investigate the underlying causes of thalassemia, which has widespread and negative effects around the world, and to create solutions. For this purpose, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory cytokine levels of thalassemia patients were investigated in our study.

In our study, experimental and control groups were formed with 40 people in each group. The experimental group consisted of patients with thalassemia followed up at Siirt Training and Research Hospital, and the control group consisted of healthy individuals who came for routine control. After informing the participants in the research and taking their consent, their blood was taken.

Antioxidant enzyme activities (SOD, CAT, GSH-Px, GSH-Rd), anti-inflammatory cytokines (TNF- α , IL-1 β , IL-6) and oxidative stress-antioxidant parameters (Vitamins A, E, C, MDA, TOS and TAS) levels were measured in serum samples obtained from the participants. Analyses were performed by ELISA and HPLC devices using appropriate kits. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 21.0 statistical package program.

The data showed that thalassemia patients had lower antioxidant levels and higher anti-inflammatory cytokine levels compared to the control group.

In conclusion, it is possible to say that thalassemia has an effect on cytokine and oxidant systems. This study will give an idea about the recommendation of food supplements rich in antioxidants in addition to the treatment protocols to be applied by physicians in order to minimize the harmful effects of thalassemia. We believe that this study will shed light on the preparation of more comprehensive and new treatment protocols in the future.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Cytokine, Enzyme, Hemoglobin, Thalassemia.

KADIN YÖNETİCİLER VE KURUMSAL İNOVASYON: BİST’TE BİR UYGULAMA

FEMALE MANAGERS AND CORPORATE INNOVATION: APPLICATION ON BIST

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ÖZET

İnovasyon, günümüz iş dünyasında rekabet avantajı sağlamanın anahtarıdır. Kadın yöneticilerin varlığı, çeşitliliği artırarak ve farklı bakış açılarını iş süreçlerine dâhil etme olanağı sunarak kurumların daha yaratıcı ve yenilikçi olmalarına yardımcı olabilir. Bu sebeple kadın yöneticilerin şirket inovasyonunu nasıl etkileyebileceğini anlamak oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, işletmelerdeki kadın yöneticilerin inovasyon faaliyetlerine olan etkisini incelemektir. Araştırma örneklemini Borsa İstanbul’da faaliyet gösteren finans sektörü dışındaki firmalardan oluşmaktadır. 2008-2021 yılları arasında 43 firma üzerinde yürütülen panel veri analizi sonucunda elde edilen bulgulara göre, kadın yöneticilerin yüzdesi, araştırma geliştirme yoğunluğunu pozitif bir şekilde etkilemektedir. Buna göre işletmelerde kadın yöneticilerin sayısı arttıkça kurumsal inovasyon faaliyetleri de artmaktadır. Bu bulgu, iş dünyasındaki cinsiyet çeşitliliğini teşvik etmenin yanı sıra işletmelerin rekabetçiliğini artırma potansiyeline işaret etmektedir. Kadın liderlerin iş dünyasında daha fazla yer alması hem işletmelere hem de topluma genel olarak büyük faydalar sağlayabilir. Bu nedenle, işletmelerin çeşitlilik ve cinsiyet eşitliğini desteklemesi, inovasyon ve rekabet avantajı elde etmek için önemli bir adımdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın Yöneticiler; Kurumsal İnovasyon, Araştırma ve Geliştirme, Ar-Ge

ABSTRACT

Innovation is key to gaining a competitive advantage in today's business world. The presence of female managers can help organizations become more creative and innovative by increasing diversity and offering the opportunity to incorporate different perspectives into their business processes. For this reason, it is very important to understand how female managers can influence corporate innovation. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of female managers in enterprises on innovation activities. The research sample consists of companies outside the financial sector operating in Borsa Istanbul. According to the findings obtained as a result of the panel data analysis conducted on 43 companies between 2008-2021, the percentage of female managers positively affects the research and development intensity. Accordingly, as the number of female managers in enterprises increases, corporate innovation activities also increase. This finding points to the potential to increase the competitiveness of businesses as well as promote gender diversity in the business world. A greater involvement of women leaders in the business world can bring huge benefits to both businesses and society in general. Therefore, supporting gender diversity and equality for businesses is an important step towards innovation and competitive advantage.

Keywords: Female Managers; Corporate Innovation; Research and Development; R&D

BARİATRİK CERRAHİ SONRASI AKUT VE ŞİDDETLİ GASTROİNTESTİNAL KANAMAYA ENDOSKOPİK MÜDAHALE DENEYİMİ: VAKA SERİSİ

EXPERIENCE OF ENDOSCOPIC INTERVENTION IN ACUTE SEVERE GASTROINTESTINAL HAEMORRHAGE AFTER BARIATRIC SURGERY: CASE SERIES

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GİRİŞ: Bariatrik cerrahi sonrası erken dönemde gastrointestinal kanama ölümle sonuçlanabilen bir komplikasyondur. 4-6 üniteden fazla eritrosit süspansiyonu (ES) replasmanına rağmen hematemez, melana veya hemodinamik instabilitenin devam etmesi şiddetli kanama olarak kabul edilir. Kanamanın kontrolü için cerrahi, endoskopik veya radyolojik müdahalelerden birisine karar verilmelidir. Özofagogastroduodenoskopi (ÖGD) anastomoz hattında perforasyon riski, ameliyat sonrası değişen anatomi hakkında bilgi ve ileri düzeyde uzmanlık gerektirdiği için tartışmalı bir yöntem olarak kalmıştır. Genellikle cerrahi müdahale tercih edilmektedir. Ancak son zamanlarda hem tanısal hem de geniş terapötik enstrümanları nedeni ile ÖGD'yi bir seçenek olarak öneren çalışmalar olmuştur.

Bariatrik cerrahi sonrası akut dönemde şiddetli gastrointestinal kanama gelişen 3 hastaya uygulanan endoskopik müdahaleyi ve sonuçlarını sunmayı amaçladık.

OLGU SUNUMU: Postoperatif ilk 24 saat içerisinde gastrointestinal hemoraji başlayan ve en az 4 ünite ES replasmanı yapılmasına rağmen hematemez ve melanası devam eden 3 hastaya ilk seçenek olarak ÖGD uyguladık. Olguların demografik ve klinik özellikleri Tablo

1'de sunulmuştur.

Tüm olguların midesinde taze ve pıhtılaşmış kan artıkları gözlendi. Fileli snare ile pıhtılar çıkarıldı, yıkanarak anastomoz hattı gözlendi. Tüm vakalarda anastomoz hattında küçük kurvatur kısmında daha fazla olmak üzere sızıntı tarzında kanayan çok sayıda arteriol ve venöz vasküler yapılar gözlendi. Adrenalinli skleroterapi ile kısmen hemostaz sağlandıktan sonra anastomoz hattı daha net değerlendirildi. Tüm olgularda görünen vasküler yapılara anastomoz hattı boyunca hemoklip uygulanarak hem anastomoz hattı güçlendirildi hem de vasküler hemoraji durduruldu. Ancak anastomoz hattında yer yer sızıntı tarzında mukozal hemorajiler gözlendi. Kanayan mukoza ve riskli görülen vasküler yapılar argon plazma koagulasyonla koagüle edildiler. Tekrar yıkanarak kontrol edildiğinde tüm alanlarda hemostazın sağlandığı gözlendi ve işlem sonlandırıldı (Resim 1-4).

İşlem süresince ve takiplerinde endoskopiye bağlı komplikasyon gelişmedi, tekrar kanama izlenmedi, hızla klinik bulguları düzelen hastalar 48-72 saat içerisinde taburcu edildiler.

SONUÇ: Lezyonların doğrudan görülerek tespit ve tedavi edilmesine imkân sağlayan endoskopik müdahalenin, bariatrik cerrahiye bağlı akut postoperatif gastrointestinal kanamalarda güvenli ve etkili bir seçenek olduğunu değerlendirmekteyiz.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Bariatrik Cerrahi, Gastrointestinal Kanama, Endoskopik Hemostaz

INTRODUCTION:

Gastrointestinal bleeding in the early postoperative period after bariatric surgery is a complication that may result in death. Persistence of haematemesis, melana or haemodynamic instability despite replacement of more than 4-6 units of erythrocyte suspension (ES) is considered severe bleeding. One of the surgical, endoscopic or radiological interventions should be decided for the control of bleeding. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) has remained a controversial method because of the risk of perforation at the anastomosis line, knowledge of postoperative altered anatomy and the need for advanced expertise. Surgical intervention is generally preferred. However, recently, there have been studies suggesting FGD as an option due to its diagnostic and wide range of therapeutic instruments.

In this presentation, we aimed to present the results of minimally invasive endoscopic interventions performed in 3 patients who developed severe gastrointestinal bleeding in the acute period after bariatric surgery.

CASE SERIES: We performed OGD as the first option in 3 patients who developed gastrointestinal haemorrhage within the first 24 hours postoperatively and whose haematemesis and melana persisted despite at least 4 units of ES replacement. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the three cases are presented in Table 1.

Fresh and coagulated blood residues were observed in the stomach of all patients. The clots were removed with a mesh snare, washed and the anastomosis line was observed. Numerous arteriolar and venous vascular structures were observed in the anastomosis line in all cases, more in the small curvature part of the anastomosis line. After partial haemostasis was achieved with adrenaline sclerotherapy, the anastomosis line was evaluated more clearly. In all cases, the anastomosis line was strengthened and vascular haemorrhage was stopped by applying haemoclips along the anastomosis line to the visible vascular structures. However, leaking mucosal haemorrhages were observed at the anastomosis line. The bleeding mucosa and vascular structures that were considered risky were coagulated with argon plasma coagulation (APC). When it was checked by washing again, it was observed that haemostasis was achieved in all areas and the procedure was terminated (Figure 1-4).

No endoscopy-related complications developed during the procedure and follow-up, no rebleeding was observed, and the patients whose clinical findings rapidly improved were discharged within 48-72 hours.

CONCLUSION: We conclude that endoscopic intervention, which allows direct visualisation and treatment of lesions, is a safe and effective option for acute postoperative gastrointestinal bleeding due to bariatric surgery without the need for reoperation.

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery, Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Endoscopic Hemostasis

TARIMSAL ÜRETİME İNSANSI ROBOT ENTEGRASYONU

HUMANOID ROBOT INTEGRATION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

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ÖZET

Nüfusun yaşlanması ve kentleşme gibi demografik değişimlere paralel olarak teknolojiye hızlı ilerlemeler, robotik teknolojilerinin kullanımının yaygınlaşmasına neden olmuştur. Tarım sektörü gibi insan iş gücünün yoğun bir şekilde kullanıldığı alanlarda hızla yaygınlaşan ve uygulamada yer bulan robot teknolojileri günümüzde özellikle tarım sektöründe etkili bir şekilde uygulama alanı bulmaya başlamıştır. İnsansı robotların tarımsal üretimdeki kullanımının birçok avantajı bulunmaktadır. Bu avantajların başında insan faktörünün elemine edilmesi ve insan kaynaklı hataların ortadan kaldırılması gelmektedir. Buna ilaveten insansı robotların sağlık sorunlarının olmaması, bulaşıcı hastalıklardan etkilenmemesi, gece-gündüz ayrımı yapmadan çalışabilme özellikleri gibi avantajları sayesinde üretimin daha sürdürülebilir şekilde yapılmasına olanak verirler. Tarımsal üretim arazi yönetimi, ekim, bakım, hasat, depolama ve ürün işleme gibi birbiri ile bağlantılı bir sistemdir. Sistemi oluşturan aşamaların birinde meydana gelecek aksaklık tüm yapıyı olumsuz bir şekilde etkilemektedir. Günümüzde insansı robotlar, tarımda arazilerin sınıflandırılması, ekim-dikim, bakım ve hasat gibi tarımsal üretim aşamalarında kullanılabilmektedir. Buna ilaveten çiftlik hayvanlarının bakımı, yem rasyonlarının hazırlanması, ahırların temizlenmesi, hayvansal ürünlerin kalitelerinin belirlenmesi gibi alanlarda da etkili bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle meyve bahçelerinin hasatında meyvelerin olgunluk kriterlerine göre hasat edilmesi, ağaçların hastalık durumlarının tespiti ve erken uyarımı gibi alanlarda da insani robotlardan yararlanılmaktadır. İnsani robotlar, güneşin veya bulutların konumuna bağlı olarak çamurlu toprak koşulları, kuvvetli rüzgarlar, atmosferdeki toz ve farklı aydınlatma şiddetleri gibi değişken ve kontrolsüz iklim koşullarında çalışabilme yeteneğine sahiptirler. Ayrıca, hasat sonrası ürünlerin belirli özelliklerine göre ayrıştırılıp paketlenmesi alanında da etkili bir şekilde kullanılmaktadırlar.

Bu araştırmada insansı robotların tarım sektöründe kullanım alanları ile ilgili uygulamalar incelenmiş ve konu ile ilgili yapılan bilimsel çalışmalardan elde edilen sonuçlar derlenmiştir. Ayrıca insansı robotların uygulamada sağladığı avantajlar ve kullanımını sınırlayan faktörlerde ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: insansı robot, tarımsal üretim, robotik, yapay zekâ, hayvansal üretim

ABSTRACT

Rapid advances in technology, in parallel with demographic changes such as population aging and urbanization, have led to the widespread use of robotic technologies. Robot technologies, which are rapidly becoming widespread and applied in areas where human labor is used intensively, such as the agricultural sector, have begun to find effective applications, especially in the agricultural sector. The use of humanoid robots in agricultural production has many advantages. The most important of these advantages is the elimination of the human factor and human-caused errors. In addition, humanoid robots allow production to be carried out in a more sustainable way, thanks to their advantages such as not having health problems, not being affected by infectious diseases, and being able to work day and night. Agricultural production is an interconnected system of land management, planting, maintenance, harvesting, storage, and product processing. A malfunction that occurs in one of the stages that make up the system will negatively affect the entire structure. Today, humanoid robots can be used in agricultural production stages such as land classification, sowing and planting, maintenance, and harvesting. In addition, it is used effectively in areas such as caring for farm animals, preparing feed rations, cleaning barns, and determining the quality of animal products. Human robots are used especially in areas such as harvesting fruits according to maturity criteria in orchards and diagnosing and early warning of disease conditions in trees. Humanoid robots have the ability to operate in variable and uncontrolled climatic conditions such as muddy soil conditions, strong winds, dust in the atmosphere, and different lighting intensities depending on the position of the sun or clouds. They are also used effectively in the field of sorting and packaging post-harvest products according to certain characteristics.

In this research, applications related to the use of humanoid robots in the agricultural sector were examined, and the results obtained from scientific studies on the subject were compiled. In addition, the advantages of humanoid robots in practice and the factors limiting their use are also discussed.

Keywords: humanoid robot, agricultural production, robotics, artificial intelligence, animal production

THE ROLE OF TECHNOPARKS IN THE INDUSTRY 4.0 PROCESS

TEKNOPARKLARIN ENDÜSTRİ 4.0 SÜRECİNDEKİ ROLÜ

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ABSTRACT

It is accepted that the 1st Industrial Revolution began with the use of steam technology in production in the late 1990s, the 2nd Industrial Revolution began with the use of electrical and electronic technology, and the 3rd Industrial Revolution began with the beginning of computer-aided production. The period defined as Industry 4.0 refers to the point reached as a result of digitalization and the use of technology in production. In this process, especially artificial intelligence, IOT, big data analysis and cyber systems play a leading role.

Technology development zones or known as technoparks are regions established by a special law in Turkey. The main purpose of these regions is to transform scientific knowledge into technologies that can be applied in industry by ensuring university-industry cooperation. Technoparks play a central role in Turkey's adaptation to industry 4.0 transformation. Technoparks encourage cooperation between universities and industry in the industry 4.0 era. Technoparks play an important role in increasing the productivity of the industry by commercializing innovative technologies developed in universities. Another role of technoparks is in the field of entrepreneurship. By the supports such as infrastructure support, financial support, training and mentoring support, that provided by Technoparks, startups are established and continue their lives successfully. New products and services developed in these startups can be marketed more easily through technoparks. Technoparks also contribute to the qualified human resources needs of Industry 4.0 with the training programs they provide.

As a result, Technoparks in Turkey are one of the main points of success in the Industry 4.0 process. The contributions of technoparks, especially in the fields of education, technology transfer and innovation, make significant contributions to Turkey's industry 4.0 path. These effects contribute not only to the business world, but also to social welfare and the country's economy in macro terms. For this reason, coordination between academia and industry is critical for industry 4.0, and the role of technoparks in this process is extremely important.

Keywords: Technoparks, Industry 4.0, University - Industry Cooperation

ÖZET

Buhar teknolojisinin üretimde kullanılması ile 1. Sanayi devriminin, elektrik ve elektronik teknolojisinin kullanımı ile gelişen 2. Sanayi devriminin, bilgisayar destekli üretimin başlamasıyla gelişen 3. Sanayi devriminin başladığı kabul edilmektedir. Endüstri 4.0 olarak tanımlanan dönem ise dijitalleşmenin teknolojinin üretimde kullanılmasının sonucunda geline noktaı ifade eder. Geline bu süreçte özellikle yapay zeka, IOT, büyük veri analizi ve siber sistemler baş rol oynamaktadır.

