

VII-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

March 28-30, 2023 / Frankfurt, Germany



ABSTRACTS BOOK

Editor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

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DATE and PLACE

March 28-30, 2023 / Frankfurt, Germany

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VII-International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research

March 28-30, 2023 / Frankfurt, Germany

Conference Program



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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-1, Session-1



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Yusuf BAYRAKTUTAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadir Gökođlan Hüseyin Sevim	Dicle University Dicle University	A FIELD STUDY ON OPEN BANKING SYSTEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülay ÖZDEMİR YILMAZ Necmiye Nida ÖZGEN	Balikesir University Balikesir University	EXAMPLES FROM THE TOURISM SECTOR WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE SHARING ECONOMY
Prof. Dr. Yusuf BAYRAKTUTAN Yađmur GÜRSEL	Kocaeli University Kocaeli University	INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE AND TURKISH- GERMAN TRADE
Dr. Nida PLATİN Prof. Dr. Göksel ATAMAN	Munzur University Marmara University	THE EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITY RECOGNITION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPORT- MANUFACTURING SMEs
Dr. Serdar ÖZÖZEN	-	COMPARATIVE COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE BALANCE ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING COUNTRIES IN THE GLOBAL WHITE GOODS MARKET WITH PRODUCT MAPPING METHOD
Fahmı BABAYEV	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University	ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Albina Chingiz HASHIMOVA	Azerbaijan State Academy	ISSUES OF APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING OF ENTERPRISES OPERATING IN THE SERVICE SECTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-2, Session-1



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Professor. Dr. Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Muhammet ZENCİRLİ Prof. Dr. H. Mustafa PAKSOY Assist. Prof. Dr. B. Dilek ÖZBEZEK	Gaziantep University Gaziantep University Gaziantep University	EVALUATION OF SERVICE QUALITY IN PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS: A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sibel AYBAR	İstanbul Gelişim University	THE EFFECTS OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT'S TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ON JOB SATISFACTION AND EMPLOYEE'S PERFORMANCE: AN APPLICATION WITH EMPLOYEES OF SERVICE SECTOR
Dr. Hasan ERYÜRÜK	Afyon Kocatepe University	TECHNOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: E-GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUCCESSOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Dr. Fatih KARAMAN		THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF ICAO AND IATA CODES IN AVIATION MANAGEMENT
Sema Sultan ŞANLI	Yıldırım Beyazıt University	EFFECTIVE REMORSE PRACTICE IN TAX EVASION CRIMES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ	Çukurova University	TÜRKBİRDEV (TURKISH UNION OF STATES) GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DOING BUSINESS
Lect. Berrak YELLİCE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra Sena TÜRKO	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen University Erzurum Technical University	EXPORT INCENTIVES IN TURKISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY: A RESEARCH IN BURSA PROVINCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahammad Soltan oğlu Cabrayilov Res. Asst. Zeynalova Alidə	Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	FROM TECHNOLOGICAL DETERMINISM TO "TECHNOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM"
Res. Asst. Halil Ökkeş KÜDÜK Res. Asst. Hande ŞAHİN	Çukurova University Çukurova University	EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ENERGY COMPANIES TRADED ON ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE THROUGH GREY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-3, Session-1



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyüp Serhat ÇALIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Namazova Kamala, Hasanov Fuad Muradov Nizami, Aslanov Azer Alieva Aygun, Ali Allahverdiyev Mazahir Suleymanov, Musayeva Narmina, Geys Karimov Gunel Askerova, Gunel Mamedova Lala Shirinova	Academician M. Topchubashov Scientific Surgery Center Absheron District Central Hospital	DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING CAUSED BY ANTIPLATELET DRUGS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE
Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Dr. Məşədiyeva Bayramova Səbinə Ənvər kızı Məmmədov Şahmar Əjdər oğlu Əzizova Əsmət Nizami kızı Dr. Əskərova Xatirə Cabbar kızı Bayramov Adil Allahyar oğlu	Azerbaijan Medical University	PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF HORMONAL DISORDERS THAT CAUSE FEMALE INFERTILITY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF STRESS AND CHEMICAL FACTORS
Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Dr. Hüseynzadə Xeyransa Rasif kızı Həsənova Xumar Əliövşət kızı Dr. Nuriyeva Mehriban Anzor kızı Dr. Cəfərova Nərminə İlham kızı Yaqubova Vəfa Nadir kızı	Azerbaijan Medical University	THE CAUSE OF CHANGES IN PLATELETS, WHICH ARE A COMPONENT OF PLASMA, IN DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DUE TO THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL FACTORS
Izatullah JALALZAI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyüp Serhat ÇALIK Bilgehan ERKUT	Ataturk University	LEFT VENTRICULAR SACULAR ANEURYSM AFTER MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH SEVERE MITRAL REGURGITATION
Izatullah JALALZAI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyüp Serhat ÇALIK Bilgehan ERKUT	Ataturk University	RARE COMPLICATION OF CENTRAL VENOUS INTERVENTION: FORGOTTEN GUIDE WIRE CAUSING INTERMITTENT TACHYCARDIA FOR 3 YEARS
Işılray Sezen Ermiş İlhan Özdemir Engin DEVECİ	Harran University Faculty of Medicine Private Buhara Hospital Dicle University Faculty of Medicine	THE EFFECT OF DELTAMETHRIN ADMINISTRATION ON THE BLADDER AND EXPRESSION OF TNF-ALPHA IN RATS
Büşra Deveci Işılray Sezen Ermiş İlhan Özdemir Engin DEVECİ	Dicle University Faculty of Dentistry Harran University Faculty of Medicine Private Buhara Hospital Dicle University Faculty of Medicine	EFFECT OF LEAD ACETATE APPLICATION ON GINGIVA IN RATS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-4, Session-1



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Tuncay İMAMOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ruhattin YAZOĞLU	Atatürk University	AN ANALYSIS ON THE WRONG INTERPRETATIONS ON RELIGION WHICH ARE BASED ON THE DATA OF MODERN THINKING
Prof. Dr. Tuncay İMAMOĞLU	Atatürk University	ON THE CONCEPTS OF TIME AND MOMENT
Nergiz Quliyeva	Azerbaijan Odlar Yurdu University	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF STUDY DURING THE PERIOD OF ADAPTATION TO STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY
Günel Əhməd qızı Mahmudzadə	Azerbaijan	AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES OF ELIMINATING ITS MANIFESTATION
Matanat Alakbarova	Odlar Yurdu University	MANIFESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER
Lect. Raida Amirbayova	Baku State University	THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN DEPRIVED FROM PARENTAL CARE (1991-2015)

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-5, Session-1



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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özkan YILMAZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Cumhuri DEMIRALP Lect. Ali Can GÖZCÜ	Hakkari University	A SPECIFIC FIELD RESEARCH ON 5 (FIVE) COUNTRIES ABOUT THE FUTURE CHOICES OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan AYDEMİR Handan AYAZ Ömer Varol PALANCIOĞLU	İnönü University	STUDIES ON AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL
Dr. Murat BALCI Dr. Tringa SHPENDİ ŞİRİN Dr. Ersin ATEŞ	Istanbul Aydın University	EVALUATION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS ON SEXUAL EDUCATION
Lect. Dr. Hasan BOZASLAN	Dicle University	STUDENT PROFILE IN INFORMATION SOCIETY EDUCATION AND SOLUTION MODEL PROPOSAL FOR STUDENT QUALIFICATIONS IN TURKEY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özkan YILMAZ Taner BULUT	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University	ASSESSMENT OF THE BLENDED TEACHING READINESS
Dr. Aylin Özge PEKEL Res. Asst. Nagihan KIRIKOĞLU Dr. Mehmet Cem SATMAN	Gazi University	FAIR PLAY PERCEPTION IN SEDENTARY CHILDREN IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE
Belma YAVAŞOĞLU İrfan MARANGOZ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Kırşehir Ahi Evran University	ADAPTED SPORT PARA-KARATE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-6, Session-1



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University	HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON THE GREAT KAYSERİ EARTHQUAKE in 1717
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University	BULGARIA CITIES IN THE OFFICIAL KAYSERİ TRAVELNAME
Leyla DİLEK	Kurtalan District Directorate of National Education	A SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF PUN ART IN TODUR ZANET'S POEMS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap SARIBAŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University	HISTORY OF AESTHETICS IN THE LITERARY WORLD: AXIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE HUNCKBACK OF NOTRE DAME, QUASIMODO, AND BENJAMIN BUTTON IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ETHICS, AESTHETICS, BEAUTY AND UGLINESS
Feride SÜMBÜL Nagihan CEYHAN	Baskent University Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy	DECONSTRUCTING SPACES THROUGH TRANSLATION: GIRL, WOMAN, OTHER BY BERNARDINE EVARISTO
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem ÇELİK Res. Asst. Nur Banu YİĞİT	Duzce University Duzce University	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF EARLY LITERACY STUDIES
Prof. Dr. Ali BAYKAL	Bahcesehir University	TRANSDISCIPLINARY NATURE OF INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEMS
Fidan NƏSİROVA	Azerbaijan National Academy of Elmers	"RUSHDIYA IS THE FIRST GREAT PERSON WHO OPENED A SCHOOL IN IRAN"
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Selçuk AKDEMİR Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Malatya Turgut Özal University Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FEEDBACK IN L2: A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University	CURRENT APPROACHES TO MULTILINGUALISM, FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING, AND AFFECT: AN INVESTIGATION ON LANGUAGE LEARNING WITHIN MULTILINGUAL CONTEXTS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-1, Session-2



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME



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12 30 : 14 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Asmetkhanim MAMMADOVA	Bakü State University	MULTIVARIATE HOMOPHONES OF PERSIAN LANGUAGE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL	Batman University İğdır University	AN ETYMOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON THE VERB D-R-C (درج)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL	Batman University İğdır University	A CONCEPT WITH ROOT MEANING: TAJVID
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliyeva Elmira Eyyub	Azerbaijan University of Languages	UNDERSTANDING AS A LEADING DIRECTION IN PSYCHOLINGUISTICS
Semengul Abdullazade	Odlar Yurdu University	FACTORS IN THE OCCURRENCE OF ADOLESCENT BULLYING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Ardahan University	THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS PERCEPTION - A STUDY ON LOCALITY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-2, Session-2



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pinar Mert CUCE Mr. Harun SEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdem CUCE	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University	IMPACT OF DIVERGENCE ANGLE ON PERFORMANCE FIGURES OF SOLAR CHIMNEY POWER PLANTS: A COMPREHENSIVE CFD RESEARCH
Asst.Prof. Hüseyin Bilal MACİT	Mehmet Akif Ersoy University	AN IMPROVED BLOCK BASED HYBRID EDGE DETECTION METHOD TO SUPPORT TEXT RECOGNITION ON NOISY IMAGES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep DUMANOĞLU	Bingol University	SOME AEROPONIC SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS
Samet ERKAN Prof. Dr. Sadettin ORHAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mostafa RANJBAR	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University	STATIC AND FATIGUE ANALYSIS OF AUXETIC RE-ENTRANT SANDWICH PANELS BY THREE POINTS BENDING TEST
Dr. Pelin HAYTA Lect. Yeliz YAZICI DEMİR	Sinop University Sinop University	INVESTIGATING THE PERCEPTION OF SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PRINTING SECTOR: A MULTIPLE CASE STUDY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ Alperen KAMAN	Balıkesir University Balıkesir University	REPAIRING AND STRENGTHENING OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS: THE CASE OF BURHANIYE GOVERNMENT HOUSE
Dr. Harun MUSLU Prof. Dr. Ayşegül GÖLCÜ	Kahramanmaraş Sutçu Imam University Istanbul Technical University	NEW GENERATION METAL- BASED COMPOUNDS OF TENOXICAM WITH LUMINESCENCE AND ANTICANCER PROPERTIES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-3, Session-2



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM	Yozgat Bozok University Yozgat Bozok University	THE ROLE OF GUT MICROBIOTATA IN DISEASE AND HEALTH
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral EKİM Prof. Dr. Hasan EKİM	Yozgat Bozok University Yozgat Bozok University	SENOLYTIC AND SENOMORPHIC EFFECT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET ON AGING
Mustafa ARSLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahar İNKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erkan ÖLÇÜCÜOĞLU	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University T.R. Ministry of Health City Hospital	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMPTOM PRESENCE AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN KIDNEY PATIENTS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahar İNKAYA Yasemin SEZGİN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University Hacettepe University İhsan Doğramacı Children's Hospital	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STIGMA AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE DISEASE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES
Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Lect. Dr. Aynur CİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice DEMİRAĞ Prof. Dr. Sevilay HİNTİSTAN	Bayburt University Gümüşhane University Gümüşhane University Karadeniz Technical University	BRIGHT LIGHT THERAPY IN MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS
Lect. Dr. Aynur CİN Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice DEMİRAĞ	Gümüşhane University Bayburt University Gümüşhane University	CHROMOTHERAPY FOR BLOOD PRESSURE AND STRESS MANAGEMENT IN ELDERLY HYPERTENSION PATIENTS
Işıl Şen Ermiş İlhan Özdemir Engin DEVECİ	Harran University Faculty of Medicine Private Buhara Hospital Dicle University Faculty of Medicine	CHANGES IN THE VAGINA IN EXPERIMENTAL OVARIAN ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY MODEL IN RATS
Res. Asst. Başar Ulaş SAYILKAN Prof. Dr. Yücel MERAL Prof. Dr. Duygu DALĞIN	Ondokuz Mayıs University Ondokuz Mayıs University Ondokuz Mayıs University	QT(C) FORMULATIONS IN HUMAN AND VETERINARY MEDICINE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-4, Session-2



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu Ibishova

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin AYDIN KARTAL Aleyna BULUT	Sağlık Bilimleri University Sağlık Bilimleri University	OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE: WHAT DO MIDWIFERY STUDENTS KNOW?
Aleyna BULUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin AYDIN KARTAL	Sağlık Bilimleri University Sağlık Bilimleri University	THE EFFECT OF MOBILE HEALTH APPLICATIONS IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD: A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice DEMİRAĞ Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Lect. Dr. Aynur CİN	Gümüşhane University Bayburt University Gümüşhane University	STIGMATIZATION AND NURSING IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice DEMİRAĞ Lect. Dr. Aynur CİN Lect. Dr. Buket DAŞTAN Prof. Dr. Sevilay HİNTİSTAN	Gümüşhane University Bayburt University Karadeniz Technical University	A CURRENT NURSING APPROACH IN REDUCING ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN PATIENTS ON HEMODIALYSIS: AUDIO BOOK APPLICATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu Ibishova Vugar Isazade Abdullah Abbas Saleh Al Murad Assist. Prof. Dr. Shabnam Ganbaeva Assist. Prof. Dr. Konul Gulieva	Azerbaijan Medical University	SCREENING OF PAP SMEARS FROM WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HPV VACCINE
Dr. Joanna Cieplińska Dr. hab. Anna Kopiczko Dr. Sandra Trzcińska	College of Rehabilitation Józef Piłsudski University College of Rehabilitation	DETERMINANTS OF BONE HEALTH IN ADULTS MEN AND WOMEN: THE INFLUENCE OF DIET AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hazel ÇELİK GÜZEL	Bandırma Onyeddi Eylül University	MEASUREMENT OF PRESSURE PAIN THRESHOLD OF THE CERVICAL MUSCLES IN INDIVIDUALS WITH MYOFACIAL TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DYSFUNCTION
Vegim Zhaku Enes Jashari Drilon Miftari Besir Murtezani Atilla Rexhepi	University Clinic of Cardiology University Clinic of Cardiology University of Tetova University Clinic of Cardiology University of Tetova	EFFECTS OF KRILL OIL IN PATIENTS WITH DYSLIPIDEMIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-5, Session-2



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME



11 30 : 13 30



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12 30 : 14 30

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nabila Sher

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nabila Sher Assist. Prof. Dr. Kalsoom Tariq Assist. Prof. Dr. Gulnaz Begum	Khyber Girls Medical College	EFFECT OF LIPID-BASED MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENTS SUPPLEMENTATION IN UNDERWEIGHT PRIMIGRAVIDA PRE-ECLAMPTIC WOMEN ON MATERNAL AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center Titu Maiorescu University	BEST PRACTICES IN MANAGING PSORIASIS
Dr Gulnaz Begum Dr Nabila Sher Dr Kalsoom Tariq Dr Bella Inayat Aiman Gul Imran	Khyber Girls Medical College	CORRELATION OF C-REACTIVE PROTEIN WITH SEVERITY OF PREECLAMPSIA
Dr Mahmood Ahmed	University of Education	CORNMEAL FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FILMS BY MICROWAVE POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE
Chennai Yassmine Belaidi Salah	LMCE Laboratory, University of Biskra	QSAR, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND ADMET PROPERTIES IN SILICO STUDIES OF NOVEL SERIES OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES
Y. H. Chennai S. Belaidi S. Boudergua	LMCE Laboratory, University of Biskra	STUDY OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF FLAVONOIDS: A QSAR MODELING USING GAUSSIAN PROCESS
Fattouche Maroua Belaidi Salah Prof. Hochlaf Majdi Chtita Samir	University of Biskra University of Biskra Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée University Hassan II University	2D-QSAR MODELING OF ISOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS NS5B WITH HCV INHIBITORS AND MOLECULAR DOCKING
LADOUALI Zeyneb ABDENNOUR Cherif	University Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University Badji Mokhtar-Annaba	EFFECT OF POLLUTION ON THE HISTOLOGY OF MOLLUSK GONADS IN ANNABA GULF

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-6, Session-2



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME



11 : 30 - 13 : 30



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12 : 30 - 14 : 30

HEAD OF SESSION: MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
SULISTIANI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS IN TERMS OF ASPECTS MARKETING AND FINANCE AT THE TEGAL NJAJAN.CO TAVERN
Dewi Cempaka Sari MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY AT MRS. SRI'S GROCERY STORE BUSINESS UNIT
Zaki Akhmad Hanif MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS OF BINAGRIYA BARBERSHOP SHAVING BUSINESS
Riska Listianingsih MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SARI RASA BERKAH WET CAKE BUSINESS IN BOJONG
INDY QORNI QORBINA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS SAHERA FRUIT JUICE IN KEDUNGWUNI, REGENCY PEKALONGAN
UMI KHAFIDHOH MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK HAPPY SISTA DEVY	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MUTUMART SPECIALTY SHOPS IN PEMALANG
INKA SABILA MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK HAPPY SISTA DEVY	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY IN THE GROCERY STORES (Case Study on Toko Laris in Siwalan)

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-1, Session-3



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Vladimir SAVELJEV

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aishah H.O. Al Shehhi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gul Ahmed Jokhio	The British University in Dubai	THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE USE OF RECYCLED ASPHALT DURING THE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS IN THE UAE
Michael Okon Bassey Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe Victor Okon David	Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic	DESIGN AND PARAMETRIC COMPUTATION OF A MODULARIZE HORIZONTAL AXIS WIND TURBINE (HAWT) FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS IN NIGER DELTA REGIONS OF NIGERIA
Dr. Vladimir SAVELJEV	Konyang University	DIRECT AND INVERSE WAVELET TRANSFORM OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES USING MULTIVIEW WAVELETS
Dr. Vladimir SAVELJEV	Konyang University	THE MOIRÉ EFFECT IN 3D LATTICE
Michael Tesfaye Bekele Prof. Dr. Cemil Atakara	Cyprus International University Cyprus International University	THE IMPACT OF BUILDING AUTOMATION ON THE FUTURE OF ARCHITECTURE: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Abdullah ERDEMİR Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU	MPG Machinery Production Group Inc. Co. Konya Technical University	POLYNOMIAL INPUT TRAJECTORY FUNCTIONS FOR IMPROVED ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN 3 DOF IMPEDANCE CONTROLLED ROBOTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. B.Rohini Assist. Prof. Dr. T Raghavendra Assist. Prof. Dr. R. Bala Murali Krishna	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College(Autonomous) Rajeev Gandhi Memorial College of Engineering and Technology University College of Engineering	MODELLING AND ANALYSIS OF BUILDING BY USING SKETCHUP AND STAAD Pro
Novotrozhdina Nelya Afsun Sujayev Babayev Sabir Kazimzadeh Shafa Safarova Mehpara Gahramanova Gariba Mustafayeva Yegana	Institute of Chemistry of Additives of the Ministry	SULFUR-, BORON-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS AS EP ADDITIVES TO LUBRICANT OILS
Teuta MYFTIU	FIM&IF, UPT	RELATIONAL ALGEBRA AND DATA SCIENCE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-2, Session-3



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME



14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Figen ÇİLİNGİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
DEGHICHE-DIAB Nacima NIA Bilel BENOUAMAN Ourida ZGUEROU Roukiya ROUMANI Messaoud M'HANI Mokhtar REKIS AbdelKarim	CRSTRA	HOSTS OF BOUFAROUA OLIGONYCHUS AFRASIATICUS (McGregor) FROM WEEDS PLANTS IN THE BISKRA OASIS- ALGERIA
DEGHICHE-DIAB Nacima BETTICHE Farida BENGOUGA Khalila FADHLAQUI Haroun	CRSTRA	AUXILLARY DIVERSITY UNDER GREENHOUSES IN THE ZIBAN REGION
Zaabta Insaf Dr. Boukhobza lalia	CRSTRA Institute of Sciences. Nour Bachir	IMPACT OF THE ENDOPARASITE ASPIDIOTIPHAGUS CITRINUS. (HYMENOPTERA APHELINIDAE) ON POPULATIONS OF PARLATORIA ZIZIPHI IN AN ORANGE ORCHARD IN MITIDJA (ALGERIA)
Nikhita C Mansur Praveen Kakada	Vellore Institute of Technology Chennai Vellore Institute of Technology Chennai	ASPIRING AND CONSTRUCTIVE LEADER: A UNIQUE ANALYSIS
Dr. Binyam Zigta	Wachemo University	THE INFLUENCE OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID IN THE PRESENCE OF HEAT GENERATION/ ABSORPTION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Figen ÇİLİNGİR	Iğdır University	SURPRIZING CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PETALS
MUZAIYANAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA SUSMININGSIH Ali MUHTARAM	UIN KH. UIN KH. UIN KH. UIN KH.	FINTECH-BASED SHARIA FINANCING SUITABILITY IN BAITUL MAL WA TAMWIL BAHTERA PEKALONGAN INDONESIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-3, Session-3



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy LAVRENKO

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mariia RIZAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy LAVRENKO	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University	THE ROLE OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN PLANT PROTECTION ON THE EXAMPLE OF PEPPER (CAPSICUM ANNUUM L.)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy LAVRENKO Nataliia DIDENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nataliia LAVRENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivan MRYNSKII Pavlo LYKHOVYD Olesya REVTO Maksim MAKSYMOM	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University National Academy of Agrarian Sciences	ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS ASSESSMENT AND WAYS TO RESTORE SOILS IN UKRAINE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy LAVRENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nataliia LAVRENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oksana LIUBENKO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Natalia KORBYCH Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena VEDMEDENKO	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University	FUNCTIONING OF NEW MODELS OF BIOGEOCENOSSES OF HYMENOPTEROUS INSECTS AND ENTOMOPHILOUS CULTURES
Dr. Bilal Aslam Muhammad Hasnain Qureshi Muhammad Naeem Faisal Muhammad Rehan Sajid Asif Hussain Usman Haider	University of Agriculture	PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF ANTI-ARTHRITIC POTENTIAL OF EUPHORBIA MILII ROOTS EXTRACTS IN ARTHRITIC RATS MODEL
Odewusi Sola Michael Emeka Solomon Fidelis	University of Abuja	THE EFFECT OF THE INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF PALM OIL ON THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF FARMERS IN ILE-OLUJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF ONDO STATE
Dr. Burcu KARAGÜLLE Dr. Zeynep YERLİKAYA	Firat University	DETERMINATION OF HEMATOLOGICAL CHANGES AND A-TOCOPHEROL LEVELS IN CATTLE INFECTED WITH Mycoplasma bovis
Sana Riaz Usman Haider Muhammad Rehan Sajid Muhammad Saad Tariq Najeeb Ullah Khan Wania Nasir Dr Wafa Majeed Bilal Aslam Muhammad Naeem Faisal	University of Agriculture	ROLE OF PTEROSTILBENE ON ARSENIC INDUCED MYOCARDITIS AND INSULIN RESISTANCE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-4, Session-3



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Professor Emeritus Antonis Lionarakis PhD c. Kiriaki Korina Sfakiotaki	Hellenic Open University Hellenic Open University	HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY: CHANGES THROUGH INTERACTION IN THE DISTANT EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT
Favour C. Uroko	University of Nigeria Nsukka	EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF FEMALE CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SEXUALITY AMONG MUSLIMS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS
Mr. Faisal Ahmad	University of Engineering and Technology	SOLUTION OF HIGH ORDER DISPERSIVE FRACTIONAL ORDER KORTEWEG-DE VRIES EQUATIONS USING VARIATIONAL ITERATION LAPLACE TRANSFORM METHOD
Prof. Dr. Naile Rengin OYMAN	Suleyman Demirel University	THE ROLE AND CREATIVITY OF WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL ANATOLIAN WEAVINGS
Prof. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	University of Zululand	THE SOCIETAL VALUE OF TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND THE IMPACT OF A PLEASANT SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT WITHIN BAPEDI PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CONTEXT
Dilara Sena BAŞ	Selçuk University	AIDING FEMALE MYTHICAL FIGURES TO BREAK THE FRAME
Assem ARYSTANBAYEVA	Sakarya University	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: THE CASE OF SAKARYA UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
Gamze KAHVECİ	Selçuk University	THE SUBJECTIVE NATURE OF THE TRUTH: PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERSECTIONALITY IN LITERATURE
Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erekle Ugrelidze	Grigol Robakidze University Grigol Robakidze University	AI IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON ITS IMPACT ON OPERATIONS, CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE, AND REVENUE MANAGEMENT
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute	AMBEDKAR: THE CHAMPION OF SOCIAL REFORMER IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-5, Session-3



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest	EUROPEAN UNION INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND TRANSLATION
Dr. Annalisa Ianniello Prof. Tonia De Giuseppe Prof. Felice Corona	University of Salerno Giustino Fortunato University University of Salerno	TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN TEACHERS' VALUE PERCEPTIONS
Udenenwu, Obianuju Maryracheal Ojo, Cornelius Segun	Ajayi Crowther University Ajayi Crowther University	EXPLORING SOCIAL MEDIA (TWITTER) AS A PLATFORM FOR POLITICAL ACTIVISM AND COGNIZANCE: A STUDY OF 'ENDSARS' MOVEMENT IN NIGERIA
Dr. Arjan ÇURI Ilda KASHAMI	Mediterranean University of Albania Mediterranean University of Albania	THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SUB-COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Ilda KASHAMI Dr. Arjan ÇURI	Mediterranean University of Albania Mediterranean University of Albania	THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL REVIEW OF THE WESTERN BALKANS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR A SOCIAL PROGRESS
Favour C. Uroko	University of Nigeria Nsukka	LOCATING RELIGIOUS HATE SPEECH IN NEWS MEDIA ON NIGERIA IN A FEDERAL FRAMEWORK
Dr. Minh Truong The	Thu Dau Mot University	PROTECTION OF VIRTUAL ASSETS USERS' RIGHTS
Shoa FATIMA	Aligarh Muslim University	THE CULTURAL WEALTH OF COLLECTION THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS HAS, AND IT'S SIGNIFICANCE
Zohaib Hassan SAIN	Superior University	STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS
Jeremiah Jimmy Cooper Aretha Siatta Newman	Near East University Near East University	THE IMPACTS OF TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN THE CLASSROOM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yeşim Sultan AKBAY	Süleyman Demirel University	THIRD-SPACING ADAH OBI'S SUBALTERNITY
Dr. Lenida Lekli	Foreign Languages Department	THE VARIETY OF LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE MODELS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIVIDUALS' FEELINGS, THOUGHTS, AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.03.2023 / Hall-6, Session-3



FRANKFURT LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: NISTOROIU Bianca Florentina

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
ELSA LESTARI MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK WILDA YULIA RUSYIDA	State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H. State Islamic University K.H.	BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY AT MRS. SIDEM'S GROCERY STORE BUSINESS UNIT
Dessy Putri Safrina Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	THE EFFECT OF CONSUMER BUYING DECISIONS ON SALES TURNOVER
Anisa KAMILA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Ade GUNAWAN Ria Anisatus SHOLİHAH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL PRODUCT PURCHASING POWER ON THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY
Taskiyatul FU'ANDA Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	SYSTEMS IN CONVENTIONAL ECONOMY
Nadya Salsabilla 'AQİFAH Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan	INDONESIA'S STRATEGY IN FACING THE ECONOMY IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA
NISTOROIU Bianca Florentina PRAHOVEANU Ștefan Laurențiu Ph.Ds Nicolae Iuliana	Bucharest University of Economic Studies School of Advanced Studies of the Romanian Academy Bucharest University of Economic Studies	AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE DEMANDS AND CHALLENGES OF THE NEW OBJECTIVES REGARDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Marius George POPA	Bucharest University of Economic Studies	THE IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A LITERATURE SURVEY

Zoom Toplantı - HALL6

Kalın: 07:35:25

Katılımcılar (13)

Q. Katılımcı bul

L. (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Selçuk Ak...

Fidan Nasirova

Hall-6, Session-1 (SINAN ÖZYURT)

Prof. Dr. Muhtin Eliakç

Ali Baykal

H6 - Feride Sımbul

H6 - Naighan Ceyhan

H-6-Leyla DILEK

Hall-6, Marius George PORA

Hall-6, Nur Banu YIGİT

Meryem Çelik

Salon-6 Serap SARIBAŞ

Hall-6, Marius George PORA

14 atanmamış katılımcı

Zoom Toplantı - HALL6

Kalın: 09:34:19

Katılımcılar

Sesli Paylaşım

Keşif Durakları/Duraklar

Arızalar

Reklamcılar

Uygulamalar

Oturum Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al

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Nokta 8

Nokta 9

Nokta 10

Nokta 11

Nokta 12

Nokta 13

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1 atanmamış katılımcı

DAHA FAZLA BİLGİ EDİNİN

Zoom Toplantı - HALL6

Kalın: 09:34:19

Katılımcılar

Sesli Paylaşım

Keşif Durakları/Duraklar

Arızalar

Reklamcılar

Uygulamalar

Oturum Çık

Tümünü Sessize Al

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Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:50:42

Tringa Shpendi Şirin
Tringa Shpendi Şirin videoyu daha sonra bağlatacaz.

OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)  

CI Cumhuri iPhone'u  

H H5-Handan AYAZ  

O Özkan YILMAZ  

Belma Yavaşoğlu  

EA Ersin Ateş  

HN Hall-5, Nagihan KIRIKOĞLU  

HT Hall-5, Taner BULUT  

H HALLSMEHMETCEMSATMAN  

Tringa Shpendi Şirin  

Tümünü Sessize Al

Ara

Zoom Toplantı - HALL 5

H5-Ali Can Gözcü ekranı görüntüleyemiyor. Seçenekleri Görüntüle

Görüntüle

Kaydediliyor...

OBSERVER HAL...  

OBSERVER HALL 5  

H5-Handan AYAZ  

Özkan YILMAZ  

H5-Ali Can Gözcü  

Cumhuri iPhone'u  

Hall-5, Nagihan...  

Kalan: 09:34:29

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5 ÜLKEDE GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN ODAK GRUP ÇALIŞMALARINI SONUCU

- 1) Motivasyon,
- 2) Beceri,
- 3) Eğitim Sistemleri ve Eğitim Politikaları,
- 4) Çevresel Faktörler,
- 5) Farkındalık

1 atanmamış katılımcı

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Katılımcılar

Sohbet

Ekran Paylaşımı

Kayıt Duraklat/Durdur

Ara Odalar

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Odadan Çık

Ara

TUR 10:19
28.03.2023

Katılımcılar (14)

Q Katılımcı bul

OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)  

H5-Ali Can Gözcü  

Belma Yavaşoğlu  

CI Cumhuri iPhone'u  

DM Dr. Murat Balci  

EA Ersin Ateş  

H H5-Handan AYAZ  

HN Hall-5, Nagihan KIRIKOĞLU  

HT Hall-5, Taner BULUT  

H HASAN BOZASLAN  

murat balci  

O Özkan YILMAZ  

H HALLSMEHMETCEMSATMAN  

Tringa Shpendi Şirin  

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı - HALL 3

Hall 3 - Observer

H-3 S-1 Dr.Rana Karimova KAMALA NAMAZOVA-H... Moderator: S-1 H-3 Eyüp Serhan İlhan Özdemir

Katılımcılar (6)

- H3 H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- KN KAMALA NAMAZOVA-Hall 3,...
- HS H-3 S-1 Dr.Rana Karimova
- MS Moderator: S-1, H-3 Eyüp Serha...
- AA Azer Aslanov H-3, S1
- İB İlhan Özdemir

Muzisyenler için Orjinal Ses: Kapalı

Kaydediliyor...

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Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 08:30:14 Görüntüle

Hall-1 Observer

Hall-1, Prof. Dr. Yusuf Bayraktutan

Hall-1 Observer

Hall-1, Necmiye Nida ÖZGEN

H1-Gulay YILMAZ

Hall-1, Fahmi BAB...

Hall-1, Serdar Ö...

Hall-1, Yağmur GÜRSEL

Albina.Hashimova

H-1, Fahmi BABAYEV

Hall-1, Serdar ÖZÖZEN

Hall-1, Nida Platin

Hall-1 Prof. Dr. G...

Hall-1 Hüseyin S...

Hall-1, Nida Platin

Hall-1 Prof. Dr. Goksel Ataman

Hall-1 Hüseyin SEVİM

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 11 Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

Kaydediliyor... Kalar: 09:34:21

Hall-1 Observer

Doç. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN

Hall-1 Observer

Dr. NİHAT DEMİRKOL

Asmatkhanim Mammadova

Semengul Abdullazade

S

Zoom Toplantı

OBSERVER HAL... OBSERVER HALL 5 hall 5 moderator: Dr. N... Hall 5 Gheorghe Giurgiu drgulnaz begum session-2 HALL-5 chen... Hall-6, Marius G...

Kaydediliyor... Kalar: 09:29:12

Logo logos: DENIPLANT, centrul medical aide sante, LABORATORUL DE ANALIZE MEDICALE CENTRUL DE BIOMEDICINA



Psoriasis is a common skin inflammatory condition, affecting approximately 3% of the worldwide population. Evidence for dysbiosis as a source of disease pathology is well-documented in inflammatory skin conditions, such as psoriasis.

VII INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
March 28-30, 2023 Frankfurt, Germany

2

Katılımcılar (8)

Q katılımcı bul

- OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- Hall 5 Gheorghe Giurgiu
- H5 Hall 5 LADOUALI Zeyneb
- DB drgulnaz begum
- FAM Fattouche Maroua SESSION-2, HA...
- H5 hall 5 moderator: Dr. Nabila Sher
- H6M Hall-6, Marius George POPA
- SH session-2 Hall-5 chennai yasmine

Tümünü Sessize Al

Ara

TUR 12:54 28.03.2023

Kaydediliyor... Hande Şahin ekranını görüntüleyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Kapan: 08:23:43 Görüntüle

Frankfurt kongre Sunumu- Son Hall - PowerPoint

Analiz ve Bulgular/ Findings

Tablo 3: Gri ilişkisel Analiz Sonuçları/ Table 3: Gray Relational Analysis Results

Sirketler	Likidite Oranları				Finansal Yapı Oranları				Verimlilik Oranları				Karlılık Oranları				İlişk Derecesi	Sıralama
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16		
AKENR	0,39	0,39	0,41	0,33	1,00	1,00	0,33	0,33	0,41	1,00	0,33	0,40	1,00	0,33	0,33	0,33	0,52	6
AKSEN	0,50	0,49	0,35	0,69	0,50	0,56	0,81	0,74	0,33	0,43	0,65	0,67	0,41	0,71	0,48	0,36	0,54	4
AKSEZ	0,33	0,34	0,37	0,41	0,62	0,49	0,43	0,40	0,35	0,46	0,60	0,36	0,33	0,38	0,53	0,33	0,42	10
AYEN	0,33	0,34	0,36	0,46	0,72	0,27	0,46	0,44	0,38	0,48	0,58	0,37	0,40	0,33	0,45	0,33	0,45	7
ENJSA	0,43	0,43	0,34	0,46	0,47	0,49	0,40	0,20	0,35	0,51	0,88	1,00	0,42	0,66	0,53	0,36	0,45	5
NATEN	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,84	0,80	0,61	0,65	0,64	0,35	0,35	0,54	0,34	0,43	0,98	0,66	0,41	0,66	1
ODAS	0,36	0,33	0,34	0,49	0,54	0,51	0,57	0,49	0,35	0,40	0,60	0,39	0,37	0,45	0,36	0,35	0,43	9
PANEL	0,42	0,43	0,65	1,00	0,76	0,61	0,74	0,77	0,45	0,48	0,53	0,33	0,40	0,39	0,45	0,37	0,56	3
ZEDUR	0,42	0,43	0,33	0,48	0,33	0,33	1,00	1,00	0,33	0,57	0,34	0,38	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,62	2
ZOREN	0,36	0,36	0,35	0,53	0,47	0,34	0,47	0,57	0,35	0,43	1,00	0,44	0,39	0,52	0,42	0,35	0,44	8

Not eklemek için tıklayın

Slayt 8 / 12

Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar Sohbet Ekran Paylaşımı Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

Zoom Toplantı

Hall 3 - Observer

Müzisyenler için Orjinal Ses: Kapalı Kaydediliyor... Kapan: 09:02:49

Left ventricular saccular aneurysm after myocardial infarction with severe mitral regurgitation

Izatullah JALALZAI, Eyüp Serhat ÇALIK, Bilgehan ERKUT
Ataturk University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Erzurum.

Katılımcılar (5)

- H3 H... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- MS Moderator: S-1, H-3 Eyüp S...
- HS H-3 S-1 Dr.Rena Karimova
- 18 ilhan özdemir
- Kamala Namazova H3,S1

Tümünü Sessize Al

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Kalan: 09:30:42

OBSERVER HAL...

Hall 5 Gheorghe Giurgiu

OBSERVER HALL 5

hall 5 moderator: Dr. Nabila Sher

session-2 HALL-...

drgulnaz begum

session-2, HALL-5 chennai yassmine

Hall-6, Marius...

Hall-6, Marius George POPA

Fattouche Maro...

Fattouche Maroua SESSION-2, HALL-5

Hall 5 LADOUA...

Hall 5 LADOUALI Zeyneb

Katılımcılar (8)

Q Katılımcı bul

- OH OBSER... (Ortak oturum sahibi, ben)
- H5 Hall 5 Gheorghe Giurgiu
- H5 Hall 5 LADOUALI Zeyneb
- DB drgulnaz begum
- FM Fattouche Maroua SESSION-2, HA...
- H5 hall 5 moderator: Dr. Nabila Sher
- HM Hall-6, Marius George POPA
- SH session-2 HALL-5 chennai yassmine

Tümünü Sessize Al

Ara

TUR 12:52 28.03.2023

Görüntü

Kalan: 07:47:24

Miyot...

HO Hall-4, ... (Otur...

FB fr baj... (Ortak...

DL Dr. Lamara Kada...

HA Hall-4 ASSEM ARY...

HP Hall-4 Prof Dr Dr Mor...

HD Hall-4, Dilara Sena Ba...

Hall-4, Gamze Kahveci

Tümünü Sessize Al

13:03 28.03.2023

Odadan Çık

Reaksiyonlar

Uygulamalar

Ara Odalar

Kaydı Durdur/Durdur

Yeni

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AÇIK BANKACILIK SİSTEMİ ÜZERİNE BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI A FIELD STUDY ON OPEN BANKING SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşmenin hayatımıza her alanda etki etmesi ile gelişen teknoloji dünyasında yeni teknolojik uygulamalarla karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Finansal teknolojide önemli bir yer oluşturmaya başlayan açık bankacılık sisteminin müşterilere yeni kolaylıklar sağlayıp bu kolaylığın sağladığı faydaları gören bankalar geleneksel uygulamalar dışına çıkarak daha teknolojik imkanları müşterilere sunmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda açık bankacılık sistemi bankalar tarafından sisteme dahil edilerek bankacılık kavramı çerçevesinde açıklanacak olursa müşteri izni dahilinde ve rızası alınarak müşteri verilerini finansal alanda hizmet sunan üçüncü kurumlara verilmesi şeklinde tanımlama yapılabilir. Mobil bankacılığın daha ileri bir aşaması olarak, bünyesine FinTek şirketleriyle işbirliği yaparak daha da ileri boyutta güçlü bir şekilde karşımıza çıktığı görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı açık bankacılık sisteminin önemi ve uygulayıcılara sağladığı avantajların belirlemesidir. Açık bankacılık sisteminin kullanılması ile müşterilere birçok kolaylık sağlayıp verilerinin tek elden ulaşılmasını sağlamaktadır. Müşterilerin para transferlerinde, ödemeleri, faturalar gibi çeşitli hizmetleri açık bankacılık yoluyla kolaylıklar sağladığı için bu yolla müşterilerine birçok fırsatı beraberinde getirdiği için daha çok müşteri kazanmanın yolu açılacaktır. Müşteriler dijital banka uygulamalarını her banka için ayrı uygulama indirmek yerine tek bir platform ile tüm bankacılık bilgilerine erişim imkanı sağlayan bir uygulama olduğu için kullanımı her geçen gün artmaktadır. Yazılımların entegre olması sayesinde müşteriler nakit akışlarını otomatik olarak tek elden gerçekleştirmektedir. Birçok bankacılık uygulaması kullanıcı dostu kolaylığı sağladığı için daha rekabet ortamı oluşmakta ve bu doğrultuda müşteriler finansal kaynaklarını rahatlıkla yönetmeyi sağlamaktadır. Müşteriler verilerine tek elden ulaştığı açık bankacılık sistemine daha akılcı daha doğru stratejiler konusunda kararlar verecektir. Müşteri verisinin ve yine bu verilerin müşteri tarafından kontrolünün verilmesi bu sistemin müşteri açısından şeffaflığı, rekabeti ve yenilikçiyi beraberinde getirdiği için müşteriler açısından olumlu karşılanmıştır. Açık bankacılık sistemi

müşterilerine özelleştirilmiş çözümler sağlayarak müşteri memnuniyeti artırdığı gibi müşterinin bankaya sadakatini de daha çok artacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Açık Bankacılık, Dijital Bankacılık, FinTek Şirketleri

ABSTRACT

With digitalization affecting our lives in every field, we encounter new technological applications in the developing technology world. The open banking system, which has become an important part of financial technology, provides new conveniences to customers and banks that see the benefits of this convenience go beyond traditional practices and offer more technological facilities to customers. In this direction, if the open banking system is included in the system by banks and explained within the framework of the banking concept, it can be defined as providing customer data to third institutions that provide services in the financial field with the permission and consent of the customer. As a further stage of mobile banking, it is seen that it has emerged even more advanced and powerful by cooperating with FinTech companies.

The purpose of this study is to identify the importance of the open banking system and its advantages for practitioners. The use of an open banking system provides customers with many conveniences and allows them to access their data from a single source. Since open banking facilitates customers' money transfers, payments, invoices, etc., it will pave the way for gaining more customers as it brings many opportunities to its customers in this way. Customers are increasingly using digital bank applications as they provide access to all banking information on a single platform instead of downloading separate applications for each bank. Thanks to the integration of the software, customers realize their cash flows automatically from a single source. Since many banking applications provide user-friendly convenience, a more competitive environment is created and customers can easily manage their financial resources. Customers will make more rational decisions on more accurate strategies in an open banking system where they can access their data from a single source. The fact that customer data and the control of this data by the customer is provided by this system is welcomed by customers as it brings transparency, competition and innovation for the customer. By providing customized solutions to its customers, the open banking system will increase customer satisfaction and customer loyalty to the bank.

