8th INTERNATIONAL ZEUGMA CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

July 15-17, 2022 / Gaziantep, Turkey

ABSTRACTS BOOK

Editors:
Prof. Dr. Osman ERKMEN
Almaz TURSYNBAY

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CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

8th International Zeugma Conference On Scientific Research

DATE and PLACE

July 15-17, 2022 / Gaziantep, Turkey

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD-Institute of Economic Development and Social Research, Turkey

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NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS- **307**
NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS- **38**
TOTAL NUMBER OF PAPERS FROM TURKEY- **144**
TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS- **163**

PARTICIPANTS COUNTRY (36)

Turkey, Kosovo, Saudi Arabia, China, India, Canada, Romania, Georgia, Morocco, Algeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Palestine, Iran, Nigeria, Czech Republic, North Cyprus, Vietnam, North Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Croatia, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, Syria, Oman, Moldova, Serbia, South Africa, Argentina, Malaysia

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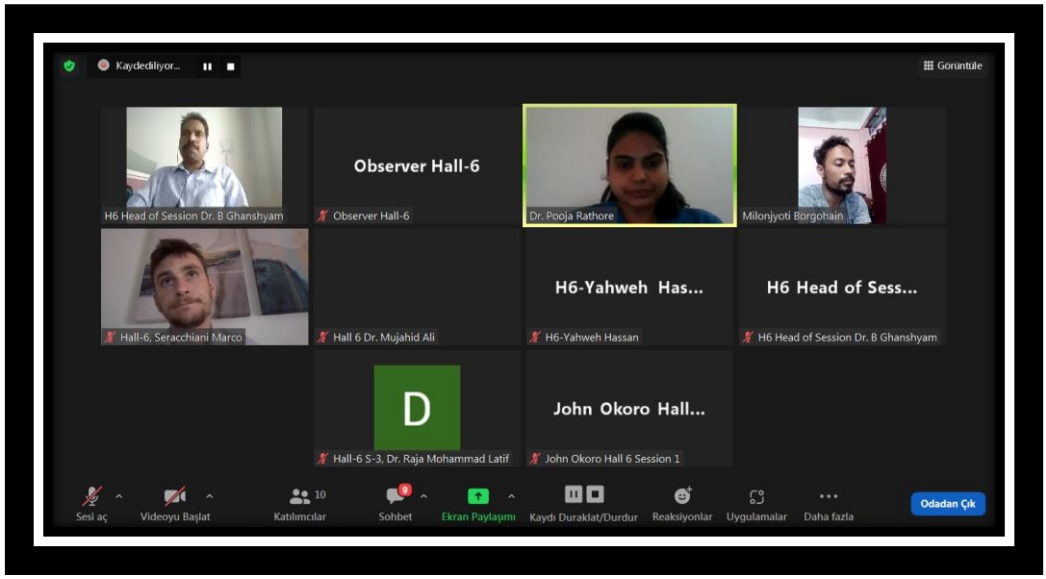

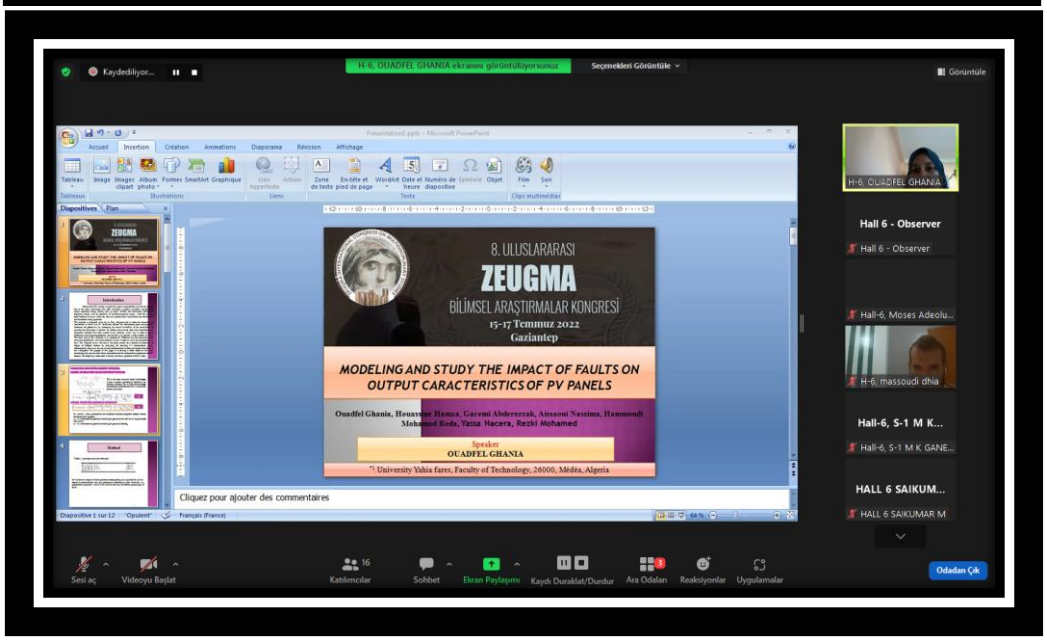

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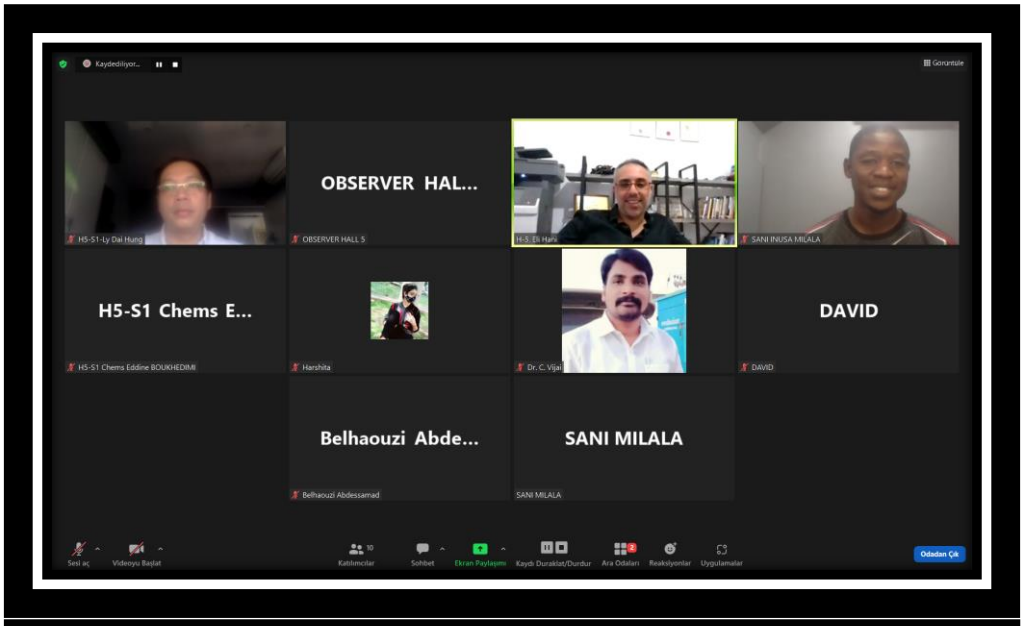

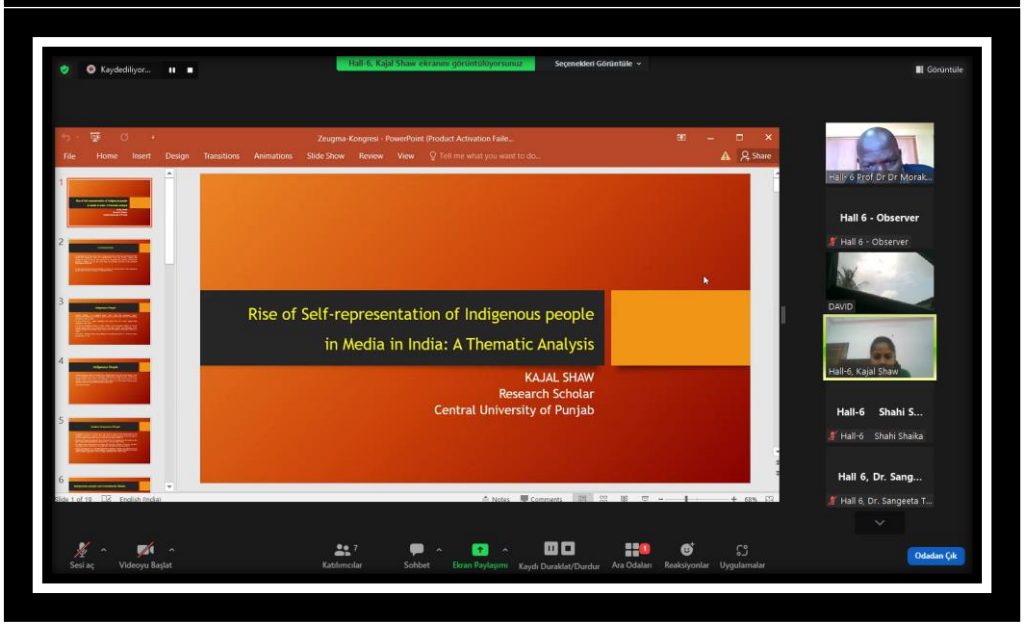

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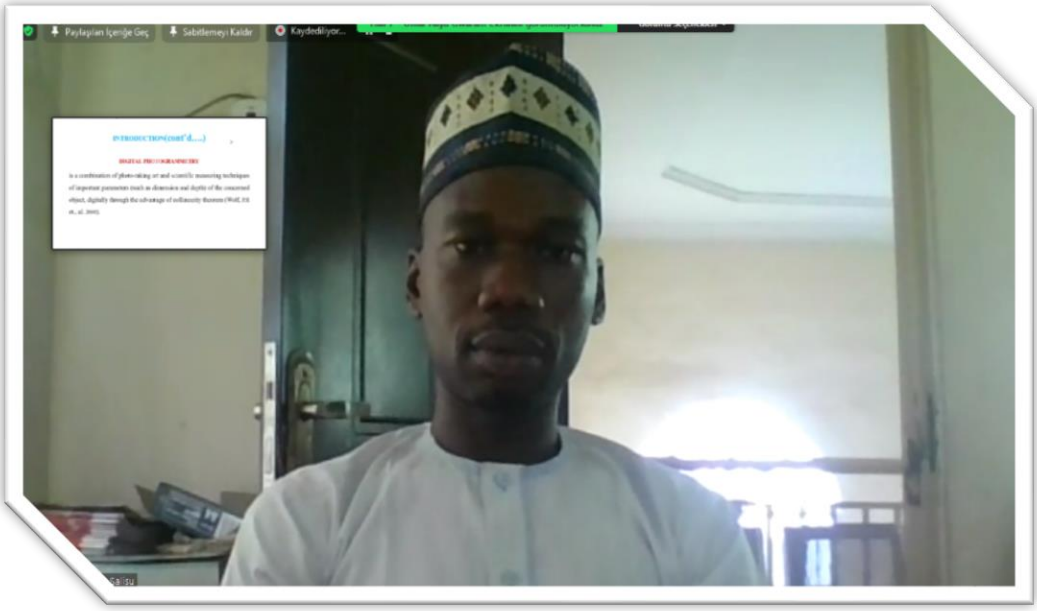

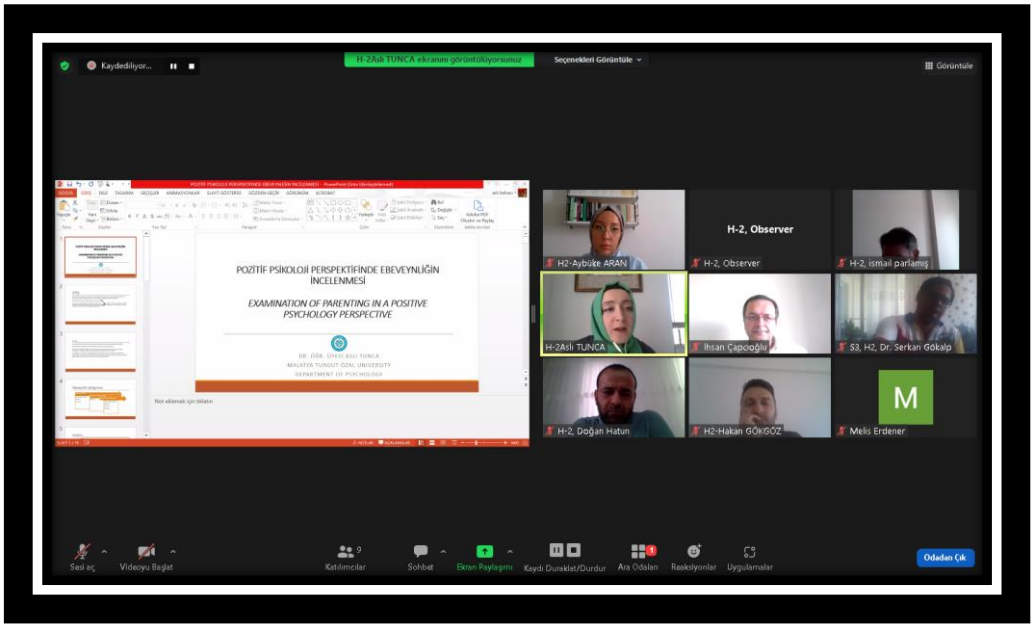

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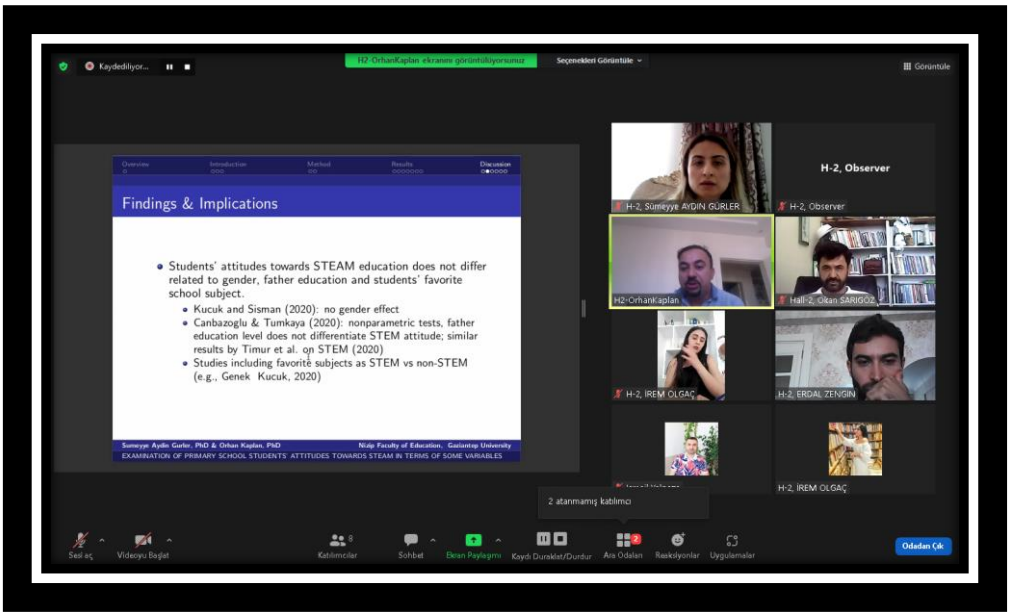

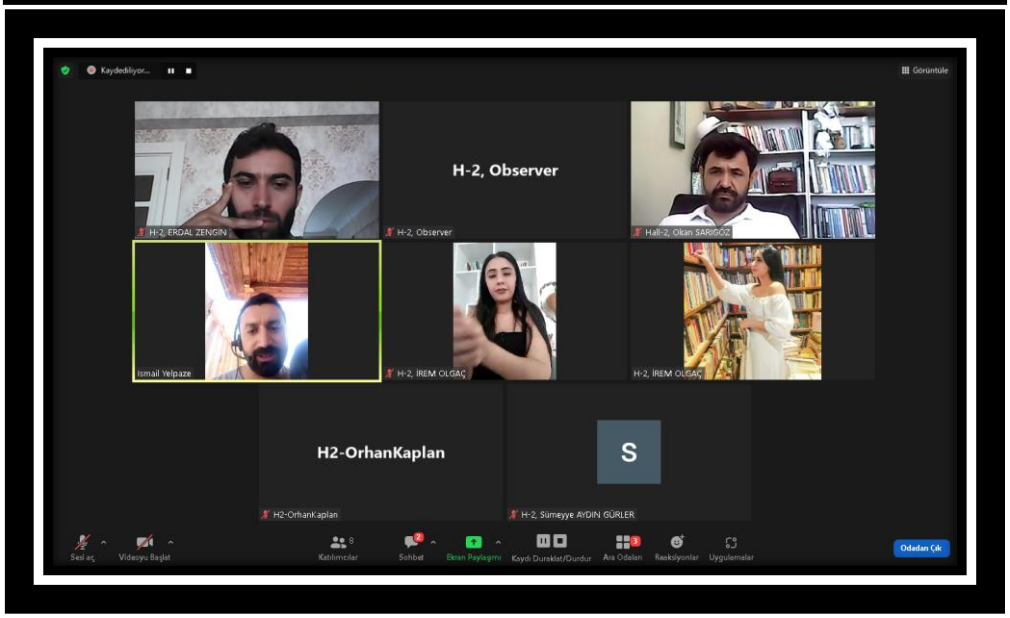

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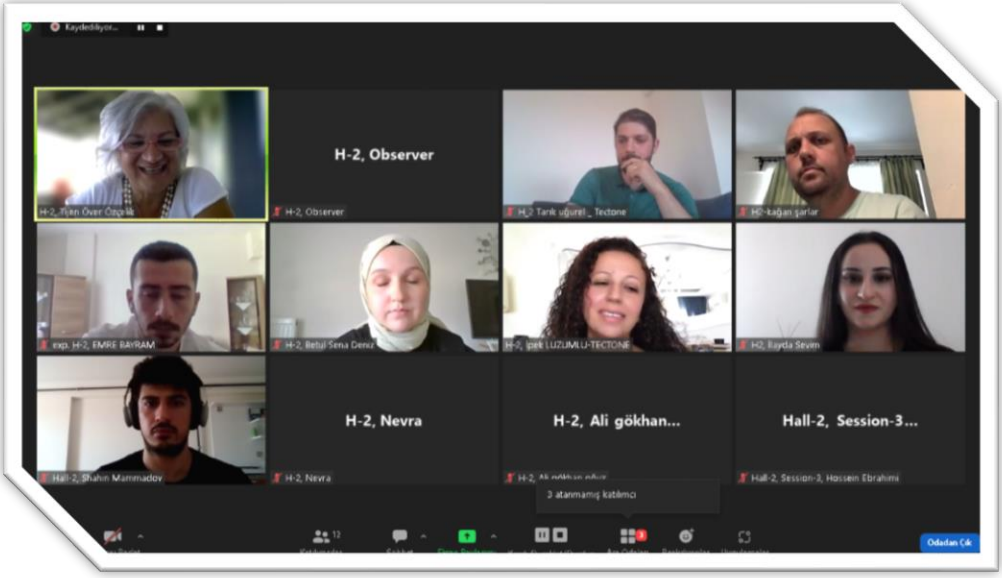

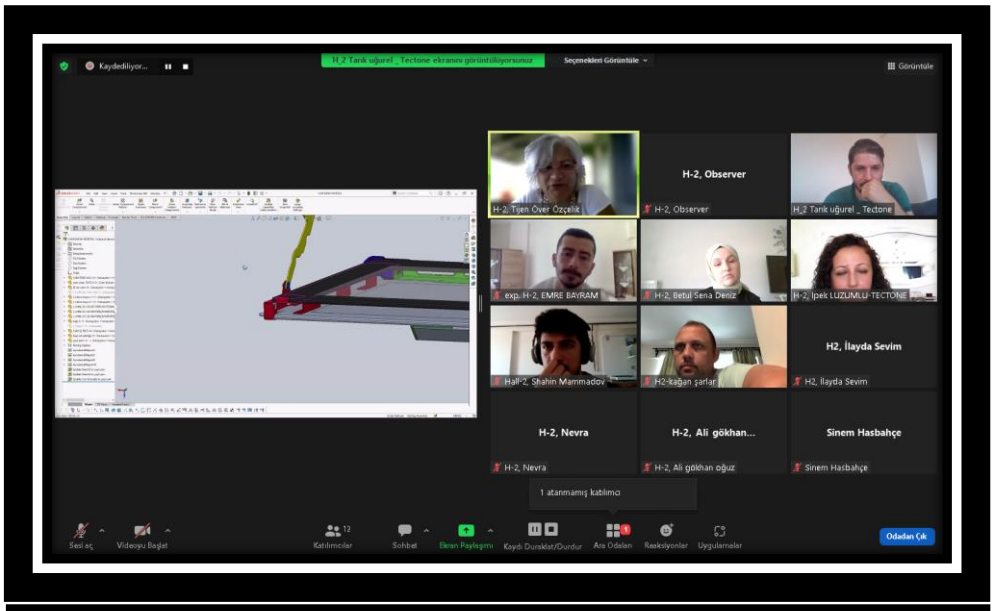

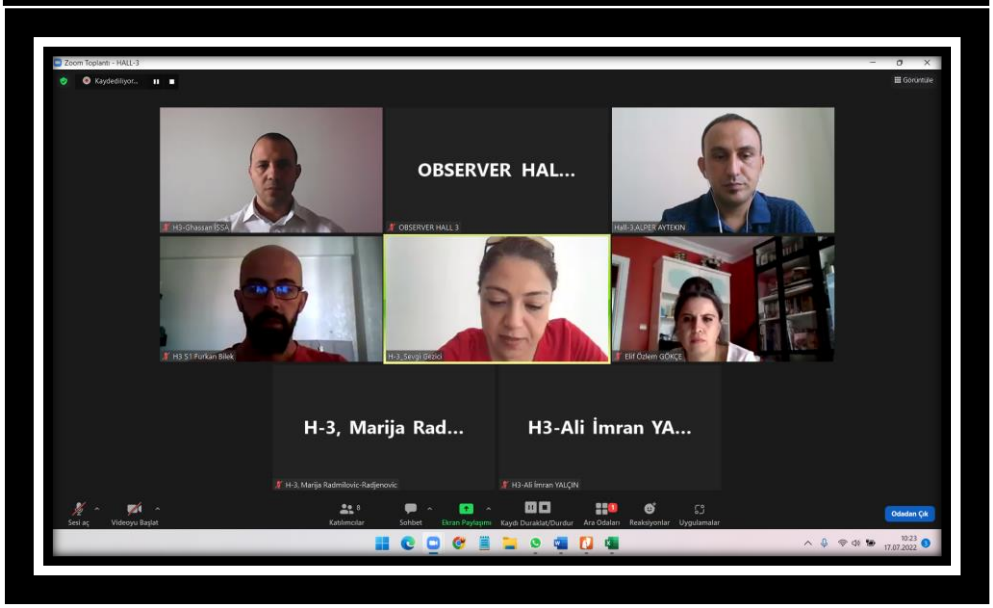

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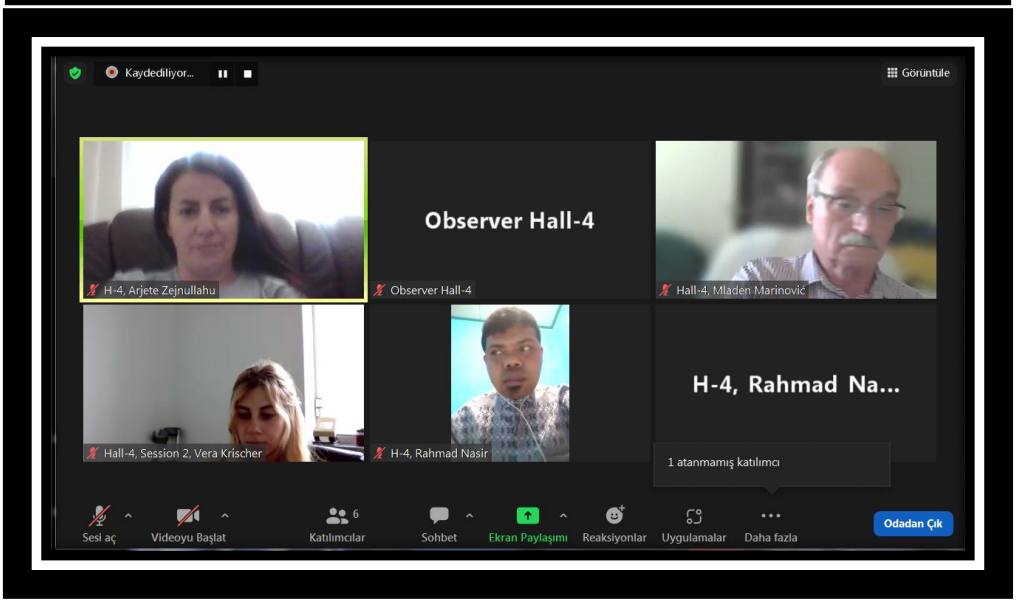

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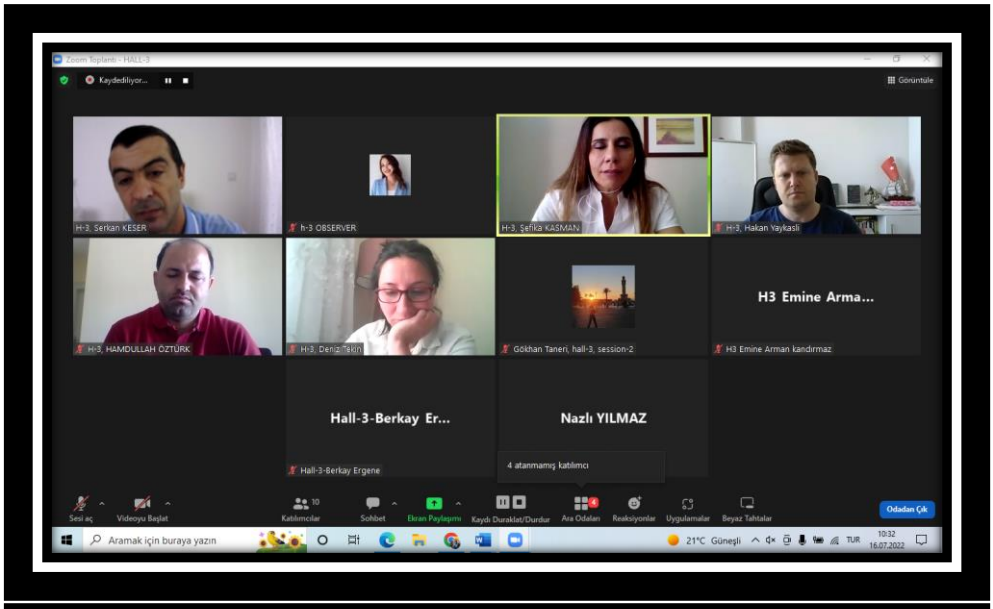

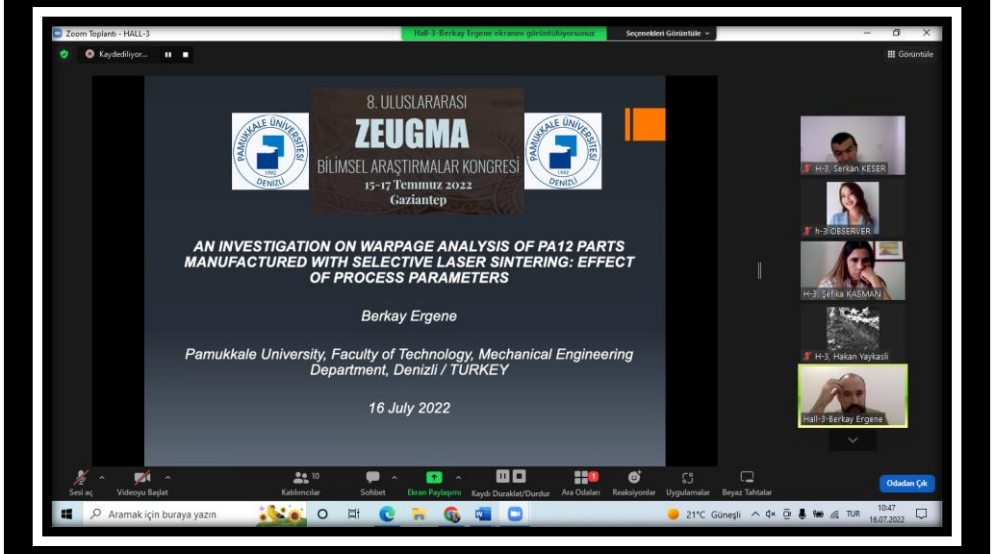

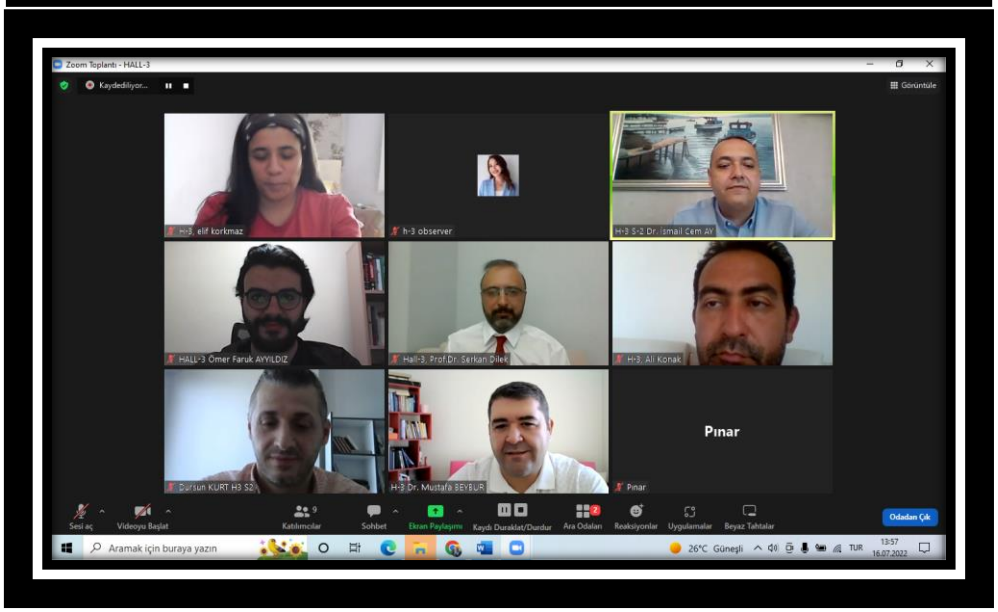

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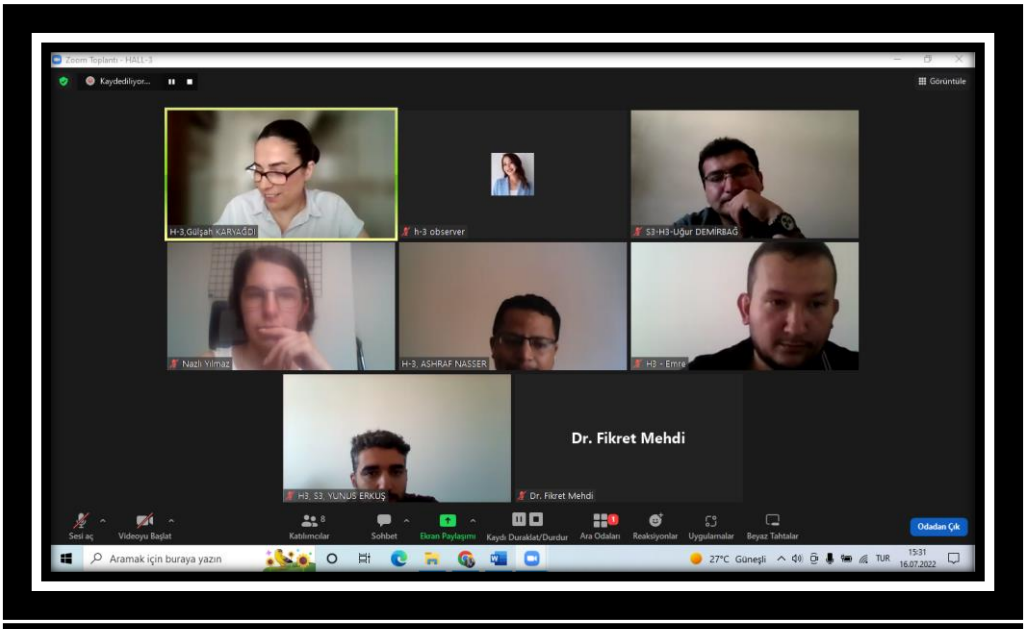

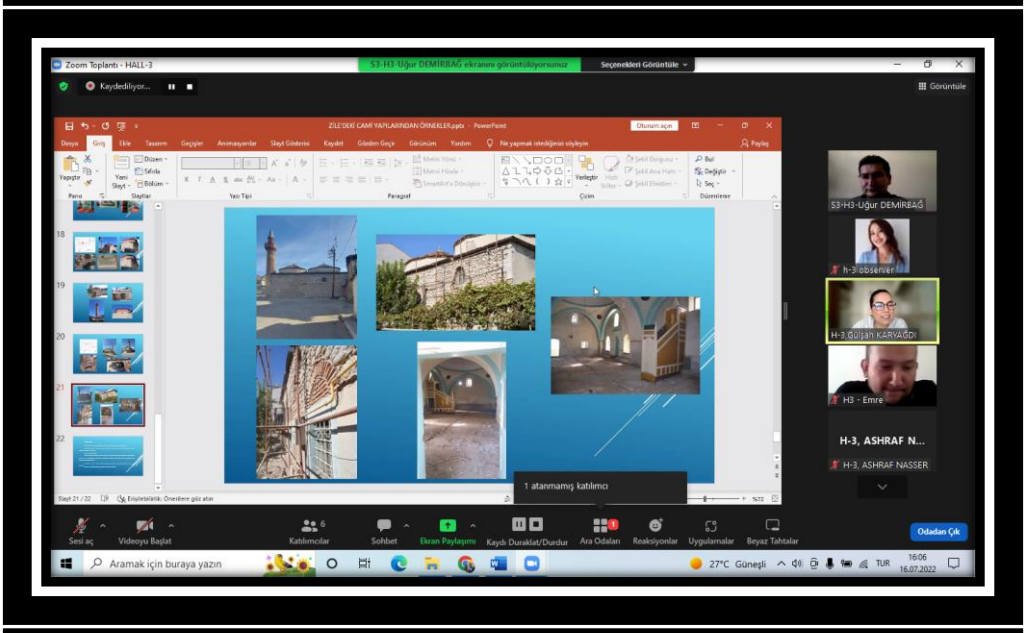

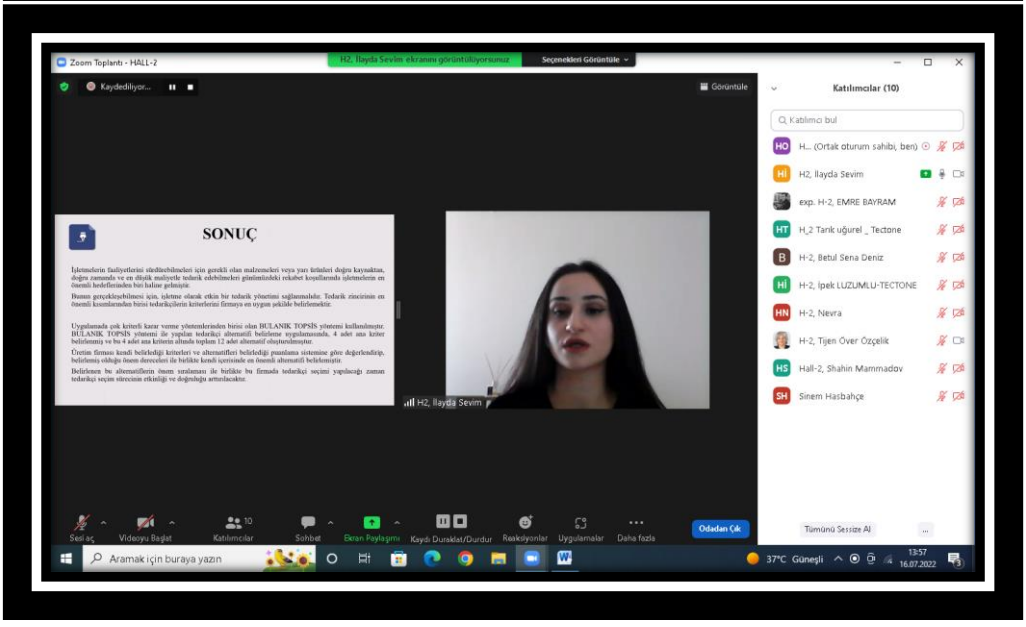

8th International
ZEUGMA
CONFERENCE ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

July 15-17, 2022

Gaziantep, Turkey

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Meeting ID: 810 3017 6420
Passcode: 008008

zoom

Participant Countries: (36)

Turkey, Kosovo, Saudi Arabia, China, India, Canada, Romania, Georgia, Morocco, Algeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Palestine, Iran, Nigeria, Czech Republic, North Cyprus, Vietnam, North Macedonia, Azerbaijan, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Croatia, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Tunisia, Syria, Oman, Moldova, Serbia, South Africa, Argentina, Malaysia

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- Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

15.07.2022 / SESSION-1

ANKARA LOCAL TIME	GAZİANTEP
13 00 : 14 30	**TUĞCAN HOTEL**

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arif ÇERÇİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sevda ÇETİNKAYA Hayrullah ASLAN	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University.* *Ministry of National Education*	GEOGRAPHY IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: 2018 LIFE SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUMS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sevda ÇETİNKAYA Emel KÜÇÜKALİ	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University.* *Ministry of National Education*	EXAMINATION OF LIFE SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS IN TERMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sakine HAKKOYMAZ Mustafa TAŞÇILAR	*Hasan Kalyoncu University*	3. EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE TURKISH TEXTBOOK IN TERMS OF THE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES USED IN THE TEACHING OF VOCABULARY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arif ÇERÇİ Nurcan KÖSEOĞLU	*Gaziantep University*	THE EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES MADE IN TEACHING PRACTICE COURSE 1 ACCORDING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES, PRACTICE TEACHERS AND ACADEMIC ADVISORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arif ÇERÇİ Fatma BODUR	*Gaziantep University*	INVESTIGATION OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES ON THEATER AND DRAMA APPLICATION COURSE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Necati ÇOBAN Mehmet TURAN	*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM E7 COUNTRIES
Res. Asst. Dr. Burcu KÜÇÜKOĞLU DOĞAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuncay KARAÇAY	*Gazi University*	LIFE-TIME TEST RIG DESIGN FOR POLYMER HYBRID BEARING
Assoc. Prof. Şeyho Cem YÜCETAŞ	*Adıyaman University*	METHODS FOR PREVENTING INTRAOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE IN HERNIATED LUMBAR DISC SURGERY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	1
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Tuna ÜLGER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Tuna ÜLGER	*Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University*	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TWO-WAY WAFFLE SLAB UNDER LOADS OF STEEL LOADING FRAME
Asst. Prof. Dr. Türkay KOTAN Ömer Furkan ÖZBEY Res. Asst. Metehan ARDAHANLI	*Erzurum Technical University*	INVESTIGATION OF POZOLANIC ACTIVITY PROPERTIES OF MORTARS WITH WASTE ZINC SLAG POWDER ADMIXTURE FOR LONG CURING TIMES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Türkay KOTAN Res. Asst. Metehan ARDAHANLI Ömer Furkan ÖZBEY	*Erzurum Technical University*	INVESTIGATION OF PUZOLANIC PROPERTIES OF MORTARS PRODUCED BY PASINLER OBSIDIAN
Asst. Prof. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Anıl EKŞİ	*Sakarya University*	THE EFFECT OF FLOOR SPACES CAUSED BY MEZZANINE ON EARTHQUAKE CHARACTERISTICS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS
Asst. Prof. Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Anıl EKŞİ	*Sakarya University*	THE EFFECT OF HEIGHT OF GROUND FLOOR CHANGE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM BUILDINGS
Elif Nur YÜKSEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Betül BEKTAŞ EKİCİ	*Fırat University*	THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF DOUBLE SKIN FACADES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT CLIMATE ZONES
Selma Nur BAYIR Asst. Prof. Hadi KHANBABAZADEH	*Gebze Technical University*	2D ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURE-PILE-SOIL BEHAVIORS OF HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS ON DIFFERENT SOIL CLASSES
Binta Gift Karibo Asst. Prof. Dr. Çİlen Erçin	*Near East University*	EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON PUBLIC SPACE IN NORTH CYPRUS AS A TOURIST NATION
Binta Gift Karibo Asst. Prof.Dr. Ayten Özsavaş Akçay	*Near East University*	EXAMINING THE USE OF MUD IN CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY: A CASESTUDY OF THE GBAGYI TRIBE IN ABUJA, NIGERIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	2
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. İsmail YELPAZE

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Res. Asst. Dr. Erdal ZENGİN	*Firat University*	OPINIONS OF PRIMARY TEACHER CANDIDATES ON THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS TO WORK IN MULTIGRADE CLASSROOMS
Res. Asst. Dr. Erdal ZENGİN	*Firat University*	DETERMINING THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY MULTIGRADE CLASSROOM TEACHERS: THE EXAMPLE OF ELAZIG
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Akif AKTO İrem OLĞAÇ	*Mardin Artuklu University*	SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND LIFE EXPERIENCES
Asst. Prof. İsmail YELPAZE Assoc. Prof. Levent YAKAR	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University*	EXAMINATION OF THE FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES
Asst. Prof. İsmail YELPAZE Assoc. Prof. Levent YAKAR	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University*	THE ROLE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN STUDENTS' ADAPTATION TO UNIVERSITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Okan SARIGÖZ	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University*	TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON TEACHING NATIONAL VALUES THROUGH GAMES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Okan SARIGÖZ	*Hatay Mustafa Kemal University*	EXAMINATION OF TEACHER'S OPINIONS ON SOCIETY SERVICE PRACTICES ACTIVITIES
Asst. Prof. Sümeyye AYDIN GÜRLER Dr. Orhan KAPLAN	*Gaziantep University*	EXAMINATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS STEAM IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	3
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Şefika KASMAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine ARMAN KANDİRMAZ Prof. Dr. Arif ÖZCAN	*Marmara University*	PRINTABLE ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS
Asst. Prof. Serkan KESER	*Kırşehir Ahi Evran University*	IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF NARROW-BAND TURKISH SPEECH CODING BY USING INVERSE MFCC ALGORITHM
Lect. Dr. Hakan YAYKAŞLI	*Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University*	MICROSTRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HIGH Ni-CONTAINING NiTiFe ALLOYS
Assoc. Prof. Şefika KASMAN Assoc. Prof. Sertan OZAN	*Dokuz Eylul University* *Yozgat Bozok University*	THE LASER MILLING PROCESS FOR AA 5083 ALUMINUM ALLOY: AN INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND MACHINING DEPTH
Assoc. Prof. Şefika KASMAN Assoc. Prof. Sertan OZAN	*Dokuz Eylul University* *Yozgat Bozok University*	LASER MICRO-MILLING APPLICATIONS FOR AA 5083 ALUMINUM ALLOY: AN INVESTIGATION OF TEXTURING STRATEGY ON MILLING CHARACTERISTICS
Res. Asst. Dr. Berkay ERGENE	*Pamukkale University*	AN INVESTIGATION ON WARPAGE ANALYSIS OF PA12 PARTS MANUFACTURED WITH SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING: EFFECT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS
HAMDULLAH ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. UĞUR CEM HASAR	*Gaziantep University*	DETERMINATION OF ALKALI-SILICA-REACTION (ASR) GEL IN CEMENT-BASED MORTARS ACCORDING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF MICROWAVE SCATTERING PARAMETERS
HAMDULLAH ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. UĞUR CEM HASAR	*Gaziantep University*	PROPAGATION CONSTANT MEASUREMENT OF NON-RECIPROCAL NETWORKS USING THE GENERAL LINE-TO-LINE METHOD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. E. Deniz TEKİN	*University of Turkish Aeronautical Association, Department of Computer Engineering*	MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS OF BIOMACROMOLECULES: SPIKE PROTEIN OF SARS-COV-2 AS AN EXAMPLE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	4
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Zeeshan ASIM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mia Amelia ZAHRA Agus ARWANI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE COMPANY
Fani SAPUTRI Alvita Tyas Dwi ARYANI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia* *UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE INTEREST OF STUDENTS IN SELECTING THE SHARAH ACCOUNTING STUDY PROGRAM
Dr. Zeeshan ASIM Dr. Ibrahim Rashid Al SHAMSI Dr. Alaeldeen ALADRESI Dr. Surriyya SARWAT	*Institute of Business and Management, Department of Logistics and Supply Chain, Pakistan* *University of Buraimi, Oman* *Jinah Sind Medical University, Pakistan*	ENABLING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) TECHNIQUE FOR EFFICIENT VENDOR SELECTION AT PROCUREMENT: A CASE OF TOTAL PARCO PAKISTAN LIMITED
Siti FATİMAH Ria ANİSATUS SHOLİHAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE URGENCE OF SHARIA AUDITS TO THE SHARIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SECTOR IN INDONESIA
Naelu SA'ADAH Ade GUNAWAN	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ON SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES
Elsa TIARA Muhammad NASRULLAH	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON AUDITING
Dina Azfia KARIMA	*Faculty of Islamic Economic and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTIFICATION OF INDONESIAN ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONALS IN THE ERA OF COMPETITION
Intan Ayu ANGGRAINI Ade GUNAWAN	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	OVERVIEW OF CREDIT SWITCHING IN THE VIEW OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN INDONESIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	5
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Tamar Barbakadze

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Eli Haim Hani	*Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi*	THE EFFECT OF KEY BUSINESS SUCCESS FACTORS ON START-UP PERFORMANCE
Tamar Barbakadze	*Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia*	CRYPTOCURENCCY – WAYS OF ITS USE AND DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA
Ly Dai Hung	*Vietnam Institute of Economics, Hanoi*	THE VIETNAM ECONOMY IN FIRST 6 MONTHS AND PROSPECT IN LAST 6 MONTHS IN 2022
BOUKHEDIMI Chems Eddine	*University of Tizi Ouzou*	THE EXAMINATION OF DACIA COMPETITIVENESS IN THE EUROPEAN'S ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET
Dr. G. Subash chandrabose Asst. Prof. Dr. R.Vinoth N. Sundarnathan	*Department of Community Medicine, AVMC&H, Pondocherry* *Deanship of Quality and Academic Accreditation, IMAM ABDULRAHMAN BIN FAISAL UNIVERSITY, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, AVMC&H, Pondocherry*	A LEVEL SYSTEM WITH DIFFERENT EPOCHS FOR PROCESSES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. C.Vijai Ms. R.Sunita Asst. Prof. Dr. S.Mahendran	*Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, INDIA* *Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamilndadu, INDIA* *Muthayammal college of Arts & Science Rasipuram, INDIA*	A STUDY OF THE GROWTH OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIAN PRESENT SCENARIO
Harshita	*BPS University of Women, India*	BENEFITS OF STUDYING BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Sani Inusa Milala Khadijah Md Ariffin Siti Sarah Omar Bala Ishiyaku	*University Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia* *Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University Bauchi*	QUANTIFYING ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOCUS, AND EDUCATION QUALITY IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC; WAY OUT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IN POST COVID

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	6
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Rumpa Chakraborty

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Habib Ullah Habib Malik Muhammad Akram Shafiq Ur Rehman Mujahid Ali Muhammad Mohsan Tahir Mehmood	*Water Management Research Farm, Renala Khurd-56150, Okara, Pakistan* *Directorate General, Agriculture Department (Water Management Wing), Government of the Punjab, Lahore 54000, Pakistan*	MODIFICATION IN IRRIGATION SCHEDULING AND NPK ADJUSTMENT IN DRIP-IRRIGATED HIGH DENSE KINNOW ORCHARD
Dr. Omar MARDENLI	*University of Aleppo*	ROLE OF MARKER- ASSISTED SELECTION IN ANIMAL BREEDING PROGRAMS
SAGHOURI EL IDRISSI Imane KETTANI Rajae BRHADDA Najiba ZIRI Rabea	*Research Unit of Agronomy and Plant Physiology, National Institute of Agricultural Research, Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes* *Department of Biology, Laboratory of Plant, Animal and Agro-Industry Productions, Faculty of Sciences, University of Ibn Tofail, University campus*	EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON YIELD AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF DURUM WHEAT (TRITICUM DURUM DESF.) UNDER SEMI-ARID REGIONS IN MOROCCO
Prof. Dr. Muhammad Faisal	*TOP-TECH Artificial Intelligence Institute, Karachi, Pakistan*	ENVIRONMENT INFLUENCES ON THE AGROBUSINESS AREA OF PAKISTAN MENACES AND PROVISIONS
Asst. Prof. Rumpa Chakraborty	*Diamond Harbour Women's University*	OBLIQUE WAVE SCATTERING BY A WIDE RECTANGULAR BLOCK WITH A GAP IN A FINITE DEPTH WATER WITH ICE COVERED SURFACE
Fareed Afzal Bilqees Fahad Aleena Ahmed Noor Fatima Yusra Shahbaz Minahil Noor	*Department of Food Science, Faculty of Life Sciences, Government College University.* *Department of Human Nutrition and dietetics Faculty of Life Sciences, Saint Mary's College Gujranwala, Pakistan*	NIGELLA SATIVA AND ITS ACTIVE CONSTITUENT, THYMOQUINONE
Minahil Noor Muneezah Imtiaz Alia Nisar Noor Fatima Fareed Afzal	*Department of Human Nutrition and dietetics Faculty of Life Sciences, Saint Mary's College Gujranwala.* *Department of Food Science, Faculty of Life Sciences, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan*	CORIANDER USED AS A THERAPEUTIC AND ITS APPLICATIONS
Okoro, John Chukwuma Obioha, Obinna Gorgio Ugah Desmond Emeka	*University of Nigeria, Nsukka*	FACTORS INFLUENCING RICE FARMERS' PREFERNCES ON RICE VARIETIES GROWN IN AGBANI AGRICULTURAL ZONE, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	1
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Baran DURAL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sarwaa Mezban Abdullah Amal Talib Mohammed Jawad Rgwan Abdalhameed Shuash	*Imam Jaafar Al-Sadiq (peace be upon him) University*	WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S THE MERCHANT OF VENICE AND XENOPHOBIC ELEMENTS
Tuğba KOYUNCU ESKİİLİ	*Gaziantep University*	A COMPARISON OF THE STORY OF "A GIRL MADE OF WOOD" IN TÛTÎNÂME WHİCH İS FROM CLASSICAL TURKISH LITERATURE STORY COLLECTIONS AND THE GAZIANTEP TALE NAMED "BEAUTY OF HALVAMAKER"
Kdyralieva Zhandai Baiganinovna Prof. Dr. İSMET ÇETİN	*Kazakh National Women's Teacher Training University* *Gazi University*	STUDY OF TOTEMS IN KAZAKH AND TURKIC FOLKLORE
Lect. Cazibe YİĞİT	*Trakya University*	THE TRANSLATION OF A CULTURE'S TRANSLATION: ZEUGMA PROJECT AS A TRANSLATION IN TRANSLATION AND MOSAIC WORKS GAINED THROUGH THIS PROCESS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Musa TILFARLIOĞLU	*Gümüşhane University*	DEPICTIONS OF LOVER IN MIHRI HATUN AND LEYLA HANIM DIVANS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Baran DURAL Özgür KOÇ	*TC Trakya University*	BIO-POLITICS AND NATIONALISM CONCEPTS WITHIN HARDTS- NEGRI'S THEORY OF MULTIPLICITIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. A. Baran DURAL	*TC Trakya University*	SUSTAINABILITY CRISE FOR ALTERNATIVE THEATERS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	2
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tijen Över ÖZÇELİK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Tarık UĞUREL Ali Gökhan OĞUZ İpek LUZUMLU	*Tectone Technology İndustry and Trade Stock Joint Company*	A NEW APPROACH TO MINI OVEN DOOR ASSEMBLY
Res. Asst. Dr. Kağan ŞARLAR	*Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University*	INVESTIGATION OF MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF FE-B-Si ALLOY PRODUCED BY MECHANICAL ALLOYING
Shahin MAMMADOV Asst. Prof. Hüseyin AFŞER	*Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University*	SPATIO-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION BASED DGL TEST FOR ROBUST USER-ASSISTED IMAGE SEGMENTATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayten Yılmaz YALÇINER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tijen Över ÖZÇELİK Emre BAYRAM	*Sakarya University*	EVALUATION OF E-COMMERCE WEBSITES WITH INTEGRATED FURIOUS AHP AND ARAS METHODS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayten Yılmaz YALÇINER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tijen Över ÖZÇELİK Betül Sena DENİZ	*Sakarya University*	PRIORITIZATION OF FACTORS THAT AFFECTING THE EFFICIENCY OF ERP SYSTEMS AND ERP SYSTEM SELECTION
Tarık UĞUREL Ali Gökhan OĞUZ İpek LUZUMLU	*Tectone Technology İndustry and Trade Stock Joint Company*	A NEW APPROACH TO MINI OVEN BOILER SLIDES
Asst. Prof. TİJEN ÖVER ÖZÇELİK Asst. Prof. Ayten YILMAZ YALÇINER Sinem HASBAHÇE	*Sakarya University*	MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING TECHNIQUES AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCE ON STOCK MANAGEMENT IN PLANNING IN A METAL FIRM APPLICATION
Asst. Prof. TİJEN ÖVER ÖZÇELİK Asst. Ayten YILMAZ YALÇINER İlayda SEVİM	*Sakarya University*	DETERMINING THE CRITERIA PRIORITIES OF THE PRODUCT TO BE SUPPLIED WITH FUZZY TOPSIS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	3
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Cem AY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Elif KORKMAZ Onur ŞENTÜRK Reşat KASAP	*Gazi University*	VAR(p) REVIEW ON INFLATION, INTEREST AND DOLLAR
Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Cem AY	*İstanbul Gelişim University*	AN ANALYSIS ON THE MISERY INDEX AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY (1948-2022)
Adem Ersagun ULUPINAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali KONAK Prof. Dr. Serkan DİLEK	*Karabük University*	EVALUATION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN TERMS OF EU COUNTRIES AND TURKEY: 1990-2019 PERIOD
Ömer Faruk AYYILDIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali KONAK	*Karabük University*	EFFECTS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH PERFORMANCE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Cansu TOR KADIOGLU Asst. Prof. Bahar ÇELİK	*University of Tarsus, University of Twente* *Kütahya Health Sciences University*	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STUDIES ON ANTHROPOMORPHISM
Dursun KURT Asst. Prof. Dr. Hande UYAR OĞUZ	*Bartın University*	THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIVIDUAL CAREER DETERMINATION: A STUDY ON BANK EMPLOYEES
Lect. Dr. Mustafa BEYBUR	*Dicle University*	A RESEARCH ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS PROBLEM CAUSED BY NPLs IN TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

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16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	4
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
A'inin Nİ'MAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING ON COMPANY SUSTAINABILITY
Evi YUSWIJAYANTI Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE
Ulfa MUNAWAROH Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	EFFECT OF DIGITAL TAXES ON INDONESIAN BUSINESSES
Dian ALVIANITA Ade GUNAWAN	*Faculty of IslamicEconomics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	SHARIA STOCK IN INDONESIA CAPITAL MARKET
Eka FEBRIANTI Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	ISLAMIC ECONOMIC LAW OR VIEW ON NEW MONEY EXCHANGE SERVICES
Zaidan Zulfa ATHALLAH MARLINA	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business,UIN KH.Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN KHUSUS PARTAI POLITIK
Nur Fitri WULANDARI	*Faculty of IslamicEconomics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF INTEREST IN USING PRODUCTS FOR PRODUCTS FOR SHARIA BANK WITH INDIVIDUAL RISK PREFERENCE AS A PERMODERING VARIABLE

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16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	5
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Ade GUNAWAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ahmad Dhia IQBAL Ade GUNAWAN	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	DIFFERENCES OF DOUBLE ENTRY AND TRIPLE ENTRY IN ACCOUNTING
Nabilatul 'ATHIFAH	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	OVERVIEW OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING ON BUYING AND SELLING ONLINE
Qorry TRIYULINDRA Ade GUNAWAN	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONALISM AND AUDITOR'S PROFESSIONAL ETHICS ON PROFIT MANAGEMENT
Sri Wulan ADININGSIH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE ACCOUNTING IN INDONESIA
Tri Khoiril IKHLAKH	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARIA ACCOUNTING GRADUATES IN THE WORLD OF WORK
Nadia Fitriatul KHASANAH Muhammad Khoirul FIKRI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM IN COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Amelia Sya Ade GUNAWAN	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ACCOUNTING TODAY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	6
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ghanshyam Barman

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Baig, MMFA	*The University of Hong Kong*	2D DNA NANOPOROUS SCAFFOLD PROMOTES OSTEOGENIC DIFFERENTIATION OF PRE-OSTEOBLASTS
Major Giurgiu Gheorghe Prof. Dr. Cojocaru Manole Dr. Simona Criste	*Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania* *Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania* *Central Clinic Military Hospital, Dept. of Gynecology, Bucharest, Romania*	DENIPLANT NUTRACEUTICALS MAY HELP FOR ENDOMETRIOSIS PAIN
Dr. Ghanshyam Barman	*C G P I T Uka Tarsadia University, Gujarat, India*	PLASTIC POLLUTION: COVID-19 IMPACT
Seracchiani Marco Maurilio D'Angelo Alessio Zanza Rodolfo Reda Dr. Dario Di Nardo Assoc. Prof. Dr. Luca Testarelli	*Sapienza University of Rome, Italy*	ONLY ROTARY ENDO PROTOCOL: AN EVIDENCE BASED APPROACH TO THE ROOT CANAL TREATMENT
Dr. Pooja Rathore Asst. Prof. Dr. Ruchika Choudhary	*Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, India* *NIMS Dental College and Hospital, India*	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN DENTISTRY – WAY FORWARD FROM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE
Prof. Dr. N Rakesh Dr. Pooja Rathore	*Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, India* *Ramaiah University of Applied Sciences, India*	LIGHT SENSITIVE DYE THERAPY FOR ORAL PRE-MALIGNANT LESIONS – A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Milonjyoti Borgohain Assoc. Prof. Dr. Upala Barua	*"Department of Anthropology, Cotton University, Guwahati, Assam"*	SUBTHEME: MAN-NATURE RELATIONSHIPS, HEALTH, DISEASE AND PANDEMICS. AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY IN ASSAM, NORTHEAST INDIA
Aina Y.O. Banjo T.T. Lateef E. O	*Crawford University*	THE BENEFICIAL ROLE OF PHYTOCHEMICALS ON OXIDATIVE STRESS: A REVIEW
Ayandunmola Folake OYEGOKE Toyese OYEGOKE Ayodeji Oluwatobi OJETUNDE John Enemona OGUCHE Yahweh HASSAN	*Public Health & Research Division, Salama Infirmary Zaria, Nigeria* *Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria* *University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria*	EVALUATION OF JOS STUDENTS' ANXIETY DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN PERIOD IN NIGERIA

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16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	1
15 00 : 17 00		SESSION	3