Teknoloji geliştirme bölgeleri veya bilinen adıyla teknoparklar Türkiye’de özel bir kanun ile kurulmuş bölgelerdir. Bu bölgelerin temel amacı üniversite – sanayi işbirliğini sağlayarak bilimsel bilginin sanayide uygulanabilir teknolojiler haline getirilmesidir. Teknoparklar, Türkiye'nin endüstri 4.0 dönüşümüne uyum sağlamasında merkezi bir rol oynamaktadır. Teknoparklar endüstri 4.0 döneminde üniversiteler ve sanayi arasında işbirliğini teşvik etmektedir. Teknoparklar üniversitelerde geliştirilen yenilikçi teknolojilerinin ticarileştirilmesiyle sanayinin verimliliğinin artırılmasında önemli rol almaktadırlar. Teknoparkların bir diğer rolü ise girişimcilik alanındadır. Teknoparklar tarafından sağlanan altyapı desteği, finansal destek, eğitim ve mentörlük desteği gibi destekler sayesinde startupların kurulması ve başarılı bir şekilde hayatlarını devam ettirilmesi sağlanmaktadır. Bu startuplarda geliştirilen yeni ürünler ve hizmetler teknoparklar vasıtasıyla daha kolay pazarlanabilmektedir. Teknoparklar ayrıca, bünyesinde sağladıkları eğitim programları ile endüstri 4.0’ın kalifiye insan kaynağı ihtiyacına da katkı sağlamaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, Türkiye'deki Teknoparklar, Endüstri 4.0 sürecindeki başarının temel noktalarından biridir. Teknoparkların özellikle, eğitim, teknoloji transferi, inovasyon alanındaki katkıları Türkiye’nin endüstri 4.0 yolunda önemli katkılar sunmaktadır. Bu etkiler sadece iş dünyasında değil, aynı zamanda makro açıdan toplum refahını ve ülke ekonomisine de katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu sebeple akademi ile sanayi arasındaki eşgüdüm endüstri 4.0 için son kritiktir ve bu süreçte teknoparkların rolü ise son dere önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoparklar, Endüstri 4.0, Üniversite – Sanayi İşbirliği

THE GREAT SILK ROAD IS THE ROAD TO THE NEW MILLENNIUM: PERSPECTIVES AND STRATEGIC GOALS

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ABSTRACT

In the scientific article, along with many factors that serve to increase the country's political weight, transport and logistics issues were investigated. One of the issues investigated in the article was the creation of a new transport-logistics cooperation format in our territories freed from occupation and it was noted that the success of our republic in this field will lead to the strengthening of the positions of Azerbaijan.

In the scientific article, it was again mentioned that thanks to the projects implemented in Azerbaijan, our country has become an important junction on important transport corridors in the world - East-West, North-South routes and now all roads in this direction converge in Azerbaijan. Timely actions taken by our state towards the establishment of the "East-West transport corridor" are showing the result. So, last year, cargo transportation over that transport corridor increased. Because the commissioning of the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway opens wide opportunities for this corridor

In the article, it noted that Chinese relations have long historical roots and Azerbaijan was one of the first countries to support China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative. Also, Azerbaijan is ready to contribute to the realization of this project.

It's emphasized in the article that, the restoration of the historical Silk Road, the attraction of new countries and regions to it, the rapprochement and mutual enrichment of our peoples means strengthening the independence and sovereignty of newly independent states and democratic reforms in these states will give a strong impetus to the successful implementation of market economy reforms, and will help ensure peace, stability and security for all. Although the Great Silk Road started in the past, it is the road to the future.

In the end, it was concluded that the Ancient Silk Road is a strong factor of constant capital, constant political influence, and economic independence for both Azerbaijan and all Turkic states and the restoration of the historical Silk Road is the way to the new millennium.

Keywords: Historical Silk Road, transport-logistics, consolidation of positions, economic power of the country, independence, "Silk Road" project, cooperation format.

TEZGÂHTAN MAKİNAYA: 1918 YILININ KISA ÖMÜRLÜ İŞ VE İŞÇİ TEMALİ DERGİSİ GENÇ SANATKÂR

FROM LABOR TO MACHINES: A SHORT-LIVED JOURNAL IN 1918, GENÇ SANATKÂR ABOUT LABOR AND WORKER

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ÖZET

İbrahim Pertev Bey tarafından çıkarılan, Yazı İşleri Müdürü'nün Agah Orhan Bey olduğu ve 15 Teşrin-i Evvel 1334/1918 ila 15 Kanun-i Sani 1335/1919 tarihleri arasında sadece dört sayı yayımlanabilmiş *Genç Sanatkâr* dergisi devrin iş, işçi, hak, hukuk ve adalet gibi sosyal temalar üzerine kurulu bir dergidir. *Genç Sanatkâr*, daha ziyade Osmanlı Devleti'nin kalkınmasını önceler ve bu yüzden sanayinin öneminden bahseden makalelere ağırlık verir. Bunun sebebi ise Osmanlı Devleti'nin savaş sonrası gelişen teknolojisinin ve devrin fen alanında gelişmesinin doğal bir sonucu ve Osmanlı matbuatına yansması olarak değerlendirilebilir. Derginin yazı heyetini gençlerden oluşturması Osmanlı Devleti'nin geleceğinin gençler üzerinden şekilleneceği ve devrin şartlarının gençlere yüklediği misyonun sonucu olarak değerlendirilebilir. Dergide yer alan şiir ve yazılar bu görüşü desteklemektedir. *Genç Sanatkâr*, bir yandan çocuklara sanat fikrinin ve duygusunun uyanmasına sebep olurken, diğer yandan sanat yolunu tutan gençlerin asrın gerekli gördüğü ruh, terbiye ve seciye ortaya çıkmasını sağlar. Bu yüzden derginin neşredilmesine karar verilir. Bütün bunların yanı sıra dergi daha 1918 yılının başında devletin kalkınmasının sanayiye paralel olarak iş ve işçi gücüyle olduğunu fark ettirir. Zira Osmanlı Devleti yaklaşık on yıllık bir savaş sürecinden çıkmış ve ekonomi son derece bozulmuştur. Dergi de bu sebepten boşalan boşluğu, gençlerin gayretiyle doldurmak niyetindedir.

Genç Sanatkâr'da yer alan edebî metinler daha ziyade sosyalist temalıdır. İmzasız olarak yayımlanan "Say u Emel", H (ه), N (ن)'in "Tezgâhım" ve İbrahim Hamdi'nin "Sanatkârlara" başlıklı şiirler devrin sosyalist anlayışını göstermesi bakımından önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada *Genç Sanatkâr* dergisinin devrin sosyal, siyasî ve edebî ortamını ne derecede yansıttığı tespit edilmeye çalışılacak, dergide yer alan metinlerin tahlili fihrisi verilerek araştırmacılara kolaylık sağlanacaktır. Ayrıca derginin devrin diğer dergilerinden ayrılan özellikleri tespit edilerek, devr için *Genç Sanatkâr*'ın önemi ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genç Sanatkâr, İşçi, Sosyalizm, Sanayi, Süreli Yayın

ABSTRACT

Being Published only four times by Ibrahim Pertev Bey when Agah Orhan Bey was the editor-in-chief, the journal *Genç Sanatkâr* deals with the social issues of the period such as labor, workers, rights, law, and justice. *Genç Sanatkâr* prioritizes the development of the Ottoman Empire; therefore, it includes articles about the importance of industrialization. The reason for this is the effects of technological developments and scientific improvements on publications in the Ottoman Empire at the time. The editorial board of the journal is full of young people, and this shows that young people will shape the future of the Ottoman Empire because conditions in the period force them to do so. The poems and writings in the journal prove this point. Publishment of the journal both aims to encourage children to be interested in art and provide young artists with the required characteristics of the period. Moreover, the journal realized at the beginning of 1918 that the Ottoman, which had been in the war for ten years and had a sluggish economy, had to develop parallel to the industry by using labor and workforce. Thus, the journal wants to fill the gaps with the efforts of the youth.

Genç Sanatkâr generally consists of literary texts based on socialistic themes. Published without including the author's signature, the poems like "*Say u Emel*", "*Tezgâhım*", and "*Sanatkârlara*" are essential regarding the socialistic point of view in the period.

This article will determine to what extent the journal, *Genç Sanatkâr* reflects the social, political, and literary environment of its period. It will ease the burden of researchers by analyzing the texts in the journal. Finally, the article will reveal the importance of *Genç Sanatkâr* for the period by determining its differences from other journals.

Key Words: *Genç Sanatkâr*, Laborer, Socialism, Industry, Periodical Literature

**MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EMBRYONIC
DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEVANTINE VIPER (VIPERA LEBETINA OBTUSA
DWIGUBSKI, 1832)**

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There are many materials dedicated to the embryonic development of reptiles, including snakes in the scientific literature (Hertwig, 1906; Korneva, 1969, 1976; Isgandarov, 1978; Anthony et al., 2012; Khannoon et al., 2014). Until our research, the embryonic development of the Levantine viper had not been studied. The embryonic development of the viper is similar to the embryonic development of other snakes, including the real adder (*Natrix tessellata* Linn., 1758) (Korneva, 1969, 1978). In order to study the embryonic development of the Levantine viper (*Macrovipera lebetina obtusa* Dwigubsky, 1832), we conducted research in 1976-1977 and 2015-2017, and studied its morphogenesis stages and the morphological variability of embryogenesis on the day of egg-laying. It was determined that on the day of egg laying, provizor organs (allantois and yolk sac) already cover 50-60% of the body surface of the embryo. At this stage, the embryos are at the beginning of the formation of definitive organs (morphogenesis), the spiral twisting of the body, the formation of the head and the beginning of the tongue are observed. By comparing the time of the Levantine viper to reach these stages of embryonic development with the time of reaching the same stages in their embryonic development of other "*Sauropsida*" species (reptiles and birds), it was determined that the Levantine viper completes the 30-33 day development period (embryonic period) until the day of egg-laying while in the fallopian tubes (Isgandarov, 1978). In order to study the morphogenesis stages of embryonic development during the natural incubation period after the egg was laid outside, the eggs laid by the "pregnant" females kept in the aviary during the breeding season were collected and immediately artificially incubated. For this purpose, the eggs were placed in special plastic containers in a sterilized substrate (sawdust or dried moss) and incubated under special temperature (29-31°C) and humidity (75-80%) conditions (Iskenderov, 1978; Musayev, et al, 1979). For morphological research, one of the incubated eggs was opened every 2-4 days until the snakes hatched, and both the morphology of the developing embryos and the level of development of the provisional organs (allantois and yolk sac) were studied. The stages of morphogenesis were determined according to the morphology of embryos and the level of development of provisional organs. On the day the egg is laid, the beginning of the tongue in the form of a bubble is made in the embryo, on the 6th day of incubation, the edges of the provizor organs are joined and the side walls of the embryonic body are formed, on the 12th day, the lower jaw reaches its maximum length, on the 18th-20th day, the pigmentation of the body of the embryo begins, on the 26th day the formation of characteristic patterns on the head and on body of the fetus, on the 35th day the yolk sac sliding over the fetus on the 40th-41st day yolk sac full sliding over the fetus and the absorption of the remnants of the allantois and yolk sac into the abdominal cavity of the fetus are observed. As a result of the

morphological study of the embryonic development of the viper, 4 periods were distinguished: embryo, pre-embryogenesis and fetal (morphogenesis), hatching periods. The embryonic period ends when the ovum is in the fallopian tubes, and the time of egg laying the embryo is at the beginning of the stages of morphogenesis (the beginning of the formation of the tongue). During the pre-embryonic period, the beginnings of all definitive organs of the embryo are laid, provisor organs reach the maximum level of growth. The pre-embryonic period ends with the joining of the edges of the body walls of the embryo and the beginning of pigmentation, the embryo resembles an adult organism in form (18-20 days). During the fetal period, the embryo grows rapidly, pigmentation intensifies, functional preparation of definitive organs takes place (fat deposits are formed, the scaly layer becomes horny, poison teeth become ossified, etc.). On the 40th day, the fetal period ends, the yolk sac completely slips out of the fetal body, and the allantois respiration stops, the hatching process begins. At the end of the fetal period, pulmonary respiration and small blood circulation begin, the remains of the yolk sac and allantois are absorbed into the infant snake's body cavity, and the infant snake leaves the individual egg. This process lasts 1-3 hours in the Levantine viper.

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THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ANCIENT SILK ROAD: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRADE ROUTES AND THEIR IMPACT ON EURASIAN ECONOMIES

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Over a millennium, the ancient Silk Road, a vast network of trade routes linking East Asia to the Mediterranean, had a significant impact on the economic development of Eurasia. This research paper provides a thorough comparative analysis of the various Silk Road trade routes and their significant effects on the Eurasian region's economies. This study offers important insights into the historical significance of the Silk Road in promoting economic development, cultural exchange, and geopolitical interactions by looking at the economic dynamics, commodities exchanged, and long-term effects of these trade routes.

The study starts by looking at the historical development of the Silk Road, emphasizing the emergence of important trade routes like the land routes of the Silk Road, the sea routes of the Indian Ocean, and the transcontinental steppe routes. The distinctive qualities of each route, such as geographic traits, infrastructure development, and intermediary roles, are thoroughly examined. The commodities traded along these routes are compared, highlighting the trade in silk as well as in spices, precious metals, textiles, ceramics, and cultural artifacts. This analysis examines questions of specialization, comparative advantage, and the spread of technology and knowledge as it traces the economic effects of these trade networks on the regions involved.

Furthermore, this study investigates the broader economic consequences of Silk Road trade, including the growth of urban centers, the emergence of commercial hubs, and the establishment of economic interdependencies among regions. It also assesses the role of governments and institutions in facilitating or hindering trade along these routes.

Through the examination of primary sources, archaeological evidence, and historical accounts, this research paper offers a comparative framework to evaluate the economic significance of the Silk Road trade routes, not only in terms of the wealth generated but also their enduring influence on culture, technology, and geopolitics. Insights gained from this analysis have relevance for contemporary discussions of international trade, connectivity, and the role of trade routes in shaping regional and global economies.

Keywords: Silk Road, ancient trade routes, economic significance, comparative analysis, Eurasian economies, commodities, cultural exchange, geopolitical interactions, historical trade networks.

THE EFFECT OF THE ITTIHAD-I ISLAMIC INITIATIVE IN EUROPE: BRITISH INTERVENTION IN OTTOMAN PRESS LIFE (1880)

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SUMMARY

When we look at late Ottoman history, the period of the reign of Sultan II. Abdulhamid is a period when the problems of the state spilled onto the political stage. In this process, Sultan Abdulhamid's pan-Islamic policies and reactions to these policies take up a lot of space. With the ideology of the Islamic Union, which became the policy of the state, Sultan II. Abdulhamid, who devoted himself to this ideology, tried to gather colonial Muslims under one roof in this direction.

In the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878, the Ottoman Empire was in trouble due to pressure from European states, especially when Britain left it alone. Sultan Abdulhamid, who was looking for means of salvation to bring the Ottoman Empire out of the situation in which it was, understood that this was impossible alone, and saw a way out in the union of Muslim states. The sultan, who had the advantage of the title of caliphate, contacted the Islamic states, almost all of which were under colonialism and were already complaining about such a situation, in order to preserve the empire and implement the World Islamic Union. This situation was of particular concern to the British, who were under the yoke and had more than 40 million Muslim colonies.

England, fearing the power of the caliph, tried to discredit this power; England claimed that the position of the caliphate was usurped by the Ottomans, and in fact this position belonged to the Arab Emirate. The fact that the caliphate was part of the Ottoman Empire meant that the Indian Muslims, who were under the rule of jihad, rebelled against it. Britain also tried to attract high-ranking people in India by giving them false titles and to spread anti-Ottoman propaganda among Indian Muslims. In addition to this, England also dealt with the press and broadcasters to create perception and pressure on the public. Among them, an important place is occupied by the Peik-i Islam newspaper, which began its publishing life in Istanbul in 1880, which England paid special attention to and even managed to close. This newspaper devoted a lot of time to strengthening the connection between the Ottoman Empire and India.

The newspaper wrote news against England and inspired the people against the British. The most important thing in this newspaper was news about Sultan II. Abdulhamid and how the Ottomans can improve relations with Indian Muslims. Newspaper publications in this direction alarmed the British authorities, especially the British ambassador Henry Layard, who was in Istanbul. The Ottoman Empire, unable to withstand the pressure of the British ambassador, closed the newspaper. Thus, for the first time, England had a direct influence on the period of publication of the newspaper and ensured its closure.

Keywords: II. Abdulhamid, England, Islamic Union, Press.

**THE PARADIGM SHIFT IN THE CONTEMPORARY SEERAH WRITING/
SEERAH LITERATURE: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF FIQH US SEERAH BY
MUHAMMAD SAID RAMADAN AL-BOUTI**

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ABSTRACT

Fiqh, an Arabic term meaning understanding, is used in the Qur'an to signify deep knowledge of matters related to religion, particularly the words of Allah and His Messenger. This knowledge domain focuses on answering questions related to the 'How's' and 'Whys' of Allah and His Messenger, extracting logical and analytical information from Seerat literature, and understanding the science of Seerat events. Dr. Bouti has been instrumental in answering these questions and academically guiding scholars in this domain.

Fiqh-us-Seerah is newly discovered approach of understanding Prophet Muhammad's life. In the domain of Seerah, it is a grey area, about which very little is known. A serious scholarly attention might prove intellectually promising in this regard. Keeping in mind the current Socio-Political conditions of the world, it is sine-qua-non to bring forward the life aspects of the most Revolutionary figure in so far scripted history of human beings ie the Prophet Mohammad PBUH. Understanding Prophet's life from this novel perspective will prove path breaking. Fiqh-us-Seerah is a discipline which is underexplored. A study on this aspect, might yield promising results and lead us to novel dimensions and break-through insights into the topic.

The central goal of this study is to analyze Fiqh-us-Seerah with special reference to Said Ramzan Al Bouti.

- How does Fiqh-us-Seerah portray itself in the write ups of Ramadan Al Bouti?
- How does Fiqh-us-Seerah help understanding prophets' life in a holistic and comprehensive way?
- How does Fiqh-us-Seerah address and affect Muslim Ummah in particular and rest of the world in general?
-

Keywords: Fiqh-us-Seerah, Al Bouti, Islam, Jurisprudence, Quran, Hadith

THE PLACE OF BRICS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

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Summary: BRIC came to light in a 2009 report by Goldman Sachs, one of the oldest investment banks in the world, founded in 1869 in the United States, looking at opportunities for economic development and growth in Brazil, Russia, India and China, as an acronym of the first letters of those countries. In 2010 South Africa joins them and BRICS is obtained. This union, group or bloc represents over 40% of the world's population and over 25% of the world economy. For about a month, BRICS has embarked on a new course of development, accepting as new members Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iran, Egypt, Argentina and Ethiopia, thus forming a solid and powerful economic grouping that may soon oppose G- 7, and has a serious request to regroup the world economy. Goldman Sachs predicts that by 2032, the total growth of the BRICS economy will exceed the growth of the world's richest countries from the G-7, and according to Russian estimates, the BRICS contribution to the total world economic growth already exceeds 50% and is the largest consumer market with a population of about 2.8 billion.