Keywords: Open Banking, Digital Banking, Fintech Companies

PAYLAŞIM EKONOMİSİ KAPSAMINDA TURİZM SEKTÖRÜNDEN ÖRNEKLER EXAMPLES FROM THE TOURISM SECTOR WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE SHARING ECONOMY

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ÖZET

Dünyada hâkim olmaya başlayan aşırı tüketim eğilimi, toplumları bazı kaynakların yok olması riski ile karşı karşıya bırakmıştır. Bununla birlikte, günümüzde yaşlı nüfusun yaşam süresi uzarken; genç nüfusun sayısında da artış devam etmektedir. Bu gelişmeler, devletleri ve işletmeleri daha azıyla daha fazlasını yapmaya itmekte ve yeni bir ekonomik oluşum olan paylaşım ekonomisini ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Paylaşım ekonomisinin turizm endüstrisindeki gelişiminde ise turistlerin değişen tatil anlayışlarının önemli bir etkisi bulunmaktadır. Genel anlamda günümüz turisti sürdürülebilir, eşsiz ve kişiye özel turistik ürünleri deneyimlemek istemektedir. Bunun yanı sıra, yaşanan ekonomik krizler, işsizlik ve satın alma gücünün düşmesi, ürünlerin fiyatı ve değeri konusunda turistlerin daha dikkatli olmalarına neden olmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, turizm pazarı değişirken, paylaşım platformları turistlere nerede konaklayabilecekleri, ne yapabilecekleri ve nasıl gezebilecekleri konusunda alternatifler üretmektedir. Paylaşım ekonomisinin bu olumlu yönleri turistlerin paylaşım platformlarına olan ilgisini artırmaktadır. Buradan hareketle çalışmada, turizmde paylaşım ekonomisinin yeri ve sektördeki uygulama örnekleri ile paylaşım ekonomisine yönelik yapılan eleştirilerin ortaya koyulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ilk olarak, paylaşım ekonomisinin kavramsal gelişimi ve uygulamaları ele alınmıştır. Akabinde, paylaşım ekonomisinin avantajları ve dezavantajlarına değinilmiştir. Turizmde paylaşım ekonomisi ve uygulama örneklerine yer verilerek, turizmde paylaşım ekonomisinin etkileri değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paylaşım Ekonomisi, Turizm, Paylaşım Platformları.

ABSTRACT

The tendency of excessive consumption, which has begun to dominate the world, has left societies at risk of extinction of some resources. However, the life expectancy of the elderly population is increasing and the number of the young population continues to increase. These

developments push governments and businesses to do more with fewer resources and create a new economic formation, namely the sharing economy. The changing understanding of tourists regarding holidays has a significant impact on the development of the sharing economy in the tourism industry. In general, today's tourists desire to experience sustainable, unique, and personalized touristic products. In addition, the economic crises, unemployment, and the decrease in purchasing power cause tourists to be more careful about the price and value of products. Within this scope, while the tourism market is changing, sharing platforms are producing alternatives for tourists about where they can stay, what they can do, and how they can travel. These positive aspects of the sharing economy increase the interest of tourists in sharing platforms. From this point of view, it is aimed to reveal the place of the sharing economy in tourism and the application examples in the sector as well as the criticisms directed towards the sharing economy. For this purpose, firstly, the conceptual development and applications of the sharing economy are discussed. Subsequently, the advantages and disadvantages of the sharing economy are mentioned. The effects of sharing economy in tourism are evaluated by giving examples of sharing economy and its application in tourism.

Keywords: Sharing Economy, Tourism, Sharing Platforms.

ENDÜSTRİ-İÇİ TİCARET VE TÜRKİYE-ALMANYA TİCARETİ INTRA-INDUSTRY TRADE AND TURKISH-GERMAN TRADE

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ÖZET

Geleneksel dış ticaret teorileri 1960'lardan itibaren gelişmiş ülkeler arasında artan dış ticareti açıklamakta yetersiz kalmıştır. Uluslararası ticari ilişkilerin önemli bir belirleyicisi haline gelen teknoloji yeteneği, geleneksel yaklaşımların değiştirilmesini gerektirmiştir. Yeni dış ticaret teorileri ile ön plana çıkan monopolcü rekabet, ölçek ekonomileri ve farklılaşmış mal kavramlarıyla endüstri-içi ticarete açıklık getirilmiştir. Rekabet avantajı elde edebilmek için farklılaşmış malların üretilmesi sonucu ürün çeşitliliğinin artması, tüketicilerin farklı ülkelerde üretilen değişik türdeki ürünlere erişimini sağlayarak refah artışına olumlu etkide bulunmaktadır. Ayrıca, firmalar belirli malların üretiminde uzmanlaşmaya yönelmektedir. Birden fazla ülkede farklılaşmış ürünlerin bulunması ve bu ürünlere yönelik talebin oluşması iki ülke arasında endüstri-içi ticaretin gerçekleşmesini beraberinde getirmektedir. Gelişmiş, kişi başına gelirleri birbirine yakın olan, aralarında gümrük engeli bulunmayan veya daha az gümrük engeli olan, komşu ülkeler ve iktisadi bütünleşmeye taraf ülkeler arasında endüstri-içi ticaret daha yüksektir.

Türkiye'nin en büyük ticaret ortaklarından biri olan Almanya ile yaptığı dış ticaretin niteliğini ortaya koymayı amaçlayan bu çalışma üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Kavramsal ve teorik çerçeve özetlendikten sonra Türkiye-Almanya ilişkilerinin tarihsel seyri ele alınmakta ve son olarak, iki ülke arasındaki ticaretin sektörel mahiyetini incelemek üzere, 2001-2021 dönemini kapsayan ithalat ve ihracattaki ilk 20 fasıla ait veriler kullanılmaktadır. Veriler değerlendirilerek Türkiye ve Almanya arasındaki ticaretin yapısal niteliği yorumlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ticaret, Endüstri-İçi Ticaret, Türkiye-Almanya Ticareti.

ABSTRACT

Traditional foreign trade theories have been insufficient to explain the increasing foreign trade between developed countries since the 1960's. Technological ability, which has become an important determinant of international trade relations, required the change of traditional approaches. Intra-industry trade was clarified with the concepts of monopolistic competition, economies of scale and differentiated products, which come into prominence with new foreign

trade theories. The increase in product diversity as a result of the production of differentiated goods in order to gain competitive advantage has a positive effect on the increases in welfare by providing consumers with access to different types of products produced in different countries. In addition, firms tend to specialize in the production of certain goods. The existence of differentiated products in more than one country, and the demand for these products bring about the realization of intra-industry trade between the two countries. Intra-industry trade is higher between developed with closer per capita incomes, none or less customs barriers, neighboring countries and/or countries that are parts of the economic integration.

This study, which aims to set the nature of Turkiye's foreign trade with Germany, one of the biggest trade partners, consists of three parts. After the conceptual and theoretical framework is summarized, the historical course of Turkiye-Germany relations is discussed, and finally, data on the first 20 chapters in imports and exports covering the period 2001-2021 are used to examine the sectoral nature of trade between the two countries. By evaluating the data, the structural nature of the trade between Turkiye and Germany is interpreted.

Keywords: International Trade, Intra-Industry Trade, Turkish-German Trade.

THE EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITY RECOGNITION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPORT-MANUFACTURING SMEs

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to examine the effect of international opportunity recognition on internationalization performance. The basis of the concept of internationalization is the opening of the enterprise to foreign markets, thus exporting activities in the first stage. Internationalization is an important entrepreneurial strategy to encourage the long-term growth and survival of small and medium-sized enterprises. Exporting is considered the most common mode of entry for this type of firm, as SMEs generally do not have subsidiaries abroad. Export performance has been measured by numerous indicators such as export sales, export growth, export profitability, export market share, achieving export targets, export intensity and perceived success.

International opportunity recognition is the beginning of the internationalization process. Recognition of international opportunities requires firms' ability to mobilize resources and identify and exploit opportunities across national borders. In analyzing international opportunity recognition, the literature establishes two perspectives on how entrepreneurs recognize international opportunities: active exploration and passive exploration. In active international opportunity recognition, entrepreneurs rationally and proactively seek and gather information to recognize international opportunities. Passive international opportunity recognition, international opportunities are recognized through chance encounters, also called accidental or coincidental discoveries.

In 2017, wooden furniture sector dominated the world market with a market share of 60%. Turkey's furniture exports for 2019 amounted to 3.5 billion dollars. The universe of the research consists of SMEs that produce and export in Turkish furniture industry and who are also included in a business network. 160 data were collected using the questionnaire method, and the research model and hypotheses created in accordance with the purpose of the research were analyzed with quantitative techniques. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the international opportunity recognition has %17 effect on internationalization performance of SMEs in Turkish Furniture Industry.

Keywords: International opportunity recognition, internationalization performance, SMEs

KÜRESEL BEYAZ EŞYA PİYASASINDA ÖNE ÇIKAN ÜLKELERİN ÜRÜN HARİTALAMA YÖNTEMİYLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI REKABET GÜCÜ VE TİCARET DENGESİ ANALİZİ

COMPARATIVE COMPETITIVENESS AND TRADE BALANCE ANALYSIS OF THE
LEADING COUNTRIES IN THE GLOBAL WHITE GOODS MARKET WITH PRODUCT
MAPPING METHOD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'nin de yer aldığı küresel beyaz eşya piyasasında öne çıkan ülkelerin uluslararası rekabet gücü ve ticaret dengesini karşılaştırmalı analiz etmektir. Çalışmada, beyaz eşya kullanımlarına göre altı alt ürün kategorisine ayrılmıştır: SITC (77511) Ev tipi çamaşır makineleri, SITC (77512) Kurutma Makineleri, Çamaşır Kapasitesi <10 kg (743.55 hariç), SITC (77521) Ev tipi buzdolapları, SITC (77522) Ev tipi derin dondurucular, SITC (7753) Ev tipi bulaşık yıkama makineleri ile SITC (77586) Fırın, mikro dalga fırın ve diğer pişiriciler. Widodo (2009) tarafından geliştirilen Ürün Haritalama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. 2010-2021 dönemi için Açıklanmış Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlük Endeksi, Simetrik Açıklanmış Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlükler Endeksi ve Ticaret Dengesi Endeksi hesaplanmıştır. Analiz sonucunda, Türkiye hem rekabet gücü hem de net ticaret dengesi açısından öne çıkmaktadır. Türkiye'nin tüm alt ürün gruplarında yüksek rekabet gücüne sahip olduğu ve net ihracatçı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beyaz Eşya Sektörü, Uluslararası Rekabet Gücü, Dış Ticaret Dengesi, Ürün Haritalaması.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to comparatively analyze the international competitiveness and trade balance of the leading countries in the global white goods market, including Turkey. In the study white goods are divided into six sub-product categories based on their use: SITC (77511) household washing machines, SITC (77512) Clothes-drying machines, each of a dry linen capacity not exceeding 10 kg (excluding those of heading 743.55), SITC (77521) Household refrigerators, SITC (77522) Household deep freezers, SITC (7753) Household dishwashing machines and SITC (77586) Ovens, microwave ovens and other cookers. The study employs Product Mapping method developed by Widodo (2009). The Revealed Comparative Advantage Index (RCA), the Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage index (RSCA), and the Trade Balance Index (TBI) were calculated for the period 2010-2021. As a result of analysis, Turkey

stands out in terms of both competitiveness and net trade balance. It has been observed that Turkey has high competitiveness and is net exporter in all of sub-product groups

Keywords: White Goods Sector, International Competitiveness, Foreign Trade Balance, Product Mapping.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

AZERBAIJAN CUMHURİYETİ İLE FEDERAL ALMANYA CUMHURİYETİ ARASINDA EKONOMİK İLİŞKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Economic relations are one of the relations that retain their importance in today's World. It can be chosen by having a controversial topic today. The economic relations of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Federal Republic of Germany can be shown as an example of economic relations. In my work, the priority is to emphasize how important the economy is in a changing and globalizing World. I aim to find an answer to the question of what does the economic relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Federal Republic of Germany mean to the Deconstruction of the study. The following issues constitute the purpose of this research: It provides information on the development of economic relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Federal Republic of Germany. The method used in the study is a qualitative research method. In this context, the importance of the economy in the relations between the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Federal Republic of Germany has been investigated. after that, agreements and developments that are important in terms of relations with the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Federal Republic of Germany were discussed and evaluated. The period from 1991 to 2022 formed the boundaries of the article.

Keywords: Economy, The Republic Of Azerbaijan, The Federal Republic Of Germany, Economic Cooperation Between Azerbaijan And Germany.

ÖZET

Ekonomik faktörü günümüzde önem arz eden konuların başında gelmektedir. Günümüzde tartışan bir konu olması ile seçilebilmektedir. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ile Almanya Federal Cumhuriyetinin ekonomik ilişkileri, ekonomik ilişkilere örnek olarak gösterilebilmektedir. Çalışmamda, öncelikli olarak değişen ve küreselleşen dünyada ekonominin nasıl bir öneme sahip olduğuna vurgulamaktır. Çalışma sorunsalına Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ile Almanya Federal Cumhuriyeti arasında ekonomik ilişkileri neyi ifade ediyor sorusuna yanıt bulmağı amaçlamaktayım. Bu araştırmanın amacını şu hususlar oluşturmaktadır: Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ile Federal Almanya Cumhuriyeti arasındaki ekonomik ilişkilerin gelişimi hakkında bilgi vermektedir. Çalışma kullanılan yöntem nitel araştırma yöntemidir. Bu kapsamda Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ile Almanya Federal Cumhuriyeti arasındaki ilişkilerinde

ekonominin nasıl bir öneme sahip olduğu araştırılmıştır. Akabinde Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti ile ve Federal Almanya Cumhuriyeti ilişkileri bakımından önemli olan anlaşmalar ve gelişmeler ele alınıp değerlendirilmiştir. 1991-2022 arası dönem makalenin sınırlıklarını oluşturmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomi, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti, Almanya Federal Cumhuriyeti, Azerbaycan ve Almanya Ekonomik İşbirliği.

**ISSUES OF APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTING OF
ENTERPRISES OPERATING IN THE SERVICE SECTOR IN ACCORDANCE
WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

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ABSTRACT

The current stage of development of market relations in Azerbaijan increases the demand for information support in the management of business processes. Accounting and financial reporting are important as the main elements of information support. However, reporting indicators obtained on the basis of accounting data may not always be sufficiently complete and reliable. The legal legislation regulating accounting and reporting in service enterprises is mainly focused on the goals and tasks of tax accounting and tax reporting. As it is known, financial statements are submitted to the enterprise that will provide financial means in order to attract investment to the service enterprises, currently, business entities prepare individual reports for these purposes. However, in order to attract bank capital to service subjects, high-quality financial reports reflecting the real economic situation of the enterprise are needed. The indicators of tax reports do not meet the requirements of credit institutions.

There is a great need to improve the quality of accounting and reporting in service enterprises in the market economy. The demand for the financial status and financial results of service subjects by internal and external users creates a need for methodological development in the direction of improving the quality of accounting and reporting of the enterprise. The main research object of the dissertation is the methodological support for the application of financial statements in service enterprises in accordance with national legislation and international standards and the shortcomings in solving the problem.

Keywords: Financial indicators, tax reports, accounting, capital investments, tax liabilities, investments.

EVALUATION OF SERVICE QUALITY IN PUBLIC ORGANISATIONS: A SCALE DEVELOPMENT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Today's world has entered a process of rapid change with the effect of globalization. This process of change has uninterruptedly manifested itself in many issues regarding society. Public administrations are also one of the most important areas where these waves of change are strongly felt. In public administration, the idea of restructuring the public processes in order to respond to the constantly developing social conditions of the classical public units with more suitable devices and to provide better quality service to society. In this context, the organization of public administration and the methods of doing business have changed according to the conditions of the day. It has been observed that in public institutions, efforts have been made to adopt organizational models based on quality and efficiency instead of complex models in recent years.

The main subject of this study is to analyze the digital transformation projects carried out in electronic government, based on objective data, from the point of view of restructuring in public administration and good practice in administration. In this context, in our study, the behaviors of our citizens who receive service in the Directorates of Population and Citizenship Affairs, which are a public institution, and the personnel of the directorate while receiving service, the convenience due to electronic transformation, the physical capacities of the new concept directorates implemented within the framework of restructuring, and the public service standardization practices were analyzed with the scale which developed for the first time for this study.

Keywords: Service Quality, Public Service Standards, Validity, Reliability.

**İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİNDE EĞİTİM VE GELİŞTİRME
FAALİYETLERİNİN İŞ TATMİNİ VE ÇALIŞAN PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ:
HİZMET SEKTÖRÜ ÇALIŞANLARI İLE YAPILAN BİR UYGULAMA
THE EFFECTS OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT'S TRAINING AND
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES ON JOB SATISFACTION AND EMPLOYEE'S
PERFORMANCE: AN APPLICATION WITH EMPLOYEES OF SERVICE SECTOR**

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ÖZET

Tüm örgütlerin öncelikli amacı üretim faktörlerini etkin ve verimli bir şekilde kullanmanın yollarını bulmaktır. Sürekli gelişmelerin yaşandığı günümüz dünyasında özellikle yeni teknolojilerin hızlı bir şekilde gelişmesi ile örgütlerin bu zorlu rekabet ortamında ayakta kalmaları konusundaki mücadele içerisinde güçlükler giderek artmaktadır. Neo-Klasik yönetim yaklaşımı ile insan davranışları incelenmeye başlanmış ve bir örgütün başarılı olabilmesi için diğer kaynakların önemli olmasının yanı sıra en önemli kaynağın insan olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte bu kaynak üzerindeki ilgi artarak insan kaynağından en iyi şekilde yararlanmak için örgütler çeşitli yatırımlar yapmaya yönelmişlerdir. Zamanla gelişen teknolojileri en başarılı şekilde kullanabilen insan gücüne olan ihtiyaç artış gösterince çalışanı yetiştirmek ve elde tutmak öncekinden daha önemli olmaya başlamıştır. Çalışanlara yapılan en iyi yatırım hiç kuşkusuz insan kaynakları tarafından düzenlenen eğitim ve geliştirme uygulamalarıdır. Aynı zamanda çalışanların üstlendikleri görev ve sorumlulukları gerektiği gibi yerine getirmelerinde işlerinden duydukları tatmin düzeyinin de önemli etkisi olduğu açıktır. Sürekli değişen dış dünya şartlarına uyum sağlayabilme noktasında eğitim faaliyetleri, örgütlerin genel performansını iyileştirecek olan bu durumları yaratmada stratejik bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu bağlamda eğitici ve geliştirici faaliyetler iş tatmini ve performansın artırılmasında son derece önemlidir denilebilir.

Eğitim; çalışanın davranışında kendi yaşantısı yoluyla, amaçlı olarak istenilen değişikliği meydana getirme süreci olarak tanımlanırken, iş tatmini, bireyin işine karşı memnuniyeti, sevgisi ve bağlılığını ifade etmekte ve performans ise, çalışanın işin amaçları ve hedefleri doğrultusunda elde ettiği sonuçlar olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda İKY departmanı tarafından uygulanan ve çalışanda istenilen yönlü değişikliği yaratmayı hedefleyen eğitici ve geliştirici faaliyetler sayesinde çalışanın işine karşı memnuniyet düzeyi artacak ve bu durum işin amaçları doğrultusunda sonuçlar yaratmasına yani performansının artmasına kaynaklık edecektir. Dolayısıyla eğitim aldığı kurumdan memnuniyet düzeyi artan ve işinden tatmin olan bireyin gösterdiği performans düzeyi de paralel olarak artış gösterecektir. Bu çalışmanın amacı,

eđitim faaliyetlerinin uygulanmasının alıřanın iřinden duyduđu tatmine ve performansına olan etkisinin incelenmesini ortaya ıkarmaktır.

alıřmada, hayatımızın temel noktasını oluřturan eđitimin ne kadar nemli olduđu ve alıřma hayatımız üzerindeki etkisinin gsterilmesi amalanmaktadır. İnsan kaynakları tarafından dzenlenen eđitici ve geliřtirici faaliyetlerin alıřanın iř tatmini ve performansı üzerinde olumlu etkileri olduđu ngrlen alıřmada, eđitici ve geliřtirici eđitim faaliyetlerinin iř tatmini ve performans ile olan iliřkisi hizmet sektr alıřanları bađlamında arařtırılmaya alıřılmıřtır ve bu  kavram arasındaki iliřki, hizmet sektr alıřanları ile gerekleřtirilen anketlerle ortaya ıkarılmıřtır. Yapılan anketler eđitici ve geliřtirici faaliyetler ile iř tatmini ve performans arasında pozitif ynl bir iliřkinin varlıđını gstererek literatr desteklemiřtir. Eđitim ve geliřtirme faaliyetleri, alıřanların kendilerini srekli geliřtirmek ve iyileřtirmek ynnde aba harcamalarına destek olarak hem yaptıkları iři hem de kurumlarını sahiplenmelerine olanak hazırlarken bu karřılıklı olumlu dng ierisinde iřlerinden tatmin olmaları ve performanslarının artırılması durumunun meydana geldiđi dikkati ekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan Kaynakları Ynetimi, Eđitim ve Geliřtirme Faaliyetleri, Iř Tatmini, Performans, Hizmet Sektr alıřanları

ABSTRACT

The primary goal of all organizations is to find ways to use the factors of production effectively and efficiently. In today's world where continuous developments are experienced, especially with the rapid development of new technologies, the difficulties in the struggle for organizations to survive in this challenging competitive environment are increasing. With the neo-classical management approach, human behavior has begun to be examined and it has been understood that the most important resource is human, as well as other resources are important for an organization to be successful. However, the interest in this resource has increased and organizations have turned to make various investments in order to make the best use of human resources. As the need for manpower, which can use the developing technologies in the most successful way, has increased over time, it has become more important than before to train and retain employees. The best investment in employees is undoubtedly the training and development practices organized by human resources. At the same time, it is clear that the level of satisfaction with their job has an important effect on the fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities of the employees as required. Educational activities play a strategic role in creating these situations that will improve the overall performance of organizations at the point of adapting to the ever-changing external world conditions. In this context, it can be said that educational and developmental activities are extremely important in increasing job satisfaction and performance.

Education; While it is defined as the process of bringing about the desired change in the behavior of the employee through his own life, job satisfaction expresses the satisfaction, love

and commitment of the individual towards his job, and performance is expressed as the results obtained by the employee in line with the goals and objectives of the job. In this direction, thanks to the educational and developer activities implemented by the HRM department and aiming to create the desired change in the employee, the level of satisfaction of the employee will increase, and this will lead to the creation of results in line with the objectives of the work, that is, the increase in performance. Therefore, the level of performance of an individual who is more satisfied with the institution he/she is educated in and who is satisfied with his/her job will increase in parallel. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of the implementation of training activities on the employee's job satisfaction and performance.

In this study, it is aimed to show how important education, which is the main point of our lives, is and its effect on our working life. In the study, which is expected to have positive effects on the job satisfaction and performance of the training and development activities organized by the human resources, the relationship between the training and development training activities and the job satisfaction and performance was tried to be investigated in the context of the service sector employees. revealed by surveys. The surveys supported the literature by showing the existence of a positive relationship between educational and developmental activities, job satisfaction and performance. While training and development activities provide an opportunity for employees to adopt both their work and their institutions by supporting their efforts to continuously develop and improve themselves, it is noteworthy that within this mutually positive cycle, they are satisfied with their jobs and increase their performance.

Keywords: Human Resources Management, Training and Development, Job Satisfaction, Employee's Performance, Service Industry Employees.

KAMU YÖNETİMİNDE TEKNOLOJİK YANSIMALAR: E-DEVLET VE ARDILI YAPAY ZEKÂ

TECHNOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: E-
GOVERNMENT AND ITS SUCCESSOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ÖZET

Kamu yönetiminde hizmet sunumu sağlanırken; sunulan hizmette verimlilik, hız, kalite, etkinlik gibi unsurların en yüksek düzeylerde gerçekleştirilmesi hedeflenir. Fakat kamu yönetiminin sorumluluk ve dolayısıyla görev sahasının çeşitlilik ve genişliği dikkate alındığında sayılan unsurların her zaman istenilen ölçütte karşılanamayabileceği açıktır. İnsan faktörü başta olmak üzere çeşitli değişkenlerin etkisi bu olumsuzluğun inşasına farklı düzeylerde katkılar sunmaktadır. Diğer taraftan, insan yaşamında bilgi, teknoloji ve zihniyet alanındaki pozitif gelişmeler, paralel biçimde kamu hizmeti sunumuna da yansımaktadır. Zira geleneksel kamu yönetimi aracılığıyla sunulan pek çok hizmet zaman ve mekân kısıtlaması yaratmaksızın e-devlet uygulamaları üzerinden vatandaşların erişimine açıktır. E-devlet; geleneksel hizmet sunumları dikkate alındığında verimlilik, hız, kalite ve etkinliğin sağlanmasında çok daha tatminkâr cevaplar üretmektedir.

Hizmet sunumları, problemlere üretilen cevaplar olarak değerlendirildiğinde tarihin her döneminde üretilen cevaplar birbirlerinden farklılıklar taşıyabilmektedir. Problemler çoğunlukla aynı veya benzer olmasına rağmen problemin çözümünde kullanılacak araçlar ve imkanlar dönemin şartlarını yansıtan sonuçlar olarak da düşünülmelidir. Bu kapsamda e-devlet dönüşümleri, uygulamaları ve projelerini dönemin araç ve imkanlarının sonucu olarak gözlemleyebilmek mümkündür. E-devlet ardılı olaraksa yapay zekâ gösterilebilir. Çünkü derin öğrenme, makine öğrenimi, yapay zekâ gibi kavramların verileri anlamlandırma, sınıflandırma, işleme vb. yetenekleri neticesinde ortaya koydukları tahminde bulunma, karar verme, sonuca ulaşma kabiliyetlerinin güçlenmesi yakın geleceğin nasıl şekillenebileceğine dair güçlü ipuçları olarak okunmalıdır. Sonuç olarak; e-devlet uygulamalarının kamu yönetimi hizmet sunumunda sağladığı kolaylık ve faydalara hem yapay zekâ entegrasyonunun sağlanmasıyla hem de bağımsız yapay zekâ projelerinin geliştirilmesiyle kamu yönetimi hizmet sunumunda güçlü bir teknoloji ekosistemine imkân tanınmış olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hizmet Sunumu, Yapay Zekâ, E-Devlet, Kamu Yönetimi.

ABSTRACT

While providing services in public administration, it is aimed to realize the elements such as efficiency, speed, quality and efficiency at the highest levels in the services provided. However, when the responsibility of public administration and therefore the diversity and breadth of the field of duty are taken into account, it is clear that the elements considered may not always be met in the desired criteria. The influence of various variables, especially the human factor, offers contributions to the construction of this negativity at different levels. On the other hand, positive developments in the field of information, technology and mentality in human life are also reflected in public service provision in parallel. Because many services offered through traditional public administration are open to citizens' access through e-government applications without creating time and space restrictions. E-government; Considering the traditional service offerings, it produces much more satisfactory answers in ensuring efficiency, speed, quality and efficiency.

When service offerings are evaluated as the answers produced to problems, the answers produced in every period of history may differ from each other. Although the problems are mostly the same or similar, the tools and facilities to be used in solving the problem should also be considered as results reflecting the conditions of the period. In this context, it is possible to observe e-government transformations, applications and projects as a result of the tools and opportunities of the period. Artificial intelligence can be shown as the successor of e-government. Because concepts such as deep learning, machine learning, artificial intelligence can be used to make sense of data, classify, process, etc. the strengthening of their ability to predict, make decisions, and achieve results, which they reveal as a result of their abilities, should be read as strong clues about how the near future may be shaped. As a result; the convenience and benefits provided by e-government applications in the provision of public administration services will be provided both by ensuring the integration of artificial intelligence and by developing independent artificial intelligence projects, allowing a strong technology ecosystem in the provision of public administration services.

Keywords: Service Delivery, Artificial Intelligence, E-Government, Public Administration.

VERGİ KAÇAKÇILIĞI SUÇLARINDA ETKİN PİŞMANLIK UYGULAMASI EFFECTIVE REMORSE PRACTICE IN TAX EVASION CRIMES

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ÖZET

Vergi suçları, suç ve cezalar bakımından genel kanun niteliğinde olan Türk Ceza Kanunu (TCK) m. 5 hükmü uyarınca ceza içeren özel kanun niteliğinde kabul edilen Vergi Usul Kanunu'nun (VUK) dördüncü kitabında ve ilgili diğer kanunlarda düzenlenmektedir. VUK'ta çeşitli vergi suçları yer almakla birlikte çalışmamızın konusunu, VUK m. 359 hükmünde düzenlenen "kaçakçılık suçları" oluşturmaktadır. İlgili kanun hükmü kapsamında, vergi kaçakçılığı suçu seçimlik hareketli suç olarak düzenlenmiş olup yer verilen beş bağımsız hareketten herhangi birinin işlenmesiyle suçun meydana geldiği kabul edilmektedir. 15.04.2022 tarihinde yürürlüğe giren 7394 sayılı *Hazineye Ait Taşınmaz Malların Değerlendirilmesi ve Katma Değer Vergisi Kanununda Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanun ile Bazı Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamelerde Değişiklik Yapılmasına Dair Kanun* ile VUK'un 359. Maddesine yeni fıkralar eklenmiştir. Getirilen düzenlemeler neticesinde vergi kaçakçılığı suçları için öngörülen hapis cezalarının üst sınırı farklı fiiller için beş ila sekiz yıla kadar artırılmıştır. Diğer yandan, sadece vergi kaçakçılığı suçlarıyla sınırlı olarak soruşturma, kovuşturma ve infaz aşamaları için verilecek cezalarda farklı indirim oranları öngörülmüş ve bu sayede vergi kaçakçılığı suçları "etkin pişmanlık" kapsamına alınmıştır. Fakat vergi hukukuna getirilen etkin pişmanlık mekanizması, TCK'daki etkin pişmanlık düzenlemesine benzetmekle birlikte, şartları ve özellikleri bakımından farklılıklar arz etmektedir. Bu nedenle doktrinde, ilgili düzenlemenin Türk hukukuna uygunluğu Anayasa, ceza ve vergilendirme ilkeleri bağlamında tartışılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda bu tartışmalara da yer verilerek vergi kaçakçılığı suçlarına yönelik etkin pişmanlık hükümlerinin kapsamının ve uygulamasının vergi hukuku ve ceza hukuku bağlamında değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vergi Kaçakçılığı Suçları, Hapis Cezalarında İndirim, Etkin Pişmanlık.

ABSTRACT

Tax offences are regulated in the Fourth Book of the *Tax Procedure Law (TPL)* as a special law under the cover of Article 5 of the *Turkish Penal Code (TPC)* which is a general law in terms of crimes and penalties; and other relevant laws. Although there are various tax offences in the TPL, the subject of our study is the "tax evasion crimes" regulated under Article 359 of the

TPL. Within the scope of the relevant provision, the tax evasion crime is regulated as an offence with alternative acts committed by any of the five independent acts. With the *Law No. 7394 on the Amendments of Treasury-Owned Immovable Property Valuation and the Value Added Tax Law and on the Amendments of Certain Other Laws and Decrees*, which entered into force on 15.04.2022, new provisions were added to Article 359 of the TPL. As a result of these amendments, the upper limit of imprisonment for tax evasion crimes has been increased from five to eight years for different acts. Meanwhile, an effective remorse (*effective/active/sincere repentance*) mechanism with different discount rates for the penalties to be imposed for the investigation, prosecution and execution phases have been envisaged limited to the tax evasion crimes and thus, these crimes have been included within the scope of “effective remorse”. However, although the effective remorse mechanism introduced to the tax law is similar to the effective remorse regulation in the Turkish Criminal Code, it differs in terms of its conditions and characteristics. For this reason, there have been ongoing discussions in the doctrine whether the relevant provisions are compatible with the context of constitutional, criminal and taxation principles of Turkish law. In our study, it is aimed to evaluate the scope and the practice of the effective remorse provisions for tax evasion crimes in terms of tax law and criminal law by including these discussions.

Keywords: Tax Evasion Crimes, Mitigation of Sentences, Effective Remorse, Sincere Repentance.

TÜRKBİRDEV (TÜRK BİRLİĞİ DEVLETLERİ) GÜNCEL EKONOMİK YAKLAŞIM TÜRKBİRDEV (TURKISH UNION OF STATES) CURRENT ECONOMIC APPROACH

Hakkı ÇİFTÇİ

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ÖZET

TÜRKBİRDEV(Türk Birliği Devletleri) bağlamında sosyo ekonomik düşünce biçimlerini, yorumlarını, açıklamalarını ve iktisadi faaliyetlere ilişkin olguları ve gözlemleri değerlendirmeleri, ekonomi dair tarım sanayi, hizmetler ve ticaret alanındaki gelişmeleri tarih, nüfus, coğrafya gibi sosyal yapı ve doku ile insan davranışlarının toplumsal olgulara ve olaylara uyarlanması, felsefe, din, hukuk, İnanç, değer, varsayım, sanat gibi düşünsel etkinliklerle ilişkisini, ekonomik kalkınma ve büyümeye dair bilginin oluşumundaki etkisini, TÜRKBİRDEV'in gündelik hayatındaki değerini ve önemini, ekonomiye dair temel düşüncelere ekonomik bilimsel bilginin üretilmesine etki eden süreçleri, tanımak ve tanıtmak, en genel anlamda; iktisadi düşünce tarihi, iktisat bilimi anlamının yolunun onun tarihsel evrimini incelemekten geçtiğine inanır ve bilimi tarihsel yöntemler kullanarak ekonomik olguları ve iktisadi faaliyetleri anlamaya çalışır. Bu bağlamda Bir iktisadi olguyla ilgili bilimsel araştırma etkinliği olarak iktisadın bilim tarihi, ekonomi bilimin gündelik hayatı büyük ölçüde etkilediği, ekonomik gözlem ve deneylerle 20 yy' ın başlarında ortaya çıkmıştır. TÜRKBİRDEV üstünde yaşayan insanların üretimden tüketime, bölüşümden dağıtıma, yatırımdan tasarrufa, borçlanmadan kar güdüsüne kadar bir çok iktisadi faaliyetleri bir kar topu yuvarlar gibi önümüze sunduğu bir süreç içerisinde rekabet gücü, iyi yönetim ilkeleri ve karşılıklı işbirlikleri gibi bir birikim neticesi olarak adlandırabilir ve ekonomik güncele uyarlayabilirliğimizi irdelemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk Birliği Devletleri, İş Yapılabilirlikler, Rekabet Gücü ve Dünya Ekonomisinde Dönüşümler

ABSTRACT

In the context of TÜRKBİRDEV (Turkish Union States), socio-economic thought forms, interpretations, explanations and evaluations of facts and observations related to economic activities, developments in the field of economy, agriculture, industry, services and trade, adaptation of social structure and texture such as history, population, geography and human behavior to social facts and events, To recognize and introduce its relationship with intellectual activities such as philosophy, religion, law, belief, value, assumption, art, its impact on the

formation of knowledge on economic development and growth, its value and importance in the daily life of TÜRKBİRDEV, the processes that affect the production of economic scientific knowledge in the basic thoughts on economics, in the most general sense; The history of economic thought believes that the way to understand economic science is to examine its historical evolution and tries to understand economic phenomena and economic activities by using historical methods. In this context, the history of economics as a scientific research activity related to an economic phenomenon emerged in the early 20th century with economic observations and experiments, when economic science greatly affected daily life. TÜRKBİRDEV examines how we can call it as a result of accumulation such as competitiveness, good governance principles and mutual cooperation in a process where people living on it offer us many economic activities from production to consumption, from distribution to distribution, from investment to savings, from borrowing to profit motive like a snowball and how we can adapt it to the economic current.

Keywords: Turkish Union States, Doing Business, Competitiveness and Transformations in the World Economy

EXPORT INCENTIVES IN TURKISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY: A RESEARCH IN BURSA PROVINCE¹

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ABSTRACT

The present study aims to investigate the status of the companies, which operate in the Turkish textile industry, from the aspect of benefiting from the state's export incentives. For this purpose, a questionnaire was conducted on 246 companies operating in the textile industry in Bursa province. Descriptive statistics, One-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, Mann-Whitney U test, and non-parametric Spearman's correlation test were used in analyses in the present study. Given the results achieved in the present study, it was determined that 31.7% of the companies were benefiting from state incentives. Of companies benefiting state incentives, 37.6% were benefiting incentives for attending foreign expos, 19.7% for R&D, 17.9% for market research and market entry, and 9.4% for TURQUALITY®. While 13.4% of the sample reported that they have high or very high levels of problems while benefiting from state incentives, whereas 33.3% stated that the problems reduced in further experiences and 39.8% stated that state incentives positively affected their export decisions. Of companies, 32.5% emphasized that state incentives were sufficient, 37.4% reported that those incentives were effective, and 26.5% stated that those incentives were allocated fairly and transparently. In comparison to non-exporting ones, the exporting companies rated the services such as training, seminar, consulting, etc. offered by various institutions in order to benefit from state incentives more useful, they stated that state incentives were effective at a higher level, and they were distributed transparently and fairly more. Positive and medium-level relationships were found between the export ratio of companies and the number of activities, to which they attended regarding the state incentives, whereas there were positive and weak relationships between their export ratio and the number of grant and project supports they obtained from various institutions.

Keywords: State Incentives, Export Incentives, Export Supports, Export, Textile Industry, Bursa

¹ This study was derived from the MA thesis of the first author.

FROM TECHNOLOGICAL DETERMINISM TO "TECHNOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM"

TEKNOLOJİK DETERMINİZMDEN TEKNOLOJİK EMPERYALİZME

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ÖZET

Yirminci yüzyılda ekonomik güce sahip olan devletin dünyayı yönettiği iddia edildi. Bugün, teknolojik güce kim sahipse dünyaya hükmedenin de o olacağı anlaşılıyor. Teknolojinin bugünkü seviyedeki hızlı gelişimi ve bu hızlı gelişmenin geleceğe yönelik olarak ortaya koyduğu sorular "Teknolojik determinizm" fikrini uygun kılmaktadır. "Teknolojik determinizm" - sosyal gelişmeyi ve sosyal ilişkileri teknotivizasyonların içsel bir evrimi olarak görüyor ve günümüzde teknolojik gelişimdeki aşırı reformlar yeni soruların ortaya çıkmasını gerektiriyor. Örneğin, yapay zeka teknolojisi ile "teknolojik emperyalizmin" güç merkezleri tarafından şekillendirilip şekillendirilemeyeceği, insan - yapay zeka arayüzlerinin sinerjik birleşmesinin bugün hangi aşamaya girebileceği, teknotivilizasyonların gelişimindeki mevcut sıçramaların sınırının tüm bu sorulara cevap vermek için teknik tekilik yaratıp yaratmayacağı, her şeyden önce "teknolojik determinizm" kavramının ne olduğu, "teknolojik determinizmin" teorinin ve diğer soruların altında yatan epistemolojik hedeflerin açıklığa kavuşturulması gerekir. Bu bağlamda, konu çerçevesinde yukarıda belirtilen sorulara cevap vermeyi amaçlayan bir analiz yapılır ve teorik pragnostik sonuçlar elde edilir.

Günümüzde teknik ve teknoloji insanların günlük yaşamlarının ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak sosyal ilişkileri ve iletişimi tanımlamaktadır. Bilgi teknolojisi ve yapay zeka sadece bilgi topluluğuna geçişi sağlamakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda insanların, insansılar ve androidlerin bir arada var olacağı bir toplumun temellerini de ortaya koyar. Bugün, teknomedeniyetin gelişiminin endüstriyel aşamasından bilgi aşamasına kendiliğinden, kaotik veya spontan bir süreç olarak geçişini düşünmek yanlış olurdu. Teorik olarak bu sürecin büyük ölçüde teknolojik

determinizmle gerekçelendirilmesi, bir yandan teknik ve teknolojiyle ilgiliyken, öte yandan, sosyal gelişimin belirleyici faktörleriyle ilişkilendirilmesi gerekir.

Konuyla ilgili referans materyaller, teknolojik determinizm teorisyenlerinin yazıları, bilimsel çalışmalar ve teknolojinin sosyal işlevini ve sorunlarını inceleyen modern yazarların çalışmalarıdır.

Metodoloji: konuda analiz ve sentez yöntemleri kullanılmıştır.

İnovasyon: konu çerçevesinde yapay zeka projelerini uygulayan küresel güçlerin gelecekteki hedeflerinin “teknolojik emperyalizm” ile bağlantısı kurulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: determinizm, teknolojik emperyalizm, yapay zeka

ABSTRACT

In the XX century, it was argued that in the hands of whatever state there was economic power, it ruled the world. Today it becomes clear that the one in whose hands the technological power will rule the world. The rapid development of technology at today's level and the questions that this rapid development raises about the future make the idea of “technological determinism” relevant. “Technological determinism” - considers social development and social relations as an internal evolution of technocivilizations and the ultra-transformations taking place today in technological development require the emergence of new questions. For example, can “technological imperialism” be formed by artificial intelligence technologies by power centers, what phase is the synergetic fusion of human-artificial intelligence interfaces entering today, can the existing limit of leaps in the development of Techno-civilizations create a technical singularity and to answer all these questions, first of all it is necessary to clarify what the concept of “technological determinism” is, what epistemological goals underlie the theory of “technological determinism” and other questions. In this regard, within the framework of the topic, an analysis is carried out aimed at answering the above-mentioned questions and theoretical pragmatic results are obtained.

Currently, technique and technology determine the daily social relations and communication of people, being an integral part of their lives. Information technologies and artificial intelligence not only ensure the transition to a knowledge society, but also lay the foundations of a society in which humans, humanoids and androids will coexist. Today it would be wrong to consider the transition of techno-civilization from the industrial stage of its development to the information stage as a causeless, chaotic or spontaneous process. The theoretical justification of this process is largely due to technological determinism, on the one hand, to technique and technology and on the other - to the determining factors of social development.

Reference materials on the topic are the works of theorists of technological determinism, scientific works and research of modern authors studying the social function and problems of technology.

Methodology: the problems of the topic are covered using methods of analysis and synthesis.

Innovations: within the framework of the topic, the connection of the future goals of global powers implementing artificial intelligence projects with “technological imperialism” is substantiated.

Keywords: determinism, technological imperialism, artificial intelligence

EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ENERGY COMPANIES TRADED ON ISTANBUL STOCK EXCHANGE THROUGH GREY RELATIONAL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Energy is an essential input for many production and consumption activities and is also considered one of the most crucial indicators of economic development. This dependence on energy has significantly increased the importance of companies operating in the energy sector, and investors' interest has also focused on these companies. As competition intensifies, the measurement of these companies' financial performance has become crucial. This study aims to evaluate the financial performance of all companies trading on the Borsa Istanbul BIST Electricity (XELKT) index continuously between 2019 and 2021 using the Grey Relational Analysis (GRA) method, a multicriteria decision-making model. Sixteen financial ratios were used to evaluate the companies' performance, categorized under liquidity, profitability, efficiency, and financial structure components. Additionally, the average earnings per share rate for the relevant period was calculated and compared with the GRA results. Financial data for the companies were obtained from the Public Disclosure Platform (KAP). According to the GRA results, Naturel Yenilenebilir Enerji Ticaret A.Ş. (NATEN), Zedur Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (ZEDUR), and Pamel Yenilenebilir Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (PAMEL) were the top three companies in terms of financial performance during the relevant period. The bottom three companies in terms of financial performance were Aksu Enerji ve Ticaret A.Ş. (AKSUE), Odaş Elektrik Üretim Sanayi Ticaret A.Ş. (ODAS), and Zorlu Enerji Elektrik Üretim A.Ş. (ZOREN). When comparing the GRA results and the companies' earnings per share rates, companies with high earnings per share rates also had high GRA values, while companies with low earnings per share rates had low GRA values. This finding indicates that companies with good financial ratios also have high BIST share returns. The ranking results obtained in this study are expected to contribute to decision-makers.

Keywords: Gray Relational Analysis, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Financial Ratios, Financial Performance

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING CAUSED BY ANTIPLATELET DRUGS IN CORONARY HEART DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Since patients with cardiovascular pathology take oral antiplatelet drugs for a long time, these patients belong to the group of risk factors, and the frequency of gastrointestinal bleeding is higher. The clinical materials of 150 patients who applied with a diagnosis of "Gastrointestinal bleeding" were analyzed. 80.67% of patients had coexisting diseases, 22% of them had heart defects. It was found that 32% of all patients regularly took oral antiplatelet drugs. According to the results, a decrease in Hb, hematocrit, a decrease in circulating blood volume, a sharp increase in myocardial oxygen demand, which led to the formation of areas of hypokinesia and heart failure in the myocardium. The ejection fraction of the heart was $38.3 \pm 2.11\%$. Based on the results of our studies, we recommend the abolition of oral anticoagulants of direct action in the treatment of gastrointestinal bleeding in patients with cardiovascular pathology, as well as the normalization of circulating blood volume and hemoglobin, proton pump inhibitors, aprotinin - 30,000 IU and large doses infusion of fresh frozen plasma.