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Oya SAKI AYDIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Yunus Emre CENGİZ Dr. Faculty Member Fred Barış ERNST	*Harran University*	OVERVIEW OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES IN SPATIAL CONTEXT
Dilan Gözdem DOLU Res. Asst. Rabia BOVKIR Res. Asst. Süleyman ŞİŞMAN Prof. Dr. Arif Çağdaş AYDINOĞLU	*Gebze Technical University*	DETERMINING E-COMMERCE WAREHOUSE SUITABILITY WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION ANALYSES FOR FAST AND SUSTAINABLE SERVICES
Merve AYTAÇ Res. Asst. Süleyman ŞİŞMAN Res. Asst. Rabia BOVKIR Prof. Dr. Arif Çağdaş AYDINOĞLU	*Gebze Technical University*	GIS-BASED MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH FOR FIRE STATION SUITABILITY ANALYSIS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL
Asst. Prof. Aslıhan YAVUZALP MARANGOZ	*Toros University*	USING SOCIAL MEDIA AS A WAY TO REACH YOUNG CONSUMERS IN GREEN MARKETING STRATEGIES
Prof. Oya SAKI AYDIN	*Ticaret University*	ETHICS OF SHARING ON SOCIAL MEDIA: A RESEARCH ON PROBLEMS, CODES AND APPLICATIONS
Mehmet KASAP Prof. Dr. Ahmet BÜYÜKŞALVARCI	*Necmettin Erbakan University*	EVALUATION OF HOLIDAY PREFERENCES, EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF Z GENERATION INDIVIDUALS
Mehmet KASAP Res. Asst. Bahar ÇOLAK Prof. Dr. Ahmet BÜYÜKŞALVARCI	*Necmettin Erbakan University.* *Karadeniz Technical University*	EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITIES IN TERMS OF CITY IMAGE, CITY TOURISM AND CHILD HEALTH

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	2
15 00 : 17 00		SESSION	3

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı TUNCA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Serkan GÖKALP	*Mersin University*	INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL AGILITY OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS
Lect. Dr. Serkan GÖKALP	*Mersin University*	INVESTIGATION OF WORK-RELATED STRAIN OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS
İsmail PARLAMIŞ Prof. Dr. İhsan ÇAPCIOĞLU	*Ankara University*	SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE HABITS OF HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH
Asst. Prof. Dr. Aslı TUNCA	*Malatya Turgut Özal University*	EXAMINATION OF PARENTING IN A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE
Lect. Dr. Hakan GÖKGÖZ	*Kırklareli University*	THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON EMOTIONAL LABOR: A STUDY ON AIRLINE FLIGHT ATTENDANTS
Halime Karayel	*Sakarya University*	EXAMINATION OF NON-VIOLENT COMMUNICATION METHOD AS A COMMUNICATION MODEL AND EVALUATION OF BOOK OF NON-VIOLENT COMMUNICATION
Aybuke Aran Dr. Dogan Hatun	*Uşak University*	THE EFFECT OF STIGMA ATTITUDES OF YOUTHS ON YOUTHS' DAILY LIFE WITH SYRIANS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	3
15 00 : 17 00		SESSION	3

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşah KARYAĞDI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nazlı YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naime Hülya BERKMEN	*Yıldız Technical University*	CARRYING CAPACITY RESEARCH FOCUSED ON EARTHQUAKE: SİLİVRİ CASE
Ashraf Nasser Ali Dahan Al-Dhabyani Adem Doğangün Fikret Mehdi	*Bursa Uludağ University*	SHRINKAGE EFFECT IN TALL BUILDINGS USING STAGED CONSTRUCTION
Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülşah KARYAĞDI	*Beykent University*	ANALYSIS OF FENG SHUI APPLICATIONS IN INTERIOR DESIGN THROUGH LIVING SPACES
Lect. Dr. Uğur DEMİRBAĞ	*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University*	CONSERVATION OF RURAL ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE SUPERIOR A RESEARCH EXAMPLE: SEYH NUSRETTIN VILLAGE
Lect. Dr. Uğur DEMİRBAĞ	*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University*	EXAMPLES OF MOSQUE BUILDINGS IN ZİLE
Dr. Yunus ERKUŞ	*Firat University*	EFFECT OF POLYPROPYLENE ON PHYSICAL AND RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF BITUMEN: A LITERATURE RESEARCH
Dr. Yunus ERKUŞ	*Firat University*	EFFECTS OF GRAPHITE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ASPHALT PAVEMENT: A LITERATURE RESEARCH
Emre GÜL Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU	*Yildiz Pul Automotive Engine Parts Industry A.S., Konya, Turkey* *Konya Technical University*	INVESTIGATION OF VALVE STRUCTURE FOR HEAVY VEHICLE AIR COMPRESSORS

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16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	4
15 00 : 17 00		SESSION	3

HEAD OF SESSION: Ananda Majumdar

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Menik Widhi ARTIKA	*Faculty of IslamicEconomics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARIA FINANCIAL LITERATURE FOR STUDENTS IN INDONESIA
Ananda Majumdar	*University Of Alberta, Canada*	CHINA AND THE WESTERN WORLD IN PANDEMIC ERA – A CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS
Nikita Norma BALISTIK Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH Muhammad FAQIHUDDIN	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS
Intan Nurul Hidayatul AFIYAH Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	INCOME TAX OBJECTS (PPH) IN SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TAX OBLIGATIONS WELL
Rizki Nurfita WIJAYA Alvita Tyas Dwi ARYANI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE EFFECT OF EXPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH
Zakiyah Mubarok	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING ON THE ENVIRONMENT
Natalia CASHA Muhammad NASRULLAH	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS ON THE QUALITY OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORTING
Aisyah AMINI Ade GUNAWAN	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE INFLUENCE OF ETHICS IN TAX PRACTICE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	5
15 00 : 17 00		SESSION	3

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Raju Saikia

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Eef SAIFULLAH Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH Puji ASTUTI	*Faculty of IslamicEconomics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE EXISTENCE OF ACCOUNTS IN THE ERA OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0
Siti ROFIQOH Ade GUNAWAN Muhamad Syaifudin ZUHRI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia* *SETIA Walisembilan Semarang, Indonesia*	THE IMPORTANCE OF AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE ATTITUDE TO AUDIT QUALITY
Nadia Fitriatul KHASANAH Muhammad Khoirul FIKRI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	PERAN KONSERVATISME AKUNTANSI DALAM LAPORAN KEUANGAN PERUSAHAAN
Giating KHOIRIAMAL Mohammad ROSYADA Titian BENADILLA	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE URGENCE OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Tri Murtia NINGRUM Muhammad Hafidz MA'SHUM Beny SUTAMI	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	ISLAMIC ECONOMIC REVIEW ON TAXATION IN INDONESIA
Asst. Prof. Raju Saikia	*Lanka Mahavidyalaya, India*	THE AVAILABLE PROVISION FUND OR FUND PROVISION HAVE RAISED THE INCLUSION LABEL: A CASE STUDY OF ASSAM
Al Hayu Lestari Ade Gunawan	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE USEFULNESS OF ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES
Mr. Fareed Afzal Aisar Fatima Areej Zia Emaan Mahnoor Salamat Javeria Usman	*Department of Food Science, Faculty of Life Sciences, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan* *Department of Human Nutrition and dietetics Faculty of Life Sciences, Saint Mary's College Gujranwala, Pakistan*	OBESITY-RELATED PROBLEMS ARE REDUCED BY DIETARY FIBERS

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16.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		**HALL**	**6**
15 00 : 17 00		**SESSION**	**3**

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Raja Mohammad LATIF

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mohammed SRATI	*Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah University*	ON SOME NONLOCAL PROBLEMS IN FRACTIONAL MUSIELAK-SOBOLEV SPACE
Bounaama ABIR	*University of 20 August 1955 (LAMAHIS) Skikda, Algeria*	EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR HYPERBOLIC WAVE EQUATIONS WITH NONLINEAR SOURCE TERMS
Juan E. Nápoles Valdés A. G. Farhan	*UNNE, FaCENA Ave. Libertad* *Mustansiriyah University, Baghdad-Iraq*	NEW VERSIONS OF HERMITE-HADAMARD GENERALIZED INTEGRAL INEQUALITIES FOR (H,M)-CONVEX MODIFIED FUNCTIONS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Raja Mohammad LATIF	*Prince Mohammad Bin Fahd University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia*	SG*a-COMPACTNESS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES
Yahaya Shagaiya Daniel	*Kaduna State University, Nigeria*	EFFECT OF NATURAL CONVECTION ON EMHD NANOFLUID FLOW TOWARD A VERTICAL SHEET

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17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	1
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Abdullah KAYGUSUZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL	*Gümüşhane University*	WHOLE-ROCK GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BÜYÜKDÜZ GABBRO (CAMIBOĞAZI/TRABZON)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alaaddin VURAL Prof. Dr. Abdullah KAYGUSUZ	*Gümüşhane University*	ON HEAVY METAL POLLUTION ASSOCIATED WITH LISTVENITE DEVELOPMENTS: AYVACIK-BAYRAMİÇ/ÇANAKKALE-WEST TÜRKİYE
Asst. Prof. İsmail NANELİ	*Sakarya Applied Sciences University*	DETERMINING SOME TECHNOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF SOME COFFEE GENOTYPES
Asst. Dr. ESRA TAYAT Prof. Dr. NİHAL ÖZDER	*Tekirdag Namik Kemal University*	THE MOST COMMON APHIDS SPECIES SEEN IN TEKIRDAG PROVINCE
Merve BOZDEMİR AKÇİL Prof. Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU	*Selcuk University*	THE EVALUATION OF THE DECENT WORK CONCEPT IN TERMS OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
Dr. Kemalettin AĞIZAN Prof. Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU Süheyla AĞIZAN Merve BOZDEMİR AKÇİL	*Selcuk University*	EXAMINATION OF TURKEY'S COMPETITIVENESS IN FRESH FRUIT-VEGETABLE SUB-INDUSTRY
Res. Asst. Dr. Cansu OKSEL Prof. Dr. Mustafa MİRİK Prof. Dr. Yeşim AYSAN	*Tekirdag Namik Kemal University*	BIOLOGICAL SEED TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL BLACK ROT DISEASE ON CABBAGE
Res. Asst. Dr. Cansu OKSEL Prof. Dr. Mustafa Mirik	*Tekirdag Namik Kemal Univeristy*	IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL BLIGHT WALNUT ORCHARDS IN TEKIRDAG
Lect. Dr. Alper ZÖNGÜR	*Sivas Cumhuriyet University*	EFFECT OF TRITON X-100 AND SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE (SDS) USED AS SURFACE CLEANING MATERIAL ON C. ELEGANS FERTILITY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	2
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Özlem TERZİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
H. Fahri MARTLI	*Ankara Sanatorium Training and Research Hospital, General Surgery Clinic*	A RARE CAUSE OF ILEUS; INTERNAL HERNIATION DUE TO LONG MECKEL DIVERTICULA
Assoc. Prof. Özlem TERZİ Prof. Dr. Cihad DÜNDAR Assoc. Prof. Hatice Nilden ARSLAN	*Ondokuz Mayis University*	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF BREAKFAST HABITS ON CHILDHOOD OBESITY
Prof. Dr. Cihad DÜNDAR Assoc. Prof. Özlem TERZİ Assoc. Prof. Hatice Nilden ARSLAN	*Ondokuz Mayis University*	EVALUATION OF VISCERAL ADIPOSITY INDEX AND TRIGLYCERIDE GLUCOSE INDEX IN PREDICTING METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN
Dr. Mübeccel Bulut	*Necip Fazıl City Hospital, Ophthalmology Department, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey*	CURRENT APPROACHES OF INFECTIOUS KERATITIS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT
Lecturer, PhD Student Sümeyye AKÇOBAN Asst. Prof. Zehra ESKİMEZ	*Mustafa Kemal University Cukurova University*	QUALITY OF LIFE OF HOME CARE PATIENTS AND CAREGIVER BURDEN: A REGIONAL DESCRIPTIVE STUDY
Mammadzada Aytan Yagub Ismayilova Shalala Garib Nagiyeva Svetlana Ismayil Huseynova Natavan Isa Ibrahimova Shafaq Sabir	*Azerbaijan Medical University*	THE RELATIONSHIP OF HEMOSTASIS DISTURBANCES AND THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE HEART AT THE INITIAL STAGES OF PROGRAM HEMODIALYSIS
Dr. Deren ÇEKER	*"Eastern Mediterranean University, Faculty of Medicine, Famagusta, Cyprus"*	POTENTIAL OF BONE PATHOLOGIES IN ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	3
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi GEZİCİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Marija Radmilović-Radjenović Nikola Bošković Marija Ivanović Branislav Radjenović	*University of Belgrade, Serbia*	THREE-DIMENSIONAL SIMULATIOS OF THE MICROWAVE ABLATION OF LIVER TUMORS FROM THE 3DIRCADb-01 DATABASE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Alper AYTEKİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Turkan GURER	*Gaziantep University*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOME TUMOR BIOMARKERS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DATA IN PATIENTS WITH COLON AND RECTUM CANCERS
Asst. Prof. Zubeyde ERCAN Dr. Furkan BILEK	*Fırat University* *Mugla Sıtkı Kocman University*	INVESTIGATION THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE AEROBIC CAPACITY AND SERUM GLIAL FIBRILAR ACIDIC PROTEIN (GFAP) LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
Elif Özlem GÖKÇE Assoc. Prof. Merve Meliha ÇİÇEKLİYURT Oruç Numan GÖKÇE	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University*	miR22 AND BREAST CANCER
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ghassan İSSA Prof. Dr. Pelin YÜKSEL MAYDA	*Kocaeli Health and Technology University*	MICROBIOLOGICAL RISK ANALYSIS OF TOYS USED IN DIFFERENT KINDERGARTEN IN ISTANBUL
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ghassan İSSA	*Kocaeli Health and Technology University*	PREVALENCE OF SALMONELLA SPP., ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 AND LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES IN MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS IN TÜRKİYE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sevgi GEZİCİ	*Gaziantep University*	A NETWORK PHARMACOLOGY APPROACH TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MOLECULAR TARGETS FOR ANTICANCER AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITIES OF EMODIN
Ali İmran YALÇIN Prof. Dr. Fatma Gül YAZICIOĞLU	*Hacettepe University*	INVESTIGATION OF HIP JOINT KINEMATICS AT DIFFERENT WALKING SPEEDS IN UNILATERAL TRANSTIBIAL AMPUTEES
Asst. Prof. Kenan ERDEM Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖÇ	*Selcuk University*	CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP RESULTS OF 11 PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT CARDIAC MYXOMA SURGERY

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	4
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: VARSHITHA KANDAGADDALA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Isza Fina ALFIANI Ade GUNAWAN	*Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING IN THE MODERN ERA FOR INDONESIA
Eko Pujianto Ade Gunawan	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN A COMPANY
Lutfi Ma'fu AZIZAH	*Faculty of IslamicEconomics and Business, UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan*	FACTORS THAT DRIVE THE NEED FOR SHARIA ACCOUNTING IN INDONESIA
VARSHITHA KANDAGADDALA SRILAKSHMI KOTA HASINI K. V. S	*RMD ENGINEERING COLLEGE ECE(DEPT) TIRUVALLUR(DST) TAMILNADU CHENNAI*	"BIOMETRIC FINGER PRINT IDENTIFICATION FOR BANK LOCKER SECURITY SYSTEM"
Fara LUSTIANI Rona Rofidah SALMA Muhammad NASRULLAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	THE EFFECT OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTING ON ASSOCIATED ENTITIES
Wildan Dzikri Basilla Ade Gunawan	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	ITS IMPORTANT ROLE RELATED TO THE OBjECT OF VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)
Nur FIDIA Ria Anisatus SHOLIHAH	*UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia*	IMPLEMENTATION OF E-FILLING TO TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE IN THE ANNUAL TAX RETURN REPORTING

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	5
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. K.R.Padma

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	*Sri Padmavati Mahila Visva Vidyalayam (Women's) University Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (BIHER) Bharath University*	MORINGA OLEIFERA LAM (DRUMSTICK TREE) WITH ABUNDANT PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: AN UPDATE
Asst. Prof. K.R.Padma K.R.Don	*Sri Padmavati Mahila Visva Vidyalayam (Women's) University Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (BIHER) Bharath University*	UKRAINE CRISIS COUPLED WITH COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONSIDERED AS END TO GLOBALIZATION: AN UPDATE ON ASIAN CRISIS
N.K. Udaya Prakash Mubeen Junaid Anna Shiney Balamurugan N. Ashwin Karthick S. Bhuvaneswari	*Department of Biotechnology, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai, India* *Research and Development, Marina Labs, Nerkundram, Chennai, India* *Department of Botany, Bharathi Women's College, Broadway, Chennai, India*	DIVERSITY OF THERMOPHILOUS FUNGI IN SOLID WASTE DUMPING SITES
S. Bhuvaneswari K.P. Kannan N.K. Udaya Prakash	*Department of Botany, Bharathi Women's College, Broadway, Chennai, India* *Department of Biotechnology, Bannari Amman Institute of Technology, Sathyamangalam, Erode, India* *Department of Biotechnology, Vels Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai, India*	COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON AIRBORNE MYCOFLORA OF VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER MARKET OF KOYAMBEDU, CHENNAI, INDIA
Anisha Chauhan	*Banasthali Vidyapith University*	RECENT ADVANCES IN FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH
Idowu, R. T. Azare, B. A. Chado, Z. M. Isah, M. C. Gimba U. N. Mohammed M. A.	*Department of Biological Sciences, University of Abuja, Nigeria* *Department of Biology, Ibrahim BadamasiBabangida University, Lapai, Nigeria* *Department of Agricultural Education, Federal College of Education, Zuba, Abuja, Nigeria*	INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF METHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF CITRUS PEELS ON DERMESTES MACULATUS (DeGeer, 1774) PEST OF SMOKED FISH
VIGNESH K MEENATCHI S	*Annamalai University*	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF EPIGENETIC REGULATION IN PLANT DISEASE RESISTANCE
R. Mary Nancy Flora S. Palani M. Chamundeeswari	*Department of Chemical Engineering, Arunai Engineering College,Tiruvannamalai* *Department of Biotechnology, Arunai Engineering College,Tiruvannamalai* *Department of Biotechnology, St.Joseph's College of Engineering, Chennai*	SUNLIGHT-DRIVEN ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF A NOVEL ZINC OXIDE - QUANTUM DOT AND ITS OPTIMIZATION USING BOX-BEHNKEN DESIGN - A MEDICAMENT FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PROTECTIVE WEARABLES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	6
10 00 : 12 00		SESSION	1

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Blessy

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO	*Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria* *Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria*	CLOUD COMPUTING AND THE INTRINSIC EFFECTS ON EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT
Ouadfel Ghania Houassine Hamza Gacemi Abderezzak Aissaoui Nassima Hammoudi Mohamed Reda Yassa Nacera Rezki Mohamed	*University Yahia fares* *University Ali Mohand Oulhadj*	MODELING AND STUDY THE IMPACT OF FAULTS ON OUTPUT CARACTERISTICS OF PV PANELS
Mohamed Dhia Massoudi Mohamed Bechir Ben Hamida	*University of Monastir, Tunisia* *Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University (IMSIU), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia*	NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF MHD SWCNT-WATER NANOLIQUID PERFORMANCE IN COOLING AN ELECTRONIC HEAT SINK FEATURING TWISTED HEXAGONAL FINS CONSIDERING THERMAL EMISSION IMPACT: COMPARISON BETWEEN VARIOUS FINS SHAPES
PRAMELA M B PREETHI P PRIYANKA B BLESSY Y M	*R.M.K. ENGINEERING COLLEGE*	PORTABLE MOBILE PHONE DETECTOR USING CA3130 IC
SAI TEJA N SAI KUMAR M RAVITEJA SANGEETHAM BLESSY Y M	*R.M.K ENGINEERING COLLEGE*	AUTOMATIC GREEN HOUSE MANAGEMENT
Suhail Sherief S Sathiyaraman M Blessy Y M	*RMK Engineering College, Tamil Nadu, India*	RFID-BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEM USING ARDUINO UNO AND GSM
Asst. Prof. Blessy M.Subhasree R.Vidhya Bharathi S.P.Shivani	*R.M.K ENGINEERING COLLEGE*	MODERNIZED DOOR LOCKS USING 8051 MICROCONTROLLER
M. K. GANESHAN R. ASHOK KUMAR Dr. C. VETHIRAJAN	*Alagappa University*	THE CHALLENGES AND USES OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN E-HRM IN THE CURRENT BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	1
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Ş. Selma URAS GÜNGÖR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Erkan ÖNER İlter DEMİRHAN Ahmet Nedim KADİFECİ Serap YALIN	*Mersin University* *Harran University* *Gaziantep University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CURCUMIN AND MYOCARDIAL INFARTUS BY MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD: IN SILICO STUDY
Ahmet Nedim KADİFECİ İlter DEMİRHAN Erkan ÖNER Serap YALIN	*Gaziantep University* *Harran University* *Mersin University*	TARGETING RESVERATROL TO CYTOCHROME P450 ENZYME BY MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD
Ahmet Nedim KADİFECİ Erkan ÖNER İlter DEMİRHAN Ergül Belge KURUTAŞ	*Gaziantep University* *Mersin University* *Harran University* *Kahramanmaraş Sütçüimam University*	TARGETING SILYMARIN TO CYTOCHROME P450 ENZYME BY MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD
İlter DEMİRHAN Erkan ÖNER Ergül Belge KURUTAŞ	*Harran University* *Mersin University* *Kahramanmaraş Sütçüimam University*	TARGETING QUERCETIN TO THE HIV-1 REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE ENZYME BY MOLECULAR DOCKING
Dr. Eda Elgin KILIÇ	*Gaziantep University*	YOGURT AND ITS EFFECT ON HUMAN HEALTH
Asst. Prof. Ş. Selma URAS GÜNGÖR Asst. Dr. Zehra ÖKSÜZ	*Mersin University*	ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTIBIOFILM AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SEEDS, AERIAL PARTS AND SEED COATS EXTRACTS OF *TRIGONELLA SPRUNERIANA* GROWING IN TURKEY
Ceyda Burçin KARAKAYA Sedef KAPLAN Derya KAYA Dr. Rukan SUNA KARATEKİN Prof. Dr. Meltem Kahya DUDUKCU	*Mersin University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF AVOCADO (PERSEA AMERICANA) LEAF EXTRACTS ON CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF STAINLESS AND MILD STEEL IN ACIDIC MEDIA
Sedef KAPLAN Dr. Rukan SUNA KARATEKİN Prof. Dr. Meltem KAHYA DÜDÜKCÜ Prof. Dr. Gülşen AVCI	*Mersin University*	ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSING OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE USING Ni-Fe3O4@s-rGO CATALYST
Lect. Dr. Fevziye Işıl KESBİÇ	*Kastamonu University*	DETERMINATION OF SUNSCREEN PROPERTIES AND POLYPHENOL CONTENT OF HALOPILIC BACTERIA AND ARCHAEA STRAINS ISOLATED FROM AYVALIK SALTERN
Dr. Şeydanur KAYA	*Kastamonu University*	STRUCTURAL and OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION of EUROPIUM DOPED TITANIUM DIOXIDE THIN FILMS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	2
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Berna KAYA UĞUR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Berna KAYA UĞUR Prof. Sıtkı GÖKSU Prof. Süleyman GANİDAĞLI Prof. Ayşe MIZRAK ASLAN Prof. Sacit ÇOBAN Asist. Prof. Elzem ŞEN	*Gaziantep University*	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMATIC GAS CONTROLLED/TARGET CONTROLLED LOW FLOW ANESTHESIA ON DESFLURANE CONSUMPTION AND BLOOD GASES IN SEVERE OBESITY AND MORBIDLY OBESE PATIENTS: SINGLE CENTER PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY
Assist. Prof. Latif YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Berna KAYA UĞUR	*Gaziantep University*	ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF MORBIDLY OBESE PATIENTS UNDERGOING SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY: 7 YEARS EXPERIENCE OF TERTIARY SURGERY CLINIC
Dr. Sebnem NERGIZ	*Dicle University*	THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PLATELET TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND SEVERITY OF DISEASE IN COVID-19 PATIENTS
Mustafa GÜLTEKİN Asst. Prof. Esen ÇAKMAK	*Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University*	AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANT DEVELOPMENT of CITOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) INFECTION and METHODS of MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS
Asst. Prof. Esra Çikler Asst. Prof. Ayşe Köse-Vuruşkan	*Health Science University, Hamidiye Medical School*	PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF LUTEOLIN AGAINST DOXORUBICIN DAMAGE TO COLON TISSUE
Dr. Mehmet Ziya CETINER	*University of Health Sciences, Bursa Faculty of Medicine*	EVALUATION OF PATIENT EXPERIENCES OF OUR NEWLY ESTABLISHED NEUROSURGERY INTENSIVE CARE
PhD. Cengiz AKYILDIZ	*Işık University*	EXAMINATION OF OHS FACTORS OF LONELY EMPLOYEES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS
Asst. Prof. Nevra Karamüftüoğlu Asst. Prof. Ayşe Bulut	*Cyprus International University*	NANO SILVER FLUORIDE IN DENTISTRY: AN OVERVIEW

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	3
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Sedef KOÇAK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Umut Can GÜNDOĞAR Prof. Dr. Esin Ebru ONBAŞILAR	*Ankara University*	DISPOSAL OF POULTRY MANURE
Umut Can GÜNDOĞAR Prof. Dr. Esin Ebru ONBAŞILAR	*Ankara University*	PRODUCTION OF BIODIESEL FROM POULTRY SLAUGHTER WASTES
Lect. Raziye Filiz Akkuş	*Ardahan University*	OVERVIEW OF SHEEP FOOT DISEASES
Göksan AKKUŞ Prof. Dr. Savaş ÖZTÜRK	*Ardahan Province Hanak District Akkuş Veterinary Clinic Ardahan* *Kafkas University*	EVALUATION OF THE COMPARISON OF SCUM LESIONS ACCORDING TO THE AGE IN SIMENTAL AND MONTAPHON BREED CATTLE
Sedef KOÇAK	*Kafkas University*	EXAMINATION AND IMAGING TECHNIQUES OF VERTEBRAL FRACTURES IN CATS AND DOGS
Gözde Nur AKKUŞ Sinem AKDENİZ Assoc. Prof. Sami GÖKPINAR	*Kırıkkale University*	THE PREVALENCE OF PROTOZOAN PARASITES IN ORNAMENTAL FISH SOLD IN PETSHOPS IN KIRIKKALE
Sinem AKDENİZ Gözde Nur AKKUŞ Assoc. Prof. Sami GÖKPINAR	*Kırıkkale University*	PREVALENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN DOMESTIC RABBITS RAISED IN KIRIKKALE AND ANKARA REGION
Yeşim Uğur Uzun Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Refik Önal	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University* *Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University*	HONEY BEEP BEHAVIORS DURING THE WINTERING PERIOD
Yeşim Uğur Uzun Asst. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Refik Önal	*Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University* *Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University*	AN ANTHROZOOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE BOND BETWEEN PETS AND HUMANS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	4
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Mladen MARINOVIĆ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Asst. Prof. Dr. Alberta Tahiri Asst. Prof. Dr. Idriz Kovaçi	*University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosovo*	COMMUNICATION AND MOTIVATION FOR MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE IN HEALTH AND HOTEL TOURISM IN KOSOVO
Vera KRISHER Rui ISIDORO Marinez XAVIER	*Polytechnic İnstitute of Beja, Portugal*	THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF FOREIGN WORKERS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Idriz Kovaçi Asst. Prof. Dr. Alberta Tahiri	*University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosovo*	SEGMENTATION OF MARKET, ITS METHODS AND MARKET ENVIRONMENT
Assoc. Prof. Francis Oduola OLANIYI	*Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria*	LITERACY FACILITATORS AND ACCESS TO CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING IN AKOKO SOUTHWEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ONDO STATE, NIGERIA
Asst. Prof. Rahmad NASIR Prof. Dr. Dwi SULISWORO	*STKIP Muhammadiyah Kalabahi, Elementary Education Department, Alor, Indonesia*	SCHOOL PATNERSHIP THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA & HOME VISIT
Asst. Prof. Dr. Fari Bushi	*University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosovo*	THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN THE ORGANIZATION. AN OVERVIEW OF MOTIVATION THEORIES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Alberta Tahiri Diellza Misini Labinota Halimi Edona Ademi	*Tourism and Hotel Management University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Ferizaj, Kosovo* *University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Ferizaj, Kosovo*	QUALITY IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF TOURISM IN KOSOVO
PhD(c). Arjete Zejnullahu Prof. Ass. Dr. Alberta Tahiri	*University St. Clement of Ohrid University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj*	GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO
Assoc. Prof. Mladen MARINOVIĆ	*University of Split, Croatia*	PERSONALITY TRAITS AS A PREREQUISITE FOR PROPER ACCESS TO FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	5
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Ms. Happy Baglari

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ms. Happy Baglari	*Assam downtown University, Guwahati, Assam, India*	BEHAVIOURAL IMPLICATIONS AND EMERGENCE OF ANXIETY SPECTRUM DISORDER IN WOMEN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC
Luís SERRA Rui ISIDORO	*Polytechnic İnstitute of Beja, Portugal*	INCIDENCE OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN THE ELECTRICAL SECTOR
Dr. Naeema Arzeen Saima Arzeen	*Czech Republic (Brno) Department of Psychology, University of Peshawar, Pakistan*	PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN
Hekuran Sabedini Asst. Prof. Dr. Idriz Kovaçi Asst. Prof. Dr. Alberta Tahiri	*University of Tetova University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj, Kosovo*	MOTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE ORGANIZATION
Uzochukwu Chukwuka Chinweze David O. Iloma Chiedozie Okechukwu Okafor Caesar Dibia	*University of Nigeria, Nsukka University of Uyo, Uyo Alex Ekwueme Federal University, Abakaliki Achieving Health Nigerian Initiative*	VIOLENCE INDUCED POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND INDIRECT TRAUMA ON A WIDENING SCALE IN NIGERIA
Tannu PANCHAL	*Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidhalya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat*	POVERTY AS A SOCIAL ISSUE
Sankalp Mirani	*Maharashtra National Law University*	MEDIATION IN CONSUMER PROTECTION MECHANISM
Kochanzhi Nadezhda Panteleevna	*Moldovan State University*	INTRODUCTION OF ELEMENTS OF MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION IN A RURAL GYMNASIUM, TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE MULTILINGUALITY OF THE REGION

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	6
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

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

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. David Bolaji	*Department of Music, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, Nigeria*	THE INTERCULTURAL COMPOSITIONAL APPROACH OF ONYEEN NWANKPA: AN ANALYTICAL CONSTRUCT OF PULO DOKIARI AND RIVERS AT 50TH.
Dr. Pham Duc THUAN Bui Hoang TAN	*Can Tho University, Vietnam*	STRATEGIC HAMLET IN SOUTH VIETNAM (1961 – 1965)
Shahi Shaika	*Amity school of Communication, Amity University Noida, India*	MERGING FOLK MEDIA WITH MASS MEDIA TO ACCOMPLISH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3 AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL IN INDIA
Prof. Dr. Dr. Morakeng Edward Kenneth Lebaka	*University of Zululand*	THE USE OF SPIRITUAL FOLK SONGS (CHORUSES) AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO COMMUNICATE THEOLOGICAL BELIEFS: THE CASE OF CONGREGATIONAL SINGING – LOBETHAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
Olubanjo-Olufowobi, Olufunso Egberongbe, Tijani Taiwo Fabiyi, Olufunmilayo	*Mountain Top University Olabisi Onabanjo University*	INTERROGATING THE ECONOMICS OF PORNOGRAPHY THROUGH THE LENS OF KANT'S DEONTOLOGICAL ETHICS
Ms. Kajal Shaw	*Department of Mass Communication and Media Studies, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda*	RISE OF SELF-REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MEDIA IN INDIA: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Sangeeta Taak	*Rajiv Gandhi National University of Law*	RIGHT TO EDUCATION VIS A VIS STATE RESPONSIBILITY DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC: A PERSPECTIVE

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	7
12 30 : 14 30		SESSION	2

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sanghamitra Adhya

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abdulazeez Bidemi SALAKO Adebisi Abosede BAMGBADE	*Department of Building, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger- State, Nigeria*	REVIEWING THE BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE PROJECT DELIVERY IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
Mudasiru Abiodun SEMIU Abdullahi IDRIS Abdullateef Bayo OKENIYI Kingsley Sunday IHEDIGBO Nusirat Abisola BELLO	*Federal University of Technology Minna, School of Environmental, Department of Building, Minna, Nigeria*	A REVIEW OF THE KEY BARRIERS TOWARDS EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
Israa Sabbar Abbas Mukhtar Hamid Abed Hanifi Canakci	*Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey. Kirkuk University, Kirkuk, Iraq Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey. University of Anbar, Anbar, Iraq Hasan Kalyoncu University, Gaziantep, Turkey*	EFFECT OF MOLAR CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE ON THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF SLAG/FLY ASH-BASED GEOPOLYMER GROUT
Umar Aliyu GWARAM Abubakar Baba YERIMA Kamaluddeen Musa YASHI Salisu IBRAHIM Usman Mohammed AUDU	*Nigerian Building and Road Research Institute*	ROAD SURFACE ASSESSMENT OF POTHOLE SEVERITY BY CLOSE RANGE DIGITAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY METHOD: A CASE STUDY CHAM-LAFIYA LAMURDE SECTION ON GOMBE-YOLA HIGHWAY
Salisu IBRAHIM Yarima Abubakar BABA Umar Aliyu GWARAM Usman Mohammed AUDU Ibrahim Bukar DURKWA	*Nigerian Building and Road Research Institute*	GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF CRACKS IN BUILDING: CASE STUDY OF GOMBE METROPOLIS
Subhashish Dey	*Department of Civil Engineering, Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru, Andhra Pradesh, India*	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON STRENGTH AND DURABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF CURING SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sanghamitra Adhya	*Kalyani Mahavidyalaya University*	ANALYSIS OF INFILTRATING WATER CHARACTERISTICS THROUGH PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

17.07.2022

ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	1
15 00 : 17 00		SESSION	3

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Nurkan YİLMAZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gürkan TOKGÖZ	*Fırat University*	COMPARISON OF ANAEROBIC STRENGTH AND RECOVERY HEART RATE OF SOCCER PLAYERS AND HANDBALL PLAYERS PLAYING IN THE REGIONAL AWAY LEAGUE
Sadettin EROL	*Uludag University Faculty of Sports Sciences Bursa, Turkey*	THE EFFECT OF TERABAND EXERCISES APPLIED TO 15-17 AGE MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON BALANCE AND SPEED PERFORMANCES
Mehmet Mübarek BORA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ünsal TAZEGÜL	*High school of Physical Education and Sports*	THE GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL ARCHER HERO OF PERSIAN SOCIETY, ARASH KAMANGIR
Mehmet Mübarek BORA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ünsal TAZEGÜL	*High school of Physical Education and Sports*	COMPARISON OF AGGRESSION LEVELS OF MARDIN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCHOOL STUDENTS
Dr. Nurkan YİLMAZ	*Inonu University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CORE EXERCISES ON BODY COMPOSITION
Dr. Nurkan YİLMAZ	*Inonu University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CORE MOTION TRAININGS ON BODY FLEXIBILITY
Sinem TOÇOĞLU Ahmet DÖNMEZ	*Dokuz Eylül University* *Sakarya University of Applied Sciences*	THE ROLE OF MENTAL TOUGHNESS ON PERCEIVED PERFORMANCE IN SPORTS

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME		HALL	2
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HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Gökhan TANERİ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lecturer Melis ERDENER	*Çankırı Karatekin University*	HOW CAN WE REACH HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES?
Muhammet GÜMÜŞ Sibel ORHAN Emine KIZILKAYA Elif MALTAŞ	*Cumhuriyet University* *Namık Kemal University* *Hacı Bayram Veli University*	INSIGHTS ABOUT THE DISPENSION OF COVID-19 AND SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
Hossein Ebrahimi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliakbar Alikhani Asst. Prof. Dr. Maziar Mozaffari Falarti	*Faculty of World Studies, University of Tehran* *Department of West Asian and North African Studies, Faculty of World Studies, University of Tehran*	RE-EXAMINING REPUBLIC OF INDIA'S CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT OF 2019
Asst. Prof. Dr. Ali Golmohammadi Asst. Prof. Dr. Maziar Mozaffari Falarti	*Department of South, East Asia & Oceanian Studies, Faculty of World Studies, University of Tehran*	JAPAN-CHINA RIVALRY IN AFRICA: A LESSON FOR IRAN AND TURKEY
Mehmet KIRMIZIGÜL	*Gaziantep University*	TURKISH WOMEN'S SEEKING FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS AND ELECTION PARTICIPATION BETWEEN 1920-1950
Asst. Prof. Dr. Gökhan TANERİ	*Bursa Courthouse 9th Executive Court Judge*	CRIME OF CAUSING UNREQUITED TRANSACTION ABOUT CHECK AND CONCORDAT
Asst. Prof. Dr. Gökhan TANERİ	*Bursa Courthouse 9th Executive Court Judge*	SEARCH WITH CONSENT'S LEGALITY PROBLEM IN TURKISH PENAL LAW
Aidana NURTAZA	*Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University*	CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC CONFLICT IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersin ÇELİKBAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. İlhan ÖZKEÇECİ Lecturer Neşe AĞKURT	*Yildiz Technical University* *Gaziantep University*	PATTERN ANALYSIS of HAND-DRAWN ORNAMENTS on WOOD of THE HACI NASIR MOSQUE in GAZIANTEP
Lect. Dr. Özlem KUM	*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University*	EMRAH YÜCEL "TURKEY" POSTERS ACCORDING TO THE PETTERSON HIERARCHIC PRINCIPLE
Dr. Taliha KELEŞ	*Halil İnalcık Bilim ve Sanat Merkezi, Bursa, Turkey*	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS ANXIETY AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY
Fatma Sena BAŞAR Prof. Dr. Buket ACARTÜRK	*Sakarya University*	INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING GLAZE IN PERLITE-DOPED CERAMIC STRUCTURES
Asst. Prof. Seher Selin ÖZMEN Asst. Prof. Süleyman ÖZMEN	*Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University* *İstanbul Rumeli University*	PROPAGANDA IN MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE VIENNA ARSENAL MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM (HEERESGESCHICHTLICHES MUSEUM)
Asst. Prof. Sabahattin ERDOĞAN	*Van Yüzüncü Yıl University*	THE SACRED AREA OF URARTU AT KAYALIDERE
Asst. Prof. Hatice ÇORBACI	*Adıyaman University*	THE MOLDED BOWLS IN ANATOLIAN CIVILIZATIONS MUSEUM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ersin ÇELİKBAŞ	*Karabük University*	VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF PAPHLAGONIAN HADRIANOPOLIS IN BLACKSEA ARCHAEOLOGY
Selçuk YALOVALI Assoc. Prof. Yücel YAZGIN	*Near East University*	HUMAN FIGURES IN ARCHAIC PERIOD OF CYPRUS: VISUAL AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Kalyani Abhyankar

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Nitisha	*BPS University*	GENDER EQUALITY AND MEDIA
Asst. Prof. Latika Choudhary Asst. Prof. Dr. Hardik Daga	*School of Law, UPES, Dehradun, India*	CRITICAL EVALUATION OF LEGALITY & MORALITY OF GENE PATENTING IN INDIA IN LIEU OF THE POTENTIAL OF GENETIC INVENTIONS
Rupal Devi	*BPS University of women*	INTRODUCTION TO MEDIATION AS A METHOD OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION
Asst. Prof. Kalyani Abhyankar	*Law Department Christ University*	E-COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA – A CRITIQUE
Sadanand Patel Deepak Jaiswal	*Department of Law, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India* *Department of Law, University of Allahabad, India*	ONLINE SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS IN INDIA
Sagnika Das	*University of North Bengal*	AN EMPIRICAL STUDY RELATING TO THE ROLE OF NGOS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME
Surbhi	*BPS University of women*	SEXUAL HARASSMENT
Suparna Bandyopadhyay	*University of North Bengal*	A LEGAL STUDY OF THE DOCTRINE OF STARE DECISIS AND OVERRULING BY THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA IN THE EVOLUTION OF THIRD GENDER RIGHTS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mainan Ray

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mr. Gyanendra Pratap Singh	*Department of Law, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India*	SOCIO-LEGAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PREVENTIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA: NEED OF THE DAY
MS. BHAWNA NAGAR	*GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY, INDIA*	RAPE VICTIMS: WHY DO THEY NEED MORE ATTENTION FROM "CIVILIZED" SOCIETY?
Akansha	*BPS University of women*	WHITE COLLAR CRIME
Samiksha Mathur	*Manipal University*	REVAMPING WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN LIGHT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: NAVIGATING THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL HEALTH GOVERNANCE SYSTEM
Mr. Sachin Singh Parihar Ms. Shreya Jalan Ms. Anwesha Ghosh	*Central University of Punjab* *Jamia Millia Islamia Central University* *Department of Law, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, India*	ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLICIES IN THE ARENA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA
Mr. Prathamesh Bhagure	*Gujarat National Law University, INDIA*	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAWS BANNING SINGLE-USE PLASTIC
Dr. Mainan Ray	*University of Petroleum and Energy Studies at Dehradun*	COOPERATIVE COMPANION OF TAXATION TO ENSURE HUMAN RIGHTS ASSERTION: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE
Manaswi	*The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS)*	WITCH HUNT MENACE IN INDIA: DISCERNING ENIGMATIC VOCALISATIONS OF AN ANTEDILUVIAN PRAXIS
Dr. Heena L. Makhija Dr. Bhavesh H. Bharad	*University School of Law, Gujarat University*	A STUDY ON EMERGING FIELD OF NEUROLAW AND PRIVACY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Dr. Saimah KHAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Eqbal Radwan	*Department of Biology, Islamic University of Gaza, Gaza Strip, Palestine*	THE USE OF MAGNETIC MAGNETITE (FE3O4) NANOPARTICLE FOR HEAVY METALS REMOVAL FROM CONTAMINATED WATER: REVIEW
Rezoana Arefine	*National University, Bangladesh*	POSTURE OF SNAKE & HUMAN ERROR
Vidya PADMAKUMAR Murugan S	*Bangalore University, India*	SPIDER DIVERSITY AND WEB PATTERNS IN THE ELATHUR ESTUARY, KOZHIKODE COASTLINE, INDIA- A PRELIMINARY SURVEY
PhD. Olena Husarova	*Department of Mass Transfer in Heat Technologies, Institute of Engineering Thermophysics of the NAS of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine*	KINETICS OF DRYING DURING OBTAINING SNAKCS FROM FLAX SEEDS
Asst. Prof. Dr. Saimah KHAN Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahman KHAN	*Integral University, Department of Chemistry, India*	COMPARING EXTRACTION PROCESSES FOR EXTRACTING ESSENTIAL OIL FROM BLACK PEPPER AND WHITE PEPPER
G.P. Ashwinkumar C. Sulochana N.Sandeep	*Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University* *Gulbarga University* *Central University of Karnataka*	JOULE HEATING EFFECT ON CONTINUOUSLY MOVING THIN NEEDLE IN MHD SAKIADIS FLOW WITH THERMOPHORESIS AND BROWNIAN MOMENT
G.P. Ashwinkumar C. Sulochana N.Sandeep	*Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University* *Gulbarga University* *Central University of Karnataka*	EFFECT OF VISCOUS DISSIPATION ON MIXED CONVECTION FLOW OF CHEMICALLY REACTING RADIATIVE CASSON NANOFLUID OVER AN INCLINED POROUS PLATE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Mamoni Dhar

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abdessamad Belhaouzi Youssef Halimi Souad Zyade Mohamed Tahiri	*Process and environmental engineering laboratory. Higher School of Technology of Casablanca. Hassan II Casablanca University Laboratory of Geosciences, Sciences Faculty of Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco*	METROLOGY AND MODELING OF HEAT TRANSFER IN A POLYMER MATRIX COMPOSITE MATERIAL
FERRAK Intissar KADJA Mahfoud MILOUDI Yassine BOUMEDIENE Lina	*University of the Brothers Mentouri, Algeria* *Tahri Mohamed University, Algeria*	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRYING POSITION OF ROUND PERFORATED BRICKS ON CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER
PhD.c. Vehbi Zeneli PhD.c. Ganimete Heta	*St. Kliment Ohridski University* *St. Kliment Ohridski University, North Macedonia*	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF 4 - [- N-BENZELIDEN-HYDRAZINO] -3-NITROCUMARINE DERIVATIVES
PhD.c. Ganimete Heta PhD.c. Vehbi Zeneli	*St. Kliment Ohridski University, North Macedonia* *St. Kliment Ohridski University, North Macedonia*	PRESENCE OF LEAD AND ARSENIC IN FOOD AND THEIR TOXICITY TO HUMANS
Asst. Prof. Mamoni Dhar	*Science College, Kokrajhar*	A SHORT NOTE ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MATRICES
Mosab SAKKAY Anas EL MAAKOUL Said SAADEDDINE Ihssane ELGHANDOURI Mohammed MEZIANE Asmae CHAKIR Adil DANI	*University of Hassan II Casablanca, Morocco* *International University of Rabat*	ANALYSIS OF CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER FOR PURE STEAM AND HUMID AIR ON THREE-DIMENSIONAL FINNED AND BARE TUBE
Sara LEBRAZI Mouhcine FADIL Kawtar FIKRI-BENBRAHIM	*Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University* *Mohammed V University in Rabat*	OPTIMIZATION OF INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID PRODUCTION BY RHIZOBIUM SP. STRAIN USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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İLKÖĞRETİMDE COĞRAFYA: 2018 HAYAT BİLGİSİ VE SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMLARI

GEOGRAPHY IN PRIMARY EDUCATION: 2018 LIFE SCIENCE AND SOCIAL STUDIES CURRICULUMS

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Abstract

Geography is a science that enables us to recognize and perceive the world and the universe based on the principle of near to far, which develops with the existence and continuity of human beings. As soon as a person is born, he starts to examine his environment, therefore his relationship betweeen geography begins. Geography education includes the geographical information that is desired to be acquired by the students. Geographical information is transferred to students through skills and learning outcomes. Geographyrelated skills and learning outcomes are included in the Life Sciences and Social Studies courses in primary education. In this study, the Life Science and Social Studies curriculum updated in 2018 were examined. The aim of the study is to reveal the place of geography in the 2018 Life Sciences and Social Studies curriculum. The document analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study. After the examination, the data were analyzed with Deductive Analysis (Descriptive Analysis) method. The curricula examined cover the learning outcomes that directly or indirectly concern different disciplines. In the selection of learning outcomes., attention was paid to the fact that they were directly related to geography. In addition, since many learning outcomes are interdisciplinary, partially indirect learning outcomes are also included. In the research findings, first of all, the geography skills included in the basic skills in Life Sciences and Social Studies Education Programs were presented. Then, the learning outcomes related to geography in the Life Sciences and Social Studies courses were presented and their ratios were calculated. As a result of the research, it was determined that the highest rate of geography learning outcomes at the primary education was at the 6th grade level (50%), directly and indirectly. In the Life Sciences course, it was determined that the highest rate of geography learning outcomes was at the 2nd grade (34%) level. In the Life Sciences Curriculum, within the scope of "Nature Conservation, Perception of Space, Use of Resources" skills, the basic geography subjects that are desired to be taught to students are included, taking into account the principle of near to far. Besides, the Social Studies Curriculum includes the learning outcomes of more specific and detailed geography subjects on the basis of "Environmental Literacy, Map Literacy, Location Analysis, Perception of Space" skills.

Keywords: Geography, Geography Education, Life Sciences, Social Studies, Curriculums

Özet

Coğrafya insanın varlığı ve sürekliliği ile gelişen insanların çevresi ile ilişkilerini şekillendiren, dünyayı ve evreni tanıyıp algılamamızı sağlayan bir bilimdir. İnsan doğar doğmaz çevresini incelemeye başlar böylece coğrafyayla ilişkisi de başlamış olur. Coğrafya eğitimi öğrencilere kazandırılmak istenen coğrafi bilgi ve becerileri içermektedir. Coğrafi bilgi ve becerileri, öğretim programları ve kazanımlar aracılığıyla öğrencilere aktarılır. Coğrafya ile ilgili beceri ve kazanımlar ilköğretim kademesinde Hayat Bilgisi ve Sosyal Bilgiler derslerinde yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada 2018 yılında güncellenen Hayat Bilgisi ve Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretim Programları incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı 2018 Hayat Bilgisi ve Sosyal Bilgiler öğretim programlarında coğrafyanın yerini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. İnceleme sonrasında veriler Tümdengelimci Analiz (Betimsel Analiz) yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. İncelenen öğretim programları farklı bilim dallarını doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak ilgilendiren

kazanımları kapsamaktadır. Kazanımların seçiminde doğrudan coğrafya ile ilgili olmalarına dikkat edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra birçok kazanım disiplinler arası olduğu için kısmen dolaylı kazanımlara da yer verilmiştir. Araştırmanın bulgularında öncelikle Hayat Bilgisi ve Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretim Programlarındaki temel becerilerde yer alan coğrafya becerileri sunulmuştur. Ardından Hayat Bilgisi ve Sosyal Bilgiler derslerindeki coğrafya ile ilgili kazanımlar sunulmuş ve oranları hesaplanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda ilköğretim kademesinde coğrafya kazanımlarına en yüksek oranda 6. Sınıf düzeyinde (%50) doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak yer verildiği saptanmıştır. Hayat Bilgisi dersinde ise coğrafya kazanımlarına en yüksek oranda 2. Sınıf düzeyinde (%34) yer verildiği tespit edilmiştir. Hayat Bilgisi Öğretim Programında ‘‘Doğayı Koruma, Mekanı Algılama, Kaynakların Kullanımı’’ becerileri kapsamında yakından uzağa ilkesi dikkate alınarak öğrencilere kazandırılmak istenen temel coğrafya konularına yer verilmiştir. Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretim Programı ise ‘‘Çevre Okuryazarlığı, Harita Okuryazarlığı, Konum Analizi, Mekanı Algılama’’ becerileri temelinde daha spesifik ve detaylı coğrafya konularının yer aldığı kazanımları kapsamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Coğrafya, Coğrafya Eğitimi, Hayat Bilgisi, Sosyal Bilgiler, Öğretim Programı

HAYAT BİLGİSİ DERS KİTAPLARININ ÇEVRE EĞİTİMİ KAPSAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF LIFE SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS IN TERMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

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Abstract

Due to the increase of environmental problems; the need environmentally sensitive, positive and people who make an effort became a necessity. A good environment sensitivity could be gained by a proper environment education. A study states that an environment education that was given at a young age is much more effective for environmental sensitivity and education. The purpose of this study is to examine how much environmental education does the textbook Life Science contain and in what ways it gives this education. This study which had embraced the qualitative study used to collect the data a technique called document analysis. At the analysis step content analysis was done for the information and pictures that was obtained from these documents. 1. 2. and 3. grade Life Science (2021-2022) curriculum was examined. In the books environmental education was investigated, related subjects and related pictures was examined. When the environmental education was examined for the curriculum of Life Science class at the 1.grade in two units 9 times, at the 2.grade in four units 12 times and at the 3.grade in three units 8 times were counted. In the textbooks of Life Science to teach environmental education the amount of pictures at the 1.grade were 80, at the 2.grade were 93 and at the 3.grade were 39 pictures. When the class levels were compared for the gain of environmental education the most gain by 24% and when the most pictures and the hours for environmental education were by 38 hours (26%) is the 2.grade. In Life Science textbooks, it is explained that education subjects are mostly carried out by 'direct value teaching' and 'teaching by suggestion'. Study shows that the Life Science textbooks in insufficient to give the young minds an environmental consciousness. The gain of environmental consciousness is a very long study that should be taught in a long period of time. That's why, without looking at age everyone should get a sufficient environmental education and the education that was given should be applicable in real life and should be with a purpose.

Keywords: Life Science, Environmental Education, Textbook.

Özet

Çevre sorunlarının giderek artması; çevreye karşı duyarlı, olumlu tutum ve davranışlarda bulunan, sorunlara çözüm yolları getiren çevre bilinci gelişmiş bireyler ihtiyacını daha önemli hale getirmektedir. Çevre bilinci ise etkili bir çevre eğitimi ile kazandırılabilir. Araştırmalar erken yaşlarda verilen etkili çevre eğitiminin öğrencilerde çevresel bilgi ve duyarlılığı arttırdığı yönündedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, çevre eğitiminin temelinin ilk defa atıldığı ders olan ilkokul Hayat Bilgisi ders kitabının çevre eğitimini ne düzeyde ve ne şekilde barındırdığının incelenmesidir. Nitel araştırma yönteminin benimsendiği çalışmada verilerin toplanmasında doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. İlgili dokümanlardan elde edilen bilgi ve görsellerin, çözümleme aşamasında içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Hayat Bilgisi 1, 2 ve 3. sınıfa ait müfredat (2021-2022), kazanımlar taranmış ve kitaplarda çevre eğitimi ile ilgili konular, konuların işlenmesi ve ilgili görseller incelenmiştir. Hayat Bilgisi dersi müfredatı çevre eğitimi temalı konu ve kazanımlar bakımından incelendiğinde 1.sınıf düzeyinde iki farklı ünite içerisinde 9, 2. Sınıf düzeyinde dört farklı ünite içerisinde 12, 3. Sınıf düzeyinde üç farklı ünite içerisinde 8 konu ve kazanıma yer verildiği belirlenmiştir. Hayat Bilgisi ders kitaplarında çevre eğitimi kapsamında kullanılan görsellerin 1.sınıf düzeyinde 80, 2.sınıf düzeyinde 93, 3.sınıf düzeyinde 39 olduğu görülmüştür. Sınıf düzeyleri karşılaştırıldığında çevre eğitimi ile ilgili en çok kazanım

(%24), en çok görsel ve çevre eğitimine ayrılan ders saati 38 saat (%26) ile 2.sınıf düzeyinde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Hayat bilgisi ders kitapları incelendiğinde çevre eğitimi konularının öğrencilere daha çok 'doğrudan değer aktarma' yaklaşımının 'telkin yoluyla öğretimi' ile gerçekleştirildiği görülmüştür. Araştırmada, Hayat Bilgisi ders kitaplarının çevre bilinci geliştirme konusunda yetersiz kaldığı görülmüştür. Çevre bilinci kazanımı, zamanla kazanılacak sürece yayılması gereken uzun soluklu bir eğitimdir. Bu nedenle, büyük küçük herkesin etkili bir çevre eğitimi almaları, alınan çevre eğitiminin ise uygulamaya dönük , hedefe yönelik olması önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hayat Bilgisi, Çevre Eğitimi, Ders kitabı.

TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABINDAKİ ETKİNLİKLERİN SÖZ VARLIĞI ÖĞRETİMİNDE KULLANILAN YÖNTEM VE TEKNİKLER AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE TURKISH TEXTBOOK IN TERMS OF THE METHODS AND TECHNIQUES USED IN THE TEACHING OF VOCABULARY

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Abstaract

One of the important criteria for being a modern and developed society is that societies have individuals who use basic language skills effectively. Being a social being, a person meets all his needs thanks to language, which is an important element of communication; he expresses his feelings, thoughts, needs and desires through language. The most basic indicator of a person's success in using the language is words. It is possible for individuals to use their native language at the desired level, to develop understanding and telling skills with a rich vocabulary. The existence of a word means the totality of words in a language, vocabulary, vocabulary, vocabulary. The power of understanding and telling a person is directly related to the presence of a rich vocabulary The purpose of this study is elementary school 3. the aim of the course is to examine the methods and techniques used for teaching vocabulary in the Turkish textbook. The data set of the study was published for use in the 2021-2022 academic year primary school 3. the class consists of a Turkish textbook. The activities prepared for the texts in the mentioned books have been discussed in terms of their achievements. As a qualitative research, the data were collected using the document review technique. The textbook included in the study was examined with the "Methods and Techniques Used in the Teaching of Verbal Presence Evaluation Form" developed by the researchers. In order to improve the form, a literature review was conducted and the data collection tools of similar studies were examined. Content analysis was used in the analysis and interpretation of the data. In order to ensure the validity and reliability of this study, the data set consisting of textbooks was read by the researchers in detail twice, it was aimed to reduce the effect of some subjective judgments of the researchers contained in the books examined or caused by the data analysis process of the study is underway. Therefore, the findings were not included in the summary. Regarding the existence of the promise

Keywords: Primary school, Turkish textbook, dictionary, word teaching, effectiveness, method and technique.

Özet

Çağdaş ve gelişmiş bir toplum olmanın önemli ölçütlerinden biri, toplumların temel dil becerilerini etkin kullanan bireylere sahip olmasıdır. Sosyal bir varlık olan insan, tüm ihtiyaçlarını iletişimin önemli bir unsuru olan dil sayesinde karşılamakta; duygularını, düşüncelerini, ihtiyaç ve isteklerini dil aracılığıyla ifade etmektedir. Bir kişinin dili kullanımındaki başarısının en temel göstergesi sözcüklerdir. Bireylerin ana dilini istenilen seviyede kullanması, anlama ve anlatma becerilerini geliştirmesi zengin bir söz varlığıyla mümkündür. Söz varlığı bir dildeki sözlerin bütünü, söz hazinesi, söz dağarcığı, kelime hazinesi anlamlarına gelmektedir. Bir kişinin anlama ve anlatmanın gücü, zengin bir söz varlığıyla doğrudan ilişkilidirBu çalışmanın amacı, ilkokul 3. sınıf Türkçe ders kitabında söz varlığı öğretimine yönelik kullanılan yöntem ve teknikleri incelemektir. Araştırmanın veri setini 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılından itibaren kullanılmak üzere yayımlanan ilkokul 3. sınıf Türkçe ders kitabı oluşturmaktadır.Söz konusu kitaplardaki metinlere yönelik olarak hazırlanmış etkinlikler söz varlığı kazanımları açısından ele alınmıştır. Nitel bir araştırma olarak veriler doküman incelemesi tekniğiyle toplanmıştır. Çalışmaya dâhil edilen ders kitabı, araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilen "Söz Varlığı Öğretiminde Kullanılan Yöntem ve Teknikleri Değerlendirme Formu" ile

incelenmiştir. Formu geliştirmek için literatür taraması yapılarak benzer çalışmaların veri toplama araçları incelenmiştir.Verilerin analizinde ve yorumlanmasında içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Bu araştırmada geçerliği ve güvenirliği sağlamak amacıyla ders kitaplarından oluşan veri seti araştırmacılar tarafından ayrıntılı bir şekilde iki defa okunmuş, incelenen kitaplarda yer alan ya da araştırmacıların birtakım öznel yargılarından kaynaklı etkinin azaltılması amaçlanmıştır Araştırmanın veri analizi işlemi devam etmektedir. Bu nedenle bulgulara özette yer verilmemiştir.Söz varlığı ile ilgili yapılan bu araştırmanın öğretim programları, ders kitabı yazarları ve araştırmacılara katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İlkokul, Türkçe ders kitabı**,** söz varlığı, kelime öğretimi, etkinlik, yöntem ve teknik.