The BRICS group has set out to use local currencies in global trade to reduce its dependence on the US dollar, thus supporting its individual economies. In particular, the Chinese yuan and the Indian rupee were accepted for cross-border transactions, reducing dependence on the US dollar. It also calls into question the security of the dollar, which with further expansion of BRICS will lead to serious losses for the US currency, as well as a decrease in its influence on a global scale, which already seriously worries the US and threatens its economic and global dominance .

Keywords: economy, economic bloc, currency, development and trade

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SQUAMOUS AND MUCINOUS DIFFERENTIATION BY GRADE IN ENDOMETRIAL ADENOCARCINOMAS

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ABSTRACT

Aim:

Endometrial carcinoma is the most common gynecological malignancy. Endometrioid carcinoma, the most common subtype, accounts for 75% of cases and is often associated with squamous or mucinous differentiation. In some studies, mucinous differentiation has been predicted as an indicator of a good prognosis in low-grade endometrioid carcinoma. In our study, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between stage and squamous and mucinous differentiation in patients diagnosed with grade I,II,III Endometrioid type Endometrial Adenocarcinoma in hysterectomy materials.

Methods:

Ninety-seven patients diagnosed with grade I,II and III Endometrioid type Endometrial Adenocarcinoma were included in the study. The preparations of the hysterectomy materials of the patients were retrospectively screened and the pathology reports were examined. The age, tumor stage, presence of squamous and mucinous differentiation in the tumor were evaluated.

Results:

There was no statistically significant relation between the tumor grade and age(p: 0.759). The frequency of squamous differentiation decreases with increasing age in patients (p: 0.009). There was no statistical significance between the degree of tumor and squamous differentiation (p:0.132). Although there was less squamous differentiation in grade I and more squamous differentiation in grades II and III, this was not statistically significant (p: 0.207). A negative correlation was found between the degree of tumor and mucinous differentiation (p:0.043).

Discussion:

In this study, it was concluded that the presence of mucinous differentiation has a positive effect on prognosis. There are conflicting information in the literature about the fact that mucinous differentiation is a good prognostic factor. On the other hand, it has been concluded that squamous differentiation may be observed at any stage of the tumor.

Keywords: Endometrial Adenocarcinoma, Squamous Differentiation, Mucinous Differentiation

Table-1:The Relationship Between Endometrial Carcinoma Stage and Squamous and Mucinous Differentiation

	GRADE I (n=26)	GRADE II (n=56)	GRADE III (n=15)	P Value
Age(years)	60,08 ±8,922	62,73±8,648	60,47±8,114	0.759
The number of patients with Squamous Differentiation	4	19	5	0,132
The number of patients with Mucinous Differentiation	11	27	0	0,043

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN PROMOTING WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT IN TODAY'S INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

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Abstract

Education is the only way to effect social change. The more you know, the more doors you open to better possibilities and outcomes. Having a formal education tremendously aids one's capacity to distinguish right from wrong. The relationship between a man and a woman is like the two axles of a cart; without one, the other will not go far. Education is essential for women's empowerment and general wellness. Obtaining access to women's full potential requires investing in their education. Placing efforts into one's education is crucial to developing oneself and making beneficial contributions to one's community and the world. This is useful for women because it encourages their development as individuals, caregivers, and moms. Women continue to face discrimination and danger in many spheres of society. Women have to swim against the current patriarchal system should they ever want to achieve freedom from sexist norms. Our successes can be traced to the transforming force of education. Education is an essential component to achieving true gender equality; this is especially true. Educational benefits also extend to the expansion of community involvement and diminished social stratification. Women require education to face challenges, question their traditional role, and make a difference in an inclusive society. In a time of increasing women's rights and India's potential as a global powerhouse, it would be irresponsible to downplay the significance of education. Focusing on women's education is the most effective way to improve their standing in a modern, inclusive society.

Keywords: Role, Education, Promotion, Women, Empowerment, Today, and Inclusive Society

THE ROLE OF EPIGENETICS IN PLANT DEFENCE

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ABSTRACT

Epigenetics has become one of the most researched issues in plant functional genomics as the mechanisms of stress adaptation in plant species have become better understood. A large number of recent studies have provided new insights into the epigenetic control of stress adaptation. Since epigenetic regulations may also have the potential to be inherited, they may help plant species to better adapt to biotic and/or abiotic stress factors. Due to global climate change, plants are more exposed to various stresses. It is thought that a better understanding of the epigenetic regulation of the systems involved in the defense mechanism of plants and the identification of epigenetic marks on genomes may be an alternative solution to the problems experienced in yield and an alternative tool for product development strategies. Recent advances in epigenome editing have made it possible to obtain epigenetically modified plants devoid of genetic modification. This review provides detailed knowledge about epigenetic mechanisms in plants' self-defense under various environmental conditions.

Keywords: Epigenetic modification, Epigenetic regulation, Environmental stresses, Plant defense

ÖZET

Epigenetik, bitki türlerinde strese uyum sağlama mekanizmalarının anlaşılmasına başlanmasıyla birlikte bitki fonksiyonel genomunda en çok araştırılan konularından biri haline gelmiştir. Son zamanlarda yapılan çok sayıda çalışmayla stres adaptasyonunun epigenetik kontrolü hakkında yeni bilgiler elde edilmiştir. Epigenetik regülasyonlar kalıtsal olma potansiyeline de sahip olabileceği için bitki türlerinin biyotik ve/veya abiyotik stres faktörlerine karşı daha iyi bir adaptasyon oluşturmalarında yardımcı olabilmektedir. Küresel iklim değişikliği nedeniyle bitkiler çeşitli streslere daha fazla maruz kalmaktadırlar. Bitkilerin savunma mekanizmasında görev alan sistemlerin epigenetik regülasyonunun daha iyi anlaşılması ve genomlar üzerindeki epigenetik işaretlerin tanımlanmasıyla verimde yaşanan sorunlara alternatif çözüm olabileceği ve ürün geliştirme stratejilerine alternatif aracı olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Epigenom düzenlemedeki son gelişmeler sayesinde genetik modifikasyondan yoksun, epigenetik olarak modifiye edilmiş bitkilerin elde edilmesi mümkün hale gelmiştir. Bu derleme, bitkilerin çeşitli çevre şartlarında kendilerini savunmasında epigenetik mekanizmalar hakkında detaylı bilgi sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitki savunma, Epigenetik modifikasyon, Epigenetik regülasyon, Çevresel stresler

THE THIRD WORLD AND IT'S WOMEN

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Abstract

The term "Third World" was frequently used in history of numerous countries, economies, and civilizations during the second half of the 20th century. The term was frequently employed, although it was never clear if it referred to a particular analytical category or if it was only a convenient and ambiguous moniker for a representative group of states in the second half of the 20th century and some of the common issues they faced. The phrase "third world country" generally evokes images of impoverished nations that struggle to provide for the most basic necessities of their citizens. Even while this may still be true in society today, the term "third world country" specifically refers to countries that did not have ties either to the United States or the former Soviet Union during the Cold War. But here in this specific analysis the focus is on its women. Do women from developing nations belong to a certain group? Can a conclusion be drawn that political battles for women in underdeveloped nations must necessarily be "feminist"? According to feminism's definition. Many white feminists viewed the Third World as a permanent "other" because it represented nations and people who lacked resources, education, and money. However, feminists from the Third World adopted this phrase to emphasise their steadfastness in the face of persecution and their solidarity with women of colour worldwide. How much does the notion of "third country women" as repressed and traditional still applies to young women from "developing countries." In order to address the issue of girls from the global South, the issues are originally raised within feminist studies and rely on theories about how childhood has been regarded in gender studies. The concepts of riches, colonialism, imperialism, and provenance are all intertwined in the "Third World." In 2019, the term "developing countries" is frequently used in its place because it is mostly no longer thought to be pertinent. However, many Second Wave feminists emphasised the continuous ties of women of colour in America by referring to them as coming from the "Third World" (Mohanty, Russo, Torres). Women now face additional difficulties that have an impact on their life in the social, economic, and political realms as a result of the state of the global economy. The inequality of privileges between men and women, the wealthy and the poor, and the North and the South has come to define and reinterpret the feminization of poverty.

Women, Third World, Poverty, Feminism, Westernisation, Socio-Economic, Colonialism, Globalization, North-South, NGOs.

THE USE OF A VARIETY OF SLANG IN THE COMMENTS COLUMN IN ATTA HALILINTAR'S VLOG

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Abstract

The problem in this study is that the use of slang can damage the order of the Indonesian language because of various social media. Slang can affect the existence of Indonesian. This can threaten the authenticity of good and correct Indonesian vocabulary expressions. Solving this research problem is done by explaining the word formation process. This study aims to determine the use of various slang terms in Atta Halilintar's vlog comments because slang has become a phenomenon among internet users. This study uses qualitative methods and data collection techniques, with documentation. This study draws conclusions from the use of slang in the comments column in Atta Halilintar's vlog: there are abbreviations, acronyms, word abbreviations or word shortening, foreign language vocabulary borrowing, and dwilingga reduplication.

Keywords: Variety of slang, word formation, vlog Atta Halilintar

APPLICATION OF EMBEDDED SYSTEMS TO THE ASSESSMENT OF THE OPERABILITY OF A COMPLEX OBJECT

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The rapid development of digital electronics today opens up wide horizons for potential researchers in the field of data processing, microprocessor technology, forecasting the fault tolerance of various systems. It is especially important to be able to process signals of both physical nature and artificially created by man, since their qualitative and quantitative composition are very different.

In many cases, the output signals from various measuring devices are analyzed, which are located separately from their final location. However, such an approach may not be acceptable in the case when a complex measuring system is being considered, since in this case there is a relationship and mutual influence of some objects on others. Accordingly, in this case, it is worth considering the measuring system as a whole. Then let us assume that there is some black box in which a previously known input signal, after some interactions of measuring devices, turns into an information output signal that is advantageous for further analysis.

Since this system is complex, it is worth providing for some embedded system that monitors functional parameters, while not being an integral part of the main system. It should have compact dimensions, monitor the required parameters in real time and inform the operator about any deviations. Therefore, it is possible to implement a so-called traffic light type system, where a green light indicates the serviceability of the system, yellow indicates the available permissible deviations, red indicates a failure in the operation of the measuring system as a whole. Undoubtedly, for the effective functioning of the system, it is necessary to provide for the calibration procedure of measuring equipment.

Key words: measuring system, data processing, calibration.

LEARNING TO PLAY OPTIMAL STRATEGIES IN TIC-TAC-TOE THROUGH AI ALGORITHMS

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ABSTRACT

This work provides the efficiency and improved learning performance for Tic-Tac-Toe game by using Artificial Intelligence algorithms, and discusses an approach of constructing new attributes based on decision trees and production rules.

Reinforcement Learning and Mini-Max algorithms are compared via various tests toward winning strategies to provide the best outcome for agent versus agent trials through Tic-Tac-Toe game.

Alternatively, Tic-Tac-Toe board game can easily be represented as a decision tree learning since the game tree for this game is very small unlike games such as chess where the corresponding game tree is very large. It can improve the concepts learned in the form of decision trees by simplifying them and improving their predictive accuracy.

This paper aims to seek new techniques for both algorithms that are learned by the agent through self-play. Although the agent can also learn from playing against a human, but based on the performance of the algorithm, we prove that the agent learns mostly from playing against itself. In this regard, we have tested several widely used learning algorithms on Tic-Tac-Toe game in order to find the best one amongst them. Based on the tests, we can easily say that RL algorithm can perform better than Mini-Max algorithm in a long-run game. As it can be observed from the previous tests we performed, the algorithms are learning new techniques on their own based on the action of their components that the technique has not been taught to the agent before.

Finally, the algorithms we used during our tests provides the agent with new techniques to win the game through the games that it has lost to its component and tries to avoid the steps that the agents encountered before that led to the loss of a game. Hence, the algorithm explained in this paper can be modified for the agent to learn from their winning state to provide better performance.

Keywords: Tic-Tac-Toe, Reinforcement learning, Mini-Max algorithm, Decision tree learning

ASSESSMENT OF THE TOURISM SERVICES EXPORT'S IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the presented article is to evaluate the impact of tourism services export on the economic development. Based on the economic development experiences of the countries of the world, we could say that the foreign trade, especially the growth of exports, have a very positive effect on the diversification of exports, increasing the population's income and the progress of other sectors.

By considering the global statistics, we can see that the share of goods and services in world foreign trade is increasing. Developments in information and communication technologies in recent years have led to further expansion of services exports. In 2022, the share of services in total exports worldwide was 22.5%, and this amount is constantly increasing. By considering the different types of services exports, we could say that one of the most important sectors in this field is tourism. Although there has been a decline in the tourism services exports worldwide due to the global pandemic in recent years, tourism services exports are currently being second in the amount of world exports of services. Based on the growth of tourism services and its increasing impacts on the economy, it can be emphasized that this sector is one of the most important areas in the economy.

Republic of Azerbaijan in its first independence periods has given great importance to foreign trade, and the development of this field has been one of the priority issues in its economic strategy. We believe that tourism services can play an important role in the export of Azerbaijan, as well as have a multiplier effect in diversifying exports, increasing government income and developing other areas of the economy. For this reason, in order to verify the validity of the hypothesis, an econometric evaluation was carried out and it was observed that there is a positive relationship between Azerbaijan's tourism services export and GDP. At the same time, in order to evaluate the effect of the tourism services exports on the economic development of Azerbaijan Republic, also determine the relationship between the tourism services exports and the GDP of some other countries econometric models have created.

Keywords: tourism services, GDP, export, economic development, econometric models

PERAN DAN STRATEGI DAKWAH PADA PERUBAHAN SOSIAL MASYARAKAT DI INDONESIA

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Abstract

The role of da'wah is very significant in shaping and influencing social change in Indonesia. Da'wah is an attempt by Muslims to spread Islamic teachings to the community to increase religious understanding and to adopt Islamic values in everyday life. His journal aims to analyze the role and strategy of da'wah in changes in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative approach by collecting data through literature studies and content analysis related to da'wah in Indonesia. The role of da'wah in change in Indonesia is seen from several aspects. First, da'wah plays a role in forming a better awareness and understanding of religion among Muslims. Through the delivery of appropriate and relevant religious values. Second, da'wah plays a role in creating positive social change. By advocating for human values, unity, tolerance and justice in society, it is important in overcoming various social problems. Third, da'wah plays a role in developing responsible leaders. Through an educational approach and moral guidance. Several da'wah strategies that can be applied in Indonesia include an educative approach, a dialogical approach, and a media approach In conclusion, da'wah plays an important role in change in Indonesia. Through this role, awareness of religion becomes better, social change becomes positive, and leaders are more responsible. In facing the challenges of the times, the use of effective da'wah strategies is the key to the success of da'wah in achieving the desired changes.

Keywords: role, da'wah strategy, social change.

THE INFLUENCE OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ON COMPANY VALUE WITH ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING DISCLOSURE AS AN INTERVENING VARIABLE

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The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of performance Financial and Environmental Performance on Company Value with Disclosure of Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) as an intervening variable. This research uses a type of quantitative research using multiple regression analysis as data analysis. This research uses data secondary in the form of a panel. The total population in this study was 30 companies registered with JII for the 2016-2020 period. In sampling used a purposive sampling technique which obtained 8 companies who meet the criteria in this study. The data obtained is probable analyzed using Eviews 12.

The results of this research show that the Financial Performance variable has an influence positive and significant on Company Value and Islamic Social Reporting (ISR). The Environmental Performance variable has a positive and insignificant effect on Company Value. The Environmental Performance variable has a positive effect towards Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) and the Islamic Social Reporting variable (ISR) has a negative and significant effect on Company Value. After conducting path analysis, the Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) variable is capable mediates the influence of Environmental Performance on Company Value but does not able to mediate the influence of Financial Performance on Company Value.

Keywords: Financial Performance, Environmental Performance, Company Value and Islamic Social Reporting

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN INDIA: A CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY AND IT'S GROUND REALITY

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, women's involvement in local governance in India has attracted a lot of attention, demonstrating the country's dedication to gender equality and women's empowerment. In particular, the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India are the focus of this article's investigation into the constitutional legitimacy and practical application of women's participation in local governing institutions.

The 1950-drafted Indian Constitution upholds the values of inclusion and gender equality, providing a solid framework for women's participation in politics. In PRIs, seats must now be reserved for women per the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992, a significant step towards achieving gender equity in local government. This constitutional clause highlights the government's dedication to ensuring women are represented at all levels of society.

Although the constitutional structure seems strong, the situation on the ground is more complex. States have implemented reserved seats for women in different ways, with varying degrees of success. Patriarchal attitudes, restricted access to resources, and insufficient support systems are still problems. When attempting to assert their power in political arenas controlled by men, women frequently encounter pushback.

There are, nevertheless, areas of outstanding development. Local administration has changed in some areas as women leaders demonstrate their strength in positions that have historically been held by men. Their presence has resulted in better service delivery, resource distribution, and a focus on issues specific to women.

The article also emphasizes the necessity of constant initiatives to close the gap between constitutional purpose and actual circumstances. Additionally, it is crucial to create an environment that promotes women's political engagement and removes institutional obstacles. Although there has been progress, there is an urgent need to address the ongoing issues and step up efforts to make sure that women's views are not only heard but also significantly contribute to the change of local governance systems in India.