Keywords: Ischemic heart diseases, Gastrointestinal bleeding, forest, proton pump inhibitors, myocardial oxygen demand

**STRES VE KİMYASAL FAKTÖRLERİN ETKİSİ ALTINDA KADIN KISIRLIĞINA
NEDEN OLAN HORMONAL BOZUKLUKLARIN FİZYOLOJİSİ VE PATOLOJİSİ**
PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF HORMONAL DISORDERS THAT CAUSE
FEMALE INFERTILITY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF STRESS AND CHEMICAL
FACTORS

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ÖZET

Endokrin kısırlık, yumurtlama sürecinin ihlali, anovülasyon, adet döngüsünün lutein fazının eksikliği, yumurtlamayan folikülün luteinizasyon sendromu ile ilgilidir. Polikistik over sendromu, üreme çağındaki kadınlarda daha sık görülen bir endokrin bozukluktur. Bu sendrom sırasında yumurtalığın hacmi artar ve kabuk kalınlaşır. Bu sürecin temeli androjen fazlalığı, insülin direnci, gonadotropinlerin patolojik dinamikleridir. Üreme sisteminin herhangi bir seviyesinde hasar olduğunda anovuluar infertilite meydana gelebilir. Daha yaygın nedenler şunlardır: hiperandrojenizm, hiperprolaktinemi, hipoöstrojeni, metabolik bozukluklar, metabolik sendrom, Itsenko-Cushing sendromu ve hastalığı, hipo-hipertiroidizm.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kimyasal faktörler, Kadın kısırlığı, Hormonal bozuklukların fizyolojisi

ABSTRACT

Endocrine infertility is related to the violation of the ovulation process, anovulation, deficiency of the lutein phase of the menstrual cycle, luteinization syndrome of the non-

ovulating follicle. Polycystic ovary syndrome is an endocrine disorder that occurs more often in women of reproductive age. During this syndrome, the volume of the ovary increases and the shell thickens. The basis of this process is the excess of androgens, insulin resistance, pathological dynamics of gonadotropins. Anovulatory infertility can occur when any level of the reproductive system is damaged. The more common causes are: hyperandrogenism, hyperprolactinemia, hypoeestrogenia, metabolic disorders, metabolic syndrome, Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome and disease, hypo-hyperthyroidism.

Keywords: Chemical factors, Female infertility, Physiology of hormonal disorders

**BIYOLOJİK FAKTÖRLERİN ETKİSİYLE ENDOKRİN SİSTEM
HASTALIKLARINDA PLAZMANIN BİR BİLEŞENİ OLAN TROMBOSİTLERDEKİ
DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN NEDENİ**

THE CAUSE OF CHANGES IN PLATELETS, WHICH ARE A COMPONENT OF
PLASMA, IN DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DUE TO THE INFLUENCE
OF BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

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ÖZET

İnsan vücudunda büyüme, gelişme, üreme, farklı stres türlerine uyum sağlama gibi birçok fonksiyon sinir sistemi ve hormonlar sayesinde gerçekleşir. Sinir sistemi kablolu bir iletişim sistemi, hormonlar ise kablosuz bir iletişim sistemi olarak düşünülebilir. Hormonlar endokrin hormonlar tarafından salgılanan kimyasallardır. Bunlar mesaj taşıyan moleküller olarak düşünülebilir. İç ve dış hormonlar vücudun farklı bölgelerinde bulunur. Ancak işlevsel bir bütünlüğe sahiptir ve sinir sistemi ile yakından ilişkilidir ve koordineli bir şekilde çalışır.

Anahtar Kelimeler:Biyolojik faktörler, Endokrin sistem hastalıkları, Trombositler

ABSTRACT

Many functions in the human body, such as growth, development, reproduction, and adaptation to different types of stress, occur due to the nervous system and hormones. The nervous system can be thought of as a wired communication system and hormones as a wireless communication system. Hormones are chemicals secreted by endocrine hormones. These can be thought of as

message-carrying molecules. Internal and external hormones are found in different parts of the body. However, it has a functional integrity and is closely related to the nervous system and works in a coordinated manner.

Keywords: Biological factors, Endocrine system diseases, Platelets

LEFT VENTRICULAR SACULAR ANEURYSM AFTER MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH SEVERE MITRAL REGURGITATION

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ABSTRACT

One significant consequence of acute transmural myocardial infarction(MI) is left ventricular aneurysm (LVA). It is commonly known that patients with LVA are more likely to experience problems such congestive heart failure, thromboembolic events, and arrhythmias. In this paper, we describe the case of a 53-year-old diabetic man who was admitted to our cardiology department for severe mitral valve regurgitation. He had undergone percutaneous coronary angioplasty with stenting of the mid segments of the left anterior descending artery (LAD) for myocardial infarction one year prior. A saccular aneurysm of the infero-lateral left ventricular wall, significant mitral valve regurgitation, and fibrosis were all seen on transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography, but no thrombus reported. The ultrasound results and observable diffuse coronary stenosis at the ending point of the LAD stent application were verified by coronary angiography. Other coronary arteries did not show any noticeable stenosis. The decision to do surgery was made. The patient had mechanical mitral valve replacement, coronary artery bypass grafting of the left anterior descending artery (LAD) and ventricular aneurysm repair. A negligible mitral regurgitation and an improvement in left ventricle ejection fraction to 55% were observed on the postoperative echocardiographic control. The care of the late mechanical consequence of myocardial infarction, left ventricular aneurysm, is challenging. Surgery is generally beneficial and is followed by a noticeable increase in function, although it comes with a high postoperative mortality rate.

Keywords: Left ventricular saccular aneurysm, myocardial infarction, mitral valve regurgitation.

RARE COMPLICATION OF CENTRAL VENOUS INTERVENTION: FORGOTTEN GUIDE WIRE CAUSING INTERMITTENT TACHYCARDIA FOR 3 YEARS

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ABSTRACT

The use of invasive vascular interventions (IVI) in operating rooms, emergency departments, intensive care units (ICU), and units for cardiologic and radiologic procedures is on the rise. During IVI, there is a chance for serious consequences, both early and late. Rarely, the failure of a guide wire to enter the arterial lumen can result in mortality and morbidity such as thrombosis, infections, cardiac arrhythmia, and perforation. The most often utilised veins are the internal jugular, femoral, and subclavian veins. 74 years old female patient living in rural area presented to our polyclinic with intermittent heart palpitation and sense of needle sticking in her neck. She had history of coronary artery percutaneous intervention after acute myocardial infarction approximately 3 years ago. Without any cardiac complication she was discharged back then. Her x ray and doppler ultrasound revealed a catheter guide wire stick to her jugular vein and continues to right common iliac vein. Operation was planned and through right neck incision jugular vein was explored and cross clamped proximally and distally. The guide wired stucked to jugular vein intimal layer was dissected carefully and removed. Her complaints were resolved in a week follow up. We think it's important to check whether a catheter-related issue manifests by radiological evaluation in the immediate aftermath of placing a central venous catheter since it's an intrusive procedure that has the potential to generate consequences that can be fatal.

Keywords: Forgotten guide wire, invasive vascular interventions, complication.

**SIÇANLARDA DELTAMETRİN UYGULAMASININ MESANEDEKİ ETKİSİ VE
TNF-ALPHA EKSPRESYONU**
**THE EFFECT OF DELTAMETHRIN ADMINISTRATION ON THE BLADDER AND
EXPRESSION OF TNF-ALPHA IN RATS**

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ÖZET

Deltametrin (DM), sineklerde kullanılan hidrofobik ve lipofilik olduğu için vücutta kolayca birikerek ROS üretiminin artmasına ve inflamasyon ile birlikte doku hasarına neden olur. Bu nedenle hücrede mitokondriyal enerjinin tükenmesi, DNA parçalanması ve apoptoz gelişir

Çalışmamızın amacı: Sıçanlara uygulanan deltamethrinin mesane dokusundaki hücresel değişikliklerin ve sitokin aktivitesinin rolünün araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Ağırlıkları 280-310 gr arasında değişen 16 adet dişi sıçan kullanıldı. Kontrol ve Delthametrin grubu olarak iki gruba ayrıldı. Kontrol grubuna serum fizyolojik, su ve yem ile beslendi. Deney grubuna oral yolla 0.5 ml de serum fizyolojik içinde 30 mg/kg deltamethrin verildi. DTM oral lavaj yolla 14 gün süre ile verildi. Deneyin sonunda ketamin hidroklorür anestezi altında mesane dokusu disseke edilerek %10 luk formaldehit içine alındı rutin histolojik takip ardından H.E ile boyandı. İmmunohistokimya için TNF- α antikor kullanıldı.

Kontrol grubu ile deltametrin uygulanan grubun karşılaştırılmasında Mesane epitelinde dejenerasyon nukleuslarında piknotik değişiklik ve yer vakuoler değişiklikler kan damarlarında dilatasyon ve konjesyon görüldü. TNF- α ekspresyonun kontrol grubuna göre delthametrin grubunda özellikle inflamatuvar hücrelerde artış gösterdi. İnflamasyonun apoptotik süreci hızlandırdığını görüldü. Özellikle sebze ve meyvelerde kullanılan Toksik etkili bir böcek ilacı olan deltametrin idrar yollarında inflamasyona bağlı olarak sitokin aktivitesini indüklediği hücre dejenerasyonu ve apoptozisi önemli ölçüde etkilediği düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deltametrin (DM), TNF- α , Mesane

ABSTRACT

Deltamethrin (DM) easily accumulates in the hydrophobic and lipophilic body, which is used in the fight against flies, and causes increased ROS production and tissue damage with inflammation. Therefore, depletion of mitochondrial energy, DNA fragmentation and apoptosis develop in the cell. It was aimed to investigate the role of cellular changes and cytokine activity in the bladder tissue of deltamethrin administered to rats.

In the study, 16 female rats weighing between 280-310 g were used. They were divided into two groups as control and deltamethrin groups. The control group was fed with physiological saline, water and feed. The experimental group was given 30 mg/kg deltamethrin in saline in 0.5 ml orally. . DTM was given by oral lavage for 14 days. At the end of the experiment, the bladder tissue was dissected under ketamine hydrochloride anesthesia, taken into 10% formaldehyde, and stained with H.E after routine histological follow-up. TNF- α antibody was used for immunohistochemistry.

In the comparison of the control group and the deltamethrin administered group, degeneration nuclei in the bladder epithelium, pycnotic changes in the nuclei and local vacuolar changes, dilatation and congestion in blood vessels were observed. TNF- α expression increased especially in inflammatory cells in the deltamethrin group compared to the control group. It was observed that inflammation accelerated the apoptotic process. It is thought that deltamethrin, which is a toxic insecticide used especially in vegetables and fruits, significantly affects cell degeneration and apoptosis, inducing cytokine activity due to inflammation in the urinary tract.

Keywords: Deltamethrin (DM), TNF- α , Bladder

SIÇANLARDA KURŞUN ASETAT UYGULAMASININ DİŞETİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ EFFECT OF LEAD ACETATE APPLICATION ON GINGIVA IN RATS

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ÖZET

Kurşun asetat, insanlarda ve deney hayvanlarında çeşitli organ ve sistemlerini etkileyen toksik etkili bir metaldir. Oral kavitede kurşun asetat uygulamasının dişin tutucu mekanizmalarından diş etinde meydana getirdiği değişiklikleri ve diş gelişimindeki etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada Wistar Albino sıçanlar (180-200 g vücut ağırlığı), kontrol ve kurşun asetat grubu olarak 2 gruba ayrıldı. Sıçanlara 60 gün boyunca içme sularında 500 ppm'de kurşun asetat verildi. Her iki grup da aynı standart yemle beslendi ancak içme sularına kurşun asetat ilave edildi. Çalışmanın sonunda ketamin hidroklorür anestezi altında ön keser dişlerden dişeti parçası disseke edilerek %10 luk formaldehit içine alındı rutin histolojik takip ardından H.E ile boyandı.

Kontrol grubu ile kurşun asetat uygulanan grubun karşılaştırılmasında dişeti epitelinde önemli değişiklikler görüldü. Epitel hücrelerinde keratinizasyonda artış, hücrelerde hiperplazi ile birlikte dejeneratif değişiklik, lamina propriadaki kan damarları dilate ve trombotik görünümde olduğu, inflamatuvar hücre infiltrasyonunda da artışın olduğu görüldü.

Kurşun asetatın diş etinde hücre dejenerasyonu ve kanamanın artışına paralel inflamasyon artışına neden olduğu dişin periodontal membranında tutucu kollojenize yapıyı etkileyerek dişin alveol kemiğine tutunmasını engelleyebileceği düşünüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurşun asetat, dişeti, H.E

ABSTRACT

Lead acetate is a toxic metal that affects various organs and systems in humans and experimental animals. It is aimed to examine the changes caused by lead acetate application in the oral cavity, one of the retaining mechanisms of the tooth, in the gingiva and its effect on tooth development.

In the study, Wistar Albino rats (180-200 g body weight) were divided into 2 groups as control and lead acetate groups. Rats were given lead acetate at 500 ppm in their drinking water for 60 days. Both groups were fed with the same standard feed, but lead acetate was added to their drinking water. At the end of the study, the gingival part was dissected from the anterior incisors under ketamine hydrochloride anesthesia, and it was placed in 10% formaldehyde and stained with H.E after routine histological follow-up.

Significant changes in the gingival epithelium were observed in the comparison of the control group and the lead acetate group. It was observed that there was an increase in keratinization in epithelial cells, degenerative changes with hyperplasia in cells, blood vessels in the lamina propria were dilated and thrombotic, and an increase in inflammatory cell infiltration was observed.

It was thought that lead acetate caused an increase in inflammation in parallel with the increase in gingival cell degeneration and bleeding, and it could prevent the attachment of the tooth to the alveolar bone by affecting the retaining collagenized structure in the periodontal membrane of the tooth.

Keywords: Lead acetate, gingiva, H.E

**MODERN DÜŞÜNCENİN VERİLERİNDEN YOLA ÇIKARAK YANLIŞ DİN
YORUMLARI ÜZERİNE YAPILAN BİR İNCELEME**
AN ANALYSIS ON THE WRONG INTERPRETATIONS ON RELIGION WHICH ARE
BASED ON THE DATA OF MODERN THINKING

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ÖZET

Dinin anlaşılıp yorumlanmasında kültürün çok büyük bir önem arz ettiği bilinen bir gerçektir. Nitekim Kur'an-ı Kerim, nüzul aşamasında mevcut kültürel yapıyı dikkate almıştır. Tevhidi geleneğe uygun olan unsurlara dokunmamış, bu geleneğe aykırı düşen unsurları ise ortadan kaldırmıştır. Daha sonraki dönemlerde de Müslüman düşünürler, mevcut sosyal ve kültürel yapıyla din arasında dengeyi gözeterek, dönemin problemlerine yönelik cevaplar üretmişlerdir. Ancak modern dönemde buna aykırı düşen birtakım yaklaşımların ortaya konulduğu da bir gerçektir. Burada modern düşüncenin etkisinde kalınarak din yorumları yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Daha önceki dönemlerde dinî verilerden yola çıkarak sosyal ve kültürel hayat arasında bir denge oluşturulup problemlere çözüm üretilirken, modern dönemde modern kültürün verilerinden hareket edilmekte ve dinî veriler bu düşüncenin baskınlığı doğrultusunda yorumlanmaktadır. Biz de bu tebliğimizde, modern düşüncenin etkisinde kalınarak ortaya konulan din yorumlarının yanlışlığı üzerinde durmaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din, kültür, Kur'an-ı Kerim, modern dönem, tevhid.

ABSTRACT

It's a well-known fact that culture is of great importance in understanding and interpreting religion. Thus, Qur'an took the existing cultural structure into consideration during revelation. It didn't affect the elements that were acceptable within the monotheistic tradition, but it abolished the ones conflicting with this tradition. Also in the following periods, Muslim thinkers produced solutions for the problems of the age protecting the balance between the existing social and cultural structure and religion. However, it is a fact that some contradicting approaches have been introduced in the modern era. It has been tried to interpret religion under the influence of modern thinking. In the modern era, the starting point has become the data of modern culture, and the religious data has been interpreted under the dominance of this thought, whereas solutions for problems used to be generated while ensuring a balance between social and cultural life by using religious data.

In this paper, we will try to emphasize the wrongfulness of the interpretations on religion made under the influence of modern thinking.

Keywords: Religion, culture, Qur'an, modern era, monotheism.

ZAMAN VE AN KAVRAMLARI ÜZERİNE
ON THE CONCEPTS TIME AND MOMENT

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ÖZET

Zaman ve an kavramları felsefi düşüncede üzerinde en çok tartışılan kavramlardan ikisidir. Genellikle an zamanın içinde çok kısa bir süre olarak algılanmakta ve onun bir akış olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Ancak üzerinde biraz düşünüldüğünde aslında an kavramının zaman içinde değil, tam tersi zamanın an içinde akıp gittiği daha isabetli durmaktadır. Sunacağımız bu tebliğimizde bu kavramların açılımını yapıp, an kavramının önemi üzerinde gerek Batı, gerekse İslam düşüncesi açısından durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zaman, an, Platon, Agustinus

ABSTRACT

The concepts of time and moment are two of the most discussed concepts in philosophical thought. Generally, the moment is perceived as a very short time in time and it is stated that it is a flow. However, when we think about it a little bit, it seems more accurate that the concept of moment does not flow in time, on the contrary, time flows within the moment. In this paper that we will present, these concepts will be explained and the importance of the concept of moment will be emphasized in terms of both Western and Islamic thought.

Keywords: Time, Moment, Platon, Agustinus

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EMOTIONAL STATE OF STUDENTS IN DIFFERENT FIELDS OF STUDY DURING THE PERIOD OF ADAPTATION TO STUDY AT THE UNIVERSITY

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ABSTRACT

In the article, a comparative analysis of the emotional state of students in different fields of study during the period of adaptation to university education is carried out. The analysis was conducted with the participation of a total of 80 respondents in 2 groups among first-year students of the Faculty of Psychological-Pedagogical and Special Education and the Faculty of Law. C.D.Spilberger, D.Amirkhan's coping strategies and SAN survey were conducted during the analysis. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that the first-year students of both faculties have the same adaptation characteristics. Based on the emotional characteristics of students, we can note that external support is important for students to adapt, adapt and socialize to the university. Based on this, formation and recruitment of academic groups, "Introduction to the educational process" adaptation course, "Student initiative" ritual, familiarization with the history of the university, trainings, etc. we can mention their work.

Keywords: Adaptation, Psychopedagogical Support, Emotional Character

**“AQRESİV DAVRANIŞ VƏ ONUN TƏZAHÜRÜNÜN ARADAN
QALDIRILMASININ PSİKOLOJİ MƏSƏLƏLƏRİ”**
AGRESİF DAVRANIŞIN PSİKOLOJİK SORUNLARI VE GİDERİLMESİ
*AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES OF ELIMINATING ITS
MANIFESTATION*

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XÜLASƏ

Aqressiv davranış insanın fərdi həyatının və cəmiyyətin həyatının ayrılmaz hissəsidir. Bu, əxlaqi-hüquqi normaların həddlərini aşaraq, dağıdıcı, insanın şəxsiyyətini məhv edən və başqaları üçün təhlükə yarada bilər. Eyni zamanda fərdlər, qruplar, icmalar və bütöv dövlətlər öz maraqlarını qorumaq, hüquqları uğrunda mübarizə aparmaq, məqsədlərinə çatmaq üçün aqressiv davranış vasitələrindən istifadə edirlər.

Açar sözlər: Aqressiya, Aqressiv Hərəkətlər, Davranış, Yeniyetmə, İnsanlar.

ÖZET

Saldırgan davranış, bir kişinin bireysel yaşamının ve toplum yaşamının ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır. Bu ahlaki ve yasal normların sınırlarını aşar, yıkıcı olabilir, bir kişinin kişiliğini yok edebilir ve başqaları için tehlike yaratabilir. Aynı zamanda bireyler, gruplar, topluluklar ve tüm devletler çıkarlarını korumak, çıkarları için savaşmak için saldırgan davranış yöntemlerini kullanırlar. haklarına sahiptir ve amaçlarına ulaşır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Saldırganlık, Saldırgan Eylemler, Davranış, Ergen, İnsanlar.

ABSTRACT

Aggressive behavior is an integral part of a person's individual life and the life of society. This exceeds the limits of moral and legal norms, can be destructive, destroy a person's personality and create danger for others. At the same time, individuals, groups, communities and entire states use aggressive means of behavior to protect their interests, fight for their rights, and achieve their goals.

Keywords: Aggression, Aggressive Actions, Behavior, Teenager, People.

MANIFESTING CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the manifestations of post-traumatic stress disorder. Traumatic life events are an unfortunate fact of human life with a very high lifespan. Many children, adolescents and adults can experience traumatic events such as sexual violence, domestic violence, social violence, natural disaster, war, sudden death of a loved one. Research on this topic shows that some people develop long-term and serious developmental and psychological problems, criminal behavior and functional disorders as a result of traumatic experiences. Post-traumatic stress disorder can cause significant harm to the well-being of individuals, families, groups, and communities. Psychosocial support within a holistic approach to individuals diagnosed with PTSD will greatly contribute to social work intervention in terms of individual well-being.

Keywords: Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Post-Traumatic, Traumatic Event.

THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT OF INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN DEPRIVED FROM PARENTAL CARE (1991-2015)

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ABSTRACT

The Republic of Azerbaijan has achieved state independence in a very complex socio-political and military situation. Nevertheless, the protection of the rights of children, and especially children deprived of parental care, was a priority issue for the state in investigated period.

Over these years, the national legislation and normative-legal acts have been adopted, important steps have been undertaken in the direction of development of child residential institutions, expansion of services, improvement of conditions, and the relevant measures have been undertaken to improve the professional competences of specialists working in such institutions.

Also, along this period, important initiatives are being carried out to attract the public, including non-governmental organizations, in the field of protection of children's rights and to establish and strengthen the coordination work on joint activities of the state and non-governmental sector in this area.

The article argues that the involvement of the non-governmental organizations to the social sphere and joint activities in the process of development of the child care institutions gave an impetus not only to the extending and improving of the activities of child care institutions, but also to the solution of a number of social issues.

Keywords: social protection, child care institutions, non-governmental sector, cooperation, child policy, national legislation, foundations, orphanages, programs.

**MESLEK LİSELERİNDEKİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN GELECEK SEÇİMLERİ ÜZERİNE
5(BEŞ) ÜLKE ÖZELİNDE BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI**
A SPECIFIC FIELD RESEARCH ON 5 (FIVE) COUNTRIES ABOUT THE FUTURE
CHOICES OF STUDENTS IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Ülkelerin gelişmişlik düzeyini belirleyen unsurların başında sanayi, üretim ve eğitim gibi unsurlar gelmektedir. Ülkelerin birbirleriyle olan yarışlarında ve gelişim süreçlerinde bu faktörlerin etkisi önemlidir. Özellikle üçüncü kuşak üniversite dönemi ile birlikte yükseköğretim kurumları sanayi, kamu ve eğitim kurumları arasında işbirliğine dayalı yeni bir öğretim sürecini inşa etmiştir. Yapılan araştırmalarda ve yürütülen çalışmalarda görülmüştür ki yükseköğretim süreci öncesinde lise öğreniminde gençlerin çalışma hayatına ilişkin motivasyonları ve meslek seçimleri üretim süreçlerini de etkilemektedir. Bununla birlikte sanayi için ara eleman ihtiyacını karşılayan ve mesleki uzmanlaşmaya dayalı eğitim anlayışı benimseyen meslek liseleri sanayi ve üretim için önemli kurumların başında gelmektedir. Her şeyden de önemlisi ülkelerin geleceği olan gençlerin geleceğine ilişkin karar verme ve meslek seçim süreçlerinde kendi yeteneklerinin, yetkinliklerinin ve ilgilerinin farkında olması geleceğin inşası için büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu araştırma Avrupa Birliği tarafından desteklenen KA2 stratejik ortaklık projesi olan “Gelecek Seçimlerine Destek” kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma temelde gençlerin karar verme süreçlerini etkileyen unsurlar üzerinde durmakla birlikte, gençlerin karar verme süreçlerini etkileyen faktörlerin derinlemesine ve karşılaştırmalı olarak beş ülkede gerçekleşmesini içermektedir. Bu noktada beş farklı ülkeden yedi ortak kurum ile iş birliğine gidilerek çalışmanın metodolojisi belirlenmiş, beş farklı ülkede bu konuda gerçekleştirilen çalışmalar, projeler, üretilen makaleleri içeren literatür taraması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Her ülkeden bir meslek lisesi örneklem seçilerek Co-Agency metodolojik yaklaşımı ile odak grup görüşmesi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Gerçekleştirilen odak grup çalışmasında bir moderatör, iki araştırmacı gözlemci, veli, idareci, rehber öğretmen, öğrenci ve öğretmenden oluşan 12 toplamda ise 60 katılımcı ile yürütülmüştür. Odak grup çalışması beş ülkeden yedi ortak kurum ile birlikte gerçekleştirilen toplantılarda değerlendirilmiş ve çalışmanın güvenilirliğinin ve doğruluğunun tespiti ile

ihitiyaçların belirlenmesine yönelik eğitim modülleri geliştirilebilmesi için online anket ile odak grup sonuçları daha fazla kişiye ulaşılarak doğrulanmıştır. Temelde; “okuldan erken ayrılma”, “beceri uyumsuzluğu” ve “ne okulda ne istihdamda bulunma durumu” olmak üzere 3 sorun özelinde araştırma yürütülmüştür. Beş ülkede ki sonuçların ortak ve farklı yönleri bulunmakla birlikte temelde özgüven, mutlu olmak, motivasyon, hayal kurmak, ekonomik etkenler öğrencilerin karar verme süreçlerini yakından etkileyen konular olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesleki Eğitim, NEET, Okuldan Erken Ayrılma, Co-Agency, Beceri Uyumsuzluğu.

ABSTRACT

Factors such as industry, production and education come first among the factors that determine the level of development of countries. The effect of these factors is important in the races of countries with each other and in their development processes. Especially with the third generation university period, higher education institutions built a new teaching process based on cooperation between industry, public and educational institutions. It has been seen in the researches and studies carried out that before the higher education process, the motivations of young people in high school education and their career choices also affect the production processes. In addition, Vocational High Schools, which meet the need for intermediate staff for the industry and adopt an education approach based on vocational specialization, are among the most important institutions for industry and production. Most importantly, it is of great importance for the construction of the future that young people, who are the future of countries, are aware of their own abilities, competencies and interests in the decision-making and career choice processes regarding their future. This research has been carried out within the scope of the KA2 strategic partnership project “Support to Choose Future” supported by the European Union. While the study mainly focuses on the factors that affect the decision-making processes of young people, it includes the in-depth and comparative realization of the factors affecting the decision-making processes of young people in five countries. At this point, the methodology of the study was determined by cooperating with seven partner institutions from five different countries, and a literature review was carried out including studies, projects and articles produced in five different countries. A vocational high school sample from each country has been selected and a focus group meeting was held with the Co-Agency methodological approach. The focus group study was carried out with a total of 60 participants, 12 consisting of a moderator, two researchers, observers, parents, administrators, guidance counselors, students and teachers. The focus group work was evaluated at the meetings held with seven partner institutions from five countries, and the results of the focus group were confirmed by reaching more people with an online survey so that training modules could be developed to determine the reliability and accuracy of the study and to identify the needs. Basically; the research was carried out on 3 problems: "early school leaving ", "skill mismatch" and "neither

in school nor in employment". Although the results in five countries have common and different aspects, basically self-confidence, being happy, motivation, daydreaming, economic factors have been identified as the subjects that closely affect the decision-making processes of the students.

Keywords: Vocational Education, NEET, Early School Leaving, Co-Agency, Skill Mismatch.

**İLKOKULDA ARTIRILMIŞ GERÇEKLİK UYGULAMASINA İLİŞKİN
ÇALIŞMALAR**
STUDIES ON AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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ÖZET

Artırılmış gerçeklik kavramının kökeni eskiye dayansa da hızla gelişen teknolojiyle birlikte günümüzde popülerliğinin arttığı ve birçok alanda kullanıldığı gibi eğitim alanında da yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlandığı görülmüştür. İlkokulda artırılmış gerçeklik ile ilgili yapılan araştırmalar incelendiğinde yapılan araştırma sayısının az olduğu ve bu alanda yapılan araştırmaların incelenmediği görülmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle araştırmada ilkökul düzeyinde sanal gerçeklikle ilgili yapılmış araştırmaların betimsel olarak incelemesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Alan yazın taraması ilk olarak eğitimde artırılmış gerçeklik çalışmalarıyla ilgili yapıldığından 80 araştırmaya ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmada ölçüt örneklem kullanılmış, 80 araştırmacının içinden bu araştırmacının örneklemini oluşturan ilkökulda artırılmış gerçeklik ile ilgili yurt içinde ve yurt dışında yapılmış 19 araştırmaya ulaşılmıştır. Bu sebeple ilkökulda artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamaları ile ilgili yapılan araştırmaların sayısının az olması araştırma bulgularını sınırlandırmıştır. Betimsel analiz ile 11 makale, üç yüksek lisans tezi, iki doktora tezi ve üç bildiri araştırma sürecine dâhil edilmiştir. Yapılan araştırma sonuçlarına bakılarak en fazla araştırmacının 2018 yılında yapıldığı ve araştırmalarda nitel araştırma modelinin daha fazla kullanıldığı görülmüştür. İlkokulda artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamasının en çok tercih edildiği sınıf düzeyinin ilkökul 4. sınıf olduğu, ilkökulda artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamasının en çok kullanıldığı dersin Türkçe ve fen bilimleri dersi olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda ilkökulda artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamasının öğrencilerin derse olan ilgi ve motivasyonunu artırmasından dolayı diğer sınıf seviyelerinde ve farklı derslerde kullanımının artırılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Artırılmış Gerçeklik, Artırılmış Gerçeklik Uygulamaları, Motivasyon, İlkokul.

ABSTRACT

Although the origin of the concept of augmented reality dates back to the past, it has been seen that its popularity has increased with the rapidly developing technology and it has been widely used in the field of education as well as in many fields. When the researches on augmented reality in primary school are examined, the number of researches is low and the document analysis in this field has not been reached. From this point of view, it is aimed to descriptively examine the studies on virtual reality at primary school level. Document riview, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. Since the literature review was first conducted on augmented reality studies in education, 80 studies were reached. Criterion sample was used in the study. Out of 80 researches, 19 researches related to augmented reality in primary school, which constitute the sample of this research, were reached in Türkiye and abroad. For this reason, when the studies on augmented reality applications in primary school are examined, the limited number of studies has limited the research findings. With the descriptive analysis, 11 articles, three master's theses, two doctoral theses and three papers were included in the research process. Looking at the results of the research, it has been seen that the qualitative research model was used more in the studies where the most research was done in 2018. It has been seen that the grade level in which the augmented reality application is most preferred in primary school is the 4th grade of primary school, and the course in which the augmented reality application was used the most in primary school is Turkish and science lessons. In line with the results obtained, it can be recommended to increase the use of augmented reality application in primary school in other grade levels and in different lessons, since it increases the interest and motivation of students.

Keywords: Augmented Reality, Augmented Reality Applications, Motivation, Primary School.

**ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ CİNSEL EĞİTİME YÖNELİK
TUTUM VE GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES
AND OPINIONS ON SEXUAL EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, özel eğitim öğretmenliği lisans programını okuyan öğretmen adaylarının cinsel eğitime yönelik tutumları ve görüşlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme yöntemiyle desenlenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın katılımcıları özel eğitim öğretmenliği lisans programını okuyan 218 öğretmen adayından oluşmaktadır. Araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla veriler toplanmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz tekniği ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgulara göre öğretmen adaylarının büyük bir oranının cinsel eğitim almadığının buna karşın katılımcıların neredeyse tamamının cinsel eğitim almanın gerekli olduğu görüşünde olduğu belirtilmiştir. Cinsel eğitimin alınması gerektiği dönem ile ilgili soruda katılımcıların çoğunun okul çağında alınması gerektiğini, belirtmiş olup katılımcıların yaklaşık yarısı ortaokul düzeyinde eğitimin alınması gerektiğini ifade etmiştir. Cinsellik konularındaki bilgilere çoğunlukla internet ve arkadaş çevresinden edindiklerinin küçük bir kısmının aileden öğrendiğini buna karşın katılımcıların büyük bir kısmının cinsel eğitim konularında aileleriyle konuşmadıklarını belirtmiştir. Katılımcıların büyük bir kısmının cinsel şiddete maruz kalmadıklarını belirtmelerine karşın çevrelerinde cinsel istismara maruz kalan tanıdıklarının olduğunu bunların büyük bir kısmının kadın olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğunun cinsel eğitimi cinsiyete göre anne ya da babanın vermesi gerektiğini buna karşın katılımcıların bir kısmının erkek çocuklara da eğitimi annenin vermesi gerektiğini ifade etmiştir. Cinsel eğitim verilirken katılımcıların bir kısmı kız ve erkek çocuklarının eğitimi beraber alması gerektiğini ifade ederken yine yaklaşık

olarak aynı oranda katılımcı eğitimin ayrı verilmesi gerektiğini ifade etmiştir. Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu cinsel eğitimin ebeveynlere de verilmesi gerektiğini belirtmiştir. Katılımcıların bir kısmı oyuncakların ve renklerin cinsiyetlerinin olduğunu buna karşın katılımcıların büyük bir çoğunluğu oyuncak arabalarla kızların, bebeklerle de erkek çocukların da oynayabileceğini belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cinsel Eğitim, Özel Eğitimde Cinsel Eğitim.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the attitudes and opinions of teachers studying in the special education teaching undergraduate program towards sexual education. The research was designed with semi-structured interview method, one of the qualitative research methods. The participants of this study consisted of 218 teacher candidates studying the special education teaching undergraduate program. Data were collected through a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers. The data obtained in the research were analyzed with the descriptive analysis technique. According to the findings obtained in the study, it was stated that a large proportion of teacher candidates did not receive sexual education, but almost all of the participants were of the opinion that it is necessary to receive sexual education. In the question about the period when sexual education should be taken, most of the participants stated that it should be taken at school age, and about half of the participants stated that education should be taken at secondary school level. He stated that a small part of the information about sexuality they obtained mostly from the internet and from the circle of friends learned from their families, however, most of the participants stated that they could not talk to their families about sexual education. Although most of the participants stated that they had not been exposed to sexual violence, they stated that they had acquaintances who were exposed to sexual abuse, and most of them were women. The majority of the participants stated that the mother or father should provide sexual education according to gender, while some of the participants stated that the mother should also give the education to boys. While some of the participants stated that girls and boys should receive education together while providing sexual education, approximately the same number of participants stated that education should be given separately. The majority of the participants stated that sexual education should also be given to parents. While some of the participants stated that toys and colors have genders, the majority of the participants stated that girls can play with toy cars, and boys and babies can play with them.

Keywords: Sex Education, Sex Education in Special Education.

BİLGİ TOPLUMU EĞİTİMİNDE ÖĞRENCİ PROFİLİ VE TÜRKİYE’DE ÖĞRENCİ YETERLİLİKLERİNE YÖNELİK ÇÖZÜM MODELİ ÖNERİSİ¹

STUDENT PROFILE IN INFORMATION SOCIETY EDUCATION AND SOLUTION MODEL PROPOSAL FOR STUDENT QUALIFICATIONS IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Tarım öncesi toplumdaki bireylerde, avcılık ve yenilebilir bitkileri toplama becerileri vardır. Tarım toplumuna geçişle bireyler; toprağı işleme becerileri, ürün yetiştirme, ürünü depolama, ürünü pazarlama gibi becerileri kazanmaya başlamıştır. Sanayi toplumundaki bireyler ise modern eğitimle beraber makineyi kullanma, makine üretme, seri üretim becerilerini de kullanmışlardır. Bilgi toplumuna kadar bireylerin kazanması gereken beceriler sınırlıydı ve bilişsel, duyuşsal ve psikomotor alanların alt düzey kazanımlarına yönelikti. Bilgi toplumuna geçişle bireylerde bulunması gereken beceriler çeşitlenmiş ve diğer toplum türlerine göre daha fazla olmuştur. Bilgi toplumunda bireylerde; üst düzey düşünme becerilerinden eleştirel, lateral (çok yönlü), yaratıcı, demokratik, kuantum, yansıtıcı, empatik düşünme, problem çözme, bilgi üretme, araştırma keşfetme, uygulama, analiz, sentez, değerlendirme, örgütlenme ve kişilik haline getirme, öğrenmeyi öğrenme, bilgi okuryazarlık, duruma uydurma, iletişim becerileri vardır. Bilgi toplumunda öğrenci profili de üst düzey düşünme becerilerini kullanarak tarım öncesi, tarım toplumu ve sanayi toplumundaki öğrenci profillerine göre farklılıklar içermektedir. Bilgi toplumunda öğrenci; daha önceki toplum türlerindeki öğrenci becerilerinden daha gelişmiş ve daha farklı olarak araştırma keşfetmeye, öğrenmeyi öğrenmeye, işbirlikli öğrenmeye, bilişim teknolojilerine, demokratik düşünmeye ve üst düzey düşünmeye yönelik becerilere sahiptir. Bu çalışmada bilgi toplumunda öğrenci profili ve Türkiye’deki öğrenci yeterlilikleri irdelenmiştir. Türkiye’de bulunan öğrencilerin durum analizi yapıldıktan sonra araştırma sonunda çözüm önerileri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilgi Toplumu, Öğrenci, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Individuals in the agricultural society have the ability to hunt and gather renewable purposes. Individuals with the transition to agricultural society; He began to gain skills such as air handling, crop cultivation, product storage, product marketing. People in the industrial society,

¹ Bu Çalışma, “BOZASLAN, Hasan (2019). Eğitim Açısından Türkiye’de Bilgi Toplumu Yapısına Geçiş Engellenen Faktörler. İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doktora Tezi, Malatya, (Danışman: Prof. Dr. Feridun Merter)” doktora tezinden üretilmiştir.

on the other hand, have also used the machine, producing machinery, mass production, together with modern education. Until the information society, it was the limit of the needs that had to be achieved by the individuals, and the research was directed towards the affective and psychomotor final lower level achievements. With the transition to the information society, the needs of individuals have diversified and become more than other types of society. Individuals in the information society have critical, lateral (multidimensional), creative, democratic, quantum, reflective, empathetic thinking, problem solving, knowledge generation, research discovery, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation, organization and personality, learning to learn, knowledge literacy, adaptability and communication skills. The student profile in the information society includes differences compared to the student profiles in the pre-agricultural, agricultural and industrial society by using high-level thinking skills. Student in the information society; more advanced and different from the student skills in previous types of society, they have skills for research discovery, learning to learn, cooperative learning, information technologies, democratic thinking and high-level thinking. In this study, the student profile in the information society and student competencies in Turkey were examined. After the situation analysis of the students in Turkey, solution suggestions were presented at the end of the research.

Keywords; Information Society, Student, Turkey

HARMANLANMIŞ ÖĞRETİME YÖNELİK HAZIRBULUNUŞLUĞU ÖLÇME ASSESSMENT OF THE BLENDED TEACHING READINESS

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ÖZET

Yakın zamanda özellikle internet ve bilişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler sonucu eğitimde “harmanlanmış öğrenme” kavramı ortaya çıkmıştır. Literatürde farklı isimlendirmeleri olan (hibrit öğrenme, karma öğrenme, karışık öğrenme) harmanlanmış öğrenme için en genel tanım: geleneksel öğrenme yöntemini desteklemek için çevrimiçi materyaller ile her iki ortamın harmanlanması olarak ifade edilebilir. Bu yeni öğrenme ortamının etkin bir şekilde kullanılabilmesi yapılacak akademik çalışmalarla mümkün olmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; harmanlanmış öğrenme ortamlarının oluşturulması ve yürütülmesinde birinci öncelik sayılabilecek öğretmenlerin hazırbulunuşluk düzeylerinin incelenmesine yönelik bir anket uyarlamaktır. Çalışmada; Archibald, Graham ve Larsen (2021), tarafından hazırlanan Blended Teaching Readiness Survey anketinin Türkçe uyarlaması, özelde Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenlerinin çevrimiçi ve harmanlanmış öğrenme yeterlik düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Orijinal anket için hesaplanan Cronbach Alfa güvenilirlik katsayısı $\alpha = 0.85$ 'tir. Anket uyarlanma sürecinde öncelikle yabancı dil alanında uzman ve yurtdışı tecrübesi olan üç uzmanın bilgisine başvurulmuştur. Araştırmacılar tarafından anket Türkçe'ye çevrilmiş, daha sonra anketin hem orijinal hali hem Türkçe 'ye çevrilmiş hali yabancı dil alanında iki, Türk dili alanında iki uzmanın görüşüne sunulmuştur. Uzmanlardan gelen dönütler doğrultusunda düzenlemeler yapılmış ve son şekli verilmiştir. Son hali verilen anket 260 Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenine uygulanmıştır. Anketin aynı maddeler ve faktörler ile kullanılabilirlik durumunu incelemek için Doğrulayıcı Faktör Analizi (DFA) yapılmıştır. Yapılan istatistiksel analizler sonrası anketin dört bileşenli bir yapıda olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Uyarlama sonrası faktörler ve güvenilirlik katsayıları şu şekildedir: (1) Çevrimiçi entegrasyon $\alpha = 0,95$, (2) Öğretimin kişiselleştirilmesi $\alpha = 0,94$, (3) Eğilimler $\alpha = 0,91$, (4) Çevrimiçi etkileşim $\alpha = 0,93$. Toplamda 43 maddelik anket için hesaplanan genel güvenilirlik katsayısı $\alpha = 0,98$ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Orijinal anket beş faktörlü yapıda iken uyarlanan anket dört faktörlü bir yapıdadır. Orijinal anket güvenilirlik katsayıları

nispeten yüksek iken, uyarlanan anket güvenilirlik katsayıları oldukça yüksek olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Anket uyarlama çalışmalarında kültüre özgü gizil değişkenler bulunmaktadır. Yapısal olarak dört faktörlü ve güvenilirlik değeri yüksek olan uyarlanmış ölçek Fen Bilgisi öğretmenlerinin harmanlanmış öğretime yönelik hazırbulunuşluk düzeylerini ölçebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Bilgisi Öğretmeni, Harmanlanmış Öğretim, Anket, Fen Öğretimi

ABSTRACT

Blended learning has emerged as a concept in education, particularly due to recent developments in internet and information technologies. Blended learning, which has different names in the literature (hybrid learning, mixed learning), can be defined as the integration of online materials with traditional learning methods. Effective use of this new learning environment is only possible with academic studies. The aim of this study is to adapt a survey, which can be considered as a top priority in creating and implementing blended learning environments, to determine the readiness levels of teachers. The adapted survey is the Blended Teaching Readiness Survey developed by Archibald, Graham and Larsen (2021), and aims to determine the online and blended learning competency levels of science teachers. The original survey has a reliability coefficient of $\alpha = 0.85$. In the adaptation process, three experts in the field of foreign languages and with international experience were consulted. The survey was translated into Turkish by the researchers and presented to two experts in the field of foreign language and two experts in Turkish language. Based on the feedback from the experts, revisions were made and the final version was prepared. The survey was administered to 260 science teachers. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted to examine the usability of the survey with the same items and factors. The statistical analyses revealed that the survey has a four-component structure. The factors and reliability coefficients after adaptation are as follows: (1) Online integration $\alpha = 0.95$, (2) Personalization of instruction $\alpha = 0.94$, (3) Tendencies $\alpha = 0.91$, (4) Online interaction $\alpha = 0.93$. The overall reliability coefficient for the 43-item survey was calculated as $\alpha = 0.98$. While the original survey had a five-factor structure, the adapted survey has a four-factor structure. Although the reliability coefficients of the original survey were relatively high, the adapted survey has very high reliability coefficients. There are culture-specific latent variables in survey adaptation studies. The adapted scale, which has a structurally four-factor structure and high reliability value, can measure the readiness levels of science teachers for blended learning.

Keywords: Science Teacher, Blended Teaching, Survey, Science Education

ERKEN ERGENLİK DÖNEMİ SEDANTER ÇOCUKLARDA FAIR PLAY ALGISI FAIR PLAY PERCEPTION IN SEDENTARY CHILDREN IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE

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ÖZET

Yaşam boyu süren sağlık davranışlarının büyük oranda ergenlik döneminde kazanıldığı göz önünde bulundurulduğunda erken ergenlik dönemindeki bireylerin okullarda oyun ve spor aktivitelerine katılımı arttırılmalıdır. Aktif katılımın sağlanmasının yanı sıra çocukların fair play ruhuna yakışır bir biçimde davranış geliştirmesi ve bu davranışların mümkün olan en erken yaşta artırılması yönünde farkındalığın oluşması toplumsal açıdan önemlidir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı erken ergenlik dönemindeki çocukların fair play kavramına yönelik algılarını metaforlar ve çizimler vasıtasıyla belirlemektir. Bu çalışma fair play kavramına yönelik algıları belirlemek adına nitel araştırma desenlerinden olgu bilim (fenomenoloji) kapsamında yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya, 2022– 2023 eğitim-öğretim yılının güz döneminde Ankara il merkezinde bulunan ortaöğretim kademelerinde öğrenim gören 11-14 yaş aralığında erken ergenlik döneminde bulunan toplam 71 öğrenci gönüllülük esasına göre katılmıştır. Verilerin elde edilmesinde, erken ergenlik döneminde bulunan çocuklara kişisel bilgi formu uygulanmış ve çocuklardan “Fair play gibidir; çünkü” cümlesini tamamlamaları ve Fair play kavramına ilişkin düşüncelerini yansıtan bir resim çizimleri istenmiştir. Veri toplama aracı bizzat araştırmacılar tarafından uygulanmıştır. İçerik analizi yoluyla birbirine benzer ifadeler uygun kategoriler altında bir araya getirilerek sunulmuş ayrıca yapılan çizimler incelenmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesiyle çocukların toplam 71 metafor ürettikleri 4 metaforun anlam içermemesi ile geçerli olan 67 metafor 4 farklı kategoride toplanmıştır. Katılımcılar fair play kavramına ilişkin en çok “saygı unsuru” ve “yardımlaşma unsuru” kategorisinde metaforlar geliştirdikleri belirlenirken, bu kategorileri “arkadaşlık unsuru”, “adalet unsuru” kategorileri izlemiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fair play, Erken Ergenlik, Metaforik Algı, Nitel Araştırma.