ÖĞRETMENLİK UYGULAMASI 1 DERSİYLE YAPILAN DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİN TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYI, UYGULAMA ÖĞRETMENİ VE AKADEMİK DANIŞMAN GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF THE CHANGES MADE IN TEACHING PRACTICE COURSE 1 ACCORDING TO THE OPINIONS OF THE TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES, PRACTICE TEACHERS AND ACADEMIC ADVISORS

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Abstract

The importance of increasing human quality through education is being understood more and more all over the world and various efforts are being made in this direction. Teacher education and teacher training constitute an important topic in increasing the quality of education. In our country, the General Directorate of Teacher Training and Development is the unit responsible for teacher education within the Ministry of National Education. By this unit, the general competencies of the teaching profession today are professional knowledge (field knowledge, field education knowledge, legislative knowledge), professional skills (educational planning, creating learning environments, managing the teaching and learning process, measurement and evaluation), attitudes and values (national, spiritual and universal values, approach to students, communication and cooperation, personal and professional development competencies). These professional competencies are tried to be gained to teacher candidates during the on-the-job training process. Education faculties, as the main teacher training institutions, have included on-the-job training courses such as school experience and teaching practice in their program contents in order to provide pre-service teachers with these competencies. With the last regulation dated 28.09.2021 regarding these courses, the school experience course was abolished and the teaching practice 1 and 2 courses and the practice courses and course contents of the teacher candidates studying in the last year of education faculties were updated. With this research; It is aimed to evaluate the effects and results of the legislation change made with the teaching practice 1 course in line with the opinions of Turkish teacher candidates, practice teachers and academic advisors. The study group of the research consists of eight practice students, six academicians and four practice teachers who are the stakeholders of the Teaching Practice 1 course in the fall semester of the 2021-2022 academic year. The data of the application students through the examination of the student reports; The data of academicians and practice teachers were obtained through interviews. The data of the application students were analyzed by content analysis method. The data of academicians and practice teachers obtained through interviews were analyzed by descriptive analysis method. Based on the findings of the research, it was concluded that the teaching practice 1 course, which was taught as a school experience course, positively affected the development of pre-service teachers in terms of professional skills, professional attitudes and field education.

Keywords: School Experience Course, Teaching Practice Course 1, Advisor, Student

Özet

Bütün dünyada eğitim yoluyla insan niteliğinin artırılmasının önemi her geçen gün daha çok anlaşılmakta ve bu yönde çeşitli çabalar ortaya konmaktadır. Eğitimde niteliğin artırılması konusunda önemli bir başlığı da öğretmen yetiştirme ve öğretmen eğitimi oluşturmaktadır. Ülkemizde Öğretmen Yetiştirme ve Geliştirme Genel Müdürlüğü, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı bünyesinde öğretmen eğitiminden sorumlu birimdir. Bu birim tarafından öğretmenlik mesleğinin günümüzdeki genel yeterlikleri mesleki bilgi (alan bilgisi, alan eğitimi

bilgisi, mevzuat bilgisi) mesleki beceri (eğitim öğretimi planlama, öğrenme ortamları oluşturma, öğretme ve öğrenme sürecini yönetme, ölçme ve değerlendirme), tutum ve değerler (milli, manevi ve evrensel değerler, öğrenciye yaklaşım, iletişim ve iş birliği, kişisel ve mesleki gelişim yeterlikleri) olmak üzere üç alana ayrılmaktadır. Öğretmen adaylarına bu mesleki yeterlikler iş başında eğitim sürecinde kazandırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Öğretmen yetiştiren başlıca kurumlar olarak eğitim fakülteleri öğretmen adaylarına bu yeterlikleri kazandırmak için bünyelerinde yer alan program içeriklerinde süreç içerisinde okul deneyimi, öğretmenlik uygulaması gibi iş başında eğitime yönelik derslere yer vermiştir. Bu derslere ilişkin yapılan 28.09.2021 tarihli son düzenleme ile okul deneyimi dersi ortadan kaldırılarak öğretmenlik uygulaması 1 ve 2 dersleri ile eğitim fakültelerinin son sınıflarında öğrenim gören öğretmen adaylarının uygulama dersleri ve ders içerikleri güncellenmiştir. Bu araştırmayla; öğretmenlik uygulaması 1 dersiyle yapılan mevzuat değişikliğinin etki ve sonuçlarının Türkçe öğretmen adayı, uygulama öğretmeni ve akademik danışman görüşleri doğrultusunda değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılı güz döneminde Öğretmenlik Uygulaması 1 dersinin paydaşları olan sekiz uygulama öğrencisi, altı akademisyen ve dört uygulama öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Uygulama öğrencilerine ait veriler öğrenci raporlarının incelemesi yoluyla; akademisyen ve uygulama öğretmenlerine ait veriler görüşme yoluyla elde edilmiştir. Uygulama öğrencilerine ait veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Görüşme ile elde edilen akademisyen ve uygulama öğretmenlerine ait veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Okul deneyimi dersi yerine getirilen öğretmenlik uygulaması 1 dersinin araştırmanın bulgularından hareketle mesleki beceri, mesleki tutum ve alan eğitimi konularında öğretmen adaylarının gelişimini olumlu yönde etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Okul Deneyimi Dersi, Öğretmenlik Uygulaması 1 Dersi, Danışman, Öğrenci

TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ TİYATRO VE DRAMA UYGULAMALARI DERSİNE İLİŞKİN TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF TURKISH TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES ON THEATER AND DRAMA APPLICATION COURSE

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Abstract

Attitude is defined as the tendency of individuals to feel, behave and think. The attitudes of both teachers and students directly affect the learning and teaching process. Research results examining the relationship between attitude and achievement also confirm this situation. In this study, it was aimed to determine the attitudes of Turkish teacher candidates who took the Theater and Drama Practices course towards this course. The study was carried out in accordance with the survey model, which is one of the quantitative research models. The study group of the research consists of a total of 49 teacher candidates, 37 girls and 12 boys, who continue their education in the Department of Turkish Language Teaching at Gaziantep University in the 2021-2022 academic year. At the stage of data collection, Theater and Drama Lesson Attitude Scale was applied to teacher candidates. The relationships between teacher cadidates' attitudes and gender, education level of mother and father, getting theater education, being a member of a theater club, taking part in a theater play before and the frequency of going to the theater were examined separately. The obtained data were analyzed using a computer program (SPSS 23 package program). Whether there is a significant difference between the variables and the attitudes of the teacher candidates was examined with one-way anova analysis and T test. According to the results of the analysis, the level of significance between the teacher candidates' attitudes towards the Theater and Drama Practices course and the variables examined was over .05. It was observed that there was no significant difference between the groups.

Keywords: Turkish education, theater and drama, attitude

Özet

Tutum bireylerin duygu, davranış ve düşünce eğilimi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Gerek öğretmenlerin gerekse öğrencilerin tutumları öğrenme öğretme sürecini doğrudan etkilemektedir. Tutum ve başarı arasındaki ilişkiyi irdeleyen araştırma sonuçları da bu durumu doğrulamaktadır. Bu çalışmada Tiyatro ve Drama Uygulamaları Dersini alan Türkçe öğretmen adaylarının bu derse ilişkin tutumlarını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma nicel araştırma modellerinden olan tarama modeline uygun olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılı Gaziantep Üniversitesi Türkçe Öğretmenliği bölümünde öğrenimine devam eden 37 kız 12 erkek olmak üzere toplam 49 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanması aşamasında öğretmen adaylarına Tiyatro ve Drama Dersi Tutum Ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Öğretmen adaylarının tutumları ile cinsiyet, anne ve babanın eğitim düzeyi, tiyatro eğitimi alma durumu, tiyatro kulübüne üye olup olmama, daha önce bir tiyatro oyununda yer alma ve tiyatroya gitme sıklıkları arasındaki ilişkiler ayrı ayrı incelenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler ise bilgisayar programı (SPSS 23 paket programı) kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Değişkenler ile öğretmen adaylarının tutumları arasında anlamlı bir fark olup olmadığına ise tek yönlü varyans (one way anova) analizi ve T testi ile bakılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre öğretmen adaylarının Tiyatro ve Drama Uygulamaları dersine yönelik tutumları ile incelenen değişkenler arasındaki anlamlılık düzeyi .05 üzerinde değerler almıştır ve anlamlı bir fark oluşmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türkçe eğitimi, tiyatro ve drama, tutum

KAMU HARCAMALARI VE EKOLOJİK AYAK İZİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: E7 ÜLKELERİNDEN AMPİRİK BULGULAR

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM E7 COUNTRIES

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Abstract

The excessive and unconscious use of fossil fuels leads to a deterioration in environmental quality worldwide. Globalization can also have negative effects on environmental sustainability and cause environmental degradation. Increasing environmental degradation negatively affects environmental sustainability, threatens biodiversity, and raises concerns about the transfer of nature and natural resources to future generations. With the effects of global warming and climate change being felt gradually, international organizations are taking initiatives to slow down environmental degradation and improve environmental quality globally. In particular, it is seen that significant efforts have been made to promote the use of renewable energy throughout the world. Apart from all these, it is seen that the relationship between public expenditures and environmental quality has been a subject of curiosity and research lately. It is possible that public expenditures can improve or worsen environmental quality. It should be kept in mind that public expenditures, especially for public goods, will improve environmental quality, and public expenditures directed at polluting sectors will worsen environmental quality. This study it is aimed to investigate the effect of public expenditures on environmental degradation in Brazil, China, Indonesia, India, Mexico, Russia, and Turkey, which are known as E7 countries. The Ecological Footprint Index published by the Global Footprint Network was used as the environmental degradation indicator and dependent variable. The data set covering the 1992-2018 E7 countries were used in the study. The ratio of public expenditures in GDP (%) is added to the study, representing public expenditures and an independent variable. Population growth, urbanization, GDP per capita, renewable energy consumption, and trade openness were used as control variables. Panel regression analysis was applied as a method within the scope of the study. As a result of the panel regression analysis, it was concluded that as public expenditures increase in E7 countries, environmental degradation decreases.

Keywords: Government Spending, Ecological Footprint, E7 Countries

Özet

Fosil yakıtların aşırı ve bilinçsiz bir şekilde kullanımı dünya genelinde çevresel kalitenin kötüleşmesine yol açmaktadır. Yine küreselleşme de çevresel sürdürülebilirlik üzerine olumsuz etkilerde bulunabilmekte ve çevresel bozulmaya neden olabilmektedir. Çevresel bozulmanın artması çevresel sürdürülebilirliği olumsuz yönde etkilemekte, biyoçeşitliliği tehdit etmekte ve doğanın ve doğal kaynakların gelecek nesillere aktarımı kapsamında endişelerin ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmaktadır. Küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliğinin etkisini git gide hissettirmesiyle beraber uluslararası kuruluşlar çevresel bozulma sürecinin yavaşlatılması ve çevresel kalitenin küresel olarak iyileştirilmesi amacıyla girişimlerde bulunmaktadırlar. Özellikle dünya genelinde yenilenebilir enerji kullanımının teşvik edilmesine yönelik önemli çabaların ortaya konulduğu görülmektedir. Tüm bunların dışında kamu harcamalarının da çevresel kalite ile ilişkisinin de son zamanlarda merak ve araştırma konusu olduğu görülmektedir. Kamu harcamalarının çevresel kaliteyi iyileştirebileceği gibi kötüleştirebileceği de olasıdır. Kamu harcamalarının özellikle kamusal mallara yönelik olmasının çevresel kaliteyi iyileştireceği, kamu harcamalarının kirlilik oluşturan sektörlere yönelik olmasının da çevresel kaliteyi

kötüleştireceği unutulmamalıdır. Bu çalışmada E7 ülkeleri olarak bilinen Brezilya, Çin, Endonezya, Hindistan, Meksika, Rusya ve Türkiye'de kamu harcamalarının çevresel bozulma üzerine etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Çevresel bozulma göstergesi ve bağımlı değişken olarak Global Footprint Network tarafından yayınlanan Ekolojik Ayakizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada E7 ülkelerine ait 1992-2018 dönemini kapsayan veri setinden faydalanılmıştır. Kamu harcamalarını temsil eden ve aynı zamanda bağımsız değişken olarak çalışmaya kamu harcamalarının GSYİH içindeki oranı (%) eklenmiştir. Kontrol değişkenleri olarak ise nüfus artış hızı, kentleşme oranı, kişi başına düşen GSYİH, yenilenebilir enerji tüketimi ve ticari açıklık oranı kullanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında yöntem olarak panel regresyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Yapılan panel regresyon analizi sonucunda E7 ülkelerinde kamu harcamaları arttıkça çevresel bozulmanın azaldığı sonucu elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kamu Harcamaları, Ekolojik Ayakizi, E7 Ülkeleri

LIFE-TIME TEST RIG DESIGN FOR POLYMER HYBRID BEARING

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Abstract

Bearings whose races and balls are made of different materials are called hybrid bearings. Polymer hybrid ball bearings are generally designed with inner and outer races that are made of polymer material, and balls are made of steel, glass or a different polymers. The cage of the bearing could be polymer material as well. Although its load carrying capacity is low compared to equivalent steel bearings, it has recently been used frequently in the industry with special needs such as hygiene and chemical resistance. There is no lubrication problem due to the viscoelastic material structure of the polymer, and this is one of the most important advantage of this type of bearing. Other advantages include resistant to chemicals, and it works silently compared to steel bearings. In order to make maintenance and repair on time and not to interrupt the production to follow, determining the service life of the bearings important. The polymer bearings are new in the industry, and so information of service life condition are limited. Conditions of bearings could be assessed using vibration levels. Besides, the analysis of the vibration data may give information about the failure of the bearing components such as rings, cage and rolling elements. Depending on the application, measuring the temperature of the bearings also gives information about the failure states of the bearings. For this purpose, a test rig is designed to determine the characteristic behaviors of polymer hybrid bearings through its life-time. The designed test system consists of the table on which the bearing-rotor system will be mounted, the electric motor, test bearings, moment arms, belt-pulley elements, load cells, accelerometers and a thermocouple. The system is designed to allow testing of multiple bearings at the same time with different loading condition. The vibrations are measured from the bearing housing as well as the temperatures of the housing are acquired. Rolling resistance torques are also could be measured continuously using the load cell that are attached to the moment arms. The signals from accelerometers, load cells and the thermocouple are acquired using a PC based data data acquisition system. The collected data from the test rig has been used for life evaluation of polymer hybrid bearings.

Keywords: Polymer hybrid ball bearing, Test rig, Fatique life

METHODS FOR PREVENTING INTRAOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE IN HERNIATED LUMBAR DISC SURGERY

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE: Our aim in this study is to address intervention in hemorrhages that occur in the epidural space and the surrounding disc tissues during herniated lumbar disc surgery, and emphasize the most rapid and effective method in this regard.

METHOD: This study was conducted by analyzing the records of those patients followed up between June 2018 and May 2022 at the Training and Research Hospital of Adıyaman University Faculty of Medicine. All patients had been operated for simple extruded lumbar disc herniations. The patients were divided into 3 groups. In Group, 1, 25 patients were given hemorrhage management by cotton gauze without using bipolar sealers whereas in Group 2, there were 40 patients who were given hemorrhage management only by bipolar sealers, and in Group 3, both bipolar sealers and cotton gauze were used on 30 patients for hemorrhage management. The study excluded those patients with spinal stenosis or spondylolisthesis, bilaterally opened patients or patients who underwent laminectomy. The study only included those patients with simple herniated lumbar discs at L4-5 who underwent microdiscectomy.

RESULTS: This study included 95 patients operated for lumbar herniated discs. The patients included 45 women and 50 men. The youngest patient was 21 years old and the oldest was 65 years old making the mean age 44. All patients had been diagnosed with lumbar extruded or sequestrated disc herniations. In Group 1, the herniated discs were located on the right side of L4-5 in 10 patients and left side of L4-5 in 15 patients, and regarding intraoperative hemorrhage stopping, problems occurred in 7 patients which took an average time of 45 minutes to resolve.

In Group 2, the herniated discs were located on the right side of L4-5 in 22 patients and left side of L4-5 in 18 patients, and regarding intraoperative hemorrhage stopping, problems occurred in 5 patients which took an average time of 20 minutes to resolve.

In Group 3, the herniated discs were located on the right side of L4-5 in 15 patients and left side of L4-5 in 14 patients, and regarding intraoperative hemorrhage stopping, problems occurred in 2 patients which took an average time of 5 minutes to resolve.

An evaluation of the results showed that in Group 3, the findings were more positive and adjacent segment degeneration was less and significant.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: About 80% of humans suffer back pain at some stage of their lives, a small rate of whom has to undergo operation due to herniated lumbar discs. Currently, the most effective surgical method for herniated lumbar discs is microdiscectomy. Hemorrhage during microdiscectomy is a common problem which surgeons should be careful about. In conclusion, we aimed to emphasize that intraoperative use of both cotton gauze for pressure and bipolar sealers is the most effective method in this regard.

Keywords: Herniated lumbar disc, microdiscectomy, intraoperative hemorrhage

İKİ YÖNDE ÇALIŞAN KASET DÖŞEMENİN ÇELİK YÜKLEME ÇERÇEVESİ YÜKÜ ALTINDA PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF TWO-WAY WAFFLE SLAB UNDER LOADS OF STEEL LOADING FRAME

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Abstract

The study was aimed to investigate a steel loading frame loads on an interior floor of a structural engineering laboratory. The floor size was 15.6 m x 15.6 m and two-way waffle slab was designed for the inner stories. The total weight of the frame and frame equipment was about to be 150 kN and planned to be placed on 5 m long two I-beams at the base, but the uniform design live load for laboratories can be taken 5 kN per square meter according to the TS498 standards. Additionally, the existing structure was expected to be designed with 1.4 dead load multiplier according to the TSE500. For the same loads 1.4 multiplier is given in ACI318. Considering the intensified live load due to weight of the steel frame and multiplier reduction according to the ACI318, the capacity of the existing floor was reevaluated. The approximated dead and live loads were applied to the design model and the redundancy of the main girders and joists were predicted first. The flexural stiffness between the slab and the columns/ reinforced concrete walls were included in design by modeling the half-height of the upper and lower story columns/ reinforced concrete walls. The result showed that the redundancy was found in the main girders about at least 16% of the of the moment capacity; however, some of the joists did not have adequate longitudinal reinforcement (77% less) for the positive moment capacity without steel frame. This concluded that the slab cannot sustain the 5 kN/m^2 live load without plasticization of some joists in the X- direction. Further steel frame load was increased the amount longitudinal reinforcement of the K306 girder most by about 7% and 15% for negative and positive moments, respectively; however, this was still within the capacity limits of K306 girder. Shear capacity of the girders and joists can adequately support the shear forces and additional reinforcement was not needed. In conclusion, the localized steel frame loads on a waffle slab was required strengthening the joist in the X-direction for full utilization of the steel frame and testing equipment.

Keywords: Loading frame, waffle slab, line loads, slab boundary, concrete joists, floor FE modelling

Özet

Bu çalışmada yapı laboratuvarının bir ara katta yer alması planlan çelik yükleme çerçevesinin oluşturacağı yapısal yükler ve etkileri araştırmaktadır. Kat oturumu 15.6 m x15.6 m ebatlara sahip olup ara katlar çift yönlü kaset döşeme olarak tasarlanmıştır. Toplam 150 kN ağırlığındaki çelik yükleme çerçevesi ve ekipmanlarının 5 m uzunluğunda I-enkesitli 2 adet kiriş üzerine yerleşimi planlanmıştır. Buna karşılık TS498'de göre laboratuvar ekipmanları için metrekarede 5 kN hareketli yük alınmaktadır. Buna ilaveten TSE500'e göre ölü yükler 1.4 yük katsayısı ile arttırılmaktadır. Aynı yükler için ise ACI318'de 1.2 yük katsayısı verilmektedir. Yükleme çerçevesinden dolayı meydana gelen yük artışları ve ACI 318 de yer alan ölü yük katsayı azalmasını dikkate alarak mevcut döşemenin taşıma kapasitesi yeniden değerlendirilmiştir. Tahmin edilen ölü ve hareketli yükler modele etki ettirilmiş, ana ve ara kirişlerdeki dayanım fazlalığı belirlenmiştir. Döşeme ile kolon/perde duvar arası rijitlikleri alt ve üst kat kolon ve perde duvar yarı yüksekliklerinin modellenmesi ile dikkate alınmıştır. Sonuçlara göre ana kirişlerdeki en az moment dayanım fazlalığı %16 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bazı ara kirişlerde çelik çerçeve olmaksızın pozitif moment için yeterli miktarda donatı yerleştirilmediği (%77 oranında az) öngörülmüştür. Bu gösteriyor ki X doğrultusundaki ara kirişler 5 kN/m2 hareketli yükü döşeme plastikleşmesi olmaksızın taşıyamamaktadır. Çelik çerçeve yükünün dahil edilmesiyle birlikte K306 kirişinde %7 ve %15 kadar sırasıyla üst ve alt moment donatılarında artış meydana gelmiştir fakat bu artış taşıma

kapasitesi içerisinde meydana gelmiştir. Kesme donatısı kontrollerinde ise minimum donatının her iki durumda da yeterli geldiği ve ilave donatı gerekmediği anlaşılmaktadır. Sonuç çelik çerçevenin ve ekipmanlarının tam olarak kullanımı X doğrultusundaki bazı kirişlerde yapılacak güçlendirme ile mümkün olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yükleme çerçevesi, kaset döşeme, çizgisel yük, ara kiriş, döşeme modelleme

ATIK ÇİNKO CÜRUF TOZU KATKILI HARÇLARIN UZUN KÜR SÜRELERİNDEKİ PUZOLANİK AKTİVİTE ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF POZOLANIC ACTIVITY PROPERTIES OF MORTARS WITH WASTE ZINC SLAG POWDER ADMIXTURE FOR LONG CURING TIMES

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Abstract

In the concrete technology field, many studies have been carried out in the past in order to produce high quality and low cost concrete. In the composition of concrete, the amount of cement is less in volume than the aggregate, its cost is higher. Due to this situation, the amount of cement used in concrete production is reduced and various mineral additives with more economical and pozzolanic properties are used instead. Pozzolans are siliceous and siliceous-aluminous natural or artificial materials that do not have a binding feature on their own, but react with calcium hydroxide when ground sufficiently fine in humid environments. Artificial pozzolans appear in large quantities as waste materials of various industries and cause significant environmental pollution. The high amount of silica these materials have, reacts with calcium hydroxide, one of the hydration products of cement, to form calcium silica hydrate gels that provide basic strength. Depending on the amount of silica they contain, the reaction level of pozzolans with calcium hydroxide, one of the hydration products of cement in concrete mixtures, is expressed as the pozzolanic activity index (PAI). As a result of zinc production in zinc mine deposits in many regions of our country, the waste zinc slags, which are very harmful to the environment and have high storage costs, are formed. In this study, the waste zinc slag obtained from Kayseri Çinkom Company was ground to a size close to cement fineness, and the PAI at the end of the standard curing of 56 and 90 days was determined by substituting the cement at the ratios of 2.5%, 5, 7.5, 10 by weight. As a result of the study; the PAI values of mortar samples with waste zinc slag powder admixture were found in the range of 64-75% for samples of 56 days and 67-78% for samples of 90 days, and according to PAI values, the optimum replacement rate of waste zinc slag was determined as 5%. According to these findings obtained in the study, it was concluded that waste zinc slag can be used as a pozzolanic admixture in the production of cement-based materials.

Keywords: Zinc Slag, Pozzolanic Activity, Cure, Pozzolan

Özet

Beton teknolojisi alanında, yüksek kalitede ve düşük maliyette beton üretilmesi amacıyla geçmişte birçok çalışma yapılmıştır. Betonun bileşiminde, çimentonun miktarı agregaya göre hacimce daha az iken maliyeti daha fazladır. Bu durumdan dolayı, beton üretiminde kullanılan çimento miktarı azaltılarak yerine daha ekonomik ve puzolanik özelliğe sahip çeşitli mineral katkılar kullanılmaktadır. Puzolanlar, tek başına bağlayıcı özelliği olmayan fakat nemli ortamlarda yeterince ince öğütüldüğünde kalsiyum hidroksit ile reaksiyona girerek bağlayıcılık gösteren silisli ve silisli-alüminli doğal veya yapay malzemelerdir. Yapay puzolanlar, çeşitli endüstrilerin atık malzemesi olarak fazla miktarda ortaya çıkmakta ve önemli ölçüde çevre kirliliğine sebep olmaktadır. Bu malzemelerin sahip oldukları yüksek miktarda silisyum dioksit, çimentonun hidratasyon ürünlerinden kalsiyum hidroksit ile reaksiyona girerek temel dayanımı sağlayan kalsiyum silika hidrat jellerini oluşturur. Puzolanların, içerdikleri silis miktarına bağlı olarak, beton karışımlarında çimentonun hidratasyon

ürünlerinden kalsiyum hidroksit ile yaptığı reaksiyonların durumu puzolanik aktivite indeksi olarak ifade edilir. Ülkemizin birçok bölgesinde bulunan çinko madeni yataklarında yapılan çinko üretimi sonucunda, çevreye oldukça zararlı ve depolama maliyetleri yüksek olan atık çinko cürufları oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Kayseri Çinkom A.Ş. firmasından temin edilen atık çinko cürufu çimento inceliğine yakın boyutta öğütülmüş, çimento yerine ağırlıkça %2.5, 5, 7.5 ve 10 oranlarında ikame edilerek, 56 ve 90 günlük standart kür sonundaki puzolanik aktivite indeksi belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada sonuç olarak; atık çinko cürufunun, puzolanik aktivite indeks değerleri 56 günlük numuneler için %64-75 ve 90 günlük numuneler için %67-78 aralığında bulunmuş olup, puzolanik aktivite indeks değerlerine göre atık çinko cürufunun optimum ikame oranı %5 olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada elde edilen bu bulgulara göre atık çinko cürufunun, çimento esaslı malzemelerin üretiminde puzolanik katkı maddesi olarak kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çinko Cürufu, Puzolanik Aktivite, Kür, Puzolan,

PASİNLER OBSİDİYENİ İLE ÜRETİLEN HARÇLARIN PUZOLANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PUZOLANIC PROPERTIES OF MORTARS PRODUCED BY PASINLER OBSIDIAN

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Abstract

Pozzolan is a material with silica, silica-alumina that not to be binder alone but react with calcium hydroxide ($Ca(OH)_2$) in humid environments when finely grinded. According to origin, pozzolans are classified as natural and artificial puzolan. While natural pozzolans are materials of volcanic origin obtained from various rocks on earth, artificial pozzolans are mostly materials that appear as waste products of any industrial industry. The level of reactions between the pozzolan used in concrete mixtures and the slaked lime formed as a result of the hydration of the cement can be defined as the pozzolanic activity. Pozzolanic activity can be determined by physical, chemical and mechanical methods. In order to use a material with Portland cement, it must show a sufficient amount of pozzolanic activity. According to the mechanical method, which is more preferred than other methods in determining of the pozzolanic activity, the compressive strengths of the produced mortar samples are rated to those of the control samples and are expressed as the Pozzolanic Activity Index as a percentage. The obsidian rocks, also known as volcanic glass, located at the foot of mountains of volcanic origin, are formed by the rapid cooling of volcanic lava. These rocks are commonly available in Hasan, Nemrut, Ağrı Mountains, Rize-İkizdere, Sarıkamış, Kars, Iğdır, Erzurum-Pasinler and the surrounding area in Turkey. In this study, mortar samples were produced by grinding obsidian stones in Pasinler district of Erzurum province and using 5, 10, 15, 20, 25% by weight instead of cement. On these samples, the pozzolanic activity indices at the end of the standard water curing of 56 and 90 days were determined by mechanical method. As a result of the study; the pozzolanic activity index values of Pasinler obsidian powder were found to be in the range of 68-86% for samples of 56 days and 70-88% for samples of 90 days, and the optimum replacement rate of obsidian powder was determined as 15% according to pozzolanic activity index values. According to these findings, it was concluded that Pasinler obsidian can be used as a pozzolanic admixture in the production of cement-based materials.

Keywords: Obsidian, Pozzolanic Activity, Cure, Pozzolan

Özet

Puzolan, tek başına bağlayıcı özelliği olmayan fakat yeterince ince öğütüldüğünde nemli ortamlarda kalsiyum hidroksit ($Ca(OH)_2$) ile reaksiyon vererek bağlayıcılık kazanan silisli, silisli-alüminli malzemelerdir. Puzolanlar kökenine göre doğal ve yapay puzolan olarak ikiye ayrılır. Doğal puzolanlar yeryüzündeki çeşitli kayaçlardan elde edilen volkanik kökenli malzemeler iken, yapay puzolanlar çoğunlukla herhangi bir sanayi endüstrisinin atık ürünü olarak ortaya çıkan malzemelerdir. Beton karışımlarında kullanılan puzolan ile çimentonun hidratasyonu sonucu oluşan sönmüş kireç ($Ca(OH)_2$) arasındaki reaksiyonların düzeyi puzolanik aktivite olarak tanımlanabilir. Puzolanik aktivite fiziksel, kimyasal ve mekanik yöntemlerle belirlenebilmektedir. Portland çimentosu ile birlikte bir malzemenin kullanılabilmesi için yeterli miktarda puzolanik aktivite göstermesi gerekir. Puzolanik aktivitenin belirlenmesinde daha çok tercih edilen mekanik

yönteme göre, üretilen harç numunelerinin basınç dayanımları kontrol numunelerininkine oranlanır ve yüzde cinsinden Puzolanik Aktivite İndeksi olarak ifade edilir. Volkanik orjinli dağların eteklerinde bulunan ve volkan camı olarak da bilinen obsidiyen kayaçları, yanardağ lavlarının çok hızlı şekilde soğuması ile oluşur. Bu kayaçlar Türkiye'de en çok Hasan Dağı, Nemrut Dağı, Rize-İkizdere, Sarıkamış, Kars, Iğdır, Ağrı Dağı, Erzurum-Pasinler ve çevresinde bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Erzurum ili Pasinler ilçesinden alınan obsidiyen taşları öğütülerek çimento yerine ağırlıkça %5, 10, 15, 20, 25 oranlarında ikameli harç numuneleri üretilmiştir. Bu numuneler üzerinde, 56 ve 90 günlük standart su kürü sonundaki puzolanik aktivite indeksleri mekanik yöntemle belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada sonuç olarak; Pasinler obsidiyen tozunun, puzolanik aktivite indeks değerleri 56 günlük numuneler için %68-86 ve 90 günlük numuneler için %70-88 aralığında bulunmuş olup, puzolanik aktivite indeks değerlerine göre obsidiyen tozunun optimum ikame oranı %15 olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada elde edilen bu bulgulara göre Pasinler obsidiyeninin, çimento esaslı malzemelerin üretiminde puzolanik katkı maddesi olarak kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obsidiyen, Puzolanik Aktivite, Kür, Puzolan

ASMA KAT SEBEBİYLE OLUŞAN DÖŞEME BOŞLUKLARININ BETONARME YAPILARIN DEPREM KARAKTERİSTLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FLOOR SPACES CAUSED BY MEZZANINE ON EARTHQUAKE CHARACTERISTICS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS

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Abstract

Due to the complex geological structure and geodynamic position of our country, there are many active faults. Our country is located on the Alpine-Himalayan earthquake belt. It has been observed that the loss of life and property was high in the great earthquakes that occurred in the past years. For this reason, if we consider the possibility of active faults existing in the past years to produce earthquakes, the structures in our country should be designed in terms of earthquake safety. Although the basic principles of earthquake resistant building design are specified in the Turkish Building Earthquake Code (TBDY-2018) as sufficient rigidity, sufficient stability and sufficient strength, in addition to these, appropriate geometry, sufficient ductility and sufficient damping are extremely important in buildings. The most important issue in the selection of the carrier system is undoubtedly the safety of the building. In our country, there is a need for buildings with a mezzanine floor on the ground floor and varying floor heights, which have been designed for different purposes in recent years. From this perspective; In reinforced concrete framed structures, the effect of different mezzanine floor types on the ground floor on the seismic behavior of the building is very important. The aim of this study; The aim of this study is to investigate the change in the number of floors, which is one of the important parameters affecting the behavior of the building, and the effect of the mezzanine floor type on the earthquake behavior of the building. In this context, it is to investigate the effect of three different mezzanine floor types, which have a symmetrical structural system and geometry, on the seismic behavior of the building. In the same building, three types of models were produced by considering the change in the mezzanine floor type on the ground floor. By analyzing the different types produced, the effect of this change on the earthquake behavior of the structure was investigated. The models examined in the study have 3 and 5 floors and four different ground floor heights (3.0m - 4.0 m - 5.0 m and 6.0 m) situation has been addressed. In this way, a total of eight different models were created. The models investigated in the study were modeled in three dimensions in the SAP 2000 program. The analysis of the structures was carried out with the Time History Analysis method. At the end of the study, using the data obtained from the analysis; modeled structures; the structural behaviors of the model structures were compared by drawing the dominant period, soft storey irregularity, “base shear forces - peak displacement” graphics.

Keywords: Mezzanine, Time History Analysis, Structural Behavior

Özet

Ülkemizin karmaşık jeolojik yapısı ve jeodinamik konumundan dolayı çok sayıda aktif fay bulunmaktadır. Ülkemiz Alp-Himalaya deprem kuşağı üzerinde yer almaktadır. Geçmiş yıllarda meydan gelen büyük depremlerde can ve mal kayıplarının büyük oranda olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu nedenle geçmiş yıllarda var olan aktif fayların deprem üretme olasılıklarını göz önünde bulundurursak ülkemizdeki yapıların deprem güvenliği açısından tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliğinde(TBDY-2018) depreme dayanıklı yapı tasarımının temel ilkeleri yeterli rijitlik, yeterli stabilite ve yeterli dayanım olarak belirtilse de bunlara ilave olarak yapılarda uygun geometri, yeterli süneklik ve yeterli sönüm de son derece

önemli olmaktadır. Taşıyıcı sistem seçiminde en önemli husus hiç şüphesiz yapının güvenliği olmaktadır. Ülkemizde son yıllarda farklı kullanım amacı ile tasarlanan zemin katında asma kat bulunan ve kat yüksekleri değişen yapılara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu bakımdan; betonarme çerçeveli yapılarda farklı kat adedinde zemin katında farklı asma kat tipinin değişiminin yapının deprem davranışına etkisi oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; yapının davranışını etkileyen önemli parametrelerden biri olan kat adetlerinin değişimi ve asma kat tipinin yapının deprem davranışı üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Bu kapsamda, taşıyıcı sistemi ve geometrisi simetrik olan ve üç farklı asma kat tipinin yapının deprem davranışına etkisini araştırmaktır. Aynı yapıda, zemin kattaki asma kat tipinin değişimi ele alınarak üç tip model üretilmiştir. Üretilen farklı tiplerin analizleri yapılarak, bu değişikliğin yapının deprem davranışı üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada incelenen modeller 3 ve 5 katlı olup, zemin katın bodrum veya garaj, dükkan ya da konut olarak kullanılabilmesi durumları göz önünde bulundurularak dört farklı zemin kat yüksekliği (3,0m – 4,0 m – 5,0 m ve 6,0 m) durumu ele alınmıştır. Bu şekilde toplam sekiz adet farklı model oluşturulmuştur. Çalışmada araştırılan modeller, SAP 2000 programında üç boyutlu olarak modellenmiştir. Yapıların analizi, Zaman Tanım Alanında Analiz yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda analizlerden elde edilen veriler kullanılarak; modellenen yapıların; hâkim periyodu, yumuşak kat düzensizliği, "taban kesme kuvvetleri - tepe noktası yer değiştirmesi" grafikleri çizilerek, model yapıların yapısal davranışları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Asma Kat, Zaman Tanım Alanında Analiz, Yapısal Davranış

BETONARME ÇERÇEVE SİSTEMLİ YAPILARDA ZEMİN KAT YÜKSEKLİĞİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF HEIGHT OF GROUND FLOOR CHANGE ON STRUCTURAL BEHAVIOR IN REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAME SYSTEM BUILDINGS

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Abstract

Our country is located in an active earthquake zone and is frequently exposed to major earthquakes. In this respect, the issue of earthquake resistant building design is of great importance. Determining the earthquake behavior of buildings has a very important place in the field of earthquake engineering today. The use of non-linear analyzes in determining the earthquake behavior of buildings is becoming more common day by day. Structures whose design and construction should be avoided due to their negative behavior against earthquakes are defined as irregular structures. In TBDY (Turkey Building Earthquake Code) 2018, irregularities are collected under two main headings as “Irregularities in Plan” and “Irregularities in Vertical Direction”. "Rigidity Irregularity Between Adjacent Floors" and differences in ground floor height, which are frequently encountered in our country, are discussed in this study and it is tried to examine how the changes in these parameters affect the structural behavior of reinforced concrete structures with reinforced concrete framed carrier system. As it is known, in accordance with the earthquake resistant building design principles, it is important that the heights of all floors are chosen as equal as possible. However, generally, the ground floor heights of reinforced concrete framed structures are designed higher than normal floors due to various needs. In this study, the effect of ground floor height, which is one of the factors affecting the formation of soft floors, on structural performance has been taken into account. In the study, the effect of the change in the height of the ground floor (3.0m - 4.0 m - 5.0 m and 6.0 m) on the building performance was investigated for the reinforced concrete framed building types, which were modeled in 8 different ways with 3 and 5 floors. For reinforced concrete framed buildings modeled in this study, the ground floor heights were chosen as 3m, 4m, 5m and 6m. Structural analyzes of the model structures considered in the study were carried out in three dimensions with the Sap2000 software program. The analysis of the structures was carried out with the Time History Analysis method. In order to compare the structural behaviors with the help of the results obtained from the analyzes for the considered models; Graphs of “base shear force - peak displacement”, soft storey irregularities and first natural periods of the considered models were used.

Keywords: Ground Floor Height, Relative Floor Offset, Soft Storey Irregularity

Özet

Ülkemiz aktif deprem kuşağında yer almakta ve büyük depremlere sıklıkla maruz kalmaktadır. Bu bakımdan, depreme dayanıklı yapı tasarımı konusu büyük önem taşımaktadır. Yapıların deprem davranışlarının belirlenmesi, deprem mühendisliği alanında günümüzde oldukça önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Yapıların deprem davranışlarının belirlenmesinde doğrusal olmayan analizlerin kullanılması her geçen gün yaygınlaşmaktadır. Depreme karşı davranışlarındaki olumsuzluklar nedeniyle, tasarımından ve yapımından kaçınılması gereken yapılar düzensiz yapılar olarak tanımlanmaktadır. TBDY (Türkiye Bina Deprem Yönetmeliği) 2018’de düzensizlikler “Planda Düzensizlik Durumları” ve “Düşey Doğrultuda Düzensizlik Durumları” olmak üzere iki ana başlık halinde toplanmaktadır. Yurdumuzda sıklıkla rastlanan düşey doğrultudaki düzensizlik durumlarından “Komşu Katlar Arasında Rijitlik Düzensizliği” ve zemin kat yüksekliğindeki farklılıklar bu

çalışmada ele alınmış ve bu parametrelerdeki değişimin betonarme çerçeveli taşıyıcı sisteme sahip olan betonarme yapıların yapısal davranışını nasıl etkilediği incelenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bilindiği üzere, depreme dayanıklı yapı tasarım ilkeleri gereğince, mümkün olduğu kadar bütün katların yüksekliklerinin eşit seçilmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bununla birlikte, genellikle betonarme çerçeveli yapıların zemin kat yükseklikleri çeşitli ihtiyaçlardan dolayı normal katlara göre daha yüksek bir şekilde tasarlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yumuşak kat oluşumuna etki eden sebeplerden biri olan zemin kat yüksekliğinin, yapısal performansa olan etkisi dikkate alınmıştır. Çalışmada kat adedi 3 ve 5 olarak değişen toplam 8 farklı şekilde modellenen betonarme çerçeveli yapı tipleri için zemin kat yüksekliğinin değişiminin (3,0m – 4,0 m – 5,0 m ve 6,0 m) yapı performansına etkisi incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada modeli yapılan betonarme çerçeveli binalar için zemin kat yüksekliği 3m, 4m,5m ve 6m olarak seçilmiştir. Çalışmada göz önünde bulundurulan model yapıların yapısal analizleri Sap2000 yazılım programı ile üç boyutlu olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapıların analizi, Zaman Tanım Alanında Analiz yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Göz önüne alınan modeller için yapılan analizlerden elde edilen sonuçlar yardımıyla yapısal davranışları karşılaştırmak amacıyla; “taban kesme kuvveti - tepe noktası yer değiştirmesi”, yumuşak kat düzensizlikleri ve göz önüne alınan modellerin birinci doğal periyotlarına ait grafiklerden yararlanılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zemin Kat Yüksekliği, Göreli Kat Ötelemesi, Yumuşak Kat Düzensizliği

ÇİFT KABUK CEPHELERİN FARKLI İKLİM BÖLGELERİNE GÖRE ISIL PERFORMANSI

THERMAL PERFORMANCE OF DOUBLE SKİN FACADES ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT CLIMATE ZONES

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Abstract

The section where energy losses occur intensely in buildings is the building envelope, which is in contact with external environmental conditions. The high consumption rates in the sector make it necessary to prevent these losses in buildings with energy efficient strategies. Double-skinned facade systems, which are designed to minimize energy losses due to increased energy consumption and make maximum use of the energy used, work with the principle of ventilated thermal buffer zone with the space created between two glass layers. This buffer zone reduces excessive heat loss in winter and excess heat gain in summer, while also benefiting from daylight. In this way, by minimizing the energy consumption of the building, it increases the thermal comfort of the user as well as supports the provision of sufficient lighting within the building.

The aim of this study is to examine the effect of double skin facade system on heating and cooling loads in buildings in different climatic regions. In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the current situation of the south facade of a sample office building and the performance of the 120 cm wide double skin facade in the regions selected to represent five different climate zones given in TS 825. In this direction, a three-dimensional model of an exemplary office building will be prepared with the Design Builder software, which is an EnergyPlus based software tool, and the heating and cooling loads of the building will be calculated. Thus, the effect of the double skin facade system on the thermal performance of the office buildings assumed to be located in Antalya (1st Region), Bursa (2nd Region), Elazig (3rd Region), Kayseri (4th Region) and Erzurum (5th Region) provinces will be evaluated, the results will be presented with tables and figures.

Keywords: Double skin facade system, Design Builder, Energy efficient building shell, heating cooling energy need

Özet

Yapılarda enerji kayıplarının yoğun olarak gerçekleştiği bölüm dış ortam koşulları ile temas halinde olan yapı kabuğudur. Sektörel olarak tüketim oranlarının yüksek olması, binalarda gerçekleşen bu kayıpların enerji etkin stratejilerle önlenmesini zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Artan enerji tüketiminden kaynaklanan enerji kayıplarını en az seviyeye düşürüp kullanılan enerjiden maksimum düzeyde faydalanılması amacıyla kurgulanan çift kabuklu cephe sistemleri, iki cam katman arasında oluşturulan boşluk ile havalandırılmış termal tampon bölge prensibiyle çalışmaktadır. Bu tampon bölge kış aylarında fazla olan ısı kaybını, yaz aylarında ise fazla ısı kazançlarını azaltırken gün ışığından yararlanmaya da fayda sağlar. Bu sayede yapının enerji tüketimini minimum seviyeye getirerek kullanıcının ısıl konforunu arttırmanın yanı sıra yapı içerisinde yeterli aydınlatma sağlanmasına destek olur.

Bu çalışmanın amacı çift kabuklu cephe sisteminin farklı iklim bölgelerinde binalardaki ısıtma ve soğutma yüklerine etkisini incelemektir. Bu çalışmada örnek bir ofis binasının güney cephesinin mevcut durumu ve 120 cm genişliğinde çift kabuklu cephe durumlarının TS 825'de verilen beş farklı iklim bölgesini temsil için seçilen bölgelerdeki performanslarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda örnek bir ofis binası EnergyPlus tabanlı bir yazılım aracı olan Design Builder yazılımı ile üç boyutlu modeli hazırlanarak yapının ısıtma ve soğutma yükleri hesaplanacaktır. Böylelikle çift kabuklu cephe sisteminin Antalya (1. Bölge), Bursa (2. Bölge), Elazığ (3. Bölge), Kayseri (4. Bölge) ve Erzurum (5. Bölge) illerinde bulunduğu varsayılan ofis

binalarının ısıl performanslarına etkisi değerlendirilecek, sonuçlar karşılaştırmalı şekil ve tablolarla sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çift kabuklu cephe sistemi, DesignBuilder, Enerji etkin yapı kabuğu, ısıtma soğutma enerji ihtiyacı

2D ANALYSIS OF STRUCTURE-PILE-SOIL BEHAVIORS OF HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS ON DIFFERENT SOIL CLASSES

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ABSTRACT

Earthquakes cause a lot of loss of life and property all around the world. This makes the combined investigation of the structure-foundation-soil movement of paramount importance. The Soil effects that will occur as a result of an earthquake will affect the movement of the structure, while the structure effects will also affect the movement of the soil. In this case, the properties of the soil are also very important. While investigating the soil-structure interaction, it can be done under two headings; direct method and multi-step methods. In the direct method, the whole building-foundation-soil model is analyzed in one step. A finite element base direct method method will be applied in this study. The major advantages of this method are the ability to model complex geometries and take into account the nonlinear behavior of soil-building materials. Structure-foundation-ground interaction can be more easily understood as a result of comparing structures that sit on a rock (hard) floor and structures that sit on a softer/looser soil. In this study, the 'structure-pile-ground' relationship of the pile-foundation high-rise building model on different soil classes will be presented. The study will be modeled and analyzed with the Plaxis 2D program. The effec of parameters such as different soil classes, strong ground motion specifications and pile length will be studied.

Keywords: Structure-pile-soil relationship, Local soil classes, Plaxis 2D, Finite Element Method.

EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON PUBLIC SPACE IN NORTH CYPRUS AS A TOURIST NATION

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Abstract

The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is well-known as a beautiful tourism destination, with a wealth of thrilling and interesting historical monuments and artifact that attract visitors from all over the world. The Covid-19 pandemic which took the world unawares almost put a stop to the activities of the globe, changing habits and use of places and cities greatly affected the tourism sector of the TRNC. Social distancing and limits on public space usage have been an essential policy and strategy used to curb the virus's fast propagation which would aid in the protection of the health of the public, but this also contradict the purpose of creating public spaces. The depth and breadth of the shift is unknown, particularly in terms of future public space design, usage, and perceptions for tourists. The goal of this article is to draw attention to new questions, as well as investigate the current and potential negative effects, at the Covid-19 interface because the Covid-19 pandemic has the potential to drastically alter how tourists interact with public areas which in the long run can affect the nation economically, socially, financially and otherwise. It will be vital to research and quantify these changes in the next months and years in order to inform the tourism sector and other sectors about the situation in a post-covid world. To examine this situation, questionnaires and other methodologies were used to get information to get the visitors' sensitivity to the crisis in regular decision-making as well as future travel plans in the context of a serious health concern before and during Covid-19 and behaviour and perspective of employees of tour areas for proper analysis.

Keywords: Public Space, COVID-19, North Cyprus, Tourism

EXAMINING THE USE OF MUD IN CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY: A CASESTUDY OF THE GBAGYI TRIBE IN ABUJA, NIGERIA.

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ABSTRACT

Building Materials are important elements of identifying the culture and general architecture of an environment or close society. This study aims to examine "Mud" as a very important material used as a major ingredient in the formation of the cultural, and architectural identity of the Gbagyi tribe, a small tribe mainly situated in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) of Nigeria. It exposes a brief part of their history to know what is unique about their way of life which is their culture as compared to other tribes in Nigeria and also reviews related theories and researches about their architectural and settlement style and pattern which would give way to exploring the use mud in their buildings, furniture and other household Items. It showcases the multifunctional use of mud and details its properties from colour, texture, pattern to form. The study is limited to collecting a lot of information and case-studies through a thoroughly detailed literature reviews, observational site study and oral administered questionnaires. After obtaining the necessary theories and information ; Finally, the study offers a conceptual model to promulgate findings for revitalization purpose due to the rapid extinction of the tribe as a result of rapid development of the capital city.

Keywords: Architectural identity, Cultural identity, Mud, Gbagyi.

SINIF ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ BİRLEŞTİRİLMİŞ SINIFLARDA GÖREV ALACAK ÖĞRETMENLERİN EĞİTİMİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

OPINIONS OF PRIMARY TEACHER CANDIDATES ON THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS TO WORK IN MULTIGRADE CLASSROOMS

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Abstract

In our country, because of the inadequacy of the number of teachers and classrooms in the past, and the shortage of students today, especially in village primary schools, multi-class education is practiced. Combined classes is the practice of combining more than one class in primary education and teaching in the same class by a teacher. This practice is not only unique to our country, but is a way of teaching used in many countries of the world. In addition to being a village-oriented education application, the combined classroom application is an application for the first stage (1.2.3.4. grades) of the eight-year primary education application in our country's education system. Although the combined classroom application is an alternative education application, it is in a position that is as preferred and a necessity as normal classroom schools in our country. The teachers who will take charge in these classes should have the necessary equipment in order for the educational activities to reach the intended goals. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the opinions of primary school teacher candidates about the education of teachers who will take multi-class classes. In this context, the phenomenology pattern, which is within the scope of qualitative research methods, was used. The study group of the research consists of students studying in the Department of Primary Education, Faculty of Education, Fırat University in the 2021-2022 academic year. Purposive sampling method was used while determining the sample of the study. A semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. In the semi-structured interview form, the teachers stated "1. Do you think that in-service training for teachers working as multi-class teachers is sufficient? Should extra in-service training be provided? Why? 2. Do you think that teachers who will teach multigrade classes should receive induction training specifically for these classes, why? 3. Teaching in the classrooms combined with the detached classroom is carried out at the same time and by applying the same program. Do you think the combined classes remain at a valid level in achieving the goals in this regard? Can you explain?" questions are included. After the data obtained were analyzed, it was determined that the teacher candidates generally; It has been stated that teachers should receive education at a level to teach multigrade classes, that teachers should be subjected to a special education program for these classes, and that there should be a special budget and draft program for these classes in order to increase the quality of education and training in multigrade classes and to realize it at the desired level.

Keywords: Pre-service teachers, pre-service classroom teachers, multigrade classroom

Özet

Ülkemizde geçmişte öğretmen ve derslik sayısının yetersizliği, günümüzde ise öğrenci azlığı gibi nedenlerle özellikle köy ilköğretim okullarında birleştirilmiş sınıflı öğretim uygulaması yapılmaktadır. Birleştirilmiş sınıflar uygulaması ilköğretimde birden fazla sınıfın birleştirilerek aynı sınıfta bir öğretmen tarafından ders yapılmasıdır, bu uygulama yalnızca ülkemize özgü değil dünyanın birçok ülkesinde başvurulan bir öğretim şeklidir. Birleştirilmiş sınıf uygulaması köye yönelik bir öğretim uygulaması olmasının yanında, ülkemiz eğitim sistemi içinde yer alan sekiz yıllık ilköğretim uygulamasının birinci kademesine (1.2.3.4. sınıflara) yönelik bir uygulamadır. Birleştirilmiş sınıf uygulaması, her ne kadar bir alternatif eğitim uygulaması olsa da, ülkemizde normal sınıflı okullar kadar tercih edilen ve bir zorunluluk olarak kendini yatan konumdadır. Bu sınıflarda görev alacak olan öğretmenlerin, eğitim-öğretim faaliyetlerinin amaçlanan hedeflere ulaşması için

gerekli donanımlara sahip olması gerekmektedir. Dolaysıyla bu çalışmanın amacı, sınıf öğretmen adaylarının birleştirilmiş sınıf alacak olan öğretmenlerin eğitimine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemektir. Bu kapsamda nitel araştırma yöntemleri kapsamında olan olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Fırat Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Sınıf Öğretmenliği bölümünde okuyan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemi belirlenirken amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunda öğretmenlerin araştırmanın amacına yönelik olarak "1. Birleştirilmiş sınıf öğretmeni olarak görev yapan öğretmenlere yönelik hizmet içi eğitimin yeterli olduğunu düşünüyor musunuz? Ekstra bir hizmet içi eğitim verilmeli midir? Neden? 2. Birleştirilmiş sınıf okutacak öğretmenlerin bu sınıflar için özel olarak adaylık eğitimi almasını gerektiğini düşünüyor musunuz, neden? 3. Müstakil sınıfla birleştirilmiş sınıflarda yapılan öğretim aynı sürede ve aynı program uygulanarak yapılmakta. Birleştirilmiş sınıflar bu konuda hedeflere ulaşmada sizce geçerli bir seviyede kalıyor mu? Açıklar mısınız?" soruları yer almaktadır. Elde edilen veriler analiz edildikten sonra, öğretmen adaylarının genelinin bu sorulara yönelik olarak; öğretmenlerin birleştirilmiş sınıf okutacak düzeyde eğitim almaları gerektiği, bu sınıflar için öğretmenlerin özel olarak bir eğitim programına tabi tutulmaları gerektiği ve birleştirilmiş sınıflarda eğitim-öğretim kalitesinin yükselmesi ve istenen düzeyde gerçekleşmesi için bu sınıflara özel bir bütçenin ve taslak programın olması gerektiği ifade edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğretmen Adayları, sınıf öğretmen adayları, birleştirilmiş sınıf

BİRLEŞTİRİLMİŞ SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YAŞADIĞI SORUNLARIN BELİRLENMESİ: ELAZIĞ ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINING THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY MULTIGRADE CLASSROOM TEACHERS: THE EXAMPLE OF ELAZIG

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Abstract

Primary education institutions include kindergartens and primary schools. In our country, there are teachers who teach the most in the field of basic education. According to the Primary Education Institutions Regulation, Classroom Teacher: It means the teacher whose field is classroom teaching. As of now, 1st-4th grades of primary schools. classroom teaching is essential. In the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades of primary schools, education is given to students on a class basis. Classroom teachers spend more time with the students of the class they teach compared to other branch teachers. In addition, classroom teachers can take their students from the 1st grade and continue the education process until the 4th grade. This also increases the influence and importance of the classroom teacher on students. It is important to determine the problems experienced in the education-teaching process in these schools, which have a very high importance and impact, and to express solution proposals for these problems. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine the opinions of teachers working in multigrade classes about the problems experienced in these schools. In this context, the phenomenology pattern, which is within the scope of qualitative research methods, was used. The study group of the research consists of teachers working in the combined classes affiliated to the Elazig Provincial Directorate of National Education in the 2021-2022 academic year. Purposive sampling method was used while determining the sample of the study. A semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers was used as a data collection tool. In the semi-structured interview form, the teachers stated "1. What are the most common problems you encounter in the education-teaching process in multigrade classrooms? Can you explain with reasons? 2. What kind of suggestions do you make in order to increase the quality of education and training according to your own observations and evaluations during the education and training process in multigrade classes?" questions are included. After the data obtained were analyzed, according to the answers given by the combined classroom teachers to these questions; Opinions were expressed about the time problem in multigrade classes, the problems experienced in lesson planning due to different grade levels, the need to evaluate schools with multigrade classes differently from other schools, and the need for an arrangement to be made so that at most two grade levels can be taught together in these classes. The most common suggestions of teachers regarding multi-class applications are; making a special planning for these classes, having a maximum of two class levels, opening a class with a maximum of ten students.

Keywords: Multigrade classrooms, problems in multigrade classrooms, classroom teachers

Özet

Temel eğitim kurumları içerisinde anaokulları ve ilkokullar yer almaktadır. Ülkemizde temel eğitim alanında en fazla sınıf öğretmenliği yapan öğretmenler yer almaktadır. İlköğretim Kurumları Yönetmeliği'ne göre Sınıf Öğretmeni: Alanı sınıf öğretmenliği olan öğretmeni ifade eder demektedir. Şu an itibariyle ilkokulların 1.-4. sınıflarında sınıf öğretmenliği esastır. İlkokulların 1., 2., 3. ve 4. sınıflarında öğrencilere sınıf esasına göre eğitim-öğretim yapılmaktadır. Sınıf öğretmenleri diğer branş öğretmenlerine göre eğitim-öğretim verdiği sınıfın öğrencileriyle daha çok zaman geçirmektedir. Ayrıca sınıf öğretmenleri öğrencilerini 1. sınıftan alarak 4. sınıfa kadar eğitim-öğretim sürecini sürdürebilmektedir. Bu aynı zamanda sınıf öğretmeninin öğrenciler üzerindeki etki ve önemini arttırmaktadır. Önemi ve etkisi oldukça yüksek olan bu okullarında eğitim-öğretim sürecinde yaşanan sorunların tespit edilmesi ve bu sorunlara yönelik çözüm önerilerinin ifade edilmesi önem

arz etmektedir. Dolaysıyla bu çalışmanın amacı, birleştirilmiş sınıflarda görev yapan öğretmenlerin bu okullarda yaşanan sorunlara ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemektir. Bu kapsamda nitel araştırma yöntemleri kapsamında olan olgubilim deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Elazığ İl Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğüne bağlı birleştirilmiş sınıflarda görev yapmakta olan öğretmenlerden oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemi belirlenirken amaçlı örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanmış olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formunda öğretmenlerin araştırmanın amacına yönelik olarak "1. Birleştirilmiş sınıflarda eğitim-öğretim sürecinde en çok karşılaştığınız sorunlar nelerdir? Nedenleri ile açıklar mısınız? 2. Birleştirilmiş sınıflarda eğitim ve öğretim sürecinde kendi gözlem ve değerlendirmelerinize göre eğitim ve öğretimin kalitesini arttırmak adına ne tür önerilerde bulunursunuz?" soruları yer almaktadır. Elde edilen veriler analiz edildikten sonra, birleştirilmiş sınıf öğretmenlerinin bu sorulara verdikleri cevaplara göre; birleştirilmiş sınıflarda zaman sorunu, sınıf seviyelerinin farklı olmasından kaynaklı ders planlamada yaşanan sorunlar, birleştirilmiş sınıflı okulların diğer okullardan farklı olarak değerlendirilmesi gerektiği ve bu sınıflarda en fazla iki sınıf seviyesinin bir arada okutulacak düzeyde bir düzenlemenin yapılması gerektiği düşüncesine göre bir düzenlemenin yapılması gerektiğine ilişkin fikirler beyan edilmiştir. Birleştirilmiş sınıf uygulamalarına ilişkin öğretmenlerin öneri olarak en çok ifade ettikleri ise; bu sınıflara özel bir planlamanın yapılması, sınıf seviyelerinin en fazla iki tane olması, en fazla on öğrenci ile sınıf açılması.