Keywords: Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Gender equality, Patriarchal attitudes

TÜRKİYE SELÇUKLULARI DÖNEMİ SİYASETNÂME, NASİHATNÂME VE EDEBÎ ESERLERİNDE İKTİSADÎ HAYATA DAİR DEĞERLER

THE VALUES REGARDING ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE POLITICAL TREATISES, NASİHATNAMES AND LITERARY WORKS OF THE SELJUKS OF TURKEY

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ÖZET

İktisadî faaliyetler insanların hayatını idame ettirebilmesi, bireysel ve toplumsal ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu sebeple de tarım, hayvancılık, ticaret ve diğer iktisadî girişimler, bireylerin ve devletin menfaati göz önünde bulundurularak bir denge içerisinde yapılmalıdır. Bu bağlamda iktisadî hayatın işleyişinde dengeyi sağlayabilmek için dinî, hukukî ve ahlâkî birtakım değerlere riayet edilmesi gerekmektedir. Yazılı kurallar gibi yazılı olmayan değerler bütünü de tarih boyunca tüm toplumlarda hem idarecileri hem de halkı ilgilendiren unsurlardan biri olmuştur. Türk tarihinde önemli bir yere sahip olan Türkiye Selçukluları'nda da bu değerler dikkate alınmıştır. İktisadî hayat içerisinde özellikle idarecilerin dikkat etmesi gereken kurallar vardı. Buna göre sultan ve devlet adamları, vergilendirmede merhametli davranmalı ve halkın menfaatini göz önünde bulundurmalıydı. Ayrıca vazifelerinin dışında servet edinme arzusuyla ticarete dahil olmamalıydı. Onların ticarete girmeleri, birçok olumsuzluğu beraberinde getirebilirdi. Dinî açıdan ahiretini olumsuz etkileyebileceği gibi dünyevî açıdan da kendisiyle rekabet edemeyen halk üzerinde baskıya ve devlet ekonomisinde de zarara sebep olabilirdi. İdarecilerin yanı sıra halk da tarımda ve ticarî faaliyetlerde dürüst davranmalı ve merhametli olmalıydı. Dönemin müelliflerinden siyasetnâme, nasihatnâme ve edebî eser kaleme alanlar da bu yönde bilgiler vermektedir. Örneğin Mevlânâ, sosyo-kültürel yaşamın yanı sıra iktisadî hayata da değinmektedir. Ticaretin devlet yöneticileri için uygun olmadığını ifade eden âlime göre iktisadî faaliyetler ve bu kapsamda ticaretle meşgul olanlar, devlet adamları tarafından himaye edilmeliydi. Müritleri arasında birçok tacir bulunan Mevlânâ'nın bu yönde girişimleri de vardı. Selçukluların en önemli yapılanmalarından olan Ahilik teşkilatı da devletin sınırları içerisinde dinî, ahlâkî ve geleneksel değerler doğrultusunda ticaretin sürdürülmesini önemsemekteydi. Ahi Evren, II. İzzeddin Keykavus'a sunduğu *Letaif-i Hikmet* adlı eserinde insanların ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan marangoz ve demircilik gibi zanaatların ve zanaatkarların ihmal edilmemesini hatta kalıcılığının sağlanmasını nasihat etmekteydi. Bu çalışmada, Selçuklular döneminde kaleme alınmış olan siyasetnâme, nasihatnâme ve edebî türdeki eserlerdeki söz konusu değerler ve bu değerlere devlet adamlarıyla halkın ne derece riayet ettiği incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Selçuklu, Tarım, Ticaret, Siyasetnâme, Nasihatnâme, Ahlâk.

ABSTRACT

Economic activities are of great importance for individuals to sustain their lives and meet their individual and societal needs. Therefore, agriculture, animal husbandry, trade, and other economic ventures should be carried out balanced, considering the interests of individuals and the state. In this context, to maintain balance in the functioning of economic life, it is necessary to adhere to certain religious, legal, and ethical values. Throughout history, both written rules and unwritten values have been essential elements that have concerned both rulers and the people in all societies. The Seljuk Turks, who hold an important place in Turkish history, also considered these values. Within economic life, there were particular rules that rulers needed to observe. According to these rules, sultans and statesmen should show mercy in taxation and consider the people's interests. Moreover, they should not engage in trade with the desire to accumulate wealth beyond their duties. Their involvement in trade could bring about many negative consequences. From a religious perspective, it could adversely affect one's afterlife. From a worldly perspective, it could lead to the oppression of the common people who couldn't compete with them and harm the state's economy. In addition to rulers, the general population was also expected to act honestly and mercifully in agriculture and commercial activities. Writers of the time, such as those who authored political treatises, *nasihatnames*, and literary works, provide insights in this regard. For instance, Mevlânâ addresses not only socio-cultural life but also economic life. According to the scholar who argued that trade was not suitable for state administrators, government officials should protect economic activities, including trade. Mevlânâ, who had many merchants among his disciples, made efforts in this direction. The Ahi organization, one of the most important structures of the Seljuks, also emphasized the continuation of trade within the state's boundaries in accordance with religious, moral, and traditional values. In his work titled "*Letaif-i Hikmet*," Ahi Evren presented to Sultan II. İzzeddin Keykavus advised that trades such as carpentry and blacksmithing, which meet the needs of the people, should not be neglected, and their sustainability should even be ensured. This study examines the values mentioned in political treatises, *nasihatnames*, and literary works written during the Seljuk period and the extent to which both state officials and the general population adhered to these values.

Keywords: Seljuks, Agriculture, Trade, Political Treatise, *Nasihatnâme*, Morals.

ZƏNGƏZURLU EL ŞAIRİ ULULU KƏRİMİN YARADICILIĞINDA ERMƏNİ VƏHŞƏTİ

ZENGİZURLU ULULU KERİMİN YARATICILIGINA ERMENİ VAHŞETİNİN YANSIMASI

ARMENIAN BRUTALITY IN THE WORK OF ULULU KARIM, POET OF ZENGEZUR PEOPLE

Bənövşə Rzayeva Dr. Dos.

AMEA-nın Memarlıq və İncəsənət İnstitutunun Aparıcı Elmi işçisi
Məhəbbət Babayeva Naxçıvan Musiqi kollecinin direktoru

ÖZET:

Halk şairi Ululu Kerim aslen Azərbaycan'ın Zengezur bölgəsində doğdu ve Ermenilerin yaptığı katliam sonucunda ailesi, Nahçıvan'ın Şahbuz bölgəsindəki Kızıl-Kışlak köyünə taşındı.

Halk aşığının ailesi bu bölgeye 1800'lerin sonlarına kadar taşındığı bilgilerden açıkça anlaşılmaktadır. Ermeni vahşetinin bir sonucu olarak, Zengezur ilçesi ve çevre köylerden, kendi bölgelerinden Şahbuz bölgesine gelen göçmenler az değildir.

Ululu Kerim aslen Zengezur ilçesinin Ulu köyünden biri olmasına rağmen, Nahçıvan aşık muhitinde halk şairi olarak tanınmış ve Nahçıvan aşık muhitinin önde gelen temsilcilerindendir. Ululu Kerim saz çalıp, şarkı söylemesine rağmen, bazı meclislerde aşıklar gibi meclisleri yönetmemiş, sadece halk şairi olarak halk arasında tanınmıştır.

Ululu Kerim hakk aşığıdır. Onun yaratıcılığı ve hakkında yazıya alınmış efsaneler de bunu kanıtlar.

Ululu Kerim'e sanatçılık, babası Dellek Murad'dan geçmiştir. Bu neslin atalarının sanatı berberlik olduğundan, Ululu Kerim'in kendisi de, oğlu da, torunu da berber olmuştur.

Bu halk şairi hakkı, adaleti nedeniyle fakirlerin yanında durmuş, Sovyet hükumetine sempati duymamıştır.

Ululu Kerim namert komşularımızı iyi tanıdığından, onların olumsuz özelliklerini, namertliğini farklı farklı şiirlerinde yansıtmıştır. Bunun nedeni, halk şairi hayatında iki Ermeni vahşetine şahit olmuş ve Ermenilerin alçak, rezil, insanlık dışı davranışlarını kendi gözleriyle görmüş, bunu şiirlerinde yansıtmıştır.

Ululu Kerim'in edebi mirasının, aynı zamanda şiirinin derlenmesi ve incelenmesi, sadece Nahçıvan aşık muhitinin önemli bir temsilcisi olarak değil, aynı zamanda Azerbaycan'ın aşık şiirinin gelişiminde hizmetleri nedeniyle büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Halk şairinin edebi mirasıyla tanışlık, onun siyasi olaylara kayıtsız olmadığını kanıtlar. Müslümanların mallarının ellerinden alınması, kadınları, çocukları ateşe atarak yakmaları, halk şairi hüznü duyularla bunu şiirlerinde yansıtmıştır. Ululu Kerim, bu tür vahşetleri gördü ve bu vahşeti "Ay Felek" isimli şiirinde dile getirir.

Ululu Kerim'in yaratıcılığı, kendisinden sonra gelen aşıklar ve halk şairleri için bir örnek ve kaynak olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, şiir, halk şairi, edebiyat, Zengezur, yaratıcılık, ermeni vahşeti, Nahçıvan, Şahbuz.

ABSTRACT:

National poet Ululu Karim was born in Zangazur district of Azerbaijan, and as a result of the atrocities committed by Armenians, his family moved to the village of Kyzyl-Gishlag in the Shahbuz region of Nakhchivan.

It is clear from the data that the family of émigrés moved to this area until about the late 1800s. There have been many expatriates from the Zangazur district and its surrounding villages, as a result of the Armenian savagery, to their Shahbuz region.

Although Ulu Karim is from Ulu village of Zangazur district, he has been established as a national poet in Nakhchivan Ashug environment and is known for his creativity as a prominent representative of Nakhchivan ashug environment. Even though he has performed well, he has been widely known as a national poet, and has never held meetings like Ashugs in some of his assemblies.

The Ulu Karim is a lover of truth. Its creativity and the legends that have been collected and written about it are also confirmed by the provinces.

The poet, because of his justice and justice, stood on the side of the poor, the impoverished, and did not sympathize with the Soviet government.

His great acquaintance with his noble neighbors illustrates their disadvantages and disadvantages in his poems. Because this poet has witnessed two Armenian atrocities in his life, he has seen with his eyes the humiliating, humiliating, inhuman acts of the Armenians and reflected in his poetry.

The compilation and study of Ulu Karim's literary heritage, as well as his poetry, is of great importance not only as a well-known representative of the Nakhchivan ashug environment, but also as a person who has been instrumental in the development of the ashug poetry and the development of the ashug poetry in Azerbaijan.

Familiarity with the literary legacy of the national poet confirms that he is not indifferent to political events and events. The poet shows in his poems that the Muslims take everything they can and burn their lives and burn them alive. Ulugh Karim has seen such atrocities and expresses such tragedy in his poem "Ay Felek".

The poetry of Ulu Karim is a model and a source for the ashugs and elite poets who came after him. Azerbaijani poets about life and creativity of national poet Ululu Karim.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, poetry, national poet, folklore, literature, Zangazur, creativity, Armenian savagery, Nakhchivan, Shahbuz.

ON DEGENERATE BELL-BASED EULER POLYNOMIALS

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ABSTRACT

Recently, Araci et al. (Insight into degenerate Bell-based Bernoulli polynomials with applications, under review, 2023) considered Bell-based degenerate Stirling polynomials of the second kind and derived some useful relations and properties including some summation formulas related to the degenerate Bell polynomials and the degenerate Stirling numbers of the second kind. Then, they introduced Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order and investigate multifarious correlations and formulas including some summation formulas and derivative properties. Also, they acquired diverse implicit summation formulas and symmetric identities for Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order. Moreover, the authors attained several interesting formulas of Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order arising from λ -umbral calculus. Furthermore, they provided applications for the Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order in λ -umbral calculus and degenerate differential operator.

By motivating and inspiring the above study, in this work, we define Bell-based degenerate Euler polynomials of order α . Then we derive diverse correlations and formulas including some summation formulas and derivative properties. Also, we acquire diverse implicit summation formulas and symmetric identities for Bell-based degenerate Euler polynomials of order α . Moreover, we acquire several correlations covering Bell-based degenerate Euler polynomials of order α and Bell-based degenerate Stirling numbers of the second kind.

Keywords: Euler polynomials; Bell polynomials; mixed-type polynomials; degenerate exponential function.

DEGENERATE BELL-HERMITE-BASED BERNOULLI POLYNOMIALS

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ABSTRACT

Special polynomials and numbers possess much importance in multifarious areas of sciences, such as physics, mathematics, applied sciences, engineering, and other related research fields covering, differential equations, number theory, functional analysis, quantum mechanics, mathematical analysis, mathematical physics, and so on. For example, Bernoulli polynomials and numbers are closely related to the Riemann zeta function which possesses a connection with the distribution of prime numbers. Some of the most significant polynomials in the theory of special polynomials are the Gould-Hopper, Bell, Euler, Bernoulli, Hermite, and Genocchi polynomials. Recently, the aforesaid polynomials and their diverse generalizations have been densely considered and investigated by many physicists and mathematicians. Recently, several special polynomials generalized by the polylogarithm function and polyexponential function and diverse special polynomials extended by the degenerate exponential function have been studied by many authors.

Recently, Araci et al. (Insight into degenerate Bell-based Bernoulli polynomials with applications, under review, 2023) considered Bell-based degenerate Stirling polynomials of the second kind and derived some useful relations and properties including some summation formulas related to the degenerate Bell polynomials and the degenerate Stirling numbers of the second kind. Then, they introduced Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order and investigate multifarious correlations and formulas including some summation formulas and derivative properties. Also, they acquired diverse implicit summation formulas and symmetric identities for Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order. Moreover, the authors attained several interesting formulas of Bell-based degenerate Bernoulli polynomials of higher order arising from λ -umbral calculus.

In this study, by inspiring and motivating the definition of degenerate Hermite based Bernoulli polynomials of order α and the degenerate Bell based Bernoulli polynomials of order α , we consider degenerate form of Hermite-Bell based Bernoulli polynomials and derive some useful relations and properties including some summation formulas related to the degenerate Bell polynomials and degenerate Hermite polynomials.

Keywords: Bernoulli polynomials; Bell polynomials; Hermite polynomials; degenerate exponential function.

THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GENISTEIN ON RADIOTHERAPY-INDUCED RETINAL INJURY IN RATS

SIÇANLARDA RADYOTERAPİYE BAĞLI RETİNA HASARINDA GENİSTEİN'İN KORUYUCU ETKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Background: Head, neck, and total body radiotherapy applied for cancer treatment may affect the eye tissue and cause retinal injury that may result in permanent vision loss. While ionizing radiation used in radiotherapy causes DNA damage with a direct effect, it causes tissue damage by creating free radicals with an indirect effect. In this study, we aimed to investigate the possible protective effects of genistein, a powerful antioxidant, against ionizing radiation *in vivo*.

Materials and Methods: 30 *Wistar albino* female rats (3-4 months old, 250-300 g) were randomly divided into 3 groups:

1. Control group: The group that received vehicle solvent intraperitoneally (i.p.) between days 1-8 of the study.
2. Radiotherapy (RT) group: The group in which 15 Gy/single dose RT was applied to the head-neck region on day 9 after vehicle solvent was given by i.p. between days 1-8 of the study.
3. Genistein+Radiotherapy (GEN + RT) group: The group in which 15 Gy/single dose RT was applied to the head-neck region on day 9 after 10 mg/kg/day genistein was given by i.p. between days 1-8 of the study.

10 days after a single dose of RT, the rats were euthanized with high-dose anesthesia, and eye and peribulbar tissues were removed. Histopathological examinations were performed on the retina. Oxidant and antioxidant parameters in eye tissue were analyzed biochemically.

Results: The number of retinal ganglion cells in rats in the RT group decreased compared to the Control group. It was observed that this decrease was lower in the GEN+RT group. Reduced glutathione levels in eye tissue decreased in the RT group compared to the Control group. This reduction was limited in genistein-treated rats.

Conclusion: Genistein showed protective effects against ionizing radiation-induced retinal injury in rats through an antioxidant mechanism. This study needs to be supported by further research.

Acknowledgment: Our study was supported within the scope of TÜBİTAK 2209-A Program.

Keywords: Antioxidant; genistein; ionizing radiation; oxidative stress; retinal injury

ÖZET

Giriş: Kanser tedavisi için uygulanan baş, boyun ve total vücut radyoterapisi göz dokusunu etkileyerek kalıcı görme kaybıyla sonuçlanabilen retinal hasara yol açabilmektedir. Radyoterapide kullanılan iyonizan radyasyon direkt etki ile DNA hasarı oluştururken indirekt etki ile serbest radikaller oluşturarak dokuda hasara yol açar. Bu çalışmada, güçlü bir antioksidan olan genistein'in iyonizan radyasyona karşı olası koruyucu etkilerini *in vivo* olarak araştırmayı amaçladık.

Yöntem: 30 adet *Wistar albino* dişi sıçan (3-4 aylık 250-300 g) basit randomize olarak 3 gruba ayrıldı:

1. Kontrol grubu: Çalışmanın 1.-8. günleri arasında intraperitoneal (i.p.) yolla taşıt çözücü verilen grup.
2. Radyoterapi (RT) grubu: Çalışmanın 1.-8. günleri arasında i.p, yolla taşıt çözücü verildikten sonra 9.gün baş-boyun bölgesine 15 Gy/tek doz RT uygulanan grup.
3. Genistein+Radyoterapi (GEN + RT) grubu: Çalışmanın 1.-8. günleri arasında 10 mg/kg/gün genistein i.p. olarak verildikten sonra 9. gün baş-boyun bölgesine 15 Gy/tek doz RT uygulanan grup.

Tek doz RT uygulamasından 10 gün sonra yüksek doz anestezi ile sıçanlara ötanazi uygulanarak göz ve peribulber dokular alındı. Retinada histopatolojik incelemeler yapıldı. Göz dokusunda oksidan ve antioksidan parametreler biyokimyasal olarak analiz edildi.

Bulgular: RT grubundaki sıçanlarda retinal ganglion hücrelerinin sayısı Kontrol grubuna göre azaldı. GEN+RT grubunda bu azalmanın daha düşük olduğu gözlendi. Göz dokusunda redükte glutatyon düzeyi RT grubunda Kontrol grubuna göre azaldı. Genistein uygulanan sıçanlarda bu azalma sınırlandı.