ABSTRACT

Considering that life-long health behaviors are mostly acquired during adolescence, the participation of individuals in early adolescence in games and sports activities at schools should be increased. In addition to ensuring active participation, it is socially important to raise awareness for children to develop behaviors in line with the spirit of fair play and to increase these behaviors at the earliest possible age. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the perceptions of children in early adolescence regarding the concept of fair play through metaphors and drawings. This study was carried out within the scope of phenomenology, one of the qualitative research designs, in order to determine the perceptions about the concept of fair play. A total of 71 students in the early adolescence period between the ages of 11-14, studying at secondary education levels in the city center of Ankara, participated in the study on a voluntary basis in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. In order to obtain the data, a personal information form was applied to children in early adolescence and the children were asked "Fair play is like; because" and draw a picture reflecting their thoughts on the concept of Fair play. The data collection tool was applied by the researchers themselves. Through content analysis, similar expressions were brought together under appropriate categories and presented, and the drawings made were examined. With the evaluation of the data, 67 metaphors were collected in 4 different categories, since the 4 metaphors that the children produced in total 71 metaphors did not contain any meaning. While it was determined that the participants developed metaphors in the "respect element" and "cooperation element" categories related to the concept of fair play, these categories were followed by the "friendship element" and "justice element" categories.

Keywords: Keywords: Fair play, Early Adolescence, Metaphorical Perception, Qualitative Research.

UYARLANMIŞ SPOR PARA-KARATE ADAPTED SPORT PARA-KARATE

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı uyarlanmış spor dallarından para-karate disiplini incelemektir. Araştırmamız derleme bir çalışmadır. Bu kapsamda yapılan alan yazın incelemesinde bu konu hakkında ulusal bir araştırmaya rastlanmamış olup uluslararası alanda daha önce yapılmış çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Ancak para-karateye dair kısıtlı sayıda bilimsel araştırma olduğu görülmektedir. Para-karate zihinsel, fiziksel ve görme engelli bireylerin Dünya Karate Federasyonu (WKF) tarafından belirlenen engel dereceleri ve sınıflandırmasına göre sadece kata branşında müsabakalara katılım sağlayıp performans sergileyebildikleri uyarlanmış bir mücadele sporudur. Yapılan araştırmaların birçoğu para-karatenin engelli bireylerin fiziksel, bilişsel, duygusal, sosyal ve ahlaki yönden gelişimlerini desteklediğini ve topluma entegrasyonlarını artırdığını göstermektedir. Ayrıca engelli bireylerin cesaret, özgüven ve disiplin durumlarına da olumlu yönde etki ettiği gözlemlenmiştir. Ancak yine alan yazındaki çalışmaların bir kısmında engelli bireylerin ihtiyaç ve potansiyellerine göre öğretme ve öğrenme süreçlerinde gerekli uyarlamaların yapılabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bu konuda özellikle zihinsel engelli bireyler açısından metodolojik endikasyonlarda eksikliklerin olduğu ve motor becerilerin gelişimine öncelik verilmesi gerektiği tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak para-karate sporunun engelli bireylerin birçok yönden gelişimlerine destek olduğu görülmüş olup engelli bireylerin spora teşvikini ve başarısını desteklemek için daha fazla merkeze, kuruma ve spor kulübüne ihtiyaç olduğu, özellikle bu alanda eğitim verecek olan antrenörlerin engelli bireylerin sportif yeteneklerini teşhis edecek ve onlarla çalışacak pedagojik bilgi birikimine sahip olması gerektiği ve bu alanda daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Para-karate, Uyarlanmış Spor, Engelli Bireyler

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the discipline of para-karate, one of the adapted sports branches. Our research is a compilation study. In the literature review conducted in this context, no national research on this subject has been found, and previous studies in the international

arena have been examined. However, there is limited scientific research on para-karate. Para-karate is an adapted combat sport in which mentally, physically and visually impaired individuals can participate and perform only in the kata branch, according to the disability degrees and classification determined by the World Karate Federation (WKF). Many of the studies show that para-karate supports the physical, cognitive, emotional, social and moral development of disabled individuals and increases their integration into society. In addition, it has been observed that disabled individuals have a positive effect on their courage, self-confidence and discipline. However, in some of the studies in the literature, it is thought that necessary adaptations can be made in the teaching and learning processes according to the needs and potentials of the disabled individuals. In this regard, it has been determined that there are deficiencies in methodological indications, especially in terms of mentally disabled individuals, and that the development of motor skills should be given priority. As a result, it has been seen that para-karate sports support the development of disabled individuals in many ways, and there is a need for more centers, institutions and sports clubs to support the encouragement and success of disabled individuals in sports, especially the coaches who will provide training in this field will diagnose the sports abilities of the disabled individuals and work with them. It is thought that they should have pedagogical knowledge and more research is needed in this area.

Keywords: Para-karate, Adapted Sport, Disabled Individuals.

1717 YILI BÜYÜK KAYSERİ DEPREMİ ÜZERİNE TARİHİ BİLGİLER HISTORICAL INFORMATION ON THE GREAT KAYSERİ EARTHQUAKE in 1717

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ÖZET

Türkçe bir sözcük olan deprem, kıpırdayıp sağa sola hareket etme anlamına gelip terim olarak ise hareket-i arz yani yer sarsıntısı demektir. Arapça zelzele, İngilizce earthquake adıyla bilinen deprem yer kabuğunda aniden ortaya çıkan bir enerji sonucu oluşan sismik dalgalanmalar ve bunların yeryüzünü sarsması sonucu oluşmaktadır. Sismoloji bilimince incelenen deprem olaylarında depremin büyüklüğü Richter ölçeği ile belirlenir ve genellikle 7 ve üstü büyüklükteki bir deprem yıkıcı olur. Genellikle kırıkların (fay hatları) çatlamasıyla oluşan depremler tsunamiye sebep olup toprak kayması ve volkanik aktiviteleri de tetikleyebilir. Güncel listede üçüncü derece deprem riski taşıyan iller arasında gösterilen Kayseri’de tarihte üç şiddetli depremin olduğu ve bunların 1714, 1717 ve 1835 yıllarında gerçekleştiği bildirilmektedir. 1717 Kayseri depremi en şiddetli deprem olarak kaynaklarda geçmekte ve bugünkü bilgilerle bu depremin 8 büyüklüğünde bir deprem olarak tanımlandığı görülmektedir. 1717 depremi özellikle Erkilet, Molu, Güneşli ve Kayseri il merkezinde ağır hasara yol açmış ve 8341 kişi ölmüştür. Bu depremle ilgili olarak seyahatname türü bazı eserlerde depremi bizzat yaşayan kişiler tarafından ilk elden bilgiler verilmiştir ki bunların sayısı parmakla gösterilecek kadar azdır. İşte böyle eserlerden birisi de depremi bizzat görüp yaşayan ve adı sanı hiçbir kaynakta geçmeyen bir şâir ve kâtip olan Resmî-i Kayserî adlı kişinin seyahatnamesidir. Bu bildiri de bu seyahatnamede 1717 yılında meydana gelen şiddetli Kayseri depremi ile ilgili verilmiş ayrıntılı bilgiler ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Deprem, 1717, Kayseri, Resmî-i Kayseri, seyahatname.

ABSTRACT

The earthquake, which is a Turkish word, means hareket-i arz, that is, the shaking of the floor. The earthquake, which is called "earthquake" in English as "Zelzele" in Arabic, emerges as a result of seismic fluctuations caused by a sudden energy in the world crust and shaking the world. In earthquake events examined by seismology science, the magnitude of the earthquake is determined by the Richter scale and is usually a 7 and above earthquake destructive. Generally, earthquakes, which cause fractures (fay lines), cause tsunami and can trigger landslides and volcanic activities. There are three serious earthquakes in history in Kayseri, the current list is among the provinces with a third -degree earthquake risk and it was reported in

1714, 1717 and 1835. 1717 Kayseri earthquake is the most severe. The earthquake in the sources and this earthquake are defined as an earthquake of 8 magnitude. The 1717 earthquake caused serious damage to Erkilet, Molu, Güneşli and Kayseri city center and 8341 people killed. In some works of travelogue regarding this earthquake, original information is given by people who live in the earthquake, which is very small enough to be shown with finger. One of such works belongs to the person named Resmî-i Kayserî, a poet and clerk who has seen and lived in the earthquake and has not been mentioned in any source. In this paper information about the severe earthquake in Kayseri in 1717 will be revealed from in this travel book.

Keywords: Earthquake, 1717, Kayseri, Resmî-i Kayseri, travelbook.

RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ SEYAHATNAMESİNDE BULGARİSTAN ŞEHİRLERİ BULGARIA CITIES IN THE OFFICIAL KAYSERÎ TRAVELNAME

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ÖZET

Resmî veya gayriresmi olarak yapılan seyahatlerde tutulan notlardan oluşan eserler genel olarak seyahatnâme adıyla anılmış olup Türk edebiyatında bu şekilde onlarca eser yazılmıştır. Bu eserler içinde Evliya ve Kâtip Çelebilerin yazdıkları eserler en başta gelerek diğer eserlere örnek ve birçok seyahatnamenin yazılmasına vesile olmuştur. Türk edebiyatında yazılmış seyahatname türü eserler arasında hiçbir kaynakta geçmeyen eserlerin de bulunduğu dikkati çekmektedir. İşte böyle eserlerden birisi de bu bildiride tanıtılmakta olan 18. yüzyılın başlarına ait bir eserdir. Resmî-i Kayserî adlı bir şair ve kâtip tarafından kaleme alındığı anlaşılan eser 1700-1730 yılları arasındaki seyahatlerde tutulmuş bilgi ve notlardan oluşmaktadır. Bu eserde resmî görevle Kayseri'den başlayarak batıya, oradan doğuya ve oradan da güneye doğru yapılmış seyahatlerde görülüp gezilmiş 100'den fazla yer tanıtılmış ve bu tanıtımların bazıları çok uzunken bazıları sadece birkaç cümleden oluşmuştur. Eserde Bulgaristan sınırları içinde yer alan bazı şehirler de tanıtılmış olup bunlar sırasıyla Karinabad, Aydos, Şumnu, Yenipazar, Prevedi, Hacıoğlupazarı, Hezargrad, Eskicuma, Rusçuk, Selvi ve Tırnovi şehirleridir ve bugün bunların bazısının ismi değişmiş durumdadır. Bu şehirlerle ilgili verilen bilgiler siyasi, ekonomik, demografik vs. yönlerden günümüzle geçmiş arasında güçlü mukayeseler yapmaya zemin hazırlayan çok önemli ayrıntılar içermektedir. Bildirimizde bu eserde Bulgaristan'da yer alan şehirlere ait verilen bilgiler analitik ve karşılaştırmalı biçimde incelenip ilk kez bilim dünyasına tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Resmî-i Kayseri, seyahat, Bulgaristan, şehir, mukayese.

ABSTRACT

The works consisting of notes taken during official or unofficial travels are generally referred to as travel books, and dozens of works have been written in this way in Turkish literature. Among these works, the works written by Evliya and Kâtip Çelebi came first and became an example for other works and conducive to the writing of many travel books. It is noteworthy that among the travelogue-type works written in Turkish literature, there are also works that are not mentioned in any source. One of such works is a work from the beginning of the 18th century, which is being introduced in this paper. The work, which is understood to have been written by a poet and clerk named Resmî-i Kayserî, consists of information and notes kept

during travels between 1700 and 1730. In this work, more than 100 places that were seen and visited on official travels starting from Kayseri to the west, from there to the east and from there to the south were introduced, and some of these introductions were very long, while some consisted of only a few sentences. Some cities within the borders of Bulgaria are also introduced in the work, these are Karinabad, Aydos, Shumen, Yenipazar, Prevadi, Hacioglupazari, Hezargrad, Eskicuma, Ruse, Selvi and Tırnovi, and some of them have changed names today. The information given about these cities is political, economic, demographic, etc. It contains very important details that pave the way for strong comparisons between the present and the past. In our paper, the information about the cities in Bulgaria in this work will be analyzed analytically and comparatively and introduced to the scientific world for the first time.

Keywords: Resmî-i Kayseri, travel, Bulgaria, cite, comparison.

TODUR ZANET'İN ŞİİRLERİNDE CİNAS SANATININ SEMANTİK BOYUTTA ANALİZİ

A SEMANTICAL ANALYSIS OF PUN ART IN TODUR ZANET'S POEMS

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ÖZET

Sözbilim katmanında işlem gören hissel tepkimelerin gizil izdüşümü, coşkun çağrışımların uzamsal yankısını vurgulamaktadır. Bu sanatsal dizgenin estetik yüzeyinden yansıyan sıra dışı görüngüler, söz varlığı yörüngesindeki özgün uyartılar vasıtasıyla retorik evrende yeniden inşa edilmektedir. Böylece semantik düzlemde konuşlanan orijinal bağdaşmaları imgesel doğrultuya taşıyarak vokabüler periyodu polisemik ivmeyle güçlendiren düşünsel uyaranlar, cinas sanatını görünür kılmaktadır. Bu nedenle rölativist ekseninde beliren sanatsal izlekler, bürünsel devinimle harmanlanarak edebi yelpazenin estetik boyutunu açığa çıkarmaktadır. Lirik biçemin heyecan ögesiyle birleşen bu ezgisel açınım, otantik düşlerin kinestetik ritmiyle tekrar tasarlanmaktadır.

Çalışmada çağdaş Gagauz yazınına ve kültürüne önemli eserler kazandıran Gagauz aydını Todur Zanet'in, şiirleri cinas sanatı kapsamında incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın ilk etabında sanatçının öz geçmişi ve eserlerine dair kısaca bilgi verilmiştir. Daha sonra cinas sanatı ve şairin cinastaki ustalığını yansıtan faktörler, örnekler dahilinde sunulmuştur.

Çalışmada estetik süzgeçten geçerek farklı yorumsal motiflerle biçimlenen kavram ve sözcelerin eş sesli oluşumunu işaretleyen cinas sanatına vurgu yapılmıştır. Metin bağlamında irdelenen bu yaratıcı dizilimin, yorumsal analiz yöntemiyle edebi yelpazeye anlam ve heyecan yüklediği tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma birimine özgü teorik ögelerin veri tabanı semantik boyutta aktif kılınmış, doküman analizi metoduyla görünüm arz eden cinas faktörü, sanatçının saklı ustalığını gün yüzüne çıkarmada aktif rol üstlenmiştir. Dolayısıyla yazılış ve söyleniş vektörleri aynı, anlamsal örüntüleri farklı algı ve sezgilerin cinas unsuruyla birleşerek duygu orbitaline transfer edildiği belirmiştir. Sesteş ögelerin sanatsal eylemi aracılığıyla Gagauz edebiyatının estetik bağlamda da zengin ve özgün bir dokuya sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca sanatçının his açısındaki duygusal yoğunluğu estetik yönde dizayn eden cinasın, Gagauz yazınına gramatikal ve düşünsel düzeyde yeniden tasarladığı dikkati çekmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Todur Zanet, cinas sanatı, Gagauz yazını, semantik, analiz.

ABSTRACT

The latent projection of emotional reactions processed in the rhetorical layer emphasizes the spatial echo of the ebullient associations. The extraordinary phenomena reflected from the aesthetic surface of this artistic system are reconstructed in the rhetorical universe by means of original stimuli in the orbit of the vocabulary. Thus, the intellectual stimuli that strengthen the vocal period with polysemic acceleration by carrying the original correlations located on the semantic plane to the imaginary direction make the art of pun visible. For this reason, artistic themes that appear on the relativist axis are blended with prosody, revealing the aesthetic dimension of the literary spectrum. This melodic unfolding, combined with the excitement element of the lyrical style, is redesigned with the kinesthetic rhythm of authentic dreams.

In the study, the poems of Gagauz intellectual Todur Zanet, who brought important works to contemporary Gagauz literature and culture, were examined within the scope of the art of pun. In the first stage of the study, brief information about the artist's background and works is given. Then, the art of pun and the factors reflecting the poet's mastery in pun are presented within examples.

In the study, emphasis was placed on the art of pun, which marks the homonymous formation of concepts and utterances shaped by different interpretive motifs through an aesthetic filter. It has been determined that this creative sequence, which is examined in the context of the text, adds meaning and excitement to the literary spectrum with the interpretive analysis method. The database of theoretical elements specific to the research unit was activated in the semantic dimension, and the pun factor, which appeared with the document analysis method, played an active role in revealing the hidden mastery of the artist. Therefore, it has been determined that the spelling and pronunciation vectors are the same, but perceptions and intuitions with different semantic patterns are combined with the pun element and transferred to the emotional orbital. It has been seen that Gagauz literature has a rich and original texture in the aesthetic context through the artistic action of the Sestesh elements. In addition, it is noteworthy that the pun, which to design the emotional intensity of the artist's feeling in the aesthetic direction, redesigns Gagauz's literature on a grammatical and intellectual level.

Keywords: Todur Zanet, art of pun, Gagauz literature, semantics, analysis.

EDEBİ DÜNYADA ESTETİK TARİHİ: AKSİYOLOJİK AÇIDAN *NOTRE DAME KAMBURU*, *QUASIMODO* VE *BENJAMİN BUTTON*'IN ETİK, ESTETİK GÜZELLİK VE ÇİRKİNLİK KARŞITLIĞI BAĞLAMINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ
HISTORY OF AESTHETICS IN THE LITERARY WORLD: AXIOLOGICAL
EVALUATION OF THE HUNCKBACK OF NOTRE DAME, QUASIMODO, AND
BENJAMIN BUTTON IN THE FRAMEWORK OF ETHICS, AESTHETICS, BEAUTY
AND UGLINESS

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ÖZET

Tarihin her döneminde, güzelliğin ve çirkinliğin tanımları yapılmıştır ve bu kavramların dönemlere ve kültürlere göre değişken bir seyir izlemesine rağmen birtakım normları da kendi içerisinde barındırarak belirli ölçütlerde standartlaştırılmıştır. Çizilen bu çerçevede ise çirkinlik kendine özgü etik değerleri de sorgulamaya itelemiş ve çirkinlik kavramı yozlaşma, ahlaksızlık, kötülük, tükenmişlik ve hatta özgürlüksüz gibi tanımları da çağrıştırmıştır. *Notre Dame'in Kamburu*, Victor Hugo'nun 1831 yılında kaleme aldığı ve Fransa'da krallık döneminin karanlık döneminden kesitler sunan bir romandır. Eserin kahramanı, Quasimodo, çok çirkin olduğu için bir kilisenin kapısına bırakılır, o kadar çirkin bir bebektir ki, kendisine Latince'de "eksik tamamlanmamış adam" adı verilir. Benjamin Button ise, F. Scott Fitzgerald tarafından 1922 yılında yayımlanmış öyküsünün karakteridir. *Benjamin Button'ın Tuhaf Hikayesi*, 2008 yılında yönetmen, David Fincher tarafından sinemaya uyarlanmış ve Akademi Ödülleri'nde 13 dalda ödüle aday gösterilmiştir. Benjamin Button, dünyaya Hutchinson- Gilford Progeria Sendromu, hastalığıyla gelmiş diğer bir ifadeyle, yaşlı bir insan olarak dünyaya gelmiş ve Quasimodo gibi o da bir bakımevinin kapısına bırakılmıştır. Her iki eserin de öncelikle zaman ve mekân gibi farklılıkları olmasına rağmen her iki karakterin de çirkin olmalarından dolayı benzer tecrübeleri vardır, her ikisi de kendi durumlarının tam tersine, en güzel kadınlara âşık olmuşlardır. Bu araştırmada öncelikle güzellik ve çirkinlik kavramları irdelenecek daha özellik edebiyat tarihi açısından benzer örneklerden söz edilecektir. Daha sonra ise seçilen iki karakterin, estetik ve etik karşıtlığı bakımından, toplum değer yargıları karşısında durumları karşılaştırılacaktır. Araştırmayı somutlaştırabilmek için her iki eserin adaptasyonu olan filmlerden tematik sahneler kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Estetik ve Etik, Çirkinliğin Tezahürü, Progeria Sendromu, Quasimodo Sendromu,

ABSTARCT

Definitions of beauty and ugliness have been established throughout history, and although these concepts have followed a volatile course depending on periods and cultures, they have been standardized in certain criteria by incorporating certain norms within themselves. In this framework, ugliness has prompted the questioning of its own ethical values and the concept of ugliness has evoked definitions such as corruption, immorality, evil, exhaustion, and even unfreedom. *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* is a novel written by Victor Hugo in 1831, which depicts the dark period of the royal period in France. The protagonist of the novel, Quasimodo, is abandoned at the door of a church because he is so ugly that he is called "the incomplete man" in Latin. Benjamin Button is the main character of a story by F. Scott Fitzgerald published in 1922. *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button* was adapted into a film by director David Fincher in 2008 and was nominated for 13 awards at the Academy Awards. Benjamin Button was born with Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, or in other words, he was born as an old person and like Quasimodo, he was abandoned at the door of a nursing home. Despite the differences regarding time and place in these works, both characters have similar experiences due to their ugliness, both of them have fallen in love with the prettiest women, contrary to their ugliness. The present study will first examine the concepts of beauty and ugliness, and then concretize them with analogous examples in terms of the history of literature. Subsequently, the cases of the two characters will be compared in terms of aesthetics and ethics in the face of social value judgments. In order to concretize the study, thematic scenes selected from the films that are adaptations of both works will be employed.

Keywords: Aesthetics and Ethics, Manifestation of Ugliness, Progeria Syndrome, Quasimodo Syndrome

DECONSTRUCTING SPACES THROUGH TRANSLATION: *GIRL, WOMAN, OTHER* BY BERNARDINE EVARISTO

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ABSTRACT

Girl, Woman, Other by Bernardine Evaristo is about crossing female identities and offers diverse voices of Black women in contemporary Britain's everyday life. By deconstructing the traditional women roles in British society, Evaristo creates diverse gender roles through hyphenated female characters by presenting them as the blurred 'other' with different social statuses and diverse cultural identities. These blurred female identities create a third space in the literary circle in British society. When we look at it from the angle of feminist-translation studies, this third-space enters into a different realm because these hyphenated female identities can constitute different perceptions in accordance with cultural differences. From this standpoint, the scope of this study will be evaluated within the light of Jacques Derrida's terms of untranslatability, difference, trace, and iterability, Evaristo's depiction of female identities in a polyphonic way has lost its original base and has found new meanings and spaces that are both real and imaginary in Turkish culture. Departing from the Derridean approach to translation studies, this study compares the themes of hyphenated female identities and their deconstructed spaces, especially from the angle of transnational feminist issues, and by comparing how these mentioned themes have recreated other spaces in the target text, *Kız, Kadın, Öteki* translated by Ebru Kılıç.

Keywords: feminist translation studies, deconstruction, skin color, transnational feminism

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF EARLY LITERACY STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

Early literacy is a process in which the relationship between the pre-skills that children have regarding literacy and the prerequisite skills for reading are revealed. In this process, children are expected to have pre-skills such as verbal language, vocabulary, phonological awareness, visual discrimination, letter awareness, writing awareness and comprehension. Changes and developments in education have not only increased the value attributed to the early literacy skills but have also led to an increase and diversity of studies in this field. The increase in the number of these scientific studies has led to the need for bibliometric research on early literacy, as it will make it necessary to interpret and summarize the accumulated knowledge. It is aimed to perform bibliometric analysis of published articles on early literacy in the Web of Science database in this research. Descriptive survey method was used and bibliometric analysis technique was applied. 2879 articles published between 1985 and 2023 were analyzed. According to the results, the articles published on early literacy have increased over the years after 2005. The languages most frequently published in articles are English, Spanish and German. State University System Of Florida, University System Of Ohio, and Florida State University are the institutions with the most published researchers. Journal Of Early Childhood Literacy, Early Childhood Research Quarterly and Early Childhood Education Journal are the journals with the most articles on early literacy. The USA, Canada and Australia are the countries that produce the most articles. There is an increase in the number of citations of the articles published after 1998 in parallel with the years. The most frequently used keywords in the articles are early literacy, literacy and reading. It is thought that this research will provide a perspective for those who plan to conduct scientific studies on early literacy.

Keywords: Literacy, Early literacy, Bibliometric research

TRANSDISCIPLINARY NATURE OF INSTRUCTIONAL SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The ultimate purpose of education is the construction of wisdom. But the wisdom can hardly be achieved free of contents. Content and performance are complementary components of instructional objectives which operationalize the abstract constructs such as wisdom and virtue. As the content supplied by scientific and technological progress explodes new subject matter areas are emerging and the body of knowledge within the present ones are getting bigger, and larger. Overlaps between the contents of different domains are also intensifying. Refinement of outmoded elements and contraction of continuously expanding information into a viable curriculum is an essential educational task with high priority. Apparently, since such educational design projects in education are multidimensional in nature educators need help from the disciplines of other domains. This challenging task can be carried out within different modes of disciplinary contexts. Therefore, criteria will be proposed to discriminate between mono-disciplinary, interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary approaches to begin with. Four disciplinary perspectives will be compared and contrasted in terms of major structural components of instructional systems. The structural components of any instructional system are the objectives, physical setting, social setting, instructional methods, instructional media, and the instructor. At the intersection points of the rows representing the curricular elements, and of the columns signifying the disciplinary modes hypothetical features of real or probable practices will be plotted. Also, unitary (subject matter centered) curriculum, core curriculum, and spiral curriculum paradigms will briefly be mentioned during the critical analysis of major disciplinary approaches. Effective use of dynamic properties of systems will be attempted at each point. Initial values of hermeneutic judgments will be supplied by the author to encourage the discussion.

Keywords: Monodisciplinary, Cross-disciplinary, Transdisciplinary, Interdisciplinary

**“İRANDA MƏKTƏB AÇMIŞ BİRİNCİ BÖYÜK ŞƏXSİYYƏT RÜŞDİYYƏDİR”
"RUSHDIYA IS THE FIRST GREAT PERSON WHO OPENED A SCHOOL IN
IRAN"**

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XÜLASƏ

İran uşaq ədəbiyyatının təşəkkülündə, möhkəm təməl üzərində inkişafında M. H. Rüşdiyyə, C. Ə. Bağçaban, Ə. Talıbov, S. Behrəngi kimi türk kökənli güneyli soydaşlarımızın, maarifpərvər ziyalılarımızın xidmətləri ölçüyəgəlməzdir. Unutmaq olmaz ki, bu gün İranda əldə olunan bir çox nailiyyətlərin kökündə məhz türk əsilli bu soydaşlarımızın böyük zəhmətləri, fəaliyyətləri durur. Araşdırmamız İran uşaq ədəbiyyatının əsas sütunlarından biri sayılan, təhsil-tədris sistemində bir çox illərə imza atmış, pedaqoq, ruhani, maarifpərvər ictimai-siyasi xadim, yazıçı, şair Mirzə Həsən Rüşdiyyə (1851-1944) haqqındadır. 1903-cü ildə “Həblül-Mətın” qəzetində: “Təlimin yeni metodlarını, qanunu və məktəb açmaq qaydalarını öyrənmək məqsədi ilə İrandan mühacirət etdim”- yazan Rüşdiyyə hələ 1880-cı ildə Beyrut şəhərindəki Pedaqoji Universitetdə oxuduğu illərdə bu arzusunu reallaşdırmaq üçün üsuli-cədid (yeni üsul) məktəblərinin təsis və idarə edilməsi ilə əlaqəli məlumatlar əldə etməklə yanaşı, ərəb əlifbasının asan və əlverişli üsul ilə tədrisini də öyrənir. Bu sahədəki biliklərini daha da dərinləşdirmək məqsədi ilə Türkiyəyə gedən Rüşdiyyənin maarifçilik ideyalarının yaranmasında və inkişafında İstanbulun elm, maarif və mədəniyyətlə zəngin mühiti böyük rol oynayır. Görkəmli ədib 1883-cü ildə Azərbaycanın tarixi şəhərlərindən olan İrəvana gedərək burada qardaşı Mirzə Əlinin dəstəyi ilə yerli müsəlmanlar üçün müasir tipli dünyəvi məktəbini açır. Tez bir zamanda ilk məktəbinin nüfuzu ələmə səs salır. Bir tərəfdən savadlı yerli məmurlar hazırlamaqda Rüşdiyyə məktəbinin xidmətlərindən yararlanan Çar hakimiyyətinin maddi yardımları və mükafatları, digər tərəfdən Nəsrəddin şah Qacarın Rusiyaya səfəri zamanı bu məktəbi ziyarət etməsi bu əzmkar müəllimi daha yeni hədəflərə istiqamətləndirir. 1888-ci ildə Təbrizə qayıdaraq “Dəbirestani-Rüşdiyyə”, “Mədreseyi-Rüşdiyyə” adlı İranın ilk müasir tipli məktəblərini açır. Qaragürühpə “din xadimləri”nin təzyiqi ilə üzləşən Rüşdiyyə 1893-cü ildə məktəbini Şeşgilan məhəlləsinə köçürərək şahın oğlu Müzəffərəddinin şərəfinə “Rüşdiyye-ye Müzəffəriyyə” adlandırır.

1897-ci ilədək Təbrizdə təsis edilmiş 9 yeni “Rüşdiyyə məktəbi”ndə tədris Azərbaycan dilində aparılırdı. Hakim dairələr tərəfindən Tehrana dəvət alan Rüşdiyyə paytaxt da daxil olmaqla bir neçə şəhərdə üsuli-cədid məktəbləri açır.

Açar sözlər: Mirzə Həsən Rüşdiyyə, uşaq ədəbiyyatı, Rüşdiyyə məktəbi, üsuli-cədid (yeni üsul), maarifçilik, Nəsrəddin şah Qacar

ABSTRACT

M. H. Rushdiya, J. A. Bagchaban, the contributions of our southern countrymen of Turkish descent, as well as enlightened intellectuals like A. Talibov and S. Behrangi, are immeasurable in the creation of Iranian children's literature on a strong basis. It should not be forgotten that many of the accomplishments made in Iran today are a direct result of the enormous efforts and initiatives of our compatriots of Turkish descent. Our study focuses on Mirza Hasan Rushdiyeh (1851–1944), who is regarded as one of the key figures in Persian children's literature and who achieved numerous firsts as a pedagogue, writer, poet, spiritual leader, and enlightened social and political figure. Rushdiyya, who stated in the "Hablul-Matin" newspaper in 1903: "I emigrated from Iran in order to learn new methods of education, the law, and the rules of opening a school," already used modern techniques to fulfill this dream in 1880 while he was studying at the Pedagogical University in Beirut. In addition to learning how to establish and manage "new method" schools, he also learns how to teach the Arabic alphabet in a simple and practical manner. Rushdia, who traveled to Turkey to enhance his expertise in this area, made significant contributions to the conception and growth of enlightenment concepts in Istanbul, a city with a vibrant scientific, educational, and cultural community. On the one hand, the financial assistance and awards of the Tsarist authorities, who benefited from the services of the Rushdiyya school in preparing educated local officials, and on the other hand, the visit of this school by Nasreddin Shah Qajar during his visit to Russia, directs this persistent teacher to new goals. He established the first modern schools in Iran, "Dabirestani-Rushdiyya" and "Madrasi-Rushdiya," upon his return to Tabriz in 1888. Faced with the pressure of uneducated "religious figures", Rushdiyya transferred his school to Sheshgilan area in 1893 and christened it "Rushdiyye-ye Muzaffariyya" in honor of the Shah's son Muzaffariddi.

Teaching was done in the Azerbaijani language in the nine new "Rushdiya schools" that Tabriz established till 1897. Rushdia opened contemporary schools in a number of places, including the capital, after being invited to Tehran by the political elite.

Keywords: Mirza Hasan Rushdiya, children's literature, Rushdiya school, new method, enlightenment, Nasreddin Shah Qajar

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FEEDBACK IN L2: A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

Feedback, one of the crucial elements of language learning/teaching process, is defined as information supplied to learners by a peer or tutor about their oral/written performances. Feedback aims at enabling learners become aware of their performances and “fill the gap between where they are in their learning and where they need to be” (Davies, 2007, p. 38). There are several models of feedback, and each model concentrates on process, product, task or learner. This paper aims at reviewing innovative approaches to feedback in L2. In this sense a comprehensive analysis is provided through an extensive literature review. Written corrective feedback, oral corrective feedback, implicit corrective feedback, peer feedback, and web-enhanced feedback (web-based feedback types) have been investigated regarding their nature and effectiveness in L2 context. The paper concludes with some implications for researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: Feedback, L2, written feedback, oral feedback.

CURRENT APPROACHES TO MULTILINGUALISM, FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING, AND AFFECT: AN INVESTIGATION ON LANGUAGE LEARNING WITHIN MULTILINGUAL CONTEXTS

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ABSTRACT

Considering the fact that “emotions are central to human life, and bilingualism provides a new perspective on emotions which promises to lead to new insights, as well as to offer crucial evidence for the old debates” (Wierzbicka, 2004, p. 94), it is getting even more eminent to delve into the latent nature of emotions and affect as an area of research having remained under-researched in SLA until recently. Owing to a long-term trend towards the study of emotions in L1 rather than L2 and L3 as languages included in the scope of multilingualism, the study of emotions or affect in multilingual contexts has long been paid relatively scant attention. However, not only the ongoing multinational migrations on a global scale but also the unprecedented developments in Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) as well as the advent of Positive Psychology have prompted researchers and practitioners to investigate a wider range of diverse emotions in multilingual learning contexts. Not surprisingly, this exponential increase and interest in studying the emotional dimensions of multilingualism has almost reached its maturity in applied linguistics in the past two decades. In line with this, numerous refereed journals, books, and conference proceedings characterized by increased theoretical and methodological diversity have centered on the fundamental role of emotions and affect in multilingualism, which has begun to bear fruit in the field of second or foreign language learning in recent years. Given that affect and emotions have such a determining role in language learning and acquisition, it is highly crucial to maintain more inquiry into the influence of affective factors on L2 learning, emotionality of multilinguals’ languages or acquisition, and inter-relationship between multilingualism and emotions in the whole language learning process. To this end, the purpose of this article is to review current research on multilingualism and emotions, to better understand the complex nature of affect in language learners or teachers, and provide more insights or directions for future research in multilingualism.

Keywords: Second Language Acquisition, Multilingualism, Affect, Emotions, L2 learner

FARS DİLİNİN ÇOXVARIANTLI OMOFONLARI MULTIVARIATE HOMOPHONES OF PERSIAN LANGUAGE

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Fonetik prinsiplərə əsaslanan əlifbaya malik dillərin lüğət tərkibində omofonlar yox dərəcəsindədir. Fars dilinin istifadə etdiyi qeyri- fonetik əsaslı ərəb qrafikasının xüsusiyyətindən asılı olaraq bu dil omofonlarla zəngindir. Farslar ərəblərdən aldıkları bir çox hərfləri öz artikulyasiya bazalarına uyğun tələffüz edirlər. Elə bu zaman yazıya görə müxtəlif, deyilşə görə eyni sözlər yaranır. Omofonlar fars dilinin öyrənilməsində çox ciddi çətinliklər yaratdığından, haqqında ara-sıra danışılsa da, qeyd edək ki, mövzu ciddi tədqiq olunmamışdır.

Omofonlar–yazılış və məna cəhətdən müxtəlif, tələffüz cəhətdən eyni olan müxtəlif morfoloji tərkibli sözlərdir. İngiliscə, fransızca homophones homophones adlanır. Yunanca “homos”– oxşar və “fon”- səs sözlərinin birləşməsindən əmələ gələrək, “oxşar səslənmə” mənasına gəlir. Omofonlar, omonimlər, omoqraflar, hər biri ayrı-ayrı dil hadisələri olduğundan dilçilik lüğətlərində, ensiklopediyalarda onların hər birinə ayrıca tərif verilmiş və ayrı-ayrılıqda izah olunmuşlar. Lakin fars dilində bunlar arasında o qədər də ciddi fərq qoyulmur, demək olar ki, bunların hamısı omonimlər başlığı altında tədqiq olunur.

Omofon, omonim, omoqrafları tədqiq etdikdə aydın oldu ki, bu leksik vahidlərdən ən az öyrəniləni omofonlardır. Fars dilində omofonlar məhz qrafika əsasında (yəni eyni bir səsin bir neçə qrafik şəkli olduğundan) yaranırlar. Biz omofonları 8 qrup əsasında tədqiq etmişik: 1. /s/ əsaslı : ص، س، ث؛ 2./z/səsi əsasında yarananlar: ظ، ض، ز، ذ؛ 3. /t/ səsinin yaratdıqları: ط//ت؛ 4. /ğ/ əsaslı omofonlar: غ//ق؛ 5. /h/ -nin yaratdığı omofonlar; 6. ع və ء -nin yaratdığı omofonlar: ع//ء؛ 7. واو معدوله “vav-e mədülə” və واو معروف “vav-e məruf” əsaslı omofonlar: ع//و؛ 8. “əlif” və “ayn” hərflərinin yaratdığı omofonlar: ع//آ/a/,/ə/,/e/,/o/.

Burada biz maraqlı və az işlənmiş çoxvariantlı omofonlardan bəhs edəcəyik. Bu dildə hətta bir cür tələffüz edilib, 7 qrafik formada yazılan söz də mövcuddur.

Açar sözlər: Omofon, Fars Dili, Ərəb Əlifbası, Çoxvariantlı Omofonlar

ABSTRACT

Hardly no homophones exist in the vocabulary of languages with phonetically based alphabets. Due to the Persian language's usage of a non-phonetic Arabic alphabet, homophones are abundant in the Persian language. Many of the letters that the Persians adopted from the Arabs are pronounced in accordance with their articulatory bases. Words that sound the same but are

written differently start to appear around that period. Although they are infrequently discussed, homophones present significant challenges for Persian language learners, hence it is important to notice that the subject has not received sufficient attention.

Homophones are words that share the same pronunciation but have different morphological compositions, spellings, and meanings. In English and French, are called homophones. It means "alike sounding" and is derived from the Greek words "homos" for similar and "fon" for sound. Since homophones, homonyms, and homographs are distinct language phenomena, linguistic dictionaries and encyclopedias define and explain each of them separately. The Persian language does not provide such a clear distinction between them, and nearly all of them are examined as homonyms.

It was discovered during the study of homophones, homonyms, and homographs that homophones are the least researched of these lexical components. Homophones in the Persian language are made exactly based on visual cues (that is, because the same sound has several graphic images). We studied homophones based on 8 groups: 1. /s/ based : ص, س, ث; 2. those formed on the basis of /z/ sound: ض, ظ, ذ, ز; 3. Those created by the /t/ sound: ط, ت; 4. Homophones based on /g/: غ, ق; 5. Homophones created by /h/: ح, ه; 6. Homophones formed by ء and ع: ع, ه; 7. "vav-e madule" and "vav-e maruf" based homophones: واو معدوله, واو معروف; 8. Homophones formed by "alif" and "ayn": ا, آ, /a/, /ə/, /e/, /o/.

We will discuss several intriguing multivariate homophones in this section. Even words that are pronounced a certain way and have seven different graphical representations exist in this language.

Keywords: homophone, Persian language, Arabic alphabet, multivariate homophones

D-R-C (درج) FİİLİ ÜZERİNE ETİMOLOJİK BİR DEĞERLENDİRME AN ETYMOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON THE VERB D-R-C (درج)

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ÖZET

Kur'an, Arapça olarak nâzil olmuştur. İlk ve doğrudan hitap çevresi olarak da Arapça konuşan ve bu lisanı kullanan bir toplumdur. Allah, hitap ettiği, kendilerine mesajını ulaştırdığı ve Peygamber gönderdiği bütün toplumlara aynı yöntemi uygulamış ve her topluma, o toplumun dili ile hitap etmiştir. Ancak her bireyin veya her toplumun kendine özgü nitelikleri olduğu gibi yeryüzünde konuşulan ve iletişim aracı olarak kullanılan her beşerî lisanın da kendine özgü nitelikleri mevcuttur. Arapçanın da, kendisine özgü, diğer lisanslarda olmayan bazı dilsel nitelikleri, ifade ve anlatım biçimi, kelime ve kavram hazinesi, kelime türetme ve etimolojik zenginlikleri bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırma konusu olarak D-R-C fiili ve bunun tarihsel süreçte kazandığı anlamları belirlemeyi hedefledik. Öncelikle çalışmamızda, Kur'an'ın, günümüz insanına daha doğru bir şekilde aktarılabilmesi için taşıdığı kavramların analizine olan ihtiyaçtan hareketle, bu kavramlardan biri olan D-R-C fiilinin semantik analizini ele alarak, Kur'an'ın anlama çabasına bir katkı sağlamayı hedefledik.

Genellikle Kur'an'da geçtiği ayetlere bakılarak değerlendirmeye çalışılmıştır. Ancak sadece bu kavram için geçerli olmayan bütün kelime ve kavramlar için geçerli olan bir kaide vardır ki o, hep göz ardı edilmiştir. O da şudur, herhangi bir kavram Kur'an'da yalın halde bulunmaz, onun ilişkide olduğu bir kavramlar sistemi mevcuttur. Ancak bu kavramlarla birlikte değerlendirilmeye çalışıldığı zaman sağlıklı bir yorumlama ve anlamlandırma yapılabilmektedir. Diğer bütün kavramlarla ilişkilendirmesi yapılmadan yapılan anlamlandırma işlemi muhakkak eksik kalacaktır. Onun için bu kavramın semantik alanı doğru bir şekilde çizilmeli, diğer kavramlarla irtibatı net olarak ortaya konmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cahiliye, Kur'an, D-R-C.

ABSTRACT

The Qur'an was revealed in Arabic. As the first and direct address, it is a society that speaks Arabic and uses this language. Allah applied the same method to all the societies to which He

addressed, to whom He delivered His message, and to whom He sent the Prophet, and He addressed each society in the language of that society. However, just as every individual or every society has its own characteristics, every human language spoken on earth and used as a means of communication has its own characteristics. Arabic also has some linguistic qualities, forms of expression and expression, vocabulary and concept treasure, word derivation and etymological riches that are unique to it and not found in other languages. In this context, we aimed to determine the D-R-C verb as a research topic and the meanings it gained in the historical process. First of all, in our study, we aimed to make a contribution to the effort to understand the Qur'an by considering the semantic analysis of the verb D-R-C, which is one of these concepts, based on the need for the analysis of the concepts it carries in order to be transferred to today's people more accurately.

It was generally tried to be evaluated by looking at the verses in the Qur'an. However, there is a rule that applies to all words and concepts that do not apply only to this concept, which has always been ignored. That is that no concept is found in the Qur'an in its plain form, there is a system of concepts with which it relates to it. However, when it is tried to be evaluated together with these concepts, a healthy interpretation and interpretation can be made. The process of making sense of it without relating it to all other concepts will certainly be incomplete. Therefore, the semantic field of this concept should be drawn correctly and its connection with other concepts should be clearly revealed.

Keywords: Ignorance, Quran, D-R-C.

KÖK ANLAMINDAN AYRILAN BİR KAVRAM: TECVİD A CONCEPT WITH ROOT MEANING: TAJVID

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ÖZET

Kelimeler ve kavramlar insanlar gibidir; zaman içerisinde gelişir ve değişirler. Kullanılan dilin yapısına ve toplumun mefhumuna göre yeni anlamlar kazanır veya kaybederler. Toplumlardaki yeni oluşumlar ise kelimelere değişim serüveni kazandırır. Bu değişim içerisinde kelimeler ve kavramlar birbirinden etkilenmekle beraber bölge, mekân ve zaman olgularına maruz kalan bir yapı arz etmektedir. Bölge, zaman ve mekân olguları sürekli değişiklik göstermesinden dolayı kelimeler de hareket halinde olmaktadır. Bundan dolayı da bu üç olgu karşısında güncel olmayan dil yapısı ile muhataplar arasında semantik sağırlık oluşmaktadır. Değişime ve dönüşüme uğrayan bir kavram da tecviddir. Bu kelime cahiliyedeki kullanımı ile cahiliye sonrası dönemde kullanımı birbirinden farklıdır. Cahiliyeden sonraki dönemde “tecvid” halinde master olarak kullanılan bu kavram kökü ile anlam arasında farklılık oluşmuş ve kök anlamından uzaklaşmıştır. Bu bildiride kök anlamından uzaklaşarak master halinde farklı bir anlam kazanan “tecvid” üzerine bazı değerlendirmelerde bulunacağız. Bu kavramın anlam yolculuğunu üzerine yapacağımız değerlendirmeler kavrama semantik açıdan katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cahiliye, Kur'an, Tecvid.