Anahtar kelimeler: Birleştirilmiş sınıflar, bileştirilmiş sınıflarda yaşanan sorunlar, sınıf öğretmeleri

ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖĞRETMENLERİ VE YAŞAM DENEYİMLERİ

SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS AND LIFE EXPERIENCES

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Özet

Eğitim her bireyin hakkıdır. Fakat toplumumuzda genel eğitim hizmetlerinden yararlanamayacak bireyler mevcuttur. Bu bireyler akranlarından gelişim, eğitim ihtiyaçları ve çeşitli bireysel özellikler bağlamında farklılık göstermektedir. Bu noktada özel eğitim hizmetleri devreye girmektedir. Özel eğitim hizmetleri, geçmişten günümüze değin gelişim göstererek süregelmiştir. Özel eğitimin amacı; birey için hazırlanmış eğitim programları ile özel yöntem, personel ve araç gereç kullanarak ilgileri, ihtiyaçları, yetenekleri ve yeterlilikleri doğrultusunda akademik olarak üst öğrenime, iş ve meslek alanlarına ve hayata hazırlanmalarını sağlamaktır. Özel eğitim hizmetleri, normal gelişim gösteren bireylerden ziyade özel gereksinimleri olan ve olağan durumdan farklı gelişim gösteren bireyleri kapsamaktadır. Özel eğitime ihtiyacı olan bireylerin gördükleri eğitim gerek eğitsel araç gereçler noktasında gerek kullanılan yöntem ve tekniklerde gerekse içerik bağlamında, normal okullardan zaman zaman farklılık göstermektedir. Öğretmenlik mesleği, birçok mesleğe göre daha fazla sabır, özveri, gönüllülük, hoşgörü gerektirmektedir. Bu durum özel eğitim öğretmenleri açısından değerlendirildiğinde daha zahmetli ve daha hassas bir hal almaktadır. Her bireyin mesleki anlamda gerek yaşam deneyimlerinin birbirinden farklı olduğu gerekse mesleğin sorumluluklarının ve gerektirdiklerinin farklılıkları düşünüldüğünde, mesleklerin günlük yaşamımıza etkileri illaki olacaktır. Özel eğitim öğretmenliğinin daha fazla sabır ve hassasiyet gerektirdiği göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, mesleğin öğretmenin hayatında olumlu ve olumsuz etkilerine rastlamak kaçınılmaz olacaktır. Bu araştırmada, Mardin'in Artuklu ilçesinde, iki farklı özel eğitim okulunda görev yapmakta olan 30 öğretmenin günlük yaşam deneyimlerinden yola çıkılmıştır. Olgu bilim deseninden yararlanılan bu araştırmada amaç: mesleğin, öğretmenin hayatındaki etkilerini çeşitli faktörler açısından ele almaktır. Öğretmen görüşlerinin, uzman görüşü doğrultusunda hazırlanmış olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formlarıyla kayıt altına alındığı ve sonrasında tematik ve betimsel analizin uygulandığı bu araştırmada, mesleğin öğretmenin hayatına olumlu etkileri kadar olumsuz etkilerinin de olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, olumlu etkilerin sürdürülmesi ve olumsuz etkilerin en az seviyeye indirgenmesi için yapılabilecekler yine öğretmenlerin görüşleri doğrultusunda kayıt altına alınmış ve buna yönelik öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Özel eğitim, Yaşam Deneyimleri, Öğretmenlik, Mesleki Etkiler, Özel Gereksinimli Bireyler.

Abstract

Education is the right of every individual. However, there are individuals in our society who cannot benefit from general education services. These individuals differ from their peers in terms of development, educational needs, and various individual characteristics. At this point, special education services come into play. Special education services have continued to develop from past to present. The purpose of special education is to ensure that individuals are prepared for higher education, business and professional fields and life academically in line with their interests, needs, abilities and competencies by using special methods, personnel and equipment with the education programs prepared for the individual. Special education services include individuals who have special needs and develop differently from the usual situation, rather than individuals with normal development. The education received by individuals in need of special education differs from

normal schools from time to time in terms of educational tools, methods and techniques used, and in terms of content. The teaching profession required more patience, self-confidence, volunteerism and tolerance than many professions. When this situation is evaluated in terms of special education teachers, it becomes more troublesome and more sensitive. Considering that each individual's professional life experiences are different from each other and the differences in the responsibilities and requirements of the profession, the effects of professions on our daily life will definitely be. Considering that special education teaching requires more patience and sensitivity, it will be inevitable to encounter positive and negative effects of the profession in the life of the teacher. In this research, the daily life experiences of 30 teachers working in two different special education schools in the Artuklu district of Mardin were taken into consideration. The aim of this study, which uses a phenomenological design, is to examine the effects of the profession on the life of the teacher in terms of various factors. In this study, it was determined that the teachers' opinions were recorded with semi-structured interview forms prepared in line with the expert opinion, and then thematic and descriptive analysis was applied. In these ties, what can be done to maintain the positive effects and to minimize the negative effects were recorded in line with the teachers' opinions and suggestions for this were presented.

Keywords: Special Education, Life Experiences, Teaching, Professional Effects, Individuals with Special Needs.

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ GELECEK BEKLENTİSİNİN İNCELENEMSİ

EXAMINATION OF THE FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF TEACHER CANDIDATES

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Abstract

One purpose of education is to support individuals to develop themselves and to prepare them for the future. Many young people go on to university education in order to get a good job in the future. On the other hand, it is seen that many university students cannot live the life they dream of after graduation. This causes university students to be pessimistic about the future. The aim of this study is to measure prospective teachers' future expectations and compare it in terms of various variables. The research was carried out with relational screening design. The study group of the research consists of 219 teacher candidates, 177 of whom are women. Of these participants, 93 were formation students, 95 were undergraduate students of theology faculty, and the others were 3rd and 4th year undergraduate students from the faculty of education. Research data were collected with a personal information form and Future Expectation Scale for Adolescents, developed by McWhirter and McWhirter and adapted into Turkish by Tuncer. In the analysis of the data, t-test and ANOVA analyzes were performed. As a result of the research, it was found that the future expectations of teacher candidates do not differ in terms of gender. On the other hand, the future expectations of the fourth-year students were found to be more positive than the third-year students. In departmental comparisons, formation theology students have higher expectations than PCG students in the marriage and family sub-dimension. This finding can be explained by the fact that the formation students are older and closer to marriage. In the religion and society sub-dimension, PCG students have lower expectations than theology, formation theology and formation geography students. In the Health and Life sub-dimension, formation geography students have significantly higher expectations than theology students. In the comparison in terms of income level, it was seen that the scores of the students with a monthly income of 4250 and below in the Work and Education sub-dimension were significantly lower than those of the students whose monthly income was between 4251-6000. This finding can be explained by the fact that those with relatively high incomes have less job anxiety.

Keywords: Future Expectation, Teacher Candidate, University Student

Özet

Eğitimin bir amacı bireyleri kendilerini geliştirmek için desteklemek ve onları geleceğe hazırlamaktır. Birçok genç gelecekte iyi bir iş sahibi olmak için üniversite eğitimine devam etmektedir. Buna karşın birçok üniversite öğrencisinin de mezun olduktan sonra hayal ettiği hayatı yaşayamadığı görülmektedir. Bu da üniversite gençlerinin geleceğe ilişkin karamsar olmasına yol açmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı öğretmen adaylarının gelecek beklentisini ölçmek ve bunu çeşitli değişkenler açısından karşılaştırmaktır. Araştırma ilişkisel tarama deseni ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 177'si kadın olmak üzere 219 öğretmen adayı oluşturmaktadır. Bu katılımcıların 93'ü formasyon öğrencisi, 95'i ilahiyat fakültesi lisans öğrencisi, diğerleri ise eğitim fakültesi 3 ve 4. sınıf lisans öğrencisidir. Araştırma verileri kişisel bilgi formu ve McWhirter ve McWhirter tarafından geliştirilip Türkçeye uyarlaması Tuncer tarafından yapılmış olan Ergenler İçin Gelecek Beklentisi Ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde t-test ve ANOVA analizleri yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda öğretmen adaylarının gelecek beklentilerinin cinsiyet açısından farklılaşmadığı bulunmuştur. Buna karşın dördüncü sınıf öğrencilerinin üçüncü sınıf öğrencilere göre gelecek beklentileri daha olumlu bulunmuştur. Bölüm karşılaştırmalarında, evlilik ve aile alt boyutunda formasyon ilahiyat öğrencileri PDR

öğrencilerinden daha yüksek beklentiye sahiptir. Bu bulgu formasyon öğrencilerinin yaşının daha büyük olması ve evliliğe daha yakın olmaları ile açıklanabilir. Din ve toplum alt boyutunda ise PDR öğrencileri ilahiyat, formasyon ilahiyat ve formasyon coğrafya öğrencilerinden daha düşük beklentilere sahiptir. Sağlık ve Yaşam alt boyutunda ise formasyon coğrafya öğrencileri ilahiyat öğrencilerinden anlamlı olarak daha yüksek beklentiye sahiptir. Gelir düzeyi açısındaki karşılaştırmada ise, İş ve Eğitim alt boyutunda aylık geliri 4250 ve altı olan öğrencilerin puanları 4251-6000 arasında olan öğrencilere göre anlamlı olarak daha düşük olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bulgu, geliri görece yüksek olanların iş kaygılarının daha az olması ile açıklanabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gelecek Beklentisi, Öğretmen Adayı, Üniversite Öğrencisi

ÖĞRENCİLERİN ÜNİVERSİTEYE UYUMUNDA COVİD-19 PANDEMİSİNİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN STUDENTS' ADAPTATION TO UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

University education is seen as an important turning point in the lives of young people. This period is important in many ways. Firstly, it coincides with a turbulent period as it is the end of adolescence and the beginning of adulthood. Secondly, young people are separated from their families and take responsibility for their own lives. Third, they go to a cultural and academic environment that they were not accustomed to before. All of these affect young people's adaptation to university. It seems likely that university students, who started school with distance education due to the Covid-19 pandemic, will experience more difficulties, since they cannot be trained to adapt to the university. The aim of this study is to compare the adjustment levels of students who started face-to-face education in the second grade after the pandemic and those who started directly in the first grade. The study was conducted with a relational screening design. The study group of the research consists of 155 first and second year students studying at a state university education faculty. 109 of the participants are male and 109 of them are studying in the first class. It is seen that 83 of the participants live in dormitories, while 53 of them live with their families. Data were collected through the personal information form and the Scale of Adaptation to University Life developed by Aslan (2015). On the other hand, t-Test and ANOVA were used in the analyses, and Kruskal-Wallis-H was used for multiple comparisons that did not show normal distribution. It was found that the adjustment levels of the students did not differ in terms of gender. The compliance scores of the first and second year students were also equal. Adaptation levels do not differ both according to the department they study and according to their place of residence. These findings indicate that face-to-face education, not distance education, is important for university adjustment. In addition, staying with the family or staying in the dormitory does not make any difference in terms of adaptation.

Keywords: Adaptation to University, Covid-19 Pandemic, University Student

Özet

Üniversite eğitimi gençlerin yaşamında önemli bir dönüm noktası olarak görülmektedir. Bu dönem birçok açıdan önemlidir. İlk olarak ergenliğin sonu ve yetişkinliğin başı olduğu için çalkantılı bir döneme denk gelmektedir. İkinci olarak gençler ailelerinden ayrılıp kendi yaşamlarının sorumluluğunu almaktadırlar. Üçüncü olarak daha önce alışık olmadıkları bir kültür ve akademik ortama gitmektedirler. Tüm bunlar da gençlerin üniversiteye uyumlarını etkilemektedir. Covid-19 pandemisi ile uzaktan eğitimle okula başlayan üniversite öğrencilerine üniversiteye uyum eğitimleri de yapılamadığı için daha fazla zorluk yaşamları olası görünmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı da pandemi sonrası yüz yüze eğitime ikinci sınıfta başlayan öğrencilerle doğrudan birinci sınıfa başlayan öğrencilerin uyum düzeylerini karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışma ilişkisel tarama deseni ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu bir devlet üniversitesi eğitim fakültesinde birinci ve ikinci sınıfta öğrenimim gören 155 öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcıların 109'u erkek ve 109'u birinci sınıfta eğitim görmektedir. Katılımcıların 83'ü yurtta kalırken, 53'ünün ailesi ile yaşadığı görülmektedir. Veriler kişisel bilgi formu ve Aslan (2015) tarafından geliştirilen Üniversite Yaşamına Uyum Ölçeği aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Analizlerde ise t-Testi ve ANOVA ve normal dağılım göstermeyen çoklu karşılaştırmalarda Kruskal-Wallis-H kullanılmıştır. Öğrencilerin uyum düzeyleri cinsiyet açısından bir farklılık göstermediği bulunmuştur. Birinci ve ikinci sınıf öğrencilerinin uyum puanları da eşit olarak çıkmıştır. Uyum düzeyleri hem okudukları bölüme göre hem de barınma yerlerine göre farklılaşmamaktadır. Bu bulgular,

üniversiteye uyum için uzaktan eğitim değil yüz yüze eğitimin önemli olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Ayrıca aile ile kalmak veya yurtta kalmak uyum açısından bir farklılık göstermemektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Üniversiteye Uyum, Covid-19 Pandemisi, Üniversite Öğrencisi

MİLLİ DEĞERLERİN OYUNLARLA ÖĞRETİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ

TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON TEACHING NATIONAL VALUES THROUGH GAMES

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Abstract

Games are all activities that have an important place in children's lives, sometimes imaginary and sometimes real. Games have an important effect on children's learning, especially on cognitive, affective and psychomotor learning, behavioral changes and maturation. Games are effective in the rapid internalization of social rules, moral and national values in children. Societies try to convey their traditions, cultures, national and spiritual values to their individuals in an effective and impressive way. Since these transfers start from a young age, the best materials or arguments that these transfers can be given to children are games that children can do over and over again without getting bored. Apart from these, games teach children many values such as sharing, helping each other, benevolence, feeling of pity, love and respect. The most effective process that can bring children both the first information about life and national and spiritual feelings is games. This study was carried out in order to determine the views of classroom teachers on the delivery of national values through games. The study group of the research consists of 23 classroom teachers working in public schools affiliated to the Ministry of National Education in the city center of Hatay in the 2021-2022 academic year. The research is a qualitative study aimed at determining the effects of games on national values according to the opinions of teachers. The case study method was used in the research. The research was carried out with a total of 17 teachers among 44 teachers who are doing postgraduate studies in the field of educational sciences and are still working as classroom teachers. Participation in the research was made on a completely voluntary basis. Research data were collected with a semi-structured interview form developed by the researcher. All the data obtained were analyzed by coding with the content analysis method. In the research, it was concluded that the games should be carefully selected or developed and made to be watched or played by the students, not every game made the students adopt national and spiritual values, but some games and cartoons were very effective in bringing national and spiritual values to the students. In addition, from the interviews with the teachers in the research, it was concluded that especially the cartoons broadcast on television should be broadcast after the inspection of the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation or the Radio and Television Supreme Council.

Keywords: National values, Cultural transfer, Game, Learning

Özet

Oyunlar çocukların hayatında önemli bir yeri olan bazen hayali bazen gerçek olan tüm etkinliklerdir. Oyunlar, öncelikle çocukların öğrenmelerinde özellikle de bilişsel, duyuşsal ve devinişsel alanlarındaki öğrenmelerde, davranış değişikliklerinde ve olgunlaşmalarda önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Oyunlar çocuklarda toplumsal kuralların, ahlaki ve milli değerlerin hızlı bir şekilde içselleştirilmesinde etkilidir. Toplumlar kendi bireylerine geleneklerini, kültürlerini, milli ve manevi değerlerini etkili ve etkileyici bir şeklide aktarmaya çalışırlar. Bu aktarımlar küçük yaşlardan itibaren başladığından çocuklara bu aktarımların verilebileceği en güzel materyaller veya argümanlar çocukların sıkılmadan tekrar tekrar yapabilecekleri oyunlardır. Bunlardan başka oyunlar çocuklara paylaşmayı, yardımlaşmayı, yardımseverliği, acıma hissini, sevgiyi, saygıyı gibi birçok değeri de öğretir. Gerek yaşam ile ilgili ilk bilgileri gerekse de milli ve manevi duyguları çocuklara kazandırabilecek en etkili süreç oyunlardır. Bu çalışma, sınıf öğretmenlerinin milli değerlerin oyunlarla verilmesi konusundaki görüşlerini belirleyebilmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2021-2022 öğretim yılında Hatay il merkezindeki Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlı devlet okullarında görev yapan toplam 23 sınıf öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma, oyunların milli değerlere olan etkisini öğretmen görüşlerine göre belirlemeye yönelik nitel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmada, durum çalışması yöntemi

kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, eğitim bilimleri alanında yüksek lisans yapmakta olan ve halen sınıf öğretmeni olarak görev yapan 44 öğretmen arasından toplam 17 öğretmen ile yürütülmüştür. Araştırmaya katılımlar tamamen gönüllülük esasına dayalı olarak yapılmıştır. Araştırma verileri, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilmiş olan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen tüm veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile kodlanarak çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmada, oyunların titizlikle seçilerek veya geliştirilerek öğrencilere izlettirilmesi veya oynatılması gerektiği, her oyunun milli ve manevi değerleri öğrencilere benimsetmediği, ancak bazı oyunların ve çizgi filmlerin milli ve manevi değerleri öğrencilere kazandırmada çok etkili olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca araştırmada öğretmenler ile yapılan görüşmelerden özellikle televizyonlarda yayınlanan çizgi filmlerin Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu veya Radyo ve Televizyon Üst Kurulunun denetiminden geçtikten sonra yayınlanması gerektiği gibi sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Milli değerler, Kültürel aktarım, Oyun, Öğrenme

ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ TOPLUMA HİZMET UYGULAMALARI ETKİNLİKLERİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF TEACHER'S OPINIONS ON SOCIETY SERVICE PRACTICES ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

Community service practices are a teaching method that combines curriculum with the needs of society and encourages individuals to be more sensitive. Although the method was used by non-governmental organizations at first, it has started to be used in the education community to meet the needs of schools and to solve the problems encountered. Later, this method was started to be taught as a course in universities to use community service practices more actively and more effectively. For this reason, the community service practices course was included in the courses taught in universities in 2006 and is still shown as a course in the education faculties of universities. The aim of this course is to make pre-service teachers more sensitive or conscious of the problems in society and to develop solutions to problems and to gain the ability to solve problems. In addition, with the community service practices course, it is tried to provide teacher candidates with roles and behaviors such as cooperation, coordinated work, responsibility, teamwork, leadership, management, project making. This study was carried out to determine the opinions of pre-service teachers about the community service practices course. The study group of the research consists of teacher candidates who took community service practices courses in different departments of Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Faculty of Education in the 2021-2022 academic year. The research is a qualitative study to determine the opinions of pre-service teachers about the community service practices course. The case study method was used in the research. The pre-service teachers participated in the research on a voluntary basis. Research data were collected with a semi-structured interview form developed by the researcher. All the data obtained were analyzed by coding with the content analysis method. As a result of the research, it was concluded that teacher candidates are very happy when they help schools with physical problems, meet the material needs of the schools and solve the individual problems of the students. In addition, in the study, it was concluded that the teacher candidates are even happier when they solve or solve the problems in a school because the students at the school are happy.

Keywords: Community service practices, Social responsibility, Community service, Solidarity, Charity

Özet

Topluma hizmet uygulamaları öğretim programlarını toplumun ihtiyaçları ile birleştiren ve bireyleri daha duyarlı olmaya sevk eden bir öğretim yöntemidir. Yöntem önceleri sivil toplum kuruluşları tarafından kullanılsa da daha sonraları okulların ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ve karşılaşılan problemleri çözebilmek amacıyla eğitim camiasında da kullanılmaya başlandı. Topluma hizmet uygulamalarını daha aktif ve daha etkin kullanmak amacıyla daha sonra bu yöntem ders olarak üniversitelerde okutulmaya başlandı. Bu nedenle topluma hizmet uygulamaları dersi 2006 yılında üniversitelerde okutulan dersler arasına alındı ve halen üniversitelerin eğitim fakültelerinde ders olarak gösterilmektedir. Bu dersin amacı, öğretmen adaylarını toplumdaki sorunlara karşı daha duyarlı veya bilinçli hale getirmek ve sorunlara karşı çözüm önerileri geliştirip problemleri çözme becerisi kazandırmaktır. Ayrıca topluma hizmet uygulamaları dersi ile öğretmen adaylarına işbirliği yapma, koordineli çalışma, sorumluluk, ekip çalışması, liderlik, yöneticilik, proje yapma, gibi roller ve davranışlar kazandırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Bu çalışma, öğretmen adaylarının topluma hizmet uygulamaları dersi ile ilgili görüşlerini belirleyebilmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 2021-2022 öğretim yılında Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesine bağlı farklı bölümlerde topluma hizmet uygulamaları dersi alan öğretmen adayları oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma öğretmen adaylarının topluma hizmet

uygulamaları dersi ile ilgili görüşlerini belirlemeye yönelik nitel bir araştırmadır. Araştırmada, durum çalışması yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğretmen adayları gönüllülük esasına dayalı olarak katılmışlardır. Araştırma verileri, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilmiş olan yarı yapılandırılmış bir görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Elde edilen tüm veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile kodlanarak çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda, öğretmen adaylarının özellikle fiziksel sorunları olan okullara yardım ettiklerinde, okulların materyal ihtiyaçlarını karşıladıklarında ve öğrencilerin bireysel sorunlarını çözdüklerinde çok mutlu oldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca araştırmada öğretmen adaylarının bir okuldaki problemleri çözdüklerinde veya çözüme kavuşturduklarında okuldaki öğrencilerin mutlu olmasından dolayı daha da mutlu oldukları sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Topluma hizmet uygulamaları, Toplumsal sorumluluk, Topluma hizmet, Yardımlaşma, Yardımseverlik

İLKOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN STEAM'A YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS STEAM IN TERMS OF SOME VARIABLES

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Abstract

STEM education has gained importance in the world and in our country related to raising individuals with 21st century skills in terms of problem solving, critical and creative thinking, and adapting their theoretically-learned knowledge to real life. STEAM education, on the other hand, is an interdisciplinary approach formed by adding the discipline of art to STEM education, which consists of science, technology, engineering and mathematics disciplines (Park and Ko, 2012). Related to this point, beginning from a young age, developing student attitudes towards STEAM have paramount importance and some demographics can be important in shaping these attitudes. Therefore, the aim of this study is to determine primary school students' attitudes towards STEAM and to examine these attitudes in terms of gender, parental education level and favorite subject. This research is a survey study and the sample of the study was selected by typical case sampling method. The sample consists of 412 fourth-grade students from five primary schools from Nizip district of Gaziantep province in the 2021-2022 academic year. The data were obtained by using the "Personal Information Form" prepared by the researchers and the "STEAM Attitude Scale for Primary School Students" developed by Gürliyenkaya-Baş (2020). The personal information form includes variables to determine the demographic characteristics of the participants, such as gender, mother's education level, father's education level and favorite course. The STEAM Attitude Scale, on the other hand, is a 5-point Likert-type scale consisting of 20 items. Descriptive statistics, t-test for two independent groups, and one-way ANOVA for unrelated samples were used to analyze normally distributed data. According to results, on average, primary school students' attitudes towards STEAM were at the level of "not sure". However, primary school students' attitudes towards STEAM did not differ significantly according to gender, father's education level and the subject they liked the most, but differed significantly according to their mother's education level. The attitudes of the children of mothers with undergraduate and graduate degrees towards STEAM are significantly higher than the attitudes of the children of mothers with secondary school education towards STEAM. In line with these results, some suggestions were made.

Keywords: Primary school, STEAM, attitude

Özet

Öğrencilerin teorik olarak öğrendikleri bilgileri gerçek hayata uyarlamaları, problem çözme, eleştirel ve yaratıcı düşünme gibi 21. yüzyıl becerilerine sahip bireyler yetiştirmesi bakımından STEM eğitimi dünyada ve ülkemizde önem kazanmıştır. STEAM eğitimi ise fen, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematik disiplinlerinden oluşan STEM eğitimine sanat disiplinin eklenmesiyle oluşan disiplinler arası bir yaklaşımdır (Park ve Ko, 2012). Bu bağlamda küçük yaşlardan itibaren öğrencilerde STEAM'a yönelik olumlu tutum geliştirmenin ve bu tutumlarda bazı demografik değişkenlerin de bu tutumları şekillendirmede önemli olduğu söylenebilir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı ilkokul öğrencilerinin STEAM'a yönelik tutumlarını belirlemek ve bu tutumları bazı değişkenler (cinsiyet, anne-baba eğitim düzeyi ve en çok sevdiği ders) açısından incelemektir. Araştırma tarama modelinde olup, çalışmanın örneklemini 2021-2022 eğitim öğretim yılında Gaziantep ili

Nizip ilçesinden tipik durum örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen beş ilkokuldan toplam 412 dördüncü sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma verileri araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ve Gürliyenkaya-Baş (2020) tarafından geliştirilen "İlkokul Öğrencileri için STEAM Tutum Ölçeği" kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Kişisel bilgi formu cinsiyet, anne eğitim düzeyi, baba eğitim düzeyi ve en sevdiği ders gibi katılımcıların demografik özelliklerini belirleme amaçlı değişkenler içermektedir. STEAM Tutum Ölçeği ise 20 maddeden oluşan 5'li likert tipinde bir ölçektir. Normal dağılım gösteren verilerin çözümlenmesinde betimsel istatistikler, bağımsız gruplar için t-testi ve ilişkisiz örneklemler için tek faktörlü varyans analizi kullanılmıştır. Veri analizi sonucunda ilkokul öğrencilerinin STEAM'a yönelik tutumlarının genel olarak "emin değilim" düzeyinde olduğu görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte ilkokul öğrencilerinin STEAM'a yönelik tutumlarının cinsiyet, baba eğitim ve en çok sevdiği derse göre anlamlı farklılık göstermediği, anne eğitim düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği görülmüştür. Lisans ve lisansüstü mezunu annelerin çocuklarının STEAM'a yönelik tutumları, ortaokul mezunu annelerin çocuklarının STEAM'a yönelik tutumlarından anlamlı derece daha yüksektir. Elde edilen bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda bazı önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: İlkokul, STEAM, Tutum

BASILABİLİR ELEKTRONİK UYGULAMALARI

PRINTABLE ELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Due to the developing technology and the increase in the global population, the need for energy is increasing day by day. For this reason, studies on generating electricity from natural resources are increasing rapidly. It is known that we can obtain more energy from the sun, which is one of the natural energy sources, than the whole world needs. Solar panels are used to obtain energy from the sun. Silver conductor wires are currently used in the production of these solar panels. However, this method is both slow, expensive and very difficult to process. In this sense, printing solar panels with printing technologies by producing functional inks for panel production is seen as an efficient and suitable industrial method for continuous production. With printing methods, electrical circuits and solar panels can be printed faster and smaller, with less ink, on flexible material. For this reason, interest in printable electronic applications is increasing day by day. Today, products produced with printable electronics are either entry-level products or are in the prototype stage. It is known that many large-scale companies (Panasonic, Samsung, Tesla etc.) invest in this area. Studies focus on the production of flexible, bendable substrates for printable electronics and more efficient and inexpensive ink production. When looking at the industry, printed electronics, which have uses in displays, solar cells, car light panels, pharmaceutical industry, security industry, white goods, computer and health industries, will be used in the future of wearable displays and flexible solar panels, smart car and road applications, communication and advanced defense industry, medicine and health industries. It is thought that it will be used in the field of wearable health elements. In this study, research was conducted on the materials used in printed electronics, their areas of use and their potential use in the future.

Keywords: Printable Electronics, Solar Panel, E-ink, Printability, Innovative Technologies

Özet

Gelişen teknoloji ve global nüfusun artması sebebiyle enerjiye olan ihtiyaç git gide artmaktadır. Doğal kaynaklardan elektrik üretmek üzerine çalışmalarda bu sebeple hızla artmaktadır. Doğal enerji kaynaklarından olan güneşten tüm dünyanın ihtiyacından daha fazla enerji elde edebileceğimiz bilinmektedir. Güneşten elde etmede güneş panelleri kullanılmaktadır. Bu güneş panellerinin şuanda üretiminde gümüş iletken teller kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bu yöntem hem yavaş, hem pahalı hemde prosesi oldukça zordur. Bu anlamda panel üretimi için fonksiyonel mürekkepler üretilerek baskı teknolojileri ile güneş panelleri basılması etkili ve sürekli üretime uygun bir endüstriyel yöntem olarak görülmektedir. Baskı yöntemleriyle esnek malzeme üzerine, daha az mürekkeple, daha hızlı ve daha küçük elektrik devreleri ve güneş panelleri basılabilmektedir. Bu sebeple gün geçtikçe basılabilir elektronik uygulamalarına ilgi artmaktadır. Günümüzde basılabilir elektronikler ile üretilmiş ürünler daha ya giriş seviyesi ürünlerdir ya da prototip aşamasındadır. Büyük ölçekli birçok firmanın (Panasonic, samsung, tesla vs.) bu alanda yatırım yaptığı bilinmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda basılabilir elektronikler için esnek, kıvrılabilir baskıaltı malzemesi üretimi ve daha etkin ve ucuz mürekkep üretimi üzerine yoğunlaşmaktadır. Endüstriye bakıldığında ekranlar, güneş pilleri, araba ışıklı panelleri, ilaç endüstrisi, güvenlik endüstrisi, beyaz eşya, bilgisayar ve sağlık endüstrisinde kullanımı bulunan basılı elektroniklerin gelecekte giyilebilir ekranlar ve esnek güneş panelleri, akıllı araba ve yol uygulamaları, iletişim ve ileri

savunma sanayi, tıp ve giyilebilir sağlık elemanları alanında kullanılacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmada basılı elektroniklerde kullanılan malzemeler, kullanım alanları ve gelecekte potansiyel kullanımı üzerine araştırma yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Basılabilir Elektronik, Güneş Paneli, E-mürekkep, Basılabilirlik, Yenilikçi Teknolojiler

TERS MFCC ALGORİTMASI İLE DAR BANT TÜRKÇE KONUŞMA KODLAMA GERÇEKLEŞTİRME VE PERFORMANS KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

IMPLEMENTATION AND PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF NARROW-BAND TURKISH SPEECH CODING BY USING INVERSE MFCC ALGORITHM

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Abstract

Speech coding is a technique that represents a digitized speech signal using as few bits as possible while maintaining a realistic degree of speech intelligibility and clarity. Speech coding remains an important area in digital speech processing. In reality, it is impossible to use an unlimited bandwidth. Therefore, the signals need to be encoded and compressed. Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) are widely used in applications such as speech pattern analysis, automatic speech recognition and speaker recognition. Therefore, researchers' reconstruction of speech waveforms from MFCCs is of increasing interest. However, there are two main problems with reconstructing speech waveforms from MFCCs. First, phase information is lost when computing the power spectrum of speech. Secondly, the Mel filter, the Mel scale weight matrix, cannot be inverted. However, in recent years, MFCCs, which provide a promising new approach for speech coding at 600-4800 bps rates, have been used, and very successful results have been obtained. This study uses a method that reconstructs the speech signal by inverting the Mel frequency cepstral coefficients obtained from the sound. The iteratively weighted ℓ2 minimization method is used to obtain the advantage of the sparsity properties of speech in the frequency domain. The phase information lost during the Mel-frequency cepstral analysis procedure was obtained with the inverse short-time Fourier transform algorithm. Experiments were carried out using the Turkish METU database. First, a codebook consisting of training and MFCC coefficients was found. Thus, fewer bits can be assigned for each audio frame. The Perceptual Evaluation of Speech Quality (PESQ) method, an objective quality criterion, was used in the experiments. Experimental results showed that the proposed method synthesized higher quality sound better than the CELP encoder at 5.3kbps bitrate. The average PESQ value for the MFCC codec is 3.72, while 3.5 for the CELP codec. Furthermore, it has been seen that the MFCC codec component used in the method can be used efficiently at low bit rates.

Keywords: MFCC Codec, CELP Codec, PESQ, Minimization.

Özet

Konuşma kodlaması, gerçekçi bir konuşma anlaşılırlığı ve netliği derecesini koruyarak, mümkün olduğunca az bit kullanarak sayısallaştırılmış bir konuşma sinyalini temsil eden bir tekniktir. Konuşma kodlaması, dijital konuşma işleme alanında önemli bir alan olmaya devam etmektedir. Gerçekte, sınırsız bir bant genişliğini kullanmak imkansızdır. Bu nedenle sinyallerin kodlanması ve sıkıştırılması gerekir. Mel-frekans kepstral katsayılar (MFKK) konuşma biçim analizi, otomatik konuşma tanıma ve konuşmacı tanıma gibi uygulamalarda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. MFKK'lerden konuşma dalga biçimlerinin yeniden yapılandırılması, araştırmacıların artan ilgisini çekmektedir. Ancak konuşma dalga biçimlerini MFKK'lerden yeniden oluşturmak için iki temel sorun vardır. İlk olarak, konuşmanın güç spektrumu hesaplanırken faz bilgisi kaybolmaktadır. İkinci olarakta Mel filtresi, yani Mel ölçeği ağırlık matrisinin tersi alınamamaktadır. Ancak son yıllarda, 600-4800 bps oranlarında konuşma kodlaması için umut verici yeni bir yaklaşım sağlayan MFKK 'ler kullanılmış ve oldukça başarılı sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada sesten elde edilen mel frekans cepstral katsayılarının tersini alarak sesi yeniden oluşturan bir metot kullanılmıştır. Frekans alanındaki konuşmanin seyreklik özelliklerinden yararlanmak için, yinelemeli olarak ağırlıklı bir ℓ2 minimizasyon yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Mel-frekans kepstral analiz prosedürü sırasında kaybolan faz bilgisi, ters kısa süreli fourier dönüşümü algoritması ile elde edilmiştir. Deneyler Türkçe METU veri tabanı kullanılarak

gerçekleştirilmiştir. Öncelikle eğitim ile MFKK katsayılarından oluşan bir kod kitabı bulunmuştur. Böylece her ses çerçevesi için daha az sayıda bit ataması yapılabilmiştir. Deneylerde objektif bir kalite ölçütü olan Konuşma Kalitesinin Algısal Değerlendirmesi (KKAD) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Deneysel sonuçlar, önerilen yöntemin 5.3kbps bit oranında CELP kodlayıcıdan daha iyi yüksek kalitede ses sentezlediğini göstermiştir. MFKK kodek için ortalama KKAD değeri 3.72, CELP kodek için ise 3.5'tir. Ayrıca kullanılan MFKK kodek bileşeni yöntemin düşük bit hızlarında verimli olarak kullanılabileceği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: MFKK Kodek,CELP Kodek, KKAD, Minimizasyon

YÜKSEK ORANDA Ni İÇEREN NiTiFe ALAŞIMLARININ MİKROYAPISAL VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

MICROSTRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HIGH Ni-CONTAINING NiTiFe ALLOYS

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Abstract

Ni-rich NiTi alloys are of interest to the manufacturing and medical industry due to their high hardness and good corrosion resistance. B2-NiTi main matrix phase, Ni_3Ti equilibrium phase, Ni_4Ti_3 metastable phase and a small amount of Ti_2Ni precipitate phases can be formed in NiTi alloys. The aim of this study, $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alloy, was prepared by using the vacuum arc melting technique to examine the effect of Fe addition on the microstructure and mechanical properties of $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$. The phase properties of the alloys were investigated by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and morphological properties by scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The hardness properties of the alloys were investigated by performing the Vickers microhardness test. In XRD analysis, B19 (NiTi monoclinic) and B2 (NiTi austenite) phases in $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$ alloy are 39.46°, 42.21°, 45.21°, 59.65°, 61.43°, 64.96°, and 76.86 ° peaks were detected. In XRD analysis of $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alloy, Ni_3Ti, Ni_2Ti, and FeNi phases were determined. In the morphological structure of $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$ alloy, dendrites were dominant, whereas, in the microstructure of $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$, equiaxed grains instead of dendrites were observed in SEM photographs. Some parts of the $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alloy determined that the precipitate grains were dispersed at the grain boundaries. The Vickers microhardness results of the alloys were calculated as $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$ (573 HV) and $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ (1592 HV).

Keywords: NiTi-Fe alloy, Microstructure, Vickers microhardness

Özet

Ni bakımından zengin NiTi alaşımları, yüksek sertlikleri ve iyi korozyon direnci nedeniyle imalat ve tıp sektörü için ilgi çekicidir. NiTi alaşımlarında B2-NiTi ana matris fazı, Ni_3Ti denge fazı, Ni_4Ti_3 yarı kararlı fazını ve az miktarda Ti_2Ni çökelti fazları oluşabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Fe ilavesinin $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$'nin mikroyapısına ve mekanik özelliklerine etkisini incelemek için $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alaşımı vakumlu ark ergitme tekniği kullanılarak hazırlanmıştır. Alaşımların faz özellikleri X-ışını kırınımı (XRD) ve morfolojik özellikleri taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) ile incelenmiştir. Alaşımların sertlik özellikleri Vickers mikrosertlik testi yapılarak incelenmiştir. XRD analizinde, $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$ alaşımında B19 (NiTi monoklinik) ve B2 (NiTi östenit) fazları 39,46°, 42,21°, 45,21°, 59,65°, 61,43°, 64,96° ve 76,86° pikleri tespit edilmiştir. $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alaşımının XRD analizinde Ni_3Ti, Ni_2Ti ve FeNi fazları belirlenmiştir. $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$ alaşımının morfojik yapısında dendritlerin baskın olduğu, buna karşın $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alaşımının mikroyapısında dendritler yerine eş eksenli taneler SEM fotoğraflarında gözlenmiştir. $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ alaşımının bazı bölgelerinde tane sınırlarında çökelti tanelerinin dağılmış olduğu belirlenmiştir. Alaşımların Vickers mikrosertlik sonuçları $Ni_{50}Ti_{50}$ (573HV) ve $Ni_{50}Ti_{25}Fe_{25}$ (1592HV) olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: NiTi-Fe alaşımı, mikroyapı, Vickers mikrosertlik

THE LASER MILLING PROCESS FOR AA 5083 ALUMINUM ALLOY: AN INVESTIGATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS AND MACHINING DEPTH

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Abstract

The laser beam is the most effective processing tool to create an engraving on the surface. In laser beam-based machining applications, there is no contact with the metal to be processed, and engraving can be created on the surface without using any cutting tool. As it is known, especially in metalworking applications, the presence of forces occurring in the metal to be machined and the cutting tool during the cutting process and the effects of the deformation that occurs during cutting between the two metals in physical contact can create some defects depending on the geometry being processed. Especially on the machined surface, the effects caused by the tool and machining conditions can characterize the surface and create deviations in the targeted result. Within the scope of this research, the surface properties of the laser engraved surface were investigated to determine how various parameters of the laser engraving process affect the characteristics of the surface through surface roughness. The parameters used for the laser engraving applications were the frequency and scan speed of the beam. Specifically, the effects of frequency and scan speed were evaluated on the surface roughness and the machining depth. It was revealed that the frequency and scan speed substantially influence the machined surface's surface roughness and machining depth. It was determined that setting higher values for scan speed resulted in a smoother surface by reducing the surface roughness. A similar conclusion was obtained for the machining depth. The effect of frequency on surface roughness and machining depth was not as clear as scan speed.

Keywords: Laser Milling, Surface Roughness, Machining Depth, Aluminum Alloy

LASER MICRO-MILLING APPLICATIONS FOR AA 5083 ALUMINUM ALLOY: AN INVESTIGATION OF TEXTURING STRATEGY ON MILLING CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

This study investigated how the scan speed and hatching strategy from laser micro-milling process parameters affect the roughness of the machined surface and the milling depth. The effects of the four hatching strategies on surface roughness were investigated using the three different scan speeds, from slow to rapid. Both the scan speed and hatching strategy impact the milling depth and the surface roughness. It has been determined that increasing the scan speed in single-angle hatching strategies reduces the surface roughness and provides a smoother surface. A similar conclusion was also achieved relating to the milling depth. In addition, the effect of the cross-hatching strategies on the milling depth and surface roughness were also investigated. The measurements made for the cross-hatching strategy (0°/90°) showed that the scan speed did not create a significant variability in milling depth and the surface roughness. For another cross-hatching strategy, 45°/135°, the effects of scan speed on surface roughness were evident for low and high scan speed values, while it was determined that any increase in the scan speed caused an increase in the milling depth. Among the twelve laser micro-milling conditions, the lowest surface roughness was obtained from the machining condition, where the hatching strategy was 0°, and the scan speed was 1000 mm/s. The measured surface roughness value at this milling condition was 10.28 µm. The highest milling depth was obtained from the machining condition, where the hatching strategy was 45°, and the scan speed was 500 mm/s. The measured depth at this milling condition was 89.20 µm.

Keywords: Laser Micro-Milling, Surface Roughness, Milling-Depth, AA 5083

AN INVESTIGATION ON WARPAGE ANALYSIS OF PA12 PARTS MANUFACTURED WITH SELECTIVE LASER SINTERING: EFFECT OF PROCESS PARAMETERS

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Abstract

In recent years, polymer materials manufactured with additive manufacturing technologies have been preferred and used in many fields such as biomedical, construction, automotive, aviation, and defense. It is thought that the advantages of additive manufacturing technologies like minimizing the waste material and total production time play a critical role in the preference. Especially, selective laser sintering technology enables the production of parts with desired geometrical properties from polymer powder materials. However, the warpage of the parts fabricated with selective laser sintering is a remarkable problem that should be solved or at least minimized. In this context, the influence of the process parameters on the warpage of PA12 parts produced with selective laser sintering was analyzed with Digimat software in this study. In conclusion, obtained results from analyses demonstrate that selective laser sintering process parameters such as laser power, scan speed, and scan spacing have a significant effect on the warpage of the produced parts.

Keywords: Selective laser sintering, Warpage, PA12, Simulation, Process parameters

Özet

Son yıllarda, eklemeli imalat teknolojileri ile üretilen polimer malzemeler biyomedikal, inşaat, otomotiv, havacılık, savunma gibi birçok alanda tercih edilmekte ve kullanılmaktadır. Eklemeli imalat teknolojilerinin atık malzeme ve toplam üretim süresinin minimuma indirilmesi gibi avantajlarının tercihte kritik rol oynadığı düşünülmektedir. Özellikle seçici lazer sinterleme teknolojisi, polimer toz malzemelerden istenilen geometrik özelliklere sahip parçaların üretilmesini sağlar. Ancak, seçici lazer sinterleme ile üretilen parçalarda meydana gelen çarpıklık probleminin çözülmesi veya en azından en aza indirilmesi dikkate değer bir problemdir. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmada, seçici lazer sinterleme ile üretilen PA12 parçalarının çarpıklığına işlem parametrelerinin etkisi Digimat yazılımı ile analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, analizlerden elde edilen sonuçlar, lazer gücü, tarama hızı ve tarama aralığı gibi seçici lazer sinterleme işlem parametrelerinin üretilen parçaların çarpıklığı üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Seçici lazer sinterleme, Çarpıklık, PA12, Simülasyon, İşlem parametreleri

DETERMINATION OF ALKALI-SILICA-REACTION (ASR) GEL IN CEMENT-BASED MORTARS ACCORDING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF MICROWAVE SCATTERING PARAMETERS

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Abstract

Microwave transmission measurements considered as a new measurement tool were used to detect the presence of alkali silica reaction in cement-based mortar samples. For the determination of ASR, two different sample types (reactive and non-reactive) were prepared and also two different castings were made in the same day. Samples were made ready for measurement at the 24th hour after the casting process was completed. Analyzes were made every 2-3 days for 29 days. Computer Simulation Technology (CST) microwave studio program was preferred to perform electromagnetic measurements. A handheld vector network Analyzer (VNA) with N9918A from Keysight Technologies was operated in measurements. VNA can perform measurements between 30 kHz and 26.5 GHz with a dynamic range of approximately 90 dB and a directivity larger than 32 dB. In the measurements, analyzes were carried out considering the average S_{21} size for each of the reactive and non-reactive samples. For both reactive and non-reactive samples, measurements were made in both the frequency domain and the time domain. S band microwave guide was preferred for measurements. Microwave measurements at the S-band (2.60-3.95 GHz) were carried out for the analyses. At the same time, after each electromagnetic measurement was taken, the percentage variation of the thicknesses (ΔL) of both reactive and non-reactive samples was made and the data were taken. Also, for reactive and non-reactive samples both X-ray and SEM images of the samples were taken to validate microwave measurements.

Keywords: Microwave, Alkali-silica-reaction (ASR), Cement-Based Materials.

Özet

Çimento esaslı harç numunelerinde alkali silika reaksiyonunun varlığını tespit etmek için yeni bir ölçüm aracı olarak kabul edilen mikrodalga iletim ölçümleri kullanılmıştır. ASR tayini için iki farklı numune tipi (reaktif ve reaktif olmayan) hazırlanmış olup ve aynı gün içinde iki numune içinde iki ayrı döküm yapılmıştır. Numuneler döküm işlemi tamamlandıktan sonra 24. saatte ölçüme hazır hale getirilmiştir. Analizler 29 gün boyunca 2-3 günde bir yapılmıştır. Elektromanyetik ölçümlerin yapılabilmesi için CST mikrodalga stüdyo programı tercih edilmiştir. Ölçümlerde Keysight Technologies'den N9918A'ya sahip bir el tipi vektör ağı Analizörü (VNA) kullanıldı. VNA cihazı, yaklaşık 90 dB dinamik aralık ve 32 dB'den büyük yönlendirme ile 30 kHz ile 26.5 GHz arasında ölçümler yapabilmektedir. Ölçümlerde reaktif ve reaktif olmayan numunelerin her biri için ortalama S_{21} büyüklüğü dikkate alınarak analizler yapılmıştır. Hem reaktif hem de reaktif olmayan numuneler için hem frekans alanında hem de zaman alanında ölçümler yapılmıştır. Ölçümler için S bant mikrodalga kılavuzu tercih edildi. Analizler için S-bandında (2.60-3.95 GHz) frekans aralığında mikrodalga ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Aynı zamanda her bir elektromanyetik ölçüm alındıktan sonra hem reaktif hem de reaktif olmayan numunelerin kalınlıklarının (ΔL) yüzde değişimi yapılmış ve veriler alınmıştır. Ayrıca, reaktif ve reaktif olmayan numuneler için, mikrodalga ölçümlerini doğrulamak için numunelerin hem X-ışını hem de SEM görüntüleri alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mikrodalga, Alkali Silika Reaksiyonu, Çimento Bazlı Malzemeler

PROPAGATION CONSTANT MEASUREMENT OF NON-RECIPROCAL NETWORKS USING THE GENERAL LINE-TO-LINE METHOD

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Abstract

In this study, obtaining the propagation constant of non-reciprocal networks (γ+ and γ−) using a multiple reference network by a general "line-to-line" (LL) method is investigated. The formalism used in the study was preferred to evaluate error rates (γ+ (and γ−) as well as incorrect length information γ + (and γ −) in the application of the LL method. Computer Simulation Technology (CST) microwave studio program was used to perform electromagnetic measurements. Vector network Analyzer (VNA) with N9918A from Keysight Technologies instrument was used in measurements. To verify the method used, analyzes were made with x band waveguide, also for this waveguide the frequency range (8.2-12.4 GHz) was chosed and measurements was carry out without calibration. Also, statistical analysis method based on normalized root mean-square-error (N-RMSE) is severally carried out to evaluate the performance and rightness of our method.

Keywords: Scattering parameter, Line-line method, Nonreciprocal network

Özet

Bu çalışmada, çoklu referans ağı kullanılarak karşılıklı olmayan ağların (γ+ ve γ−) yayılma sabitinin genel bir "hat-hat" (LL) yöntemiyle elde edilmesi incelenmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan formalizm, LL yönteminin uygulamasında hata oranlarının (γ+ (ve γ−) yanı sıra yanlış uzunluk bilgisi γ + (ve γ −) değerlerinin değerlendirilmesi için tercih edilmiştir. Bilgisayar Simülasyon Teknolojisi (CST) mikrodalga stüdyo programı elektromanyetik ölçümleri yapmak için kullanılmıştır. Ölçümler de Keysight Technologies cihazına ait N9918A ile Vector Network Analyzer (VNA) kullanılmıştır. Kullanılan yöntemi doğrulamak için analizler X band dalga klavuzu ile yapılmıştır, bu dalga kılavuzu için frekans aralığı (8.2-12.4 GHz) seçilmiş ve ölçümler kalibrasyon yapılmadan gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ayrıca, yöntemimizin performansını ve doğruluğunu değerlendirmek için normalize edilmiş ortalama-kare-hata köküne (N-RMSE) dayalı istatistiksel analiz yöntemi birkaç kez gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Saçılma parametresi, Hat-hat yöntemi, Karşılıklı olmayan ağ

MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATIONS OF BIOMACROMOLECULES: SPIKE PROTEIN OF SARS-COV-2 AS AN EXAMPLE

BİYOMAKROMOLEKÜLLERİN MOLEKÜLER DİNAMİK SİMÜLASYONLARI: ÖRNEK OLARAK SARS-COV-2 SPIKE PROTEİNİ

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Abstract

Molecular Dynamics which is a computer simulation procedure for investigating the motions of a system of particles (for example, a system made up of atoms and molecules) solving Newton's second law of motion are known to be very efficient in understanding the dynamics of large bio-molecules. Knowledge of these motions gives important insights on the stability of the biologically important macromolecules and make a link between structure and function. In this talk, I will talk about the details of the Molecular Dynamics, force fields (potential energy function) and then I will show a detailed model of the Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2 as an example.

Özet

Newton'un ikinci hareket yasasını çözerek, bir parçacık sisteminin (örneğin atomlar ve moleküllerden oluşan bir sistem) hareketlerini araştırmak için kullanılan bir bilgisayar benzetim prosedürü olan Moleküler Dinamiğin, büyük biyo-moleküllerin dinamiklerini anlamada çok verimli olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu hareketlerin bilgisi, biyolojik olarak önemli makromoleküllerin stabilitesi hakkında önemli bilgiler verir ve yapı ile fonksiyon arasında bir bağlantı kurar. Bu konuşmada Moleküler Dinamik, kuvvet alanları (potansiyel enerji fonksiyonu) detaylarından bahsedeceğim ve ardından örnek olarak SARS-CoV-2'nin Spike proteininin detaylı bir modelini göstereceğim.

THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM IN THE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

Management control system is very important in carrying out the activities of a company. In implementing the management control system in the company, it must have a strong and well-supervised system so that there are no mistakes that result in the decline of a company. The management control system in the company has the benefit of being able to find out how far the program is being carried out and can see whether it is in accordance with the standards and work plans that have been set. The purpose of this study was to determine how the role of the management control system in a company. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that a company needs a management control system to ensure the implementation of strategies that take place according to plans and objectives.

Keywords: Management Control System, Company.

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE INTEREST OF STUDENTS IN SELECTING THE SHARAH ACCOUNTING STUDY PROGRAM

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Abstract

One of the important aspects of a healthy adult human life is a career. The accuracy of determining and choosing a career is an important point in the journey of human life, therefore one's career contributes greatly to oneself and is the core of one's basic values and life goals. The purpose of this study is to find out what are the factors that influence student interest in choosing Islamic accounting study programs. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the factors that influence student interest in choosing a sharia accounting study program are the first sharia knowledge that affects career interest in sharia entities. The second factor is the work environment which also affects the interest in a career in sharia entities. And the third factor is labor market considerations, but this factor does not affect the interest in a career in sharia entities. Of these influencing factors, the work environment factor is the most influential factor on the interest in a career in sharia entities seen from the highest coefficient value.

Keywords: Accounting, sharia, and students.

ENABLING ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP) TECHNIQUE FOR EFFICIENT VENDOR SELECTION AT PROCUREMENT: A CASE OF TOTAL PARCO PAKISTAN LIMITED

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Abstract

Lubricant is among the most crucial components of an engine and is often utilized as just a blood substitute. The lubricant business in Pakistan is indeed the fastest-growing component of the economy and has changed considerably since the time of independence. According to the data, the Pakistan Lubricating oils Market is expected to reach $1.91 billion by 2025, after rising at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 5% from 2020 to 2025. Despite the significant demand and supply imbalance that exists inside the Pakistan lubricants business, virtually little effort has been taken to enhance efficiency by creating a better vendor selection method. This study attempts to use the *Analytic Hierarchy Process* (AHP) technique to solve the selection of vendor, seller, or service provider by the focusing the key factors of procurement by reducing the time span in the lubricant sector's procurement, whereas in this study illustrate the case of *Total Parco Pakistan Limited* (TPPL).

Keywords: Lubicant, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Procurment, Value streaming, Oil

THE URGENCE OF SHARIA AUDITS TO THE SHARIA FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SECTOR IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The development of the Islamic economy and finance is currently quite rapid, many of which are financial institutions that focus on implementing the Islamic economic and financial system. As a sharia financial institution, it should ensure that the company's products, services and operations are in accordance with sharia principles in order to be accountable to stakeholders. The purpose of this study is to describe the importance of sharia auditing in the sector of Islamic Financial Institutions in Indonesia. This research uses a literature study method sourced from related books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study indicate that in the operations of Islamic financial institutions, they are not only required to issue products and contracts that are in accordance with sharia principles, but also ensure accountability because they have a goal of profit. The need for certainty of sharia compliance has prompted the emergence of a new audit function, namely sharia audit. The audit process is not only adapted to regulatory standards but also sharia principles. In carrying out its role as sharia supervisor, DPS can be assisted by internal auditors as daily implementers. Currently, the existence of Sharia Accounting Certification (SAS) by IAI (Indonesian Accountants Association) can be a strategy to increase the competency capacity of accountants who focus on the field of sharia accounting.

Keywords: Audits, sharia, and Sharia Financial Institutions.

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ON SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explain the importance of implementing financial management on Small Medium Enterprises (UMKM). This research method uses literature study sourced from the relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that in the modern era today, digilization has become very important for business actors as it provides some benefits such as income increases to 80%, one and a half more likely to increase employment opportunities, 17 times more likely to be innovative, and Small Medium Enterprises (UMKM) that are more useful to digital technology to be more competitive internationally. Digital bookkeepers also provide their own benefits for business actors. First, financial operations certainly become healthier because they have been recorded, monitored, and scheduled online. Second, financial optimization is more secure in terms of stock products, efficient use of materials or tools, more optimal hours, and asset management that suits the needs. And third, digitalization will certainly increase sales so that it can bring loyal customers, can expand the market with GO-digital, and can provide various advantages prompting consumers online. With the carrying of financial transactions, business visibility for Small Medium Enterprises will look very detailed. The number of incoming and outgoing transactions is easy to monitor. Moreover, assisted with online bookkeeping through both digital applications or such, automatically a Small Medium Enterprises financial statement can also be directly immediately composed and clear.

Keywords: Management, Financial, and UMKM.

IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON AUDITING

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ABSTRACT

Advances in information technology have changed the way companies collect data, process and report financial information, therefore auditors will find an environment where more data is stored in electronic media than paper media. Therefore, auditors must determine how companies use IT systems to record, process, and report transactions in financial statements. The purpose of this study is to determine how the influence of technology on auditing. This research method uses a literature review sourced from books and journals that are relevant to the title. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the professional standard of public accountants states that audit work must be carried out by one or more auditors, who have sufficient technical expertise and training as an auditor. However, for the purposes of an EDP audit, the auditor concerned in addition to having auditing and accounting skills must also have computer skills. In the reform era, the development of Information Technology is very rapid so that it has a significant impact on the Accounting and Audit Process. Especially if the auditor will conduct audits through and within the computer. The impact that is felt significantly is data processing that has changed from a manual system to a computer system and the emergence of software for the accounting field that can make it easier to produce the information needed by a company.

Keywords: Technology, information, and auditing.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTIFICATION OF INDONESIAN ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONALS IN THE ERA OF COMPETITION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the importance of professional certification for accountants in the era of competition. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that certification is important in the era of free competition, it will not be enough just to graduate but not have high competence and be proven by having professional certification. Limitless competition between workers as a result of the era of globalization and the agreement of the Asean Economic Community (MEA), is a momentum that further emphasizes the importance of Indonesian human resources with international qualifications. Only with quality that is taken into account by the world of work at the international level, Indonesian workers will be able to compete to take work positions that are equal to and even surpass workers from other countries. Professional certification also finds room for urgency because the strategic direction of human resource development in the future will be the focus of the government of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, the Manpower Law Number 13 of 2003 and Government Regulation Number 23 of 2004 concerning the National Professional Certification Agency provide calls for improving the quality of human resources through coaching and training in certification programs in accordance with the fields of concentration. One is considered a professional, one of which is proven by professional certification. The accounting profession has several certifications, including CA Certified Accountant, CPA Certified Public Accounting, CPMA Certified Professional Management Accountant and QIA Qualifying Internal Auditor. In addition to these professional certifications, there are also international professional certifications related to accounting, such as ACCA, CPA Australia, CPMA, CMA, and so on.

Keywords: professional certification, accountant, competition era

OVERVIEW OF CREDIT SWITCHING IN THE VIEW OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the transfer of credit in the view of Islamic economics. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the payment system using credit is actually not a problem and is also allowed in Islam, namely on the condition that the transaction between the seller and the buyer is carried out with aqd sharih adam al jahalah or which means that it is done honestly and agrees on a time limit and agrees on the price of the goods, The transaction must also be free from the element of usury. As for the law on the transfer of credit it self, there are some scholars who allow it and some prohibit it. The scholars allow it if the debt dependent on the transferee is similar to the debt dependent on the person who transfers the debt, both in size and in nature. However, some other scholars only allow the transfer of the debt to gold and dirhams not food because the scholars who prohibit the transfer of debt to food argue that this means selling food that is not fully owned by the owner.

Keywords: Credit, Economy, Islam

THE EFFECT OF KEY BUSINESS SUCCESS FACTORS ON START-UP PERFORMANCE

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Abstract.

The primary aim of this research is to identify key factors influencing Start-Up success. This study is based on in-depth interviews including three senior executives from Israeli international industry. Content was analyzed to reveal factors affecting success. In addition, research uncovered several key factors such as management skills, marketing knowledge and team quality, each of which was closely associated with business success . This work is the first to incorporate factors most affecting Start-Up success and should help entrepreneurs and or managers leading such organizations take actions to increase their chances of success.

Keywords: Marketing, Business performance, Business success, Start-Up companies, Key factors for business success, Business management.

CRYPTOCURENCCY – WAYS OF ITS USE AND DEVELOPMENT IN GEORGIA

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Abstract

People with a long history of human development use a variety of monetary means. In today's developed market, the product of the circulation economy comes from cashless money.

The idea of electronic money was proposed in the 70s of the XX century by the American scientist David Chaum. E-money has sometimes revolutionized the banking sector like paper money in the previous century, rapidly replacing metal coins. The rapid development of information and communication technologies allows us to predict which electronic cashless will expel cash in the near future.

With the development of digital technology and the dramatic emergence of digital currencies since the 1990s, the exchange of goods and uses in a virtual society is possible.

Supervision of e-money business institutions available in the EU since 2000; However, the emergence of a new type of virtual currency called cryptocurrency (such as bitcoin) in 2009 and central banks are facing a new challenge of increasing its popularity. The scientific subject became the decentralized structure of cryptocurrencies and the peculiarities of their implementation and protection.

Recent years have seen changes in payment methods, changing economic environment, development of digital world, against this background an important economic and not only economic news of the last decade is the appearance of cryptocurrencies. The first cryptocurrency is Bitcoin, other cryptocurrencies and are created. As well as combining their functionality, if not only with the payment function, but also with several other functions. The main factors that determine their popularity in the country, make it widely used for investment in this field and show the potential, there are mainly two: the price of electricity and regulations.

Keywords: E-money; Bitcoin; Cryptocurrency; Money Circulations.

THE VIETNAM ECONOMY IN FIRST 6 MONTHS AND PROSPECT IN LAST 6 MONTHS IN 2022

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Abstract

Objective: The paper analyzes the Vietnam economy within the first 6 months of 2022 and its prospect in the last 6 months of 2022. The year of 2022 is important for this economy to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic, and also to implements its long-term economic-social development strategy.

Methodology: The research method ues both a quantitative and qualitative analysis. The quantitative method records the recent evidence on the macroeconomic indicators of Vietnam economy. Then, the qualitative method examines the recent forecasted results by the international agencies on the prospect of Vietnam economy in 2022.

Findings: The key feature of Vietnam economy within the first 6 months of 2022 is the increase of inflation rate along with a weak recovery of economic growth rate. Moreover, the net exports are still driven by the foreign direct investment sector while there exists a stable foreign capital inflows. For the prospect of 2022, most of international agencies argues that the economic growth rate of Vietnam economy can be around 6.0 percent.