Sonuç: Genistein'in sıçanlarda iyonize radyasyonla indüklenen retinal hasara karşı antioksidan etki mekanizmasıyla koruyucu etkiler göstermiştir. Çalışmanın ileri araştırmalarla desteklenmesine ihtiyaç vardır.

Teşekkür: Çalışmamız TÜBİTAK 2209-A Programı kapsamında desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antioksidan; genistein; iyonizan radyasyon; oksidatif stres; retinal hasar

AFYONKARAHİSAR AYAZINI EL SANATLARININ HEDİYELİK TURİSTİK EŞYA OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ İÇİN ÖNERİLER

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE EVALUATION OF AFYONKARAHİSAR AYAZINI HANDICRAFTS AS SOUVENIRS AND TOURISTIC ITEMS

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ÖZET

Afyonkarahisar ilinin İhsaniye İlçesine bağlı bir kasaba olan Ayazini, tarih boyunca birçok uygarlığa ev sahipliği yapmıştır. Kültür bakanlığının stratejik eylem planında geliştirilecek tematik bölgelerin içinde gösterilen Afyonkarahisar Frigya Kültür ve Termal Turizm bölgesinde Ayazini bulunmaktadır. Ayazini’de doğa, spor, kültür turizmi ile ilgili faaliyetler yapılmaktadır. Ayazini’de yapılan bu faaliyetler ve yörede bulunan kaya evleri, oyma kiliseleri, kaya mezarları, yerli ve yabancı turistlerin dikkatini çekmektedir. Devlet desteği, özel sektör ve yerel halkın desteği ile sokak iyileştirme projesi hayata geçirilmiş, konaklama tesisleri, yeme-içme tesisleri, hediyelik, turistik eşya satılan dükkânların açılmasıyla yöreye hareketlilik kazandırılmıştır. Ayazini halkının geçim kaynakları arasında bulunan tarım ve hayvancılığın yanına turizmden elde edilen gelirlerde katılmıştır. Günlük ihtiyaçların karşılanması için üretilen eşyaların süslenmesi ve estetik değer kazanmasıyla el sanatına dönüşen ürünler, ait oldukları toplumun kültürel özelliklerini taşımaktadır. El sanatlarında kullanılan renkler, motif ve kompozisyonlar, uygulanan teknik ortak değerleri yansıtmaktadır. Giyim, kuşam tekstilleri, işlemler, keçe, halı, kilim, hasır dokumalar, ahşap işleri, taş işleri, maden işleri geleneksel el sanatlarını oluşturmaktadır. Ayazini halkının ince zevkini yansıtan el sanatlarının hediyelik turistik eşya olarak değerlendirilmesi, kaybolmaya yüz tutmuş el sanatlarının canlanmasını sağlayacak, aynı zamanda aile ekonomisine katkıda bulunacaktır. Araştırmanın amacını, Ayazini el sanatlarının kullanım alanları, hammadde özellikleri, teknikleri, motif ve kompozisyonlarının tespit edilerek bu ürünlerin hediyelik, turistik eşya olarak değerlendirilmesi için öneriler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma Afyonkarahisar Ayazini el sanatları ve bu el sanatı ürünlerinin hediyelik, turistik eşya olarak değerlendirilmesi için öneriler ile sınırlandırılmış, “Afyonkarahisar Ayazini el sanatlarının hediyelik turistik eşya olarak değerlendirilmesi için öneriler” başlığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın metodunda alan araştırması, literatür taraması kullanılmıştır. Yapılan literatür taramaları ve alan araştırması sonucunda elde edilen veriler değerlendirilerek, Ayazini el sanatlarının hediyelik turistik eşya olarak değerlendirilmesi için önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayazini, turizm, el sanatları, hediyelik, geleneksel.

ABSTRACT

Ayazini, a town in the İhsaniye District of Afyonkarahisar, has hosted many civilizations throughout history. Ayazini is located in the Afyonkarahisar Phrygian Culture and Thermal Tourism region, which is shown among the thematic areas to be developed in the strategic action plan of the Ministry of Culture. Activities related to nature, sports, and cultural tourism are carried out in Ayazini. These activities and the rock houses, and rock tombs in the region attract the attention of local and foreign tourists. The Street improvement project has been implemented with the support of the government, the private sector, and the local people, and the region has been energized with the opening of accommodation facilities, food and beverage facilities, souvenirs, and tourist shops. In addition to agriculture and animal husbandry, which are among the livelihoods of the people of Ayazini, now tourism plays a big role in the resident's income. The products, which turn into handicrafts with the decoration of the goods produced to meet the Daily needs and gain aesthetic value, carry the cultural characteristics of the society they belong. The colors, motifs, and compositions used in handicrafts reflect the applied technical common values. Clothing, clothing textiles, embroidery, felt, carpet, kilim, wicker weaving, woodwork, stonework, and metalwork are Ayazini traditional handicrafts. The use of handicrafts, which reflect the fine taste of the people of Ayazini, as souvenirs will help revive the handicrafts that are on the verge of disappearing, and will also contribute to the family economy. The aim of the research is to determine the usage areas, raw material properties, techniques, motifs and compositions of Ayazini handicrafts and to make suggestions for the evaluation of these products as souvenirs and touristic items. The research was limited to the suggestions for the use of Afyonkarahisar Ayazini handicrafts and these handicrafts as souvenirs and touristic items, the title of the research was determined as “Suggestions for the evaluation of Afyonkarahisar Ayazini handicrafts as souvenirs and touristic items”. Field research and literature review were used in the method of the research. The data obtained were evaluated as a result of literature reviews and field research, and suggestions were made for the evaluation of Ayazini handicrafts as souvenirs.

Keywords: Ayazini, tourism, handicrafts, gifts, traditional.

NORMATIVITAS DAN HISTORITAS DALAM STUDI ISLAM

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Abstract

This research aims to examine an integralistic (unified) understanding of Islam, between normative aspects of Islam and historical aspects of Islam. This research method uses qualitative research with a systematic literature review approach. This literature research found that when Islam is viewed from a normative perspective, Islam is a religion which contains God's teachings relating to matters of faith and mu'amalah. Meanwhile, when Islam is seen from a historical perspective or as seen in society, Islam appears as a scientific discipline or Islamic studies. The diversity of religious understanding that exists within the internal body of religious communities is a historical reality that cannot be denied by anyone. Because after all, the plurality of religions in Indonesia can be observed empirically historically, which requires input from fresh religious studies which are no longer "an-sich theological-normative", but also requires input from religious studies which are historical in nature. empirical-critical. Therefore, it is important to study Islam through various approaches, including historical and normative approaches because a double-faced religious approach is needed in the study of religion in Indonesia, namely a theological-normative approach and at the same time a historical-critical approach.

Key words: normative, historical, and Islamic

**ASSESSMENT OF TUMERIC (*Curcuma longa*) AND TERMARIND (*Tamarindus indica*)
FOR THEIR PHYTOCHEMICAL CONTENTS AND INVITRO ASSAY OF THEIR
ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIALS**

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Abstract

Plants are a rich source of therapeutic compounds that have tremendous applications in the pharmaceutical industry. This study aimed to identify the phytochemicals present in some Nigerian herbal plants, as well as their antioxidant potentials. These plant includes, Termarind pulp and Tumeric. Methods, the phytochemical screening alkaloid, flavonoid, saponins, phenols, terpenoids and tannins were determined using standard methods. The antioxidant activity of plant extracts was determined using 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH). Result. The result of phytochemical analysis shows the presence 50% alkanoids, 25% of flavonoids, 25% of saponins, 50% of phenols, 25% of terpenoids and 0% of tannins (total absence) for Termarind while there are 50% each of alkanoids, flavonoids, saponins and Terpenoids for Tumeric, also there are total absence (0%) of phenols and Tannins. The two plants show high antioxidant activities against DPPH with two (2) herbs well above 50% even at all the dilution factors, the invitro activities shows that the two plants can be a good source of antioxidant which could inturn be used to manufactured drugs, the extract could be used to alleviate heat stress in broiler chicken. The two plants are well above IC₅₀ values

Keywords:- Antioxidants, DPPH, Tumeric, Termarind and extract

VIRTUAL REALITY AND IMMERSIVE NARRATIVE: THE ROLE OF THE "BODY" IN DIDACTIC INTERACTION

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Abstract

Virtual Reality (VR) and Immersive Narrative are two key concepts in the field of information and communication technology (ICT) that are revolutionizing educational interaction and knowledge construction. One of the pivotal elements of virtual reality is precisely the immersiveness of the experience, a construct related to the technologies used and connected to the use of visors equipped with headphones for sound and dependent on the quality of the environments represented: the sensation of being physically "inside" the scenario is made possible thanks to high-tech aspects, which make it possible for the vision to vary as a result of the movement of the pupil's head.

Another perspective to connote immersive experiences is the one that refers to the readiness to feel involved in the surrounding world through sense-making processes and the intentionality that defines the active role of the student in the enjoyment of Virtual Reality. The narrative approach of storytelling, if connoted by a certain kind of bodily experientiality and the creation of a communicative bond, may be able to enhance on a bodily and visual level immersive stories centered on learning tasks proposed in controlled digital environments devoid of external distractions.

The objective of the contribution is to reflect on the educational potential of VR, whose success variable, in addition to the graphics and the technological device itself, is defined by the level of bodily immersiveness and emotional involvement, actualizing the creation of digital stories from a perspective of interactive, multisensory and inclusive didactics that allows for the maximum possible development of everyone's abilities, skills and potential, structuring contexts that can be organized in a more or less flexible way, and thus accessible to different levels of skills and possibilities. This study aims to explore the complex interplay between educational corporeality, narrative and artificial intelligence in the context of formal learning processes.

Keywords: Virtual reality; Narrative; Didactics; Corporeality.

WAR AGAINST POVERTY (ZIMBABWE)POST-COVID 19

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Abstract

Statistics have shown that poverty, despite having been reduced by almost 50% from 2000 to the immediate pre-Covid phase, has been on an unprecedented surge. Numerous nations are experiencing tragic conditions where people are unable to afford basic essentials for a minimum standard of living. An estimated 431 million people in Africa were discovered to be living in extreme poverty by a 2021 study. Despite the number of people living in poverty having increased from the last year, studies have predicted that the number will decrease to an estimated 411 million by 2027. The African continent regardless of being rich in minerals per unit area, has repeatedly succumbed to poverty as a result of various factors such as corruption, mismanagement and lack of knowledge and funds necessary for mineral extraction. In Zimbabwe where corruption has taken a massive toll on the economy, poverty was largely a rural phenomenon, but Covid 19 led to the urban areas being impacted as well. The pandemic resulted in most people losing their sources of income to an extent that in July 2020, the offered social assistance only reached a quarter of the people staying in rural areas and hardly anyone in the urban areas. According to the Poverty and Equity Brief Zimbabwe of October 2020, the delivery of both education and health services has worsened due to eroding salaries of teachers, nurses and doctors. Lack of medicines and lack of household ability to pay school fees have further decreased the quality of health and education services. However to counter these effects, affected nations should invest more into macroeconomic stability as a weapon against poverty. With the high quality of soils, vast farming land and favourable climate conditions, increased focus should be devoted to agricultural productivity. In terms of management of the economy and other related affairs there should be equal access to high quality jobs for those well versed in said areas. Such innovations are more likely to raise awareness and lead to a successful war against poverty.

Keywords Economy, social assistance, mismanagement

CORC ORUELLIN “KATALONIYAYA MƏHƏBBƏTLƏ” ƏSƏRİNDƏ MÜHARİBƏ REALLIQLARINA BƏDİİ BAXIŞ

LITERARY VIEW OF WAR REALITIES IN THE WORK “HOMAGE TO CATALONIA” BY GEORGE ORWELL

Xanım Cəfərli

Bakı Mühəndislik Universiteti

XÜLASƏ

Corc Oruell əsərlərində totalitarizm, imperializm və faşizmin gətirdiyi cari və gələcək təhlükələrdən söz açır. Müəllif müharibələrin insanlıq üçün sadəcə mənfi təsirə malik olduğunu vurğulayır. Digər əsərlərində qaldırdığı müharibə problemi “Kataloniyaya məhəbbətlə” romanında da davam etdirilir. İspaniyadakı vətəndaş müharibəsində könüllü iştirak etdikdən sonra Oruell kommunizmə qarşı sərt mövqeyini birdəfəlik sabitləyir. Kommunizmin insanları birləşdirməkdən daha çox, ayırdığını tətbiq edən şəxsləri gördükdən sonra ruhdan düşür. Sosial demokrat yazıçı digər əsərlərindən fərqli olaraq “Kataloniyaya məhəbbətlə” əsərində daha ümidli çıxış edir. “Kataloniyaya məhəbbətlə” əsəri ispan müharibəsi barədə yazılmış önəmli əsərlərdən biridir. Oruell realist yazıçı olsa da, daha çox realist romantik kimi tanınır. Həqiqətin cari statusunu olduğu kimi qəbul etsə də, onun gələcəyini fərqli görür.

İspan vətəndaş müharibəsi, ispanların faşizmə qarşı mübarizəsi, sözsüz ki, yaxın tarixin bilinən və tarixdə iz qoyan faktlarındandır. Faşizm dövründə insanların fiziki və mənəvi yaşantıları barədə xeyli sayda məlumat bazası mövcuddur. Corc Oruell də bu bilgilərin əyani və qiyabi müşahidəçisi kimi öz düşüncələrini “Kataloniyaya məhəbbətlə” romanında realist formada qələmə almışdır. Avtobioqrafik bədii mətn statusunda olan bu romanda müəllifin fərdi baxışları ümumi müharibə reallıqları ilə montaj edilir. Müəllifin şahidi olduğu hadisələri realist üslubda təqdim etməsi romanı oxuyan hər bir şəxsi müharibənin vizual komponentinə çevirir.

Məqalədə müəllifin sənərlərdə şəxsən şahid olduğu faktlar əsasında müharibə reallıqlarının təsviri analiz edilir. Müəllif romanda təkcə müharibə reallıqlarının təsviri ilə yetinməyərək, postmüharibə dövrünün psixologiyasından da söz açır. Müəllifin müşahidələri yalnız təsvirlə məhdudlaşmır. Oruell inanırdı ki, respublikaçılar faşizmi devirəcəklər. Nəticədə, insan hüquq və azadlıqlarının sərbəst olacağı bir cəmiyyət qurulacaq. Məqalədə bu kimi nüanslar da nəzərə alınaraq müharibə reallıqlarının komponenti kimi analiz edilir.

Açar sözlər: Müharibə, psixologiya, həqiqət, faşizm.

ABSTRACT

In his works, George Orwell talks about the current and future dangers of totalitarianism, imperialism and fascism. The author emphasizes that wars have only a negative effect on humanity. The war problem raised in his other works is continued in the novel "Homage to Catalonia". After volunteering to participate in the Spanish Civil War, Orwell cements his hard stance against communism once and for all. He is disheartened after seeing those who practice Communism, which divides rather than unites people. Unlike his other works, the social democratic writer is more hopeful in "Homage to Catalonia". "Homage to Catalonia" is one of the most important works written about the Spanish war. Although Orwell was a realist writer, he is better known as a realist romantic. Although he accepts the current status of truth as it is, he sees its future differently.

The Spanish Civil War, the struggle of the Spaniards against fascism, is undoubtedly one of the known facts of recent history that left a mark in history. There is a large amount of information about the physical and spiritual life of people during the period of fascism. George Orwell, as an eyewitness and observer of this knowledge, wrote down his thoughts in a realistic form in the novel "Homage to Catalonia". In this novel, which has the status of an autobiographical fiction text, the personal views of the author are assembled with the general realities of war. The author's presentation of the events he witnessed in a realistic style makes every person reading the novel a visual component of the war.

The article analyzes the description of war realities based on the facts personally witnessed by the author in the trenches. In the novel, the author is not satisfied only with the description of the realities of the war, but also talks about the psychology of the post-war period. The author's observations are not limited to description. Orwell believed that Republicans would overthrow fascism. As a result, a society will be established where human rights and freedoms will be free. The article considers such nuances and analyzes them as a component of war realities.

Keywords: War, psychology, truth, fascism.

EVALUATION OF TRADE ELASTICITIES FOR AZERBAIJAN ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

According to Armington's assumption of international trade, imported products and domestic products are imperfect substitutes, and the substitution of these products is characterized by an indicator called elasticity of substitution or Armington elasticity. This elasticity reflects the response of trade quantity to price changes. Similarly, the choice between selling the produced goods and services on the domestic or foreign market is expressed by CET (constant elasticity of transformation) elasticity. Estimating these elasticities plays an important role in evaluating the results of trade policies, as well as providing important information about countries' foreign trade. Estimating these elasticities is also important when reflecting agents' behaviors related to foreign trade in computable general equilibrium models. In most general equilibrium models, foreign trade is expressed by Armington and CET functions, and the estimation of substitution elasticities for these functions is necessary for the implementation of the models. In this study, the parameters of the Armington and CET functions for the oil, non-oil and service sectors in the example of the Azerbaijani economy were evaluated, and the elasticity of substitution for the products of these sectors were determined. For this purpose, using indicators for 2009-2021, the parameters of these functions were estimated with the help of the Marquardt method. Armington elasticities for oil, non-oil and service sectors were 0.9, 3.3 and 1.8, respectively. This shows that when there is a price change, the volume of imports in the non-oil and service sector decreases more, that is, when the price of imported products increases, it is possible to reduce the volume of imports by increasing the production of local products in these sectors. CET elasticities were 1.17, 1.67 and 0.41 respectively for oil, non-oil and service sectors. From here, it is clear that the volume of exports in the non-oil sector reacts more to price changes. The result of the study is of practical importance by providing important information about foreign trade behavior in different sectors and determining the input variables for the construction of computable general equilibrium models of Azerbaijan.