ABSTRACT

Words and concepts are like people; they develop and change over time. They gain or lose new meanings according to the structure of the language used and the notion of society. New formations in societies give words the adventure of change. In this change, words and concepts are affected by each other, but the region is a structure that is exposed to the phenomena of space and time. Words are also in motion because the phenomena of region, time and space are constantly changing. Therefore, in the face of these three phenomena, semantic deafness occurs between the interlocutors with the outdated language structure. A concept that undergoes change and transformation is tajvid. The use of this word in ignorance is different from its use

in the post-ignorant period. In the period after ignorance, this concept, which was used as an infinitive in the case of "tajvid", had a difference between the root and the meaning and moved away from the root meaning.

In this declaration, we will make some evaluations on "tajvid", which has moved away from the meaning of root and gained a different meaning in the form of an infinitive form. Our evaluations on the journey of meaning of this concept will contribute to the concept from a semantic point of view.

Keywords: Ignorance, Quran, Tajvid.

UNDERSTANDING AS A LEADING DIRECTION IN PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the psychological and linguistic aspects of human speech activity, the social and psychological aspects of the use of language in the processes of speech communication and individual speech-cognitive activity. The subject of research in psycholinguistics (PL) is, first of all, speech activity as a specifically human type of activity, its psychological content, structure, types (methods) in which it is carried out, forms in which it is realized, functions performed by it. As the founder of the Russian school of psycholinguistics A. A. Leontiev notes, “the subject of psycholinguistics is speech activity as a whole and the patterns of its complex modeling”.

Psycholinguistics studies cognitive processes that make it possible to formulate a grammatically and lexically meaningful sentence from one's own vocabulary and a set of grammatical structures, as well as processes that make it possible to perceive oral and written speech. The first step in the generation of speech is the stimulus, it also becomes the last in the reverse process – the perception and understanding of the utterance, since the recipient's goal is not to understand speech, but what the thought or idea is expressed for.

Understanding is the desire to decode the meaning of the whole message, its meaning.

Text perception is a process consisting of several stages: recognition of the external form of individual linguistic units; concretization of the subject correlation of the meaning of a certain word; identification and definition of denotations.

Keywords: psycholinguistics, text, text perception.

FACTORS IN THE OCCURRENCE OF ADOLESCENT BULLYING

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the factors that cause violence in adolescence. Child abuse goes back a long way. Research with adolescents addresses some common problems associated with this period. However, factors such as age group, whether he goes to school or not, parental relations, and the problem of acceptance of the teenager by the environment play an active role in the emergence of violence in this period. Factors such as personality characteristics, gender, family communication have an important influence on violent behavior and the selection of victims.

Keywords: Bullying in adolescence, deviant behavior, causes of bullying

DİNDARLIK ALGISININ OLUŞUMUNDA DİNİ LİDERLERİN ROLÜ- YERELLİK ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN THE FORMATION OF RELIGIOUS PERCEPTION- A STUDY ON LOCALITY

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ÖZET

Bireyin sosyo-demografik özellikleri çocukluk yaşantısı ve içinde bulunduğu toplumun sosyo-kültürel özellikleri onun dindarlık algısına etki edebilmektedir. Bu durum dindarlık kavramının kişiden kişiye değişkenlik gösterdiğinin bir ifadesidir.

Bu bildiri de dinî lider olarak kabul edilen kişilerin toplumun ya da bireyin dindarlığı üzerinde nasıl bir etkisi olduğunun ortaya koyulması amaçlanmıştır. Bildiri de kolektif dindarlıkların meydana gelmesinde yerel dinî lider olarak kabul edilen kişilerin rolü tartışılmıştır. Bununla birlikte toplum içinde şeyh, seyda, sultan vb. dinî rütbelere anılan bazı kişilerin birey veya toplum üzerinde çeşitli etkileri olduğu hipotezinden yola çıkılarak bu etkinin nasıl ve ne düzeyde olduğunu belirlemek araştırmanın problem cümlesini oluşturmaktadır. Teorik olarak yapılan bu çalışmada konu ile ilgili bir sonuca ulaşmak için geniş bir literatür taraması yapılmıştır. İlgili literatürün konunun amacına bağlı olarak konuyla doğrudan ilişkili olmasına özen gösterilmiştir. Yukarıda dinî liderlere halk arasında verilen unvanların İslam dinî içerisinde halk tarafından sıkça kullanıldığı için bu liderlerle ilgili oluşan dinî algıların Türkiye’de daha çok hangi bölgelerde ve ne düzeyde yaygın olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Din, Dindarlık, Dinî Lider, Dinî Rütbe.

ABSTRACT

Socio-demographic characteristics of individuals, their childhood life, and socio-cultural characteristics of the society they live in can affect their perception of religiosity. This is an expression of the fact that the concept of religiosity varies from person to person.

In this paper, it is aimed to examine how people who are accepted as religious leaders have an effect on the religiosity of the society or individuals. In the paper, the role of people accepted as local religious leaders in the formation of collective religiosity is discussed in detail. Additionally, the problem statement of the research is to determine how and at what level this

effect is based on the hypothesis that some people, who are known with some religious ranks such as sheikh, seyda, sultan, have various effects on the individuals or society. In this theoretical study, a wide literature review was conducted to reach a conclusion on the subject. Care has been taken to ensure that the relevant literature is directly related to the subject, depending on the purpose of the subject. Since the above-stated titles given to religious leaders among the people are frequently used by the people in the religion of Islam, it has been tried to scrutinize in which regions and at what level the religious perceptions about these leaders are more common in Turkey.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Religion, Religiosity, Religious Leader, Religious Titles

IMPACT OF DIVERGENCE ANGLE ON PERFORMANCE FIGURES OF SOLAR CHIMNEY POWER PLANTS: A COMPREHENSIVE CFD RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The sun ranks first among potentially renewable energy sources. Especially its different usage areas and its appeal to wide geographies increase its attractiveness. This study focuses on chimney design in solar chimney power plants, which is one of the solar energy systems. A different approach to the performance of the Manzanares pilot plant is realized with the divergent chimney design instead of the traditional cylindrical chimney with the 3D CFD model. The effect on the system is evaluated by keeping the model chimney entrance area constant, which is verified with a mesh-independent solution and experimental data, and the divergence angle towards the chimney outlet is 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5°. Since the chimney is the driving force of the system, it provides upward acceleration of the system air, whose kinetic energy increases under the collector. It is seen that the maximum air flow rate, which was 14.223 m/s in the reference case where the divergent chimney structure contributed to this situation, increased by 38.5% with the divergent chimney design and reached 19.7 m/s. It is determined that the chimney divergence angle, which increases after 1.5°, which is the optimum point for the chimney divergence angle, does not increase the power output of the system, on the contrary, it decreases it. The power output, which was 53.6 kW in the reference case with a cylindrical chimney, is predicted to increase by 170% at 1.5° chimney divergence and reach 146.824 kW. The same is true for the mean pressure difference at the turbine position. When the divergence angle is made 1.5°, the mean pressure difference will increase by 95% and reaches 208.083 Pa whereas it is only 106.623 Pa in the reference case.

Keywords: Solar chimney, Divergent chimney, Divergent degree, Maximum velocity.

AN IMPROVED BLOCK BASED HYBRID EDGE DETECTION METHOD TO SUPPORT TEXT RECOGNITION ON NOISY IMAGES

GÜRÜLTÜLÜ GÖRÜNTÜLERDE METİN TANIMAYI DESTEKLEMELİK İÇİN
GELİŞTİRİLMİŞ BLOK TABANLI HİBRİT KENAR ALGILAMA YÖNTEMİ

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ABSTRACT

Numerous methods have been proposed for recognizing characters in an image. Some of these use the Canny, Sobel and Prewitt edge detection algorithms. Images captured from the real world in applications such as license plate recognition contain a lot of noise due to physical environmental conditions such as rain and mud. As the amount of noise in the image increases, edge recognition algorithms produce parallel and dashed lines that make text recognition difficult. In this study, a supporting method for edge detection-based text recognition algorithms is proposed. With the proposed work, block-based Shannon Entropy is applied in the low frequency sub-band of the noisy image. In the experimental results, it was observed that the parallel and dashed lines produced by the edge recognition algorithms in the noisy image decreased. The proposed algorithm is not efficient in terms of algorithm complexity for noise-free images, but it can contribute positively to edge recognition in noisy images.

Keywords: Edge Detection, License Plate Recognition, Hybrid Algorithm

ÖZET

Görüntüdeki karakterlerin tanınması için çok sayıda yöntem önerilmiştir. Bunlardan bazıları Canny, Sobel ve Prewitt kenar tespiti algoritmalarını kullanır. Plaka tanıma gibi uygulamalarda gerçek dünyadan yakalanan görüntüler, yağmur, çamur gibi fiziksel ortam şartları yüzünden oldukça fazla gürültü içerir. Görüntüdeki gürültü miktarı arttıkça kenar tanıma algoritmaları metin tanıma işlemini zorlaştıran paralel ve kesikli çizgiler üretir. Bu çalışmada, kenar algılama tabanlı metin tanıma algoritmaları için destekleyici bir yöntem önerilmiştir. Önerilen çalışma ile gürültülü görüntünün düşük frekans alt bandında blok tabanlı Shannon Entropisi uygulanır. Deneysel sonuçlarda gürültülü görüntüde kenar tanıma algoritmalarının ürettiği paralel ve kesikli çizgilerin azaldığı gözlenmiştir. Önerilen algoritma gürültüsüz görüntüler için algoritma karmaşıklığı bakımından verimli değildir, ancak gürültülü görüntülerde kenar tanıma işlemine olumlu katkıda bulunabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kenar Tespiti, Plaka Tanıma, Hibrit Algoritma.

SOME AEROPONIC SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Global warming and changes in climatic factors adversely affect agricultural production. These unforeseen situations directly affect the agricultural producer and the consumer. The range of herbal products is shrinking and serious decreases are encountered in production quantities. For this reason, alternative methods to existing production systems are being investigated. It is very important for the increasing population to continue their lives and to offer quality and standard products to the market. For this reason, plant production systems carried out in closed areas under controlled conditions are becoming increasingly common. Vertical agriculture includes production systems that can meet consumer needs with its positive aspects such as being a soilless production system and being applicable to urban structures. Aeroponic systems are one of them. This system has positive aspects such as the low amount of water and fertilizer used and the fact that it can be installed in urban environments with an environmentally friendly production approach. In this study, some studies on aeroponic production systems have been compiled.

Keywords: Sustainable agriculture, Vertical farming, Aeroponic systems.

**STATIC AND FATIGUE ANALYSIS OF AUXETIC RE-ENTRANT SANDWICH
PANELS BY THREE POINTS BENDING TEST**

**ÜÇ NOKTADAN BÜKÜLMELİ AUXETİK RE-ENTRANT SANDVIÇ PANELLERİN
STATİK VE YORULMA ANALİZİ**

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ABSTRACT

In this study Static and Fatigue behaviour of re-entrant sandwich structures produced by 3D printing were investigated to evaluate the energy dissipation ability and durability of sandwich structures. The core structures having different thicknesses but the same mass were considered for the study. Both finite element analysis and experiments were performed based on three-point bending tests. The mechanical properties of the core structures were obtained from the static analysis by performing the tensile test, first. As a secondly, three-point bending test was performed to obtain the some parameters needed for fatigue analysis. Fatigue behaviour of core structures were obtained from the dynamic analysis. In this part, fatigue analysis was done using three-point bending test method. Failure load obtained from the static analysis was applied in the fatigue studies and loading ratio was 80 %. It is seen according to the static and fatigue analysis results that energy absorption capabilities of the structures increased when the thickness of the structure increased. It is observed that the finite element analysis results and experimental results were good agreement.

Keywords: Fatigue, re-entrant, 3D printing, sandwich, three-point bending, failure load

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, sandviç yapıların enerji yutma kabiliyetini ve dayanıklılığını değerlendirmek için 3D baskı ile üretilen yeniden girişli sandviç yapıların Statik ve Yorulma davranışları incelenmiştir. Çalışma için farklı kalınlıklara sahip fakat aynı kütleye sahip çekirdek yapılar dikkate alınmıştır. Hem sonlu elemanlar analizi hem de deneyler, üç noktalı eğme testi ilkelerine göre gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çekirdek yapıların mekanik özellikleri, öncelikle çekme testi yapılarak statik analizden elde edilmiştir. İkinci olarak, yorulma analizi için gerekli olan bazı parametreleri elde etmek için üç noktalı eğme testi yapılmıştır. Çekirdek yapıların yorulma davranışı dinamik analizden elde edilmiştir. Bu bölümde üç nokta eğme testi yöntemi kullanılarak yorulma analizi yapılmıştır. Statik analizden elde edilen kırılma yükü, yorulma etütlerinde uygulanmış ve yükleme oranı % 80 olmuştur. Statik ve yorulma analiz sonuçlarına göre yapı kalınlığı arttıkça yapıların enerji yutma kabiliyetlerinin arttığı görülmüştür. Sonlu eleman analizi sonuçları ve deneysel sonuçların iyi bir uyum içinde olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yorulma, re-entrant, sandviç, 3D baskı, üç noktalı eğme, kırılma yükü

**INVESTIGATING THE PERCEPTION OF SUSTAINABILITY IN THE PRINTING
SECTOR: A MULTIPLE CASE STUDY**

**BASIM SEKTÖRÜNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ALGISININ BELİRLENMESİ: ÇOKLU
DURUM ÇALIŞMASI**

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ABSTRACT

The concept of sustainability has emerged because of the world population's rapid growth, the need to pass natural resources on to future generations, and environmental concerns. The major objectives of sustainability are the preservation of already-existing natural resources, the transmission of ecosystem diversity, and the transmission of non-renewable resources to future generations. Ecological, social, and economic measures should not only ensure that the ecosystem is protected but also that human impact on it is reduced to a minimum. The printing industry benefits from natural resources like many other industries do, and it also has an impact on the environment through the waste it produces during or after production as well as the raw materials it uses for manufacturing. The printing industry, like many others, benefits from natural resources, but it also has an influence on the environment due to the raw materials it utilizes in manufacturing and the waste it emits during or after production. It's critical to educate employees and potential hires about sustainability in the printing industry, as it is in every industry. Every applicant can create manufacturing methods that offer both financial and environmental answers once they begin working in the sector. This study investigated the perceived sustainability of potential employees in the printing industry. A multiple case study was used to examine how prospective employees in the printing sector perceive sustainability. Through interviews with printing industry personnel, an effort was made to compile a different set of ideas helping to shape attitudes and practices related to sustainability, as well as the growth of applications in this field. It was stated that even though sustainable methods are still in their infancy, the lessons acquired are insufficient. Considering the literature, further qualitative findings were interpreted.

Keywords: printing industry, sustainability, perception of sustainability, case study.

ÖZET

Hızla artan dünya nüfusu, doğal kaynakların gelecek kuşaklara aktarılabilmesi ihtiyacı ve çevresel kaygılar sürdürülebilirlik kavramının ortaya çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Mevcut doğal kaynakların korunması, ekosistemdeki çeşitliliğin ve yenilenemez kaynakların gelecek nesillere aktarılması sürdürülebilirliğin temel hedefleridir. Bu kapsamda çevresel, sosyolojik ve ekonomik bakımdan alınacak tedbirler insanların ekosistem üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini minimize edebileceği gibi ekosistemin korunmasını da sağlayacaktır. İnsanların yaşamında var olan tüketim ihtiyacı sürekli olarak üretimin artmasına dolayısıyla doğal kaynakların kullanımına olan ihtiyacın da artmasına neden olmaktadır. Basım sektörü de birçok sektörde olduğu gibi doğal kaynaklardan faydalanmakta ve aynı zamanda üretimde kullandığı hammaddeler, üretim esnasında veya sonrasında açığa çıkan atıklarla çevresel etkileri olan bir sektördür. Her alanda olduğu gibi basım sektörü alanında da çalışanların ve çalışmaya aday kişilerin sürdürülebilirlik konusunda bilinçlendirilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Sürdürülebilirlik bilinci kazanmış her aday çalışan sektörde göreve başladığında çevresel ve ekonomik çözümler sunabilir. Bu doğrultuda yapılan bu çalışmada; basım sektörü aday çalışanlarının sürdürülebilirlik algısı incelenmiştir. Basım sektörü aday çalışanlarının sürdürülebilirlik algısı çoklu durum çalışması yoluyla incelenmiştir. Basım sektöründe çalışacak ve çalışan bireylerle görüşmelere yaparak hem sürdürülebilirlik amaçlı uygulamaları, kavramlara yönelik tutumları ve sonrasında da alanda sürdürülebilirliğe yönelik uygulamaların artmasına yönelik rehberlik edecek alternatif bir öneri havuzu oluşturulmaya çalışıldı. Araştırmamız sonucunda uygulamaların başlangıç düzeyinde olsa bile yeterli olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Diğer nitel bulgular literatür ışığında yorumlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: basım sektörü, sürdürülebilirlik, sürdürülebilirlik algısı, durum çalışması.

**TARİHİ YAPILARIN ONARIMI VE GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİ: BURHANIYE
HÜKÜMET KONAĞI ÖRNEĞİ**
REPAIRING AND STRENGTHENING OF HISTORICAL BUILDINGS: THE CASE OF
BURHANIYE GOVERNMENT HOUSE

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ÖZET

Günümüzde onarım ve güçlendirme çalışmaları yapıların sürekliliği için oldukça önemli bir konu haline gelmeye başlamıştır. Özellikle ülkelerin kendi sahip olduğu tarihsel mirasları korumak ve gelecek nesillere aktarmak için kullanılacak onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemleri araştırmacılar tarafından araştırılmaktadır. Yapılarda oluşan hasarların taşıyıcı veya taşıyıcı olmayan elemanlarda oluşmasına göre çeşitli onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemleri bulunmaktadır. Onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemleriyle beraber hasarların doğru bir şekilde tespit edilip, bu hasarlar için hangi yöntemin daha yararlı olacağını seçmek çok kritiktir. Çünkü bilinçsiz yapılan onarım ve güçlendirmeler tarihi yapıların kimliğini bozabilmekte hatta yıkımlarına dahi neden olabilmektedir. Bunun için yapıda mümkünse değişim meydana getirilmemeli ve ayrıca yapı güçlendirilmeden önceki durumunun da üstünde performans göstereceği hale getirilmelidir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemlerinden bahsedilmiş olup, örnek olarak Balıkesir ili Burhaniye ilçesinde 1934 yılında inşası gerçekleşen ve 2018 yılında güçlendirmesi yapılan Burhaniye Hükümet Konağı ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemleri, tarihi yapılar, Burhaniye Hükümet Konağı

ABSTRACT

Today, repairing and strengthening works have become a very important subject matter for the continuity of structures. In particular, the repairing and strengthening methods to be used to protect the historical buildings of the countries and transfer them to future generations are being researched. There are various methods, depending on whether the damage in the structures

occurs in the load-bearing or non-bearing elements. It is very critical to correctly identify the damages together with the repairing and strengthening methods and to choose which method will be more beneficial for these damages. Because unconscious repairs and reinforcements can distort the identity of historical buildings and even cause their destruction. For this reason, if possible, changes should not be made in the structure, and the structure should also be made to perform above its condition before it was strengthened.

In this study, repairing and strengthening methods are mentioned. Burhaniye Government House, which was built in 1934 and strengthened in 2018, in the Burhaniye district of Balıkesir province is discussed.

Keywords: Repairing and strengthening methods, historical buildings, Burhaniye Government House

NEW GENERATION METAL- BASED COMPOUNDS OF TENOXICAM WITH LUMINESCENCE AND ANTICANCER PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

New generation Pt(II) and Pd(II) based molecules of tenoxicam were synthesized and characterized by analytical and instrumental techniques (FT-IR, LC-MS, DTA-TG). The proposed structure of these metal-based compounds are $[Pt(TNX)_2]$, and $[Pd(TNX)Cl_2]$. The interaction of fish sperm DNA (FS-DNA) with tenoxicam (H_2TNX) and these new metal based compounds were studied by using UV-Vis titration, fluorometric competition, and electrochemical methods. DNA binding ability of these molecules were investigated by calculating their binding (K_b) and quenching (K_{sv}) constants. The interaction of compounds with FS-DNA by means of differential pulse voltammetry (DPV) at FS-DNA modified pencil graphite electrode (PGE). The decrease in intensity of guanine oxidation signal was used as an indicator for the interaction mechanism. K_{sv} values are calculated by using fluorescence spectrometry with ethidium-bromide (EtBr) competition studies. The effect of proliferation H_2TNX , $[Pt(TNX)_2]$, and $[Pd(TNX)Cl_2]$ were examined on the HeLa cell using real-time cell analyzer with three different concentration.

Keywords: Tenoxicam, Drug Candidate Molecules, DNA Binding, DPV, Anticancer

HASTALIKTA VE SAĞLIKTA BAĞIRSAK MİKROBİYOTASININ ROLÜ THE ROLE OF GUT MICROBIOTATA IN DISEASE AND HEALTH

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ÖZET

Evvelce bağırsak florası olarak isimlendirilen bağırsak mikrobiyotası bağırsağımızda bulunan mikroorganizma popülasyonu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bağırsak mikrobiyotası dinamiktir ve genetik yapı, beslenme alışkanlıkları, coğrafi konum, hastalık durumu, antibiyotikler ve genetik geçmiş gibi pek çok faktörden etkilenir. Her bireye özgü farklı özellikler gösteren bağırsak mikrobiyotası, önemli fizyolojik etkileri sebebiyle incelenmesi gereken bir konudur. Bağırsak mikrobiyotası, ikinci bir endokrin sistem olarak tanınmaya başlamaktadır. Mikrobiyotanın yararlı veya olumsuz etkilere sahip olduğu mekanizmalar büyük ölçüde belirsizliğini korumaktadır, ancak sinyal moleküllerinin üretimini ve hem bağırsaklar hem de mukozadaki bağışıklık hücreleri aracılığıyla bakteriyel epitoplara tanınmasını içermektedir. Önemli ilerlemeler bağırsak normal florasının, epitelyal büyümeyi düzenlediğini ve doğuştan gelen bağışıklığı etkilediğini göstermiştir. Bağırsak bakterileri, gıdanın fermantasyonu, patojenlere karşı koruma, bağışıklık tepkisini uyarma ve vitamin üretimi gibi çeşitli işlevlere hizmet eder. Mikrobiyotanın insan sağlığı ve hastalıklarında önemli bir rol oynadığına şüphe yoktur. Mikrobiyotanın konağın neredeyse tüm yönlerini etkileyebileceği, disbiyozunun ise geniş bir hastalık yelpazesi ile ilişkili olabileceği bildirilmiştir. Mikrobiyota ve konağarasındaki simbiyotik ilişkideki değişiklikler, özellikle disbiyoz ve bağırsak geçirgenliğinin bozulmasının Tip 2 diyabet, obezite, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, inflamatuvar bağırsak hastalığı, depresyon, anksiyete, otizm gibi bulaşıcı olmayan hastalıkların ortaya çıkmasıyla ilişkili olabileceği bildirilmiştir. Ancak bu alanda hala cevaplanması gereken birçok soru vardır. Konak-mikrobiyota ilişkisinin daha iyi anlaşılması, fekal mikrobiyota nakli ve bakteri modülasyonu gibi mikrobiyota bazlı tedavinin geliştirilmesine olanak sağlamıştır. Bağırsak mikrobiyotasının rolü sadece kronik hastalıkların etiyojisi değil, aynı zamanda konak fonksiyonunu ve ekstra gastrointestinal homeostazı da etkiler. Bağırsak mikrobiyotası, konağı-mikrobiyal ortak metabolizma kompleksi oluşturur, gıda kalıntılarını, ilaçları ve diğer kimyasalları metabolize eder ve sağlığı korumak için konağın biyolojik süreçlerine aktif olarak katkıda bulunur. Bağırsak mikrobiyotasının pek çok hastalıkla ilişkisi bulunabileceğinden metabolik ihtiyaçlarına göre hangi bakterinin hangi insan doku ve organlarıyla ilgilendiğini bilirse enfeksiyonu önlemek için kullanılabilir. Her insanın mikrobiyotası ve vereceği tepkiler farklı

olacağından, mikrobiyota tedavisi her kişiye göre farklılık gösterir. Bu nedenle mikrobiyota tedavisi genelleştirilmek yerine kişiye özgü olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağırsak Mikrobiyatası, Sağlık, enfeksiyon, konakçı.

ABSTRACT

Gut microbiota, formerly called intestinal flora, is defined as the microorganism population in our intestine. The gut microbiota is dynamic and is affected by many factors such as genetics, dietary habits, geographic location, disease status, antibiotics and genetic background. Gut microbiota, which has different characteristics unique to each individual, is a subject that needs to be examined due to its important physiological effects. The gut microbiota is beginning to be recognized as a second endocrine system. The mechanisms by which the microbiota has beneficial or adverse effects remain largely unclear, but include the production of signaling molecules and the recognition of bacterial epitopes via immune cells both in the gut and mucosa. Significant advances have shown that the normalgut flora regulates epithelial growth and influences innate immunity. Gut bacteria serve a variety of functions, such as fermentation of food, protection against pathogens, stimulating immune response and production of vitamins. There is no doubt that the microbiota plays an important role in human health and disease. It has been reported that the microbiota can affect almost all aspects of the host, and its dysbiosis may be associated with a wide range of diseases. It has been reported that changes in the symbiotic relationship between the microbiota and its host, especially dysbiosis and impaired intestinal permeability, may be associated with the emergence of non-communicable diseases such as Type 2 diabetes, obesity, cardiovascular diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, depression, anxiety, and autism. However, there are still many questions to be answered in this area. A better understanding of the host-microbiota relationship has allowed the development of microbiota-based therapy such as faecal microbiota transplantation and bacterial modulation. The role of the gut microbiota affects not only the etiology of chronic diseases, but also host function and extra gastrointestinal homeostasis. The gut microbiota forms a host-microbial joint metabolism complex, metabolizes food residues, drugs and other chemicals, and actively contributes to the host's biological processes to maintain health. Since the gut microbiota can be associated with many diseases, it can be used to prevent infection if we know which bacteria are interested in which human tissues and organs according to their metabolic needs. Since each person's microbiota and responses will be different, microbiota treatment differs for each person. Therefore, microbiota treatment should be individualized rather than generalized.

Keywords: Intestinal Microbiota, Health, infection, host.

AKDENİZ DİYETİNİN YAŞLANMA ÜZERİNDEKİ SENOLİTİK VE SENOMORFİK ETKİSİ

SENOLYTIC AND SENOMORPHIC EFFECT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET ON AGING

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ÖZET

Hücrel yaşlanma, çoğalma yeteneğine sahip hücrelerin bu yeteneğini temelde geri dönüşümsüz olarak kaybettiği karmaşık bir stres tepkisidir. Yaşlanma, kronik hastalıklar için önemli bir risk faktörüdür. Yaşlanma araştırmaları, özellikle yaşlanma hızının, en azından bir dereceye kadar, genetik yollar ve biyokimyasal süreçler tarafından kontrol edildiğinin keşfedilmesiyle, son yıllarda benzeri görülmemiş bir ilerleme yaşadı. Yaşlanan hücreler (SnC'ler), nükleer faktör kB (NFkB) gibi sinyal yollarının aktivasyonu ve proinflamatuvar sitokinler, kemokinler, proteazlar, büyüme faktörleri ve lipidlerin artan salgılanması ile homeostazda değişiklikler yaşarlar. Bu değişiklikler, hücre salgı fenotipini yeniden programlayarak, yaşlanma ile ilişkili bir salgı fenotipine (SASP) yol açarlar. Yaşın ilerlemesiyle ortaya çıkan hastalıkların tedavisinde spesifik olarak SnC'leri hedefleyen senoteropötikler olarak isimlendirilen küçük moleküller kullanılmaktadır. Bunlar SnC'leri seçici olarak öldüren veya senolizi indükleyen senolitikler ve senostasise neden olmak için patolojik SASP'leri zayıflatan senomorfiklerdir. Bunların kullanılmasının teropötik fayda gösterdiği ileri sürülmüştür. Hücrel yaşlanma, premalign hücrelerin büyümesini durdurarak kanseri baskılayabilir. Bu nedenle, hücrel yaşlanma hem zararlı hem de faydalı etkileri olan iki ucu keskin bir kılıç olabilir. Vitamin ve besin açısından zengin taze meyveler ve yüksek oranda bitki bazlı gıda alımı, geleneksel Akdeniz diyetinin (AD) özellikleridir. Senolitik ajanların uzun vadede etkileri bilinmediğinden ve hücrel yaşlanmanın yara iyileşmesi, doku rejenerasyonu ve hücrel yeniden programlama gibi önemli işlevleri desteklediğinden iki ucu keskin kılıç gibi olabilir. Sonuç olarak, senolitik ilaçlar, hayvan modellerinde yaşlanan hücrelerin ortadan kaldırılmasında ve çeşitli hastalıkların hafifletilmesinde umut verici sonuçlar göstermiştir. Senolitiklerin hedeflenen yaşlanmış hücreleri ve bunların sitotoksik etkilerini öldürmedeki özgüllüğünü değerlendirmek, müdahale yanıtları için güvenilir belirteçleri belirlemek, komorbiditeler ve diğer ilaçlarla etkileşimleri aydınlatmak ve uygulama protokollerini standardize etmek için iyi tasarlanmış klinik çalışmalara acilen ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hücre Yaşlanması, Senolitikler, Senomorfikler, Akdeniz Diyeti.

ABSTRACT

Cellular senescence is a complex stress response in which cells capable of proliferating essentially irreversibly lose this ability. Aging is an important risk factor for chronic diseases. Research on aging has experienced unprecedented progress in recent years, particularly with the discovery that the rate of aging is controlled, at least to some extent, by genetic pathways and biochemical processes. Senescent cells (SnCs) experience changes in homeostasis through activation of signaling pathways such as nuclear factor kB (NFkB) and increased secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, chemokines, proteases, growth factors, and lipids. These changes reprogram the cell secretory phenotype, leading to an senescence-associated secretory phenotype (SASP). Signaling such as senescent cells (SnCs), nuclear factor kB (NFkB) small molecules called cenotherapeutics that specifically target SnCs are used in the treatment of diseases that occur with aging. These are senolytics that selectively kill SnCs or induce senolysis, and senomorphics that attenuate pathological SASPs to cause senostasis. It has been suggested that their use confers therapeutic benefit. Cellular senescence can suppress cancer by stopping the growth of premalignant cells. Therefore, cellular aging can be a double-edged sword with both harmful and beneficial effects. Fresh fruits rich in vitamins and nutrients and a high intake of plant-based foods are the hallmarks of the traditional Mediterranean diet (AD). Since the long-term effects of senolytic agents are unknown and they support important functions such as cellular aging, wound healing, tissue regeneration and cellular reprogramming, we might consider them as a double-edged sword. In conclusion, senolytic drugs have shown promising results in eliminating senescent cells and alleviating various diseases in animal models. Well-designed clinical studies are urgently needed to evaluate the specificity of senolytics in killing targeted senescent cells and their cytotoxic effects, to identify reliable markers for intervention responses, to elucidate comorbidities and interactions with other drugs, and to standardize administration protocols.

Keywords: Cell Senescence, Senolytics, Cenomorphics, Mediterranean Diet.

**BÖBREK NAKLİ OLMUŞ HASTALARDA SEMPTOM GÖRÜLME DURUMU VE
YAŞAM DOYUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ**
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYMPTOM PRESENCE AND LIFE SATISFACTION
IN KIDNEY PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Son dönem böbrek yetmezliğinin yaygın olarak kullanılan çözümü arasında böbrek nakli bulunmaktadır. Nakil sonrası süreçte immünosupresif ilaçlar kullanılmaktadır. Organ reddinin önlenmesi için uygulanan immünosupresif tedavide kortikosteroid, kalsinörin inhibitörleri, antimetabolitler gibi ilaçlar kullanılmaktadır. Kullanılan bu tedavinin diyabet, hipertansiyon, kanser gibi hastalıkları tetikleemesinin yanı sıra yorgunluk, kılınmada artış, ellerde titreme gibi öznel olan etkileri de bulunmaktadır. Çalışma, böbrek nakli olmuş bireylerin semptom görülme ve semptom sıkıntı düzeylerini belirlemek ve yaşam doyumları arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemek amacıyla planlanmıştır. Bu araştırma Ankara’da bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinde Şubat 2022-Mart 2022 tarihleri arasında böbrek nakli olmuş 100 hasta ile yürütülmüştür. Verilerin toplanmasında “Hasta Tanılama Formu”, “Modifiye Transplantasyon Sonrası Semptom Oluşma ve Rahatsız Durumu 58 Maddelik Ölçeği TR” ve “Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin yaş ortalaması 49.42±12.07 olarak saptanmıştır. Bireylerin medeni durum, yaş, eğitim durumu ve nakil süresi ile semptom oluşumu toplam puanları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Bireylerin kullandığı ilaçlar arasında takrolimus, siklosporin, deltacortril, everolimus bazlı immün baskılayıcı ilaçlar bulunmaktadır. Nakil olmuş kadın bireylerin semptom oluşum toplam puan ortalaması 47.4 olarak saptanmıştır. Kadın bireylerin semptom oluşum toplam puanı ile demografik veriler arasında anlamlı bir farklılık saptanmamıştır ($p>0.05$). Araştırmaya katılan bireylerde semptom oluşumunda en sık görülen semptomlar kendini yorgun hissetme, ellerde titreme, ruh halinde dalgalanma, iştah artışı ve baş ağrısı belirlendi. En çok sıkıntı veren semptomlar arasında

kendini yorgun hissetme, ellerde titreme, ruh halinde dalgalanma, konsantrasyonda ve/veya hatırlamada zorluk, endişeli/kaygılı hissetme yer almaktadır. Böbrek nakli olmuş bireylerde semptom oluşma ve semptom sıkıntısı görüldüğü, semptom oluşma ve semptom sıkıntısı oluşma durumu ile yaşam doyumu arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmadığı saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Böbrek Nakli, Yaşam doyumu, Hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Kidney transplantation is among the commonly used solutions for end-stage renal disease. Immunosuppressive drugs are used in the post-transplant period. Drugs such as corticosteroids, calcineurin inhibitors, and antimetabolites are used in immunosuppressive therapy for the treatment of organ rejection. These cells used not only trigger diseases such as diabetes, surgery, cancer, but also have special effects such as fatigue, hair growth, and shooting on the hands. The aim of the study was to determine the symptom and symptom limits of the transplanted units and to aim the border between life satisfaction. This study was conducted with 100 patients who had a kidney transplant between February 2022 and March 2022 in a training and research hospital in Ankara. "Patient Diagnosis Form", "Modified Transplantation Modified Transplant Symptom Occurrence and Symptom Distress Scale58-item Scale TR" and "Satisfaction with Life Scale" were used to collect data. The mean age of the individuals participating in the study was found to be 49.42 ± 12.07 . There was no significant difference between individuals' marital status, age, education status, duration of transplantation and symptom formation total scores ($p > 0.05$). Drugs used by individuals include tacrolimus, cyclosporine, deltacortril, everolimus-based immunosuppressive drugs. The mean symptom formation total score of transplanted female individuals was found to be 47.4. There was no significant difference between symptom formation total score of female individuals and demographic data ($p > 0.05$). The most common symptoms in the formation of symptoms in the individuals participating in the study were feeling tired, trembling in the hands, mood swings, increased appetite and headache. The most distressing symptoms include feeling tired, shaking hands, mood swings, difficulty concentrating and/or remembering, feeling anxious/disconcerting. It was found that there was no significant difference between symptom formation and symptom distress in kidney transplant recipients, and between symptom development and symptom distress and life satisfaction.

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation, Life satisfaction, Nursing

**TIP 2 DİYABETİ OLAN BİREYLERDE STİGMA VE HASTALIĞI KABUL
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STIGMA AND ACCEPTANCE
OF THE DISEASE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma Ankara Şehir Hastanesi Endokrin Polikliniğinde tedavi gören tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde stigma ve hastalığı kabul arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi için tanımlayıcı olarak yapıldı. Veriler araştırmacı tarafından 310 diyabetli bireyle yüz yüze toplandı. Veri toplama araçları olarak tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde sosyodemografik verileri içeren form, Tip 2 Diyabetli Bireylerde Hastalığı Kabul Ölçeği ve Tip 2 Diyabetli Bireylerde Stigma Ölçeği kullanıldı. Çalışmanın sonucunda bireylerin hastalığı kabul ile toplam stigma ölçeği değişkenleri arasında orta, negatif ve anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu ($r=62$, $p<0,01$). Hastalığı kabul ile stigmanın alt boyutlarından öz stigma için orta, negatif ve anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır ($r=60$, $p<0,01$). Farklı davranılması ve hastalığı kabul arasında da orta, negatif ve anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu ($r=59$, $p<0,01$). Hastalığı kabul ve suçlama ve yargılama alt boyutu arasında da orta, negatif ve anlamlı bir ilişki bulundu ($r=50$, $p<0,01$). Diyabetli bireylerde Hastalığı Kabul Ölçeği ve Diyabetli Bireylerde Stigma Ölçeği ile diyabetli bireylerin bazı sosyodemografik özellikleri arasında da anlamlı ilişki bulundu. Sonuç olarak diyabeti olan bireylerin yaşam kalitelerini artırmak adına stigma ve kabul etme davranışlarını değerlendirerek diyabette kabulü güçlendirici bir hemşirelik müdahale programları geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması bunun yanı sıra hemşirelik eğitimi bağlamında da diyabetli bireylerin stigma ve kabullenme derecesini değerlendirilmesi konusunda eğitim verilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Stigma, Diyabet, Hemşire, Hastalık Kabul

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted as a descriptive study to examine the relationship between stigma and acceptance of the disease in individuals with type 2 diabetes who were treated in the Endocrine Polyclinic of Ankara City Hospital. Data were collected face-to-face with 310

individuals with diabetes by the researcher. As data collection tools, the form containing sociodemographic data in individuals with type 2 diabetes, the Disease Acceptance Scale in Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes, and the Stigma Scale in Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes were used. As a result of the study, a moderate, negative and significant relationship was found between the individuals' acceptance of the disease and the total stigma scale variables ($r=62$, $p<0.01$). It was found to be moderate, negative and significant for self-stigma, which is one of the sub-dimensions of stigma upon acceptance of the disease ($r=60$, $p<0.01$). A moderate, negative and significant relationship was found between being treated differently and accepting the disease ($r=59$, $p<0.01$). A moderate, negative and significant relationship was found between acceptance of the disease and the sub-dimensions of blaming and judging ($r=50$, $p<0.01$). A significant relationship was also found between the Acceptance of Disease Scale in individuals with diabetes and the Stigma Scale in Individuals with Diabetes and some sociodemographic characteristics of individuals with diabetes. As a result, it is recommended to develop and implement a nursing intervention program that strengthens acceptance in diabetes by evaluating stigma and acceptance behaviors in order to increase the quality of life of individuals with diabetes, as well as providing training on evaluating the stigma and acceptance level of individuals with diabetes in the context of nursing education.

Keywords: Stigma, Diabetes, Nurse, Disease Admission

TİP 2 DİYABETES MELLİTUS YÖNETİMİNDE PARLAK IŞIK TERAPİSİ BRIGHT LIGHT THERAPY IN MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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ÖZET

Diyabetes Mellitus, insülin sekresyonunda yetersizlik, insülin direnci veya her ikisine bağlı olarak gelişen karbonhidrat, protein ve yağ metabolizması ile karakterize kronik bir hastalıktır. Tip 2 Diyabet dünyada hızla artan metabolik bir bozukluktur. En önemli halk sağlığı sorunlarından biri olan diyabet insidansının geçmişte olduğundan çok daha hızlı arttığı belirtilmekte ve 2035 yılına kadar dünya çapında yaklaşık 592 milyon insanın etkileneceği tahmin edilmektedir. Sirkadiyen ritim, 24 saat boyunca döngüsel bir şekilde tekrar eden uyku-uyanıklık, vücut ısısı, yeme-içme alışkanlıkları, fiziksel aktivite, metabolizma ve hormonal salınım değişikliklerini ifade etmektedir. Sirkadiyen ritim olarak ifade edilen endojen saat, ortalama 24 saatlik aralıklarla tüm davranışsal, fizyolojik ve metabolik fonksiyonları kontrol etmektedir. Son yıllarda, artan kanıtlar sirkadiyen ritim ile Tip 2 diyabet arasında yakın bir ilişki olduğunu düşündürmektedir. Sirkadiyen ritim, ışık bilgisini doğrudan retinadan alan hipotalamik suprakiazmatik çekirdeklerde bulunan merkezi saat ve hemen hemen tüm dokularda bulunan çevresel saatler ağı tarafından oluşturulur. Parlak Işık Terapisi, yetişkinlerde

sirkadiyen ritmi düzenlemenin etkili bir yoludur. Işığın sirkadiyen ritimdeki birincil rolü ve sirkadiyen ritmin kan insülin düzeyi ve insülin duyarlılığı üzerindeki düzenleyici rolü göz önüne alındığında fizyolojik ve psikolojik esenlik için belirli ışık modellerine ihtiyaç duyabilir. Parlak Işık Terapisinin sirkadiyen ritim üzerine olumlu etkisi, depresif semptomlarda ve insülin duyarlılığında eş zamanlı iyileşmeler sağlayabileceğinden, Tip 2 diyabet hastaları için umut verici bir tedavi seçeneği olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Parlak ışık terapisi, Sirkadyen ritim, Tip 2 diyabet

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic disease characterized by insufficiency in insulin secretion, insulin resistance or both, characterized by carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism. Type 2 Diabetes is a metabolic disorder that is increasing rapidly in the world. It is stated that the incidence of diabetes, one of the most important public health problems, is increasing much faster than in the past, and it is estimated that approximately 592 million people will be affected worldwide by 2035. Circadian rhythm refers to changes in sleep-wake, body temperature, eating-drinking habits, physical activity, metabolism and hormonal release that repeat cyclically for 24 hours. The endogenous clock, expressed as the circadian rhythm, controls all behavioral, physiological and metabolic functions at 24-hour intervals. In recent years, increasing evidence suggests a close relationship between the circadian rhythm and Type 2 diabetes. The circadian rhythm is created by the central clock in the hypothalamic suprachiasmatic nuclei, which receive light information directly from the retina, and the network of peripheral clocks found in almost all tissues. Bright Light Therapy is an effective way to regulate the circadian rhythm in adults. Given the primary role of light in circadian rhythm and its regulatory role on blood insulin level and insulin sensitivity, specific light patterns may be needed for physiological and psychological well-being. Since the positive effect of Bright Light Therapy on circadian rhythm can provide simultaneous improvements in depressive symptoms and insulin sensitivity, it is thought to be a promising treatment option for patients with Type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Bright light therapy, Circadian rhythm, Type 2 diabetes

**YAŞLI HİPERTANSİYON HASTALARINDA KAN BASINCI VE STRES
YÖNETİMİNDE KROMOTERAPİ**
**CHROMOTHERAPY FOR BLOOD PRESSURE AND STRESS MANAGEMENT IN
ELDERLY HYPERTENSION PATIENTS**

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ÖZET

Yaşlanma, bireylerin yaşam fonksiyonlarının aksadığı, fizyolojik kapasitelerinin ve çevresel faktörlere uyum sağlama yeteneğinin azaldığı bir süreçtir. Dünya nüfusunun %22'sine karşılık gelen 60 yaş üzeri yaklaşık 2 milyar insan sayısına 2050 yılında ulaşılması beklenmektedir. Nüfus projeksiyonları, yaşlıların beşte dördünün Asya, Afrika veya Latin Amerika'da yaşayacağını göstermektedir. Hipertansiyon, küresel bir halk sağlığı yüküdür ve dünya çapında önemli bir hastalık ve ölüm nedenidir. Dünya genelinde hipertansiyonun yeterince kontrol edilemediği bilinmektedir. Küresel hipertansiyon prevalansı her yıl artmakta ve hipertansiyon %13'lük küresel mortalitenin önde gelen nedenlerinden biridir. Bu durumun 2025 yılında küresel ölüm oranını %30'a kadar artıracığı tahmin edilmektedir. Dünyadaki hipertansiyona bağlı ölümlerin çoğu, yüksek gelirli ülkelere (%28,5) kıyasla düşük ve orta gelirli ülkelere (%31,5) meydana gelmektedir. Yaşlıların kan basıncı kontrolü yetersizdir ve bu popülasyonda hipertansiyonun ulusal prevalansı yüksektir. Yaşlanan nüfusun hipertansiyon yönetim uygulamalarının standartize edilmesi önemlidir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, depresyon ve stresin küresel nüfusun yaklaşık %4,4'ünü etkileyeceğini ve 300 milyon kişinin kan basıncını arttıracığını tahmin etmektedir. Stres tedavisinde kullanılan ilaçlar hipertansiyon ilaçlarının ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır. Kromoterapi (renk terapisi), elektromanyetik radyasyon ve çeşitli renk frekanslarını kullanarak nörohormonal yolları etkileyen, dünya çapında önerilen tamamlayıcı

bir alternatif tedavidir. Kromoterapi bu mekanizma ile farklı hastalıkları iyileştirebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada yaşlı hipertansif hastalarda uygulanan kromoterapinin yaşlıların kan basıncı ve stres düzeylerine etkisi literatür eşliğinde açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipertansiyon, Kromoterapi, Stres düzeyi, Yaşlı.