Implications: The results uncover that the Vietnam economy still faces many struggles on the recovery path after the shocks of Covid-19 pandemic. The appropriated policy can be the disbursement of government-funded public investment to push up the economic growth rate, combined with controlled credit supply to stablize the inflation rate.

Keywords: Vietnam Economy; Economic Prospect; Economic Growth; Inflation Rate; 2022.

THE EXAMINATION OF DACIA COMPETITIVENESS IN THE EUROPEAN'S ELECTRIC VEHICLE MARKET

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to check the competitiveness of Dacia Spring in the electric vehicle in some European market for the year of 2021.

The electric vehicle is found to tackle the over consumption of unrenewable energies such as fuel oil, also, the second target is the reduce the emission of CO2 as the principles of sustainable development demand.

As result, The model of DACIA Spring is ranked in the last position of the top 10 models with 17.941 sales, behind, Fiat 500 EV, Volkswagen e-up and Hyundai Kona electric, Peugeot 208 EV and Kia Niro EV.

It should be noted that TESLA is the leader in this particular market with 102.856 sales.

Keywords: Sustainable enterprise; Social Corporate Responsibility; Sustainable development; Electric vehicle; Dacia.

A LEVEL SYSTEM WITH DIFFERENT EPOCHS FOR PROCESSES

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Abstract

A common phenomenon in many Organization as soon as policy decisions such as revision of sales targets, compensation, etc. are announced, and this leads to manpower exhaustion. Recruiting for individual unmanned opportunities doesn't make sense as all recruiting involves costs. Appropriate recruitment policies must therefore be planned to overcome this loss. The model discussed in this paper was found to be more realistic and new to the two-level manpower system in the context of considering the junction on the time axis for attrition. There by eliminating severe limitations on instant attrition that the decision era associates the probabilities for any conclusion with an exit point and the geometric process of decision time between them. The point of view of the organization our models are more suitable than related models with instant attrition at the decision era. This is mainly due to the provision of outlet points where friction occurs. Make a new deadline for recruiting

Keywords: Manpower, Two Grade system, Expected time, Threshold, Recruitment Policy

A STUDY OF THE GROWTH OF DIGITAL MARKETING IN INDIAN PRESENT SCENARIO

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Abstract

The improvement of an era within the global has multiplied so rapidly that nowadays humans are taking the assistance of era in each mission. In olden times, humans used to take many sorts of techniques for advertising enterprise for their merchandise. But in cutting-edge time, humans are taking technical help an excessive amount in commercial enterprise or private paintings. Simply positioned, digital advertising and marketing is the promotion of products or manufacturers through the use of electronic devices or the net. Nowadays virtual marketing is growing at a rapid pace because it is observed that online browsing, online shopping, online communique, and many others are very not unusual several teens, also human beings belonging to vintage age now started out adopting online systems for the price of payments, buying, surfing for information, and so on. These habits of human beings changed into a possibility for the commercial enterprise to market the products and get clients easily. It is likewise found that people select a lot of on-line web sites or technologies for buying as opposed to journeying stores. As it saves time and electricity for customers which positioned forth an advantageous impact on their buying conduct. In this examination, we can highlight the Influence of digital advertising and marketing on the buying conduct of adolescents

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Trends, Advantages, Disadvantages, Strategies.

BENEFITS OF STUDYING BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Harshita

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Abstract

In simple term, Business Administration is the work of managing an organization's resources, time and people. Business Administration professionals work to ensure that business and organizations are run effectively, efficiently and profitably.

Why study Business Management ?

For the aspiring entrepreneurs and business leaders, a business management degree is consistently a popular choice. It provides the academic knowledge and skills to pursue global career opportunities and helps you develop a broad understanding of businesses and specific areas such as finance and human resources. But if you're still not 100% sure if a business management degree is for you, here are five reasons that will convince you.

If you want to study a subject that could lead to almost any job, you might want to think about getting a business administration degree. A degree in this field can open up a lot of opportunities in the business world. To learn more about business administration, keep reading.

Benefits of Studying Business Administration :

1. An Introduction to the Business World

One significant advantage of studying business administration is that it introduces the real world of business. You will learn about the most recent practices and tools from experienced professionals in their fields. There are also opportunities for work placements and real-world experience.

2. Develop Key Administration and Leadership Skills

Studying a program in business administration can equip teach you with a lot of different things. First, you'll learn about the basics of business, like operations, finance, marketing, HR, and management. As important as that, you'll learn how to communicate well, think critically, and lead and motivate people. The world of business is very competitive and having good leadership skills will help you get a job after you finish school.

3. Gain the skills and knowledge to start your own business

If you don't want to work for a company after you graduate, a business management degree is just as good for starting your own business. If you want to start your own business, this qualification is a great start. You'll learn negotiation and communication skills, which will come in handy when you start working with new clients, set up meetings with other business owners, and come up with a plan for your own company's success. Having financial literacy classes will help you keep track of your bills, invoices, and budget for a given quarter of the year.

Upon completion of degree, we should be able to:

- Examine the role of competitive advantage in business environments using strategic and operational methods.
- Compare and contrast regional, national, and international business environments.
- Evaluate the legal, social, political, and economic environments of business.

- Analyze financial information and other business data to ensure effective managerial decision-making.
- Design effective solutions by diagnosing organizational problems.
- Create a strategic business plan.

QUANTIFYING ENTREPRENEURSHIP FOCUS, AND EDUCATION QUALITY IN COVID 19 PANDEMIC; WAY OUT FOR QUALITY EDUCATION IN POST COVID

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ABSTRACT

The future of quality education is challenged as the covid 19 pandemic persists and entrepreneurship focus increases; Education has been accountable for all of modern society's progress over time, as a cornerstone of society, education brings about change, encourages progress, and fosters innovation. The importance of good and quality education in a community cannot be emphasized, which is why brilliant thinkers have written extensively about its significance in a civilized society. Both student and proprietors focus has been driven by the entrepreneurship away from the quality education in this era. The entrepreneurship of various kind which continue to accommodate and provide immediate source of survival has become perversive in affecting the educational quality. This conceptual paper, primarily aims to explore the focus on entrepreneurship affecting the education quality in the covid 19 pandemic, provide a way forward for quality education and propose a framework for quality education in the post covid. To achieve this aim, qualitative research using the exploratory strategy was employed where conceptual literature such as conference papers, journal paper, magazines, framework etc., are reviewed significant findings has been utilized and explored in this study also a realistic conclusion was drawn; from the result of the study, it was found in the review of the study that entrepreneurship's need for survival is the causal for the education quality to be questioned. Secondly, the mode of the teaching and the adoption of technology by the educational system alter the education quality output; lack of financial supports also affect the quality of education, a framework has been proposed for achieving quality education after the covid 19 pandemic, and support from the government to the enterprise has also been shown among the factors that aid in retaining the quality of services to be delivered including the education.

Keywords: Education, Quality, Entrepreneurship, Covid 19 Pandemic

MODIFICATION IN IRRIGATION SCHEDULING AND NPK ADJUSTMENT IN DRIP-IRRIGATED HIGH DENSE KINNOW ORCHARD

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Abstract

Citrus can behave differently at different water depletion levels, which can be evaluated by various growth attributes. Modification in irrigation schedule according to climatic conditions is necessary for proper management of kinnow orchards. To study such changes present study was performed with kinnow under different water depletion levels and fertilizer levels. The research was conducted on Water Management Research Farm, Renala Khurd, Okara. Kinnow was given two water depletion levels 10% and 15% along with four NPK fertilizer levels 100%, 75%, 50%, 75% of percent recommended dose of fertilizer) of NPK were studied by using soluble fertilizers. Fertigation was applied through drip irrigation according to the schedule derived through Crop Watt. A highly significant performance was observed. Kinnow plants showed significant results regarding plant canopy, plant height, the average weight of fruits, weight of large size fruits, weight of medium size, weight of small size fruits, number of fruits per plant, number of small fruits per plant, number of medium-size fruits per plant, and number of large size fruits per plant. The maximum number of small-size fruits (120) was observed at 15% water depletion level with 25% NPK level, respectively. However, the minimum number of medium-size fruits (52) was seen at 10% water depletion level with 75% of recommended NPK. The maximum number of medium-size fruits (299) was observed at 15% water depletion level with 75% NPK level, respectively. However, the minimum number of medium-size fruits (228) was seen at 10% water depletion level with 50% of recommended NPK. The maximum number of large size fruits (242) was observed at 10% water depletion level with 75% NPK level at par with the number of fruits (241) at 10% water depletion level with 100% NPK at part with 15% water depletion level with 75% recommended level. However, the minimum number of large-size fruits (153) was seen at 10% water depletion level with 25% of recommended NPK.

Keywords; kinnow, crop water requirement, water depletion levels, fertilizer doses, yield

ROLE OF MARKER- ASSISTED SELECTION IN ANIMAL BREEDING PROGRAMS

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Abstract

Upon the revolution of genetic engineering technology and gene expression applications, the marker- assisted selection programs were effectively activated to evaluate animals, and estimate breeding value (BVs) and heritability (h^2) as a supportive application in animal husbandry and genetic selection applications. The genetic markers included in the marker- assisted selection programs were determined according to five types. The first type (restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP]) relied mainly on DNA restriction enzymes at specific loci. Allelic polymorphisms result from deletion or duplication of a particular DNA segment or as a result of a mutation in the location of the restriction. The second type (random amplification of polymorphism DNA [RAPD]) has been used very commonly in genetic screening programs; it is characterized by low identification of PCR, simple structures of DNA and single primers that produce a strand of DNA. The third type of marker (amplified restriction fragment length [AFLP]) recommended restriction and extraction of the DNA using restriction enzymes, then using the PCR with several nucleotides to produce a large number of specific microarrays. The fourth type (single sequence repeat [SSR])was based on microsatellite analysis, and this type is widely spread in the genome of eukaryotes. In the fifth type (single nucleotide polymorphisms [SNP]), the PCR technique is used mainly to detect this type where the mutation point in the mutation is determined. To follow up on the quantitative traits included in animal improvement programs, the marker-assisted selection programs relied on several procedures that included searching for genetic markers, creating a genetic link map, determining the relationship between markers and quantitative trait locus (QTL), and finally submitting these markers to genetic improvement programs. The mentioned programs led to an apparent reduction in the generation interval through the application across successive generations. These programs also led to an evident change in the variance components and an in-depth study of the variance of genetic components in the studied trait.

Keywords: animal breeding, gentic markers , marker- assisted selection.

EFFECT OF DROUGHT ON YIELD AND BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF DURUM WHEAT *(Triticum durum Desf.)* UNDER SEMI-ARID REGIONS IN MOROCCO

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Abstract

Drought is one of the main limiting factors in agricultural production. It is therefore important to optimize water supply according to the real needs of the crop, taking into account the environmental conditions. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of drought on the yields parameters of thirteen durum wheat *(Triticum durum Desf.)* genotypes. The experiment was conducted in pots during year (2019-2020) to the open field in the Fes Sais region and in the greenhouse (INRA-Meknes-Morocco). The experimentation took place at the Experimental field of the National Institute of Agronomic Research of Douyet Fez (34°2N, 5°W, 416m) started in 10/12/ 2019. The soil is clayey-silt type, low in organic matter and has alkaline Ph. The experimental setup was a strip-plot with 2 replications. This year's crop year was characterized by low rainfall. Physiological, biochemical and yield parameters were measured. Drought caused an increase in proline, soluble sugars and glycine betaine content with a reduction in relative water content in all varieties. Genotypes differed greatly in their responses to different levels of water stress, especially with respect to the resistance mechanisms developed. The results concerning the yield in terms of grains reveal that lines V1, V4, V9 and V12 in front of the control variety V16 are the best performing lines with the highest yields compared to the other lines tested. Statistical analysis reveals the presence of a highly significant correlation between stomatal conductance (Cs) and relative water content RWC (r=0, 819**), stomatal conductance (Gs) and yield (r=0, 737**). However, a highly significant negative correlation was found between proline and Gs (r=-0.880**), and between proline and RWC (r=-0.770**). Thus, the results of this study will allow studies to focus on specific genetic regions that control accumulation and remobilization for yield improvement under drought stress. Therefore, these lines could be selected as relevant and valuable germplasms to be used in durum wheat breeding programs aiming to develop drought-tolerant and high-yielding varieties.

Keywords: drought, tolerance, proline, glycine betaine, relative water content, stomatal conductance.

ENVIRONMENT INFLUENCES ON THE AGROBUSINESS AREA OF PAKISTAN MENACES AND PROVISIONS

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Abstract

A little over half of the number of inhabitants in Pakistan is straightforwardly or by implication dependent upon downpour took care of horticulture that relies upon unsurprising weather conditions. worldwide climatic change influences our farming, and its effects appear to everyday increment. Pakistan produces wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, and maize and these harvests are impacted by environmental change relentless heightening in earth temperatures universally is changing precipitation designs remembering a shift for our rainstorm season. these circumstances influence agrarian creation, ranch livelihoods and agribusiness framework that is prompting food weakness and lack of healthy sustenance among the cultivating networks. the point of this audit is to feature the environmental change influences on Pakistan's farming area, current dangers, and moderation potential to safeguard strong horticultural practices that give family food security.

Keywords: inhabitants, straightforwardly, horticulture, heightening, ranch, influences

OBLIQUE WAVE SCATTERING BY A WIDE RECTANGULAR BLOCK WITH A GAP IN A FINITE DEPTH WATER WITH ICE COVERED SURFACE

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Abstract

In this paper, we investigate scattering of obliquely incident surface water waves on a hurdle as a form of thick symmetric wall with a gap immersed in finite depth water body having cover of thin ice sheet. In context of linear theory of water waves, this two-dimensional problem is formulated as a first kind integral equation by splitting the velocity potential in symmetric and antisymmetric part. The integral equation is tackled by using two numerical methods. First method is Boundary element method where the range of integration is divided into finite number of small line elements and choosing the unknown function of the integral equation as constant in each line interval we reduce the integral equation into a linear system of algebraic equation. Second method is multi-term Galerkin Approximation method where the basis functions are chosen as ultraspherical Gegenbauer polynomials to reduce the integral equation to a system of algebraic equation. These systems of equations are then solved to obtain the unknown function of the integral equation in both the methods. A very accurate numerical estimate is obtained for reflection coefficient by both the methods which are depicted graphically against the wave number for different parameters involving this problem. Also there is a good agreement of results of reflection coefficient by the two methods.

Keywords: Linearised theory, Water wave scattering, ice cover, thick rectangular wall with a gap, integral equation, Boundary element method, Galerkin approximation, Ultraspherical Gegenbauer polynomials, reflection and transmission coefficients.

NIGELLA SATIVA AND ITS ACTIVE CONSTITUENT, THYMOQUINONE

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Abstract

Nigella sativa, commonly known as black seed, is a part of the Ranunculaceae botanical family. Western Asia, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East are all native to this species.(Nigella sativa seeds and oil have long been used to treat various diseases around the world. N. sativa is used in a variety of treatments, including Tibb-e-Nabavi, as a natural medicinal. Nigella sativa L. is an annual oilseed-producing plant native belonging to the Ranunculaceae family and native to the Mediterranean Nigella sativa oil (NSO) is a well-known functional oil due to its high amount of essential fatty acids and lipid-soluble bioactive components with a variety of health advantages. It's especially important since it can be used to make dietary supplement formulations with high antioxidant activity.(This really is due to the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of thymoquinone (TQ), the predominant volatile biologically active ingredient of NSO.It has been demonstrated that black seed and TQ have a variety of beneficial effects for treating patients with a variety of ailments, including metabolic syndrome, inflammatory and auto-immune disorders, and others. Additionally, various benefits have been discovered, including antibacterial, anti-nociceptive, and anti-epileptic capabilities. Due to its various benefits and apparent lack of major adverse effects, this herbal medicine can be used in clinical trials.

Key word; Nigella sativa, Ranunculaceae, thymoquinone

CORIANDER USED AS A THERAPEUTIC AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

One of the oldest edible herbs used by humans is coriander. It grows naturally in southeast Europe, India, and China and is a part of the apiaceae family. A common spice with a delicious lemon flavour is made from the complete coriander plant, including the leaves, stems, seeds, and roots. Coriander's dried seeds are rich in phenolic chemicals, including flavonoids, coumarins, and phenol carboxylic acids, which are regarded to be a part of what gives it its therapeutic effects. In addition to being used as a flavouring in food preparation, the essential oil from coriander seeds is utilised in perfumery, cosmetics, medicines, and folk medicine. As numerous chemical components in various plant parts, the essential oil and extracts of C. sativum possess promising antibacterial, antifungal, and antioxidative activity. As a result, they play an important role in prolonging the shelf-life of foods by preventing their spoilage. The essential oil of this edible plant, C. sativum, is utilized in a wide range of goods, including food (as flavouring and preservatives), pharmaceuticals (for medicinal effect), and perfumes (fragancias and lotions). According to the study, coriander seed extract can be used as an alternate treatment for microorganisms that may not respond to traditional medicine. It is necessary to use various extraction methods to give active materials with high percentage, although different organic solvents to be used with coriander plant to obtain extracts used for testing different kinds of microorganisms which have highly resistance to conventional treatment.

Keyword; Coriander, seed, Antioxidant

FACTORS INFLUENCING RICE FARMERS' PREFERNCES ON RICE VARIETIES GROWN IN AGBANI AGRICULTURAL ZONE, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study sought to identify factors influencing farmers' choice of rice variety grown in Agbani Agricultural Zone, Enugu State, Nigeria. A structured interview schedule was used to select 50 rice farmers using a multistage sampling procedure. Data collected were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results showed that the majority (86.0%) grew R8 rice variety while 66.0 and 42.0% grew Mass I and 306 rice varieties respectively because of perceived high yield, seed availability, trusted seed source, high premium and early maturity. Majority (98%) of respondents indicated that their major source of information on rice varieties grown were fellow farmers, relations (96%), friends (94.0%) and personal observation (94%). However, only 30.0% of the farmers sourced information on rice varieties grown from extension agents. The factors influencing the choice of rice varieties grown for R8 were: seed availability (92.0%), not sticking together during cooking (90.0%) and high yield (88.0%). For Mass 1 rice variety, the choices of preference were because of trusted seed source (68.0%), seed availability and high premium (64.0%) respectively. The 306 rice varieties were preferred by farmers (36.0%) because of seed availability, not sticking together during cooking and farming experience respectively. However, the major challenges farmers faced on rice varieties grown were high cost of seeds, rodent attack, insect pests, non- availability and high cost of fertilizers. Hence, the rice farmers indicated they needed information on improved rice variety, access to low interest credit and affordable sources of fertilizer. The study concluded that farmers' preferences on varieties grown were driven by high yield, seed availability and not sticking together during cooking. However, it was recommended that farmers should form cooperative societies for easy access to extension agents and credit facilities for improved yield and profitability.

Keyword: rice variety, farmers, preferences, R8.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S THE MERCHANT OF VENICE AND XENOPHOBIC ELEMENTS

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Abstract

Xenophobia is frequently linked to a notion of a world order, (i.e.) one's nation can be seen as than others'. It is according to Oksana (2009) "a multidimensional and multi-causal phenomenon… intricately tied to notions of nationalism and ethnocentrism" (p, 44). As a term, xenophobia can be found while one municipality may either warmly welcome or violently oppose migrants. Factors like spatial space, culture, gender, race and ethnicity are strong determiners towards the dominance of xenophobic beliefs among society strata. Some of the indigenous people can look at the new comers as a threat and in return they may allegedly have either their political or social or even economic objections. Xenophobia is a social behaviour that is rooted in a fear against strangers (outsiders). Therefore, as art is life's mirror, it well-dramatized such a social behaviour in drama. Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* can be taken as an example of classic drama that has reflected such behaviour. It is the chosen play for this article, in which instances of xenophobic behaviors against strangers are perceptibly accepted. The play is Shakespeare's finest work to differently present strangers, in terms of religions and lots. Thus, this article attempts to ascertain xenophobia behaviour of strangers in *The Merchant of Venice*. Such ascertaining is a proof that the fundamentals of xenophobia are still the same since Shakespeare's time with the same flavor. In-group and out-group are among the social theories that specify elements such as economy while conflicts among the characters (strangers) are created.

Keywords: Shakespeare, The Merchant of Venice, Xenophobia, In-group, Out-group.

KLASİK TÜRK EDEBİYATI HİKÂYE KÜLLİYATLARINDAN TÛTÎNÂMEDE YER ALAN AĞAÇTAN YAPILAN KIZ HİKÂYESİ İLE HELVACI GÜZELİ ADLI GAZİANTEP MASALININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF THE STORY OF "A GIRL MADE OF WOOD" IN TÛTÎNÂME WHİCH İS FROM CLASSICAL TURKISH LITERATURE STORY COLLECTIONS AND THE GAZIANTEP TALE NAMED "BEAUTY OF HALVAMAKER"

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Abstract

Tales are one of the types of oral expression of world literature which was created in the oral culture environment and transferred from generation to generation through oral communication. Tales are treasures that reflect the cultural characteristics and social structure of the society in which they were formed and lived. These treasures also have a feature that transfers the culture of the society to future generations and affects other societies. One of the most important features of fairy tales is that they have a universal structure. The same or similar of a fairy tale can be seen in different geographies as well as in different societies. In addition, the messages given in the tales and the motifs found may differ as well as show similarities. In this study, the "Girl made of wood" story in Tûtînâme, which is one of the story corpus of Classical Turkish Literature and known as Sukasaptati (Çakasaptati) in Indian sources, that is, "70 stories of the parrot", and the Gaziantep tale called " Beatuy of Halvamaker ", which belongs to the Gaziantep region, are used comparatively examined using The study basically consists of four parts. In the introduction, information about our work is given. In the first part, general information is given about the definition of tale, the definition of story in Classical Turkish Literature, the story "Girl made of wood", which is the subject of our study, and the Gaziantep tale called "Beatuy of Halvamaker", which belongs to the Gaziantep region. In the second part, the motif order of both tales was created. In the third chapter, the heroes of the tales, the places where the tales take place, the motifs in the tales were determined and these elements were compared. In the last part, the similarities and differences between the two texts are revealed. The similarities between these two texts are particularly striking.

Keywords: Classical Turkish Literature, Tûtînâme, Beauty of Halvamaker, Fairy Tale, Comparison

Özet

Masallar, sözlü kültür ortamında oluşturulmuş ve kuşaktan kuşağa sözlü iletişimle aktarılan dünya edebiyatının sözlü anlatım türlerindendir. Masallar, oluştuğu ve içinde bulunduğu toplumun kültürel özeliklerini ve sosyal yapısını yansıtan hazinelerdir. Bu hazineler, aynı zamanda toplumun kültürünü gelecek kuşaklara aktaran ve başka toplumları da etkileyen bir özelliğe sahiptir. Masalların en önemli özelliklerinden birisi de evrensel bir yapıya sahip olmasıdır. Bir masalın aynısı veya benzeri farklı coğrafyalarda görebildiği gibi farklı toplumlarda da görülebilmektedir. Ayrıca masallarda verilen mesajlar ve bulunan motifler farklılık gösterebileceği gibi benzerlik de gösterebilir. Bu çalışmada, Klasik Türk Edebiyatı hikâye külliyatlarından biri olan ve Hint kaynaklarında Sukasaptati (Çakasaptati) yani "Papağanın 70 hikâyesi" olarak bilinen hikâye kitabı Tûtînâmede yer alan " Ağaçtan yapılan kız " hikâyesi ile Gaziantep yöresine ait olan " Helvacı güzeli "adlı Gaziantep masalı karşılaştırmalı yöntem kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Çalışma ana hatlarıyla dört bölümden oluşmaktadır. Giriş bölümünde yaptığımız çalışma hakkında bilgi verilmiştir. Birinci bölümde masal tanımı, Klasik Türk Edebiyatında hikâye tanımı ve çalışmamıza konu olan " Ağaçtan yapılan kız " hikâyesi ile Gaziantep yöresine ait olan " Helvacı güzeli " adlı Gaziantep masalı hakkında genel bilgi verilmiştir. İkinci bölümde her iki masalın motif sırası oluşturulmuştur. Üçüncü bölümde incelenen masalların kahramanları, masalların geçtiği mekanlar, masallardaki motifler tespit edilmiş ve bu unsurlar karşılaştırılmıştır. Son bölümde ise iki metin arasındaki

benzerlikler ve farklılıklar ortaya konulmuştur. Özellikle bu iki metin arasındaki benzerlikler dikkat çekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Klasik Türk Edebiyatı, Tûtînâme, Helvacı güzeli, Masal, Karşılaştırma

ҚАЗАҚ, ТҮРКІ ФОЛЬКЛОРЫНДАҒЫ ТОТЕМДЕРДІҢ ЗЕРТТЕЛУІ

KAZAK, TÜRK FOLKLORUNDA TOTEMLERİN İNCELENMESİ

STUDY OF TOTEMS IN KAZAKH AND TURKIC FOLKLORE

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Түйіндеме

Бұл мақалада түркі халықтарының фольклорындағы көк бөрі, көкжал арлан қасқыр алынды. Мақалада фольклорлық мәтіндер негізінде Түркі халықтары әдебиеттеріндегі «көк бөрі» хикаялары - мифологиялық наным-сенімнің болмысы қарастырылды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде этнографиялық материалдар мен фольклорлық мәтіндердің қаншалықты үндесетіні анықталды. Сондай-ақ түркі халықтары фольклорындағы көк бөрі, көкжал арлан қасқыр негізделген архаикалық мотивтердің жалпылық сипаты ондағы кейіпкерлер бейнесін де біріктіргені дәлелденді. Көне түркі тайпаларындағы көптеген тотемизм белгілері олардың өздерін табиғаттың ажырамас бір бөлшегі деп сезінген, табиғатпен біте қайнасқан халық болғандығын көрсетеді.

Тірек сөздер: тотемизм, тәңіршілдік, әдебиет, дүниетаным, миф, эпос, поэзия

Özet

Bu makale eski Türk dünya Kok arlan kurt, Kok arlan kurt alınmıştır. Folklor metinlerine dayanan makale, Türk halklarının edebiyatındaki mitolojik önyargıları - «Kok biri'nin» hikayesini inceliyor. Araştırma sonucunda etnografik materyalin ve folklor metinlerinin ne kadar uyumlu olduğu tespit edildi. Türk halklarının folklorunda, arkaik motiflerin ortak karakterinin, kpkpri'ye dayanan kalkjal arlan kkklil'in kahramanların imgelerini birleştirdiği de kanıtlanmıştır. Eski Türk kabilelerinde totemizmin birçok belirtisi, onların doğaya uyum içinde yaşayan ve kendilerini doğanın ayrılmaz bir parçası olarak hisseden bir halk olduklarını göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: totemism, tengrism, edebiyat, dünya bilgisi, efsane, destan, şiir

Abstract

In this article, The Kok-Bream, kokzhal Arlan wolf in the folklore of the Turkic peoples are taken. In the article, on the basis of folklore texts, the stories of "Kok Buri" in the literature of the Turkic peoples - the essence of mythological beliefs-were considered. As a result of the study, it was determined how much ethnographic materials and folklore texts are consonant. It is also proved that the common nature of archaic motifs in the folklore of the Turkic peoples, based on the Kok-beyr, kokzhal Arlan Wolf, also combines the image of characters in it. Many signs of totemism in the ancient Turkic tribes indicate that they were a people united by nature, who felt themselves an integral part of nature.

Keywords: totemism, tengrianism, literature, worldview, myth, epic, poetry

BİR KÜLTÜRÜN ÇEVİRİSİNİN ÇEVİRİSİ: ÇEVİRİ İÇİNDE ÇEVİRİ OLARAK ZEUGMA PROJESİ VE BU SÜREÇLE KAZANDIRILAN MOZAİK ESERLER

THE TRANSLATION OF A CULTURE'S TRANSLATION: ZEUGMA PROJECT AS A TRANSLATION IN TRANSLATION AND MOSAIC WORKS GAINED THROUGH THIS PROCESS

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Özet

Tarih boyunca sayısız uygarlığa ev sahipliği yapan ülkemizin zengin kültür mirası olan ve evrensel değer taşıyan antik kent Zeugma ve mozaik eserleri bu çalışmada disiplinlerarası bir yaklaşımla incelenecektir. M.Ö.1. yüzyılda Roma hâkimiyetine giren ve *"köprü, geçit, bağ"* anlamına gelen "*Zeugma*" adını alan kentin nüfusu kısa zamanda seksen bine ulaşmıştır. Fırat manzaralı yamaçlarına villalar inşa edilen Zeugma, dünyanın en büyük kentlerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Değerli bir mücadele sonucu, geçmişten bugüne kavuşturulan mozaik eserler antik kentin simgesi haline gelmekle kalmayıp kentin tarihine ışık tutarak döneme dair bilgi sunmaktadır. Aynı zamanda birer *"yeniden yazım"* özelliğini barındırmaları sebebiyle bu mozaiklerin o dönemin sosyolojik yapısının da ipuçlarını sağladığını söyleyebiliriz. Bu çalışmanın amacı, André Lefevere'in "*yeniden yazım"* kavramıyla Zeugma antik kenti mozaik eserlerini bir kültürün çevirisi olarak değerlendirmek ve disiplinlerarası bir yaklaşımla bu süreci incelemektir. Çeviribilimci André Lefevere (1992) çeviriyi "*yeniden yazım"* olarak görmüştür. Bu bağlamda, çevirmenleri kaynak ve erek metin arasında etkili bir iletişim gerçekleştirmek için kaynak metnin ideolojik yönlerini vurgulamaktan çok, erek okuyucunun beklentisine uygun bir yeniden yazma yapması gerektiğini belirtmiştir. Mozaikler sadece sahnelenen mitolojik ya da edebiyat eserinin bilgisini gerektirmekle kalmayıp Geometri bilgisini de elzem kılmaktadır. Geometriye hâkim mozaik ustalarının şekillerle oynayarak bir bütün oluşturması tıpkı çeviri gibi farklı alanlarda disiplinlerarası ciddi bir çalışmanın gerekliliğini getirmektedir. Mozaik ustası da çevirmen gibi eserini oluştururken bir "*yeniden yazım"* sürecine dâhil olup disiplinlerarası bir çalışmayı titizlikle gerçekleştirmektedir. Dâhil olduğu disiplinlerde bir uzman gibi düşünüp karar vermesi gerekmektedir. Bu eserler, kültürel aktarım örnekleri olarak Roma Dönemi'nde Zeugma Antik Kenti'nde yaşayan kültürü anlatan çeviri metinleri gibi düşünülmektedir. Bu yüzden, bir kültürün çevirisinin çevirisini sunarak çeviri içinde çeviri olan bu proje ve bu süreçle kazandırılan mozaik eserler sayesinde kültür aktarımı gerçekleştiği düşünülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, çevirmenin diğer alanların çalışma disiplinlerine dâhil olarak o alanlarda yaptığı gözlem ve çalışmalar sonucu, o alanların uzmanı gibi davranabilmesi ve o alanlardaki uzmanların düşündükten sonra varacağı kararları alabilir hale gelmesi gerekmektedir. Kültürlerarası aracılık gibi bir görevi üstlenen çevirmenin bu rolünün mozaik eserlerini yapan sanatçılara bu yönüyle hayli benzediği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zeugma antik kenti, mozaik eserler, "*yeniden yazım*" ve çeviri, kültürel aktarım

Abstract

In this study, the ancient city Zeugma and its mosaics, which are the rich cultural heritage of our country and have hosted countless civilizations throughout history with a universal value, will be examined with an interdisciplinary approach. The city, which came under the rule of Roman in the 1st century BC, was named "*Zeugma*" meaning "*bridge, gateway, vineyard*". The ancient city reached a population of eighty thousand in a short time. Zeugma, where villas were built on the slopes overlooking the Euphrates, has become one of the largest cities in the world. The mosaics, which had been brought back from the past to the present as a result of a valuable struggle, not only became the symbol of the ancient city, but also provided information about the period by shedding light on the history of the city. Since they can be regarded as rewritten forms, it can be said that those mosaics also provide clues to the sociological structure of that period. Hence, the aim of this study is to regard the mosaic works of the ancient city of Zeugma as a translation process of a culture and deal with

them with an interdisciplinary approach, with the concept of "*rewriting*" by André Lefevere. The translation theorist André Lefevere (1992) viewed translation as "*rewiriting*". In this context, he stated that the translators needed to rewrite in accordance with the expectations of the target reader rather than emphasizing the ideological aspects of the source text to achieve an effective communication between the source and target text. The mosaics do not only require the knowledge of the mythological or literary work being staged, but also require knowledge of Geometry as they are made with an extraordinary interpretation and mastery. The creation of a whole by playing with shapes by mosaic masters who had mastered Geometry brings the necessity of serious interdisciplinary work in different fields, like translation. Like the translator, the mosaic master must be involved in a "*rewriting"* process and carry out an interdisciplinary work meticulously while s/he must think and decide like an expert in the disciplines s/he is involved in. Those mosaics are considered as translation texts describing the culture that lived in the ancient city of Zeugma during the Roman Period as examples of cultural transfer. Thus, it is considered that this project, which is a translation within translation by presenting the translation of a culture's translation with the mosaic works acquired through this process, are thought to be a cultural transfer. In conclusion, the translator should be able to act as an expert in that field and be able to take the decisions that the experts in those fields will reach after thinking as a result of the observations and studies s/he has done in those fields by being included in the working disciplines of other fields. It is thought that the translator's role of undertaking the task of intercultural mediation, is highly similar to the role of the artists who created the mosaic works in this respect.

Key Words: The ancient city of Zeugma, mosaics, "*rewriting*" and translation, cultural transfer

MİHRİ HATUN VE LEYLA HANIM DİVANLARINDA ERKEK SEVGİLİ TASVİRLERİ

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Özet

Divan şiirinin kendine has aşk kurgusu içinde yer alan âşık, maşuk ve rakip üçgeninde karşımıza çıkan en önemli tip (maşuk) sevgilidir. Divan şiirinin mecaza dayalı ifade tarzı ve daha birçok değişken nedeniyle sevgili farklı kimliklerle okurun karşısına çıkmaktadır. Bu durum nedenleri arasında millî kültür, sosyal hayat, tasavvuf ve İslamiyet'teki sanat algısı gösterilebilir. Divan şiiri geleneği içerisinde sevgili tipinin birçok kaynaktan beslendiği bilinmektedir. Mutasavvıf şairlerde ilahî bir hüviyet kazanan sevgili, rind meşrep şairlerde ise gerçekçi bir hüviyet kazanmaktadır. Tasavvufun tesiriyle gerçek, mecaz ilişkisi içinde sevgili kimi zaman soyut ve ulaşılmaz kimi zaman da gerçek hayattan izler taşıyan bir tip olarak karşımıza çıkar.

Divan şiirinde idealize edilmiş bir tip olan sevgilinin tüm fiziksel özellikleri önceden belirlenmiştir ve şairler belirlenmiş bu özelliklerden hareketle sevgili tasvirini ortaya koyarlar. Şairlerin tasvirini yaptığı sevgili; servi boylu, ince belli, siyah uzun ve kıvırcık saçlı, kara badem gözlü, ok kirpikli, gümüş/beyaz tenli, gül yanaklı, ay yüzlü ve cennetteki hurilerden daha güzeldir. Sevgili bu güzelliklerinin yanı sıra güç, kuvvet ve iktidar sahibi bir sultan olarak şiir geleneği içerisinde yerini alır. Gelenek içerisinde yüceltilen sevgili bu kadar güzel olmasına karşın aşığına da bir o kadar acımasız ve ilgisizdir. Divan şiirinin sultanı olan sevgili, kul/köle olan âşığa daima eziyet eden, onu gözyaşı içinde bırakan ve ona ah ettiren bir tip olarak karşımıza çıkar.

Divan şiirinde idealize edilmiş sevgili tipinin cinsiyetinin ne olduğu konusu ise henüz netlik kazanmayan bir konudur. Şairin ve şiirle ilgilenenlerin bakış açısına göre değişen bu durumu şairlerin divanlarından elde edilen unsurlar da desteklemektedir. Genellikle kadın ve kadın özellikleriyle karşımıza çıkan sevgili, bakış açısına göre erkek özellikleriyle de karşımıza çıkabilmektedir. Bu durumun neden kaynaklandığı ve sevgilinin neden böyle farklı kimliklerle karşımıza çıktığı sorusunun cevabı ise yine divan şiirinin kendine has dünyasında ve aşk kurgusunda saklıdır.

Altı yüzyıllık divan şiiri geleneği içerisinde iki elin parmaklarını geçmeyecek sayıda kadın şairler yetişmiştir. Bu şairler arasında kendine özgü yer edinmiş olan Mihri Hatun ve Leyla Hanım geleneğin kendilerine sunduğu sınırlar içinde şiirler yazmışlardır. Bu çalışmada Mihri Hatun ve Leyla Hanım'ın divanlarında yer alan şiirlerde erkek sevgili için yaptıkları tasvirler incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mihrî Hatun, Leyla Hanım, divan şiiri, sevgili

ABSTRACT

The most important type (beloved) that we encounter in the triangle of lover, beloved and rival, which is included in the unique love fiction of Divan poetry, is the lover. Due to the metaphorical expression style of Divan poetry and many other variables, the beloved appears before the reader with different identities. Among the reasons for this situation, national culture, social life, Sufism and the perception of art in Islam can be shown. It is known that the lover type is fed from many sources in the tradition of Divan poetry. Dear rind, who gains a divine identity in sufi poets, gains a realistic identity in dissolute poets. Under the influence of Sufism, the beloved appears as a type that is sometimes abstract and inaccessible and sometimes carries traces of real life, in the relationship of real and metaphor.

All the physical features of the lover, who is an idealized type in Divan poetry, are predetermined and the poets reveal the description of the lover based on these determined features. The beloved that poets describe; Cypress is tall, thin-waisted, black, long and curly hair, black almond eyes, arrow eyelashes, silver/white skin, rose-cheeked, moon-faced and more beautiful than the houris in heaven. In addition to these beauties, his beloved

takes his place in the tradition of poetry as a sultan who has power, strength and power. Although the lover who is exalted in the tradition is so beautiful, he is also so cruel and indifferent to his lover. The lover, who is the sultan of Divan poetry, appears as a type who always torments the lover, who is a servant/slave, leaves him in tears and makes him sigh.

The gender of the idealized lover in Divan poetry is an issue that has not yet become clear. This situation, which changes according to the perspective of the poet and those who are interested in poetry, also supports the elements obtained from the poets' divans. According to the lover's point of view, which is generally seen with female and female characteristics, it can also appear with male characteristics. The answer to the question of why this situation arises and why the lover appears with such different identities is again hidden in the unique world of divan poetry and the fiction of love.

Within the six-century tradition of divan poetry, a number of women poets have grown up, not exceeding the fingers of both hands. Mihri Hatun and Leyla Hanım, who have a unique place among these poets, wrote poems within the limits presented by the tradition. In this study, the depictions of Mihri Hatun and Leyla Hanım for boyfriends in the poems in their divans were examined.

Keywords: Mihrî Hatun, Leyla Hanım, divan poetry, beloved

NEGRİ- HARDT'DA BİYO- İKTİDAR, ÇOKLUKLAR VE ULUSÇULUK

BIO-POLITICS AND NATIONALISM CONCEPTS WITHIN HARDTS- NEGRI'S THEORY OF MULTIPLICITIES

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Özet

Negri[1]- Hardt küresel post-modern bir iktidar teorisi olarak geliştirdikleri imparatorluk düzeniyle, Avrupalı devletlerin egemenliklerini kendi sınırları ötesine taşıma girişimi olarak tanımlanan, klasik emperyalizm çağının bittiğini duyurmuşlardır. Bu yeni imparatorluk düzeni herhangi bir ulus-devletin öncülük ettiği bir hegemonya veya Soğuk Savaş dönemine özgü çift kutuplu bir dünya düzeni değildir. Negri- Hardt'a göre imparatorluk uluslararası kuruşlardan müteşekkil bir yapıdır. IMF, G-20 ve DTÖ gibi oluşumlarla kapitalizmi oluşturan emeğin her türlüsünü içine alan bir işleyiştir. İmparatorluk, emperyal hak kavramı ile savaşı meşru kılmaktadır. Barış ve özgürlüğe adanmış bir savaş sadece kabul edilebilir bir şiddet değil, aynı zamanda, savaşın taraflarını sıradanlaştıran ve "öteki"ni tecrit eden bir müdahaledir. İmparatorluk, bünyesinde barındırdığı ulus-devletlerin imkanlarıyla, dışarısını içeriye alır. "İçerisi- dışarısı" ayrımının silik hale geldiği bu imparatorluk evreni, kapsayıcılığı arttıkça içine aldığı farklılıkların da arttığı, dinamik bir yapıdır. İmparatorluk tam da bu özelliğinden dolayı, kendi iç çelişkisinin tehdidi altındadır: Çokluklar. Negri- Hardt'ın çokluk kavramı, imparatorluğu çağırmış ve imparatorluğun içinde olgunlaşmış bir birlikteliğe işaret eder. Düşünürler çokluğu tekil birliktelikler olarak tanımlar. Herhangi bir sınıfa, halka, kitleye veya güruha yani özdeşlik ifade eden kavramlara indirgenemeyen çokluk, Negri- Hardt'ın yeni siyasal öznesidir (Dural- Koç, 2022). Böylelikle çokluklar, Lenin'in ünlü "kendiliğinden sınıf* kendisi için sınıf" diyalektik ayrımını da altüst ederek, sıradan kalabalıkları siyaset sahnesinin menziline çeker.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyo- iktidar, Karl Marx, Post- Marxizm, imparatorluk, çokluklar.

ABSTRACT:

Negri- Hardt assuming the classical imperialism era's end with the collapse of the attempt of European states, forcing to enlarge their sovereignties all over the world, have developed an alternative global post-modern power theory by using the term, "new empire" or "The Empire". This new "Empire Theory", assumes there will be no "two power game" as it aroused in between the Cold War Era, neither a great power's hegemony over the rest of the world anymore. "The New Empire" is a form of a body composing of the gathering of international NGO's as well as the international institutions such as IMF, G-20, WTO, ext. "The Empire", which overthrows the dialectical contradiction of "periphery" and "co- periphary", opens its doors for the "wing politics" and carries them right onto the spot of central politics. Under these circumstances "The Empire", both functions like a dynamic system and creates counter forces, within its sphere fighting against the central politics, at the same time. These counter forces are called, "multiplicies". The multiplicities then becomes the new political objects for Negri- Hardt. The multiplicities differs from Lenin's great theory of "class for himself" and "spontaneos class" contradiction,, opens a new way of discussion within political/

social life. In this paper, the function of multiplicities will be indicated comparing with nation/ nation- state and bio- policies.

Keywords: Bio-politics, Karl Marx, Post- Marxism, “Ehe Empire”, multiplicities.

ALTERNATİF TİYATRO'DA SÜRDÜRÜLEBİRLİK SORUNU

SUSTAINABILITY CRISE FOR ALTERNATIVE THEATERS

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Özet

"Alternatif tiyatro (almaşık)" kavramını 1968 Öğrenci Olayları, ABD^nin Vietnam Savaşı'yla ilintilendiren Sevinç Sokullu, 1970'lerde gelişen "fringe (kenar)" tiyatro topluluklarının, kendilerini ödenekli/ kurumsallaşmış tiyatroların almaşığı olarak gördüklerini vurgular. (Sokullu, 1988: 51) Sadece kurumsallaşmış tiyatrolarla değil, aynı zamanda burjuva ya da merkez tiyatrolar denen, ideolojik olsun olmasın tüm tiyatro topluluklarının karşısına çıkan almaşık tiyatrolar, ana- akım tiyatronun geleneksel- kalıcı tiyatro izleyici kitlesinin beyinlerini uyuşturduğunu öne sürerler. Kenar tiyatrolar, maddi yoksunluk- kurumsal destekten yoksun ama daha ucuz ve bağımsız tiyatro metinlerini tiyatro- severlere ulaştırarak sektörde farklılık yaratırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Almaşık kenar tiyatrolar, "fringe" tiyatro, burjuva tiyatrosu, anakım sanat toplulukları, minör metinler.

Abstract

"Alternative theaters" or the word, "underground theatre" has been arosed with the 1968 Youth Movement in Europe. Sokullu indicating the ABD's attack against Vietnam created well- known strikes in the US and spreading out to the Europe, alternative ways to make art began to be seen throuhout the world. Therefore the "fringe theaters", which were Nalternatives of the main stream theaters. Sokullu says the new theater styles such as "into the face / in your face school, documentary scenarios, fringe texts, minör theater groups opened a way to make theater for all disadvantaged groups. The alternative theatres try to overcome their handicap of producing low budget plays by their "hardcover" themes concluding obscene, provocative style. In this text the meaning and aims of the altertative theatres will be discussed acording to the sustainability problem they are facing with.

Keywords: Alternative theaters, minör texts, borugeois theater, main- stream art groups, "fringe" theater.

MİNİ FIRIN KAZAN KIZAKLARINA YENİ BİR YAKLAŞIM

A NEW APPROACH TO MINI OVEN BOILER SLIDES

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Abstract

With the changing living conditions, it is seen that our rush in our daily life has increased compared to the past. Due to the change in living conditions, the constant rush to catch up on something has also revealed the need to solve things in a shorter time. Many methods have been used to cook food since ancient times. These cooking methods took a long time, causing the food to cook longer. At first, the food that was difficult and time-consuming to cook on fire, with the invention of electricity, the cooking process became electronic; It has become possible to replace the difficult firings more easily and quickly. In today's conditions, it is aimed to increase the satisfaction of the users and to provide ease of use by making this situation more practical. This work we have prepared is about the oven, which is one of the most used kitchen equipment in homes and workplaces. In the existing furnace designs (Embassed), mold racks, blowing racks, and plastering racks are usually made flush and narrow. In this way, there is a difficulty in placing the tray. Due to the narrow gaps of the slides on the side walls of the cauldrons during the baking of the baking trays, difficulties arise during the placement of the trays and from time to time cause home accidents. In this study we have put forward, the side forms of the trays in the cauldrons in the oven are designed to start gradually from the forward, thus allowing the trays to be placed easily without any difficulty during placing them on the cradle. As a result of our design, during tray placement, the wall is lowered parallel to the side form, ensuring that the tray does not fall on the vertical axis, and then pushing the tray horizontally to ensure that the tray sits on the sled. Since our work will be presented as an innovation in furnaces, the utility model is at the application stage in order to obtain Intellectual Industrial Property rights.

Özet

Değişen yaşam koşulları ile beraber günlük yaşamımızdaki koşturmacalarımızın eskiye oranla arttığı görülmektedir. Yaşam koşullarının değişmesi sebebiyle sürekli bir şeylere yetişme telaşı işlerin daha kısa sürede çözülmesi gereksinimi de ortaya çıkarmıştır. Çok eski zamanlardan beri yiyeceklerin pişirilmesi amacıyla pek çok yöntem kullanılmıştır. Bu pişirme yöntemleri uzun zaman alarak yemeklerin daha uzun sürede pişmelerine sebep olmaktaydı. İlk zamanlar zorlu ve zaman alarak ateşte pişen yiyecekler elektriğin icadıyla beraber pişirme işlemi elektronik hale gelerek; zahmetli olan pişirimlerin yerini daha kolay ve hızlı bir şekilde yapılmasına olanak sağlar hale gelmiştir. Günümüz koşullarında ise bu durum daha pratik hale getirilerek kullanıcıların memnuniyetlerinin arttırılması ve kullanım kolaylığı sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Hazırlamış olduğumuz bu çalışmamız evlerde ve iş yerlerinde en çok kullanılan mutfak ekipmanlarından biri olan fırın ile ilgilidir. Mevcut fırın tasarımlarında (Embassed) kalıp raf, şişirme raf, sıvama raflar genellikle aynı hizada ve dar olarak yapılmaktadır. Bu şekilde tepsinin yerleştirilmesi esnasında zorlanma yaşanmaktadır. Fırın tepsilerinin fırına sürülmeleri esnasında kazanların yan duvarlarında bulunan kızak aralıklarının dar olması sebebiyle tepsilerin yerleştirilmeleri esnasında zorluklar meydana gelmekte ve zaman zaman ev kazalarına sebep olmaktadır. Ortaya koyduğumuz bu çalışmamızda ise fırın içerisindeki kazanlarda tepsi yan formlarının kademeli olarak ilerden başlayacak şekilde tasarlanması ile tepsileri kızağa yerleştirme esnasında zorlanma olmaksızın kolaylıkla yerleştirilmesine olanak sağlanacaktır. Tasarımımız neticesinde tepsi yerleştirme esnasında duvar yan forma paralel olarak indirilerek tepsinin dikey eksende düşmemesi sağlandıktan sonra yatay olarak itilerek tepsinin kızağa oturması sağlanmış olmaktadır. Çalışmamız fırınlarda

yenilik olarak ortaya koyulacağından Fikri Sınai Mülkiyet haklarının alınması amacıyla faydalı model başvuru aşamasındadır.

MEKANİK ALAŞIMLAMA İLE ÜRETİLEN Fe-B-Si ALAŞIMININ MANYETİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF FE-B-Si ALLOY PRODUCED BY MECHANICAL ALLOYING

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Abstract

In recent years, the importance of energy saving and the need for efficient use of energy have increased. The issue of energy has a very important place in the development and progress of societies. The use of soft magnetic materials in a wide variety of fields in technology has increased the interest in this material type. High saturation magnetization, (M_s) low coercivity (H_c) and high electrical resistivity are the most desirable properties for the soft magnetic materials. Soft magnetic materials producing methods are arc-melting, melt spinning and mechanical alloying. Fe is the most important element used in the production of soft magnetic materials. Fe-based alloys are expected to show good magnetic properties. The most important way to increase the M_s in these alloys is to increase the amount of Fe. There is a positive correlation between the M_s and the amount of Fe. Therefore, compositions with more than 80% Fe content have high M_s values. Mechanical alloying is a powerful method for the synthesis of nanocrystalline powders. With this method, the particles are repeatedly fracturing and rewelding, thereby reducing the particle size and change the particle shape. This technique is widely used in the production of soft magnetic materials In this study, the change of the particle size and magnetic properties of the $Fe_{82}B_{13}Si_5$ alloy depending on the duration of the high energy ball milling process was investigated. The particle size, saturation magnetization and coercivity were analysed as a dependence on the milling time. It was observed that the particle size was reduced from 11.75 nm to 7.44 nm in 3 hours at 1200 rpm with high energy ball milling. The saturation magnetization changed from 161.68 emu/g to 168.22 emu/g.in this study.

Keywords: High energy ball milling, Soft magnetic properties, Nano powders

Özet

Son yıllarda enerji tasarrufunun önemi ve enerjinin verimli kullanılması ihtiyacı artmıştır. Enerji konusu toplumların gelişmesinde ve ilerlemesinde çok önemli bir yere sahiptir. Yumuşak manyetik malzemelerin teknolojide çok çeşitli alanlarda kullanılması bu malzeme çeşidine olan ilgiyi artırmıştır. Yüksek doygunluk, (Ms) düşük koersivite (Hc) ve yüksek elektrik direnci, yumuşak manyetik malzemeler için en çok istenen özelliklerdir. Yumuşak manyetik malzemelerin üretim yöntemleri ark eritme ve mekanik alaşımlamadır. Yumuşak manyetik malzemelerin üretiminde kullanılan en önemli element Fe'dir. Fe bazlı alaşımların iyi manyetik özellikler göstermesi beklenir. Bu alaşımlarda Ms'yi arttırmanın en önemli yolu Fe miktarını arttırmaktır. Ms ile Fe miktarı arasında pozitif bir korelasyon vardır. Bu nedenle, %80'den fazla Fe içeriğine sahip bileşimler yüksek Ms değerlerine sahiptir. Mekanik alaşımlama, nanokristal tozların sentezi için güçlü bir yöntemdir. Bu yöntemle, parçacıklar art arda kırılır ve yeniden kaynatılır, böylece parçacık boyutu küçülür ve parçacık şekli değiştirilir. Bu teknik, yumuşak manyetik malzemelerin üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, $Fe_{82}B_{13}Si_5$ alaşımının parçacık boyutunun ve manyetik özelliklerinin yüksek enerjili bilyalı öğütme işleminin süresine bağlı olarak değişimi incelenmiştir. Parçacık boyutu, doygum mıknatıslanması ve koersivite, öğütme süresine bağlı olarak analiz edildi. Yüksek enerjili bilyalı öğütme ile parçacık boyutunun 1200 rpm'de 3 saatte 11.75 nm'den 7.44 nm'ye düşürüldüğü gözlemlendi. Bu çalışmada doygunluk manyetizasyonu 161,68 emu/g'den 168,22 emu/g'ye değişti.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yüksek enerjili bilyalı öğütme, Yumuşak manyetik özellikler, Nano tozlar

UZLAMSAL VE ZAMANSAL DAĞILIMLI DGL TEST TABANLI KARARLI, KULLANICI-YARDIMLI, GÖRÜNTÜ KESITLEME

SPATIO-TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION BASED DGL TEST FOR ROBUST USER-ASSISTED IMAGE SEGMENTATION

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Abstract

The DGL test is a robust hypothesis testing method which has recently been applied to multi-label, user assisted-image segmentation where different types of user inputs such as bounding boxes or seed point can be accommodated to help the segmentation task. The inherent robustness of the test is particularly useful when the user inputs are limited or when they are not precise. However, the baseline method does not leverage the spatial information of the user inputs and operates only in the color (temporal) domain. In this paper, we propose a spatio-temporal distribution based implementation of the DGL test where the spatial information of the bounding boxes are also included in the test for an improved performance. We show that the proposed method can be integrated into the baseline method without increasing its complexity. We also provide simulations on Berkeley's BSDS500 image dataset and show that an improvement around 5% in the segmentation accuracy can be obtained with the proposed method.

Keywords: User-assisted segmentation, Multiple instance segmentation, Robust hypothesis testing, DGL test.

E- TİCARET WEB SİTELERİNİN BÜTÜNLEŞİK BULANIK AHP VE ARAS YÖNTEMLERİYLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF E-COMMERCE WEBSITES WITH INTEGRATED FURIOUS AHP AND ARAS METHODS

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Abstract

With the widespread of use of the Internet all over the world, many business lines has been moving their businesses to the internet. Many sectors such as the banking sector, health sector, education sector and tourism sector can continue their activities over the internet. One of the sectors is shopping sector. People can buy the products they like and want to buy from anywhere they can access the internet, without having to go to shopping malls or stores, without wasting time queuing or trying the product. Companies‘s websites provide a link between their customers and companies. In the competitive conditions developing in this field, companies compete with each other in order to offer the best experience to the their customers. However, not stocked, intangible and variable characteristics of services makes it difficult to measure them with numerical data and to determine the service quality. The quality of online services can be expressed as a perception obtained by comparing the customer's expectation with the service performance received. E-service quality can be expressed as a concept that covers the whole process of companies' interactions with their customers' websites, from effective shopping to purchasing and distribution processes.

In the globalizing world trade markets, companies that want to stand out in terms of competition can reach their customers through different ways. With the increase in internet usage, sellers who want to reach their customers as online can make their sales through their websites. The increasing diversity in recent years has created a favorable situation for users in terms of quality, price compatibility, safe shopping, product variety, delivery methods and return processes. This diversity brings with it the obligation for companies to renew and develop themselves with a high motivation.

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the quality of the shopping experiences that the determined virtual store websites provide to their customers with the FUZZY AHP and ARAS methods. The criterias determined by a literature review and it is aimed to make a decision after weighting.

Keywords: E-Commerce, FUZZY AHP, ARAS

Özet

İnternet kullanımının tüm dünyada yaygın hale gelmesiyle birlikte birçok iş kolu işlerini internet üzerine taşımaktadır. Bankacılık sektörü, sağlık sektörü, eğitim sektörü ve turizm sektörü gibi pek çok sektör işlerini internet üzerinden sürdürebilmektedir. Bu sektörlerden birisi de alışveriş sektörüdür. İnsanlar artık alışveriş merkezlerine ya da mağazalara gitmelerine gerek olmadan internete ulaşabildikleri her yerden beğendikleri ve satın almak istedikleri ürünleri sıraya girmekle ve ya ürünü denemekle vakit kaybetmeden satın alabilmektedirler. Şirketlerin e-ticaret siteleri müşterileri ile şirketler arasında bir bağlantı sağlamaktadır. Bu alanda gelişen rekabet koşullarında şirketler müşterilerine en iyi deneyimi sunmak amacıyla birbirleriyle rekabete girmektedir. Ancak hizmetlerin stoklanamaz, soyut ve değişken özellikte olması onların sayısal

veriler ile ölçülmesini ve hizmet kalitesinin belirlenmesini zorlaştırmaktadır. Online hizmetlerin kalitesi, müşterinin beklentisi ile aldığı hizmet performansını karşılaştırarak elde ettiği bir algı olarak ifade edilebilmektedir. E-hizmet kalitesi, firmaların müşterilerinin web siteleri ile etkileşimlerinin etkili alışveriş yapabilmekten, satın alma ve dağıtım işlemlerine kadar tüm süreci kapsayan bir kavram olarak ifade edilebilmektedir.

Globalleşen dünya ticaret piyasalarında, rekabet açısından öne çıkmak isteyen firmalar müşterilerine farklı yollar vasıtasıyla ulaşabilmektedir. İnternet kullanımının artışıyla birlikte online olarak müşterilerine ulaşmak isteyen satıcılar, e-ticaret siteleri aracılığıyla satışlarını gerçekleştirebilmektedir. Son dönemlerde artan çeşitlilik, kullanıcılar açısından, kalite, fiyat uygunluğu, güvenli alışveriş, ürün çeşitliliği, teslimat yöntemleri ve iade süreçlerinde lehte bir durum ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu çeşitlilik şirketler için her zaman yüksek bir motivasyonla kendilerini yenilemek ve daha da geliştirmek zorunluluğunu da beraberinde getirmektedir.

Bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin sıklıkla tercih ettiği e-ticaret sitelerinden 6 tanesinin BULANIK AHP ve ARAS yöntemleriyle kullanıcılarına sağladıkları alışveriş deneyimlerinin değerlendirilmesi ile kullanıcılar tarafından tercih edilebilirlik sıralaması yapılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bulanık AHP yöntemi aracılığıyla ve literatür çalışmalarından destek alınarak belirlenen kriterler üzerinden ARAS yöntemi çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: E-Ticaret, BULANIK AHP, ARAS

ERP SİSTEMLERİNİN VERİMLİLİĞİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN ÖNCELİKLENDİRİLMESİ VE ERP SİSTEMİ SEÇİMİ

PRIORITIZATION OF FACTORS THAT AFFECTING THE EFFICIENCY OF ERP SYSTEMS AND ERP SYSTEM SELECTION

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Abstract

ERP systems are integrated software solutions designed for an organization to effectively manage all its information and resources. ERP system acquisition and implementation often improves productivity and quality of work; It offers multiple standardization and simplification on the system. Many different factors come into play, from designing such a critical system to fully encompass the business and to its successful implementation. These factors also affect the risks and efficiency in the success of the system.

In this respect, it is very important to define the critical success factors of an ERP system in order to meet the earnings expectations of enterprises in terms of both time and cost. A good understanding and prioritization of these factors is of great importance for the business.

In order for the ERP system to work in an integrated and successful way among all departments, it is also an extremely strategic issue to choose and implement the solution that best suits the structure of the business and the goals of the business.