Keywords: foreign trade, elasticity of substitution, import, export, Armington function, CET function

**AĞRI İLİNDE BAKLAGİL YEM BİTKİLERİNDE BULUNAN YAPRAKBİTİ
(HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE) TÜRLERİ, YAYILIŞI VE BULAŞIKLIK DURUMUNUN
BELİRLENMESİ**

**DETERMINATION OF APHID (HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE) SPECIES, SPREAD
AND DENSITY IN LEGUMINOUS FORAGE CROPS IN AĞRI PROVINCE**

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ÖZET

Bu alıřma, Aėrı ilinin Diyadin, Doėubayazıt, Eleřkirt, Hamur, Merkez, Patnos, Tařlıay ve Tutak ilelerinde yetiřtirilen baklagil yem bitkilerinden yonca, korunga ve fiė tarlasında zarar yapan yaprakbiti trleri (Hemiptera: Aphididae) yayılıřları ve bulařıklık durumunu belirlemek amacıyla ele alınmıřtır. alıřmalar 15 yonca, 6 korunga ve 4 fiė tarlasında olmak zere toplam 25 tarlada, mayıs-haziran aylarında yrtlmřtr. rneklemelerde her bir tarlada ortalama 100 bitkinin tamamı gzle kontrol edilerek incelenmiřtir. rnekler fıra yardımıyla, ierisinde %70'lik alkol bulunan tplere alınmıřtır. alıřmalar sonucunda, *Acyrtosiphon pisum* Harris, *Aphis craccivora* Koch, *Aphis fabae* Scop. ve *Theriothis trifolii* Monel, olmak zere 4 yaprakbiti tr tespit edilmiřtir. Yonca ve korungada *A. pisum*, *T. trifolii*, *A. craccivora* ve *A. fabae* olmak zere 4 tr, fiėde ise *A. pisum*, *T. trifolii* ve *A. fabae* olmak zere 3 tr belirlenmiřtir. Bu trlerden *A. pisum* alıřma alanlarının ve alıřılan bitkilerin tamamında bulunmuřtur. *T. trifolii* Diyadin, Eleřkirt, Hamur, Merkez, Patnos, Tařlıay ve Tutak ilelerinde daėılım gsterirken, *A. craccivora* Diyadin, Doėubayazıt, Merkez, Patnos, Tařlıay ve Tutak ilelerinde, *A. fabae* ise Doėubayazıt, Eleřkirt, Merkez, Patnos ve Tutak ilelerinde tespit edilmiřtir. Yonca alanlarında % 35,71 *A. craccivora*, %7,14 *A. fabae*, *A. pisum* %78,57 ve *T. trifolii* %78,57 oranlarında; Korunga alanlarında % 14,28 *A. craccivora*, %28,57 *A. fabae*, *A. pisum* %71,42 ve *T. trifolii* %14,28 oranlarında; Fiė alanlarında ise *A. craccivora*'ya rastlanmazken, %75,0 *A. fabae*, *A. pisum* %100 ve *T. trifolii* %50,0 oranlarında bulařık olduėu tespit edilmiřtir. alıřma alanlarının tamamında yaprak biti yoėunluėunun lokal alanlarda grldė, *Coccinella septempunctata* Linnaeus *Chrysoperla carnea* (Stephen) ve *Orius* sp gibi predatrlerinin de baskısıyla ekonomik zarar eřiėinin altında kaldıėı anlařılmıřtır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aėrı, Baklagil, Yem Bitkileri, Yaprakbiti, Yayılıř, Bulařıklık oranı

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine the distribution and contamination status of aphid species (Hemiptera: Aphididae) damaging alfalfa, sainfoin and vetch fields grown in Diyadin, Doğubayazıt, Eleşkirt, Hamur, Merkez, Patnos, Taşlıçay and Tutak districts of Ağrı province. The studies were carried out in a total of 25 fields (15 alfalfa, 6 sainfoin and 4 vetch fields) in May-June. In sampling, an average of 100 plants in each field were visually controlled and examined. Samples were taken into tubes containing 70% alcohol with the help of a brush. As a result of the studies, 4 aphid species, namely *Acyrtosiphon pisum* Harris, *Aphis craccivora* Koch, *Aphis fabae* Scop. and *Theriophis trifolii* Monel, were identified. In alfalfa and sainfoin, 4 species (*A. pisum*, *T. trifolii*, *A. craccivora* and *A. fabae*) and in vetch, 3 species (*A. pisum*, *T. trifolii* and *A. fabae*) were identified. Among these species, *A. pisum* was found in all study areas and plants studied. *T. trifolii* was found in Diyadin, Eleşkirt, Hamur, Merkez, Patnos, Taşlıçay and Tutak districts, *A. craccivora* was found in Diyadin, Doğubayazıt, Merkez, Patnos, Taşlıçay and Tutak districts and *A. fabae* was found in Doğubayazıt, Eleşkirt, Merkez, Patnos and Tutak districts. *A. craccivora* 35.71%, *A. fabae* 7.14%, *A. pisum* 78.57% and *T. trifolii* 78.57% in alfalfa fields; *A. craccivora* 14.28%, *A. fabae* 28.57%, *A. pisum* 71.42% and *T. trifolii* 14.28% in sainfoin fields; while *A. craccivora* was not found in vetch fields, *A. fabae* 75.0%, *A. pisum* 100% and *T. trifolii* 14.28%; while *A. craccivora* was not found in vetch fields, *A. fabae* 75.0%, *A. pisum* 100% and *T. trifolii* at the rate of 14,28%; while *A. craccivora* was not found in vetch fields, 75,0% *A. fabae*, 100% *A. pisum* and 50,0% *T. trifolii* were found to be infected. In all of the study areas, it was found that aphid density was observed in local areas and remained below the economic damage threshold due to the pressure of predators such as *Coccinella septempunctata* Linnaeus *Chrysoperla carnea* (Stephen) and *Orius* sp.

Keywords: Ağrı, Leguminous Forage Crops, Aphid, Distribution, Infestation rate

TÜRK TASAVVUF MÜZİĞİ GELENEĞİNDE KADIN: REVNAK KADIN TASAVVUF MÜZİĞİ TOPLULUĞU

WOMEN IN THE TRADITION OF TURKISH SUFI MUSIC: REVNAK WOMEN'S SUFI MUSIC ENROLLMENT

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ÖZET

Türk müziği geleneğinde geçmişten bugüne kadın icracıların varlığı ve görünürlüğünden bahsedilebilmektedir. Osmanlı sarayında kadın müzisyenlerin, padişah eşlerinin, kızlarının, yakınlarının ve sarayda bulunan diğer kadınların müzik icrası konusunda geri planda olmadıkları ve hatta desteklendikleri söylenebilmektedir. Dini inanç konusunda büyük bir bağlılık sergileyen Türk toplumu Türk müziği geleneği içerisinde dini müzik türlerine de yer vererek Türk tasavvuf müziği geleneğini de sürdürmüşlerdir. Kadınlar özelinde düşünüldüğünde oldukça az sayıda olan kadın tasavvuf müziği topluluklarının da bu geleneği sürdürdüğü söylenebilmektedir. Araştırmada müzik ve inanç bağlamı düşünüldüğünde dini müzik türlerinin gerçekleştirilmesinde kadın müzisyenlerin Türk müziği geleneğindeki kadar görünür olmayışının tespitinden yola çıkılarak, Türk tasavvuf müziği icra eden kadın müzisyenler araştırılmaya değer görülmüştür. Araştırmada Türkiye'nin ilk kadın tasavvuf müziği topluluğu olan Revnak kadın tasavvuf müziği topluluğunun etkinliklerinin ve sosyokültürel bağlamda karşılaştıkları durumların tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel tarama modeline başvurulmuştur ve veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca Revnak kadın tasavvuf müziği topluluğunun gerçekleştirdiği etkinlikleri belirlemek amacıyla literatür taramasına başvurulmuş, elde edilen fotoğraflar, konser afişleri, etkinlik isimleri, çalışmada yer bulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda Revnak kadın tasavvuf müziği topluluğunun sosyokültürel bağlamda icra pratiklerinde sınırlamalarla karşılaşabildikleri, yalnızca kadın icra ortamlarında değil karma ortamlarda da icralarını gerçekleştirdikleri, kadınların diğer tasavvuf müziği topluluklarında yer bulamamaları sonucunda bu grubu kurdukları gibi sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelime: Kadın Müziği, Tasavvuf Müziği, Revnak

ABSTRACT

In the Turkish music tradition, the existence and visibility of female performers can be mentioned from past to present. It can be said that in the Ottoman palace, female musicians, sultan's wives, daughters, relatives and other women in the palace were not in the background regarding music performance and were even supported. The Turkish society, which displays a great commitment to religious belief, has also continued the Turkish Sufi music tradition by including religious music genres within the Turkish music tradition. Considering women specifically, it can be said that women's Sufi music communities, which are very few in number, continue this tradition. Considering the context of music and belief in the research, based on the determination that female musicians are not as visible as they are in the Turkish music tradition in the performance of religious music genres, female musicians performing Turkish Sufi music were deemed worthy of research. The aim of the research is to determine the activities of the Revnak women's Sufi music group, Turkey's first women's Sufi music group, and the situations they encounter in the sociocultural context. In the research, descriptive scanning model, one of the qualitative research methods, was used and a semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool. In addition, a literature review was conducted to determine the activities carried out by the Revnak women's Sufi music community, and the photographs, concert posters, and event names obtained were included in the study. As a result of the research, it was concluded that the Revnak women's Sufi music community encountered limitations in their performance practices in the sociocultural context, that they performed not only in women's performance environments but also in mixed environments, and that women founded this group as a result of not being able to find a place in other Sufi music communities.

Keywords: Women's Music, Sufi Music, Revnak

YİYECEK İÇECEK PAZARLAMASINDA YENİ BİR YAKLAŞIM: HAYALET MUTFAKLAR

A NEW APPROACH IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE MARKETING: GHOST KITCHENS

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ÖZET

Sosyal, psikolojik ve ekonomik etkilerinin çok ağır yaşandığı Covid-19 pandemisi sonrası dünya düzeni büyük ölçüde değişikliğe uğramıştır. İşletmeler yaşanan bu küresel felaketin ardından ayakta durma ve varlıklarını sürdürebilme çabası içine girmiştir. Pandemiden en çok etkilenen sektörlerin başında ise yiyecek içecek sektörü gelmektedir. Birebir hizmet sunumu esasına dayanarak faaliyet gösteren yiyecek içecek işletmeleri, insanlara ulaşmanın yeni ve farklı yollarını aramaya başlamış, bu amaçla çevrimiçi hizmetlere yönelmişlerdir. Hızla gelişen teknolojinin insanların hayatına getirdiği kolaylıkların başında internetten sipariş hizmeti gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda çevrimiçi yiyecek içecek hizmetini farklı bir boyuta taşıyan hayalet mutfaklar; hem müşteriye daha hızlı ve kolay ulaşmak, hem de maliyeti düşürmek açısından işletmeler için eşsiz bir çözüm önerisi olmuştur. Bulut mutfak veya sanal mutfak olarak da adlandırılan hayalet mutfaklar; fiziki olarak mutfak, altyapı ve ekipmanların 3. taraf bir kuruluştan kiralanması ve çevrimiçi olarak müşterilerden alınan siparişlerin teslimatının yapılması esasına dayanan bir iş modelidir. Hindistan'da 2010'lu yıllarda uygulanmaya başlanan bu modelin; Çin, Malezya ve Endonezya gibi Uzakdoğu ülkeleri, Amerika, İngiltere ve Avrupa ülkelerinde yaygın olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Türkiye'de ise Yemeksepeti, Trendyol yemek ve Getiryemek hayalet mutfak modelini ilk kullanan markalar olmuştur. Kiralama, ekipman ve personel giderleri düşünüldüğünde düşük maliyet avantajı sağlayarak işletmelere rekabet üstünlüğü ve daha yüksek karlılık oranı sağlamaktadır. Tüketiciler açısından değerlendirildiğinde ise restoranla iletişime geçmeye gerek kalmadan çevrimiçi sipariş vermenin kolaylığı ve zamandan tasarruf gibi avantajlara sahiptir. Hayalet mutfakların ilerleyen zamanlarda daha da yaygınlaşarak birçok yiyecek içecek işletmesi tarafından tercih edileceği ve pazarda kendine daha çok yer bulacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hayalet Mutfak, Çevrimiçi Sipariş, Yiyecek İçecek İşletmesi

ABSTRACT

The world order has changed greatly after the Covid-19 pandemic, which has severe social, psychological and economic effects. Business have struggled to survive and sustain their existence after this global disaster. Food and beverage industry is one of the sectors most affected by the pandemic. Food and beverage businesses operating on the basis of one-to-one service delivery have begun to look for new and different ways to reach people and for this purpose, they have turned to online services. One of the conveniences that rapidly developing technology brings to people's lives is the online ordering service. In this context, ghost kitchens that take online food and beverage service to a different dimension; it has become unique solution for business in terms of both reaching customers faster and easier and reducing costs. Ghost kitchens, also called cloud kitchens or virtual kitchens is a business model based on renting the physical kitchen, infrastructure and equipment from a 3rd party organisation and delivering orders received from customers online. This model, which started to be implemented in India in the 2010s, is widely used in Far East countries such as China, Malaysia and Indonesia, America, England and European countries. In Turkey; Yemeksepeti, Trendyolyemek and Getiryemek were the first brands to use the ghost kitchen model. Considering rental, equipment and personnel expenses, it provides competitive advantage and higher profitability rate to businesses by providing low cost advantage. In terms of consumers, it has advantages such as the convenience of ordering online without the need to contact the restaurant and saving time. It is thought that ghost kitchens will become more widespread in the future and will be preferred by many food and beverage businesses and will find a greater place in the market.

Keywords: Ghost Kitchen, Online Order, Food and Beverage Business

YOLO KULLANARAK NESNE TESPİTİ: UYGULAMALARI, ZORLUKLARI VE MİMARİLERİ

OBJECT DETECTION USING YOLO: APPLICATIONS, CHALLENGES AND ARCHITECTURES

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ÖZET

Nesne tespiti ve tanıma, dijital görüntü işleme uygulamalarının önemli bir parçasıdır. Bilgisayarlı görü tekniği bu problemleri çözmek için çeşitli algoritmalar ve yöntemler geliştirmiştir. Bunlardan yaygın olarak kullanılan yöntemler Viola Jones, R-CNN (Region Based Convolutional Networks) ve YOLO (You Only Look Once)'dur. Bu yöntemler, görüntülerdeki durağan veya hareketli nesneleri belirlemek ve sınıflara ayırmak için farklı öznitelikler kullanmaktadır. Nesne dedektörleri, görüntülerdeki nesneleri sınıflandırmak ve konumlandırmak için kullanılan yapay zeka modelleridir. Bu modeller iki aşamalı ve tek aşamalı olmak üzere iki ana kategoriye ayrılabilir. İki aşamalı dedektörler, önce görüntüdeki ilgi alanlarını belirler, sonra bu alanlardaki nesneleri sınıflandırır. Tek aşamalı dedektörler ise görüntüyü tek seferde işleyerek nesneleri tespit eder. Bu dedektörlerin performansı doğruluk ve süre açısından değerlendirilir. İki aşamalı dedektörler genellikle daha yüksek doğruluk sağlarlar. Ancak tek aşamalı dedektörler daha hızlı çalışırlar. YOLO ve benzeri mimariler, hem doğruluğu hem de hızı arttırarak iki aşamalı dedektörleri geçmeye çalışırlar. YOLO'lar hızlı olmaları sayesinde gerçek zamanlı uygulamalarda tercih edilirler. Geleneksel nesne algılama yöntemleri birden çok aşamadan oluşurken, YOLO tek bir aşamada hem sınıflandırma hem de yerleştirme yapar. Bu sayede hem hızlı hem de doğru sonuçlar elde eder. YOLO versiyonları sürekli gelişmektedir ve bunların motivasyonlarını, özelliklerini, kısıtlarını ve ilişkilerini bilmek önemlidir. YOLO'nun ilk versiyonu 2015 yılında yayınlanmıştır. İlk versiyon sonrası yedi versiyon daha tanıtılmıştır: YOLOv2 (2016), YOLOv3 (2018), YOLOv4 (2020), YOLOv5 (2020) YOLOv6 (2022) YOLOv7 (2022) ve YOLOv8 (2023). Bu versiyonlar arasında hem mimari hem de performans açısından önemli farklılıklar vardır. Bu çalışmada sekiz YOLO versiyonunun hem kavramsal hem de uygulamalı temel farklılıkları karşılaştırılmıştır. Yapılan araştırmada teknik bir versiyon karşılaştırması benzerliklerle birlikte sunulmuştur. YOLOv8 modellerinin benzer koşullarda hem daha hızlı olduğu hem de doğruluk oranlarının daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: R-CNN, Nesne Tespiti, Tek ve İki Aşamalı Dedektörler, YOLO

ABSTRACT

Object detection and recognition is an important part of digital image processing applications. Computer vision has developed various algorithms and methods to solve these problems. The most widely used methods are Viola Jones, R-CNN (Region Based Convolutional Networks) and YOLO (You Only Look Once). These methods use different attributes to identify and classify stationary or moving objects in images. Object detectors are artificial intelligence models used to classify and localize objects in images. These models can be divided into two main categories: two-stage and one-stage. Two-stage detectors first identify regions of interest in the image and then classify objects in these regions. Single-stage detectors detect objects by processing the image in a single pass. The performance of these detectors is evaluated in terms of accuracy and time. Two-stage detectors generally provide higher accuracy. However, single-stage detectors work faster. YOLO and similar architectures try to surpass two-stage detectors by increasing both accuracy and speed. YOLOs are preferred in real-time applications due to their speed. While traditional object detection methods consist of multiple stages, YOLO performs both classification and localization in a single stage. In this way, it achieves both fast and accurate results. YOLO versions are constantly evolving and it is important to know their motivations, features, limitations and relationships. The first version of YOLO was published in 2015. After the first version, seven more versions have been introduced: YOLOv2 (2016), YOLOv3 (2018), YOLOv4 (2020), YOLOv5 (2020) YOLOv6 (2022) YOLOv7 (2022) and YOLOv8 (2023). There are significant differences between these versions, both in terms of architecture and performance. This study compares the main differences of the eight YOLO versions, both conceptually and practically. A technical version comparison is presented along with similarities. It is found that YOLOv8 models are both faster and have higher accuracy rates under similar conditions.