ABSTRACT

Aging is a process in which individuals' life functions are disrupted, and their physiological capacities and ability to adapt to environmental factors decrease. It is expected to reach approximately 2 billion people over the age of 60, which corresponds to 22% of the world's population, by 2050. Population projections show that four-fifths of seniors will live in Asia, Africa, or Latin America. Hypertension is a global public health burden and a major cause of morbidity and death worldwide. It is known that hypertension can not be adequately controlled worldwide. The prevalence of hypertension is increasing every year and is a leading cause of 13% global mortality. This condition is projected to increase by up to 30% of global mortality in 2025. Most of the hypertension-related-death in the world occur in low and middle-income countries (31,5%) compared to high-income countries (28.5%). The elderly have poor blood pressure control, and the national prevalence of hypertension in this population is high. It is crucial to standardize the hypertension management practices of the aging population. The World Health Organization estimates that depression and stress will affect approximately 4.4% of the global population and increase the blood pressure of 300 million people. Drugs used in the treatment of stress are an integral part of hypertension drugs. Chromotherapy (color therapy) is a worldwide recommended complementary alternative therapy that affects neurohormonal pathways using electromagnetic radiation and various color frequencies. Chromotherapy can cure different diseases with this mechanism. In this study, the effect of chromotherapy applied in elderly hypertensive patients on the blood pressure and stress levels of the elderly will be explained in light of the literature.

Key words: Chromotherapy, Elder, Hypertension, Stress level.

**SIÇANLARDA DENEYSSEL OVER İSKEMİ-REPERFÜZYON YARALANMA
MODELİNDE VAGİNADA MEYDANA GELEN DEĞİŞİKLİKLER
CHANGES IN THE VAGINA IN EXPERIMENTAL OVARIAN ISCHEMIA-
REPERFUSION INJURY MODEL IN RATS**

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ÖZET

Yumurtalık torsiyonu kadın genital sisteminde önemli hasarlar oluşturan tedavi edilmesi gereken bir durumdur. Yumurtalık torsiyonu, adneksin iskemi ile tamamen veya kısmen dönmesi ve ardından reperfüzyon periyodu anlamına gelmektedir. Çalışmamızın amacı :Ovarial iskemi reperfüzyon modelinde genital kanal başlangıcı vaginal bölgede oluşabilecek değişikliklerin iskemi reperfüzyon sürecine etkisinin gösterilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Östrus döngüsündeki sağlıklı dişi sıçanlar (n:16) sham, iskemi-reperfüzyon grupları olmak üzere 2 gruba ayrıldı. Sham grubunda anestezi altında yumurtalıklar cerrahi olarak açıldı ve ardından kapatıldı. İskemi-reperfüzyon grubunda yumurtalıklar cerrahi olarak açıldı ve sol yumurtalık iskemi için kapatıldı. 2 saatlik iskemi sonrası 2,5 saatlik reperfüzyon için kan akışı sağlandı. Deneyin sonunda ketamin hidroklorür anestezi altında mesane dokusu disseke edilerek %10 luk formaldehit içine alındı rutin histolojik takip ardından H.E ile boyandı.

Çalışmada iskemi reperfüzyon grubunda vaginal bölgeden geçen kesitte yüzey epitelinde desquamasyon, lamina propria bölgesine doğru hücre kümelenmesinin küçük adenomlar şekillendirdiği, bu alanda inflamatuvar hücre infiltrasyonunun artış gösterdiği, salgılamının artış göstererek enfeksiyonel odaklanmanın artmasına neden olmuştur. Bazı kan damarlarında küçük dilatasyon ve tromboz durumunun olması dikkat çekici olarak düşünüldü. Ovarial iskemi reperfüzyon uygulamasının vaginal kanalda hücre dejenerasyonuna, inflamasyon artışı ile salgılama fonksiyonunda değişikliğe neden olduğu ve iskemi reperfüzyon süresine bağlı olarak vaginal yapının değişimine neden olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: over iskemi, H.E, Sıçan

ABSTRACT

Ovarian torsion is a condition that needs to be treated that causes significant damage to the female genital system. Ovarian torsion means complete or partial rotation of the adnexa with ischemia followed by a period of reperfusion.

It is aimed to show the effect of the changes that may occur in the vaginal area at the beginning of the genital canal in the ovarian ischemia-reperfusion model, on the ischemia-reperfusion process. Healthy female rats (n:16) in the estrus cycle were divided into 2 groups as sham and ischemia-reperfusion groups. In the sham group, the ovaries were surgically opened under anesthesia and then closed. In the ischemia-reperfusion group, the ovaries were opened surgically and the left ovary was closed for ischemia. After 2 hours of ischemia, blood flow was provided for 2.5 hours of reperfusion. At the end of the experiment, the bladder tissue was dissected under ketamine hydrochloride anesthesia, taken into 10% formaldehyde and stained with H.E after routine histological follow-up.

In the study, in the ischemia-reperfusion group, desquamation in the surface epithelium in the section passing through the vaginal region, cell clustering towards the lamina propria region formed small adenomas, inflammatory cell infiltration increased in this area, increased secretion and increased infectious focus. It is remarkable that some blood vessels have small dilatation and thrombosis. was considered.

It has been observed that ovarian ischemia-reperfusion application causes cell degeneration in the vaginal canal, changes in the secretory function with increased inflammation, and changes the vaginal structure depending on the ischemia-reperfusion time.

Keywords: ovarian ischemia, H.E, rats

QT(C) FORMULATIONS IN HUMAN AND VETERINARY MEDICINE
BEŞERİ HEKİMLİĞİNDE VE VETERİNER HEKİMLİĞİNDE
QT(C) FORMULASYONLARI

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ÖZET

Elektrokardiyografi (EKG), kalbin sistolik ve diyastolik sürecindeki elektriksel aktivitesinin, vücudun belirli bölümlerine yerleştirilen ve akımı iletmeye yarayan elektrotlar vasıtasıyla grafiksel olarak kayıt edilmesine olanak sağlayan bir tetkik türüdür. EKG'deki P, Q, R, S, T dalgalarının amplitüdü ve intervali fizyolojik ve patolojik durumlarda farklılık gösterir. QT Aralığı, ventriküler depolarizasyon ve repolarizasyon sürecini ifade eder. QT aralığı, QRS dalga kompleksi başlangıcından, T dalgasının sonuna kadar olan süreçtir. QT aralığı, bir R-R intervalinin yarısından daha az olmalıdır. QT intervalinin uzaması, Torsa des Pointes gibi ölümcül aritmilere yol açabilir. QT intervalinin uzaması; toksikasyonlar, bazı ilaçlar, hipotermi, sol ventriküler hipertrofi, hipokalemi, hipokalsemi, miyokardit vs. gibi durumlardan kaynaklanabilir. QT intervali, kalp ritmine bağlıdır. Bu nedenle QT interval değerlendirilmesinde yanlış sonuçlar alınması olasıdır. QT interval hesaplamasının doğru yapılabilmesi amacıyla QT corrected formülasyonları türetilmiştir. 1920'de Bazett ve ark. ile başlayan formülasyonların gelişimi, farklı bilim adamlarının, farklı kalp ritimlerine uyarlayarak oluşturdukları formülasyonlarla devam etmiştir. Kalp yetmezliğinden, kanalopatilere kadar değişen ölçüde kullanım alanı bulan formülasyonlardan en çok kullanılanları: Bazett, Fridericia, Framingham, Hodges, Van de Waters ve Matsunaga QT(corrected) formülleridir. QT(corrected) formülasyonları hem beşeri hekimliğinde, hem de veteriner hekimliğinde hala kullanılmakta ve prognostik çalışmalara ışık tutmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrokardiyografi, Kalp Yetmezliği, Köpek, QT interval

ABSTRACT

Electrocardiography (ECG) is an examination that allows the heart's electrical activity, the systolic and diastolic processes to be recorded graphically using electrodes placed in certain parts of the body and used to transmit current. The amplitude and interval of P, Q, R, S, T waves on the ECG differ in physiological and pathological conditions. QT Interval refers to the ventricular depolarization and repolarization process. The QT interval is the period from the beginning of the QRS wave complex to the end of the T wave. The QT interval should be less than half of an R-R interval. Prolongation of the QT interval can lead to fatal arrhythmias such as Torsades de Pointes. Prolongation of the QT interval; toxications, some drugs, hypothermia, left ventricular hypertrophy, hypokalemia, hypocalcemia, myocarditis etc. may result from such situations. The QT interval is heart rhythm dependent. Therefore, it is possible to get wrong results in the evaluation of the QT interval. QT corrected formulations have been derived in order to make accurate QT interval calculations. In 1920, development of formulations starting with Bazett, continued with formulations created by different scientists by adapting them to different heart rhythms. The most commonly used formulations ranging from heart failure to channelopathies are Bazett, Fridericia, Framingham, Hodges, Van de Waters, and Matsunaga QT (corrected) formulas. QT (corrected) formulations are still used in human and veterinary medicine, sheds light on prognostic studies.

Keywords: Electrocardiography, Heart Failure, Dog, QT interval

OBSTETRİK ŞİDDET: EBELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİ NE BİLİYORLAR? OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE: WHAT DO MIDWIFERY STUDENTS KNOW?

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma ebe adaylarının obstetrik şiddet hakkındaki bilgi düzeylerini tespit etmek amacıyla yürütüldü.

Materyal ve Metot: Tanımlayıcı desendeki araştırmanın örneklemini, bir kamu üniversitesinin Ebelik bölümünde öğrenim gören ve araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan 203 öğrenci oluşturdu (Katılım oranı: %56). Veriler “Kişisel Bilgi Formu”, “Obstetrik Şiddet Tanılama Formu” ile toplandı. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Mann-Whitney U, ANOVA, Kruskal Wallis Testi kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Araştırmaya katkı sağlayan öğrencilerin yaş ortalamaları 21.20 ± 2.18 olarak tespit edilirken %10.3’ünün Sağlık Meslek Liseleri’nden mezun olduğu saptandı. Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin %59.1’inin obstetrik şiddet hakkında bilgi sahibi olduğu belirlenirken bilgi alınan kaynağın en fazla sırasıyla internet (%27.6) ve yakın çevre (%13.8) olduğu tespit edildi. Öğrencilerin %33.5’inin obstetrik şiddete şahit olduğu belirlenirken, en çok şahit olunan obstetrik şiddet biçimlerinin azarlama (%37.4), aşığılama (%30.0) bağırma (%21.2), kadının bilgilendirilme talebinin karşılanmaması (%13.8) ve rutin uygulamalar (%8,4) olduğu saptandı. Ayrıca öğrencilerin %23’2’si sağlık kuruluşlarında obstetrik şiddetin yaygın olduğunu düşündüklerini bildirdi. Katılımcıların %39.9’u kadınların uygulama yapacak sağlık personelini seçme hakkı, %12.8’i doğum şeklinin ve %10.3’ü ise epizyotomi uygulama tercihinin kadına bırakılması gerektiğini bildirdi.

Sonuç: Çalışma bulguları ışığında ebelik bölümü öğrencilerinin obstetrik şiddet konusundaki bilgi düzeylerinin geliştirilmesi gerektiği belirlenmiştir. Ebe adaylarının farkındalıklarının artması için sürekli eğitim programları ile desteklenmesi ve obstetrik şiddet konusunun lisans eğitim müfredatlarına eklenmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obstetrik Şiddet, Kadın, Gebe, Ebelik Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

Aim: This study was conducted to determine the knowledge level of midwife candidates about obstetric violence.

Materials and Methods: The sample of the descriptive study consisted of 203 students studying in the Midwifery department of a public university who volunteered to participate in the research (Participation rate: 56%). Data were collected with the "Personal Information Form", "Obstetric Violence Diagnosis Form". Descriptive statistics, Mann-Whitney U, ANOVA, Kruskal Wallis Test were used to evaluate the data.

Results: While the mean age of the students contributing to the research was determined as 21.20±2.18, it was determined that 10.3% of them graduated from Health Vocational High Schools. While it was determined that 59.1% of the students participating in the study had knowledge about obstetric violence, it was determined that the most common source of information was the internet (27.6%) and the immediate environment (13.8%), respectively. While it was determined that 33.5% of the students witnessed obstetric violence, the most frequently witnessed forms of obstetric violence were scolding (37.4%), humiliation (30.0%), shouting (21.2%), not meeting the women's request for information (13.8%), and routine practices (%). 8.4) was found. In addition, 23.2% of the students reported that they thought obstetric violence is common in health institutions. 39.9% of the participants stated that women should have the right to choose the health personnel who will practice, 12.8% of them stated that the method of delivery and 10.3% of them should leave the choice of episiotomy to the woman.

Conclusion: In the light of the study findings, it was determined that the knowledge level of midwifery students about obstetric violence should be improved. In order to increase the awareness of midwife candidates, it is recommended to support them with continuing education programs and to add the subject of obstetric violence to the undergraduate education curricula.

Keywords: Obstetric Violence, Women, Pregnant, Midwifery Students

**PERİNATAL DÖNEMDE MOBİL SAĞLIK UYGULAMALARININ ETKİSİ:
SİSTEMATİK BİR İNCELEME**
THE EFFECT OF MOBILE HEALTH APPLICATIONS IN THE PERINATAL PERIOD: A
SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Bu derleme, kadın sağlığı ve ebelik bakımında kullanılan mobil sağlık (m-sağlık) uygulamalarının incelenmesi amacıyla planlanmıştır. “Ebelik, gebe, kadın sağlığı, mobil uygulamalar” anahtar kelimeleri ile Science Direct, Google Scholar, Cochrane, Medline, Pubmed veri tabanları taranarak erişim sağlanan makaleler değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmanın kapsamını 2013-2023 yılları arasında yayımlanan 12 çalışma oluşturmuştur. İnternet ve akıllı telefonlar, hem sağlık hizmetleri bilgilerine erişim aracı hem de sağlık yönetimi araçları olarak giderek daha popüler hale gelmektedir. 2013 yılında yapılan bir araştırma sonuçları, gebelik uygulamalarının en çok kullanılan sağlık uygulamaları olduğunu göstermiştir. Gebelerin %94'ü kullandıkları akıllı telefonun hayatlarını daha iyi yönde değiştirdiğini bildirmiştir. Ayrıca, gebelerin %50'den fazlası gebelik uygulamalarını kullanmakta ve uygulama mağazalarında bulunan gebelik veya kadın sağlığıyla ilgili binlerce uygulamada arama yapmaktadır. Kore’de yapılan bir çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre kadınların çoğunluğunun (%55) gebelikte tehlike belirtileri, gebelikteki fiziksel değişiklikler, emzirme ve bebek beslenmesi ile ilgili mobil uygulamaları kullandıkları saptanmıştır. Wang ve arkadaşları (2019) 535 gebe kadınlı yürüttükleri çalışmada, kadınların uygulamaları kullanmalarının en yaygın nedenlerinin fetal gelişimi izleme (%83), beslenme (%26,2) ve doğum öncesi bakım (%23,9) hakkında bilgi almak olduğunu bildirmiştir. Niksalehi ve ark. İran'da uzaktan danışmanlığın etkisini belirlemek için yaptıkları çalışmada, Doğum Sonrası Depresyon (PB) riski taşıyan kadınlara 35 gün boyunca günde iki SMS göndermiştir. Araştırma sonucunda ortalama Edinburgh Doğum Sonrası Depresyon Ölçeği (EPDS) puanının müdahale öncesi 14,44±2,66 olduğu, müdahale sonrası ortalama puanın 11,94±2,49'a düştüğü ve müdahale öncesi ve sonrasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçlarına göre m-sağlık uygulamalarının doğum sonrası depresyonu önlemede destek sağladığı görülmüştür. Bu araştırmalar, kadınların mobil uygulamaları neden ve nasıl kullandıkları hakkında bilgi sağlamakla birlikte bu uygulamaları kullanışlılığı ve gebelere faydası açısından değerlendirmek ve derecelendirmek için kritik nicel analizlere ihtiyaç vardır. Ayrıca, uygulamaların

içeriklerinin alanında uzman kişiler tarafından hazırlanarak kullanıma sunulması gerekmektedir. Ebeler bu süreçte temel düzeyde faydalı olabilecek m-sağlık uygulamalarının üretilmesi ve gelişmesi konusunda çalışmalar yapabilir ve kadınlara ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda önerebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ebe, kadın, m-sağlık, mobil uygulamalar, postpartum

ABSTRACT

This review is planned to examine mobile health (m-health) applications used in women's health and midwifery care. The articles accessed by searching Science Direct, Google Scholar, Cochrane, Medline, Pubmed databases with the keywords "midwifery, pregnancy, women's health, mobile applications" were evaluated. The scope of the research consisted of 12 studies published between 2013-2023. The Internet and smartphones are becoming increasingly popular both as means of accessing health care information and as health management tools. The results of a study conducted in 2013 showed that pregnancy applications are the most used health applications. 94% of pregnant women reported that the smartphone they used changed their lives for the better. In addition, more than 50% of pregnant women use pregnancy applications and search thousands of applications related to pregnancy or women's health available in application stores. According to the results of a study conducted in Korea, it was determined that the majority of women (55%) use mobile applications related to signs of danger during pregnancy, physical changes during pregnancy, breastfeeding and infant feeding. Wang et al. (2019) conducted a study with 535 pregnant women and reported that the most common reasons for women to use applications were to obtain information about fetal development monitoring (83%), nutrition (26.2%), and prenatal care (23.9%). Niksalehi et al. In their study to determine the effect of remote counseling in Iran, they sent two SMS a day for 35 days to women at risk of Postpartum Depression (PD). As a result of the research, it was determined that the mean Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS) score was 14.44±2.66 before the intervention, the mean score decreased to 11.94±2.49 after the intervention, and there was a statistically significant difference before and after the intervention. According to the results of this study, it was seen that m-health applications provide support in preventing postpartum depression. Although these studies provide information about why and how women use mobile applications, critical quantitative analyzes are needed to evaluate and rate these applications in terms of usefulness and benefit to pregnant women. In addition, the contents of the applications should be prepared and made available by experts in the field. In this process, midwives can work on the production and development of m-health applications that can be useful at a basic level and can recommend them to women in line with their needs.

Keywords: Midwife, woman, m-health, mobile applications, postpartum

TİP 1 DİYABETLİ HASTALARDA DAMGALAMA VE HEMŞİRELİK STIGMATIZATION AND NURSING IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES

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ÖZET

Tip 1 diyabet, pankreasın beta hücrelerinden salınan insülinin hiç üretilmemesi veya sürekli olarak kaybı ile ortaya çıkan bir diyabet hastalığıdır. Diyabetli hastalar fiziksel, psikolojik, duygusal ve sosyal birçok sorun yaşamaktadırlar. Bu sorunlardan en önemlilerinden biri de damgalamadır. Diyabet hastalığında damgalama Türkiye’de çok yeni bir kavramdır ve Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome veya epilepsi gibi hastalıklarla kıyaslandığında diyabetli bireylerin damgalanmadığı düşünülmektedir. Ancak, Tip 2 diyabete kıyasla Tip 1 diyabete yönelik bilgi düzeylerinin daha düşük olduğu göz önünde bulundurulduğunda Tip 1 diyabetli bireylerin daha çok damgalandığı bilinmektedir. Literatürde, damgalamanın Tip 1 diyabetli bireylerin tedavi sürecine uyumunu, yaşam kalitesini, bireylere uygulanan bakımın etkinliğini azalttığı ve birçok sağlık sorununa neden olduğu bildirilmektedir. Bu anlamda, diyabetli bireylerin hastalığa uyumları ile özsaygılarının artırılması, rahat bir şekilde hastalıklarını yönetebilmeleri ve yaşam kalitelerini arttırabilmeleri amacıyla damgalamanın tanınması ve azaltılması hemşirelerin görevleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda, bu çalışmada Tip 1 diyabetli hastalarda damgalama sıklığı, nedenleri, hastalara etkileri ve hemşirelerin Tip 1 diyabetli hastalarda damgalamayı önlemeye yönelik uygulamaları tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tip 1 diyabet, damgalama, hemşire

ABSTRACT

Type 1 diabetes is a diabetes disease that occurs when the insulin released from the beta cells of the pancreas cannot be produced at all or is constantly lost. Patients with diabetes experience many physical, psychological, emotional and social problems. One of the most important of these problems is stigma. Stigma in diabetes is a very new concept in Turkey and it is thought that individuals with diabetes are not stigmatized when compared to diseases such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome or epilepsy. However, it is known that individuals with Type 1 diabetes are more stigmatized when it is taken into consideration that the level of knowledge about Type 1 diabetes is lower compared to Type 2 diabetes. In the literature, it is reported that stigma reduces the compliance of individuals with Type 1 diabetes to the treatment process, the quality of life, the effectiveness of the care applied to individuals, and causes many health problems. In this sense, it is among the duties of nurses to diagnose and reduce stigma in order to increase the adaptation to the disease and self-esteem of individuals with diabetes, to manage their disease comfortably and to increase their quality of life. In line with this information, in this study, the frequency of stigma in patients with Type 1 diabetes, its causes, its effects on patients and the practices of nurses to prevent stigma in patients with Type 1 diabetes will be discussed.

Keywords: Type 1 diabetes, stigma, nurse

HEMODİYALİZ UYGULANAN HASTALARDA ANKSİYETE VE DEPRESYONU AZALTMADA GÜNCEL BİR HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMI: SESLİ KİTAP UYGULAMASI

A CURRENT NURSING APPROACH IN REDUCING ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN
PATIENTS ON HEMODIALYSIS: AUDIO BOOK APPLICATION

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ÖZET

Hemodiyaliz, son dönem böbrek yetmezliği olan kronik böbrek hastalarına uygulanan renal replasman tedavi yöntemlerinden biridir. Günümüzde her ne kadar hemodiyaliz tedavisinde ileri düzeyde gelişmeler olsa da hastalarda hastalık ve tedavi süreci ile ilgili fiziksel ve ruhsal birçok problem ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Hemodiyaliz tedavi sürecinde yaşanan kas krampları, ödem, kabızlık, bulantı, kusma ve konstipasyon gibi fiziksel semptomların yanı sıra diyaliz ünitesine gitme zorunluluğu, hemodiyaliz makinesi ve kateter kullanımı zorunluluğu, işlem süresince uzun süre hareketsiz kalma zorunluluğu, iş ve sosyal yaşam kayıpları, beden imajı

bozukluğu ve bireysel bağımsızlıkta azalma gibi faktörler hastaları ruhsal olarak olumsuz etkileyebilmektedir. Literatürde, hemodiyaliz uygulanan hastalarda genel popülasyona göre daha fazla anksiyete ve depresif bozuklukların görüldüğü bildirilmektedir. Bununla birlikte, hemodiyaliz tedavisi sürecinde hastalarla en çok iletişim halinde olan hemşirelerin bakım ihtiyaçlarını belirleme, bu ihtiyaçları giderme, hastalık uyumunu sağlama, fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlığı koruma görev ve sorumlulukları bulunmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, literatürde son yıllarda hemşirelere hastaların anksiyete ve depresyon düzeylerini azaltmak amacıyla nonfarmakolojik yöntemlerden konuşma ve ses araçları kapsamında değerlendirilen sesli kitap uygulaması önerilmektedir. Sesli kitap uygulamasının hemodiyaliz hastalarında kullanımına ilişkin uluslararası herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanmamış ancak Türkiye’de yapılmış bir adet çalışmaya rastlanmıştır. Bu bilgilere dayanarak bu derlemede, sesli kitap uygulamasının hemodiyaliz hastalarında anksiyete ve depresyonu azaltmada kullanılabilirliği tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sesli kitap uygulaması, anksiyete, depresyon, hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Hemodialysis is one of the renal replacement treatment methods applied to chronic kidney patients with end-stage renal disease. Today, although there are advanced developments in hemodialysis treatment, many physical and mental problems may occur in patients related to the disease and treatment process. In addition to physical symptoms such as muscle cramps, edema, constipation, nausea, vomiting and constipation experienced during the hemodialysis treatment process, the necessity to go to dialysis units, the necessity to use a hemodialysis machine and catheter, the necessity to stay still for a long time during the procedure, the loss of work and social life, body image disorder Factors such as a decrease in individual independence and a decrease in individual independence can negatively affect patients psychologically. In the literature, it is reported that anxiety and depressive disorders are more common in patients undergoing hemodialysis compared to the general population. However, nurses, who are in contact with the patients the most during the hemodialysis treatment process, have duties and responsibilities to determine their care needs, to meet these needs, to provide disease compliance, and to protect physical and mental health. In this context, in recent years, in the literature, audio book application, which is evaluated within the scope of speaking and voice tools, which is one of the non-pharmacological methods, has been recommended to nurses in order to reduce the anxiety and depression levels of the patients. There is no international study on the use of audiobooks in hemodialysis patients, but only one study in Turkey has been found. Based on this information, in this review, the usability of audiobook application in reducing anxiety and depression in hemodialysis patients will be discussed.

Keywords: Audiobook application, anxiety, depression, nursing

SCREENING OF PAP SMEARS FROM WOMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HPV VACCINE

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ABSTRACT

According to the American Cancer Society, cervical cancer is diagnosed in 13 million women every year, and 4,500 of them demise. In the studies of Hateh K.D., the risk levels of human papilloma virus (HPV) in the development of cervical cancer and cervical intraepithelial neoplasia were determined depending on the type. He emphasizes that HPV types 16, 18, 45, 46 causes high; HPV type 31, 33, 35, 51, 52 causes medium; HPV types 6, 11, 43 causes CIN with a low risk. The analysis of data of many literature showed that the precancerous pathologies that may arise in the cervix after vaccination have not been investigated. In our study, we have investigated cervical changes in Pap smears of women who have received HPV vaccination.

Material and method: The study was conducted at the Pathology Department of the Azerbaijan Medical University. 4,200 women underwent cervical pap smear and PCR examination. The age range was 25-65. HPV and its serotypes were determined by Papanicolaou-stained cervical smears and Polymerase Chain Reaction.

Conclusion: As a result of the analysis of the obtained smears, it was clear that 23.8% were 25-35 years old, 20.24% were 35-45 years old, 29.7% were 45-55 years old, and 26.19% were 55-65 years old women. Pap smears of these women revealed 4.28% ASC-US, 1.14% LSIL, 0.6% HSIL, 0.24% carcinoma in situ and 0.16% (AGC). 55 of these women (1.3%) received HPV

vaccine with HPV serotypes 6, 11, 16, 18. In PAP smears obtained after 3 years interval, ASCUS was observed in 4 (7.3%) and LSIL in 1 (1.8%) women of vaccinated with HPV vaccine with 4 serotypes.

Discussion: As a result of the study, it is clear that the HPV vaccine containing 4 serotypes cannot completely prevent cervical pathologies in women as a result. HPV vaccine containing 9 serotypes and re-PAP smear screening after vaccination should be considered an important examination. This will ensure detection and prevention of possible pathologies. This will increase the importance of the HPV vaccine in turn.

Keywords: HPV, vaccine, PAP, ASCUS, female.

DETERMINANTS OF BONE HEALTH IN ADULTS MEN AND WOMEN: THE INFLUENCE OF DIET AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS

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ABSTRACT

Bone tissue changes throughout life. The greatest increase in bone tissue is observed during growth and puberty, with peak mass in the axial skeleton in the second decade of life and in the peripheral skeleton in the third decade. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to factors affecting bone tissue during this period, as they may contribute to a decrease in peak bone mass and, in the future, to a significant decrease in bone mineral density before the age of 50. The aim of the study was to assess the forearm bone mineral density (BMD) of young women and men and their dietary habits (with a particular focus on calcium and vitamin D, which have a significant impact on BMD), as well as their nutritional status. A total of 1450 subjects (850 women and 600 men) aged 22.9 ± 1.1 years were included in the study. A nutritional questionnaire, densitometry and body measurements were performed. Osteopenia was reported in 25.8 per cent of women in the distal and 61.3 per cent in the proximal part of the forearm. In the male group, a lower percentage of subjects with an underestimated BMD was noted. Logistic regression analysis showed that overweight and obese women and women with normal dietary calcium and vitamin D intake were more than two- and threefold (OR = 2.9 and OR = 3.1) more likely to have normal BMD in the distal forearm. Underweight women were more than three times more likely to have osteopenia distally (OR = 3.6). Dietary calcium and vitamin D deficiencies also affected BMD of underweight women dis. (OR = 5.4 and OR = 7.1). In the proximal forearm, normal mineralisation was recorded significantly more frequently in overweight female students and those realising the calcium and vitamin D intake standard. The same correlations were found in the male group.

Keywords: Bone Mineral Density, Young Adults, Nutrition, Vitamin D, Calcium, Body Mass Index

**MEASUREMENT OF PRESSURE PAIN THRESHOLD OF THE CERVICAL
MUSCLES IN INDIVIDUALS WITH MYOFACIAL TEMPOROMANDIBULAR
JOINT DYSFUNCTION**

**MİYOFASYAL TEMPOROMANDİBULAR EKLEM DİSFONKSİYONU OLAN
BİREYLERDE SERVİKAL KASLARIN BASINÇ AĞRI EŞİĞİ ÖLÇÜMÜ**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMD) are disorders that report disorders related to temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and related musculoskeletal structures. The most common of these, myofascial temporomandibular joint dysfunction (M-TMD), is a syndrome characterized by symptoms such as trigger point pain in soft tissue and/or fascial structures, muscle spasm, limitation of normal joint movements, stiffness, fatigue, and headache. The etiological relationships between the cervical spine and TMJ have been examined in some studies and it has been reported that these two regions have neurophysiological, anatomical and biomechanical connections. Along with studies showing a relationship between neck pain during active joint movement and palpation of the cervical region and TMD, there are studies reporting that pain and trigger points in the cervical region are more common in individuals with TMD compared to healthy individuals. This study was planned to compare the pressure pain threshold measurements of cervical muscles in individuals with M-TMD with healthy individuals.

Material and Methods: The participants were aged 20-40 years, including 20 individuals diagnosed with Group Ia/M-TMD according to TMR/ATK evaluation, had no cervical and/or musculoskeletal system problems related to TME/ had not undergone surgical operation, and who did not receive any treatment for the disease cervical and/or TMJ at the time of the evaluations. A total of 40 individuals, 20 healthy individuals who did not have any cervical and/or TMJ pain complaints for the last 6 months, were included. Measurements of the cervical region were taken bilaterally from the upper trapezius, levator scapula, sternocleidomastoideus (SCM) and suboccipital muscles. In the evaluation, digital algometer of Commender Jtech Medical 801-478 USA brand was used.

Results: The mean age of the group with M-TMD was 30.40±5.36 years and the control group was 31.35±8.32 years (p=0.670). Algometric pain threshold measurements of upper trapezius,

SCM and suboccipital muscles were found to be significantly lower in individuals with M-TMD compared to the control group ($p<0.05$) (Table 1).

Conclusion: This study showed that individuals with M-TMD have a lower pain threshold in cervical muscles than healthy individuals. Considering that the symptoms of TMJ negatively affect the pain threshold in the cervical muscles, the importance of the cervical region increases in individuals with TMD, and it should be considered that holistic physiotherapy approaches including the cervical region will be more beneficial for these individuals.

Keywords: Temporomandibular Joint, Cervical Muscles, Pain Threshold.

Table 1: Comparison of individuals' cervical muscles algometric pain threshold measurement

Cervical Muscles	Algometric Pain Threshold Measurement (Pounds)		M-TMD Group N=20 X±SD	Kontrol Group N=20 X±SD	p
Upper Trapezius	Sağ		7,30±1,35	9,00±2,87	,022*
	Sol		7,61±1,60	8,80±2,04	,048*
Levator Scapula	Sağ		8,20±1,46	9,42±2,96	,108
	Sol		8,46±1,91	9,86±3,14	,096
Sternocleidomastoideus	Sağ		2,04±0,49	2,46±0,69	,025*
	Sol		2,12±0,50	2,68±0,71	,007*
Suboccipital Muscles	Sağ		4,35±0,74	5,76±1,31	,000*
	Sol		4,68±0,75	5,87±1,53	,004*

* $p<0.05$, p : Independent Samples Test, X:Mean, SD:Standart Deviation, M-TMD: Myofascial Temporomandibular Joint Dysfunction

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Temporomandibular eklem disfonksiyonu (TMD), temporomandibular eklem (TME) ve ilgili kas iskelet yapılarına ilişkin düzensizlikleri bildiren bozukluklardır. Bunlardan en sık karşılaşılan miyofasyal temporomandibular eklem disfonksiyonu (M-TMD), yumuşak doku ve/veya fasyal yapılarda meydana gelen tetik nokta kaynaklı ağrı, kas spazmı, normal eklem hareketlerinde kısıtlılık, tutukluluk, yorgunluk, baş ağrısı gibi bulgularla karakterize bir sendromdur. Servikal omurga ve TME arasındaki etyolojik ilişkiler birtakım çalışmalarda incelenmiş ve bu iki bölgenin nörofizyolojik, anatomik ve biyomekanik bağlantıları olduğu bildirilmiştir. Servikal bölgenin aktif eklem hareketi ve palpasyonu sırasında açığa çıkan boyun ağrısı ile TMD arasında ilişki gösteren çalışmalarla birlikte TMD'li bireylerde servikal bölgede ağrı ve tetik noktaların, sağlıklı bireylere kıyasla daha sık olduğunu bildiren çalışmalar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma M-TMD olan bireylerde servikal kasların basınç ağrı eşiği ölçümlerinin sağlıklı bireylerle karşılaştırılması amacıyla planlandı.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmaya 20-40 yaş arası, TMR/ATK değerlendirmesine göre Grup Ia/ M-TMD tanısı alan, servikal ve/veya TME'e ait kas-iskelet sistemi problemi olmayan/ cerrahi operasyon geçirmemiş ve değerlendirmelerin yapıldığı sırada servikal ve/veya TME' e yönelik herhangi bir tedavi almayan 20 birey ile son 6 aydır servikal ve/veya TME'e ait ağrı şikayeti olmayan 20 sağlıklı birey olmak üzere toplam 40 birey dahil edildi. Servikal bölgeye ait ölçümler üst trapezius, levator skapula, sternocleidomastoideus (SKM) ve suboksipital kaslardan bilateral alınmıştır. Değerlendirmede Algometer Commender Jtech Medical 801-478 USA marka olan dijital algometre kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya alınan yaş ortalaması M-TMD'li grup 30,40±5,36 yıl, kontrol grubu 31,35±8,32 yıl idi (p=0,670). M-TMD'li bireylerde üst trapezius, SKM ve suboksipital kaslara ait algometrik ağrı eşiği ölçümü kontrol grubuna kıyasla anlamlı derecede daha düşük bulundu(p<0.05) (Tablo 1).

Sonuçlar: Bu çalışma ile M-TMD'li bireylerde servikal kaslarda ağrı eşiğinin sağlıklı bireylere göre daha düşük olduğunu gösterilmiştir. TME'e ait semptomların servikal kaslarda ağrı eşiğini olumsuz yönde etkilediği düşünüldüğünde, TMD'li bireylerde servikal bölgenin önemi artmakta, bu bireylere servikal bölgeyi de içeren bütüncül fizyoterapi yaklaşımlarının daha yararlı olacağı düşünülmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temporomandibular Eklem, Servikal Kaslar, Ağrı Eşiği.

EFFECTS OF KRILL OIL IN PATIENTS WITH DYSLIPIDEMIA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

The lipid-modifying effects of Krill oil have been demonstrated in some clinical trials. Krill oil is rich in phospholipids that contain n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids, mainly eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA).

Aim of the study

To observe the effectiveness of using Krill Oil in reducing the level of total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglycerides, either using as a monotherapy in people with primary dyslipidemia or in combination with statin therapy in patients with secondary dyslipidemia.

Material and methods

A total of 90 individuals were enrolled in the study, divided arbitrary in two major groups: primary and secondary dyslipidemia group. The first group was divided in two subgroups: The Krill Oil group (n=29) and no-therapy group (n=17). The second group was also divided in two subgroups: the Krill Oil + statin group (n=21) and the only-statin group (n=23). Analysis of the lipid profile was done at the baseline and after 6 months, using Wilcoxon signed ranks to assess differences between two points.

Results

Individuals with secondary dyslipidemia treated with a combination of Krill oil and Statin demonstrated significantly lower values of Total Cholesterol (30.9%; $p<0,001$), LDL-c (17.8%; $p<0,001$), Triglycerides (29.7%; $p<0,001$), and had higher significance in improving

HDL-c levels (6.1%; $p=0,0027$) which was not seen to be at this levels in the only-statin group (2.9%; $p=0,16$). Individuals with primary dyslipidemia, treated with Krill oil demonstrated significantly lower values of Total Cholesterol (14.7%; $p<0,001$), LDL-c (6.2%; $p<0,001$), Triglycerides (25.3%; $p<0,001$), while the no therapy group had minimal changes but not statistically significant. The Krill oil improved HDL-c levels (6.3 %; $p=0,0003$), comparing (1.8 %; $p=0,22$) of the no-therapy group.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the magnitude of increased HDL, followed by decreased values of total cholesterol, LDL, and Triglycerides would seem to indicate that Krill oil may be one of the most effective cholesterol aid.

Keywords: Krill oil, dyslipidemia, total cholesterol, EPA, DHA

EFFECT OF LIPID-BASED MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENTS SUPPLEMENTATION IN UNDERWEIGHT PRIMIGRAVIDA PRE-ECLAMPTIC WOMEN ON MATERNAL AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: In pre-eclampsia, restricted blood supply due to the lack of trophoblastic cell invasion and spiral artery remodeling is responsible for adverse pregnancies and maternal outcomes, which is added to by maternal under nutrition. This study was designed to investigate the effects of lipid-based supplements (LNS-PLW) on pregnancy and maternal outcomes in underweight primigravida pre-eclamptic women.

Materials and Methods: A total of 60 pre-eclamptic, underweight primigravida women from the antenatal units of tertiary care hospitals in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan, were randomly divided into two groups (Group 1 and Group 2). The participants of both groups were receiving routine treatment for pre-eclampsia: iron (60 mgs) and folic acid (400 ug) IFA daily. Group 2 was given an additional sachet of 75 gm LNS-PLW daily till delivery. The pregnancy outcomes of both groups were recorded. The clinical parameters, hemoglobin, platelet count, and proteinuria were measured at recruitment.

Results: The percentage of live births in Group 2 was 93% compared to 92% in Group 1. There were more normal vaginal deliveries (NVDs) in Group 2 compared to Group 1 (Group 2, 78% NVD; group 1, 69% NVD). In Group 1, 4% of the participants developed eclampsia. The frequency of cesarean sections was 8/26 (31%) in Group 1 and 6/28 (22%) in Group 2. The number of intrauterine deaths (IUDs) was only 1/28 (4%) in Group 2, while it was 2/26 (8%) in Group 1. The gestational age at delivery significantly improved with LNS-PLW supplementation (Group 2, 38.64 ± 0.78 weeks; Group 1, 36.88 ± 1.55 weeks, p-value 0.006). The Apgar score (Group 2, 9.3; Group 1, 8.4) and the birth weight of the babies improved with maternal supplementation with LNS-PLW (Group 2, 38.64 ± 0.78 weeks: Group 1, 36.88 ± 1.55; p-value 0.003). There was no significant difference in systolic blood pressure, while diastolic blood pressure (Group 2, 89.57 ± 2.08 mmHg; Group 1, 92.17 ± 5.18 mmHg, p-value 0.025) showed significant improvement with LNS-PLW supplementation. The hemoglobin

concentration increased with the LNS-PLW supplement consumed in Group 2 (Group 2, 12.15 ± 0.78 g/dL; Group 1, 11.39 ± 0.48 g/dL, p-value < 0.001). However, no significant difference among the platelet counts of the two groups was observed.

Conclusions: The pregnancy and maternal outcomes of underweight pre-eclamptic women can be improved by the prenatal daily supplementation of LNS-PLW during pregnancy, along with IFA and regular antenatal care and follow-up.

Keywords: pre-eclampsia; lipid-based nutritional supplements; pregnancy outcome; maternal outcome; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan

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BEST PRACTICES IN MANAGING PSORIASIS

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ABSTRACT

Background Restoration of the dysbiotic gut microbiome has emerged as a promising aid and a better therapeutic approach.

Objectives New evidences suggest that the microbiome may play a pathogenic role in psoriatic disease. The aim of the present project is to investigate whether a dietary intervention could ameliorate the clinical manifestations and modulate the gut microbiota of individuals with psoriasis.

Materials and methods Nutrition plays an important role in the development of psoriasis and it can modulate microbiome composition.

Results Among environmental factors, diet plays a central role therefore incorrect nutritional habits and excessive body weight can increase clinical symptoms or even trigger the disease. Such diet-based and nutraceutical approaches to targeting the microbiome may produce a milder side effect profile than current systemic medications. Thus, interventions aimed at the microbiome may be a valuable adjunct for preventing or managing psoriatic disease and its comorbidities.

Conclusion Nutrition plays an important role in the development of psoriasis and its comorbidities. Ultimately, a better understanding of the psoriatic microbiome can lead to the development of new therapeutic modalities that target the shifting microbiota. Thus, interventions aimed at the microbiome may be a valuable adjunct for preventing or managing psoriatic disease and its comorbidities.

Keywords: Psoriasis, Microbiome, Microbiota, Deniplant Nutraceutical Strategy

CORRELATION OF C-REACTIVE PROTEIN WITH SEVERITY OF PREECLAMPSIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this study is to correlate the level of C - reactive protein with severity of pre eclampsia in pregnant women and compare it with normotensive pregnant women.

Study design: Cross sectional analytical

Methodology:

This study was conducted in Gynae/obs department of Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar, from June 2015 to December 2015. In this study 100 preeclamptic pregnant women were recruited and compared with 100 normotensive pregnant women of the same gestational age and parity for determination and comparing the levels of C-Reactive protein (CRP). About 5mL of venous blood was taken under aseptic techniques in sterile tube, followed by centrifugation for the separation of serum. Serum samples were stored at -4°C for biochemical analysis. The CRP levels were Measured by ELISA (Enzyme linked immune adsorbent assay) method.

Results: The mean and standard deviation for CRP levels were highly significant ($p < 0.000$) in preeclamptic ($10.52 \pm 10.24 \mu\text{g/mL}$) women as compare to control group ($5.10 \pm 6.20 \mu\text{g/mL}$). The systolic ($153.59 \pm 12.42 \text{mmHg}$) and diastolic blood pressure ($101.65 \pm 9.72 \text{mmHg}$) in preeclampsia and systolic blood pressure ($114.90 \pm 8.70 \text{mmHg}$) and diastolic blood pressure ($74.80 \pm 7.03 \text{mmHg}$) in control group was also found significantly high in preeclamptic women ($p < 0.000$).

Conclusion: The CRP was found high in preeclamptic women and shows significant correlation with systolic and diastolic blood pressure and is a better predictor of PE and eclampsia.

CORNMEAL FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FILMS BY MICROWAVE POLYMERIZATION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Millions of tons of plastic are produced annually but a major portion of plastic waste remains un-recycled. The uncycled plastic ultimately becomes a major source of solid trash and releases a variety of chemicals into our environment which can adversely affect the human health and marine life. In this study, a novel approach has been opted to synthesize a biodegradable plastic by using the microwave polymerization technique. In this novel approach, raw material (cornmeal), plasticizer (glycerin), and additive (vinegar) have been combined together to fabricate biodegradable plastic films from the microwave polymerization method. A number of rheological properties such as shear stress (Pa), shear rate (1/s), strain and viscosity (Pa.s) of newly synthesized plastic were studied. These properties confirmed the presence of shear thinning effect in the biodegradable plastic films on the basis of flow behavior of cornmeal. In order to check the water uptake ability and biodegradability of the cornmeal based plastic films, water uptake and biodegradation tests were carried out. The fabricated films were neat, thin and chewable and demonstrate promising characteristics. Therefore, these synthesized films can potentially become a suitable candidate in the packaging industry.