In this study; In the business world where speed and competition are increasing day by day, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), which enables businesses to manage all their functions with an integrated information/data system, and the efficiency of the ERP system used in a company are discussed. By prioritizing factors such as integration, applicability and recognizability that affect efficiency in the ERP system, it is aimed to reach results that can guide the company in increasing its efficiency.

The factors affecting the efficiency of the ERP system used in the company were determined by taking support from the expert opinions and the literature. The determined factors were prioritized with multi-criteria decision making techniques. Risk factors were calculated using the AHP method. Then, criteria weights were calculated and prioritized using the SWARA method. Comparisons were made between the MAIRCA method and alternative ERP systems, and as a result, the most suitable alternative was determined. A sensitivity analysis study was conducted to analyze how the results of the MAIRCA method would change in response to the change in criterion weights.

Keywords: ERP, SWARA Method, MAIRCA Method, Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

Özet

ERP sistemleri, bir organizasyonun tüm bilgi ve kaynaklarını etkin bir şekilde yönetebilmek için tasarlanmış, kuruma özel sunulan entegre yazılım çözümleridir. ERP sistemi edinilmesi ve uygulaması genellikle üretkenliği ve çalışma kalitesini artırır; sistem üzerinde çoklu standartlaştırma ve sadeleştirme sunar. Böylesine kritik sistemin işletmeyi tam kapsayacak ve doğru bir şekilde tasarlanmasından, başarılı bir şekilde

uygulanabilmesine kadar birçok farklı faktör devreye girmektedir. Bu faktörler sistemin başarısındaki riskleri ve verimliliği de etkilemektedir.

Bu açıdan işletmelerin hem zaman hem de maliyet açısından kazanç beklentilerini karşılamak açısından bir ERP sisteminin kritik başarı faktörlerini tanımlamak oldukça önemlidir. Bu faktörlerin iyi anlaşılması ve önceliklendirilmesi işletme için büyük önem arz etmektedir.

ERP sisteminin tüm departmanlar arasında entegre ve başarılı bir şekilde çalışabilmesi için işletmenin yapısına ve işletmenin hedeflerine en uygun olan çözümü seçmek ve uygulamak da son derece stratejik bir konudur.

Bu çalışmada; hız ve rekabetin her geçen gün arttığı iş dünyasında işletmelerin tüm fonksiyonlarını bütünleşik bir bilgi/veri sistemi ile yönetmesini sağlayan Kurumsal Kaynak Planlaması (ERP) ve bir otomotiv firmasında kullanılan ERP sisteminin verimliliği konu edilmiştir. ERP sisteminde verimliliği etkileyen entegrasyon, uygulanabilirlik ve fark edilebilirlik gibi faktörlerin önceliklendirilerek işletme için verimliliğini arttırmada yol gösterici olabilecek sonuçlara ulaşılması amaçlanmıştır.

Firmada kullanılan ERP sisteminin verimliliğini etkileyen faktörler uzman görüşleri ve literatürden destek alınarak belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen faktörler çok kriterli karar verme teknikleri ile önceliklendirilmiştir. AHP yöntemiyle risk faktörleri hesaplanmıştır. Sonrasında SWARA yöntemi kullanılarak kriter ağırlıkları hesaplanmış ve önceliklendirilmiştir. MAIRCA yöntemiyle alternatif ERP sistemleri arasında karşılaştırmalar yapılarak sonucunda en uygun alternatif belirlenmiştir. Kriter ağırlıklarının değişimi karşısında MAIRCA yöntemi sonuçlarının nasıl değişeceğini analiz etmek amacıyla duyarlılık analizi çalışması yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ERP, SWARA Metodu, MAIRCA Metodu, Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi(AHP)

MİNİ FIRIN KAPAK MONTAJLARINA YENİ BİR YAKLAŞIM

A NEW APPROACH TO MINI OVEN DOOR ASSEMBLY

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Abstract

In today's conditions, durable consumer goods; It is important in our lives as indispensable consumers. Contrary to the difficult living conditions, with the increase in the diversity and ease of use of the equipment used in the home and other areas of use, it has started to take up a larger place in our lives globally. With the introduction of the Covid-19 epidemic into our lives, the increase in the length of stay at home has caused people to spend more time in the kitchens. With the increase in the frequency of use of kitchen equipment, many kitchen equipments have mechanical difficulties and their problems have become more common. Such reasons have caused designers and manufacturers to innovate, generally considering the comfort of the users and increasing the convenience in terms of service and assembly. In our study, kitchen equipment, especially in mini ovens; During the opening and closing of the doors, in the existing systems on the market, the doors are fixed to a rotation center in the oven body with the help of a pin and cannot be easily removed after the door is mounted. When the cover is desired to be removed from the furnace body, the cover cannot be removed or is difficult to disassemble. The fact that the cover cannot be easily removed from the oven body affects negatively in terms of serviceability. It also causes a waste of time as it causes difficulties. Therefore, there is a need for solutions where the pins used in mounting the door to the oven body are easily removed from the oven body and damage to the pin, door or oven is prevented. This study we have done is about a new approach that allows the doors to be opened and closed, especially in mini ovens. Thanks to the invention, it is possible to easily separate the cover without any difficulty during assembly and removal of the oven. Since our work will be presented as an innovation in furnaces, our design is at the stage of patent application in order to obtain Intellectual Industrial Property rights.

Key Words: Oven, Door assembly, Pin

Özet

Günümüz koşullarında dayanıklı tüketim malları; tüketicilerin vazgeçilmezleri olarak hayatlarımızda önem arz etmektedir. Zorlaşan hayat koşullarının aksine ev ve diğer kullanım alanlarında kullanılan ekipmanların çeşitliliklerinin ve kullanım kolaylıklarının arttırılması ile global olarak hayatlarımızda daha da büyük oranda yer kaplamaya başlamıştır. Covid-19 salgının hayatımıza girmesi ile beraber evlerde kalma sürelerinin artması insanları mutfaklarda daha çok zaman geçirmelerine sebep olmuştur. Mutfak ekipmanlarının kullanım sıklığının artması ile beraber birçok mutfak ekipmanlarının mekaniksel olarak zorlanmalara ve problemlerinin de ortaya daha çok çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Bu gibi sebepler genel olarak kullanıcıların rahatlığın düşünülmesi, servis ve montaj açılarından kolaylık sağlanmasının arttırılması nedeni ile tasarımcı ve üreticilerin yeniliklere gitmelerine sebep olmuştur. Yapmış olduğumuz çalışmamızda mutfak ekipmanlarından özellikle mini fırınlarda; kapakların açılıp kapanmaları sırasında piyasada bulunan mevcut sistemlerde kapaklar bir pim yardımı ile fırın gövdesinde bir dönme merkezine sabitlenmekte ve kapak montajlandıktan sonra yerinden kolay bir şekilde sökülememektedir. Kapak fırın gövdesinden sökülmek istendiğinde kapak sökülememekte ya da zor demonte edilmektedir. Kapağın fırın gövdesinden kolay bir şekilde çıkarılamaması servis kolaylığı açısında olumsuz etkilemektedir. Ayrıca zorlanmalara sebep olduğundan zaman kaybına neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle günümüzde kapağın fırın gövdesine montajlanmasında kullanılan pimlerin fırın gövdesinden kolay bir şekilde çıkarıldığı ve pime, kapağa ya da fırına zarar verilmesinin önüne geçildiği

çözümlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Yapmış olduğumuz bu çalışma özellikle mini fırınlarda kapakların açılıp kapanmalarına olanak sağlayan yeni bir yaklaşım ile ilgilidir. Buluş sayesinde kapağın fırına montajlanması ve çıkarılması esnasında hiçbir zorlanmaya gerek kalmadan kolay bir şekilde ayrılmasına olanak sağlanmaktadır. Çalışmamız fırınlarda yenilik olarak ortaya koyulacağından Fikri Sınai Mülkiyet haklarının alınması amacıyla tasarım patent başvuru aşamasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fırın, Kapak montaj, Pim

ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME TEKNİKLERİ VE KURUMSAL KAYNAK PLANLAMADA STOK YÖNETİMİ ÜZERİNE BİR METAL FİRMASINDA UYGULAMA

MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION-MAKING TECHNIQUES AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCE ON STOCK MANAGEMENT IN PLANNING IN A METAL FIRM APPLICATION

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Abstract

Today, with the changes in customer demands and advancing technology, the competition between companies is increasing daily. To adapt to the constantly changing market and to respond to customer requests at the right time with the right strategy, businesses have started to seek solutions. The importance of inventory management, one of the essential tools to achieve these goals, is increasing daily. Production is a complex process in which all components must be considered together. For this reason, the operations of the product, from the raw material to the finished product, must be managed very well. At this point, correct inventory management and planning are essential. To have good inventory management, it is necessary to analyze the business's objectives well and keep a balanced stock of these objectives. It is of great importance for the activities of the companies that the stock control process, which is one of the critical decisions for businesses, is well analyzed and the right decisions are taken. The firm carried out by the study is a Shelf Systems company. This company, which operates in the metal sector in the Gebze Organized Industrial Zone, is a project-based company that produces to order.

This study it is aimed to implement a stock management application on the concept of standard products observed in the enterprise. Although the enterprise is project-based, it also produces some common parts needed for each project. However, it is impossible to decide which products should be kept in stock due to constraints such as the production time of these parts, the number of operations, the cost, and the areas where they will be stored. By applying ABC-XYZ analysis, products to be evaluated in multi-criteria decision-making techniques were selected. Then, the AHP method was applied, and a ranking was made among the materials to be stocked in order of importance. Inventory control management tracking is integrated into the business in ERP modules.

Keywords: AHP, Inventory Management, Stock Control

Özet

Günümüzde müşteri taleplerinde görülen değişimler ve ilerleyen teknolojiyle birlikte firmalar arasında yaşanan rekabetti de her geçen gün artırmaktadır. Sürekli değişim halinde olan pazara uyum sağlayabilmek ve müşteri isteklerine doğru zamanda doğru stratejiyle karşılık verebilmek için işletmeler çare aramaya başlamıştır. Bu amaçlara ulaşabilmek için en önemli araçlardan biri olan stok yönetiminin her geçen gün önemi artmaktadır. Üretim bütün bileşenlerin bir arada ele alınması gereken karmaşık bir süreçtir. Bu nedenle ürünün hammadde halinden bitmiş ürün haline gelene kadar olan süreçlerinin çok iyi yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu noktada da doğru bir envanter yönetimi ve planlaması çok önemlidir. İyi bir envanter yönetimi yapılabilmesi için ise işletmenin amaçlarını iyi analiz edip bu amaçlar üzerinde dengeli bir stok bulundurmasına gereksinim vardır. İşletmeler için kritik kararlardan olan stok kontrol süreci iyi analiz edilerek doğru kararların alınması firmaların faaliyetleri için büyük önem arz etmektedir. Çalışmanın gerçekleştirdiği işletme bir Raf Sistemleri

firmasıdır. Gebze Organize Sanayi Bölgesinde bulunan metal sektöründe faaliyet gösteren bu firma, siparişe göre üretim gerçekleştiren yani proje bazlı ilerleyen bir işletmedir.

Bu çalışmada işletmede gözlemlenen standart ürün kavramı üzerinde stok yönetimi uygulaması gerçekleştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir. İşletme proje bazlı çalışan bir işletme olsa da her proje için ihtiyaç duyulan standart bazı parçalar da üretmektedir. Fakat bu parçaların üretim süreleri, kaç operasyon geçireceği, maliyeti, depolanacağı alanlar gibi kısıtlardan ötürü hangi ürünlerin stokta tutulması gerektiğine karar verilememektedir. ABC-XYZ analizleri uygulanarak çok kriterli karar verme tekniklerinde değerlendirilecek ürünler seçilmiştir. Daha sonra AHP yöntemi uygulanmış ve stok tutulacak malzemeler arasında önem sırasına göre bir sıralama gerçekleştirilmiştir. ERP modüllerinde stok kontrol yönetimi takibi işletmeye entegre edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: AHP, Envanter Yönetimi, Stok Kontrol

BULANIK TOPSİS İLE TEDARİK EDİLECEK ÜRÜNÜN KRİTER ÖNCELİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING THE CRITERIA PRIORITIES OF THE PRODUCT TO BE SUPPLIED WITH FUZZY TOPSIS

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Abstract

The rapid changes experienced today have made the environment in which businesses are an uncertain state. In this uncertain environment, businesses are faced with many decision-making problems while continuing their activities. The criterion and supplier selection decision is one of the essential decisions businesses must make in this uncertain environment. Determining the right supplier criteria will reduce the purchasing costs of the enterprise, increase customer satisfaction and affect the competitive power positively. In short, this situation will positively impact both the market shares and profitability of businesses that can effectively manage the supply chain. The supplier selection decision, which is evaluated within the scope of the supply chain, is among the critical decisions that are effective in the success of the enterprises. Businesses have to struggle with supplier selection problems based on determining the ideal suppliers within their specific and general criteria framework. With all these developments, The number of alternatives that businesses can choose has increased, many contradictory quantitative and qualitative criteria have come to the fore, and multi-criteria decision-making problems have come to the fore. While businesses use their intuition in decision-making, they now use systematic techniques.

This study discusses the procurement criteria priorities of "Epoxy," a vital procurement product for a marble factory. In addition, FUZZY TOPSIS, one of the multi-criteria decision-making methods, will be used to select the most suitable supplier for the enterprise. The fuzzy TOPSIS method is based on the principle that the optimal solution is the closest to the fuzzy positive optimal solution and the farthest distance from the fuzzy negative optimal solution. In the application of the method, the decision-makers first determined the importance weights of the decision criteria that will be valid in the supplier selection and then made an evaluation according to these decision criteria. These evaluations were then converted into fuzzy triangular numbers, and the order of the criteria was created by applying the steps of the FUZZY TOPSIS method. In this study, the quality, cost, delivery time, and service criteria of the suppliers were determined as the main criteria. Then, based on the determined criteria, a fuzzy model was established, and a solution to the problem was sought.

Keywords: MCDM, Fuzzy TOPSIS, Decision Making

Özet

Günümüzde yaşanan hızlı değişimler, işletmelerin içinde bulunduğu ortamı belirsiz bir hale getirmiştir. Bu belirsizlik ortamında işletmeler faaliyetlerini sürdürürken birçok karar verme problemi ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadırlar. Kriter ve tedarikçi seçim kararı da işletmelerin bu belirsizlik ortamında vermek zorunda olduğu önemli kararlardan biridir. Doğru tedarikçi kriterlerinin belirlenmesi, işletmenin satın alma maliyetlerini düşürecek, müşteri tatminini artıracak ve rekabet gücünü olumlu yönde etkileyecektir. Kısacası tedarik zincirini etkin yönetebilen işletmelerin hem pazar payları, hem de karlılıkları bu durumdan olumlu etkilenecektir. Tedarik zinciri kapsamında değerlendirilen tedarikçi seçimi kararı, işletmelerin başarısında etkili olan önemli kararlar arasında yer almaktadır. İşletmeler kendilerine özgü ve genel kriterler çerçevesinde

en ideal tedarikçilerin belirlenmesine dayalı tedarikçi seçim problemleri ile mücadele etmek durumundadır. Tüm bu gelişmeler; işletmelerin tercih edebileceği alternatiflerin sayısının artmasına, birbiriyle çelişen nicel ve nitel çok sayıda kriterin varlığı gündeme gelmesine neden olmuş ve çok kriterli karar verme problemleri gündeme gelmiştir. İşletmeler daha önceleri 'karar vermede' sezgilerini kullanırken artık günümüzde sistematik tekniklere başvurmaktadırlar.

Bu çalışmada; bir mermer fabrikası için önem arz eden bir tedarik ürünü olan "Epoxy" nin tedarik kriter öncelikleri ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca çok kriterli karar verme yöntemlerinden biri olan BULANIK TOPSİS, işletme için en uygun tedarikçinin seçimi aşamasında kullanılacaktır. BULANIK TOPSIS yöntemi en uygun çözümün, bulanık pozitif en uygun çözüme en yakın ve bulanık negatif en uygun çözümden en uzak mesafede olması prensibine dayalı bir yöntemdir. Yöntemin uygulamasında karar vericiler öncelikle tedarikçi seçiminde geçerli olacak karar kriterinin önem ağırlıklarını belirlemiş, sonrasında da bu karar kriterlerine göre değerlendirme yapmışlardır. Bu değerlendirmeler daha sonra üçgen bulanık sayılara dönüştürülmüş ve BULANIK TOPSIS yönteminin adımları uygulanarak, kriterlerin sıralaması oluşturulmuştur. Gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada, tedarikçilerin kalitesi, maliyeti, teslimat süresi ve hizmet kriterleri ana kriter olarak belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra belirlenen kriterler baz alınarak bulanık model kurulmuş ve probleme çözüm aranmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: ÇKKV, Bulanık TOPSİS, Karar Verme

ENFLASYON, FAİZ VE DOLAR ÜZERİNE VAR(p) İNCELEMESİ

VAR(p) REVIEW ON INFLATION, INTEREST AND DOLLAR

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Abstract

Inflation, interest and dollar series and the relationships between them have always been the subject of research. These variables are among the important financial and macroeconomic indicators. In this study, Turkey's inflation, interest and Dollar time series were examined in terms of VAR(p), and the monthly time series of these series from January 2010 to December 2020 were used in the analyses. As a result of the univariate analysis, ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1) model for monthly inflation time series, ARIMA(0,1,1)(1,0,0) model for interest monthly time series, Dollar For the monthly time series, the ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,0,0) model was obtained. While obtaining the models, first of all, the stationarity research was carried out on the series. First, the graphs of the series were examined, interpretations were made according to the ACF and PACF graphs of the series, and then hypotheses were formed. After the established hypotheses, Augmented Dickey-Fuller Unit Root Analysis was performed to determine the stationarity. As a result of these analyzes, the models suitable for the series were determined, estimations were made on the series with the unit root test, and predictions were made. Obtained results were also analyzed graphically.

All variables to be used in the VAR(p) model must be stationary. The stationarity of the above variables was examined and it was seen that they were not stationary. The VAR model is estimated for Turkey's inflation, interest and Dollar time series by taking the stationarization process for these variables by 1 difference. Within the scope of the VAR analysis, impulse response analysis, which is the examination of the response of the other series to this change when a 1-unit shock is applied to the series of interest, was also performed. Accordingly, when there is an unexpected 1-unit change in the interest rate series, Dollar and inflation react negatively to this change in the first period, while fluctuations occur after the 4th month in the Dollar series. In other words, it has been seen that the change in the interest series affects the Dollar and the inflation series.

Keywords: Time Series, ADF test, VAR(p) Analysis, Impulse-response function

Özet

Enflasyon, faiz ve Dolar serileri ve aralarındaki ilişkiler her zaman araştırma konusu olmuştur. Bu değişkenler, finansal ve makro ekonomik göstergelerin önemlilerdendir. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin enflasyon, faiz ve Dolar zaman serileri VAR(p) açıdan incelenmiş olup, bu serilerin Ocak 2010-Aralık 2020 aylık zaman serileri analizlerde kullanılmıştır. Tek değişkenli inceleme sonucunda, enflasyon aylık zaman serisi için ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,1,1) modeli, faiz aylık zaman serisi için ARIMA(0,1,1)(1,0,0) modeli, Dolar aylık zaman serisi için ise ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,0,0) modeli elde edilmiştir. Modelleri elde ederken serilere öncelikle durağanlığı araştırması yapılmıştır. İlk olarak serilerin grafikleri incelenmiş, serilere ait ACF VE PACF grafiklerine göre yorumlamalar yapılmış ardından hipotezler oluşturulmuştur. Kurulan hipotezlerden sonra durağanlığın tespiti için Augmented Dickey-Fuller Birim Kök Analizi yapılmıştır. Yapılan bu analizler sonucunda serilere uygun modellerin tespiti yapılmış Birim kök testi yapılan serilere kestirimler yapılıp, öngörülerde bulunulmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar grafiksel olarak da incelenmiştir.

VAR(p) modelde kullanılacak bütün değişkenlerin durağan olmaları gerekmektedir. Yukarıdaki değişkenlerin durağanlıkları incelenmiş ve durağan olmadıkları görülmüştür. Bu değişkenler için durağanlaştırma işlemi 1

fark alınarak, Türkiye'nin enflasyon, faiz ve Dolar zaman serileri için VAR modeli tahmin edilmiştir. VAR incelemesi kapsamında, ilgilenilen seriye 1 birimlik şok uygulandığında diğer serilerin bu değişime gösterdikleri tepkinin incelenmesi olan etki tepki incelemesi de yapılmıştır. Buna göre, faiz serisinde beklenmeyen 1 birimlik değişim olduğunda, Dolar ve enflasyon ilk dönemde bu değişime negatif yönde bir tepki verirken, Dolar serisinde 4'üncü aydan sonra dalgalanmalar meydana gelmektedir. Yani faiz serisindeki değişim Dolar ve enflasyon serilerini etkilemekte olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zaman Serisi, ADF Testi, VAR(p) Analizi, Etki Tepki Fonksiyonu

İKTİSADİ HOŞNUTSUZLUK ENDEKSİ VE AMERİKAN EKONOMİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME (1948-2022)

AN ANALYSIS ON THE MISERY INDEX AND THE AMERICAN ECONOMY (1948-2022)

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Abstract

Inflation and unemployment; regardless of the level of development, it is one of the main economic problems that all countries' economies have experienced over the years and that many economic policies have been implemented to find solutions. For this reason, these two macroeconomic concepts have been the subject of many academic studies by economists. "The Misery Index", which was introduced to the literature by the American economist Arthur OKUN in the early 1970s, is one of these studies. The index has been included in many academic studies, especially because it is a simple and transparent indicator that reflects economic unhappiness. In its simplest terms, this index is a bivariate index obtained from the sum of the unemployment rate and the inflation rate. Okun developed the The Misery Index; considering that the increase in the unemployment rate affects the employment level negatively and the increase in the inflation rate affects the purchasing power negatively; He argued that the increase in the index level had a negative impact on the macroeconomic performance of the economy and showed rising discontent.

The main purpose of this study; The aim of the study is to examine the monthly course of the United States economy between 1948-2022, with the Misery Index, which was developed by Arthur OKUN and provides information to researchers about the course of the economy.

In this context, the Misery Index for 891 months was calculated and analyzed for the period between January 1948 and March 2022; As a result, fluctuations were observed in the economic discontent index for the American economy. Especially in the period of 1948-1950, which is also called the period of computer technologies after the second world war, the period of the oil and stock market crisis of 1973-1974, the period of the 1980 recession and the cold war, the period of the First Gulf War between 1990-1991, the 2008-2009 global crisis. It has been determined that the said index has increased significantly for the American economy during the financial crisis period and finally during the 2019-2020 Covid-19 pandemic epidemic period.

Keywords: Inflation, Unemployment, The Misery Index, American Economy

Özet

Enflasyon ve işsizlik; gelişmişlik düzeyi ne olursa olsun yıllar boyunca tüm ülke ekonomilerinin yaşadıkları ve çözüm bulmak için de pek çok iktisadi politika uygulamaya koydukları temel ekonomik sorunların başında gelmektedir. Bu nedenle bu iki makroekonomik kavram iktisatçılar tarafından pek çok akademik çalışmanın da konusunu oluşturmuştur. 1970'li yılların başında Amerikalı ekonomist Arthur OKUN tarafından literatüre kazandırılan "İktisadi Hoşnutsuzluk Endeksi" de bu çalışmalardan birisidir. Endeks, özellikle ekonomik mutsuzluğu yansıtan, basit ve şeffaf bir gösterge olması nedeniyle pek çok akademik çalışmada yer almıştır. En yalın anlatımıyla bu endeks işsizlik oranı ile enflasyon oranının toplamından elde edilen iki değişkenli bir endekstir. Okun, geliştirdiği İktisadi Hoşnutsuzluk Endeksi'nin; işsizlik oranındaki yükselmenin istihdam düzeyini olumsuz etkilediğinden ve enflasyon oranındaki yükselmenin de satın alma gücünü olumsuz etkilediğinden hareketle; endeks düzeyindeki artışın ekonomideki makro iktisadi performansın olumsuz yönde yol kat ettiğini ve yükselen hoşnutsuzluğu gösterdiğini ileri sürmüştür.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı; Arthur OKUN tarafından geliştirilen ve ekonominin gidişatı hakkında araştırmacılara bilgi veren İktisadi Hoşnutsuzluk Endeksi'nin 1948-2022 yılları arasında aylık olarak Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ekonomisindeki seyrini incelemektir.

Bu bağlamda çalışmada, Ocak 1948- Mart 2022 arasını kapsayan dönem için 891 aya ait İktisadi Hoşnutsuzluk Endeksi hesaplanmış ve incelenmiş; sonuç olarak da Amerikan ekonomisi için iktisadi hoşnutsuzluk endeksinde dalgalanmalar görülmüş. Özellikle ikinci dünya savaşı sonrası ve ardından gelen bilgisayar teknolojileri dönemi olarak da adlandırılan 1948-1950 döneminde, 1973-1974 petrol ve borsa krizi döneminde, 1980 durgunluk ve soğuk savaş döneminde, 1990-1991 yıllarında yaşanan I. Körfez Savaşı döneminde, 2008-2009 küresel finansal kriz döneminde ve nihayet 2019-2020 Covid-19 pandemik salgın döneminde adı geçen endeksin Amerikan ekonomisi için ciddi şekilde yükseldiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Enflasyon, İşsizlik, İktisadi Hoşnutsuzluk Endeksi, Amerikan Ekonomisi

İNSANİ GELİŞME ENDEKSİNİN AB ÜLKELERİ VE TÜRKİYE AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: 1990–2019 DÖNEMİ

EVALUATION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN TERMS OF EU COUNTRIES AND TURKEY: 1990-2019 PERIOD

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Özet

Tarihsel süreç içerisinde ülke ekonomileri tarafından 1960'lı yıllara kadar kalkınmanın ana göstergesi olarak milli gelirdeki büyüme kabul edilmiş, ancak 1980'li yıllara gelindiğinde sadece milli gelire bakılarak bir ülkenin kalkındığını söylemenin yetersiz kalacağı fark edilmiştir. Bu sebeple İktisatçılar ve Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Programı (UNDP) ortak bir noktada buluşarak artık kalkınmanın yeni bir göstergesi olması gerektiğini savunmuştur. Bu sebeple yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda kalkınmanın asıl göstergesinin insan hayatının kalitesindeki artış ile ilişkilendirilmesi gerektiği düşüncesi ağırlık kazanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda da insan hayatının kalitesini belirten üç endeks ortaya çıkmıştır. Bunlar eğitim, sağlık ve gelir endeksleridir. Bu üç endeks kapsamında düzenlenen yeni hesaplama sisteminde eğitimde geçen ve geçmesi beklenen süre, doğumda yaşam beklentisi ve satın alma gücü pariteli milli geliri esas almaktadır. Bu bilgiler ışığında hesaplanan ve her yıl rapor halinde yayınlanan İnsani Gelişme raporu içerisinde İnsani Gelişme Endeksine yer verilmektedir. Bu endeks hesaplanırken kullanılan birtakım formüller, değişkenler ve alt-üst sınırlar bulunmaktadır. Bu formüller, değişkenler ve alt-üst sınırlar, 2010 yılında UNDP tarafından düzenlenen kurallara göre belirlenmekte ve buna göre hesaplamalar yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada İnsani Gelişme endeksi hakkında genel bilgiler verilmekte, İnsani gelişme endeksini oluşturan endeksler hakkında açıklamalarda bulunulmakta, hesaplamaya dahil edilen alt ve üst sınırlar hakkında bilgiler verilmekte ve bu bilgiler doğrultusunda 1990-2019 döneminde AB ülkeleri ile Türkiye'nin endeks değerlerine ilişkin genel değerlendirmelerde bulunulmakta, detaylı bilgiler verilmektedir. Yapılan incelemeler sonucunda AB'nin kurucu üyelerinin, birliğe sonradan katılan ülkelere kıyasla daha avantajlı olduğu, Türkiye'nin, gelişme hızının AB'ye üye ülkelerin çoğuna göre daha yüksek olduğu, ancak Türkiye'nin İnsani Gelişme açısından üye ülkeleri yakalayabilmek için sağlık ve eğitim alanlarına daha çok kaynak aktarması gerektiği ve bu alanlara yönelik daha fazla düzenlemeler yapması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar sözcükler: İnsani Gelişme Endeksi, Kalkınma, Avrupa Birliği, Türkiye,

Abstacrt

In the historical process, the growth in national income was accepted as the main indicator of development by the economies of the countries until the 1960s, but when it came to the 1980s, it was understood that it would be insufficient to say that only a country that provides the development of Turkey. I look at national income. For this reason, economists and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) met at a common point and defended that this should now be a new development indicator. For this reason, as a result of the researches, the idea that the main indicator of development should be associated with the increase in the quality of human life has dominaded. For this purpose, three indices have came out that show the quality of human life. These are education, health and income indices. The new calculation system, which is arranged within the scope of these three indices, is based on the time spent or expected in education, life time spent during birth and purchasing power parity national income. The Human Development Index is included in the Human Development report, which is calculated in the light of this information and published as a report every year.

There are some formulas, variables and lower and upper limits used in calculating this index. These formulas, variables and lower and upper limits are determined according to the rules issued by UNDP in 2010 and calculations are made accordingly. In this study, general information about the Human Development index is given, explanations are made about the indices that make up the Human Development index, information is given about the lower and upper limits included in the calculation, and in line with this information, general evaluations are made about the index values of EU countries and Turkey in the 1990-2019 period, detailed information is provided. As a result of the reviews , it is stated that the founding members of the EU are more advantageous compared to the countries that joined the union later, the development rate of Turkey is higher than most of the EU member countries, but Turkey's health and education fields in order to catch up with the member countries in terms of Human Development. It has been concluded that it needs to transfer more resources and make more arrangements for these areas.

Key words: Human Development Index, Development, European Union, Turkey,

POLİTİK İSTİKRARSIZLIĞIN EKONOMİK BÜYÜME PERFORMANSI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH PERFORMANCE

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Özet

Politik istikrarsızlığın ekonomi üzerine etkileri son zamanlarda literatürde tartışılan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Ayrıca hükümetin devamlılığını sağlaması bakımından ciddi bir tehdit unsuru olan politik istikrarsızlık uygulanacak olan politikaların ve alınacak siyasi kararların şekillenmesinde büyük önem arz etmektedir. Politik istikrarsızlık en genel haliyle hükümetin görev süresinin meşruluğuna ve sebebine bakılmaksızın sık bir şekilde değişmesi ya da tehdit altında olması olarak açıklanmaktadır. Günümüzde hükümetler ekonomi politikalarını uygularken politik verilere dikkat etmektedir bu nedenle politik iktisat ülkelerin ekonomik performansları üzerinde etkili olmaktadır. Herhangi bir nedenle ortaya çıkan politik istikrarsızlık başta ekonomik büyüme olmak üzere pek çok makroekonomik değişkenin olumsuz yönde etkilenmesine neden olmakta, bu ise halkın gözünde hükümetin başarısız olduğu izleniminin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmakta ve yeniden bir politik istikrarsızlık süreci yaşanmaya başlamaktadır. Bu işleyişten de anlaşılacağı üzere politik yapıdaki istikrarsızlıklar genel olarak ekonomiyi olumsuz yönde etkilemekte, ekonomide ortaya çıkan olumsuz tablo ise yeniden politik istikrarsızlığa neden olmakta, dolayısıyla da bu süreç bir kısır döngü halini almaktadır. Politik istikrarsızlığın söz konusu olduğu ülkelerde, kurumların işlevselliğinin ve gücünün zayıflama eğiliminde olduğunu, buna bağlı olarak da kurumsallaşmadan söz etmenin mümkün olmadığını söylemek mümkündür. Ayrıca politik istikrar ya da istikrarsızlık, ekonomik gelişmişlik açısından ülkeler arasında farklılığa neden olan önemli unsurlardan birini teşkil etmektedir. Genel olarak gelişmiş ülkelerin kurumsallaşma düzeyinin yüksek olduğu, buna karşın gelişmekte olan ya da az gelişmiş ülkelerin kurumsallaşma düzeyinin son derece düşük olduğu görülmektedir. Politik istikrarsızlığın ekonomik büyüme performansı üzerine etkilerini veri analizi yöntemiyle açıklamaya çalıştığımız bu çalışmada, siyasette meydana gelen gelişmelerin ekonomiyi doğrudan ve önemli ölçüde etkilediği, bu bağlamda istikrarsız bir politik yapının, piyasada belirsizliklere neden olduğu, buna bağlı olarak da yatırımcıların geleceğe yönelik tahminlerinin olumsuz yönde etkilenmesi nedeniyle yatırımların azaldığı ve bütün bu gelişmelerin de ülkenin ekonomik büyüme performansını olumsuz yönde etkilediği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Politik İstikrarsızlık, Ekonomik Büyüme, Kurumsallaşma Düzeyi, Makroiktisat

Abstract

The effects of political instability on the economy are among the topics discussed in the literature recently. Political instability, which is a serious threat to the continuity of the government, is of great importance in shaping the policies to be implemented and the political decisions to be taken. Political instability is generally explained as the frequent changes in the term of office of the government regardless of its legitimacy and reason. Today, governments are affected by the developments in the political structure while determining and implementing their economic policies. For this reason, political stability or instability has a direct impact on the economic performance of countries. Political instability that arises for any reason causes many macroeconomic variables, especially economic growth, to be negatively affected, which leads to the impression that the government has failed in the eyes of the public, and a process of political instability begins to occur again. As it can be understood from this process, instabilities in the political structure affect the economy negatively in general, and the negative picture that emerges in the economy causes political

instability again, and this process becomes a vicious circle. It is possible to say that in countries where political instability is in question, the functionality and power of institutions tend to weaken, and accordingly it is not possible to talk about institutionalization. In addition, political stability or instability is one of the important factors that cause differences between countries in terms of economic development. In general, it is seen that the level of institutionalization in developed countries is high, whereas the level of institutionalization in developing or underdeveloped countries is extremely low. In this study, in which we try to explain the effects of political instability on economic growth performance with data analysis method, it is aimed that the developments in politics directly and significantly affect the economy, in this context, because an unstable political structure causes uncertainties in the market, and accordingly, the future forecasts of investors are negatively affected. It was concluded that investments decreased and all these developments negatively affected the economic growth performance of the country.

Keywords: Political Instability, Economic Growth, Level of Institutionalization, Macroeconomics

ANTROPOMORFİZM ÜZERİNE YAPILAN PAZARLAMA ÇALIŞMALARININ BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF MARKETING STUDIES ON ANTHROPOMORPHISM

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Abstract

Anthropomorphism describes the act of attributing human characteristics, motivations, emotions, and intentions to non-human elements, from animals to spiritual beings and any object. The effects of anthropomorphic items on consumers are an increasingly important topic in the marketing literature. Marketers use anthropomorphism extensively in product design, packaging and marketing communications. However, the concept of anthropomorphism is still not clearly understood by researchers and marketers due to the limited number of reported empirical studies. Through the content analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods, 51 articles in the international literature and all graduate theses open to access on 'Anthropomorphism' in the National Thesis Center of the Higher Education Institution were examined. With this study, which examines graduate theses and articles under various titles, it is aimed to present a general perspective on the literature in the field of Anthropomorphism. It is important for the development of science that research in the field of science is not a repetition of each other, but a continuation. This study is important in terms of understanding how the literature has changed over time and how it will develop in the future.

In line with the results obtained within the scope of this study, it was seen that the number of theses on Anthropomorphism written in our country increased in 2019, and the keywords 'anthropomorphism, mascot, brand and human formalization' were mostly included. It is seen that the postgraduate theses examined are mostly in the master's degree, and they are mostly written in Turkish. While there are many articles on 'anthropomorphism' in the field of marketing in our country, it has been seen that the number of postgraduate studies is only 3. It is thought that this study, which presents an overview of the national and international literature on anthropomorphism, will provide up-to-date information to researchers who will work on this subject in the future.

Keywords: Anthropomorphism, marketing, bibliometrics

Özet

Antropomorfizm, hayvanlardan manevi varlıklara ve herhangi bir nesneye kadar insan olmayan unsurlara insan özelliklerini, motivasyonlarını, duygularını ve niyetlerini atfetme eylemini tanımlamaktadır. Pazarlama literatüründe antropomorfik öğelerin tüketiciler üzerindeki etkileri önemi artan bir konudur. Pazarlamacılar, ürün tasarımı, paketleme ve pazarlama iletişiminde antropomorfizmi yoğun olarak kullanmaktadırlar. Bununla birlikte, antropomorfizm kavramı, sınırlı sayıda bildirilen ampirik araştırma nedeniyle araştırmacılar ve pazarlamacılar tarafından hala net bir şekilde anlaşılamamıştır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan içerik analizi yöntemi aracılığıyla uluslararası alan yazında yer alan 51 makale ile Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu'nun Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde 'Antropomorfizm' konusundaki erişime açık tüm lisansüstü tezler incelenmiştir.

Lisansüstü tezleri ve makaleleri çeşitli başlıklar altında inceleyen bu çalışma ile Antropomorfizm alanındaki yazına dair genel bir bakış açısı sunmak amaçlanmıştır. Bilim dalında yapılan araştırmaların birbirinin tekrarı

değil de devamı nitelikte olması bilimin gelişimi açısından önemlidir. Alan yazınının zaman içerisinde nasıl değiştiği ve gelecekte nasıl gelişeceğinin anlaşılması açısından bu çalışma önem taşımaktadır.

Bu çalışma kapsamında elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda ülkemizde yazılan Antropomorfizm konulu tezlerin 2019 yılında sayısının arttığı, en fazla 'antropomorfizm, maskot, marka ve insan biçimselleştirme' anahtar kelimelerine yer verildiği görülmüştür. İncelenen lisansüstü tezlerin çoğunlukla yüksek lisans derecesinde olduğu, dil olarak çoğunlukla Türkçe yazıldığı görülmektedir. Ülkemizde pazarlama alanında 'antropomorfizm' konulu çok sayıda makaleye rastlanırken, lisansüstü çalışma sayısının sadece 3 olduğu görülmüştür. Antropomorfizm konusundaki ulusal ve uluslararası literatüre genel bir bakış açısının ortaya konduğu bu araştırmanın gelecekte bu konuda çalışacak olan araştırmacılara güncel bilgiler sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Antropomorfizm, pazarlama, bibliyometri

BİREYSEL KARİYER BELİRLEMEDE DUYGUSAL ZEKÂNIN ETKİSİ: BANKA ÇALIŞANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE EFFECT OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN INDIVIDUAL CAREER DETERMINATION: A STUDY ON BANK EMPLOYEES

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Abstract

The banking sector in Turkey is seen as an important job opportunity by job candidates in terms of job opportunities and career opportunities and has become one of the most preferred sectors. In today's world where competition is intense, banks determine the emotional intelligence factor as an important criterion along with factors such as education, knowledge, and talent when employing personnel. Emotional intelligence can be expressed as the individual's recognizing her own emotions, knowing how to deal with these emotions, managing herself/himself in business life and communicating effectively with other people. Studies show that individuals with high emotional intelligence are more successful in business, education, and daily life. However, the efforts of the individual towards the point he wants to reach in his business life will only be possible with effective individual career planning efforts. In this context, in this study, it has been investigated whether emotional intelligence has an effect on the determination of individual careers of employees in the banking sector, which is one of the sectors that provides the most employment and career opportunities. The population of the research consists of 15,467 employees of a private bank operating in Turkey, and the sample consists of 396 employees working for this bank. A questionnaire technique was used to collect data, and "Personality Traits, Emotional Intelligence Trait Scale-Short Form, Individual Career Management Scales," and "Personal Information Form" were used as data collection tools in the research. In the analysis of the data obtained from the research, frequency (frequency), normality, reliability, correlation, and t tests were applied in the SPSS 20.0 statistical package program. According to the results obtained from the research, significant relationships were found between the emotional intelligence well-being, self-control, and sociability scale averages of the bank employees and the individual career determination scale average. There was no statistically significant difference in the mean emotional intelligence scale between women and men. Since there is no research in the literature examining the relationship between emotional intelligence and individual career planning of bank employees, it is thought that this research will contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Individual Career Management, Bank Employees

Özet

Türkiye'de bankacılık sektörü, sunduğu iş fırsatları ve kariyer imkanları açısından iş gören adayları tarafından önemli bir iş kapısı olarak görülmekte ve en fazla tercih edilen sektörlerden biri haline gelmiştir. Bankalar, rekabetin yoğun yaşandığı günümüzde personel istihdam ederken eğitim, bilgi, yetenek gibi faktörlerle birlikte duygusal zekâ faktörünü de önemli bir kriter olarak belirlemektedir. Duygusal zekâ bireyin kendi duygularını tanıması, bu duygularla nasıl baş edebileceğini bilmesi, iş hayatında kendini yönetebilmesi ve diğer insanlarla etkili iletişim kurabilmesi olarak ifade edilebilir. Yapılan araştırmalar duygusal zekâ düzeyi yüksek olan bireylerin iş, eğitim ve günlük yaşamda daha başarılı olduklarını ortaya koymaktadır. Bununla birlikte bireyin iş hayatında ulaşmak istediği noktaya yönelik çabaları ise ancak etkin bireysel kariyer planlama çabaları ile mümkün olacaktır. Bu bağlamda, bu araştırmada kariyer olanakları fazla olan ve en çok istihdam sağlayan sektörlerden biri olan bankacılık sektöründe çalışanların bireysel kariyerlerini belirlemelerinde duygusal

zekânın etkisi olup olmadığı araştırılmıştır. Araştırmanın evrenini, Türkiye'de faaliyet gösteren özel bir bankanın 15.467 çalışanı oluşturmakta ve örneklemini ise bu bankada çalışan 396 kişi oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında anket tekniğinden yararlanılmış olup araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak "Kişilik Özellikleri, Duygusal Zekâ Özellik Ölçeği–Kısa Formu, Bireysel Kariyer Yönetimi Ölçekleri" ile Kişisel bilgi formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerin analizinde SPSS 20.0 istatiksel paket programında frekans (sıklık), normallik, güvenilirlik, korelasyon ve t testleri uygulanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre banka çalışanlarının duygusal zekâ iyi oluş, öz kontrol ve sosyallik ölçek ortalamaları ile bireysel kariyer belirleme ölçeği ortalaması arasında anlamlı ilişkiler bulunmuştur. Kadınlar ve erkekler arasında duygusal zekâ ölçeği ortalaması arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır. Literatürde banka çalışanlarının duygusal zekâ ve bireysel kariyer planlaması arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen bir araştırmaya rastlanılmadığından bu araştırmanın alan yazına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Duygusal Zekâ, Bireysel Kariyer Yönetimi, Banka Çalışanları

TÜRK BANKACILIK SEKTÖRÜNDE TAKİPTEKİ KREDİLERİN NEDEN OLDUĞU DURAN VARLIKLAR SORUNU ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON NON-CURRENT ASSETS PROBLEM CAUSED BY NPLs IN TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

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Abstract

In the event that the loans extended by the banking sector fall into non-performance, the assets constituting the guarantee of the loan are converted into cash by legal means and the credit risk of the creditor bank is collected. In the event that a price offer is not made to meet the value of the asset in the tender held by the enforcement authorities, the said assets are purchased by the bank. It is aimed that these assets, which have passed into the custody of the bank, will be put up for sale later by the bank and sold at a higher price. Assets held by the bank are followed in the "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" section in the bank balance sheets.

In particular, the exchange rate shock experienced in Turkey in 2018Q3 led to the deterioration of stability in the economic system, increased uncertainty in exchange rates, and bank customers having problems in loan payments. In addition, in the same period, "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" in the balance sheets of banks showed sharp increases and decreases, and the number of real estates for sale belonging to the banks subject to examination in the last period has approached 2,000. Investigation of this issue, which causes banks to move away from their main field of activity and engage in a kind of real estate activities, is important for the banking sector in terms of using its assets more effectively.

In this research, it is aimed to examine the non-current asset problem caused by non-performing loans in the Turkish banking sector between the periods 2015Q1-2022Q1 in terms of banks. In the research, 2018Q3 was accepted as the base period, and the differences before and after the base period were analyzed with the paired sample t-test. In addition, data from Ziraat Bank, Vakıfbank, Halk Bank, İş Bank, Yapı Kredi Bank, Garanti Bank and Akbank, which constitute 75.37% of the Turkish banking sector's assets and have the highest asset volume in the Turkish banking sector, were used. The ratios of Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations/Total Assets ratios of these banks were subjected to the paired sample t-test. As a result of the research, it was determined that Yapı Kredi Bank, Ziraat Bank and İşbank's Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations/Total Assets ratios differed significantly after the 2018Q3 period compared to the previous period. In addition, it has been determined that the biggest differentiation among the banks subject to the research and the highest volume of Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations belongs to Ziraat Bank.

Keywords: Banking, NPLs, Collateral, Non-current Assets

Özet

Bankacılık sektörü tarafından kullandırılan kredilerin temerrüde düşmesi durumunda kredinin teminatını oluşturan varlıklar yasal yollar kullanılarak nakde çevrilmekte ve alacaklı bankanın kredi riski tahsil edilmektedir. İcra makamlarınca düzenlenen ihalede varlığın değerini karşılayacak fiyat teklifinin yapılmaması durumunda söz konusu varlıklar banka tarafından satın alınmaktadır. Bankanın uhdesine geçen bu varlıkların banka tarafından daha sonra satışa çıkarılması ve daha yüksek bir fiyattan satılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bankanın uhdesine geçen varlıklar banka bilançolarında "Satış Amaçlı Elde Tutulan ve Durdurulan Faaliyetlere İlişkin Duran Varlıklar" bölümünde takip edilmektedir.

Özellikle 2018 yılı 3. çeyreğinde Türkiye'de yaşanan kur şoku ekonomik sistemde istikrarın bozulmasına, döviz kurlarında belirsizliğe ve banka müşterilerinin kredi ödemelerinde sorun yaşamalarına neden olmuştur. Ayrıca aynı süreçte banka bilançolarındaki "Satış Amaçlı Elde Tutulan ve Durdurulan Faaliyetlere İlişkin Duran Varlıklar" keskin artış ve azalışlar göstermiş ve son dönemde incelemeye konu bankalara ait satılık gayrimenkul sayısı 2.000'e yaklaşmıştır. Bankaların asıl faaliyet konusundan uzaklaşarak bir nevi emlakçılık faaliyetlerinde bulunmasına neden olan bu konunun araştırılması varlıklarını daha etkin bir biçimde kullanmaları açısından bankacılık sektörü için önem arz etmektedir.

Bu araştırmada 2015Q1-2022Q1 dönemleri arasında Türk bankacılık sektöründeki takipteki kredilerin neden olduğu duran varlık sorununun bankalar özelinde incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmada 2018 yılı 3. çeyreği baz dönem olarak kabul edilmiş, baz dönem öncesi ve sonrasına ait farklılıklar eşleştirilmiş örneklem t-testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Ayrıca Türk bankacılık sektörü aktifinin %75,37'sini oluşturan ve en yüksek aktif hacmine sahip Ziraat bankası, Vakıfbank, Halk Bankası, İş Bankası, Yapı Kredi Bankası, Garanti bankası ve Akbank verilerinden yararlanılmıştır. Söz konusu bankaların Satış Amaçlı Elde Tutulan ve Durdurulan Faaliyetlere İlişkin Duran Varlıklar/Toplam Varlıklar oranları eşleştirilmiş örneklem t-testine tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda Yapı ve Kredi Bankası, Ziraat Bankası ve İş Bankası'na ait Satış Amaçlı Elde Tutulan ve Durdurulan Faaliyetlere İlişkin Duran Varlıklar/Toplam Varlıklar oranının 2018Q3 dönemi sonrasında önceki döneme göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca araştırmaya konu bankalar arasında en büyük farklılaşmanın ve en yüksek Satış Amaçlı Elde Tutulan ve Durdurulan Faaliyetlere İlişkin Duran Varlık hacminin Ziraat bankasına ait olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bankacılık, Takipteki Krediler, Teminat, Duran Varlıklar

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING ON COMPANY SUSTAINABILITY

A'inin Nİ'MAH

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Abstract

Companies often forget the importance of protecting the surrounding environment when carrying out their economic activities. In fact, when the environment around the company is not maintained properly, the company will certainly experience big losses. There are many examples of companies that ignore the environment and only focus on profits. In the end, this causes the environment to be damaged, and the surrounding community is also affected. The Lapindo mud in Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia is proof that an unattended environment can cause a company to disappear. Therefore, the role of environmental accounting becomes a corporate responsibility in managing the surrounding environment and becomes an accounting information system that provides information related to the environment. With the existence of environmental accounting, companies can also improve environmental performance and financial performance so that the company can continue, even develop.

Keywords: Accounting, environment, and company.

THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the effect of accounting information systems on employee performance. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that accounting information systems assist management in planning and carrying out company operations so that they are able to achieve company goals. Accounting Information System is a system used to collect, record, store and process data to produce information for decision making. If there is no accounting information system, the company will have difficulty in controlling the activities that occur so that it affects the condition of the company. The application of accounting information systems has a positive and significant effect on employee performance. This is because the application of an accounting information system will facilitate and speed up the completion of tasks carried out by each individual in the institution. Every organization is required to always improve performance. This encourages companies to utilize accounting information systems in carrying out their daily tasks. This shows that the better the accounting information system is applied, the more the performance of employees in the company will increase. Accounting information systems can be used as research by measuring their effect on employee performance, where employee performance is influenced by the implementation of accounting information systems running in the company, for example adequate hardware and software, the existence of clear procedures in the accounting cycle, human resources with good competence and supported by a reliable database and network.

Keywords: Accounting information system, employee performance, and company.

EFFECT OF DIGITAL TAXES ON INDONESIAN BUSINESSES

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the effect of digital taxes on Indonesian businesses. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that The development of the digital economy raises several issues in taxation. The two hottest issues are Income Tax and Value Added Tax. These two issues arise due to the efforts of multinational companies in creating a digital presence related to a country's economy significantly without having to be taxed. There is also value (profit and cost) attribution made from relevant marketing location data through the use of digital products and services. VAT in Indonesia adheres to the principle of destination. Therefore, the rapid digital economy is increasingly increasing the potential loss of state revenue due to the use of technology in every delivery and use of goods or services, especially in cross-border transactions. So, non-performing VAT collection on cross-border transactions can increase the risk of unfair business competition. This happens to domestic retailers who are required to stipulate VAT on sales to final consumers. Of course, this condition creates injustice for Taxpayers, especially Taxable Entrepreneurs who sell their products at higher prices due to VAT. In fact, foreign suppliers can be able to sell their products free of VAT.

Keywords: Digital Tax, Business, Indonesia

SHARIA STOCK IN INDONESIA CAPITAL MARKET

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe Islamic stocks in the capital market in Indonesia. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the development of the Islamic capital market in Indonesia continues to grow from year to year. This growth is certainly supported by the composition of the Indonesian population, which is predominantly Muslim, so the need for sharia products is also quite large. The global trend that occurs is the proliferation of brands or products that promote the shariah side, for example: halal make-up, shampoo products for women who wear the hijab, and so on. This trend is also starting to spread from retail to investment. One of them is islamic stock investment. Sharia shares are special because they can accommodate the wishes of investors who want to own shares in accordance with Islamic religious principles. The profits that Islamic investors get are the same as conventional stock investors, in the form of capital gains, namely investment profits that come from the difference between buying and selling prices, and dividends, namely profit sharing from the company's profits.

Keywords: Stocks, Sharia and Capital market.

ISLAMIC ECONOMIC LAW OR VIEW ON NEW MONEY EXCHANGE SERVICES

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to explain the law of new money exchange service in Islam. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the practice of changing new money can be seen from two angles. When viewed from the side of money, then the law of exchanging money with an excess of a certain amount is haram. After all, it belongs to the category of usury fadhl, which religion has rightly praised. In simple terms, usury fadhl is an activity of buying and selling or exchanging goods but with different levels or doses. This is because the money exchange system is designed by reducing five to ten percent of the money exchanged and then packaged in plastic packaging. Then, if viewed from the side of the service provider, then the practice of exchanging money with certain advantages is permissible according to the Shari'a. This is because the practice of exchanging money belongs to the category of ijarah. Which means, people can continue to use this service, but with the correct contract, namely ijarah or renting. In this ijarah contract, the customer is considered to be paying for the services of another person to exchange their money.

Keywords: economy, money, law

STANDAR AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN KHUSUS PARTAI POLITIK

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Abstract

With the improvement of financial accounting standards, it is hoped that the financial statements of political parties will be easier to understand, have relevance, be reliable and have high comparability. The financial statements produced can be used by users of financial statements and are not misleading. On the basis of differences in characteristics, differences in the interests of users of financial statements and the existence of special transactions for political parties, it is necessary to have special financial accounting standards that regulate financial reporting of political parties. With the improvement of financial accounting standards, it is hoped that the financial statements of political parties will be easier to understand, have relevance, be reliable and have high comparability. On the basis of differences in characteristics, differences in the interests of users of financial statements and the existence of special transactions for political parties, it is necessary to have special financial accounting standards that regulate financial reporting of political parties. With the improvement of financial accounting standards, it is hoped that the financial statements of political parties will be easier to understand, have relevance, be reliable and have high comparability. Then it is clear that there needs to be specific Accounting Standards for political parties.

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF INTEREST IN USING PRODUCTS FOR PRODUCTS FOR SHARIA BANK WITH INDIVIDUAL RISK PREFERENCE AS A PERMODERING VARIABLE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the relationship between people's understanding of the City of Pekalongan regarding Islamic banking on interest in using profit sharing products for Islamic banks and to analyze the relationship between people's understanding of the City of Cirebon about Islamic banks on interest in using profit sharing products for Islamic banks moderated by individual risk preferences.

The research method used in this study is a survey using an interaction tool or MRA (moderated regression analysis), with MRA this study aims to determine the magnitude of the effect of the moderating variable in moderating the relationship between the independent variable and the inhibiting variable. The test is carried out by regressing the absolute difference between the standardized independent variables and the hypothesized variables as standardized moderating variables.

The results of this study indicate that public understanding has a positive and significant effect on interest in using profit sharing products for Islamic banks, as well as individual risk preferences, giving a significant influence on interest in using profit sharing products for Islamic banks. However, the individual risk preference variable was not significantly moderated the relationship between understanding of interest or the moderate variable did not affect the relationship between understanding and interest in using Islamic Bank profit sharing products.

Keywords: Interest, Understanding, Islamic Bank, Profit Sharing System, Preference, Risk.

DIFFERENCES OF DOUBLE ENTRY AND TRIPLE ENTRY IN ACCOUNTING

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the differences between double entry and triple entry in accounting. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the triple entry recording system is the result of the development of the double entry recording system. Its use is also not much different from the double entry recording system, only an additional column is added to record each transaction so that it is hoped that interested parties can understand well the flow of funds into and out of the company. the double entry system only presents financial information in the past (equity) and the present (assets), but cannot predict future financial conditions. The implications of triple entry recording will produce equations that are able to present complete and comprehensive financial information, starting from the past from the company's historical data, to the present by displaying current and future financial conditions through the budget dimension.

Keywords: Accounting, System, and finance

OVERVIEW OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING ON BUYING AND SELLING ONLINE

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ABSTRACT

The research entitled "*Overview Of Islamic Accounting On Buying and Selling Online*" aims to make it easier for online buying and selling actors to understand the recording system from the point of view of the seller and the buyer in accordance with the applicable sharia PSAK. In Islam there are rules that regulate sellers and buyers in buying and selling online. Knowing the recording system in accordance with Islamic rules and related PSAK will make it easier for sellers and buyers in the bookkeeping process. The research method used is sourced from relevant books, journals and government regulations. The results of the literature review in this study explain that many contracts in sharia accounting use a buying and selling system, but for buying and selling online, especially in the field of fashion contracts in sharia accounting are related namely Salam and Istishna contracts. In its recording, it is guided by PSAK Number 103 for the sale and purchase of Salam and PSAK Number 104 for the sale and purchase of Istishna. This study discusses buying and selling online in accordance with sharia principles and the recording system in accordance with the applicable sharia PSAK, namely PSAK Number 103 concerning Salam Accounting and PSAK Number 104 concerning Istishna Accounting.

Keywords: Accounting, sharia, and online buying.

THE INFLUENCE OF PROFESSIONALISM AND AUDITOR'S PROFESSIONAL ETHICS ON PROFIT MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe the effect of audit professionalism and auditing professional ethics on earnings management. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the widespread need for professional services of public accountants as parties who are considered independent, leads the public accounting profession to improve its performance in order to produce reliable audit products for those in need. To be able to improve professionalism in carrying out audits of financial statements, public accountants should have adequate knowledge and understanding of the professional code of ethics. In carrying out audits of financial statements, public accountants work not only for the benefit of their clients, but also for the interests of audited financial statements. Public accountants are required to have adequate competence in order to maintain the trust of clients and other users of financial statements. Therefore, auditors must improve their performance in order to produce reliable audit products for those in need. To improve the performance, the auditor must have a professional attitude in carrying out the audit of the financial statements. The quality of the auditor's work is determined by the auditor's professional ethics, the auditor is expected to uphold the established professional ethics. Without ethics, the accounting profession will not exist because the function of the accountant is as a provider of information to process the preparation of financial statements.

Keywords: Auditing, Professionalism, Professional Ethics, and Accountants.

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE ACCOUNTING IN INDONESIA

Sri Wulan ADININGSIH

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe sustainable accounting. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that aspects in the development of sustainable accounting, namely the global situation, risks and opportunities in the sustainability era, sustainability accounting, and sustainability reporting. It is undeniable that the earth is currently experiencing an environmental and climate crisis. However, the higher the risk, the more opportunities for the community to be involved in implementing sustainability aspects. Awareness and concern for the environment pays public attention to companies that are considered not to have adequate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) with the impact it has on the surrounding environment. This phenomenon is the background of changes in the form of accounting practices. Conventional accounting focuses on financial accounting based on a paradigm with a focus on profit and economic performance, and investors as the main actor. The researchers consider that the traditional nature is not in accordance with the current global situation. As a solution, accounting must expand its focus to multi-stakeholder from society, employees, and also the environment as accounting is sustainable and includes social and environmental aspects. Now new types of sustainable accounting are emerging, such as carbon, water, and waste accounting which are classified as environmental accounting, as well as human resources and social auditing accounting which are classified as social accounting.

Keywords: Accounting, Sustainable, and economy.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SHARIA ACCOUNTING GRADUATES IN THE WORLD OF WORK

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explain how the opportunities for Islamic accounting graduates in the world of work. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that job prospects for graduates with a Sharia-based accounting education background are very wide open. In other literature, it is stated that every year the number of graduates from majors that are truly in accordance with this field is only in the range of 3000 graduates. This means that sharia accounting graduates have the opportunity to engage in various Sharia-based business fields. Job prospects for sharia accounting graduates include Sharia Accountants, Industry Professionals, Financial Planners, Book Writers, Sharia Supervisory Boards (DPS), Sharia Philanthropy, Economic Media and Sharia Finance, and many more. In the next few years, the supervision of Sharia-based financial institutions will be carried out by the Financial Services Authority (OJK), so that the OJK will recruit many human resources with a Sharia-based educational background.