Keywords: R-CNN, Object Detection, Single and Two Stage Detectors, YOLO

3-6 YAŞ ARASI ÇOCUĞU OLAN ANNELERDE ORTOREKSİYA NEVROZA DÜZEYİ İLE ÇOCUKLARIN YEME DAVRANIŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORTHOREXIA NEUROSIS LEVEL AND CHILDREN'S EATING BEHAVIOURS IN MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN AGED 3-6 YEARS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, 3-6 yaş çocuğu olan annelerdeki ortoreksiya nevroza ile çocukların yeme davranışı arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın evreni 3-6 yaş arasında çocuğu olan annelerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme modeli kullanılmış olup 578 anneye araştırma tamamlanmıştır. Araştırmadaki veriler ORTO-15 ölçeği ve Çocuklarda Yeme Davranışı Değerlendirme ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde parametrik testler kullanılmıştır. Ortaya çıkan bulgulara göre annelerin ortoreksiya nevroza düzeyleri ile çocukların olumsuz yeme davranışları arasında pozitif yönlü orta düzeyde anlamlı ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Olumsuz yeme davranışları annelerin eğitim durumuna, çalışma durumuna ve çocuğun yaşına göre anlamlı farklılaşmaktadır. Araştırmanın sonucunda çalışan annelerin çocuklarında daha fazla olumsuz yeme davranışı görülmekte ve bu da iş hayatında olmanın vermiş olduğu dezavantajdan kaynaklandığı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca çocukların yaşları arttıkça olumsuz yeme davranışlarının da arttığı görülmektedir. Bu durum çocukların yaşı arttıkça dışarda yeme alışkanlıklarının da arttığına bağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortoreksiya Nevroza, Çocuklar, Anneler, Yeme Davranışları

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between orthorexia neurosis in mothers with children aged 3-6 years and children's eating behaviour. The research was conducted using the relational screening model, one of the quantitative research methods. The population of the study consists of mothers with children aged 3-6 years. The easily accessible sampling model was used in the study and the research was completed with 578 mothers. The data in the study were collected with the ORTO-15 scale and the Eating Behaviour Assessment in Children scale. Parametric tests were used to analyse the data. According to the findings, a positive and moderately significant relationship was found between mothers' orthorexia neurosis levels and children's negative eating behaviours. Negative eating behaviours differed significantly according to mothers' education level, employment status and age of the child. As a result of the study, more negative eating behaviours are seen in the children of working mothers and this is thought to be due to the disadvantage of being in business life. In addition, as the age of children increases, negative eating behaviours also increase. This may be attributed to the fact that as the age of children increases, their eating habits outside also increase.

Keywords: Orthorexia Neurosis, Children, Mothers, Eating Behaviours

**MÂTÜRÎDÎ'NİN KUR'AN YORUM YÖNTEMİNİ ELE ALAN BİLİMSEL
ÇALIŞMALARIN KRİTİĞİ
A CRITIQUE OF SCHOLARLY STUDIES ON AL-MÂTURÎDÎ'S METHOD OF
QUR'ANIC INTERPRETATION**

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ÖZET

Sünnî tefsir geleneğinin öncü isimlerinden olan İmam Mâtürîdî (ö. 333/944) hakkında özellikle son dönemlerde birçok çalışmanın yapıldığı görülmektedir. Bu durum ister istemez yapılan çalışmaların özgünlüğünü, aynı konuda bu kadar çok çalışma yapmaya gerek olup olmadığını akla getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada, başlıklandırılmalarında nüanslar olmasına rağmen Mâtürîdî'nin Kur'an yorum yöntemini ele alan bilimsel çalışmalar karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiş, Mâtürîdî ile ilgili spesifik çalışmalar araştırmanın çerçevesine dahil edilmemiştir.

M. Ragıp İmamoğlu'nun *İmam Ebû Mansûr el-Mâtürîdî ve Te'vilâtü'l-Kur'ân'daki Tefsir Metodu* (1973), Celal Kırca'nın *Mâtürîdî'nin Tefsir, Te'vil Anlayışı ve Metodu* (1986), Talip Özdeş'in *İmam Maturidi'nin Te'vilatu Ehli's-Sünne Adlı Eserinin Tefsir Metodolojisi Açısından Tahlil ve Tanıtımı* (1997), Murat Sülün'ün *İmam Mâtürîdî ve Te'vilâtü'l-Kur'ân Adlı Eseri –Genel Bir Bakış-* (2008), İsmail Çalışkan'ın *Tefsirde Mâtürîdî'yi Keşfetmek: İmam Mâtürîdî ve Te'vilâtü'l-Kur'ân'ın Tefsir İlmindeki Yeri* (2010), M. Akif Koç'un *Matüridi'in Kur'an Tasavvuru* (2011), Şaban Ali Düzgün'ün *Maturidi'nin Kur'an Yorum Yöntemi* (2011), Ali Karataş'ın *İmam Mâtürîdî'nin Kur'an Anlayışı* (2019) adlı çalışmalar bu araştırmada incelenecektir.

Amacımız söz konusu çalışmaların hangi saiklerle yapıldığını, araştırmacıların konuyu nasıl işlediklerini, çalışmaların aralarındaki farklılıkları ve benzerlikleri ortaya koymaktır. Malum olduğu üzere bilimsel çalışmaların ya orijinal bir konuyu ele alması ya daha önce çalışılmış bir konuya katkıda bulunması ya da daha önce ileri sürülen bir tezi çürütmesi beklenir. Bu nedenle aşağı yukarı aynı adla yapılan bu çalışmaların benzerliklerinin ve ayırt edici özelliklerinin ortaya çıkarılması “Aynı konuda bu kadar çalışma yapmaya neden ihtiyaç duyulmuştur veya ihtiyaç var mıydı?” sorularına cevap vermiş olacaktır. Bununla birlikte ilgili çalışmaların buluştukları ortak noktadan hareketle Mâtürîdî'nin Kur'an yorum

yönteminin tam olarak neye tekabül ettiği de tespit edilmiş olacaktır. Bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi ve dokümantasyon çalışmasıyla toplanan veriler mukayese yöntemiyle analiz edildikten sonra sonuca ulaşılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Sonuç olarak zikredin çalışmaların genelinde Mâtürîdî'nin tefsir metodu, tefsir-te'vil ayrımı gibi hususlarda ortak tespitlerin serdedildiğine şahit olunmakla birlikte konunun farklı yönlerine değinildiği, farklı başlıklarla zenginleştirildiği görülmüştür. Ayrıca araştırmacıların çoğu tarafından Mâtürîdî'nin Kur'an yorum yönteminin merkezine tefsir-te'vil ayrımının yerleştirildiğine şahit olunmuştur. Neticede söz konusu çalışmaların Mâtürîdî çalışmalarına veri sağlama ve kaynaklık yapma konusunda önemli bir fonksiyon icra ettiği/edebileceği anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tefsir, Kur'an, Metot, Mâtürîdî, Te'vilâtü'l-Kur'ân.

ABSTRACT

It is seen that many studies have been carried out on Imam al-Mâtürîdî (d. 333/944), one of the leading names of the Sunnî tafsir tradition, especially in recent periods. This situation inevitably brings to mind the originality of the studies and whether there is a need for so many studies on the same subject. In this study, although there are nuances in their titles, scientific studies on Mâtürîdî's method of Qur'ānic interpretation are comparatively analysed, and specific studies on Mâtürîdî are not included in the framework of the research. In this study, M. Ragıp İmamoğlu's İmam Ebû Mansûr el-Mâtürîdî ve Te'vilâtü'l-Kur'ân'daki Tefsir Metodu (1973), Celal Kırca's Mâtürîdî'nin Tefsir, Te'vil Anlayışı ve Metodu (1986) and Talip Özdeş's The Analysis and Introduction of Imam Al-Maturidi's Work Called Ta'wilat Ahl Al-Sunna from The Angle of Interpretation Methodology (1997) and Murat Sülün's İmâm Mâtürîdî and His Work: Ta'vilât al-Qur'ân (2008) and İsmail Çalışkan's The Discovering Maturidi in Tafsir: Imam al-Maturidi and the Place of Ta'wilat al-Qur'an in the Science of Tafsir (2010) and M. Akif Koç's Mâtürîdî'in Kur'an Tasavvuru (2011) and Şaban Ali Düzgün's Mâtürîdî and His Method of Qur'an Interpretation / Hermeneutics (2012) and Ali Karataş's İmam Mâtürîdî'nin Kur'an Anlayışı (2019) will be examined.

Our aim is to reveal the reasons for the studies in question, how the researchers handled the subject, the differences and similarities between the studies. As it is known, scientific studies are expected to either address an original subject, contribute to a previously studied subject, or disprove a previously put forward thesis. For this reason, revealing the similarities and distinctive features of these studies with more or less the same name will answer the questions “Why was there a need to carry out so many studies on the same subject or was there a need?”. In addition, based on the common point of the related studies, it will be determined what exactly Māturīdī’s method of Qur’anic interpretation is. In this study, the data collected by qualitative research method and documentation study were analysed by comparative method and then conclusions were tried to be reached.

As a result, although it is seen that common determinations are made on issues such as Māturīdī’s method of tafsīr and the distinction between tafsīr and ta’wīl, different aspects of the subject are pointed out and enriched with different titles. It has also been witnessed that most of the researchers have placed the distinction between tafsir and ta’wil at the centre of Māturīdī’s method of Qur’ānic interpretation. As a result, it has been understood that these studies perform/can perform an important function in providing data for Māturīdī studies and serving as a source.

Keywords: Tafsīr, Qur’an, Method, al-Māturīdī, Ta’wilāt al-Qur’ān.

DETERMINATION OF SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF METEOROLOGICAL DROUGHT BY DIFFERENT METHODS IN SANLIURFA PROVINCE

ŞANLIURFA İLİNDE METEOROLOJİK KURAKLIĞIN ALANSAL VE ZAMANSAL DAĞILIMININ FARKLI YÖNTEMLERLE BELİRLENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Global warming is one of the most significant contributors to climate change. In recent years, an increase in the frequency and severity of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts, has been considered a sign of climate change. In this context, the study conducted in Sanliurfa Province, which covers a total of 19 242 km² of surface area, was aimed at determining the spatial and temporal distribution of meteorological drought using the *De Martonne* (I_{DM}), *De Martonne-Gottman* (I_{DMG}) and *Erinc* (I_m) methods.

Long-term monthly data were provided from 12 meteorological observation stations that were both inside and outside of the province boundaries; total precipitation (mm), average temperature (°C) and average maximum temperature (°C) series were used as the base material. Drought index values on a yearly basis of the three methods were calculated for each station. The missing years were completed by applying correlation and regression analyses at 5% significance level between stations with missing years in the drought index series and those stations with no missing years. Considering the averages of the annual drought index series of the I_{DM} , I_{DMG} and I_m methods representing the stations, the I_{DM} , I_{DMG} and I_m annual climate classification maps of Sanliurfa Province were produced using the Inverse Distance Method at a spatial resolution of 100 x 100 m. These maps were evaluated together with the "Aydeniz $N_{(hc)annual}$ Climate Classification" map obtained from a different study conducted in previous years in Sanliurfa. According to I_{DM} and I_{DMG} methods, the spatial and temporal distribution of meteorological drought in Sanliurfa province was found to be under the influence of "Semi-Arid" and "Sub-Humid" climate classes from south to north and there was no significant difference between the methods. Based on the results obtained by the I_m method, it has been determined that Sanliurfa has an "Arid", "Semi-Arid" and "Sub-Humid" climate classes from south to north. It was observed by the Aydeniz

method that the study area was represented as "Desert", "Very Arid" and "Arid" climate classes from south to north.

Consequently, meteorological drought is more severe in the south while its severity decreases as it moves towards the north in Sanliurfa Province. However, the I_{DM} , I_{DMG} and I_m methods, which use two climate elements that are highly correlated with precipitation, classified Sanliurfa Province as more humid than the Aydeniz method, which uses four climate elements in the estimates. In order to make water resources and drought risk management plans efficient, it has been suggested that drought analysis methods with different variables are used together in order to obtain realistic findings in the study areas.

Keywords: Sanliurfa, Drougt, De Martonne, De Martonne Gottman, Erinc

ÖZET

Küresel ısınma iklim değişiminin en önemli nedenleri arasında sayılmaktadır. Son yıllarda sellerin, taşkınların, kuraklık vb. doğal afetlerin frekansını ve şiddetini artırması iklim değişikliğinin işareti olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu kapsamda; 19.242 km² 'lik yüz ölçümü sahip Şanlıurfa ilinde yürütülen bu çalışmada; *De Martonne* (I_{DM}), *De Martonne-Gottman* (I_{DMG}) ve *Erinç* (I_m) yöntemleriyle meteorolojik kuraklığın alansal ve zamansal dağılımının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

İl sınırları içerisinde ve il sınırları dışında bulunan 12 adet meteoroloji gözlem istasyonundan uzun yıllar aylık temin edilen; toplam yağış (mm), ortalama sıcaklık (°C) ve ortalama maksimum sıcaklık (°C) serileri temel materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Her istasyon için üç yöntemle yıllık bazda kuraklık indeks değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen kuraklık indeks serilerinde eksik yıllara sahip istasyonlar ile seri uzunluğu tam olan istasyonlar arasında %5 önem düzeyinde korelasyon ve regresyon analizleri uygulanarak eksik yıllar tamamlanmıştır. İstasyonları temsil eden kuraklık indeks serilerinin ortalamaları dikkate alınarak *Ters Uzaklık Yöntemi* ile 100x100 m çözünürlükte Şanlıurfa ilinin I_{DM} , I_{DMG} ve I_m yıllık iklim sınıflı haritaları üretilmiştir. Bu haritalar Şanlıurfa için önceki yıllarda yapılan farklı bir çalışmada elde edilen “Aydeniz $N_{(ks)yıllık}$ İklim Sınıfı” haritası ile birlikte değerlendirilmiştir. I_{DM} ve I_{DMG} yöntemlerine göre Şanlıurfa ilinde meteorolojik kuraklığın alansal ve zamansal dağılımının güneyden kuzeye doğru; “Yarı Kurak” ve “Yarı Nemli” iklim sınıflarının etkisi altında kaldığı, yöntemler arasında anlamlı bir fark olmadığı bulunmuştur. I_m yöntemi ile elde edilen bulgulara göre ise Şanlıurfa ilinin güneyden kuzeye doğru “Kurak”, “Yarı Kurak” ve “Yarı Nemli” iklim sınıflarıyla temsil edildiği belirlenmiştir. Aydeniz yöntemiyle çalışma alanının güneyden kuzeye doğru “Çöl”, “Çok Kurak” ve “Kurak” iklim sınıflarının etkisi altında kaldığı görülmüştür.

Sonu olarak, Őanlıurfa ilinde meteorolojik kuraklıđın gneyde daha Őiddetli iken; kuzeye dođru gidildike Őiddetinin azaldıđı ortaya konmuřtur. Ancak, yađıřla yksek korelasyonlu; iki iklim elemanı kullanarak iklim sınıflandırması yapan I_{DM} , I_{DMG} ve I_m yntemlerinin tahminlerde drt iklim elemanı kullanan Aydeniz yntemine gre blgeyi daha nemli sınıflandırdıđı tespit edilmiřtir. Su kaynakları ve kuraklık risk ynetim planlamalarının daha sađlıklı yapılabilmesi iin arařtırmalarda farklı deđiřkenlere sahip kuraklık analiz yntemlerinin geređe yakın bulguların elde edilmesi adına birlikte kullanılması nerilmiřtir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Őanlıurfa, Kuraklık, De Martonne, De Martonne Gottman, Erin

OPENING OF THE ZANGAZUR CORRIDOR WILL CHANGE CAUCASIA INTO IMPORTANT LOGISTIC CENTER

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ABSTRACT

Being as a branch of Silk Way opening of the Zangazur Corridor is in the center of the Southern Caucasus and the world as well. This Corridor will join the countries of Central Asia, Caspian region, Azerbaijan, Armenia and passing via Türkiye up to the EU countries. And having got serious socio-economic, geopolitical and geostrategic specificities it would be a kind of world-range railway corridor for all the member countries. At the same time extending of trade relations between fourteen countries from China to Great Britain this corridor would have special value of course. Now paying attention for today's realities the cargoes sending from China to Europe by sea delivers approximately for 36 days. But on the other hand in the light of today's obstacles the Trans Siberian route takes 20 days. The route of Tbilisi-Kars railway – Middle Corridor takes for 12 days in all. From the point of the existing geostrategic realities it means that the Corridor is the shortest, safe, cheap and more handy route for joining Europe with Asia. Zangazur Corridor taking its start from the village of Ahmadbayli – Horadiz – Jabrayil – Zangilan – Aghband route, including Meghri region of the western Zangazur totally length 174 km. Zangazur one of the oldest Azerbaijani lands was considered one of the seven districts scaled 7 892 square km. other four districts are Meghri, Gafan, Gorus and Sisian (Garakilsah) called western Zangazur with the territory scaled 4 505 square km. was under the occupation of the Armenia more than hundred years time. The other three districts like Zangilan, Gubadli and Lachin called Eastern Zangazur (about 30 years being under Armenian occupation) released as a result of the 44 days liberation war. The sovereignty and constitution of Azerbaijan Republic restored on these liberated areas. Basing on the decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic from July 07, 2021 there established a new western Zangazur economic region of fourteen districts including Jabrayil, Kalbajar, Gubadli, Lachin, and Zangilan scaled 7 450 square km.