Keywords: Composites, green method, polymerization, environment impact, human health

QSAR, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND ADMET PROPERTIES IN SILICO STUDIES OF NOVEL SERIES OF HETEROCYCLIC MOLECULES

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ABSTRACT

Drug discovery and design are inextricably linked to various branches of chemistry, particularly organic chemistry. Many aspects of chemistry must be involved in order to translate knowledge of the molecular, genetic, and cellular bases of cancer into effective therapies [1]. Thus, the goal of this research is to identify promising active compounds for coumarin as CK2 protein kinase inhibitors using a QSAR model and drug similarity analysis. CK2 is a ubiquitous Ser/Thr-specific protein kinase that is required for cell cycle viability and progression. CK2 levels are particularly high in proliferating, normal, or transformed tissues, and transgenic mice expressing its catalytic subunit are responsible for lymphomas [2].

The work began with the optimization of the equilibrium structures of the basic coumarin in order to select the most reliable forecasting approach compared to experimentation and at the lowest computational cost. Following our research, we conduct a multiple linear regression (MLR) analysis to generate QSAR models.

An external validation research was done because the results show that the QSAR model of CK2 inhibitory activity is robust and has extremely strong prediction capacity, as indicated by R² values of 0.951 and 0.927, respectively, following linear regression analysis. The investigation using QSAR models is successful in screening 34 candidate chemicals. Following that, the compounds under consideration were evaluated for drug-likeness and reactivity (ADME, golden triangle, lipophylicity indices).

The results reveal that when supplied orally, the majority of the substances have no bioavailability issues.

The data also aid in determining which chemicals do not have clearance issues, as well as which are the most stable and reactive among those examined.

The anticipated findings of this study may aid in the development of novel coumarins with significant CK2 inhibitor activity.

Keywords: Coumarine, CK2, QSAR, MLR.

STUDY OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF FLAVONOIDS: A QSAR MODELING USING GAUSSIAN PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

For decades, flavonoids have been the core of diverse research, especially for their significant antioxidant activity. They have several biological activities, and they are used as anticancer, antileishmanial, anti-inflammatory, and antiaging compounds. However, current researchers are very much interested in the antioxidant activity of flavonoids since oxidative stress is strongly related to several diseases. In this study, we have chosen to elaborate on a quantitative structure-antioxidant activity relationship (QSAR) using a statistical method called Gaussian process (GP). The main advantage of this method compared to other techniques currently used in QSAR studies is that it does not increase the complexity of learning tests. Typical QSAR studies use common techniques such as the artificial neural method, multiple linear regression, and partial least squares regression. The aim of this work was to use a statistical technique little known in pharmaceutical chemistry, the Gaussian process regression which is rarely used to build a QSAR model. Finally, we have also demonstrated that GP is reliable and capable of predicting the antioxidant activity with a respectable record (R^2_{pred}) which is equal to 0.86, so it is much higher than the reference value of 0.6. Therefore, we estimate that this reliable model can be used to predict the antioxidant activity of a series of new molecules. Also, based on the HC results, our set was divided into four separate clusters according to the presence of glycosides and the molar weight of the flavonoids.

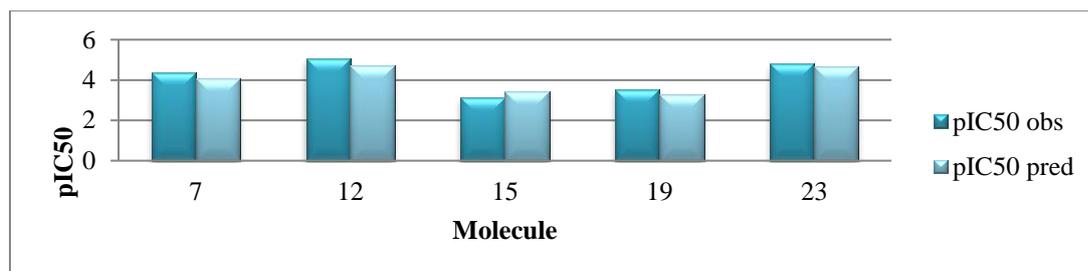


Fig. 1. Comparison in test set between observed and predicted pIC₅₀.

Keywords: Flavonoids, Antioxidant, QSAR, Gaussian process, PCA, HCA.

2D-QSAR MODELING OF ISOTHIAZOLE DERIVATIVES AS NS5B WITH HCV INHIBITORS AND MOLECULAR DOCKING

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ABSTRACT

Molecular docking is the step that can study the interactions between the residues of the active site of the enzyme and the inhibitors to form a stable complex, the Molegro Virtual Docker (MVD) software was used to carry out this study. We know the 3D structure of the target and we want to calculate the interaction of a series of molecules with the macromolecule.

Using MVD software we detected the cavities in the enzyme in question. The table represents the volume and the surface of the 5 cavities detected. We note that the isothiazole reference ligand is in cavity 1. This allowed us to study cavity 1, this cavity has a larger volume than the other cavities detected. The ligand is generally an organic molecule. Graphical interface software and molecular mechanics are generally used for schematics. The ligand has too many degrees of freedom, this led us to obtain the most stable conformation during molecular docking.

Table: Volume and surface of the cavities detected.

Cavités	Volume (Å³)	Surface (Å²)
Cavité 1	1912.32	3692.80
Cavité 2	102.4	299.52
Cavité 3	34.304	138.24
Cavité 4	21.504	101.12
Cavité 5	20.992	81.92

The following figure represents cavity 1 containing the co-crystallized ligand.

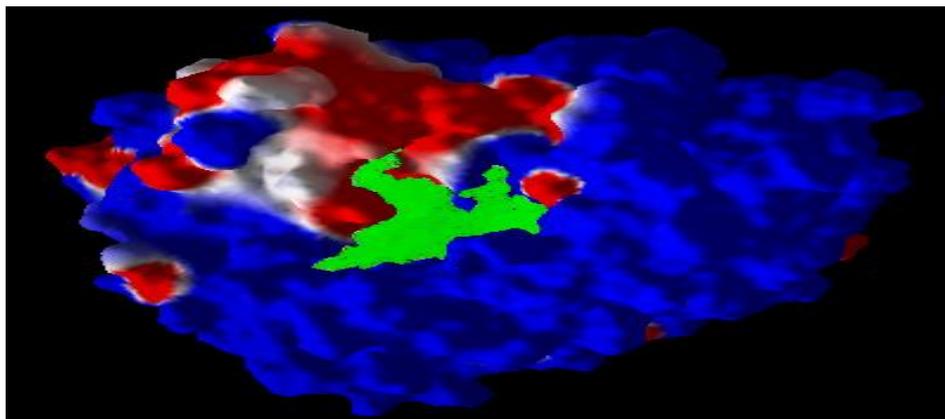


Figure: Graphic interface of cavity 1 shown by Mol Dock.

Keywords: Isothiazole derivatives, 2D-QSAR, MVD, Molecular docking, AM1, NS5B.

EFFECT OF POLLUTION ON THE HISTOLOGY OF MOLLUSK GONADS IN ANNABA GULF

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ABSTRACT

Bio-indicator species are today widely used to study the spatiotemporal variation of pollutants. The aim of this study is to investigate certain variables of *D. trunculus* living in the Gulf of Annaba, the most contaminated region in East Algeria. The species was collected from a reference site1, organically polluted site2, and mixed polluted site3 in March, April and May to study the histology of organs (gonads) and the sex ratio (male/female). The obtained results indicated showed that the shells from site 1 have a yellowish natural color, whereas those of site 2 and site 3 were characterized by a black color. Concerning the histology of organs, results showed certain differences in the tissue architecture of the gonads of individuals obtained from the two polluted. The sex ratio of *D. trunculus* was 1.10 (S1), 0.79 (S2) and 0.63 (S3) in March, whereas in April was 1.14 (S1), 0.82 (S2) and 0.73 (S3), and in May was 1.05 (S1), 0.61 (S2) and 0.57 (S3), respectively. In conclusion, shells' color, the histology of organs and the sex ratio of *D. trunculus* were clearly affected by pollution when compared to the non-polluted site.

Keywords: *Donax trunculus*, bivalves, pollutants, Histology, Sex ratio.

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS IN TERMS OF ASPECTS MARKETING AND FINANCE AT THE TEGAL NJAJAN.CO TAVERN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the business feasibility of Kedai Njajan, Co in terms of marketing and financial aspects. This research is a qualitative field research, by taking the object of research at Kedai Njajan.Co. Data collection in this study was obtained through interviews, observations, documentation with resource persons related to Kedai Njajan.Co, namely *owners* and customers.

The results of the business feasibility analysis from the marketing aspect are said to be feasible, namely products that already have an attractive brand and name. Affordable prices, strategic location and ease of distribution, as well as attractive promotions through Instagram social media. The business feasibility analysis from the financial aspect of the shop Njajan.Co resulted in that the capital came from the owner's capital and resulted in a *Payback Period* (PP) for 2 months and 7 weeks.

Keywords: Business feasibility, marketing aspect, financial aspect.

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY AT MRS. SRI'S GROCERY STORE BUSINESS UNIT

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important elements in the national economy in Indonesia is Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. MSME are the foundation while reducing the unemployment rate, and with the existence of MSME, many new work units are created that use new workers who support household income while reducing poverty rates. The purpose of this study was to determine the business feasibility of m Mrs. Sri's basic food shop. In this study using qualitative research methods with interview methods by asking data from shop owners and the analysis technique used is descriptive analysis by concluding the results of the interviews from the data that has been obtained. The results of this study are the production aspect with an assessment of the location, price and technology factors declared feasible to be developed.

Keywords: MSME, Business Feasibility

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS OF BINAGRIYA BARBERSHOP SHAVING BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

In writing this article, we discuss the barbershop business located in Binagriya Indah, Pekalongan City. Data collection for this method is an interview method by interviewing a barbershop entrepreneur owner, overall the concept is the same from articles or research related to previous barbershop businesses, only there are a few differences but that is not significant. Based on these problems and explanations, the authors are interested in conducting research related to the feasibility analysis of barbershop shaving businesses at Binagriya.

Keyword: barbershop, business feasibility, research

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF SARI RASA BERKAH WET CAKE BUSINESS IN BOJONG

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research is to analyze the feasibility of the business in terms of market and marketing aspects of the Sari Rasa Blessing cake business. To find out whether a business is feasible or not, it is necessary to conduct a Business Feasibility Study including from market and marketing aspects. The wet cake business located in Jl. Wiroditan No. 234, Kedoyo, Bojong Minggir Village, Bojong District is one of the businesses that serves various variants of wet cakes/market snacks. Its strategic location is on the edge of the main road and near the Bojong market and the variety of wet cakes attracts customers. The research method used is quantitative. This data collection method is an interview method by interviewing a market snack business owner. The results of this study indicate that the business of cake Sari rasa Blessing is very good, this is seen from various aspects of the market such as the demand for products that are always there, then providing a variety of wet cake products that are varied and of good quality at affordable prices, namely with a thousand and strategic prices. a good marketing mix, namely its strategic location provides the benefit of facilitating consumers who are interested in a variety of wet cake products.

Keywords : Business Feasibility Study, Market Aspect

FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS SAHERA FRUIT JUICE IN KEDUNGWUNI, REGENCY PEKALONGAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the feasibility of Sahera Jus. This shop is located in Kwayangan Village, Kedungwuni District, Pekalongan Regency. This study uses a qualitative approach. This study uses primary data (interviews and observations) by conducting in-depth interviews with the owner of the Sahera Jus business, Mrs. Tutik. The feasibility analysis method used in this study is a qualitative approach. The results of the study show that in addition to always fresh raw materials, Sahera Jus also offers a wide variety of products that are in demand from customers. The price of juice without milk is IDR 3,500/glass. Meanwhile, fruit juice plus milk costs IDR 5,000/glass. In accordance with the geographical segmentation, Sahera Jus is located on the connecting road between Kwayangan Village and Kedungwuni Timur Village, where people who want to go to school or go to the market often pass this road. Until now, Sahera Jus uses a sign in the form of MMT which is installed in front of the shop so that it can attract the attention of road users who are passing by. To strengthen its position, Sahera Jus tries to build consumer trust so that consumers want to buy juice at Sahera Jus, by providing the best service, serving in a friendly and comfortable place if there are consumers who want to drink on the spot so that consumers will always be comfortable when making purchases. Therefore, from the marketing aspect, Sahera Jus is considered feasible because the products sold are of good

quality and are mandatory products for many people, strategic locations and easily accessible to consumers, using raw materials that are always fresh and can be consumed by all groups.

Keywords : Fruit Juice, Marketing Mix, Business Feasibility Study

FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF MUTUMART SPECIALTY SHOPS IN PEMALANG

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ABSTRACT

This Mutumart grocery store is located on Jl. Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo Pemalang. A grocery store is a store that sells groceries. The nine basic commodities (better known as basic necessities) are types of business that are needed by everyone. The community needs a basic food shop that sells daily necessities at affordable prices and is close to their neighborhood. The purpose of this research is to find out the Feasibility Study Analysis of Mutumart Food Stores Pemalang. This study uses qualitative methods with interviews. The results of this study are that market demand for Mutumart stores will always be there because of their location close to schools, and because this store is in the middle of the city, its competitors are like department stores. Meanwhile, the market share for Mutumart stores is quite a lot, such as the surrounding community and school children. This Mutumart store provides various products such as food, drinks, stationery, and so on. The price of products in this shop is cheap because it works with large distributors. And distribution at the Mutumart store apart from being provided in direct stores can also be ordered online via WhatsApp. As well as promotions carried out by word of mouth by students, school employees, and also with the surrounding community. Thus, market and marketing analysis shows that the business prospects in the field of sales, especially in the school complex, are very good, because the target market is clear.

Keywords: Marketing, Basic Food Shops, Feasibility Study.

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY IN THE GROCERY STORES

(Case Study on Toko Laris in Siwalan)

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ABSTRACT

The grocery store industry is still believed to be a form of economic enterprise that has good prospects, even in a crisis. The grocery store business has potential and creative land in its management. In this grocery store business, the competition that occurs includes convenience, price, and product quality in the business. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to analyze the feasibility of the Laris Shop business in the Grabyak Hamlet, Spait Village, Siwalan Pekalongan District. The focus of this research lies in the analysis of marketing aspects which include consumer interest, competitors, target market and marketing mix. The method used in this study is qualitative with a field research approach, in collecting data using observation, interviews with business owners and consumers of the shop. The results showed that the Laris Shop in Grabyak Hamlet, Spait Village, Siwalan District, Pekalongan was good and feasible to develop. This was seen from the consumer's interest in the presence of this Laris Shop, which was 85%. Extensive market share so market demand is always there. The price offered is also relatively cheap compared to other shops in the area, even though the price is relatively cheap, Toko Laris always provides the latest and highest quality products. Its strategic location, which is on the side of the road, makes it easier for consumers to find this shop and shop. The presence

of Toko Laris also has a positive impact on the surrounding community, because they don't have to go far to shop for basic needs. However, judging from the way of promotion, this store only uses banners (MMT) that are placed in front of the store and word of mouth. And from the marketing aspect, Toko Laris provides an interesting picture of potential.

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Market Aspect, Market Potential, Business Partners.

THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE USE OF RECYCLED ASPHALT DURING THE PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS IN THE UAE.

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ABSTRACT

Roadways are one of the significant important elements in infrastructure because they are characterized simply as the point of interaction between societies and people. Any country in the world needs to create roadways so that citizens and visitors can travel easily and smoothly. Mainly roadways have been the main source by which whole economies and societies have emerged and developed over the years. They also made a positive contribution to the distribution of ideas, cultures, languages, discoveries, goods, and services of having better and safer roadways.

This study seeks to assess the application of recycled asphalt in roadways maintenance by comparing it to the current roadway maintenance procedures in terms of technical parameters in construction procedures, timelines ...etc. Furthermore, the environmental and economical requirements are highlighted and explored. This will enable the study to identify the possible benefits of using recycled asphalt pavement in roadway maintenance.

One of the benefits of using this construction material includes the economic benefits of saving on cost in material consumption, energy conservation in the processes, and environmental protection, which are imperative attributes in the development of sustainable human activities. However, other studies have indicated that asphalt has numerous disadvantages that should be considered before it can be fully adopted. Some of the challenges regard the technical aspects, mechanical considerations, and other quality concerns. . This implies that while recycled asphalt can be used as a sustainable material, there is a need to conduct an in-depth analysis to verify and quantify the effectiveness of the material, where the information is limited in the current literature. This study addresses the importance of using recycled asphalt with the integration of road maintenance procedures in the road network. This element is considered the main element of any national infrastructure development plan. The research aims to study and highlight the using recycled asphalt as a suggested sustainable method for road maintenance procedures. Therefore, the study elaborates on the historical use of recycled asphalt, its advantages, and disadvantages. Besides that, the maintenances process categories to ensure the suitable type that ensures the best quality of the network. Since roadway pavement assessment

is based on quality as well as different characteristics parameters such as rutting, cracking, pavement quality Index, and roughness

The realization of addressing the factors is an important matter to prevent any threats and challenges during the life cycle of the road network. This can be done by establishing a new implementing process such as using recycled asphalt in pavement rather than the traditional pavement. The new process may provide unique outcomes from environmental, social, and economic perspectives and dedicate policy and strategy to enhancing the quality of roadways.

In addition to other parameters. The selected case study for this research is the Dibba-Masafi E89 roadway in UAE where the research methodology is conducted by elaborating the current situation of the roadway performance and the conduct recycled asphalt as solution to ensure better performance.

Keywords: Recycled asphalt, Roadway maintenance, Pavement Parameter, Condition Index

DESIGN AND PARAMETRIC COMPUTATION OF A MODULARIZE HORIZONTAL AXIS WIND TURBINE (HAWT) FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS IN NIGER DELTA REGIONS OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Energy in all its forms is essential to human existence and the growth of any nation's economy. Nigeria requires a new energy source to support its expanding population and economic activities. Nigerians however rely heavily on fossil fuels, which are the main causes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHGs), making renewable and sustainable energy essential for the wellbeing of the country's residents. Therefore, despite its modest speed, wind energy is cleaner, greener, and available, but local communities have not yet adopted any streamlined designs that would allow them to seamlessly utilize the available energy resource for consumption. In order to accomplish this, Horizontal Axis Wind Turbine (HAWT) system was designed with 3D state-of-the-art projected views using SOLIDWORKS modelling tool 2018 version. Components of the system included a turbine generator driven by a low speed motor at 1500 rpm, rotor blades, planet shafts, planet arms, gearboxes, bearings, ring gears, spur gears, planet gears, sun gears, output shafts, braking mechanisms, gear box casings, alternators, electric motors and so on. Using the general mathematical techniques fifty five (55) operating parameters were computed for the wind turbine design calculations. From the design calculations, blade swept area of 3.1416 m², rotor power of 1.596 Kw, rotor torque of 127.669 Nm and motor torque of 12.73 Nm were obtained, which are optimum for locations with low wind speed like the Niger Delta regions of Nigeria. Due to lack of effective models to determine the operating process parameters for HAWT systems, parametric computations obtained from this study could serve as a databank for related research, despite the cumbersome nature of the process.

Keywords: Wind turbine, Design, Wind speed, Renewable energy, Parametric computation.

DIRECT AND INVERSE WAVELET TRANSFORM OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL IMAGES USING MULTIVIEW WAVELETS

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ABSTRACT

We built the multiview wavelets based on the voxel patterns of the autostereoscopic three-dimensional (3D) displays. The wavelets are described in the spatial and spectral domains. The direct and inverse wavelet transforms were demonstrated on binary and grayscale 3D images. Particularly, the one-dimensional wavelets were used for the multiview images with the horizontal parallax only; the two-dimensional wavelets were used for the full-parallax multiview and light-field images. In all cases, exactly the same wavelets were applied, except for different dimensions. Some transformations (intentional changes) of 3D images using the proposed multiview wavelets were also demonstrated: the reversed depth and the dimension of the parallax. The correctness of the reconstructed image was verified in each case.

The results can be used in processing multiview/light-field/integral images in general, as well as for the depth analysis of 3D multiview/integral images and the real-time 3D interaction in particular. Potential applications include designing, editing, arranging, and transforming the 3D images in the autostereoscopic 3D displays of multiview, integral, and plenoptic (light-field) types.

Keywords: Autostereoscopic display, 3D display, Multiview wavelet, Image analysis, Image synthesis.

THE MOIRÉ EFFECT IN 3D LATTICE

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ABSTRACT

We investigated the moiré effect in an essentially three-dimensional (3D) volumetric object, a cube built of voxels (small spheres) that lie at the points of the simple cubic lattice. Such a 3D structure can be thought of as multiple planar layers of voxels. We described the visual moiré effect in such a multi-layered structure using several cameras: a frontal camera near the center of the face of the cube, a camera near the edge, and a camera near the vertex. The axes of all cameras are directed to the center of the cube. On the images of each camera, multiple rays (“corridors”) of different visual densities were recognized. In the frontal camera, perpendiculars to the radial corridors and their analogs in other cameras were also observed. The analytical formulas for the distinctive angles of the corridors were obtained. Computer simulation and physical experiments were carried out. The results of simulation and photographs confirmed the theoretical angles of the moiré patterns in the 3D cubic lattice. The results can be used in crystallography, as well as to minimize the moiré effect in LED-based volumetric 3D displays.

Keywords: Moiré effect, Cubic lattice, Multiple layers, Moiré effect in 3D.

THE IMPACT OF BUILDING AUTOMATION ON THE FUTURE OF ARCHITECTURE: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Building automation has become an integral part of the design and operation of contemporary structures. Architects and building operators have resorted to automation technology to enhance building performance in response to the growing need for sustainability, efficiency, and comfort. These technologies use sensors, controls, and software to monitor and change different building systems, such as HVAC, lighting, and security, in response to changing environmental conditions and occupant requirements.

This study's aim is to investigate the influence of building automation on the future of architecture. The research will investigate the advantages and difficulties of building automation and emphasize its potential to revolutionize the design and operation of structures. The research will also investigate the effects of new developments in building automation and the Internet of Things on the architectural profession. The research will consist of a literature evaluation on building automation and its effect on architecture. The literature evaluation will concentrate on the most recent technological breakthroughs in building automation and their practical applications. Moreover, case studies of successful building automation projects will be analysed to discover best practices and lessons gained. The study's findings will provide light on the advantages and limitations of building automation, as well as its potential to optimize building performance, boost efficiency, and improve sustainability. In addition to identifying the possible hazards connected with building automation, such as cyber-attacks and privacy problems, the research will also offer solutions to manage these risks.

In conclusion, building automation has emerged as an essential component of future architecture. The potential of building automation to maximize building performance must be understood by architects and building operators, along with the hazards associated with these technologies. To design buildings and places that are sustainable, energy-efficient, and user-friendly as technology continues to advance, architects must adapt and innovate in response to these developments.

Keywords: Building automation, Future of architecture, Efficiency, and Sustainability

POLYNOMIAL INPUT TRAJECTORY FUNCTIONS FOR IMPROVED ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN 3 DOF IMPEDANCE CONTROLLED ROBOTS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the energy consumption of different input trajectory functions on a 3 degree-of-freedom (DOF) robot controlled by impedance controller. Industrial applications of robot manipulators, such as painting, often require only arm position control. However, in situations where obstacles may be present between the robot and the environment, the robot needs to avoid causing harm to itself and other entities. Impedance control allows for the dynamic relationship between the robot and the environment to be controlled. The force applied by the robot to the environment depends on the position of the robot endpoint and the corresponding impedance. The input trajectory function used in impedance control affects the interaction distance of the impedance force and thus the interaction force and torques in the joints. Therefore, it directly affects the energy consumption of the robot. To optimize the impedance controller parameters, the Bees Algorithm was employed to minimize positioning errors for three input trajectory functions: step, ramp, and polynomial. The energy consumption of each input trajectory function was compared, and the results were presented numerically and graphically. The study found that the input trajectory function had a significant impact on the energy consumption of the robot. The advantages and disadvantages of each trajectory function were also discussed. The step function was found to have the simplest implementation, but it caused the highest energy consumption. Overall, this study contributes to the understanding of how input trajectory functions affect the energy consumption of robots controlled by impedance controllers. The findings can be useful for selecting the most energy-efficient trajectory function for a given robot manipulation task.

Keywords: Polynomial input trajectory functions, impedance control, energy consumption, 3 DOF robots, The Bees Algorithm.

MODELLING AND ANALYSIS OF BUILDING BY USING SKETCHUP AND STAAD Pro

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ABSTRACT

A Building is a structure with a roof and walls standing more or less permanently in one place, such as a House or Factory. Buildings constructed in a variety of sizes, shapes and functions from building materials available. Buildings serve several societal needs primarily as shelter from weather, security, living space, privacy, to store belongings, and to comfortably live and work. In order to compete in the ever-growing competent market is very important for a structural engineer to save time. In this project a G+2 building is considered for modelling and analysis. This analysis includes the determination of lateral loads by equivalent static load method. An attempt is made to analyse and design a multi-storeyed building by using a software package STAAD Pro and sketch up for analysing a multi storied building, one has to consider all the possible loadings and see that the structure is safe against all possible loading conditions. The present project deals with the analysis of RGM CET UG Block multi storied building. Gravity load is applied and the design for beams, columns, footing will be done. STAAD Pro and Sketchup with its new features surpassed its predecessors, and computers with its data sharing capabilities with other major software like AutoCAD. Analytical results compared with normal results.

Keywords: Building, Modelling and Analysis, Sketchup and STAAD Pro.

SULFUR-, BORON-CONTAINING COMPOUNDS AS EP ADDITIVES TO LUBRICANT OILS

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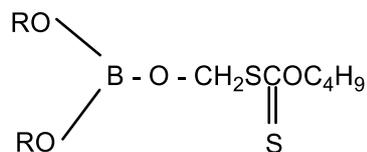
ABSTRACT

At the present stage of development of mechanical engineering, gear oils used at high temperatures and loads are in great demand. To create high-quality oils, a package of additives is added to base oils to provide them with the necessary performance properties.

One of the components to be added to gear oils is an extreme pressure additive.

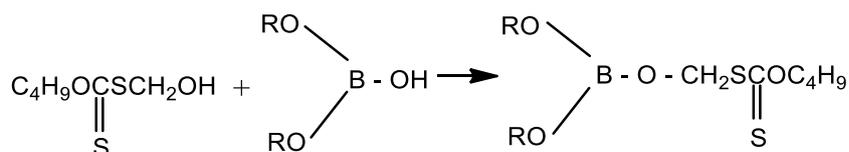
It is known that compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen and phosphorus in their composition have mainly extreme pressure properties [1]. However, it is very interesting for the authors to investigate compounds containing sulfur and boron as extreme pressure additives.

In this work, sulfur- and boron-containing compounds, butyl xanthogenatomethyldialkylborates, were synthesized as extreme pressure additives, formulas:



Where, R=C₄H₉, C₇H₁₅, C₉H₁₉

The compounds were synthesized by the interaction of hydroxymethyl esters of xanthogenic acids with monohydroxydialkylborates:



Butylxanthomethyldibutylborate was synthesized earlier [2, 3] and in connection with the discovery of its high extreme pressure properties, the authors synthesized butylxanthogenatomethyldiheptyl- and nonyl borates to study the effect of the size of the borate fragment radicals on the lubricating properties of the compounds. As a result of the research, it was found that all synthesized compounds have anti-seize efficiency, however, with an increase in the value of radicals, a decrease in anti-seize properties is observed, which is most likely associated with a more compact adsorption of short-radical compounds on the surface of metal friction parts of various mechanisms, which leads to the formation of a more durable protective layer.

Keywords: Sulfur, Boron, EP additives, Xanthates, Lubricating oil

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RELATIONAL ALGEBRA AND DATA SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Relational algebra is a mathematical approach to query and manipulate data in a relational database management system (RDBMS). It consists of a set of operators that perform various operations on the tables and their attributes such as selection, projection, union, intersection, difference, join, and division.

Data science, on the other hand, is an interdisciplinary field that involves the use of statistical and computational methods to extract insights from data. It involves collecting, processing, analyzing, interpreting, and visualizing data to solve complex problems and make informed decisions.

The application of relational algebra in data science is primarily focused on data manipulation and exploration. Relational algebra provides a powerful set of tools for data scientists to slice and dice large volumes of data to identify patterns, trends, and relationships. Additionally, relational algebra can be used to transform and reshape data before feeding it into machine learning algorithms.

In conclusion, relational algebra and data science are complementary fields that provide powerful tools for effective data management, analysis, and interpretation. The efficient use of relational algebra in data science can significantly improve the accuracy and effectiveness of data-driven decision-making processes.

Keywords: Relational Algebra, relational database, data science, accuracy

HOSTS OF BOUFAROUA *OLIGONYCHUS AFRASIATICUS* (McGregor) FROM WEEDS PLANTS IN THE BISKRA OASIS-ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The yellow date palm mite, *Oligonychus afrasiaticus* (McGregor), commonly known as Boufaroua, it is one of the main date palm pests that can cause considerable damage. In order to bring out its outbreak as well as its secondary host plants, an inventory was carried out at 7 palm groves chosen in the Ziban oasis.

During the monitoring period from February to July 2021, this mite affected almost the entire Ziban date basin; however, the infestation and the damage caused differ from region to another and from a farmer to another. Generally, the losses vary from 1 to 3%, although the Boufaroua can in some times affect all the palm trees of any palm grove.

The Observations show that the infestation of dates by Boufaroua began on June 13, 2021 where the temperatures exceed 30 ° C and the humidity below 40%. The most attacked cultivars were from Deglet Nour in 1st order than Mech Degla and other infrequent cultivars including Tantboucht and Itima,....

The results of the inventory of weed plants that grow under palm trees indicate a richness of 61 species belonging to 24 botanical families or 5 species that can be considered as host plants of Boufaroua in our oases; *Cynodon dactylon* (Poaceae), *Daucus carota* (Apiaceae), *Aster squamatus*, *Kochia scoparia* (Asteraceae) and *Salsola titragona* (Amaranthaceae).

The Observations on field show that the first appearance of Boufaroua attacks were recorded in the palm groves of El Hadjeb, Sidi Okba and in El Outaya on 5 main host plants; *Cynodon dactylon*, *Daucus carota*, *Aster squamatus*, *Kochia scoparia* and *Salsola titragona*.

Keywords: Date Palm, Bofaroua, Host Plants, Biskra, Attacks.

AUXILLARY DIVERSITY UNDER GREENHOUSES IN THE ZIBAN REGION.

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ABSTRACT

During a study carried out on tomato cultivation under greenhouse in the region of Sidi Okba (Algeria) in 2020-2021, that have for objective to highlight the key pest auxiliaries of tomato cultivation under greenhouse in the region. The results of trapping using the yellow traps show a total wealth of 90 species belonging to 12 families and 7 orders, the most represented order was that of Hymenoptera (17) species followed by Diptera order with 11 species, in terms of their ecological niches, pest species represent the highest rate with 42% followed by predators 23% as well as pollinators (23%) and parasitoids species represented 12%. This latest that represented an important Biological programm applied nature under green houses in the region.

Keywords: Tomato, Pest Control, Biological Auxiliry, Biskra, Inventory.

**IMPACT OF THE ENDOPARASITE *ASPIDIOTIPHAGUS CITRINUS*.
(HYMENOPTERA APHELINIDAE) ON POPULATIONS OF *PARLATORIA ZIZIPHI*
IN AN ORANGE ORCHARD IN MITIDJA (ALGERIA)**

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ABSTRACT

This work highlights the study of *Parlatoria ziziphi* (Homoptera Diaspididae) population dynamics as well as the impact of its intern parasite *Aspidiotiphagus citrinus* (Hymenoptera Aphelinidae) in an orange orchard in Mitidja (Algeria). A year period study shows that *P. ziziphi* has three generations per year: the first is the autumnal generation; the second is through the spring and the third throughout summer. Moreover, this cochineal presents a very strong affinity for the central part of the trees and the lower side of the tree leaves which offers optimal conditions for its development. *Aspidiotiphagus citrinus* also develops three generations per year: in autumn, spring and summer, matching perfectly the three generations of its host. The parasite can be found where its host is abundant (plentiful). The global parasitism rate records is 19.81% for *L. beckii*, this rate remains weak to control the cochineal populations.

Keywords : Oranger, Parasitoïde, *Parlatoria ziziphi*, *Aspidiotiphagus citrinus*.

ASPIRING AND CONSTRUCTIVE LEADER: A UNIQUE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to set forth and bring out the intellectual and emotional qualities of individuals for adopting a proactive mindset facing the vibrant ecosystem. Unique combinations of four leadership styles are investigated in this systematic study. The study aims to bring forth the potential combination which is beneficial for the growth of the organization. The styles and technology combinations considered are transformational leadership with sustainable, authentic leadership with organization performance, servant leadership with sustainability, ambidextrous leadership with organization innovativeness. In today's fast-paced business environment, change leadership is becoming increasingly important as organizations face new challenges and opportunities. The technique used in the current study is a systematic literature review covering leadership styles. The studies were investigated using the keyword search such as, "servant leadership", "authentic leadership" and "ambidextrous leadership" from the selected databases including Science Direct, Scopus database, and Google Scholar. The current study results revealed that different leadership styles are positively related to sustainability, organizational innovativeness and performance. Due to the qualitative and subjective nature behind the research, this review shows a lot of subjectivity, and consequently, needs generalizability. Regardless of this constraint, this review makes the way for some chances for scholarly investigation, both subjective and quantitative. Conclusively it is seen that leader has a strong role to play in all aspects to perform, build and transform.

Keywords: Leadership, Transformational leadership, Authentic leadership, Servant leadership, Ambidextrous leadership.

THE INFLUENCE OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID IN THE PRESENCE OF HEAT GENERATION/ ABSORPTION

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ABSTRACT

Numerical and theoretical analysis of mixed convection flow of MHD micropolar fluid with stretching capillary in the presence of thermal radiation, chemical reaction, viscous dissipation and heat generation/ absorption have been studied. The governing non linear partial differential equations of momentum, angular velocity, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations which can be solved numerically. The dimensionless governing equations are solved by using Runge Kutta fourth fifth order along with shooting method. The effect of physical parameters viz., micropolar parameter, unsteadiness parameter, thermal buoyancy parameter, concentration buoyancy parameter, Hartmann number, spin gradient viscosity parameter, microinertial density parameter, thermal radiation parameter, Prandtl number, Eckert number, heat generation or absorption parameter, Schmidt number and chemical reaction parameter on flow variables viz., velocity of micropolar fluid, microrotation, temperature and concentration has been analyzed and discussed graphically. MATLAB code is used to analyze numerical and theoretical facts. From the simulation study it can be concluded that an increment of micropolar parameter, Hartmann number, unsteadiness parameter, thermal and concentration buoyancy parameter results in decrement of velocity flow of micropolar fluid; microrotation of micropolar fluid decreases with an increment of micropolar parameter, unsteadiness parameter, microinertial density parameter and spin gradient viscosity parameter; temperature profile of micropolar fluid decreases with an increment of thermal radiation parameter, Prandtl number, micropolar parameter, unsteadiness parameter, heat absorption and viscous dissipation parameter; concentration of micropolar fluid decreases as unsteadiness parameter, Schmidt number and chemical reaction parameter increases. Furthermore, computational values of local skin friction coefficient, local wall coupled coefficient, local Nusselt number and local Sherwood number for different values of parameters have been investigated.

Keywords: Thermal radiation, chemical reaction, viscous dissipation, heat absorption/ generation, similarity transformation.

PETAL SAYISINDAKİ ŞAŞIRTICI DEĞİŞİKLİKLER SURPRIZING CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF PETALS

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ÖZET

Bu sunumun amacı, Newton yöntemiyle elde edilen rasyonel fonksiyonun dinamiklerini incelemektir. Dinamiği incelenecek olan rasyonel fonksiyon, $z^3+0.01$ karmaşık polinomunu z^n-1 karmaşık polinomları ile tedirgin edilerek Newton yöntemine uygulanmasıyla elde edilen rasyonel dönüşümlerdir. Tekil bir pertürbasyonla, dinamiklerin nasıl dramatik bir şekilde değiştiğini anlamak istiyoruz. Ayrıca, dinamiklerini incelediğimiz dönüşümlerin fraktalları açıklanarak araştırma sonucu desteklenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kompleks dinamik, Julia kümeleri, Newton metodu, Pertürbasyon.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this presentation is to examine the dynamics of the rational function obtained by Newton's method. The rational function whose dynamics will be examined is obtained by perturbing the $z^3+0.01$ complex polynomial with z^n-1 complex polynomials and applying it to the Newton's method. By a singular perturbation we would like to understand how the dynamics are changed dramatically. In addition, the result of the research will be supported by explaining the fractals of the maps whose dynamics we have examined.

Keywords: Complex dynamics, Julia sets, Newton's method, Perturbation.

FINTECH-BASED SHARIA FINANCING SUITABILITY IN BAITUL MAL WA TAMWIL BAHTERA PEKALONGAN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the suitability of fintech-based sharia financing at kspps bmt bahtera with Sharia principles in Baitul Mal Wa Tamwil Bahtera Pekalongan Indonesia. This research method uses a library approach sourced from books and journals that are in accordance with the topic and focus of the research. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of information technology-based financing based on sharia principles has been regulated in fatwa no. 117/DSNMUI/II/2018 concerning Information Technology-Based Financing Services Based on sharia principles, this fatwa is intended for technology-based or fintech financing providers. Information technology-based financing service providers may not conflict with sharia principles in the business activities they carry out, namely avoiding elements of usury, gharar, maysir, tadbis, dharar, zhulm, and haram. This is in accordance with the provisions of the fatwa regarding the financing model for the procurement of third party goods using a sale and purchase contract. The recipient of the financing (borrower) pays the principal and profit sharing (margin) in accordance with the agreement in the contract. The organizer hands over the principal and yield (margin) to the recipient of the financing. Based on the BMT Bahtera financing product in the category of third-party goods procurement, according to the author, it is in accordance with the provisions of the DSN fatwa Number 117/DSN-MUI/II/2018 concerning Information Technology-Based Financing Services Based on Sharia Principles.

Keywords: Sharia Financing, Financial Technology, and Baitul Mal Wa Tamwil.

THE ROLE OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN PLANT PROTECTION ON THE EXAMPLE OF PEPPER (*CAPSICUM ANNUUM L.*)

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ABSTRACT

The gradual change in the planet's climate has serious implications for the geographic distribution of crops and their associated pathogens. Application of herbicides, fungicides, growth stimulants, etc., to combat environmental factors unfavorable for plants contributes to the accumulation of toxic compounds in the soil.

All this led to the fact that since the 1990s, many scientists began to actively discuss the role of hydrogen peroxide in the plant protection system against pathogenic microorganisms as a poison and plant growth stimulator.

H₂O₂ has now been shown to play a dual role in physiological processes, plant development and stress tolerance. The action of hydrogen peroxide in biological systems depends on the concentration of H₂O₂, physiological conditions, and features of the processes it affects.

On the basis of the laboratory of the Department of Agriculture of the Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University, a study was conducted on the possibility of using hydrogen peroxide as an ecological and economically available seed growth stimulator. We used seeds on the surface of which an increased level of infection with fungal diseases was found: *fusarium*, *late blight*, *alternaria*, and *cercosporosis*.

To carry out experiments, the seeds were pre-soaked in hydrogen peroxide solutions with different concentrations of active substances from the rising solution for different times and placed in Petri dishes for further observations for 2-3 weeks (16-23 days).

The appearance of the first shoots was recorded on the fifth day from the beginning of the experiment. The first colonies of pathogenic fungal microorganisms were noticed on the 8th day in the form of a gray-green coating on the surface of the seeds. Their appearance was observed on samples with the lowest concentration of the active substance and the shortest exposure time of the solution on the surface of the studied seeds, as well as on some samples with a high H₂O₂ content.

Therefore, for a better effect of the drug on plants, it is important not to use the critical concentration range of hydrogen peroxide. Pre-sowing seed treatments can be used to improve seed quality, resulting in better germination and greater vigor, while partially eliminating the effects of seed senescence.

Keywords: Hydrogen Peroxide, Vegetable Pepper, Growth Stimulator, Shock Resistance

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS ASSESSMENT AND WAYS TO RESTORE SOILS IN UKRAINE

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ABSTRACT

The ecological situation in Ukraine largely depends on the influence of both natural and technogenic factors. Determining ecological and technogenic problems, or, more precisely, ecological problems of technogenic origin, which require a priority response, are the task of justifying the adoption of management decisions in the field of environmental safety.

Indicators such as loss of human life and health, economic losses, and loss of renewable and non-renewable natural resources of the country can be a criterion of environmental threats.

Land (ground cover) as a resource is the main means of production in agriculture and forestry and as a result is the basis of the country's food security; the main component of nature and as a result is the basis of environmental security; the condition of water, mineral, forest and other resources and as a result is the basis of economic security. The mentioned aspects provide proof of the need to preserve the soil cover throughout its life and renew it in the event of acute technogenic factors.

The main task of food and environmental security of Ukraine is to increase the volume of production of food products and various types of raw materials through the intensification of the agricultural industry, which currently involves: improving the existing and substantiating new management practices and the modern structure of cultivated areas, taking into account the conditions of the market for products and raw materials; improvement of soil cultivation technologies, minimizing or abandoning it altogether; optimization of the system of fertilization and protection of plants from harmful organisms; implementation of a complex of reclamation and soil protection measures; introduction of new crop cultivation technologies taking into account achievements in genetics, breeding, biotechnology.

Keywords: Ecological Problems, Soils, Fertilization, Crop Cultivation Technologies, Biotechnology.

FUNCTIONING OF NEW MODELS OF BIOGEOCENOSSES OF HYMENOPTEROUS INSECTS AND ENTOMOPHILOUS CULTURES

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ABSTRACT

Insects make a significant contribution to global food security, are of key importance for the preservation of biodiversity on our planet. Intensive agriculture, land-use change, monocultures, pesticides and climate change pose challenges to bee populations and, as a result, food quality, which can have far-reaching negative consequences for humanity.

Among all hymenoptera insects, the honey bee is recognized as the most valuable pollinator of flowers, which is an important component of biogeocenoses and contributes to the natural reproduction and enrichment of the plant world. The productive activity of bee families significantly affects the increase in the yield of fruits and seeds of entomophilous agricultural crops and the increase in the level of pollination of plants due to the rational combination of the beneficial effects of honey bees and other hymenopterous insects. According to the State Program for the Development of the Beekeeping Industry in Ukraine, one of the key tasks is to increase the yield of entomophilous crops and produce a sufficient amount of honey, wax,

pollen, propolis, royal jelly, bee venom for the needs of the population in the food, medical, perfumery and cosmetic and other industries and for export needs. Therefore, the breeding of hymenoptera insects, in particular osmia, which are able to ensure a high level of pollination of entomophilous crops under adverse environmental conditions and uncontrolled use of toxic chemicals, is particularly relevant.

Keywords: Biogeocenoses, Hymenopterous Insects, Entomophilous Cultures, Osmia, Hymenoptera Insects

PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF ANTI-ARTHRITIC POTENTIAL OF *EUPHORBIA MILII* ROOTS EXTRACTS IN ARTHRITIC RATS MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Systemic and persistent joint inflammation is a feature of the chronic inflammatory and degenerative disease known as rheumatoid arthritis (RA) which affects the circulatory, pulmonary, cartilage and bone systems. The research was aimed to phytochemically characterize the *Euphorbia milii* roots extracts and investigate its anti-arthritis properties in Complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA)-induced arthritis in rats. Extraction was performed by maceration method. Albino wistar rats were used for this research. Prednisolone (5 mg/kg twice weekly) was the standard treatment. *E. milii* roots extract at different conc. was used as a test treatment. Healthy and treated arthritic rats were evaluated for physical parameters including paw swelling, arthritic score and change in body weight at regular intervals. *E. milii* roots extract exhibited potential to restore paw swelling, hematological parameters, and body weight of arthritic rats. Blood and tissue samples of liver and ankle joint were collected for hematological (CBC and ESR), biochemical (liver function tests, renal function tests and

profiles of proteins and lipids) and histopathological studies, respectively. Treatment with plant extracts effectively restored blood inflammatory and liver function indicators as well as marker for oxidative stress in the liver tissue. Histopathological studies of ankle joint and liver tissues showed the ameliorative effect of *Euphorbia milii* roots extracts. Using GraphPad Prism® statistical software, data were statistically evaluated using one-way and two-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), followed by post-hoc Tukey's multiple comparison test. From the above findings, it could be deduced that *Euphorbia milii* roots extract has marked anti-arthritis activity.

Keywords: Chronic Inflammation, Anti-arthritis, Maceration, Oxidative stress.

**THE EFFECT OF THE INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF PALM OIL ON THE
STANDARD OF LIVING OF FARMERS IN ILE-OLUJI LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS OF ONDO STATE**

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ABSTRACT

Before the discovery of crude oil and the outbreak of the civil war, oil palm production in Nigeria was one of the mainstays of the economy of the rural population and contributed immensely to the nation's foreign exchange earnings. However, the government, private sectors and individuals neglected oil palm production and its value chain. These lead to scarcity and high costs of palm products and palm oil. Hence, this study examined the effect of the increase in the price of palm oil on the standard of living of farmers in Ile-Oluji/ Oke-Igbo Local Government Areas of Ondo State. A well-structured questionnaire was employed to collect data from 181 respondents. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse data in this study. The study found that the significant factors that affected oil palm production were insufficient information on a new production process, use of primitive ideas and implements in the production of oil palm, inadequate farm inputs, lack of government interventions and support, etc. The study discovered a significant relationship between the increasing price of palm oil and the standard of living of farmers in the area. There is a significant relationship between the rise in the price of palm oil and the high-income level of the farmers in the area. The study recommended that the concerned authorities promote rural development through robust agricultural policies and programmes. Also, the government at all levels should reactivate moribund industries and enterprises and expand the use of the value chain in oil palm production.