Keyword: accounting, Sharia, Opportunity

THE ROLE OF ACCOUNTING CONSERVATISM IN COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the role of accounting conservatism in the company's financial statements. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the poor application of the principle of conservatism can be seen if the company has high equity and uses a lower level of conservatism to avoid falling stock prices. Conservative financial statements are better because they can reduce the possibility of company management to manipulate financial statements. If the financial statements produce optimistic financial statements, it can provide uncertain expectations in the future and can mislead users of financial statements. Conservatism is a principle in financial statements to recognize and measure assets and profits which is carried out with caution because economic and business activities are surrounded by uncertainty. Such as dealing with profit or loss uncertainty by choosing principles or policies that slow down revenue recognition, speed up expense recognition, lower asset valuation and increase debt valuation. The concept of the principle of conservatism is that expenses and liabilities are recognized even though there is uncertainty about the outcome, but revenue and assets can only be recognized when it is certain that they will be received. Based on the principle of conservatism, if there is uncertainty about losses, they tend to record losses. Conversely, if there is uncertainty about profits, do not record profits. So the profit report tends to produce a lower amount of profit and asset value just in case. Making estimates in the principle of conservatism.

Keywords: Conservatism, Accounting, and Financial Statements.

THE INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF ACCOUNTING TODAY

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Abstract

In the rapid development of the modern era, where business competition is getting hotter, a strategy is needed so that every company is able to maintain survival and advance a company so that it does not lag behind others. The purpose of this study is that the condition of a company can be known and understood by top management and stakeholders, we need a financial report that can inform the company's condition to stakeholders. The accounting information system produces financial reports for these stakeholders that reflect the performance of a company. An accounting information system is needed to produce a financial report. The development of accounting information technology at this time is very influential on the accounting information system (AIS) in a company. The effect that can be felt is the process of changing the data from a manual system to a computer system. Therefore, the internal control in the AIS will also affect the increase in the amount and quality of information in financial reporting. The development of accounting in terms of computer-based information systems will produce financial reports that are effective, efficient and accurate.With the existence of a computer-based accounting system, it will not require a lot of time, cost and effort in implementing it when compared to manual or traditional work. In addition, the information generated by a computer technology-based accounting system will be faster and more accurate and does not need to require repeated examination of the results (output), namely the financial statements presented.With the development of today's era and technology, manual and/traditional accounting information systems have begun to be abandoned. Companies have started to switch to the use of computer-based accounting information systems, because they are considered faster, more precise, and accurate in presenting information in the form of financial reports needed by stakeholders, so that the company becomes more effective and efficient in achieving its goals. However, it should be noted that with the existence of a computer-based accounting information system, there will certainly be positive and negative impacts. To anticipate this, skilled human resources in finance and computer technology are also needed. Companies should prepare competent human resources by providing training in the fields of accounting and computer technology. In addition, the existence of a computer-based information system must always be maintained and its security updated.

Keywords: accounting, system and information

2D DNA NANOPOROUS SCAFFOLD PROMOTES OSTEOGENIC DIFFERENTIATION OF PRE-OSTEOBLASTS

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Abstract

Biofunctional materials with nanomechanical parameters similar to bone tissue may promote the adherence, migration, proliferation, and differentiation of pre-osteoblasts. In this study, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) nanoporous scaffold (DNA-NPS) was synthesized by the polymerization of rectangular and double-crossover (DX) DNA tiles. The diagonally precise polymerization of nanometer-sized DNA tiles (A + B) through sticky end cohesion gave rise to a micrometer-sized porous giant-sheet material. The synthesized DNA-NPS exhibited a uniformly distributed porosity with a size of 25 ± 20 nm. The morphology, dimensions, sectional profiles, 2-dimensional (2D) layer height, texture, topology, pore size, and mechanical parameters of DNA-NPS have been characterized by atomic force microscopy (AFM). The size and zeta potential of DNA-NPS have been characterized by the zeta sizer. Cell biocompatibility, proliferation, and apoptosis have been evaluated by flow cytometry. The AFM results confirmed that the fabricated DNA-NPS was interconnected and uniformly porous, with a surface roughness of 0.125 ± 0.08035 nm. The elastic modulus of the DNA-NPS was 22.45 ± 8.65 GPa, which was comparable to that of native bone tissue. DNA-NPS facilitated pre-osteoblast adhesion, proliferation, and osteogenic differentiation. These findings indicated the potential of 2D DNA-NPS in promoting bone tissue regeneration.

Keywords: 2D DNA nanoporous scaffolds (DNA-NPSs); Bone tissue regeneration; Pre-osteoblasts; Rectangular and double-crossover (DX) DNA-tiles

DENIPLANT NUTRACEUTICALS MAY HELP FOR ENDOMETRIOSIS PAIN

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Abstract

Background Inflammation has a main role in the progression of endometriosis. The mechanisms by which endometriosis induces a chronic pain state remain poorly understood. Unfortunately, there is no known cure for endometriosis. But you can manage it with medication and at - home treatments. Some findings have highlighted the main role of inflammation in endometriosis by acting on proliferation, apoptosis and angiogenesis. The introduction of new agents can be effective in improving the condition of patients; for example, plants are promising sources of bioactive natural components

Objectives These natural compounds could be interesting strategies in therapy. While there is no absolute cure for this condition, some home remedies can relieve pain and discomfort it bring. The purpose of this presentation is to summarize the potential action of Deniplant nutraceuticals

in endometriosis by acting on inflammation.

Materials and methods The primary symptoms of endometriosis are pelvic pain and infertility. The use of Deniplant nutraceuticals could be interesting in disease management for women.

Results Treating pain-related aspects of endometriosis would contribute to the improvement of mental health and daytime function. Because the microbiome can influence inflammation, new therapies can develop through its natural modulation. There are other options, including natural remedies, herbs like cinnamon twig or licorice root, or supplements, such as thiamine, magnesium, or omega-3 fatty acids.

Conclusion Deniplant nutraceuticals can downregulate inflammation in endometriosis. Nevertheless, the limited number of studies focusing on the different interactions of Deniplant nutraceuticals in endometriosis restricts its clear and immediate use in a therapeutic strategy.

Keywords: endometriosis, diet, Deniplant nutraceuticals

PLASTIC POLLUTION: COVID-19 IMPACT

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Abstract

It has been the second year on with the curse of COVID-19 pandemic and the world is still suffering. As the COVID-19 is a pandemic and it is affecting the environment as well. The use of single-use plastic (SUP) and the consumption of plastic made personal protective equipment (PPE) to maintain hygiene, mostly in the form of plastic-based face mask and gloves, and plastic packaging from online shopping of essential items like food and grocery, during the pandemic severely affected both health care and municipal plastic pollution problem.

The developed, developing and underdeveloped countries has to face the menace and the burden of managing steep increase in plastic waste during COVID-19. Developing and underdeveloped nations were not fully capable for the waste management of plastics and required technical as well as financial aid. Inadeqaute collection, its segregation and its safe disposal and recovery and recycling facilities led to environmental hazard, open dumping and burning, and leakage of these pandemic plastic waste into pollution of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

Keywords: Covid 19, pandemic, plastics, pollution, environment

ONLY ROTARY ENDO PROTOCOL: AN EVIDENCE BASED APPROACH TO THE ROOT CANAL TREATMENT

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Abstract

Root canal treatment (RCT) is one of the most common dentistry practices. Indeed, this kind of treatment allow not only to take away the pain from irreversible pulpitis but also to solve periapical inflammation such as granulomas and cysts. The RCT consist in different "surgical" phases: opening of the root chamber, scouting of the canals, Coronal flaring, Glide path establishment, Shaping of the canal, cleaning and filling. The introduction of Nickel-Titanium (NiTi) in the routine daily practice has completely changed the root canal treatment. Despite this world changing introduction, it is still controversial the use of NiTi in root canal shaping. Indeed, while the number of rotary instruments available on the market, with different mechanical characteristics thought to challenge every clinical situation. Despite the current literature highlighted the uncountable advantages of NiTi files over the traditional stainless steel (SS) files, a lot of Endodontist and General Practitioner still use them. Indeed, SS files are still mainly used at least in the first phases of the root canal treatment, such as scouting and coronal flaring. This procedure is often motivated by a higher safety of the SS files, which less frequently are broken inside the root canal. Despite this safety idea could be true especially in the past, the SS files could lead to several problems such as ledge, zipping and perforation. These problems often lead to the failure of the root canal treatment. Moreover, the introduction of thermal treatments of the NiTi drastically increased the safety of the rotary files, reducing the separation percentage inside the root canal. For these reasons, the authors created a different approach to the shaping procedures of the root canal treatment. This new protocol, so called Only Rotary Endo (O.R.E.) Protocol, is based on the current literature, leading to an Evidence Based Dentistry. This allows to split the shaping procedures into different phases, based on the anatomy difficulties of the canal. This approach allow to use the most proper instrument for the different phases of the treatment, matching the inevitable anatomical difficulties with the properties of the instrument used to challenge it.

Özet

Kanal tedavisi (RCT) en yaygın diş hekimliği uygulamalarından biridir. Gerçekten de, bu tür bir tedavi sadece geri dönüşü olmayan minberdeki ağrıyı gidermeye değil, aynı zamanda granülomlar ve kistler gibi periapikal inflamasyonu çözmeye de izin verir. RCT farklı "cerrahi" aşamalardan oluşur: kök odasının açılması, kanalların keşfi, Koronal genişleme, Kayma yolu oluşturma, Kanalın şekillendirilmesi, temizleme ve doldurma. Nikel-Titanyum'un (NiTi) rutin günlük uygulamaya girmesi kanal tedavisini tamamen değiştirmiştir. Bu dünyayı değiştiren girişe rağmen, NiTi'nin kök kanal şekillendirmede kullanımı hala tartışmalıdır. Nitekim piyasada bulunan döner aletlerin sayısı farklı olmakla birlikte, farklı mekanik özelliklere sahip her klinik duruma meydan okuyacağı düşünülmüştür. Mevcut literatür, NiTi eğelerinin geleneksel paslanmaz çelik (SS) eğelerine göre sayısız avantajlarını vurgulamasına rağmen, birçok Endodontist ve Pratisyen hekim hala bunları kullanmaktadır. Gerçekten de, SS eğeleri hala en azından kök kanal tedavisinin

keşif ve koronal genişletme gibi ilk aşamalarında kullanılmaktadır. Bu prosedür genellikle, kök kanalı içinde daha az sıklıkla kırılan SS dosyalarının daha yüksek güvenliği ile motive edilir. Bu güvenlik fikri özellikle geçmişte doğru olabilse de, SS dosyaları çıkıntı, sıkıştırma ve perforasyon gibi çeşitli sorunlara yol açabiliyordu. Bu sorunlar genellikle kanal tedavisinin başarısız olmasına neden olur. Ayrıca, NiTi'nin ısıl işlemlerinin uygulamaya konulması, döner eğelerin güvenliğini önemli ölçüde artırarak kök kanalı içindeki ayrılma yüzdesini azalttı. Bu nedenlerden dolayı yazarlar kanal tedavisinin şekillendirme prosedürlerine farklı bir yaklaşım getirmişlerdir. Yalnızca Rotary Endo (O.R.E.) Protokolü olarak adlandırılan bu yeni protokol, mevcut literatüre dayanmaktadır ve Kanıta Dayalı Diş Hekimliğine öncülük etmektedir. Bu, kanalın anatomik zorluklarına bağlı olarak şekillendirme prosedürlerini farklı aşamalara ayırmayı sağlar. Bu yaklaşım, kaçınılmaz anatomik zorlukları, onu zorlamak için kullanılan aletin özellikleriyle eşleştirerek, tedavinin farklı aşamaları için en uygun aletin kullanılmasına izin verir.

EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN DENTISTRY – WAY FORWARD FROM ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

Emotional Intelligence (EI) otherwise known as emotional quotient (EQ) is defined as the ability to perceive, appraise and express emotion; to understand emotion and emotional knowledge and to promote emotional and intellectual growth (Mayer and Salovey, 1997). Individuals with adequate processing of affective information would be able to manage negative affects generated by pain, hence reducing the perceived intensity of pain. Artificial Intelligence (AI) now-a-days has a growing role in dentistry, in varied aspects as machine learning (MI) has capability to gather, analyze and interpret data. EI/EQ, on the other hand has the ability to perceive, understand and manage emotions. EQ/EI has 12 elements or competencies that are distributed under 4 domains i.e., self-awareness, self-management, social awareness and relationship management. Researchers are still working to infuse machines with emotions and make AI coexist with EI/EQ, but validation is still not counted on. Chronic pain (CP), a distressing experience characterized by sensory and emotional features can be determined not only by nociceptive stimulation but also by emotional factors. CP in many of the temporo-mandibular joint disorders (TMDS) is associated with multiple changes in emotional function and physical activity. EI/EQ can be considered as decision-making techniques in the revolutionizing future of dentistry; however, the applications are yet waned. The relationship between the CP experiences and emotional component can be influenced by depression, anxiety, physical inactivity etc., as these pyscho-effective components are related with the aetiology of TMDs. The conceptual emphasis of addressing the issues of orofacial regions along with the concerns of the person has been more challenging in providing health care. Hence, EI/EQ can be used to analyse such experiences by understanding the corelation and promoting the extensive treatment outcomes.

Keywords – Emotional Intelligence, Emotional Quotient, Chronic pain, Temporo-mandibular joint disorders, Pain experience

LIGHT SENSITIVE DYE THERAPY FOR ORAL PRE-MALIGNANT LESIONS – A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

As a result of significant scientific and technological advances in the field of dentistry, dentists now have access to a diverse range of unique treatment methods. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a non-invasive treatment method that kills unwanted eukaryotic cells (such as oral tumors) and harmful microbes by using photosensitizers, a specific wavelength of light, and the production of singlet oxygen and reactive oxygen species (ROS). It is regarded as a viable therapeutic option in several dental disciplines. The purpose of this study was to conduct a systematic review of the efficacy and side effects of PDT in the treatment of oral premalignant lesions. **Method: -** A systematic review was conducted using three search engines (PubMed, ISI Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library) and the phrases "photodynamic therapy" and "PDT" in combination with other terms. We used the (PICO) Population, Intervention and Comparison, Outcomes, and Study design technique to define our study eligibility criteria. **Results**: Initial results were 33. Definitely, 18 studies met our selection criteria. **Conclusions**: Our findings point to ALA-PDT as a promising therapeutic modality for OEL lesions, which should be followed by topical ALA-PDT using either an LED or laser light for a successful clinical outcome.

Keywords: Photodynamic Therapy; Photosensitizer; Aminolevulinic Acid (ALA); Methylene Blue (MB); Toludine Blue; Oral Leukoplakia; Oral Erythroplakia; Oral Verrucous hyperplasia; Oral Lichen Planus

AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY ON CHILDREN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY IN ASSAM, NORTHEAST INDIA

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Abstract

Intellectual disability (ID) is a prime public health issue in India. It is refers to considerably sub-average intellectual functioning, resulting in concurrent tools in adaptive behaviour and manifests throughout the developmental period. In India, Intellectual Disability (ID) has improved more concentration than all other developmental disabilities. Socio-economic, environmental and biological factors like, poverty, poor nutrition, lack of awareness regarding hygiene and sanitation, illiteracy and poor medical care are the foremost contributing issues for Intellectual Disability (ID). It was found that, these factors negatively influence pre and post natal care of a child with Intellectual Disability. Moreover, family history of epilepsy, Down syndrome, communication disorders, behavioural disorders and Intellectual Disability were correlated in both tribal and non-tribal populations. The present study was investigated about the association of socio-economic and environmental factors with different levels of child with Intellectual Disability. A total of 120 subjects were randomly selected from special schools at the age of 5-18 years of both sexes. Respondent's houses were also visited in order to record data in abundance for research and analysis. A pre-structured interview schedule and questionnaire was used for data collection. Moreover, in-depth interviews and case studies of a few cases and extensive discussions with caregivers and experts were done during the primary data collection. This study was conducted in November and December 2021 in regular special schools in Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur districts of Assam, Northeast India.

Keywords: Intellectual Disability (ID), Down syndrome, special schools, Dibrugarh, Assam

THE BENEFICIAL ROLE OF PHYTOCHEMICALS ON OXIDATIVE STRESS: A REVIEW

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Abstract

Greeneries are the main source of biologically active phytochemicals. Numerous work done by old and recent researchers in the previous years have shown that phytochemicals generally play a principal role in the protection of human health. Oxidative stress is known to be involved in the pathogenesis of lifestyle-related diseases, including, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, ischemic diseases, and malignancies. It has been described as harmful because oxygen free radicals attack biological molecules such as lipids, proteins, and DNA. Plant phytochemicals are potent antioxidants against reactive oxygen species and have several health benefits ranging from aiding the function of the immune system, to protecting the cells and DNA from damage, to reducing inflammation, to regulation of hormones and lots more. The major classes of phytochemicals include alkaloids, phenolics, terpenoids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins etc. Each class of these potent agents consists of a broad range of chemicals with diverse strengths.

Keywords: Phytochemicals, Oxidative Stress, Free radicals, Antioxidants, Pathogenesis.

Evaluation of Jos Students' Anxiety during COVID-19 Lockdown Period in Nigeria

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Abstract

Students all over the world were faced with the daunting and unprecedented challenge of staying at home due to the lockdown imposed by most governments as part of the efforts devised to curb the spread of COVID-19. This was also the case for students schooling in Jos, Plateau State of Nigeria. This research aims to assess the extent of anxiety among students in Jos during the COVID-19 lockdown period. It employed a research instrument tagged "COVID19 Lockdown-period Impact Assessment on Students' Anxiety Level (CLIASAL) Questionnaire" to collect data for the study. Concurrently, a 4-by-2 full-factorial design was used in structuring the questionnaire while descriptive statistical methods were employed to analyze the results collected. The analysis showed that the overall average score for students' anxiety level was 73.42 percent, which implies that the majority of students in Jos were affected by this lockdown. Further analysis showed that 94.66 % of students were concerned about academic delays/calendar extensions at school. Similarly, 96.43 % of students were worried about their life plans being delayed or altered due to suspension of school activities which hinders them from graduating in their supposed/expected graduation year. This survey also confirms that the majority of students were primarily concerned about how the lockdown period had impacted their academic programs.

Keywords: Anxiety, COVID-19, Educational management, Lockdown policy, Tertiary education.

MEKÂNSAL BAĞLAMDA YAPAY ZEKÂ TEKNİKLERİNE GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

OVERVIEW OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES IN SPATIAL CONTEXT

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Abstract

Depending on the developing technology and the increase in processing power in computers, artificial intelligence techniques, the foundations of which were laid much earlier, but difficult to implement within the technological possibilities of that period, have a great application area and importance today. Over the years, this importance, application areas and the need for artificial intelligence techniques, which are one of the most important tools to deal with the huge amount of big data obtained, increase exponentially. Depending on the need, new perspectives and new methods for artificial intelligence techniques are developed together with open-source data and code sharing platforms. In such an environment, the location-tagged data set and the analysis of these data sets with artificial intelligence techniques constitute a large part of the cake. Today, it is of great importance to develop efficient decision-making models and systems by combining the internal dynamics of advanced artificial intelligence techniques with the internal dynamics of the concept of location and space, in order to efficiently apply artificial intelligence techniques to a geographically qualified or location-tagged data set. Accordingly, it is necessary to define spatial problems, and to present an appropriate artificial intelligence technique that can offer solutions to these spatial problems, which is much more profitable in terms of time and cost than traditional methods. For this, experts in the field of space and location need to learn artificial intelligence terminology under a correct hierarchy and classification, and find solutions to today's problems by using artificial intelligence techniques used in location-based applications of artificial intelligence. In this study, first of all, the terminology of artificial intelligence has been defined under a correct hierarchy and classification. Afterwards, within this definition, an overview of artificial intelligence techniques that can be used in space and location-based applications is made and examples of how these techniques can be used in applications are presented.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, location, machine learning

Özet

Gelişen teknolojiye ve bilgisayarlardaki işleme gücünün artmasına bağlı olarak, çok daha önceden temelleri atılan, fakat o dönemdeki teknolojik imkânlar içerisinde uygulanması zor olan yapay zekâ teknikleri, günümüzde büyük bir uygulama alanına ve öneme sahiptir. Yıllar geçtikçe, bu önem, uygulama alanları ve elde edilen devasa boyuttaki büyük veri ile baş etmenin en önemli araçlarından biri olan yapay zekâ tekniklerine olan ihtiyaç üssel bir şekilde artmaktadır. İhtiyaca bağlı olarak, açık kaynak kodlu veri ve kod paylaşım platformları ile birlikte, yapay zekâ tekniklerine yönelik yeni bakış açıları ve yeni yöntemler geliştirilmektedir. Böyle bir ortamda, konum etiketli veri seti ve bu veri setlerinin yapay zekâ teknikleri ile analizi, pastanın büyük bir kısmını oluşturmaktadır. Coğrafi nitelikli ya da konum etiketli veri setine yapay zekâ tekniklerini verimli bir şekilde uygulayabilmek için, gelişmiş yapay zekâ tekniklerinin iç dinamikleri ile konum ve mekân kavramının iç dinamiklerini birleştirerek, verimli karar verici modeller ve sistemler geliştirmek, günümüzde büyük ehemmiyete sahiptir. Buna bağlı olarak, mekânsal problemlerin tanımlanması, bu mekânsal problemlere ilişkin, çözüm yolları sunabilecek, geleneksel yöntemlere göre, zaman ve maliyet açısından çok daha kârlı olan uygun yapay zekâ tekniğinin ortaya konulması gerekmektedir. Bunun için, mekân ve konum alanında uzman kişilerin, yapay zekâ terminolojisini, doğru bir hiyerarşi ve sınıflandırma

altında öğrenerek, yapay zekanın konum bazlı uygulamalarında kullanılan yapay zekâ tekniklerini kullanarak, günümüz problemlerine çözümler bulması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, öncelikle yapay zekâ terminolojisinin, doğru bir hiyerarşi ve sınıflandırma altında tanımı yapılmıştır. Sonrasında, bu tanım içerisinde, mekân ve konum bazlı uygulamalarda kullanılabilecek yapay zekâ tekniklerine genel bir bakış yapılarak, bu tekniklerin ne şekilde kullanılarak uygulamalar yapılabileceği ile ilgili örnekler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: yapay zekâ, mekân, makine öğrenmesi

HIZLI VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR SERVİS HİZMETLERİ İÇİN ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME YÖNTEMLERİ İLE E-TİCARET DEPO UYGUNLUKLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINING E-COMMERCE WAREHOUSE SUITABILITY WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION ANALYSES FOR FAST AND SUSTAINABLE SERVICES

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Abstract

In today's world, economic, social and environmental responsibilities create a strategical approach for corporate sustainability by fostering societal value. Well-planned marketing operations are critical to long-term and sustainable economic growth. Therefore, firms labour to create workable strategic tools to successfully face their competitors and get the best of this competition. In this perspective innovative and comprehensive approaches play a key role to achieve strategic and sustainable marketing operations. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provide spatial intelligence to the marketing operations by its ability to represent spatial relationships, identify distributions and purchasing activities as well as to analyse the demographic characteristics. This study presents a case study of an e-commerce warehouse site selection in Pendik and Tuzla districts of Istanbul for sustainable marketing. Many criteria defined in the categories of socio-demographic, economic and accessibility were analysed with GIS based approaches. According to the criteria, various scenarios were determined for some e-commerce initiatives and e-commerce warehouse demands were calculated based on hexagonal units as a result of the Best-Worst Method (BWM). Calculated demands and currently serving e-commerce warehouse locations are analysed with network-based algorithms. In this context, both the service areas of the current e-commerce warehouses were determined, and new e-commerce warehouses were proposed to provide sustainable and fast service in the study area.

Key Words: Gegraphic Information Systems (GIS), Network Analysis, Multi-criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA), Facility Location Optimization, Hexagonal Analysis

Özet

Günümüz dünyasında ekonomik, sosyal ve çevresel sorumluluklar toplumsal katma değeri arttırarak sürdürülebilirlik için stratejik bir önem taşımaktadır. İyi planlanmış ticaret ve pazarlama operasyonları, uzun vadeli ve sürdürülebilir ekonomik büyüme için kritik role sahiptir. Bu nedenle firmalar, rakipleriyle başarılı bir şekilde yüzleşmek ve bu rekabetten en iyi şekilde yararlanmak için uygulanabilir stratejik araçlar oluşturmak için çalışırlar. Bu kapsamda yenilikçi ve bütüncül yaklaşımlar, başarılı ve sürdürülebilir pazarlama ve planlama operasyonları gerçekleştirmek için öenmli bir gereksinim haline gelmiştir. Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS), ticaret ve pazarlama operasyonlarında coğrafi ilişkileri belirleme, müşteri dağılımları ve satın alma faaliyetlerini tanımlama ve demografik özellikleri analiz etme yetenekleri ile pazarlama operasyonlarına mekânsal zekâ sağlar. Bu çalışmada, sürdürülebilir pazarlama ve ticaret uygulamaları kapsamında İstanbul'un Pendik ve Tuzla ilçelerinde e-ticaret depo yeri seçimi örnek uygulaması sunulmaktadır. Sosyo-demografik, ekonomik ve erişilebilirlik kategorilerinde tanımlanan birçok kriter CBS

tabanlı yaklaşımlar ile analiz edilmiştir. Kriterlere göre bazı e-ticaret girişimleri için çeşitli senaryolar belirlenmiş ve En İyi-En Kötü Yöntemi (BWM) ile bulunan kriter ağırlıklar ile e-ticaret depo talepleri altıgen (hexagon) birimler bazında hesaplanmıştır. Hesaplanan talepler ve halihazırda hizmet veren e-ticaret depo konumları CBS tabanlı ağ analiz algoritmaları ile analiz edilerek uygun alanlar belirlenmiştir. Bu kapsamda hem mevcut e-ticaret depolarının hizmet alanları belirlenmiş hem de çalışma alanında sürdürülebilir ve hızlı hizmet verebilmek için yeni e-ticaret depoları önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS), Ağ Analizi, Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV), Tesis Konum Optimizasyonu, Hexagonal Analiz

METROPOLİTEN ALANLARDA İTFAİYE İSTASYONLARI UYGUNLUK ANALİZİ İÇİN CBS TABANLI ÇOK KRİTERLİ YAKLAŞIM: İSTANBUL ÖRNEĞİ

GIS-BASED MULTI-CRITERIA APPROACH FOR FIRE STATION SUITABILITY ANALYSIS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

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Abstract

Cities need environmentally and human-oriented sustainable solutions that can use their resources more efficiently and provide effective services to their citizens. Today, rapid population growth in metropolitan areas, together with unplanned and dense construction, have brought important management problems in many areas such as emergency response, transportation, traffic, air and environmental pollution, planning and waste management. In this context, technology-oriented geographic intelligence solutions have come to the forefront for smart, sustainable, and resilient city goals in today's city management. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) provides application solutions in many thematic areas, especially site selection and suitability analysis, with location-based analyzes such as density, proximity, accessibility and distance. Evaluation of the service times of existing stations against fire, which is one of the most important situations requiring emergency intervention, has become a necessity within the scope of resilient cities. In this study, within the scope of an effective response to emergencies, the current situation, suitability and site selection analyzes of fire stations for the province of Istanbul were evaluated with GIS-based Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) methods. The 13 criteria determined as a result of the literature review were analyzed using the Best Worst Method (BWM). BWM weight values were determined by taking the opinion of professional firefighters. The results were analyzed with GIS-based analysis and the current situation was evaluated. The most suitable and unnecessary sites for new stations were determined.

Keywords: Best Worst Method, Fuzzy Linear, Geographic Information Systems, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Site Suitability Analysis

Özet

Şehirler, kaynaklarını daha verimli kullanabileceği, vatandaşlarına etkin hizmetler sunacağı çevre ve insan odaklı sürdürülebilir çözümlere ihtiyaç duymaktadır. Günümüzde metropoliten alanlarda yaşanan hızlı nüfus artışı ile birlikte plansız ve yoğun yapılaşma beraberinde acil müdahale, ulaşım, trafik, hava ve çevre kirliliği, planlama ve atık yönetimi gibi birçok alanda önemli yönetim sorunlarını getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda, günümüz şehir yönetiminde akıllı, sürdürülebilir ve dirençli şehir hedefleri için teknoloji odaklı coğrafi zekâ çözümleri ön plana çıkmıştır. Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS) sunduğu konum bazlı yoğunluk, yakınlık, erişilebilirlik ve mesafe gibi analizler ile başta yer seçimi ve uygunluk analizi olmak üzere pek çok tematik alanda uygulama çözümü sunmaktadır. Acil müdahale gerektiren en önemli durumlardan olan yangına karşı mevcut istasyonların hizmet sürelerinin değerlendirilmesi dirençli şehirler kapsamında ihtiyaç haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada acil durumlara etkin müdahale kapsamında, İstanbul ili için itfaiye istasyonları mevcut durum,

uygunluk ve yer seçimi analizleri CBS bütünleşik Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) yöntemleri ile değerlendirilmektedir. Literatür araştırması sonucu belirlenen 13 kriter, En İyi- En Kötü Metodu (Best Worst Method-BWM) kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. BWM ağırlık değerleri, profesyonel itfaiye çalışanlarının görüşü alınarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar CBS entegre analiz edilerek mevcut durum değerlendirilmiş ve yeni istasyon noktaları için en uygun ve gerekli görülmeyen yerler belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: En İyi-En Kötü Metodu, Bulanık Lineer, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, Çok kriterli karar verme, Yer Uygunluk Analizi

YEŞİL PAZARLAMA STRATEJİLERİNDE GENÇ TÜKETİCİLERE ULAŞMA YOLU OLARAK SOSYAL MEDYANIN KULLANIMI

USING SOCIAL MEDIA AS A WAY TO REACH YOUNG CONSUMERS IN GREEN MARKETING STRATEGIES

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Abstract

The increase of environmental problems such as global warming, air pollution, sea pollution, water and energy problems, natural resources' decrease cause awareness to ecofriendly production and consumption. Green marketing has also emerged in this context and gain importance for companies. Green Marketing is defined as environmentally safe marketing activities like product developments, packaging and distribution to increase awareness. It involves marketing acitivities that satisfy consumer needs and wants with the minimum damage to environment and natural resources. Green marketing consists of ecofriendly products and packaging, distribution activities aiming minimum degree of carbon footprint, green promotion strategies for creating awareness among consumers. Previous studies showed that green marketing activities affect consumer behaviors and sensitive consumers are tend to pay more price for green products. But green marketing strategies are not enough alone. Creating environmental awareness in society especially among young consumers is an important issue for the future. In this context the usage of social media that gains popularity day by day in green marketing activities is very effective. Social media are internet-based applications that are based on Web 2.0 and allow users to produce and share content. The development of technology, the increase in the use of smart devices, the possibility of establishing fast and interactive relationships cause the use of social media to continue increasingly. The companies aiming to reach young consumers prefer this media. Social media channels are effective platforms for companies to create awareness about green marketing, to show their green products to consumers and to inform consumers about green marketing campaigns. The aim of this study is to define the development of green marketing, its importance, related concepts and to explain the use of social media in green marketing strategies with current examples.

Keywords: Green Marketing, Social Media, Young Consumers.

Özet

Küresel ısınma, hava ve deniz kirliliği, suların azalması, enerji sıkıntıları ve doğal kaynaklardaki azalma gibi çevre sorunlarındaki artış çevre dostu üretim ve tüketim konusunda farkındalığa neden olmaktadır. Yeşil pazarlama da bu bağlamda ortaya çıkmış ve işletmeler için önemli bir kavram haline gelmiştir. Yeşil pazarlama farkındalık yaratmak için ürün geliştirme, ambalajlama ve dağıtım gibi çevre dostu pazarlama faaliyetleri olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Tüketici istek ve ihtiyaçlarını giderirken çevreye ve doğal kaynaklara en az zarar verecek şekilde düzenlenmiş faaliyetleri kapsamaktadır. Yeşil pazarlama, çevre dostu ürün ve ambalajları, karbon ayak izini minimum düzeyde tutacak dağıtım faaliyetleri, tüketicilerde farkındalık yaratacak yeşil tutundurma uygulamalarını içermektedir. Yapılan çalışmalar, yeşil pazarlama faaliyetlerinin tüketicilerin satın alma davranışını etkilediğini ve bu konuya duyarlı tüketicilerin gerekirse daha fazla fiyat ödemeye meyilli olduklarını göstermektedir. Ancak yeşil pazarlama uygulamaları tek başına yeterli değildir. Toplumda özellikle genç tüketicilerde çevre bilinci oluşturma gelecek için önemli bir konudur. Bu bağlamda gençler arasında popüleritesi her geçen gün artan sosyal medyanın yeşil pazarlama faaliyetlerinde kullanılması oldukça etkilidir. Sosyal medya, Web 2.0 temellerine dayanan ve kullanıcıların içerik üreterek paylaşmasına izin veren internet tabanlı uygulamalardır. Teknolojinin gelişimi, akıllı cihazların kullanımındaki artış, hızlı ve interaktif ilişki kurma imkanı sosyal medya kullanımının artarak devam etmesine neden olmaktadır. Genç tüketicilere ulaşmayı hedefleyen işletmeler bu mecrayı çokça tercih etmektedir. Sosyal medya kanalları işletmelerin yeşil

pazarlama konusunda farkındalık yaratma, yeşil ürünlerini tüketicilere gösterme, yeşil pazarlama kampanyaları konusunda tüketicileri haberdar etmek için etkili platformlardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı yeşil pazarlama kavramının gelişimini, önemini ve ilişkili kavramları tanımlayarak daha etkili olabilmesi için sosyal medyanın işletme stratejilerinde kullanımını güncel örneklerle açıklamaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yeşil Pazarlama, Sosyal Medya, Genç Tüketiciler.

SOSYAL MEDYADA PAYLAŞIM ETİĞİ: SORUNLAR, KURALLAR VE UYGULAMALAR ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

ETHICS OF SHARING ON SOCIAL MEDIA: A RESEARCH ON PROBLEMS, CODES AND APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

With the intense use of social media, an increase is observed in the problems related to communication. In the last ten years, social networks/platforms with millions of users all over the world, especially Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and TikTok, constitute both an economic and social power. In these environments, a process in which the user also produces content and even becomes the content itself prevails. From this new perspective, we need to rethink or say new things about communication in terms of ethics that we have discussed and raised so far. From this point of view, this paper seeks answers to three basic questions: How can ethical codes that aim to create the right behavior in the professional field be adapted to social media? Second, what are the correct rules of conduct on social media and the internet? Finally, what are the rules to follow regarding content sharing on social media? Based on these questions, in this paper, first of all, examples of ethical problems that we encounter in social media will be given. Within the framework of these examples, suggested approaches and codes related to internet and social media ethics will be revealed. Finally, in order to contribute to the literature, codes related to content sharing in social media will be proposed.

Keywords: Communication Ethics, Social Media, Ethical Codes, Sharing Ethics.

Özet

Sosyal medyanın yoğun bir biçimde kullanılmaya başlamasıyla iletişim alanına dair problemlerde de bir artış gözlenmektedir. Son on yıl içerisinde başta Facebook, Twitter, Instagram ve TikTok olmak üzere Dünyanın dört yanında milyonlarca kullanıcısı olan sosyal paylaşım ağları/platformları hem ekonomik hem de sosyal bir güç oluşturmaktadır. Bu ortamlarda kullanıcının aynı zamanda içerik ürettiği ve hatta içeriğin kendisi haline geldiği bir süreç hüküm sürmektedir. Bu yeni çerçeveden bakarak, etik anlamında iletişimle ilgili şimdiye kadar tartıştığımız ve ortaya koyduğumuz birçok konuyu yeniden düşünmemiz veya yeni şeyler söylememiz gerekmektedir. Bu noktadan hareketle, bu inceleme üç temel soruya cevap aramaktadır: Mesleki alanda doğru davranışı oluşturmayı hedefleyen etik kodlar, sosyal medyaya nasıl uyarlanabilir? İkincisi, sosyal medyada ve internette doğru davranış kuralları nelerdir? Son olarak da, sosyal medyada içerik paylaşımıyla ilgili uyulması gereken kurallar nelerdir? Bu sorulardan hareketle bu bildiride öncelikle sosyal medyada karşımıza çıkan etik sorunlara örnekler verilecektir. Bu örnekler çerçevesinde internet ve sosyal medya etiğiyle ilgili önerilen yaklaşımlar ve kodlar ortaya konacaktır. Son olarak da literatüre bir katkı sağlamak amacıyla sosyal medyada özellikle içerik paylaşımıyla ilgili kodlar önerilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İletişim Etiği, Sosyal Medya, Etik Kodlar, Paylaşım Etiği.

Z KUŞAĞI BİREYLERİNİN TATİL TERCİH, BEKLENTİ VE ALGILARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF HOLIDAY PREFERENCES, EXPECTATIONS AND PERCEPTIONS OF Z GENERATION INDIVIDUALS

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Özet

Bireylerin tatil tercih ve algıları birçok faktöre göre değiştiği için turizm işletmeleri de bu değişimlere ayak uydurabilmek adına yenilikler ve alternatif girişimler geliştirmelidir. Bireylerin tercihlerini etkileyen birçok faktör bulunmakla birlikte kuşak farklılıkları da bireylerin tatil tercih ve algılarını etkileyebilmektedir. Çünkü her kuşak kendine ait birtakım farklılıklara, birtakım özelliklere ve farklı değer algılarına sahiptir. Bu nedenle her birey doğduğu kuşak grubu içerisinde bazı ortak davranışlar gösterirken diğer kuşak gruplarından da farklı davranışlar gösterebilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda bu araştırma Z kuşağı bireylerinin tatil tercih, beklenti ve algılarının belirlenmesi amaçlı planlanmıştır. Araştırmada kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmış ve Google form ile oluşturulan anket uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 18-22 yaş arası toplam 140 kişi oluşturmuş ve çalışma Nisan-Haziran 2022 tarihleri arasında yürütülmüştür. Katılımcıların % 67.9'unun kadın, %82,9'unun üniversite okuduğu, %85,7'sinin çalışmadığı, %65'inin daha önce tatil amaçlı seyahat ettiği, %55'inin deniz-kum-güneş, %19,3'ünün kültür turizmi, %18,6'sının kırsal turizm, %3,6'sının spor turizmi, %1,4'ünün kış turizmi, %1,4'ünün sağlık turizmi, %0,7'sinin ise inanç turizmini en fazla tercih ettiği, %82,9'unun tatil bölgesinde eğlence mekânlarını tercih edeceklerini, %93,6'sının konaklama işletmesinin her yaşa uygun hizmet vermesi gerektiğini düşündükleri, %61,4'ünün bulundukları yerden ayrılmadan sanal gerçeklik veya arttırılmış gerçeklik ile farklı bölgeleri seyahat etmelerinin ilgilerini çekeceğini, %67,1'inin konaklayacakları işletmenin teknolojik imkânlarının çok fazla önemli olduğunu düşündüklerini, %84,3'ünün konaklayacakları işletmenin teknoloji içeren eğlence imkânları sunmasının çok fazla önemli olduğunu düşündüklerini, %72,1'inin konaklayacakları işletmenin her şey dâhil sisteminde olması gerektiğini düşündükleri belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca bireylere yöneltilen konaklayacağınız işletmeden beklentileriniz neler olur sorusuna; temiz, konforlu, teknolojik, eğlenceli bilgilendirme olması, çalışanların güler yüzlü ve ilgili olması, uygun fiyatlı, her şey dâhil sistem olması, ulaşımının kolay olması, wifi imkânının olması, yemeklerinin güzel olması, her yaşa uygun olması gibi cevapların olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada z kuşağı bireylerinin çeşitli tatil tercihlerinin olduğu, mutlaka teknolojiyi turizm sektöründe görmek istedikleri, turizmde sanal veya arttırılmış gerçeklik uygulamalarına ilgi duydukları sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu kapsamda günümüzde nüfusları çok fazla olan bu kuşağın istek ve beklentilerine uygun olarak turizm işletmelerinin kendilerini yenilemeleri gerektiği ve gerekli girişimleri yapmaları önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Z Kuşağı, Tatil algısı, Turizm, Beklenti, Tercih

Abstract

Since individuals' holiday preferences and perceptions change according to many factors, innovations and alternatives should be developed in order to keep up with these changes in the tourism sector. Although there are many factors that affect the preferences of individuals, generational differences can also affect individuals' holiday preferences and perceptions. Because each generation has its own differences, some characteristics and different value perceptions. For this reason, while each individual shows some common behaviors within the generation group in which he was born, he can also show different behaviors from other generation groups.

In this direction, this research was planned to determine the holiday preferences, expectations and perceptions of the Z generation individuals. Snowball sampling method was used in the research and a questionnaire created with Google form was applied. The sample of the study consisted of 140 people between the ages of 18-22 and the study was carried out between April and June 2022. When the findings of the study are examined, 67.9% of the participants are women, 82.9% are university students, 85.7% are not working, 65% have previously traveled for vacation, 55% are sea-sand-sun, 19.3% cultural tourism, 18.6% rural tourism, 3.6% sports tourism, 1.4% winter tourism, 1.4% health tourism, 0.7%' On the other hand, 82.9% of them prefer religious tourism the most, 82.9% of them will prefer entertainment venues in the holiday region, 93.6% of them think that the accommodation business should provide services suitable for all ages, 61.4% of them prefer virtual reality or virtual reality without leaving their place. It would be interesting for them to travel to different regions with augmented reality, 67.1% thought that the technological opportunities of the business they would stay in were very important, 84.3% thought it was very important that the business they would stay offered entertainment opportunities with technology, 72.1%. The accommodation must be in the all-inclusive system of the business. It was determined that they thought that. In addition, to the question of what are your expectations from the establishment where you will stay, directed to individuals; It has been determined that there are answers such as clean, comfortable, technological, entertaining information, friendly and interested employees, affordable, all-inclusive system, easy access, wifi, good food, suitable for all ages. As a result, it was concluded in the study that the Z generation individuals have various holiday preferences, they definitely want to see technology in the tourism sector, and they are interested in virtual or augmented reality applications in tourism. In this context, it is suggested that tourism enterprises should renew themselves and make the necessary initiatives in accordance with the wishes and expectations of this generation, which has a large population today.

Keywords: Generation Z, Perception of Vacation, Tourism, Expectation, Preference

ÇOCUK DOSTU ŞEHİRLERİN ŞEHİR İMAJI, ŞEHİR TURİZMİ VE ÇOCUK SAĞLIĞI AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITIES IN TERMS OF CITY IMAGE, CITY TOURISM AND CHILD HEALTH

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Özet

Medeni ve çağdaş toplumlarda insan haklarına saygı gösteren kurumlar, yönetimler ve bireyler olması ön koşuldur. Çağdaş toplumlarda yalnızca yetişkinlerin değil çocukların da haklarının gözetilmesi ve görüşlerine saygı duyulması önem taşımaktadır. Çocuklar henüz fiziksel, ruhsal, bilişsel ve her açıdan immatür oldukları için savunmasız, hassas bir popülasyondurlar. Ancak çocukların yetişkinler tarafından korunmaya veya bakıma ihtiyaçları bulunması onların söz haklarının ellerinden alınması gerektiği anlamına gelmemektedir. Çocuklar da tıpkı yetişkinler gibi bilişsel düzeylerinin el verdiği takdirde aile içinde, okulda, parçası olduğu toplumda, sosyal alanlarda herhangi bir kısıtlama olmaksızın kendilerini ilgilendiren her türlü konuda düşünce ve görüşlerini özgürce ifade etme ve bu görüşlerin dikkate alınması hakkına sahiptir. Bu konuda günümüzde çocukların da yönetimlerde nasıl söz sahibi olacakları ne derecede nasıl katılım gösterebileceklerine ilişkin yeni girişimler yapılmaktadır. Bu girişimlerden biri de çocuk dostu şehirlerdir. Çocuk dostu şehirler, şehirlerin yerel yönetimleri başta olmak üzere çocukların bir birey olarak haklarının korunması, görüşlerinin dikkate alınarak yönetim sistemi içerisinde görünür kılınmasını hedefleyen uluslararası bir girişim olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu girişimin hedefi "Çocuk Hakları Sözleşmesi"nin günlük yaşama entegre edilmesinin sağlanmasıdır. Bu doğrultuda çocuk dostu şehir olabilmenin birçok kriteri bulunmaktadır. Bu kriterler arasında güvenli ve temiz çevre oluşturulması, eğlence, spor vb. gibi sosyal aktivitelerin sağlanması, çocukların gelişimini destekleyen uygulamaların olması, çocukların da yerel yönetimlerde söz sahibi olarak fikirlerini beyan etmesi başta olmak üzere birçok kriter yer almaktadır. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada çocuk dostu şehir tanımı, kriterleri, nasıl ortaya çıktığı, dünyada ve Türkiye'deki durumu açıklanarak çocuk dostu şehir olmanın şehir imajı, şehir turizmi ve çocuk sağlığı açısından öneminin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada çocuk dostu şehir kavramı analiz edilmiş şehir imajına etkilerinin neler olabileceği, şehrin turizmini nasıl etkileyebileceği ve çocuk sağlığına getireceği katkıların neler olabileceği açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çocuk Dostu Şehir, Çocuk Sağlığı, Şehir İmajı, Turizm

Abstract

It is a prerequisite for civilized and contemporary societies to have institutions, governments and individuals that respect human rights. In contemporary societies, it is important that the rights of not only adults but also children are respected and their views are respected. Children are a vulnerable, vulnerable population as they are still immature physically, mentally, cognitively and in every way. However, the fact that children need protection or care by adults does not mean that their right to speak should be taken away. Children, just like adults, have the right to freely express their thoughts and opinions on all matters that concern them, without any restrictions, in the family, at school, in the society they are a part of, and in social areas, if their cognitive levels allow, and these views are taken into account. In this regard, new initiatives are being made today on how children can have a say in the administration and how they can participate. One of these initiatives is

child-friendly cities. Child-friendly cities are defined as an international initiative that aims to protect the rights of children as individuals, especially the local governments of the cities, and to make them visible within the management system by taking into account their views. The aim of this initiative is to integrate the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" into daily life. In this direction, there are many criteria to be a child-friendly city. These criteria include creating a safe and clean environment, entertainment, sports, etc. There are many criteria, such as providing social activities such as providing social activities, having practices that support the development of children, and expressing their opinions by having a voice in local governments. In this direction, it is aimed to evaluate the importance of being a child-friendly city in terms of city image, city tourism and child health by explaining the definition of a child-friendly city, its criteria, how it emerged, its situation in the world and in Turkey. In the study, the concept of a child-friendly city was analyzed and the effects on the image of the city, how the city could affect tourism, and its contributions to child health were explained.

Keywords: Child Friendly City, Child Health, City Image, Tourism

ORTAOKULLARIN ÖRGÜTSEL ÇEVİKLİK DÜZEYİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL AGILITY OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the level of organizational agility of middle schools and analyse the participants' perceptions about the organizational agility of middle schools in terms of position, gender, education level, seniority, age and branch. A general scanning model is used in the research. The target population of the study includes the middle school teachers and school administrators working in the middle schools in Gaziantep Province in 2018-2019 academic years. Simple random sampling is used. To collect the data, Organizational Agility Scale is used. T-test and One-way variance analysis (ANOVA) are used to analyse the data. According to the research results, the participants' perceptions about the organizational agility of middle schools are at level of "sometimes". In other words, the organizational agility of middle schools is at the medium level according to the participants. It is found out that there is a significant difference among the participants' perceptions in terms of the variables of position, gender, education level, seniority, age and branch. The school administrators perceive that middle schools have higher level of organizational agility than the teachers. Male participants perceive that middle schools have higher level of organizational agility than female participants. The participants who have bachelor's degree perceive that middle schools have higher level of organizational agility than the participants have who master's degree. The participants whose seniority is over 20 years perceive that middle schools have higher level of organizational agility than the participants whose seniority is 20 years and below 20 years. The participants who are 51 years old and more than 51 years old perceive that middle schools have higher level of organizational agility than the participants who are 50 years old and less than 50 years old. The participants whose branches are in maths and science perceive that middle schools have higher level of organizational agility than the participants whose branches are social sciences and special talents. The school administrators and teachers should receive in-service training in order that the organizational agility of schools can be increased.

Keywords: Organizational Agility, Middle Schools, Teachers, School Administrators

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerin algılarına göre ortaokulların örgütsel çeviklik düzeyini tespit etmek ve bu katılımcıların ortaokulların örgütsel çeviklik düzeyine ilişkin algılarını mevki, cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi, kıdem, yaş, ve branş değişkenleri açısından incelemektir. Araştırmada genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma evrenini 2018-2019 eğitim-öğretim yılında Gaziantep İlindeki ortaokullarda çalışan ortaokul öğretmenleri ve ortaokullarda görevli okul yöneticileri oluşturmaktadır. Basit seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verileri toplamak için, Örgütsel Çeviklik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, katılımcıların ortaokulların örgütsel çevik düzeyine ilişkin algıları "bazen" aralığındadır. Bir başka deyişle katılımcılara göre ortaokulların örgütsel çevik düzeyi orta düzeydedir. Katılımcıların algılarında mevki, cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi ve kıdem değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Okul yöneticileri öğretmenlere kıyasla ortaokulların daha yüksek düzeyde örgütsel çevikliğe sahip olduğuna yönelik algıya sahiptir. Erkek katılımcılar kadın katılımcılara kıyasla ortaokulların daha yüksek düzeyde örgütsel çevikliğe sahip olduğuna yönelik algıya sahiptir. Lisans derecesine sahip olan katılımcılar yüksek lisans derecesine sahip olan katılımcılara kıyasla ortaokulların daha yüksek düzeyde örgütsel çevikliğe sahip olduğuna yönelik algıya sahiptir. 20 yıl üzeri kıdeme sahip olan katılımcılar 20 yıl ve daha az kıdeme sahip olan katılımcılara kıyasla ortaokulların daha yüksek düzeyde örgütsel çevikliğe sahip olduğuna yönelik algıya sahiptir. 51 ve üzeri yaşa

sahip olan katılımcılar 50 ve daha az yaşa sahip olan katılımcılara kıyasla ortaokulların daha yüksek düzeyde örgütsel çevikliğe sahip olduğuna yönelik algıya sahiptir. Matematik ve fen bilimleri alanında branşı olan katılımcılar, sözel ve özel yetenek alanında branşı olan katılımcılara göre ortaokulların daha yüksek düzeyde örgütsel çevikliğe sahip olduğuna yönelik algıya sahiptir. Okulların örgütsel çevikliğinin arttırılması için okul yöneticilerine ve öğretmenlere örgütsel çeviklik konusunda hizmet içi eğitim verilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Örgütsel Çeviklik, Ortaokullar, Öğretmenler, Okul Yöneticileri

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN İŞE BAĞLI GERGİNLİK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF WORK-RELATED STRAIN OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the level of work-related strain of middle school teachers and analyse the participants' level of work-related strain in terms of gender, level of education, marital status, branch, seniority and having a child. A general scanning model is used in the research. The target population of the study includes the middle school teachers working in the middle schools in Gaziantep Province in 2018-2019 academic years. Simple random sampling is used. To collect the data, Work-Related Strain Scale is used. T-test and One-way variance analysis (ANOVA) are used to analyse the data. According to the research results, the participants' level of work-related strain is at the level of "It suits me to a great extent (I generally agree). In other words, it can be said that the participants' level of work-related strain is high. It is found out that there is a significant difference among the participants' perceptions in terms of the variables of gender, level of education, marital status, branch, seniority and having a child. The female participants have higher level of work-related strain than male participants. The participants who have bachelor's degree have higher level of work-related strain than the participants who have master's degree. The married participants have higher level of work-related strain than the single participants. The participants whose seniority is 20 years and less than 20 years have higher level of work-related strain than the participants whose seniority is more than 20 years. The participants whose branches are in maths and science have higher level of work-related strain than the participants whose branches are in social sciences and special talents. The participants who have children have higher level of work-related strain than the participants who don't have any children. The reasons which cause the teachers' work related-strain to increase should be determined by means of qualitative researches and the senior executives should take precautions in order that these reasons can be eliminated.

Keywords: Work-Related Strain, Middle Schools, Teachers

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı ortaokul öğretmenlerinin işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyini tespit etmek ve bu katılımcıların işe bağlı gerginlik düzeylerini cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi, medeni durum, kıdem, branş ve çocuk sahibi olma değişkenleri açısından incelemektir. Araştırmada genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma evrenini 2018-2019 eğitim-öğretim yılında Gaziantep İlindeki ortaokullarda çalışan ortaokul öğretmenleri oluşturmaktadır. Basit seçkisiz örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Verileri toplamak için, İşe Bağlı Gerginlik Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde t-testi ve tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, katılımcıların işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyi "büyük ölçüde bana uygun" aralığındadır. Bir başka deyişle katılımcıların işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyinin yüksek düzeyde olduğu söylenebilir. Katılımcıların algılarında cinsiyet, eğitim düzeyi, kıdem, medeni durum, branş ve çocuk sahibi olma değişkenleri açısından anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmiştir. Kadın katılımcılar erkek katılımcılara kıyasla daha yüksek düzeyde işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyine sahiptir. Lisans derecesine sahip olan katılımcılar yüksek lisans derecesine sahip olan katılımcılara kıyasla daha yüksek düzeyde işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyine sahiptir. Evli olanlar evli olmayanlara kıyasla daha yüksek düzeyde işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyine sahiptir. 20 yıl ve daha az kıdeme sahip olan katılımcılar 20 yıl üzeri kıdeme sahip katılımcılara kıyasla daha yüksek düzeyde işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyine sahiptir. Matematik ve fen bilimleri alanında branşı olan katılımcılar, sözel ve özel yetenek alanında branşı olan katılımcılara göre daha yüksek düzeyde işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyine sahiptir. Çocuk sahibi olan katılımcılar, çocuk sahibi olmayan katılımcılara kıyasla daha yüksek düzeyde işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyine sahiptir. Öğretmenlerin işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyini yükselten nedenler nitel araştırmalarla belirlenmeli ve

öğretmenlerin işe bağlı gerginlik düzeyini arttıran bu nedenlerin ortadan kaldırılması için gerekli önlemler üst düzey yöneticiler tarafından alınmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İşe Bağlı Gerginlik, Ortaokullar, Öğretmenler

LİSE GENÇLİĞİNİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIM ALIŞKANLIKLARI[1]

SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE HABITS OF HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH

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Abstract

This study aims to descriptively reveal the social media usage habits of high school students. In this context, the time spent by the participants in social networks on a daily basis, which social networks they use/do not use, which networks they prefer more, the name preference in their social media accounts, the subjects and personalities they are interested in in social networks are discussed. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used together in the research. The research was carried out by applying a face-to-face questionnaire to a sample group of 1000 people selected by quota technique from the population of high school students studying in Anatolian High School, Anatolian Imam Hatip High School and Science High School in the central districts of İzmir. In the examination, it was determined that 922 questionnaires were valid. In addition, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 students among those who participated in the survey. Survey application and interviews were carried out simultaneously in April, May and June of 2019.

According to the findings of the study, 9.1% of the participants were 0-1 hours, 38.3% 1-3 hours, 31.5% 3-5 hours, 14.5% 5-7 hours. , 6.6% spend more than 7 hours on social networks daily. While 94.5% of the students participating in the research use whatsapp, 94.1% use youtube and 92.8% use instagram; 97.4% linkedln, 97.3% foursquare, 96.2% swarm, 96% msn, 94.8% blogs, 90.7% tumblr and 78.9% pinterest, 68% do not use twitter, 67.7% do not use facebook, 55.6% do not use snapchat. It can be understood from here that instagram, youtube and whatsapp are the social networks used by the majority of the sample. Considering the order of use of social networks, it is seen that students prefer instagram, whatsapp and youtube intensively and primarily. It has been determined that the social networks that are least preferred among the participants and that do not have priority in terms of use compared to other social media networks are linkedIn, foursquare, swarm and msn.

74.2% of the students participating in the research stated that they prefer to open their social media accounts with a real name, 5.3% with a different name, and 20.5% with both a real name and a different name.

The majority of the participants in the sample stated that they are related to fashion, entertainment, scientific, educational and instructive subjects, culture/art, health and nutrition in social networks; They stated that they were less or not interested in religion/morality/spiritual, money/economy/ pecuniary subjects, and politics.

While the majority of high school students are related to singers, musicians, movie stars, actors, sportmen, scientists, writers, poets and educators through social networks; on the other hand, it has been revealed that they are less or not interested in religious people, political people and social media phenomena.

Keywords: Social Media, High School Youth, Social Media Usage Habit.

[1] Bu çalışma, Ankara Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Felsefe ve Din Bilimleri (Din Sosyolojisi) alanında halen devam etmekte olan **Sosyal Medyanın Gençliğin Değerleri Üzerindeki Etkileri (İzmir Örneği)** adlı doktora çalışmasından elde edilen verilerden üretilmiştir.

Özet

Bu çalışma, liseli gençlerin sosyal medya kullanım alışkanlıklarını betimsel olarak ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu çerçevede katılımcıların, sosyal ağlarda günlük olarak geçirdikleri süre, hangi sosyal ağları kullandıkları/kullanmadıkları, kullanılan ağlardan hangilerini daha çok tercih ettikleri, sosyal medya hesaplarındaki isim tercihi, sosyal ağlarda ilgi duydukları konular ve kişilikler ele alınmıştır. Araştırmada nicel ve nitel yöntemler birlikte kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, İzmir'in merkez ilçelerinde bulunan Anadolu Lisesi, Anadolu İmam Hatip Lisesi ve Fen Lisesi okul türlerinde okuyan lise öğrencilerinin teşkil ettiği evrenden kotalama tekniği ile seçilen 1000 kişilik örneklem grubuna yüz yüze anket uygulanarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan incelemede 922 anketin geçerli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca ankete katılanlar arasından 30 öğrenci ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Anket uygulaması ve görüşmeler, 2019 yılının nisan, mayıs ve haziran aylarında eş zamanlı olarak yürütülmüştür.

Araştırmadan elde edilen bulgulara göre, katılımcıların %9,1'i 0-1 saat, %38,3'ü 1-3 saat, %31,5'i 3-5 saat, %14,5'i 5-7 saat, %6,6'sı 7 saatten fazla sosyal ağlarda günlük olarak vakit geçirmektedirler. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin %94,5'ü whatsapp, %94,1'i youtube, %92,8'i instagram'ı kullanırken; %97,4'u linkedln, %97,3 foursquare, %96,2'si swarm, %96'sı msn, %94,8'i bloglar, %90,7'si tumblr ve %78,9'u pinterest, %68'i twitter, %67,7'si facebook, %55,6 snapchat'i kullanmamaktadır. Buradan anlaşıldığına göre, instagram, youtube ve whatsapp örneklemin çoğunluğu tarafından kullanılan sosyal ağlardır. Sosyal ağların kullanım sıralamasına bakıldığında öğrencilerin yoğun ve öncelikli olarak instagram, whatsapp ve youtube'u tercih ettikleri görülmektedir. Katılımcılar arasında en az tercih edilen ve diğer sosyal medya ağlarına oranla kullanım sıralaması öncelikli olmayan sosyal ağların linkedIn, foursquare, swarm ve msn olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin %74,2'si sosyal medya hesaplarını gerçek isimle, %5,3'ü farklı bir isimle, %20,5'i ise hem gerçek isimle hem de farklı bir isimle açmayı tercih ettiklerini ifade etmişlerdir.

Örneklemde yer alan katılımcıların çoğunluğu, sosyal ağlarda moda, eğlence, bilimsel, eğitici ve öğretici konular, kültür/sanat, sağlık ve beslenme ile ilgili olduklarını; din/ahlak/maneviyat, para/ekonomi/maddiyat, siyaset konularında ise az ilgili olduklarını yahut hiç ilgilenmediklerini belirtmişlerdir.