Lexical element of “Zangi-” in the name of Zangazur comes from the name of the ancient oghuz-turkic tribe. The traces of this linguistic element may easily found in most Turkic speaking languages, as well as toponyms and ethnonyms. These are: Zangichay, Zangitapah, Zangaric, Zangishamli, Zangana, Zangilan, Zangaran, Zangidarah river, Zangibasir, Zangan, and etc..

In April 28, 1920 when Soviet power was established in Azerbaijan, the region Zangazur being as an independent economic district (uyezd) was an integral part of Azerbaijan Soviet Republic. In November 29, 1920 when Soviet power was also established in Armenia Soviet Republic, the next day in 30 of November Zangazur region rejected from Azerbaijan and joined to Armenia.

Opening of the Zangazur Corridor is going to be the part of the energy supplying centers of EU countries in near future.

Key words: Zangazur, Zangi, Middle Corridor, Trans Caspian International Transport Corridor

INVITRO EFFICACY OF BACILLUS AGAINST ALTERNARIA SOLANI CAUSING ALTERNARIA LEAF SPOT ON BRINJAL

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ABSTRACT

In the recent years **bio-control** mediated plant disease management grabbed so much attention. They exhibit variety of mechanism to ward off the pathogens. 1g of Rhizosphere soil from the brinjal plant is collected and is finely powdered and is serially diluted at 10⁻⁴ and 10⁻⁵ dilutions and poured in suitable media and incubated in BOD at 25±2 °C for 5 days. Isolating the bacterial colonies with serrated margins (*Bacillus*) and inoculate in Nutrient agar media and kept in BOD for 3 days. Then the invitro efficacy of *Bacillus* against *Alternaria solani* was investigated by using **dual culture technique and poison food technique** at various

concentration. The antagonist and the pathogen were inoculated and incubated in BOD at 25±2 °C for 5 days. As *Alternaria* is a slow growing fungus it was inoculated 3-4 days prior to the inoculation of the antagonists (*Bacillus*).

Keywords: *Bacillus*, *Alternaria*, Biocontrol, Dual Culture technique, Poison food technique, Invitro

STUDENT LEADERSHIP STYLES IN A TEACHER'S COLLEGE

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ABSTRACT

This narrative qualitative study aims to determine the leadership styles of nine (9) chairpersons from various organizations in the College of Education. This study was conducted using the transcripts taken from the interview of eight (9) chairpersons from the various organizations within the college of education who were determined through purposeful sampling. The data was gathered through a semistructured online interview and analyzed using a thematic approach. From the data different leadership styles were identified. Thirteen categories were concluded in this study taken from the data transcripts. Student leaders styles were (1) Visionary, (2) Decisive, (3) Straight Forward, (4) Mandating, (5) Role Model, (6) Connected, (7) Empathetic, (8) Reflective, (9) Collaborative, (10) Engaged, (11) Supportive, (12) Effective Communicator, and (13) Mindful. This proves that a student leader has its own style in terms of handling an organization. Zarceno, Gabiota, Tanaliga, Valasote (2023)

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Keywords: Student Leader, Leadership Styles, Student Leadership Styles, Teacher's College

STUDENTS' VIEWS ON THEIR PRODUCTIVITY IN USING THE LMS IN POST-PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the views of university students on the use of the LMS regarding their productivity in a post-pandemic context. A qualitative-descriptive research was analyzed through narrative inquiry and was used as a method for the investigation anchoring on the Theory of Productivity. The informants were LMS student-users in a state university selected through purposeful sampling who then answered a researcher-made semi-structured interview form structured using Gibbs' Reflective Cycle Model, analyzed through thematic analysis, and presented in matrices and a diagram. Findings revealed that there are six (6) meaningful themes emerging from the investigation: comprehensive description, contrasting feelings, conflicting evaluation, competing analysis, two-sided conclusion, and thorough action plan. This study recommends that LMS developers improve their system anchoring on the appeal of its users, that schools integrate LMS in their education, and further research about the link of LMS use and student productivity.

Keywords: LMS, Productivity, Post-Pandemic

NON LINEAR FUNGTIONS

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Abstract

Non-linear function is an important concept in mathematics that defines the relationship between input and output variables that are not proportional. In this abstract, we explain the role and applications of non-linear functions in various fields of science and everyday life. Non-linear functions have properties that enable them to describe complex and varying relationships between variables. They are used in a variety of scientific disciplines such as physics, economics, biology, and engineering, where relationships between variables often cannot be described by simple linear functions. In addition, non-linear functions also have a significant role in data modeling and analysis. In statistics, for example, non-linear regression is used to model relationships between variables that do not follow a linear pattern. This is important in understanding and predicting more complex phenomena. In everyday life, we often deal with non-linear functions in contexts such as prices of goods, population growth, and the dynamics of weather changes. Understanding and managing these functions can help us make better decisions and plan more effective actions. In conclusion, non-linear functions are an important mathematical concept and are pervasive in various aspects of our lives. They allow us to describe, understand, and exploit complex relationships between variables, which is the basis for many advances in science and technology.

Keywords:. Relationships, scientific disciplines, physics, population growth, weather dynamics, and understanding.

PARALLELS BETWEEN KAMAL ABDULLA'S "NO ONE TO FORGET..." ("UNUTMAĞA KİMSƏ YOX...") AND SHARİF AGHAYAR'S NOVEL "WHITE LAKE" ("AGH GOL")

KAMAL ABDULLANIN "UNUTMAĞA KİMSƏ YOX..." VƏ ŞƏRİF AĞAYARIN "AĞ GÖL" ROMANI ARASINDAKI PARALELLİKLƏR

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Kamal Abdulla and Sharif Aghayar are among the writers who are able to express themselves in the field of prose in Azerbaijani literature. The main character of Kamal Abdulla's novel "No One to Forget..." is F.Q. Although he is not described as physically connected to this environment when he comes to the village, later, when he sits in front of uncle Bahram's house, which looks like a shepherd's hat, and walks in the dream world, we see that he is already spiritually integrated with this world. It is possible to clearly see the multifunctionality of time characteristic of Kamal Abdulla's style in this novel. The work is rich in scenes where the scenarios that include the past and the modern era are realized like a film frame. The characters here can feel this time-space change not only in real time, but also spiritually.

Sharif Aghayar, in his stories, narratives and novels, tries to catch the pulse of modern times as well as the past. The author is able to attract the audience's attention with his realistic attitude and attitude to vital issues, as well as works with an interesting plot line related to the history, folklore, and mythology of Azerbaijan. In addition to his interest in classical texts, elements of postmodernism are also elaborated in his work with unique shades. Sharif Aghayar's story "The Story of a Brick Man" is noteworthy as an interesting example of prose. Sharif Aghayar's "The City After Dreams" resonates with Kamal Abdulla's "Valley of Sorcerers", and "White Lake" resonates with "No One to Forget". In both of Sh. Aghayar's works, we see the postmodern trend, which is built on and reworked on folk texts from around the world and Azerbaijan.

There are concrete parallels between Sharif Aghayar's novel "White Lake" and Kamal Abdulla's novel "No One to Forget...". The mossy writing, the flowery writing, the dialogue between a simple person and a learned person (teacher Maarif or Haji Mikayil) made Bahram

the man and F.Q. wouldn't cut it. He didn't even move!" part also reminds of lines like "Mubariz, Bahram, Gulsum (50 years ago)".

Key words: Kamal Abdulla, Sharif Aghayar, postmodernism, novel, parallels.

Kamal Abdulla və Şərif Ağayar Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatında nəsr sahəsində öz sözünü deməyi bacaran yazarlardandır. Kamal Abdullanın “Unutmağa kimsə yox...” romanının əsas qəhrəmanı F.Q. kəndə gələndə bu mühitlə fiziki olaraq əlaqəli təsvir olunmasa da, sonralar Bəhram dayının çoban papağına bənzəyən evinin qarşısında oturub xəyal dünyasında cövlan edəndə mənəvi cəhətdən artıq bu dünyayla bütünləşdiyini görürük. Kamal Abdulla üslubuna xas olan zamanın çoxfunksiyalılığını bu romanda açıq-aydın görmək mümkündür. Əsər gah keçmiş, gah modern dövrü özündə ehtiva edən ssenarilərin film kadri kimi reallaşdığı səhnələrlə zəngindir. Buradaki obrazlar sadəcə real zamanda deyil, ruhsal olaraq da bu zaman-məkan dəyişimini hiss edə bilirlər.

Şərif Ağayar, yazdığı hekayə, povest və romanlarında keçmişlə yanaşı, modern zamanın da nəbzini tutmağa çalışır. Yazar, həyatı məsələlərə münasibət, realist mövqə ilə yanaşı, eyni zamanda Azərbaycanın tarixi, folkloru, mifologiyası ilə bağlı maraqlı süjet xəttinə sahib əsərlərlə auditoriyanın diqqətini cəkməyi bacarır. Onu yaradıcılığında klassik mətnlərə olan maraqla yanaşı, postmodernizm elementləri də özünəməxsus çalarlarla işlənib. Şərif Ağayarın “Kərpickəsən kişinin dastanı” povesti maraqlı nəsr nümunəsi kimi diqqəti cəkir.

Şərif Ağayarın “Arzulardan sonrakı şəhər” Kamal Abdullanın “Sehirbazlar dərəsi” romanı ilə, “Ağ göl” isə “Unutmağa kimsə yox” ilə səsləşir. Ş.Ağayarın hər iki əsərində biz dünyadan və Azərbaycan folklor mətnləri üzərində qurulan, yenidən işlənən postmodern təmayülü görürük.

Şərif Ağayarın “Ağ göl” romanı və Kamal Abdullamnın “Unutmağa kimsə yox...” romanı arasında konkret paralelliklər var. Mamırlı yazı, Çiçəkli yazını, sadə insanla, elmi insanın- (Maarif müəllim, ya Hacı Mikayıl) dialoqu Bəhram kişi və -F.Q-ni, iydə ağacı da qarağacı, Cahanla Maarif biri-birinə elə yaraşırdı ki, heç Camal ata özü də onları ayırmağa qıymazdı. Qıymırdı da!” hissəsi də “Mübariz, Bəhram, Gülsüm (50 il əvvəl)”- kimi sətirləri xatırladır.

Açar sözlər: Kamal Abdulla, Şərif Ağayar, postmodernizm, roman, paralelliklər.

FROM THE HISTORICAL SILK ROAD TO THE MODERN SILK ROAD

Nazlı Yaqubova

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As one of the subject of the system of international relations, the main national interest of Azerbaijan is its territorial integrity and sovereignty. In September 2020, our people ensured territorial integrity with a counter-offensive operation. The second Karabakh war once again demonstrated the heroism of the Azerbaijani people to the whole world. In this historical period, countless successes of the Azerbaijani army and Azerbaijan diplomacy were written in golden letters in the world military history. Army-people, state-army, people-state unity was demonstrated to the world community. Every minute of the 44-day war is a glorious history of victory. With the visionary leadership of the head of state, the removal of the blockade of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and the Zangezur corridor have already become a historical reality.

Keywords: Zangezur Corridor, Republic of Azerbaijan, Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, Armenia, Silk Road

TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNET-JOURNALISM

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ABSTRACT

In modern communication theories, which form the scientific foundation of journalism, the news is considered as a cultural-semiotic construct, which allows to study the multi-level process of production and dissemination of meanings, "society becomes a self-regenerating whole structure. It is only an illusion that it is a static set of social institutions. In fact, it is constantly renewed and restored with the help of communicative acts.

In the era of the Internet, interpersonal relations, including those that appear on the background of the use of traditional mass media broadcasting technologies (for example, in the process of discussing printed products in a forum created by a certain publication), are a very important factor in the spread and establishment of opinions. There are a number of systems, theories and schools related to society, information and communication.

M. Makluhen analyzed the impact of mass communication on social development and emphasized its role in society. He demonstrated the increasing influence of communication tools on all aspects of human existence, that is, on all of what we call "eikos". "The medium itself is news", that is, the content of any information cannot be considered outside of its form and distribution channels. Any event acquires public importance not by itself, but by the news about it transmitted by means of communication, the accuracy, frequency, and breadth of this transmission. The immediacy of electronic technology enhances their participation and involvement. Let's present the main properties of the media in McLuhan's sense in the form of a thesis:

"The enormous manipulation potential of mass media - their "all-encompassing violence" deprives a person of the opportunity to evaluate his life experience, sometimes completely destroys individual privacy.

"Implosion of communication" ("explosion directed inwards") - maximally compressed "explosive compression" of space, time and information. Thus, modern mass media help to "explode" the deep values of the individual.

The end of the 20th century was marked by an unprecedented leap in the development of global information and communication technologies - the opening of channels for the transmission of audio and video signals, which had a fundamental impact on the development of the media system. After radio and television broadcasts, network technologies were invented, which led to the formation of a new environment for the dissemination of information. Information transmission channels in this form have received the name Internet.

Keywords: internet, society, communication

TÜRKİYE İÇİN REEL DÖVİZ KURLARININ DURAĞANLIĞININ TEST EDİLMESİ: FOURIER KANTİL BİRİM KÖK TESTİNDEN YENİ BULGULAR

TESTING THE STATIONARITY OF REAL EXCHANGE RATES FOR TURKEY: NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE FOURIER QUANTILE UNIT ROOT TEST

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Özet

Satınalma gücü paritesi teorisi uluslararası makroekonomi alanının en tartışmalı konularından bir tanesidir. Entelektüel kökenleri 16. yüzyıla ait kaynaklara dayanmakla birlikte, teorik temelleri ilk olarak Birinci Dünya Savaşı sonrasında İsveçli ekonomist Gustav Cassel (1916, 1918) tarafından literatüre kazandırılmıştır. En genel ifadeyle iki para birimi arasındaki nominal döviz kurunun, söz konusu ülkelerin göreceli fiyatlarına eşit olması gerektiğini ileri sürmektedir. Bu doktrin özellikle döviz piyasaları için para biriminin satın alma gücünü belirlemesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Bu sayede ulusal paranın aşırı değerli mi yoksa düşük değerli mi olduğu belirlenerek, ilgili ülkelerin ticaretine konu olan malların uluslararası rekabet gücü tahmin edilebilmektedir. Bu kapsamda bu çalışmada Türkiye için satınalma gücü paritesinin geçerliliği güçlü formda, yani reel döviz kurlarına yönelik birim kök testleri ile incelenecektir. Analizler 1960-2022 dönemleri için yıllık gözlemler doğrultusunda geleneksel (ADF ve PP), yapısal kırılmalı (Lee-Strazicich, 2003), Fourier yapılı (Fourier ADF) birim kök testlerinin yanı sıra, yeni geliştirilen Fourier kantil birim kök testleri ile gerçekleştirilecektir. Elde edilen bulgular dört kısımda değerlendirilebilir: (i) Geleneksel birim kök testlerinden hem ADF hem de PP birim kök testi sonuçları reel döviz kuru serisinin durağan olmadığını ortaya koymaktadır. (ii) Yapısal kırılmalı birim kök testlerinden iki kırılmaya izin veren Lee-Strazicich birim kök testi bulguları ise reel döviz kuru serisinin birim kök içerdiğini göstermektedir. Diğer taraftan (iii) Fourier yapılı birim kök testlerinden Fourier ADF birim kök testi sonuçları reel döviz kuru serisinin birim köklü bir yapıya sahip olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Son olarak (iv) Fourier kantil birim kök testinden elde edilen bulgular ise reel döviz kuru serisinin durağan olduğunu, yani Türkiye için satınalma gücü paritesinin geçerli olduğunu göstermektedir. Buna göre Fourier kantil birim kök testi diğer testlere göre satınalma gücü paritesi teorisinin geçerliliğine yönelik daha güçlü kanıtlar ortaya koymaktadır. Diğer taraftan çalışmada satınalma gücü paritesinin Türkiye için uzun dönemli denge döviz kurlarının belirlenmesinde önemli bir politika aracı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu kapsamda politika yapımcılar Türk Lirasının uzun dönemde aşırı ve/veya eksik değerli olduğunu belirleyebilmek için satınalma gücü paritesi teorisini etkin bir politika aracı olarak değerlendirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Satınalma gücü paritesi, reel döviz kuru, Fourier kantil birim kök testi, Türkiye

Jel Sınıflandırması: C22, C50, F41

Abstract

Purchasing power parity theory is one of the most controversial issues in the field of international macroeconomics. Although its intellectual origins date back to the sources of the 16th century, its theoretical foundations were first introduced to the literature by the Swedish economist Gustav Cassel (1916, 1918) after the World War I. In the most general terms, it suggests that the nominal exchange rate between two currencies should be equal to the relative prices of the countries in question. This doctrine is especially important for foreign exchange markets as it determines the purchasing power of the currencies. In this way, it can be determined whether the national currency is overvalued or undervalued, and therefore, the international competitiveness of the tradable goods in the relevant countries can be estimated. In this context, this study examines the validity of purchasing power parity for Turkey in its strong form, that is, with unit root tests for real exchange rates. Analyses are conducted with traditional (ADF and PP), structural break (Lee-Strazicich, 2003), Fourier-type (Fourier ADF) unit root tests, as well as newly developed Fourier quantile unit root tests, using annual observations from 1960 to 2022. The findings can be evaluated in four parts: (i) ADF and PP unit root test results reveal that the real exchange rate series is not stationary. (ii) Lee-Strazicich unit root test, which allows two breaks, results show that the real exchange rate series contains a unit root. (iii) Fourier ADF unit root test results indicate that the real exchange rate series has a unit root and therefore is not stationary. Finally, (iv) Fourier quantile unit root test results show that the real exchange rate series is stationary, that is, purchasing power parity is valid for Turkey. Accordingly, the Fourier quantile unit root test reveals more evidence for the validity of the purchasing power parity theory than other tests. On the other hand, the study found that purchasing power parity is an important policy tool in determining long-run equilibrium exchange rates for Turkey. In this context, policy makers can consider the purchasing power parity theory as an effective policy tool to determine whether the Turkish Lira is overvalued and/or undervalued in the long run.

Keywords: Purchasing power parity, real exchange rate, Fourier quantile unit root test, Turkey

JEL Classification: C22, C50, F41

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Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

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Head of Organizing Committee