***Mycoplasma bovis* İLE ENFEKTE SIĞIRLARDA HEMATOLOJİK
DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN VE A-TOKOFEROL DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**
DETERMINATION OF HEMATOLOGICAL CHANGES AND A-TOCOPHEROL
LEVELS IN CATTLE INFECTED WITH *Mycoplasma bovis*

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*) ile doğal olarak enfekte olmuş sığırların hemogram parametrelerini ve α - tokoferol düzeylerini araştırmaktır. Çalışmanın materyalini klinik muayene sonucu pnömoni semptomları (öksürük, burun akıntısı, nefes darlığı) olan 85 sığır ve kontrol grubu olarak 10 sağlıklı sığır oluşturdu. Nazal sürüntü örnekleri kömürlü Amies besiyerli svaplarına alınarak mikrobiyolojik analiz için soğuk zincirde laboratuvara gönderildi. Antikoagülsüz tüplere 5 ml kan alınırken, tam kan sayımı için Edta'lı tüplere 5 ml kan alındı. Svaplardan mikoplazma izolasyonu için selektif Mycoplasma broth ve Hayflick Mycoplasma agar kullanıldı. Seçici ortamda Mycoplasma spp izolasyonunun dan sonra fenol kloroform ile DNA ekstraksiyonu yapıldı. Hedef DNA'lar ilk önce Mycoplasma cinsine özgü primerlerle PCR ile doğrulanmıştır. Daha sonra, *M.bovis*, *M.alkalescens*, *M.arginini*, *M.dispar*, *M.bovirhinitis* ve *M.canis*'e özgü spesifik primerler ile her genomik DNA için ayrı PCR amplifikasyonu gerçekleştirildi. PCR sonucunda 85 örnekten 24'ünde *M. bovis* pozitif bulundu. Diğer mycoplasma türleri PCR'da pozitif bant vermedi. Pozitif serum örneklerinde α - tokoferol düzeylerini belirlemek için immünoassay cihazı kullanıldı ve mikoplazma ile enfekte grupta kontrole göre anlamlı düşüş ($p<0.001$) saptandı. Tam kan sayımında lökosit, lenfosit %, monosit % enfekte grubun kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı olarak azaldığı ($p<0.005$) belirlendi. Granülosit yüzdesi, kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında önemli ölçüde arttı ($p<0.005$). Eritrosit, hemoglobin, hematokrit %, ortalama alyuvar hacmi, ortalama alyuvar hemoglobin, ortalama alyuvar hemoglobin konsantrasyonu, trombosit düzeylerinde gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ($P>0.05$) fark yoktu. Sonuç olarak, mikoplazma pnömonisi olan hayvanlarda lökositler, lenfositler ve monositler ile birlikte düşük seviyelerde α - tokoferol gözlemlendiği dikkat çekicidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Mycoplasma bovis*, PCR, α -tocopherol.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to investigate the hemogram parameters and α -tocopherol levels of cattle naturally infected with *Mycoplasma bovis* (*M. bovis*). The material of the study consisted of 85 cattle with pneumonia symptoms (cough, nasal discharge, dyspnea) as a result of clinical examination, and 10 healthy cattle as the control group. Nasal swab samples were taken into swabs with charcoal Amies medium. While 5 ml of blood was taken into tubes without anticoagulants, 5 ml of blood was taken into tubes with Edta for complete blood count. For mycoplasma isolation from swabs, selective mycoplasma broth and Hayflick Mycoplasma agar were used. After isolation of Mycoplasma spp in selective medium, DNA extraction was performed with phenol chloroform. Target DNAs were first validated with Mycoplasma genus-specific primers before PCR analysis using primers specific for *M.bovis*, *M.alkalescens*, *M.arginini*, *M.dispar*, *M.bovirhinis*, and *M.canis*. Then, PCR amplification was performed using separate protocols for each genomic DNA. As a result of PCR, 24 of 85 samples were positive for *M. bovis*. No positive band was detected for other mycoplasma species in PCR. Immunoassay device was used to determine the α -tocopherol levels in positive serum samples and a significant decrease ($p<0.001$) was detected in the infected group compared to the control. In the complete blood count, it was determined that the white blood cell, lymphocyte %, monocyte % infected group significantly decreased ($p<0.005$) compared to the control group. Granulocyte % significantly increased ($p<0.005$) compared to the control group. There was no statistically significant ($P>0.05$) difference between the groups in red blood cell, hemoglobin, hematocrit %, mean corpuscular volume, mean corpuscular hemoglobin, mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration, platelet levels. As a result, it is noticeable that low levels of α -tocopherol together with white blood cells, lymphocytes and monocytes were observed in animals with mycoplasma pneumonia.

Keywords: *Mycoplasma bovis*, PCR, α -tocopherol.

ROLE OF PTEROSTILBENE ON ARSENIC INDUCED MYOCARDITIS AND INSULIN RESISTANCE

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ABSTRACT

Metabolic syndrome is emerging health issues, which increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, and type 2 diabetes. High levels of blood glucose indicate lack of pancreatic insulin secretion or glucose metabolism. Insulin resistance may impair cardiac insulin signaling and leads to diabetic myocarditis. Exposure to heavy metals also took part in pathogenesis of Diabetes mellitus and related disorders for instance myocarditis, cardiac myopathy, or atherosclerosis. These metals accumulate in the body organs and affect the normal body functions. In this study, we investigated the effect of pterostilbene on arsenic induced insulin resistance and myocarditis, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic, and antioxidant activity. Hence, this study was performed on experimental model (albino rats); to investigate the effects of polyphenol (pterostilbene). Total 30

white albino rats were divided into five groups and each group having 6 numbers of rats individually. Group 1 was control group and was provided normal diet and water. Groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 were given oral arsenic (5mg/ kg) for 2 days to induce myocarditis and insulin resistance. Then Group 2 served as the diseased group. However, group 3 and 4 were treated with metformin (50mg/kg/day) and pterostilbene (40mg/kg/day) alone respectively for up to 4 weeks after exposure to arsenic. And group 5, received combination therapy of metformin (25mg/kg) and pterostilbene(20mg/kg). Serum biochemical parameters like fasting and random level of the blood glucose, OGTT, lipid profile, liver function tests, Inflammatory and oxidative stress biomarker were measured. Arsenic detection in blood and tissue samples were performed using atomic absorption spectroscopy. The heart and pancreatic tissues were taken for morphological evaluation. Statistical analysis was performed using Graph-Pad prism software.

Keywords: Diabetes, Metformin, Resistance, Pterostilben

HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY: CHANGES THROUGH INTERACTION IN THE DISTANT EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Interaction in distance education is significant, mainly because the learner participates actively in the learning process while the teacher has a facilitating role. Educational activities and group counselling sessions (GCS) identify and define the interaction while promoting knowledge acquisition. They are one of the most critical elements of the educational material intended for distance education and are related to its philosophy. The paper is presented in the context of the research program "Funding of Research in Hellenic Open University". It aims to investigate and analyse the innovations, modifications, and influences that started from the H.O.U and impacted the way and methodology of offering short or long-term study programs by conventional higher education institutions. Also, the differences or problems from implementing six-month thematic units compared with the annual ones in postgraduate study programs offered by H.O.U. Up to now, the study has been based on the bibliography in the areas related to teaching, learning, educational material, communication, the role of the teacher, and support structures. The findings so far highlight the significant effects and changes that distance education has had on the operation of traditional education structures and the curricula they offer. On the other hand, it is clear from the research, as presented in this paper, that until now, there have been no data on the educational activities or GCS that would enlighten us on the functioning of the six-monthly themes in the framework of interaction. So, the bibliographic research will be accompanied by interviews with teaching staff about the impact of H.O.U on conventional education and the operation of the semester's themes related to annual ones. The results will be essential in improving the existing application of the characteristics of distance education's effectiveness, regardless of the educational structure.

Keywords: Distance Education, HellenicOpen University, Educational innovations, Interaction

EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF FEMALE CHILDREN, YOUTH AND SEXUALITY AMONG MUSLIMS IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS FOR FAITH-BASED LEADERS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines the experiences and challenges that female children and youth experience in northern Nigeria based on their sexuality. Female children and young people have been forced to remain silent on matters that touch on their sexuality. In northern Nigeria, when it comes to sexuality, female children are forced to accept their place as victims, especially in the family and workplace. During the process of growth, they are given various roles, to shape their mentality so that they will always accept anything done to them. Furthermore, religion is also used to enforce the belief that female children and young people's sexuality is at the mercy of men. The experiences and challenges that female children go through are worthy of research. Existing literature have emphasized more on the implications of the silence of female children and youth with regards to their silence and sexuality. This study extends literature on the experiences and challenges that female children and youth go through that led to the implications that literature have laid emphasis on. Findings reveal that the silence has led to mass sexual abuse, unsafe pregnancy termination (abortion), health complications, and sexually transmitted infections. This study adopted key informant interviews in data collection, and the data was collected through purposive sampling. The data was further analysed using Colaizzi method. The recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: Children, Religion, Muslim women, Northern Nigeria, FBO's

SOLUTION OF HIGH ORDER DISPERSIVE FRACTIONAL ORDER KORTEWEG- DE VRIES EQUATIONS USING VARIATIONAL ITERATION LAPLACE TRANSFORM METHOD

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ABSTRACT

In this research case, we have investigated the analytical solution of higher-order dispersive fractional order Korteweg-de Vries equations. The proposed method is named Variational Iteration Transform Method (VITM), which base on iteration procedure with transformation. The method (VITM) has simple procedure without using Adomian decomposition, and He's polynomial. The Caputo operator is defined for fractional order derivatives. The proposed analytical approach has less computational work and accurate rate of convergence. The Validity and applicability are checked by solving linear, nonlinear, homogeneous and non-homogeneous dispersive Korteweg-de Vries equations of fractional order. The obtained results compared with exact solutions of the problems and visualized through plots.

Keywords: Dispersive fractional Korteweg-de Vries equation, Caputo operator, Analytical solution, Comparison.

THE ROLE AND CREATIVITY OF WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL ANATOLIAN WEAVINGS

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ABSTRACT

The production of weaving is one of the oldest activities of mankind. This art, which has existed since prehistoric times, has also been a means of expression for civilizations. Weaving is an important part of the rich Anatolian culture as a production sector with a long history and a branch of handicrafts. In many cultures and periods, weaving as a women's craft has often been associated with women. Today, weaving is a popular craft and art for many women. Until the Industrial Revolution, spinning and weaving were basic household chores. Traditional weaving production was one of the important parts of the household economy in Anatolia, as in the whole world, since early times. Women used to weave carpets, rugs and fabrics with great manual labor and contributed to the household economy with the carpets, rugs and fabrics they weaved.

Women who continue the traditional weaving, which is about to disappear in Anatolia, dye the woolen threads they spin by boiling the herbs they collect from the mountains with natural methods, and then they weave with the yarns they dye, either with the motifs recorded in their memories or by looking at the pattern patterns if they are in a weaving enterprise.

Archaeological finds show that since the Neolithic period, the woman collected the wool of animals caught in the bushes and made felt, twisted these wools between her two hands and turned them into ropes, when the ropes were short, she turned them by tying stones to the ends and lengthened them. Finally, she placed another horizontal stick between the two sticks, she invented the loom.

Today, due to the nature of culture, weaving studies attract more attention than ever before. While the past generation of weaving researchers focused on technology and classification, the new generation sees the weaving arts as effective expressions of women's concerns about cultural tradition and transformation, as well as a number of other issues. Recently, weaving is accepted as the basis of gender, social identity, status and modernization studies.

In the study; In the example of Anatolian weaving since the first settled life from its historical past, the role of women in weaving and their creativity in weaving will be revealed.

Keywords: Weaving, Women, Anatolian women, Traditional Anatolian weavings, Yoruk women

THE SOCIETAL VALUE OF TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND THE IMPACT OF A PLEASANT SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT WITHIN BAPEDI PEOPLE'S CULTURAL CONTEXT

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ABSTRACT

In the Bapedi culture, traditional music practitioners are capable in reconciling expression and pleasure through indigenous music. Both pleasure and expression are present in indigenous Bapedi music and do not contradict each other. The purpose of this study was to investigate how traditional Bapedi music practitioners express themselves through music, and how they create a pleasant social environment through music. The primary question raised in this study is: how do Bapedi people revive and preserve their music tradition? The primary sources for data collection included observations and oral interviews that were conducted through face-to-face interaction. The interviews were aimed at eliciting first-hand information on the knowledge of the subject matter. The secondary sources included among others, materials such as Journal articles, books and theses, and of course personal experience. The results have shown that Bapedi people use songs for religious ceremonies and rituals, to teach and give guidance, to tell stories, to mark the stages of life and death and to provide political guidance or express discontent. It was concluded that within Bapedi people's cultural context, music permeates Bapedi people's way of life and has a function, a role to play in the Bapedi society.

Keywords: Bapedi culture, indigenous music, Bapedi music tradition, pleasure, expression.

AIDING FEMALE MYTHICAL FIGURES TO BREAK THE FRAME

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to clarify how Hilda Dolittle and Carol Ann Duffy reinterpret the mythological figures Helen and Medusa in their poems “Helen” and “Medusa”, as well as their method of giving these shadowed female mythical figures a voice to demonstrate the widespread hostility towards them, and how people are afraid of their potential power associated with their gazes by touching upon the underlying principles of the perception of innovation in society, which is constantly evolving and blossoming. It has been both necessary and inevitable to shift the literary genres' perspectives on women, which grew popular in prehistoric times and academic studies. It is revealed how the poets H.D. and Duffy assist the characters of mythical female figures such as Medusa and Helen of Troy to flee from the picture in illustrated artworks and to break the frame.

Keywords: Female Figures, Gendered Modernism, Gaze Power, Mythological Figures, Images of Women

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION ON INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION: THE CASE OF SAKARYA UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

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ABSTRACT

The importance of social media, which has entered our lives with the developers of internet technologies, is quite high today. Social media progresses integrated with addiction and thus interacts. It helps people by finding their usage needs and attaches them to itself. As a result of all these, there is an exchange of communication between individuals. As a result of high amount of use, the attitudes of addicted individuals begin to change. Social media addiction is one of the main factors affecting interpersonal communication. In this study, which aims to investigate social media addiction in the context of its effect on interpersonal communication, a questionnaire was applied to Sakarya University of Applied Sciences students in accordance with the purpose of the study. The results obtained from this survey study were mainly analyzed using the BTKK model. The research was concluded with the analyzed results.

Keywords: Social Media Addiction, Interpersonal Communication, Impact.

THE SUBJECTIVE NATURE OF THE TRUTH: PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERSECTIONALITY IN LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to enable a comparative reading between three American novels; Sherwood Anderson's *Winesburg, Ohio*, William Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!* and Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* that portray a concept of skepticism towards an objective Truth born in lights of the grotesque outcome and awakening of the post war era. This concept of skepticism towards objective Truth, with the intersection of multiple axes, is one of the main tools shared in the depictions of all three novels, dissenting against traditional discrimination and confinements, such as artificial criteria like culture, race, and gender, established by the dominant ideology of society. The intent is to analyze the subjective nature of the truth within a psychoanalytical lens concerning Marxist attributes of the ruling class's ideals and interests within the utilization of multiple perspectives of a "truth" by depicting the colors and shades that Anderson, Faulkner, and Morrison painted in their novels to illustrate their Dogma by exhibiting the variant hues of a story, via the appliance of narration, characterization, and symbolism. All three authors have a conjunctive use of narrative styles that provide a roundabout perception of the characters' lives and personalities, portraying a kaleidoscope of varying optical perspectives, with the appliance of the psychoanalytical lens, evidently illustrating the different shades, corners, and layers of the "truth" and identity.

Keywords: Subjective Truth, Dominant Ideology, Identity, Psychoanalysis, Multi-Perspectives, Comparative Studies.

AI IN HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY ON ITS IMPACT ON OPERATIONS, CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE, AND REVENUE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The hospitality industry is experiencing a rapid transformation due to the increasing adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) in various aspects of hotel operations. The work aims to investigate the impact of AI on hotel operations, customer experience, and revenue management. Through an extensive review of literature and case studies, the article examines how hotels are using AI to automate their operations, personalize guest experiences, and optimize revenue management; explores the benefits and challenges of implementing AI in these areas and how they differ across different types of hotels and markets. The results suggest that AI has a significant impact on operational efficiency, cost savings, and quality of service. The use of AI can help hotels to reduce manual labor and streamline processes, leading to significant cost savings. By providing personalized recommendations and experiences, AI can enhance guest satisfaction, loyalty, and repeat business. In terms of revenue management, AI enables hotels to optimize pricing, forecasting, and inventory allocation, leading to increased revenue, occupancy rates, and profitability. Furthermore, the study discusses some potential future developments or trends in the use of AI in the hospitality industry. These include the integration of AI with other emerging technologies, such as virtual and augmented reality, and the development of AI-powered robots that can perform a wider range of tasks. These developments may impact hotel operations and customer experience by increasing efficiency, personalization, and convenience. Overall, the paper sheds light on the potential of AI in the hospitality industry and highlights the need for hotels to carefully consider the benefits and challenges of implementing AI while ensuring ethical and responsible use.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, hospitality industry, hotel operations, customer experience, revenue management.

AMBEDKAR: THE CHAMPION OF SOCIAL REFORMER IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present study focuses on Ambedkar: India's greatest Social Reformer. India is a major socially progressive country in the world with a sizable population. Additionally, its constitution focuses heavily on building a modern democracy while also protecting the rights of all persons. This study assesses Ambedkar's post-independence social reform efforts in India. Individuals already have reached the 21st century, and India has advanced in many ways (economic, political, and social). Furthermore, if the Indian Constitution protects social equality for all, it will be critical for the growth of underprivileged groups. Ambedkar's perception: social justice is considered a collection of rights for all people. It has enormous social importance since it helps to maintain social harmony and national cohesion. There is no prejudice in India, even though the constitution is predicated on everyone's similar activities and social justice. The fact, although, seems to be quite different; when you look at this from the bottom up, there seem to be multiple social challenges facing a particular portion of society in modern Indian based on ethnicity and religions. Social justice is achieved by eliminating inequities across all societal spheres of influence, including societal, legal, and economic. It has acquired a particular significance in Indian society, as it has been used to seek redress for socioeconomic classes who had previously been refused it periodically. He believed that social justice could be achieved if legislative freedom were expanded to include economic and social benefits. Ambedkar agreed. Even so, he stressed that if the old social and political powers were to be overthrown, it would only be through democratic methods. Ambedkar was very well conscious of the corruption and prejudice that occurred in the Indian administration and judiciaries. Education, he believes, has the power to open people's eyes and inspire the oppressed to make efforts to stop the injustice and exploitation they have often suffered. He realised that poverty was primarily due to a lack of access to quality education. Mainly from the perspective of the oppressed sects like backward classes and other minorities, who are denied their fundamental freedoms and liberties, modern Indian social structure is uneasy, and anxiety is stimulating. For remedies to current problems, sociological studies experts look into Gandhi and Ambedkar, two of history's most prominent social reformers who came from the standpoint of the oppressed for the oppressed, there is a revolution. Ambedkar was the liberator of the oppressed, women, and the underprivileged during his life, and he battled for all. Ambedkar advocated the creation of a "virtual bridge" across society's classes. His dedication

to the drafting of the constitution resulted in it being a potent tool for the socioeconomic empowerment of the oppressed, which is commendable.

Keywords: Ambedkar, Champion, Social Reformer, Independence, and India.

EUROPEAN UNION INFLUENCE ON FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to show how the European Union can influence which foreign languages should be taught in school, known and used by the members of the European countries. Knowledge of such languages is tested by internationally recognized tests and they are necessary for various purposes, from being accepted to study or to travel abroad, to working abroad, as well as to being admitted to PhD studies programmes. For PhD studies programmes, foreign languages knowledge is necessary for the PhD students to have access to international scientific literature, as well as to communication with the international scientific community. For the European Union institutions, those translators and interpreters that would like to get jobs there should see what types of documents they can translate for the different institutions. Thus, they could look at the text genres that they should know the features of, as well as the terminology, from legal and political texts, to texts meant for the general public. The latter is the case for various brochures meant for the information of the European Union citizens with respect to various aspects, from education opportunities to climate change and environmental issues.

Keywords: Political Studies, English, French, Text Genre.

TOWARDS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: A SAMPLE OF ITALIAN TEACHERS' VALUE PERCEPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Inclusive and high-quality education and training at all levels are paramount for creating and maintaining a cohesive society (Corona & Ianniello, 2023).

Not surprisingly, the *Council Recommendation on Common values, Inclusive Education, and the European Dimension of Teaching* (2018) aims to promote a sense of belonging to social cohesion – conveying common values and practicing inclusive education.

Therefore, it is important to promote common values that support inclusion at all stages of education. In this regard, it is essential to detect the teachers' personal values because they influence the formation of students' values, citizens of the future (Wood, 2018).

The purpose of this study is to investigate the values of 555 teachers from different schools at different levels ranging from nursery to higher secondary schools. The study was conducted during a pre-service teacher training course. The Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ-RR Revised Scale) developed by Schwartz and already adapted to Italian was used in the study to reveal the values of teachers. SPSS package program was used for statistical analysis of the data. The analysis of the PVQ-RR data highlights the trend observed in the group of teachers towards the Universalism and Benevolence values.

Keyword: Special Pedagogy; Education; Inclusion; Teachers; Values.

EXPLORING SOCIAL MEDIA (TWITTER) AS A PLATFORM FOR POLITICAL ACTIVISM AND COGNIZANCE: A STUDY OF ‘ENDSARS’ MOVEMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, social media is said to have impacted positively on public discourse in many societies. This has led to an apprehension in the seats of power and within the security circles, leading to laws being enacted to stifle popular movements. This study was carried out to determine the extent to which social media (Twitter), as an alternative to traditional media, can influence or aid popular movements, using the October, 2020 ‘Endsars’ uprising in Nigeria. Methodologically, the study adopted descriptive survey research method. Using multi-stage sampling technique, 351 subjects were selected among the undergraduate students of Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo, southwest Nigeria, and administered with a structured questionnaire. 341 copies of the questionnaire (98.3%) were completed and returned. The study was based on Libertarian and Social Responsibility theories. Findings among others revealed that Twitter is an alternative platform for political activism and cognizance, with 279 respondents (81%) affirming Twitter as a platform for realizing citizens’ political aspirations. Given Twitter’s role during the ‘Endsars’ movement in Nigeria, the study concludes that social media will continue to play a significant role in Nigeria’s democracy. The study therefore, recommends that, government, law enforcement agencies, media industry and other stakeholders in Nigeria should explore the huge potentials of social media in mobilizing the citizenry to enrich democracy, and for national development.

Keywords: Social Media, Political activism, Cognizance, Coalition, SARS

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE SUB-COGNITIVE PROCESSES AND THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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ABSTRACT

Our proposal through the present work is to explore and consider simulation quasi-experiments as a sort of intermediate stage between traditional scientific experiments, philosophical constructs, and mental laboratory findings. An essential part of scientific research is quasi-experimentation. A quasi-experiment serves to prove or invalidate a particular theory through the confirmation or otherwise of predictions made based on it. If this overcoming is what is mostly happening, both on a rhetorical level and on what, in research programs dedicated to the study of mental phenomena, a re-examination of the notion of simulation, its refinement, and improvement, closely linked to the rapid transformation of the disciplines involved in the cognitive sciences. The reflections that will arise will be the basis for further considerations regarding a particular approach to simulation disciplines, which we can define provisionally and in agreement with its creators as "sub-cognitive", and which is an attempt to explain multiple phenomena connected to the productivity and creativity of thought.

Keywords: Philosophy, Quasi-Experiments, Sub-Cognitive Processes, Constructivism, Artificial Intelligence

THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL REVIEW OF THE WESTERN BALKANS AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR A SOCIAL PROGRESS

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ABSTRACT

For a good perspective of growth and development, any given country must bring some constructive conceptual arguments regarding the essential bases of its representation. The present article will highlight in a transverse and analytic view, what the Western Balkans economy represents in a broader and more global arena. The quality of the macro-development and the heterogeneous growth relationship across the Western Balkans (WB) countries are among the first factors that influence the people’s perception and reaction to the “brain flow” and increasing migration status. Then, the paper will give light on the relationship between the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) and their distribution through the WB based on international organizations’ data and current research. One of the detrimental treatises of the present work is related to the conceptions of “Accountability” “Rule of Law” and “Political Stability” and their many dynamics within the Region such as the impact on policy effectiveness. In the end, the paper will describe the status of migration and the impact of the WB policies on social and civic engagement.

Keywords: Western Balkans, multidimensional development, economic growth, macro-development, social impact

LOCATING RELIGIOUS HATE SPEECH IN NEWS MEDIA ON NIGERIA IN A FEDERAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

This article locates religious hate speech in the news media in Nigeria. Hate speech on news media is something that is not new to the Nigerian people, however what is disturbing is the religious dimension of these hate speech. In this article, hate speech encompasses all kind of communication in speech, writing or behaviour that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or a group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion. Religion is the target of hate speech and this research is geared towards examining reasons for this. Although, scholars have done research on hate speech and also on news media, existing literature has failed to locate instances of religious hate speech in news reports. Literature was extended to take care of this linkage. In the news media in Nigeria, what is obtainable is politicians and their stewards calling for the deaths of the members of a religious group, and attributing dangerous traits to the members of such a religious group. Findings reveal that the fight for political, social, and economic opportunities is one reason for religious hate speech on social media. Documentary analysis was adopted through a phenomenological approach. Recommendations are discussed.

Keywords: Hate Speech, Social Media, Religious Hate Speech, Nigeria, Journalism.

PROTECTION OF VIRTUAL ASSETS USERS' RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

Types of digital assets formed from the network environment provided by service companies, such as email accounts, social network accounts, items in games, and cryptocurrencies (also called virtual assets), are increasing in number and form. Virtual assets are increasingly important in life, information and communication, human-to-human contact, e-commerce, and other fields. However, at present, the laws of some countries, including Vietnam, do not prohibit but do not have official regulations to recognize virtual assets. This leads to no rules to protect virtual asset users' legitimate rights and interests. The article analyzes some similarities between virtual and real assets based on several asset-related theories. From there, the report gives legal recommendations on recognizing ownership rights and protecting users' legitimate rights and interests concerning virtual assets.

Keywords: Virtual Assets; Ownership; Consumer Protection

THE CULTURAL WEALTH OF COLLECTION THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY MUSEUMS HAS, AND IT'S SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT

Museum from the very beginning act as a repository of cultural wealth, whether in the form of library , a zoological collection, an aesthetic piece of art, the museum always acts as a collection manager to represent them in the best possible manner and always looks for the way to better represent it for both entertainment purpose and the educational benefit.

Aligarh Muslim University from the time of its origin, consider museum as an integral part of it. With the Jami Masjid, the Strachey hall and other adjacent buildings Sir Syed Ahmad Khan dreamed of an idea of the museum, which ultimately results in Nizam Museum. Overtime with the transformation of college into university, this museum got shifted to a new location and eventually the university developed a central museum in the form of Musa Dakri museum in addition to certain other artifacts .The journey from the Nizam museum to the Musa Dakri Museum has been long and intriguing, with Sir Syed collection the university museum had a great cultural wealth of Indian heritage.

STUDENTS ASSESSMENT OF ONLINE EDUCATION DURING THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess the online instruction given to students during the COVID-19 epidemic. At the four universities of Lahore city that were the center of the study, 650 students pursuing undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral degrees participated. A mixed method was used to design the research using both qualitative and quantitative components. An online survey was employed during the quantitative phase. Online in-depth interviews using a semi-structured interview form were carried out during the qualitative phase. Local Lahore, Pakistan, inhabitants were among the responses. The content analysis led to the identification of 21 categories and three major themes. The following themes were accomplished: "It could have been better!" for their suggestions, "Face-to-face education is better!" for the bad parts of the student's experiences, and "Better than nothing!" for the positive aspects of their experiences. It has been decided that a technology approach should be employed to further expand the distance education curriculum in the four universities that have been selected.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance Education, Online Education, University Students.

THE IMPACTS OF TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN THE CLASSROOM

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ABSTRACT

In general, technology is now the cornerstone of every educational system, helping to enhance instruction and create the leaders of tomorrow. With the aid of technologically based teaching and learning resources, technology integration in the classroom enables instructors to close the gap and enhance the shortcomings of conventional teaching strategies. When teachers and students have online access to their assignments and assessment reports, photocopying, signing, and stapling are no longer necessary, and teachers can address students' learning challenges in real time. These are just a few of the challenges that can be eliminated by using the right technology in the classroom. Using a qualitative data-gathering technique, this study explored the use of technology in the classroom and found that it had a beneficial effect on both student and teacher performance. 198 male and 52 female teachers were included in the study group during the first semester of 2021-2022. They were asked to respond to six open-ended interview questions about their preferred teaching method, their use of technology, their level of comfort using technology in the classroom, how technology affects the classroom, and how they integrate technology in terms of teaching performance and classroom management. The study's findings demonstrate that all teachers utilize technology to some extent and that no obvious barrier prevents teachers from using it in the classroom. The repercussions include that there has to be more aware of the hurdles' relevance and strategies for boosting technology use in the classroom.

Keywords: Technology Integration, Education, Classroom

THIRD-SPACING ADAH OBI'S SUBALTERNITY

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ABSTRACT

The heartbreaking and touching story of Buchi Emecheta's *Second Class Citizen* (1974), based on a true story by the Nigerian author herself, depicts Adah Obi's arduous journey towards independence with her five children. Dreaming of and yearning to become a novelist one day, Adah is not only let down by her husband but also maltreated to be the family's breadwinner, not to mention that she is at the centre of ostracisation by Londoners for her skin colour. As the novel's title suggests, Emecheta's female heroine remains at the centre of postcolonial and feminist studies. In line with this, Indian feminist scholar Gayatri Spivak's illuminating and world-renowned essay "Can the subaltern Speak?" (2008) will help us understand how subalterns speak out for themselves in order to blossom into existence by breaking the locked cages. On the other hand, the British-Indian theorist Homi K. Bhaba's theory of the Third Space (developed in 1996) is a conceptual place in which hybrid forms of different identities, cultures and beings exist. All this being said, Spivak's and Bhaba's theories will serve the study's discussion and method and point out how Adah, the protagonist, creates a Third Space (a hybrid form) in her subalternity through her quest to free herself from the boundaries of her husband, of being a Nigerian wife and mother, and a Black woman in a White society. The study eventually challenges Western tradition and white supremacist discourse through the black female character.

Keywords: Postcolonial Literature, Buchi Emecheta, Second-Class Citizen, Adah Obi, Third Space Theory, Subaltern Theory.

THE VARIETY OF LINGUISTIC DISCOURSE MODELS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIVIDUALS' FEELINGS, THOUGHTS, AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

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ABSTRACT

Considering human evolution or development through the years, language remains to be a powerful means of communication even nowadays. Highly influenced by the development of technology, it is to be emphasized the variety of linguistic models used in different spheres of human life. Language, as a well-structured system, may be used to achieve several objectives. It can be used to accomplish our needs, it can be used, to tell the truth, or not; it may be used to persuade somebody to hold a certain position, etc. fulfilling in this way several functions (Cook Guy, Applied Linguistics).

Due to its persuasive capacity in various contexts, it is to be emphasized the role of language in the manipulation of our thoughts and decision-making processes. This "dark" side of language use "(Mulholland, J.) in our daily communication process, can be observed in its two most common forms, that is political discourses and the use of advertisements, which directly reach the audience through the use of technology.

This paper aims: 1) to identify linguistic elements which bear a strong expressive and persuasive force; 2) to analyze the expressive power of these elements in real examples; 3) to highlight their influence on people's psychology, people's thoughts, and decisions by analyzing real situations, etc.

In this way, analyzing the powerful expressive and persuasive role of our language patterns will contribute to highlighting and identifying widely used linguistic models by people aiming to achieve their objectives, considering the manipulation of people's thoughts and choices.

Keywords: Language; Persuasion; Linguistic Elements; Manipulation; Thoughts And Feelings

**BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY AT MRS. SIDEM'S GROCERY STORE
BUSINESS UNIT**

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ABSTRACT

One of the most important elements in the national economy in Indonesia is Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. MSME are the foundation while reducing the unemployment rate, and with the existence of MSME, many new work units are created that use new workers that support household income while reducing poverty rates. The purpose of this study was to determine the business feasibility of Mrs. Sidem's basic food shop. In this study using qualitative research methods with interview methods by asking data from shop owners and the analysis technique used is descriptive analysis by concluding the results of field studies and interviews from the data that has been obtained. The results of this study are that in terms of the location aspect it is right because it is in the midst of the community, in terms of existing products, consumers, prices are also appropriate, prices are set according to market prices and income is also good per month reaching around Rp. 4,000,000.00 and declared feasible to be developed.

Keywords: MSME, Business Feasibility

THE EFFECT OF CONSUMER BUYING DECISIONS ON SALES TURNOVER

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of purchasing decisions on sales turnover. This research method uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to purchasing decisions and sales turnover. The results of this research literature review conclude that buying decisions have a positive and significant effect on company sales turnover. If a product has many consumers, the company's turnover will automatically increase. The current tight competition conditions make a business owner must really be able to create a strong brand image on the products owned in order to get the highest position in the hearts of consumers. With the creation of a good enough brand image in the minds of consumers or customers, it can be a long-term investment for business owners, because the brand is a very important asset. Purchasing a product is no longer to fulfill a need, but because it satisfies a desire, therefore consumer purchasing decisions are very important for the company's progress. The greater the volume of consumers buying a product or service at a company, the greater the opportunity for the company to make a profit. Purchasing decisions not only generate profits for a company, but the more consumers buy, the more the product will be recognized by the wider community. In order for consumers to buy the products produced, companies can do several ways, for example by providing the best quality for their products.

Keywords: Consumer Buying; Sales Turnover; Investments

THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL PRODUCT PURCHASING POWER ON THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the importance of the influence of local product purchasing power for the country's economy. This research uses a literature review approach sourced from books and journals related to the importance of the influence of the purchasing power of local products for the country's economy. The literature review of this research resulted in the following conclusions: The economy of a country can be seen through the country's economic growth rate. The higher the economic growth, the better the economy of a country, purchasing power is closely related to inflation and the level of income and expenditure that leads to a picture of the level of public welfare. When people's purchasing power is higher, it indicates that the higher the level of income, the high level of a person's income indicates that the person can meet their needs and is not categorized as poor. The development of increasingly advanced technology allows various things from outside to enter Indonesia easily, including foreign products. In addition, foreign products are better known by many people in Indonesia and many people also buy and use these products. as a good citizen it is appropriate to love local products. The goal is none other than to keep the economic and business system in Indonesia running. By loving or buying local products can increase the selling value and help local brands grow, with the increase in the economy of domestic producers, the nation's economy will also be saved.

Keywords: Purchasing power, local products, and the country's economy.

SYSTEMS IN CONVENTIONAL ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the system in conventional economics. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to systems in conventional economics. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: The basic principle of conventional or capitalist economics is freedom to own personal property. Every country knows the right of individual freedom to own personal property. Each individual can own, buy, and sell his assets according to what he wants without any obstacles. In a conventional economic system or also known as capitalist, capital is a source of production and a source of freedom. Individuals who have greater capital will enjoy better freedom rights to get perfect rights. This inequality creates a gap between the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer. This system results in moral character in society so that noble moral values are not formed among experts, wrong interpretations, vile and immoral ideas. In an individual's attempt to accumulate wealth, they give preference to fraudulent and immoral lifestyles and try to become millionaires by defrauding others or obtaining wealth by unfair means. But proponents of conventional economics argue that economic freedom is very beneficial for society. They call it the "legal basis" of the economy and assert that if the legal basis is applied freely, it will increase the productivity of society. This not only increases the wealth of the State, but realizes a rational distribution of wealth in society.

Keywords: conventional, freedom, wealth

INDONESIA'S STRATEGY IN FACING THE ECONOMY IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explain the importance of Indonesia's Strategy in Facing the Economy in the Era of Globalization. This study uses a literature review approach that originates from books and journals related to Indonesia's Strategy in Facing the Economy in the Globalization Era. This research literature review resulted in the following conclusions: Indonesia has a high potential to compete in this era, especially in terms of a large population with a number of skills. However, there are still some potential obstacles to compete in this era. One of them is the lack of adequate digital infrastructure. And there are still differences in the use and mastery of technology in various regions including cities and villages. the form of an adjustment strategy when the country faces globalization; 1. National autonomy strategy, in this strategy the state reduces in large numbers or even completely stops contact with the international world which is considered to endanger sovereignty and autonomy in making its policies, 2. Reciprocal recognition strategy, in this strategy, political decisions remain in the hands of the hands of the nation state, but in the process of integrating the country's economy into the international market it is determined by market forces or non-states, 3. Coordination strategy, in this strategy each country seeks to cooperate so that each national policy can be compatible, 4. federalist strategy mutual governance, Is a strategy when the State surrenders part of its sovereignty to international institutions by forming a supra-state organ.

Keywords: Strategy, Technology and Economy.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE DEMANDS AND CHALLENGES OF THE NEW OBJECTIVES REGARDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The creation of solid local employment opportunities and the implementation of investments in environmental conservation are both dependent on the economic development of rural communities. Under the sections that reflect the three aspects of economic, environmental, and social governance, this article provides a number of examples of measures that have been made in accordance with the concept of sustainable development. The article also outlines goals and prerequisites for the economic growth of rural areas in the European Union. The European Union's rural development policy has three main goals: enhancing agricultural competitiveness, achieving sustainable management of natural resources and climate action, and achieving a balanced regional development in rural regions. These goals are meant to support rural regions' advancement and raise employment and living standards. These goals are also shared by EU cohesion strategy. Hence, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is complemented by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF) (EAFRD).

The sustainable growth of the agricultural industry and rural areas is one of the main goals of the European Agricultural Policy. In order to achieve sustainable agricultural development, Romania, a recently admitted member of the EU, must go through the CAP adaptation process. The study discussed in the article relates to the current stage of development of sustainable agriculture in Romania and highlights the significant efforts made in this area as well as the imperative steps for putting the rural economy's sustainable development plan into practice.

Keywords: Agriculture, Rural Development, Farm Managers, Sustainable Development.

THE IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT: A LITERATURE SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

The development of rural communities is a very important objective of the public authorities. This paper surveys and explores previous articles that are related to the impact of creating infrastructure on the process of rural development. Infrastructure faces a large typology in connection with the activity that it serves: road, rail or air transport, electricity, heat, gas, water-sewer networks, telecommunications system, the education, health and judicial systems, production, storage and trade etc. Urban areas are characterized by the presence of a variety of infrastructures and the natural conclusion would be that existence of infrastructure is a mark of economic development. The concept of development of rural zones involves targeting the improving the quality of life, protecting rural heritage, improving the competitiveness of enterprises and diversification of the rural economy. The analysed literature indicates the existence of links between the existence of infrastructure and the development of rural communities. But, improving the rural communities' state of wellbeing using the infrastructure it is not an easy approach, as the literature also documented failures in this regard. It is important to indicate that the infrastructure can be owned by public or private entities and the impact over the rural society can be slightly different having in mind the social goals of the public authorities versus the profit-driven initiatives of the private undertakings. The physical presence of the infrastructure is not itself the evidence of rural development, it has to be align with the possibility to access that infrastructure for the majority of the people, poor or not.

Keywords: Infrastructure, Rural Development, Impact, Literature.

HAVACILIK YÖNETİMİNDE ICAO VE IATA KODLARININ YERİ VE ÖNEMİ THE PLACE AND IMPORTANCE OF ICAO AND IATA CODES IN AVIATION MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Hız, güvenlik, kalite ve konfor kavramlarının öneminin gittikçe arttığı günümüzde her alanda olduğu gibi sivil havacılık sektöründe de beklentiler çeşitlenerek artmaktadır. Buna karşılık dünya genelinde havacılığın sektör olarak sürekli genişlemesinden dolayı hem kontrol edilebilmesi hem de olası hataların sifira indirgenebilmesi amacıyla bütün dallarında uluslararası standartların geliştirilmesi ihtiyacı da ortaya çıkmaktadır. Yerel kurallar yanında global anlamda da tüm işletmeler tarafından ortak belirlenen kurallara uyulması, aslında bu sektörün en güvenli taşımacılık sektörü olmasında büyük rol oynamaktadır. Havacılık sektörünün ve havayolu taşımacılığının çok hızlı ilerlemesi, hem yerel hem de uluslararası alanda bazı sorunları da beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu problemlerin en başında hem politik, hem stratejik ve hem de idari anlamda çok önemli olan ülkelerin kendi hava sahalarındaki egemenlik hakları gelmektedir. Bu sıkıntılar özellikle 1. ve 2. Dünya Savaşları'nda havadan yaşanabilecek tehdit ve tehlikelere karşılık tedbir alınması gerekliliği olarak göze batmıştır. Tüm ülkelerin hava sahalarındaki egemenlik haklarının korunması konusunda düzenleme yoluna gidilmiş ve sonuçta birçok anlaşmanın imzalanması sağlanmıştır. İmzalanan bu anlaşmalar ile organizasyonlar oluşturularak öncelikle genel standartlar belirlenmiş ve tüm devletlerin bu kurallara uyması sağlanmıştır. Günümüzde de kurulan bu uluslararası organizasyonlar, hem sektörün gelişmesi hem de sürekli denetlenebilmesi amacıyla özellikle havacılık güvenliği alanında uluslararası standartlar oluşturmakta ve bunların sürekli denetimlerini yapmaktadırlar. IATA ve ICAO, havacılık sektöründe uluslararası alanda en üst kademedeki bulunan organizasyonlar olarak çalışmalarını sürdürmektedirler. Bu kuruluşların havacılık sektöründe uluslararası standartlar, kurallar ve yönetmelikler oluşturmaları, tüm havacılık işletmelerinin dünya genelinde aynı standartlarda hizmet vermelerini sağlamaktadır. İlgili organizasyonların oluşturduğu ve tüm dünyada genel kabul gören nitelendirmelerinden olan havalimanı kodları da bu sektördeki bütün çalışanların öğrenerek kullandığı temel havacılık bilgilerindedir. Dünya genelinde bütün havalimanlarına verilen bu kısa kodlar sayesinde olası aksaklıkların önüne geçilmesi yanında işlemlerin süratli ve hatasız yapılabilmesi de sağlanmaktadır. Çalışmada ilgili organizasyonların tarihçeleri, organizasyon yapıları incelenerek havalimanı kodlamalarının yapılma yöntemleri ve havacılık yönetimindeki önemi üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: IATA, ICAO, Havacılık Sektörü, Havalimanı Kodları.

ABSTRACT

In today's world, where the importance of speed, safety, quality and comfort is increasing, the expectations in the civil aviation sector are increasing and diversifying as in every field. On the other hand, due to the continuous expansion of aviation as a sector throughout the world, the need to develop international standards in all branches arises in order to both control and reduce possible errors to zero. Compliance with the rules determined jointly by all businesses in the global sense, as well as local rules, actually plays a major role in making this sector the safest transportation sector. The rapid progress of the aviation industry and air transport has brought some problems both locally and internationally. At the forefront of these problems is the sovereignty rights of countries in their own airspaces, which are very important both in political, strategic and administrative terms. These problems stood out as the necessity of taking precautions against the threats and dangers that could be experienced from the air, especially in the 1st and 2nd World Wars. Arrangements were made for the protection of the sovereign rights of all countries in their airspace, and as a result, many agreements were signed. With these signed agreements, organizations were formed, and first of all, general standards were determined and all states were ensured to comply with these rules. These international organizations, which are also established today, create international standards especially in the field of aviation security and carry out continuous audits of them in order to both develop and continuously monitor the sector. IATA and ICAO continue to work as the highest-ranking organizations in the aviation industry in the international arena. The fact that these organizations create international standards, rules and regulations in the aviation industry ensures that all aviation businesses provide services at the same standards throughout the world. Airport codes, which are created by the relevant organizations and which are generally accepted all over the world, are among the basic aviation information that all employees in this sector learn and use. Thanks to these short codes given to all airports around the world, it is ensured that the transactions can be carried out quickly and without errors, as well as preventing possible disruptions. In the study, the histories of the relevant organizations, their organizational structures were examined and the methods of making airport coding and their importance in aviation management were emphasized.

Keywords: IATA, ICAO, Aviation Industry, Airport Codes.