Liseli öğrencilerin çoğunluğu sosyal ağlar üzerinden şarkıcı, müzisyen, film yıldızı, oyuncu, sporcu, bilim insanı, yazar, şair, eğitimci kişilerle ilgili iken; dini kişiler, siyasi kişiler ve sosyal medya fenomenlerine karşı ise az ilgili oldukları veya hiç ilgilenmedikleri ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Lise Gençliği, Sosyal Medya Kullanım Alışkanlığı.

POZİTİF PSİKOLOJİ PERSPEKTİFİNDE EBEVEYNLİĞİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF PARENTING IN A POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

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Özet

Ebeveynlik, pek çok yetişkin tarafından deneyimlenen, icra ediliş şekli araştırmalara konu olan bir roldür. Alanyazında ebeveynliğin etkinliğinin çocuğun olumlu psikolojik uyumu için önemli bir ölçüt olduğu genel olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu sebeple hangi ebeveynlik tutumlarının çocuğun psikolojik uyumuna katkı sağlayacağı hangisinin çocuk için uyum bozucu olacağı sıkça tartışılmıştır. Ancak bu zamana kadar yapılan araştırmalardaki odağın olumsuz ebeveynlik yaklaşımlarında olduğu görülmektedir. İhmalkâr ya da ilgisiz, aşırı koruyucu, otoriter tutumlar olumsuz ebeveynlik yaklaşımları olarak açıklanmaktadır. Bu durum, olumlu ebeveynliğin tarifi açısından dar bir çerçeve sunmaktadır. Pozitif psikoloji hareketi ile birlikte pozitif kavramlara olan ilgi artmış fakat pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımı içinde ebeveynlik araştırmaları oldukça etkisiz kalmıştır. Oysaki pozitif psikoloji ebeveynliğinin, geniş kapsamlı etkilerinin olabileceği ve yeterince tanımlanması gereken önemli bir kavram olduğu düşünülmektedir. Pozitif psikoloji ebeveynliği, çocukta olumlu duyguların oluşmasını sağlayan ve çocuğun karakter güçlerini ortaya çıkarıcı bir nitelik taşımaktadır. Bu ebeveynlik modeli, hem diğer ebeveynlik tutumlarından hem de alanyazında olumlu disiplin olarak tarif edilen pozitif ebeveynlik tanımlarından farklılaşmaktadır. Alanyazında çoğunlukla zor çocukların eğitimi için destekleyici olabilecek olumlu disiplin ile tarif edilen pozitif ebeveynliği dayalı müdahale programlarının olduğu görülmektedir. Geliştirici özelliği olan pozitif psikoloji ebeveynliğe dair çalışmaların sınırlı sayıda kaldığı söylenebilir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışma ile ebeveynliği pozitif psikoloji açısından incelemek, ebeveynlik programları ve ebeveynlik becerilerini ölçen araçlar için temel oluşturabilecek pozitif psikoloji ebeveynliğe dair kavramsal bir çerçeve sunmak hedeflenmiştir. Çalışmada ebeveynlik yaklaşımları ve pozitif psikoloji hareketi, pozitif psikolojide ebeveynlik hakkında kuramsal bilgi sunulmuştur. Olumlu duyguları arttırmaya dayalı ve karakter güçlerini ortaya çıkaran pozitif psikoloji ebeveynliğinin çocuklarda olumsuz gelişimsel sonuçlara karşı koruyucu nitelik göstermesi muhtemeldir. Türkiye'de yürütülen ebeveynlik programlarına pozitif psikoloji ebeveynliğinin uygulamaları dâhil edilerek aile, toplum ve birey refahına katkı sağlanabilir. Psikolojik Danışma ve Rehberlik uygulamalarındaki anne-baba eğitimlerinin içeriği Pozitif Psikoloji ebeveynliği yaklaşımlarına dayanarak yapılandırılabilir. Buna ilave olarak Türkiye kültürüne ve pozitif psikoloji yaklaşımına uygun bir ebeveynlik ölçeği geliştirme çalışması yapılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aile Danışmanlığı, Karakter Gücü, Olumlu Duygular, Pozitif Psikoloji Ebeveynliği.

Abstract

Parenting is a role experienced by many adults and the way it is performed is the subject of research. It is generally accepted in the literature that the effectiveness of parenting is an important criterion for the child's positive psychological adjustment. For this reason, it has been frequently discussed which parenting attitudes will contribute to the child's psychological adjustment and which will be disruptive for the child. However, it is seen that the focus of the studies conducted so far has been on negative parenting approaches. Negligent or indifferent, overprotective, authoritarian attitudes are explained as negative parenting approaches. This presents a narrow framework for the definition of positive parenting. With the positive psychology movement, the interest in positive concepts has increased, but parenting research has been very ineffective within the positive psychology approach. However, positive psychology parenting is thought to be an important concept that can have far-reaching effects and needs to be adequately defined. Positive psychology parenting has a quality that enables the formation of positive emotions in the child and reveals the character strengths of the child. This parenting model differs from both other parenting attitudes and positive parenting definitions,

which are described as positive discipline in the literature. In the literature, it is seen that there are intervention programs based on positive parenting, which are mostly described with positive discipline that can be supportive for the education of difficult children. It can be said that studies on positive psychology parenting, which has a developing feature, are limited in number. In this context, this study aimed to examine parenting in terms of positive psychology and to present a conceptual framework for positive psychology parenting that can form the basis for parenting programs and tools measuring parenting skills. In the study, theoretical information about parenting approaches and positive psychology movement, parenting in positive psychology is presented. Positive psychology parenting, which is based on increasing positive emotions and revealing character strengths, is likely to be protective against negative developmental outcomes in children. Positive psychology parenting practices can be included in the parenting programs carried out in Turkey, contributing to the well-being of the family, society and individual. The content of parent training in Psychological Counseling and Guidance practices can be structured based on Positive Psychology parenting approaches. In addition, a parenting scale development study can be carried out in accordance with Turkish culture and positive psychology approach.

Keywords: Family Counseling, Character Strength, Positive Emotions, Positive Psychology Parenting.

ÖRGÜTSEL PSİKOLOJİK SERMAYENİN DUYGUSAL EMEK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ: HAVAYOLU KABİN MEMURLARI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE EFFECT OF ORGANIZATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CAPITAL ON EMOTIONAL LABOR: A STUDY ON AIRLINE FLIGHT ATTENDANTS

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Özet

Psikolojik sermaye, bireylerin güçlü yönlerine odaklanarak çalışanların gelişimlerine ve performanslarına olumlu katkı sağlayan psikolojik bir durum olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Psikolojik sermaye, çalışanın zor görevler karşısında çaba gösterme, kendine güvenme, kendi başarısına dair olumlu duygular sergileme, amaçlara ulaşmada yeni yollar arama, zorluklar karşısında dirençli olma, azimli olma gibi olumlu ve pozitif psikolojik duyguları ifade etmektedir. Duygusal emek ise, çalışanın içinde bulunduğu duruma uygun davranışlar ve doğru duygular sergileyebilmesi şeklinde belirtilmektedir. Bir başka ifadeyle, kişilerarası iletişimde örgüt tarafından gösterilmesi beklenen duyguların sergilenmesi, duyguların şartlara uydurulması ve bu duyguların ortaya çıkardığı davranışların yönetilmesi çabasıdır. Araştırmanın amacı, havayollarında görev yapan kabin memurlarının algıladıkları psikolojik sermayelerinin duygusal emekleri üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmanın bağımsız değişkeni psikolojik sermaye ve bağımlı değişkeni ise duygusal emektir. Araştırma amacına yönelik olarak belirlenen anketler, 2022 yılının haziran ayında kabin memurlarına uygulanmış ve geri dönüş sağlanan 116 anket ile analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Verilerin analizi SPSS istatistik programı ve LISREL yapısal eşitlik programı ile yapılmıştır. İlk olarak, araştırmaya konu olan ölçekler için güvenirlik analizi yapılmış ve sonuçlara göre psikolojik sermaye ölçeğinin 0,877 ve duygusal emek ölçeğinin 0,802 değerinde güvenirliğe sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Sonrasında, yapısal eşitlik modellemesi ile değişkenler arası ilişki incelenmiştir. Yapısal eşitlik modellemesinde ki-kare değeri 261.41, serbestlik derecesi 183, RMSEA değeri 0.061 ve psikolojik sermaye değişkeni ile duygusal emek değişkeni arasındaki yol katsayısı 0.06 olarak bulunmuştur. Elde edilen bu sonuçlara göre psikolojik sermaye ile duygusal emek arasında pozitif yönde ve anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmaktadır. Buna göre, psikolojik sermaye değişkenindeki bir puanlık artış, duygusal emek değişkeninde 0.06 puanlık artışa neden olmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, araştırmaya dahil olan kabin memurlarının psikolojik sermaye algılarının duygusal emekleri üzerinde olumlu yönde etkisinin olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Psikolojik Sermaye, Duygusal Emek, Sivil Havacılık

Abstract

Psychological capital is defined as a psychological state that contributes positively to the development and performance of employees by focusing on the strengths of individuals. Psychological capital refers to positive and positive psychological feelings such as making an effort in the face of difficult tasks, self-confidence, exhibiting positive feelings about own success, seeking new ways to reach goals, being resistant to difficulties. Emotional labor is defined as the ability of the employee to exhibit behaviors and emotions appropriate to the situation. In other words, it is an effort to display the emotions expected to be shown by the organization in interpersonal communication, to adapt the emotions to the conditions and to manage the behaviors that these emotions reveal. The aim of the study is to examine the effect of the perceived psychological capital of flight attendants working in airlines on their emotional labor. The independent variable of the research is psychological capital and the dependent variable is emotional labor. The questionnaires determined for the purpose of the research were applied to the flight attendants in June 2022 and the analysis was carried out with 116 questionnaires that were returned. Data analysis was done with SPSS statistical program and LISREL structural equation program. Firstly, reliability analysis was made for the scales that were the subject of the

research, and according to the results, it was seen that the psychological capital scale had a reliability of 0.877 and the emotional labor scale had a reliability of 0.802. Afterwards, the relationship between variables was examined with structural equation modeling. In the structural equation modeling, the chi-square value was found 261.41, the degree of freedom was 183, the RMSEA value was 0.061, and the path coefficient between the psychological capital variable and the emotional labor variable was 0.06. According to these results, there is a positive and significant relationship between psychological capital and emotional labor. Accordingly, a one-point increase in the psychological capital variable causes an increase of 0.06 points in the emotional labor variable. As a result, it can be said that the psychological capital perceptions of the flight attendants included in the study have a positive effect on their emotional labor.

Keywords: Psychological Capital, Emotional Labor, Civil Aviation

BİR İLETİŞİM MODELİ OLARAK ŞİDDETSİZ İLETİŞİM METODUNUN İNCELENMESİ VE ŞİDDETSİZ İLETİŞİM KİTABININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Özet

İletişim insanlık tarihi kadar eski bir kavram olup, güncel kullanımı latince "communis, communicare" kelimelerine dayandırılır. İletişim kavramı kişilerin bilgi veya semboller oluşturarak birbirlerine ilettikleri mesajları anlamaya ve yorumlamaya çalışma süreci olarak kabul edilmektedir (Dökmen, 1998). Bu kelime pek çok araştırmacı tarafından farklı şekillerde tanımlanmaktadır (Adair, 2013; Baltaş ve Baltaş, 1992; Cüceloğlu, 2000; Çilenti, 1984; Planalp, 1999). Bu tanımlamaların ortak yönünün aktarma ve bağlantı kurma gibi başkalarını anlama ve başkalarına kişinin kendisini açıklama süreçlerini içerdiği söylenebilir. İletişim insan etkileşiminin en değerli unsurunu oluşturur. İletişim iki bireyin duygu, düşünce ve bilgilerini paylaşarak birbirini anlaması, anlaşabilmesi ile ilgili bir durumdur. Bu sürece katılanların ortak hedefe ve sonuca ulaşması iletişim yöntemlerinin doğru kullanılmasına bağlıdır. İletişim sürecinin niteliği, insan hayatını doğrudan etkiler. İletişim hayatımızın her alanında ve her anında sözlü ya da sözsüz, sesli ya da sessiz kullandığımız bir ögedir. Bireylerin kendini anlatabilmesi, kendini ve çevresini anlayabilmesi için iletişime girmesi önemlidir. İletişim becerileri diğer pek çok insani becerinin zemini oluşturur. İletişim, sözlü ve sözlü olmayan mesajlara duyarlılık, aktif yanıt verme ve aktif dinleme olarak özetlenebilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Marshall Rosenberg'in temellendirdiği 'şiddetsiz İletişim' modelinin ve bu modelin ele alındığı şiddetsiz iletişim isimli eserin genel anlamda değerlendirilmesidir. Bireylerin kendini ve çevresini anlayabilmesi için iletişime girmesi önemli ve gereklidir. Kişiler arası iletişim dinlerde de üzerine durulan bir husustur. Bu konu ile ilgili İslam dininde de aktarılan kural ve kaideler mevcuttur. Çalışmada incelenecek bir diğer kavram ise şiddet kavramıdır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO) şiddeti, "fiziksel güç veya iktidarın kasıtlı bir tehdit veya gerçeklik biçiminde bir başkasına uygulanması sonucunda maruz kalan kişide yaralanma, ölüm ve psikolojik zarara yol açması ya da açma olasılığı bulunması" olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İletişimde şiddet daha çok kişilerde oluşturulan psikolojik neticeleri itibariyle ele alınacaktır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle kısaca şiddet ve şiddetin tanımı, Marshall Rosenberg'in hayatı, şiddetsiz iletişimi tanıma, şiddetsiz iletişimin Türkiye'deki serüveni, İslamiyet'te tavsiye edilen kişilerarası iletişim şekillerinin ele alınması, tavsiye edilen İslami tavırların şiddetsiz iletişim ile benzer yanları gibi hususlar ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şiddetsiz iletişim, Marshall Rosenberg, İslamda kişiler arası iletişim

Abstract

Communication is a concept as old as human history, and its current usage is based on the Latin words "communis, communicare".The concept of communication is accepted as the process of trying to understand and interpret the messages that people convey to each other by creating information or symbols (Dökmen, 1998). This word is defined in different ways by many researchers (Adair, 2013; Baltaş & Baltaş, 1992; Cüceloğlu, 2000; Çilenti, 1984; Planalp, 1999). It can be said that the common aspect of those descriptions includes processes of understanding others and explicating themselves to others such as transferring and connecting. Communication often referred to as relating, serves as the main point of human contact between two or more people, allowing them to reach common goals through participation in a relationship. Communication involves interchange of ideas and transmission of feelings between two or more people. The quality of communication process directly influences the human life. Individuals to understand themselves and their surroundings into contact is necessary and important. Communication is a means which we use in all parts of our lives orally or not, voiced or voiceless. Communication skills form a basis for a great deal of other skills, and can be summarized as sensibility to verbal and non-verbal messages, active listening and active

responding (Bayram, 2013). The aim of this study is to evaluate the 'nonviolent communication' model based on Marshall Rosenberg and the nonviolent communication book in which this model is addressed. Interpersonal communication is an issue that is emphasized in religions. There are also rules and rules related to this subject in the religion of Islam. World Health Organization (WHO) defines violence as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation”. Violence in communication will be dealt with mostly in terms of the psychological consequences created by people. In doing so, briefly Marshall Rosenberg's life, recognition non-violent communication, adventure of nonviolent model in Turkey, adressing of Islam recommended interpersonal forms of communication, similar aspects of recommended Islamic attitudes to nonviolent communication model will be discussed.

Keywords: Nonviolent communication, Marshall Rosenberg, interpersonal communication in Islam

THE EFFECT OF STIGMA ATTITUDES OF YOUTHS ON YOUTHS' DAILY LIFE WITH SYRIANS

GENÇLERİN DAMGA TUTUMUNUN SURİYELİLERLE OLAN GÜNDELİK HAYATINA ETKİSİ

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Abstract

Turkey is constantly receiving immigration due to the turmoil in the neighboring countries, especially Syria. It can be mentioned that immigration affects the economic, cultural and social structure of the country and disturbs the people. It can be stated that the perception of refugees has evolved negatively with the effect of the changes observed by the local people in the life they share with the refugees. Many items can be listed for the reasons for the negative point of view, but how does the negative point of view towards refugees, in other words, the tendency to stigmatize, affect the perceived feeling of young people's refugee encounters in their daily lives? Alienation made on the basis of race, religion, values, culture and physical characteristics of the individual have continued from past to present and have only gained a discursive difference. A segregation or stigmatization has also been observed in migrations from rural to urban areas within the country and from the Balkans outside. For this reason, the effect of the stigmatization tendency of young people on the level of discomfort experienced by young people when they encounter Syrians in their daily lives has been investigated in this migration event experienced today. The results of this study show that as the stigmatization tendencies of young people increase, the discomfort they feel from refugees in their daily lives also increases. While the sub-dimensions of the stigmatization tendency scale (discrimination and exclusion, labeling, prejudice and psychological health) increased the discomfort levels of the youth when analyzed individually, the analysis including all four sub-dimensions showed that the strongest reason for the discomfort of the youth was their prejudices. The level of discomfort felt by young people aged 18-25 from Syrians is related to how prejudiced they are, in other words, how stigmatized they are.

Keywords: Stigma Attitudes, Prejudice, Daily Life Activities, Perceived Discomfort, Syrians

Özet

Türkiye çevre ülkelerindeki, özellikle Suriye, karışıklıklar sebebiyle devamlı olarak göç almaktadır. Göçün ülkenin ekonomik, kültürel ve sosyal yapısını etkilediği ve halkı rahatsız ettiği bir durumdan bahsedilebilir. Yerli halk mültecilerle paylaştıkları hayatta gözlemledikleri değişimlerin etkisiyle mülteci algısı negatif yönde evrildiği belirtilebilir. Negatif bakış açısının sebepleri için birçok madde sıralanabilir fakat mültecilere karşı gözlemlenen negatif bakış açısı, diğer bir deyimle, damgalama eğilimi, gençlerin gündelik hayatlarındaki mülteci karşılaşmalarından algılanan hissi nasıl etkilemektedir? Irk, din, değerler, kültür ve bireyin fiziksel özelliklerinden yola çıkılarak yapılan ötekileştirmeler geçmişten günümüze sürekliliğini sürdürmekte olup sadece söylemsel açıdan farklılık kazanmışlardır. Ülkenin içinde kırdan kente ve dışından balkanlardan gelen göçlerde de bir ayrıştırma veya damgalama olayları gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sebeple, günümüzde yaşanan bu göç olayında, gençlerin damgalama eğiliminin gençlerin gündelik hayatlarında Suriyelilerle karşılaşmalarında duydukları rahatsızlık seviyesinin üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları göstermektedir ki gençlerin damgalama eğilimleri arttıkça onların gündelik hayatlarında mültecilerden hissettikleri rahatsızlıkları da artmaktadır. Damgalama eğilimi ölçeğinin alt-boyutları tek tek analiz yapıldığında (ayrımcılık ve dışlama, etiketleme, önyargı ve psikolojik sağlık) gençlerin rahatsızlık seviyelerini artırırken, bütün dört alt-boyutları içeren analiz göstermiştir ki gençlerin duydukları rahatsızlığın en güçlü sebebi sahip

oldukları önyargılarıdır. 18-25 yaş arası gençlerin Suriyelilerden hissettikleri rahatsızlık seviyesi gençlerin ne kadar önyargılı, bir başka deyişle ne kadar damgalama eğiliminde, oldukları ile ilişkilidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Damgalama Eğilimi, Önyargı, Gündelik Hayat Aktiviteleri, Algılanan Rahatsızlık, Suriyeliler

DEPREM ODAKLI TAŞIMA KAPASİTESİ ARAŞTIRMASI: SİLİVRİ ÖRNEĞİ

CARRYING CAPACITY RESEARCH FOCUSED ON EARTHQUAKE: SİLİVRİ CASE

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Abstract

From past to present, emergencies and disasters that affect living things continue to ocur all over the World. Among these disasters, earthquakes and tsunamis come first with their strong and destructive effects. The things to be done before the disaster and after the preparation stage, during and after the disasters are very important for human life.

Although the Marmara Earthquake, which took place in our country in 1999, affected the whole of Turkey, it cannot be said that the same level of progress has been made in terms of implementation, although many meetings and academic studies have been conducted within the scope of urban planning during the past 23 years.

Silivri District, which forms the western side of the Istanbul Metropolitan Area on the North Anatolian Fault Line and even the western border, is in the first place in the whole province with its geographical location and natural disasters it has faced in the historical process.

Despite these problems, the potential of the province and the rapid population growth due to its geographical location, and the fact that there are areas where the summer population is concentrated due to the coast brings the "carrying capacity" issue to the agenda. For this reason, it is aimed to minimize the damages after the earthquake by determining the "carrying capacity" of Silivri District and adapting it to the planning studies.

With this study, the constraints of Silivri District are revealed by making a settlement analysis in the context of "carrying capacity".

The current population size and numerical data obtained from the relevant institutions and organizations as a result of the analytical studies carried out in the field in a selected sub-region in Silivri District are primarily subjected to the Analytical Hierarchy Process to reveal the carrying capacity with the "Settlement Suitability Analysis" in the GIS.

Keywords: Istanbul, Silivri, Disaster Risk, Earthquake, Carrying Capacity

Özet

Geçmişten günümüze dünyanın her yerinde canlıları etkileyen acil durumlar ve afetler yaşanmaya devam etmektedir. Bu afetler arasında depremler ve tsunamiler güçlü, yıkıcı etkileri ile ilk sırada gelmektedir. Afet öncesinde yapılması gerekenler ile hazırlık aşamasından sonra, afet anında ve sonrası yapılması gereken çalışmalar insan hayatı için oldukça önemlidir.

Ülkemizde özellikle 1999 yılında meydana gelen Marmara Depremi, Türkiye bütününü etkilemiş olmakla birlikte geçen 23 yıl süresince kentsel planlama kapsamında depreme ilişkin pek çok toplantı, akademik çalışma yapılmasına karşın uygulama adına aynı düzeyde ilerleme kaydedildiği söylenememektedir.

Kuzey Anadolu Fay Hattı üzerinde bulunan İstanbul Metropoliten Alanı'nın batı yakasında ve hatta batıdaki sınırını oluşturan Silivri İlçesi, coğrafi konumu ve tarihsel süreç içerisinde karşı karşıya kaldığı doğal afetler ile il bütününde ilk sırada yer almaktadır.

İlin bu sorunlarına karşın sahip olduğu potansiyeller ve yine coğrafi konumu nedeniyle bir yandan da hızlı nüfus artışının olması, kıyısı nedeniyle özellikle yaz nüfusunun yoğunlaştığı alanlarının olması, "taşıma kapasitesi" konusunu gündeme getirmektedir.

Bu sebeple Silivri İlçesinin "taşıma kapasitesi"nin belirlenmesi ve planlama çalışmalarına uyarlanması yöntemiyle deprem sonrasındaki hasarları en aza indirmek hedeflenmektedir.

Bu çalışma ile Silivri İlçesi'nin "taşıma kapasitesi" bağlamında yerleşilebilirlik analizi yapılarak kısıtları ortaya konulmaktadır.

Silivri İlçesinde seçilen bir alt bölgede sahada yapılan analitik etüdler neticesinde mevcut nüfus büyüklüğü ve ilgili kurum ve kuruluşlardan elde edilen sayısal veriler öncelikle Analitik Hiyerarşi Sürecine tabi tutularak GIS ortamında "Yerleşime Uygunluk Analizi" ile taşıma kapasitesinin ortaya çıkarılması çalışmanın yöntemini ifade etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İstanbul, Silivri, Afet Riski, Deprem, Taşıma Kapasitesi

YÜKSEK BİNALARIN YAPIM AŞAMALARINA GÖRE BÜZÜLME ETKİLERİNİN İRDELENMESİ

SHRINKAGE EFFECT IN TALL BUILDINGS USING STAGED CONSTRUCTION

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Absract

Betonun hava ortamında kurumaya bırakıldıktan sonra büzülmesi olayına rötre denilmektedir. Bu olayda buharlaşan su nedeniyle beton elemanların hacimlerinde azalma meydana gelmektedir. Hacimlerdeki azalma sonucunda betonarme yapılarda hasarlar oluşmaktadır. Betonarme yapılarda en yaygın oluşan çatlakların başında rötre (büzülme) çatlakları meydana gelmektedir. Büzülmenin derecesini etkileyen ortam koşulları, beton elemanın kalınlığı, su/çimento oranı, agrega oranı, donatı miktarı, betonun yaşı gibi parametreler üzerinde oldukça fazla çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında ise yüksek yapılarda büzülme sonucunda yapısal taşıyıcı düşey elemanlarda meydana gelen kısalmalar ve bunların yapı davranışına olan etkileri irdelenmektedir. Bu çalışmada düşey taşıyıcıları kolon ve perde duvarlardan oluşan 50 katlı betonarme bir yüksek bina dikkate alınmıştır. Çalışmada yüksek yapının inşa süresindeki aşamalar dikkate alarak zamana bağlı bir şekilde kademeli olarak büzülme hesapları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kolonlar ve perde duvarlarda oluşacak kısalmalar nedeniyle meydana gelen şekil değiştirmeler %70 bağıl nem değerleri dikkate alınarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonunda büzülme etkisiyle kolon ve perde duvarlarda meydana gelen kısalmalar irdelenerek, bina yüksekliği boyunca büzülmelerin değişimleri irdelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yüksek Yapı, Rötre, Bağıl Nem

Absract

The contraction of concrete after drying is called shrinkage, where a decrease in the volume of the concrete elements occures due to the evaporation of water. As a result, various damages occur in reinforced concrete structures. The shrinkage-induced cracks are the most common early-age cracks in reinforced concrete structures.

A lot of works have been done on parameters such as ambient conditions affecting the degree of shrinkage, the thickness of the concrete element, the water/cement ratio, the aggregate ratio, the amount of reinforcement, and the age of the concrete.

Within the scope of this study, shrinkage-induced shortening of structural bearing vertical elements in high-rise buildings and their effects on building behavior are examined. To this end, a 50-story high-rise building with a bearing system consisting of columns and shear walls is considered. Gradual shrinkage calculations are carried out, taking into account the staged construction design of high-rise buildings. The deformations that occur due to the shortening of the columns and shear walls are determined considering a relative humidity value of %70.

The study evaluates the variation of shrinkage effect on the column and shear wall; and its changes along the height of the considered building.

Keywords: high-rise, shrinkage, relative humidity

İÇ MEKÂN TASARIMINDA FENG SHUİ UYGULAMALARININ YAŞAM ALANLARI ÜZERİNDEN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF FENG SHUI APPLICATIONS IN INTERIOR DESIGN THROUGH LIVING SPACES

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Abstract

Intensifying urbanization in the modern world, which is integrated with technology, brings many positive and negative changes. Urbanized people are negatively affected by hard work, challenging living conditions, the artificial built environment, and similar factors. With the need to get away from the stress, negative emotions, and thoughts that arise, people turn to nature and the natural, and at the same time, they try to organize their lives and relax by participating in various training and activities such as sports, meditation, yoga and positive thinking for their physical and mental health. The interior spaces, which consist of surfaces such as walls, floors, and ceilings, come to the fore as spacious spaces that meet the needs of the users and increase the quality of life. Interior architectural design and applications are needed for spaces that feel good and are built with the right solutions. Feng Shui, the art of life that has the meaning of wind and water, which has been mentioned frequently in recent times; By examining people, earth, and the sky, refers to interior design and applications on how the cycle of nature can be integrated into interior spaces in the most beneficial way. The belief of the Chinese, which integrates their living in prosperity and peace in the flow of life with the comfort in the graves of their deceased relatives, has led them to determine the best burial place. In this context, Feng Shui, which has turned into philosophy with the knowledge, observation, and accumulation brought by time, and which includes mathematics, astrology, and natural and social sciences, has been applied for thousands of years. In Feng Shui, which is seen in land purchase, architectural structure and interior design, and applications beyond being a popular culture; In general, the situation and floor plans of the building are prepared with the physical environment analysis, the Flying Stars table is prepared according to the construction year of the building, and spatial analysis is made by examining the distribution of these stars in the interior space. In addition to these, the needs of the users of the space, their usage habits, the Chinese calendar, astrology, and Ba-Gua maps are examined, and areas such as work, career, and success are activated according to Feng Shui principles, and measures are taken against destructive effects by considering factors such as annual interactions. This study, it is aimed to draw attention to the fact that Feng Shui applications are based on data and calculations. Within the scope of the study, the reflection of Feng Shui on interior design and applications will be examined through living space examples, and spatial analysis is planned according to Feng Shui principles on a sample floor plan. Qualitative analysis and information gathering methods are used in the research content, and at the end of the study, it is predicted that Feng Shui can be used as design and application data in the discipline of interior architecture. Interior spaces that can be integrated with the user require interdisciplinary applications.

Keywords: Interior Design, Material, Interior Architecture, Feng Shui, Interior

Özet

Teknoloji ile bütünleşen modern dünyada yoğunlaşan kentleşme olumlu ve olumsuz birçok değişimleri beraberinde getirmektedir. Kentlileşen insanlar yoğun çalışma, zorlayıcı yaşam koşulları, suni yapılı çevre ve benzer faktörlerden negatif yönde etkilenmektedir. Ortaya çıkan stres, olumsuz duygu ve düşüncelerden uzaklaşma ihtiyacıyla insanlar, doğa ve doğal olana yönelmekte ve aynı zamanda fiziki ve mental sağlıkları için spor, meditasyon, yoga ve pozitif düşünme gibi çeşitli eğitim ve aktivitelere katılarak yaşamlarını düzenlemeye, rahatlamaya çalışmaktadırlar. Duvar, zemin ve tavan gibi yüzeylerden oluşan iç mekânlar ise kullanıcısının ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan, yaşam kalitesini yükselten ferah mekânlar olarak ön plana çıkmaktadır. İyi hissettiren, doğru çözümlerle kurgulanmış mekânlar için iç mimari tasarım ve uygulamalara ihtiyaç

duyulmaktadır. Son dönemlerde sıkça söz edilen rüzgar ve su anlamını taşıyan yaşam sanatı Feng Shui; insanları, yeri ve göğü inceleyerek doğa döngüsünün en yararlı şekilde iç mekânlara nasıl entegre edilebileceği konusunda iç mekân tasarım ve uygulamalara referans olmaktadır. Çinlilerin yaşam akışında refah ve huzur içinde yaşayabilmelerinin ölen akrabalarının mezarlarında rahat etmeleri ile bütünleştiren inanışları, onları en iyi mezar yerini tespit etmeye yönlendirmiştir. Bu bağlamda zamanın getirdiği bilgi, gözlem ve birikimle felsefeye dönüşen, içinde matematik, astroloji, doğa ve sosyal bilimleri bulunduran Feng Shui binlerce yıldır uygulanmaya devam edilmektedir. Popüler bir kültür olmaktan öteye arazi alım, mimari yapı ve iç mekân tasarım ve uygulamalarında görülen Feng Shui'de; genel olarak yapının fiziksel çevre analizi ile vaziyet ve kat planları hazırlanmakta, yapının yapım yılına göre Uçan Yıldızlar tablosu çıkartılmakta ve bu yıldızların iç mekânda dağılımının incelenmesiyle mekânsal analiz yapılmaktadır. Bunlara ek olarak mekân kullanıcılarının ihtiyaçları, kullanım alışkanlıkları, Çin takvimi, astrolojisi ve Ba-Gua haritaları incelenerek iş, kariyer ve başarı gibi alanların Feng Shui prensiplerine göre aktive edilmesi ön plana çıkmakta, senelik etkileşimler gibi faktörler göz önünde bulundurularak yıkıcı etkilere karşı önlemler alınmaktadır. Çalışmada Feng Shui uygulanmalarının veri ve hesaplamalara dayalı olduğuna dikkat çekmek amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında Feng Shui'nin iç mekân tasarım ve uygulamalarına yansıması yaşam alanı örnekleri üzerinden incelenecek olup örnek bir kat planı üzerinden Feng Shui prensiplerine göre mekânsal analiz yapılacaktır. Araştırma içeriğinde nitel analiz ve bilgi toplama yöntemi kullanılmakta, çalışma sonunda ise iç mimarlık disiplininde Feng Shui'nin tasarım ve uygulama verisi olarak kullanılabileceği ön görülmektedir. Kullanıcısı ile bütünleşebilen iç mekânlar disiplinler arası uygulamaları gerektirmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İç Mimari Tasarım, Malzeme, İç Mimarlık, Feng Shui, İç Mekân

KIRSAL MİMARİ MİRASIN KORUNMASINDA YÜZEYSEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA ÖRNEĞİ: ŞEYH NUSRETTİN KÖYÜ

CONSERVATION OF RURAL ARCHITECTURAL HERİTAGE SUPERIOR A RESEARCH EXAMPLE: SEYH NUSRETTIN VİLLAGE

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Abstract

Şeyh Nusrettin Village is a village in the Zile District of Tokat Province. The distance of the village to the town center is seven km. As a geographical structure, the land has taken shape in a very slightly sloping state. The village has had the same name since 1928. The village is also known as “Sarin Village” and “Kırklar Village” in the sources. Sarin village is Sheikh Nusrettin Lodge, formerly known as “Kırklar Lodge”. This village called Sarin Village or Kırklar Village is a holy place according to the Christian belief. Sheikh Nusreddin Village is a very rich village in terms of cultural heritage. In this respect, it is quite different from other villages. Movable and immovable works differ considerably in the village. Changes on the traditional rural texture are striking. Especially the majority of the roads of the village have been changed and the keystone has been made today. In the village, there are Şeyh Nusreddin Mosque and Lodge, fountain, traditional residences, stone and column pieces and pottery, which are portable works. The exact date of construction of the tomb is unknown. However, it is popularly known as Sheikh Nusret (Nusreddin) Tomb. Different dates related to its history are written in the charters. İt is mentioned from the foundation documents and the interviews, we made in the village that the tomb is dated to the middle of the 15 th century. The hand drawn ornaments in the tomb made by Zileli Emin from 1855 are noteworthy. In terms of interior wall decorations, the tomb is more decorated than the mosque and other building types. In these decorations, the details with the intense floral motifs and the religious depictions are striking. There are motifs consisting of rumi, palmette, hatai, leaves, branches and trees as herbal decorations. In our study, the photographs were taken by me, and the drawings were taken from the necessary sources, archives and institutions. A general evaluation of the village has been made in terms of cultural heritage.

Keywords: Şeyh Nusrettin Village, Rural Heritage, Architectural.

Özet

Şeyh Nusrettin Köyü, Tokat İli’nin Zile İlçesi’ne bağlı bir köydür. Köyün ilçe merkezine uzaklığı 7 km dir. Coğrafi yapı olarak arazi çok az eğimli bir halde şekil almıştır. Köy 1928 yılından beri aynı adı taşımaktadır. Köy kaynaklarda “Sarin Köyü” ve “Kırklar Köyü” olarak da bilinmektedir. Sarin Köyü, eskiden “Kırklar Tekkesi” adıyla da bilinen Şeyh Nusrettin Tekkesi’dir. Sarin Köyü veya Kırklar Köyü’de denilen bu köy Hristiyan inancına göre de kutsal bir yerdir. Şeyh Nusrettin Köyü kültürel miras açısından oldukça zengin bir köydür. Bu yönüyle diğer köylerden oldukça farklıları üzerinde barındırmaktadır. Köyde taşınabilir ve taşınmaz eserler oldukça farklılıklar göstermektedir. Geleneksel kırsal dokusu üzerinde değişiklikler göze çarpmaktadır. Özellikle köyün yollarının büyük çoğunluğu değiştirilmiş olup günümüzde kilit taşı yapılmıştır. Köyde Şeyh Nusrettin Camisi, tekkesi, çeşme, geleneksel konutlar bununla birlikte taşınabilir eser olan taş ve sütun parçaları ve çömlekler bulunmaktadır. Türbenin kesin inşa tarihi belli değildir. Ancak halk arasında Şeyh Nusret (Nusreddin) Türbesi olarak bilinmektedir. Vakfiyedelerde tarihi ile ilgili farklı tarihler yazılıdır. Vakfiyelerden ve köyde yaptığımız görüşmelerden türbenin 15. Yüzyıl ortalarına tarihlendirildiği söz edilmektedir. Türbede bulunan 1855 yılına ait Zileli Emin tarafından yapılmış kalemişi süslemeler dikkat çekicidir. Türbe iç mekan duvar bezemeleri açısından camiye ve diğer yapı tiplerine göre daha bezemelidir. Bu bezemelerde bitkisel motiflerin yoğun olduğu ve dini konulu tasvirlerin fazla olduğu detaylar göze çarpmaktadır. Bitkisel bezeme olarak rumi, palmet, hatai, yaprak, dal ve ağaçlardan oluşan motifler vardır.

Yaptığımız çalışmada fotoğraflar tarafımdan çekilmiş olup bununla birlikte çizimler gerekli kaynaklardan, arşivlerden ve kurumlardan alınmıştır. Köyün genel olarak kültürel miras yönünden günümüzde genel olarak genel bir değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şeyh Nusrettin Köyü, Kırsal Miras, Mimari.

ZİLE'DEKİ CAMİ YAPILARINDAN ÖRNEKLER

EXAMPLES OF MOSQUE BUILDINGS IN ZİLE

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Abstract

Mosques are one of the important building types of Turkish – İslamic architecture. Zile district center is a city with many religious buildings. One of these religious structures is mosques. Zile is a city center with a large number of mosques. Mosques are generally concentrated where the traditional urban is fabric. In this study, the architectural and ornamental features of the four mosque structures are discussed in detail. These mosques are Boyacı Hasanağa Mosque, Alacamescit Mosque, Bedesten Mosque and Hacı İshak Paşa Mosque. In general, the architectural features of the buildings were brought to the fore, and the decoration features remained in the background. Mosques are generally located where the slope decreaes. The buildings are generally rectangular in plan close to a square and their upper covers are domes. The dome has a characteristic that dominates the interior. Decoration items are not very common in the interior of mosques. As decoration, there are geometric and decorations made of pencil made in the late period on the walls. In mosques, mostly cut stone, rubble stone, rough cut stone, fine cut stone and brick were used. The mihrab, pulpit, sermon pulpit and muezzin's chambers are generally made of wood. The restoration of the Hacı İshak Paşa Mosque continues today. ,The buildings generally reflect the Early Period Ottoman Architecture. First of all, a field study was conducted for the study. The buildings are generally located in a location with a low slope. An evaluation of the mosques in general has been made in terms of today. The images presented in the study were taken by me. In addition, the archives of the necessary institutions and organizations were used.

Keywords: Mosque, Architectural, Decoration.

Özet

Türk İslam mimarisinin önemli yapı tiplerinden birini camiler oluşturmaktadır. Zile ilçe merkezi dini yapıların fazla olduğu bir şehirdir. Bu dini yapılardan birisi de camilerdir. Zile cami sayısı bakımından oldukça fazla olan bir kent merkezidir. Camiler genellikle geleneksel kent dokusunun olduğu yerde yoğunlaşmıştır. Bu çalışmada dört cami yapısının mimari ve bezeme özellikleri ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır. Bu camiler Boyacı Hasanağa Cami, Alacamescit Cami, Bedesten Cami ve Hacı İshak Paşa Camidir. Yapıların genel olarak mimari özellikleri ön plana çıkarılmış olup bezeme özellikleri daha geri planda kalmıştır. Camiler genellikle eğimin azaldığı yerde konumlanmıştır. Yapılar genellikle kareye yakın dikdörtgen planlı olup üst örtüleri ise kubbedir. Kubbe iç mekâna hakim bir özellik göstermektedir. Camilerin iç mekanında bezeme öğelerine çok fazla rastlanılmamaktadır. Bezeme olarak duvarlarda geç dönemde yapılmış kalemişinden yapılmış geometrik ve bezemeler yer almaktadır. Camilerde malzeme olarak daha çok kesme taş, moloz taş, kaba yonu taşı, ince yonu taşı ve tuğla kullanılmıştır. Yapıların mihrabı, minberi, vaaz kürsüsü ve müezzin mahfilleri genellikle ahşaptan yapılmıştır. Yapılar mimari olarak genel olarak Erken Dönem Osmanlı Mimarisini yansıtmaktadır. Hacı İshak Paşa Caminin günümüzde restorasyonu devam etmektedir. Çalışma için öncelikle bir saha araştırması yapılmıştır. Yapılar genellikle eğimi az olan bir lokasyonda konumlanmıştır. Camilerin genel olarak günümüz açısından bir değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Çalışmada sunulan görseller tarafımca çekilmiştir. Bununla birlikte gerekli kurum ve kuruluşların arşivlerinden yararlanılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Cami, Mimari, Bezeme.

BİTÜMÜN FİZİKSEL VE REOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNDE POLİPROPİLENİN ETKİLERİ: BİR LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI

EFFECT OF POLYPROPYLENE ON PHYSICAL AND RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF BITUMEN: A LITERATURE RESEARCH

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Abstract

The properties of bitumen, which is the binder of flexible road pavements, need to be developed against today's heavy traffic and climatic conditions. For this purpose, bituminous binders have been modified with various additives for a long time. These additives are undoubtedly the most used polymer-based additives such as polypropylene. Polypropylene is a building material that is resistant to physical and chemical dissolution and is formed by the polymerization of the monomer propylene. It is widely used in the automotive, textile and packaging industries. In this study, studies using polypropylene in bitumen modification were examined and the effects of polypropylene on the performance of bitumen binders were investigated. When the studies in the literature were examined, it was determined that the mixing temperature, time and speed were not consistent when producing polypropylene modified bitumen. While polypropylene decreased the penetration values of the pure binder, it increased the softening point values. Penetration index values of polypropylene modified binders also increased. Thus, a harder and less temperature sensitive binder was obtained. Whereas ductility values of polypropylene modified binders decreased, their viscosity values increased. Therefore, the production temperatures of hot bituminous mixtures to be produced with these binders showed an upward trend. Polypropylene has increased the rutting parameter of bituminous binders. Based on this, it was been concluded that polypropylene added asphalt pavements would be resistant to permanent deformations at high temperatures. In this study, studies on polypropylene modified binders were evaluated together and tried to shed light not only on researchers but also on practitioners by revealing the effects of polypropylene on performance.

Keywords: Polypropylene, Bitumen, Physical and Rheological Properties

Özet

Esnek yol kaplamalarının bağlayıcısı olan bitümün özelliklerinin günümüz yoğun trafik ve iklim koşullarına karşı geliştirilmesi gerekir. Bu amaçla bitümlü bağlayıcılar uzun zamandan beri çeşitli katkı malzemeriyle modifiye edilmektedir. Bu katkılar en çok kullanılanlar şüphesiz polipropilen gibi polimer bazlı katkı malzemeleridir. Polipropilen fiziksel ve kimyasal çözünmelere karşı dayanıklı ve monomer olan propilenin polimerleşmesiyle oluşan bir yapı malzemedir. Otomotiv, tekstil ve ambalaj sanayi başta olmak üzere yaygın kullanım alanı mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada bitüm modifikasyonunda polipropilen kullanılan çalışmalar incelenmiş ve polipropilenin bitümlü bağlayıcıların performansı üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Literatürdeki araştırmalar incelendiğinde çalışmalarda polipropilen modifiyeli bitüm üretilirken karıştırma sıcaklık, süre ve hızının tutarlılık göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Polipropilen, saf bağlayıcının penetrasyon değerlerini düşürürken yumuşama noktası değerlerini artırmıştır. Polipropilen modifiyeli bağlayıcıların penetrasyon indeksi değerleri de artmıştır. Böylece daha sert ve sıcaklık hassasiyeti düşük bir bağlayıcı elde edilmiştir. Polipropilen modifiyeli bağlayıcıların düktilite değerleri azalırken viskozite değerleri artmıştır. Bundan dolayı bu bağlayıcılarla üretilecek bitümlü sıcak karışımların üretim sıcaklıkları yukarı doğru eğilim göstermiştir. Polipropilen, bitümlü bağlayıcıların tekerlek izi parametresini artırmıştır. Burdan yola çıkarak polipropilen katkılı asfalt kaplamaların yüksek sıcaklıkta kalıcı deformasyonlara karşı dirençli olacağı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu çalışmada polipropilen modifiyeli bağlayıcılarla ilgili çalışmalar birlikte

değerlendirilmiş ve sadece araştırmacılara değil aynı zamanda uygulayıcılara da polipropilenin performans üzerindeki etkileri ortaya koyularak ışık tutulmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Polipropilen, Bitüm, Fiziksel ve Reolojik Özellikler

ASFALT KAPLAMALARIN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNDE GRAFİTİN ETKİLERİ: BİR LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI

EFFECTS OF GRAPHITE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF ASPHALT PAVEMENT: A LITERATURE RESEARCH

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Abstract

Asphalt mixtures are vulnerable to permanent deformation in hot summer months and cracks in cold winter seasons although they have been used successfully in the construction of flexible road pavements. In this respect, asphalt mixtures are modified with various additives to improve their properties. One of these additive materials is graphite. Graphite is a soft, oily, carbon mineral that can bend into thin sheets. Graphite is widely used as a lubricant in the rubbing parts of the machines and in the part that provides pencil writing. Apart from this, there are areas of use in the electricity, casting and paint industries. In this study, studies on the use of graphite in asphalt mixtures were examined and the effects of graphite on the performance of asphalt pavements were investigated. As a result of the researches, it was determined that different mixing temperature, speed and time were chosen while preparing the graphite modified binders. It has been revealed that the addition of graphite increases the electrical and thermal conductivity of asphalt mixtures. Marshall stability and yield values of asphalt pavements decreased. While increasing the elastic modulus values of graphite asphalt pavements, it decreased the indirect tensile strength values. Moreover, the resistance of graphite modified asphalt mixtures to fatigue and aging has improved. Graphite made asphalt pavements more resistant to high temperature permanent deformation and low temperature cracking. Graphite modified asphalt mixtures have improved self-healing properties. It also increased the dynamic stability of asphalt mixes. In this study, studies on graphite-added asphalt pavements were evaluated together and more comprehensive results were obtained.

Keywords: Graphite, Asphalt, Mechanical Properties

Özet

Asfalt karışımlar esnek yol kaplamaları yapımında başarılı bir şekilde kullanılmasına rağmen sıcak yaz aylarında kalıcı deformasyonlara ve soğuk kış mevsimlerinde çatlaklara karşı savunmasızdır. Bu bakımdan asfalt karışımlar çeşitli katkı malzemeleriyle modifiye edilerek özellikleri geliştirilmeye çalışılır. Bu katkı malzemelerinden biri de grafittir. Grafit yumuşak, yağsı ve ince levhalar halinde bükülme özelliğine sahip bir karbon mineralidir. Grafit makinaların sürtülen kısımlarında yağlayıcı olarak ve kurşun kalem yazmayı sağlayan kısmında yaygın bir şekilde kullanılır. Bunun dışında elektrik, döküm ve boya sanayisinde kullanım alanları mevcuttur. Yapılan araştırmalar sonucunda grafit modifiyeli bağlayıcılar hazırlanırken farklı karıştırma sıcaklık, hız ve sürenin seçildiği belirlenmiştir. Grafit eklenmesi asfalt karışımların elektrik ve ısı iletkenliğini artırdığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Asfalt kaplamaların Marshall stabilite ve akma değerleri azalmıştır. Grafit asfalt kaplamaların esneklik modülü değerlerini artırırken indirek çekme mukavemeti değerlerini azaltmıştır. Dahası grafit modifiyeli asfalt karışımların yorulma ve yaşlanmaya karşı direnci gelişmiştir. Grafit asfalt kaplamaları yüksek sıcaklık kalıcı deformasyonlarına ve düşük sıcaklık çatlaklarına karşı daha dirençli hale getirmiştir. Grafit modifiyeli asfalt karışımların kendini iyileştirme özelliği gelişmiştir. Grafit asfalt karışımların dinamik stabilitesini de artırmıştır. Bu çalışmada grafit katkılı asfalt kaplamalarla ilgili çalışmalar birlikte değerlendirilmiş ve daha kapsamlı sonuçlara ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Grafit, Asfalt, Mekanik Özellikler

AĞIR VASITA HAVA KOMPRESÖRLERİ İÇİN VALF YAPISININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF VALVE STRUCTURE FOR HEAVY VEHICLE AIR COMPRESSORS

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Özet

İnsanoğlu varlığı boyunca insan ve yükler için ulaşıma ve taşımacılığa ihtiyaç duymuştur. Uzun yol sürüşlerinde insan ve yük taşımacılığı için ağır vasıtalar tercih edilmektedir. Ağır vasıtalar için en önemli bileşenlerden biri fren sistemleridir. Binek ve hafif ticari araçlarda kullanılan hidrolik fren sistemi ağır vasıtalarda kullanılmak için elverişli değildir. Bunun sebebi hidrolik sıvısının sıkıştırılamaması ve gerekli hidrolik sıvısının depolanması için gereken yer miktarının ve ağırlığının fazla olmasıdır. Fren sistemleri gibi ağır vasıtalarda çoğu bileşen (süspansiyon, debriyaj, körük gibi) basınçlı hava ile çalışmaktadır. Hava kompresörleri, ortamdan emdiği havayı, barındırdığı mekanizma ve valf sistemleri ile basınçlandıran sistemlerdir. Hava kompresörleri araç motoruna dişli bağlantısı ile montajlanmaktadır. Kompresörler hareketini motordan alır. Motorun enerji tüketimine etki ettiği için kompresörlerde kullanılan teknolojiler dolaylı yoldan ağır vasıtaların emisyon değerlerinde rol oynamaktadır. Bu bağlamda motordan alınan güçle orantılı yakıt tüketimini azaltmak için çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Kompresörün sorunsuz çalışması, aracın güvenli ve emniyetli yolculuğuna katkı sağlamaktadır. Hava kompresörleri modellerine göre farklılık göstermekte ve araçta hava ihtiyaç durumlarına göre tek ya da çift silindirli olarak tasarlanmaktadır. Kompresörler, ağır vasıtalarda 159 cm^3 ile 800 cm^2 aralığında 1.5 m^3/d hava seviyelerine yaklaşabilmektedir. Ağır vasıtalar için bu derece önemli bileşenin çalışma performansını etkileyen en önemli parametre valflerin çalışma koşullarıdır. Valf dinamiği ağır vasıta hava kompresörlerinin performansını belirleyen en önemli etkenlerden biridir. Valflerin basınçla sürülmesi prensibiyle görevini yerine getirilir. Silindirdeki basınç değeri ayarlanan değere ulaştığında valf açılarak basınçlı havanın tanka iletilmesi için havaya yol vermektedir. Valf yapısı gereği yaylanma özelliği ve esnekliğe sahiptir. Valfin bulunduğu plakaya temas durumunda tamamen yapışması, havanın basınçlandırma anında kaçakların önlenmesi, çalışma performansındaki kayıpların önlenmesi gibi durumlar kompresör performansını direk etkilemektedir. Gerçekleştirilen çalışmada kompresörde kullanılan egzoz valfi için test düzeneği hazırlanmıştır. Valf çalışma anındaki davranışı manuel olarak gerçekleştirilerek ivme sensörü ile veriler alınarak grafikleri oluşturulmuştur. Grafikler valfin yaylanma özelliğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu sayede darbe ve eğilme durumu incelenerek, literatürdeki kaynaklarla birlikle değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağır Vasıta Hava Kompresörü, Valf Dinamiği Yapısı, Montajlı Pul

Abstract

Humanity has needed transportation and hauling for people and cargo throughout its existence. Heavy vehicle are preferred for human and freight transportation during long road trips. One of the most important components for heavy vehicles is braking systems. The hydraulic brake system used in passenger and light commercial vehicles is not suitable for use in heavy vehicles. This is because the hydraulic fluid cannot be compressed and the amount and weight of space required to store the required hydraulic fluid is excessive. In heavy vehicles such as brake systems, most components (such as suspension, clutch, bellows) are powered by compressed air. Air compressors are systems that pressurize the air it absorbs from the environment with the mechanisms and valve systems it houses. Air compressors are mounted on the vehicle engine with a threaded connection. Compressors get their drive from the engine. Since it affects the energy consumption of the engine, the technologies used in compressors indirectly play a role in the emission values of heavy vehicles. In this

context, studies are carried out to reduce fuel consumption proportional to the power taken from the engine. The smooth operation of the compressor contributes to the safe and secure journey of the vehicle. Air compressors vary according to their models and are designed as single or double cylinders according to the needs of air in the vehicle. Compressors can approach 1.5 m^3/d air levels in heavy vehicles in the 159 cm^3 to 800 cm^3 range. The most important parameter affecting the operating performance of this extremely important component for heavy vehicles is the operating conditions of the valves. Valve dynamics is one of the most important factors determining the performance of heavy vehicle air compressors. Its task is performed on the principle of driving the valves with pressure. When the pressure value in the cylinder reaches the set value, the valve opens and gives way to the air for the delivery of compressed air to the tank. Due to its valve structure, it has a spring-loaded property and flexibility. Conditions such as complete adhesion of the valve to the plate in contact, prevention of leakage of air at the time of pressurization, prevention of losses in working performance directly affect the compressor performance. In the study, a test assembly was prepared for the exhaust valve used in the compressor. The behavior of the valve at the time of operation was performed manually and the graphs were created by taking the data with the acceleration sensor. The graphics have revealed the spring feature of the valve. In this way, the impact and bending conditions were examined and evaluations were made together with the sources in the literature.

Keywords: Heavy Vehicle Air Compressor, Valve Dynamics Structure, *Asembled* Washer

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHARIA FINANCIAL LITERATURE FOR STUDENTS IN INDONESIA

Menik Widhi ARTIKA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the importance of Islamic financial literacy for students in Indonesia. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that knowledge about financial management is important and very useful in everyday life. This is because there are often mistakes in determining spending priorities and allocating finances for things that are not useful. The existence of financial literacy can help students in planning expenses effectively and efficiently. The principles of Islamic financial management are guided by the Qur'an and Hadith with the aim of achieving the common good. Islamic financial literacy needs to be improved by students to facilitate decision making in the use of finance. This is supported by the role of the institution as a center for student education. Universities are expected to be able to hold programs that encourage students to be educated about Islamic finance This literacy improvement can be done through seminars, socialization or informal conversations.That way students will understand the importance of Islamic financial literacy for their financial management.

Keywords: Finance, literacy, and sharia.

CHINA AND THE WESTERN WORLD IN PANDEMIC ERA – A CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The rapid and deadly spread of the coronavirus has created chaos worldwide. It has already led to more than 14 million confirmed cases of sickness and more than 600,000 lives. Since the great depression, it has caused the most severe economic recession globally, connecting massive unemployment and bankruptcies. The situation is panicky and will panic due to insufficient cure or vaccine. Pandemic damages are traumatic and sorrowful and will be comparatively short-lived. Society will be influenced by its long-term consequences. China's international relations in contemporary global scenarios, particularly with the western world, are one of these long-term consequences. As an emerging economy whose rise has been a central focus of international attraction or nervousness since the last 20th century, China has been a significant character in explaining the current pandemic scenario. As far as information, the first sign of the problem came at the end of 2019, when a group of pneumonia cases arose in Wuhan Chinese city. The first reaction was to hide the news. Still, when it became clear the problem was severe and deteriorating, Beijing took the extreme degree of locking down the city of Wuhan with its estimated 11 million inhabitants. But the virus was already spreading to other parts of the world. The article's objective is to focus on China's current relations with Western countries in the context of the COVID-19-pandemic and its significance. The paper's outcome is to realize China's position in the post-COVID world. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. The feature question is, what are the options for stabilizing international relations in the context of China and the western world?

Keywords: Pandemic, China, South-East Asia, West, Contemporary Global Order

ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON THE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTS

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Abstract

This study raises the issue of the Effect of Application of Accounting Information Systems on the Quality of Financial Statements. The purpose of research conducted by the author is to analyze and obtain empirical evidence of the effect of the application of accounting information systems on the quality of financial statements. One of the factors supporting the quality of financial reports is the accounting information system and internal control. A good financial report is a financial statement containing and financial analysis. Improving the quality of financial statements in the municipal government sector in presenting financial statements in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) and Government Accounting Standards (SAP) that can not be issued from the efforts of the city government. Implementation of information systems is one effort to achieve the quality of financial statements. The results showed that the analysis of internal control and the application of accounting information systems simultaneously affected the quality of financial reports. whereas partially the application of accounting information systems and internal controls has a significant effect on the quality of financial reports.

Keywords: Quality of Financial Statements, Accounting information systems, Internal control.

INCOME TAX OBJECTS (PPH) IN SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TAX OBLIGATIONS WELL

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the object of income tax (PPH) in supporting the implementation of tax obligations properly. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and articles. The results of the literature review in this study explain that having a good knowledge of taxes is very important to support the implementation of tax obligations effectively. One of the taxes that has quite complex provisions and many types is income tax or income tax. There are various types of Income Tax that need to be known. Income Tax or PPh has the meaning of a tax imposed on an income earned by the taxpayer. Whether it's income earned in Indonesia or from abroad. The number of types of income tax certainly makes taxpayers feel confused in completing their tax obligations. Therefore, you must understand well what are the subject and object of tax in Income Tax (PPh). Income tax can be divided into several categories, such as income tax imposed on individual taxpayers and income tax on corporate taxpayers. The income tax imposed on individual taxpayers can be divided into employees and non-employees and entrepreneurs.While the object of tax in income tax is any additional economic capability received or obtained. The economic addition can come from Indonesia or from abroad, which can be used for consumption or increase the wealth of the taxpayer concerned. In general, the object of taxation from the imposition of PPh is the income earned. However, in determining the object of this income tax, there are some exceptions. Basically, the object of income tax can be divided into four categories as follows.

Keywords: Tax, PPh, object and subject of tax.

THE EFFECT OF EXPORTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

Economic growth is an economic problem in the long term and is influenced by several factors. Exports are one of the factors that increase a country's economic growth, in line with the export-led growth (ELG) hypothesis. This study aims to analyze the effect of agricultural exports, industrial exports, mining exports, imports of capital goods, government spending and gross fixed capital formation on Indonesia's economic growth. Economic growth is the target you want achieved by the economy in long term, and as much as possible may be consistent with economic growth in short-term. Growth economics can explain and at the same time measuring performance the development of a economy, both in scope country. Export plays a role important in activities economy of a country. Export will generate foreign exchange which will be used for finance imports of raw materials and necessary capital goods in the production process that will create added value. The relationship between exports and Economic growth rate and /or national income is an equation identity because exports are share of income level national.

Keywords: Economic growth, Export.

THE EFFECT OF ACCOUNTİNG ON THE ENVİRONMENT

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Abstract

Textile industry entrepreneurs don't think seriously about treating the waste they produce. To cause pollution to the environment. Pollution from the textile industry is in the form of air pollution due to dust and liquid waste from laundry water, starch solution dyeing and dyeing processes. Various cases of environmental pollution are indicators of poor waste management from the textile industry in Indonesia. To overcome this, the Indonesian government issued several regulations such as the Regulation of the Minister of the Environment of the Republic of Indonesia No. 06 of 2013 concerning Environmental Management Assessment Program. Due to the increasing number of cases regarding the environment, the authors are interested in conducting a research entitled "The Effect of Accounting on the Environment". This study aims to determine the implementation of environmental accounting and its effect on the environment by textile companies in the Pekalongan region of Indonesia. The method used is quantitative research method with descriptive analysis and simple regression statistics. Based on the results of research and hypothesis testing, it can be said that Environmental Accounting has a major influence on the environment. Environmental Accounting has an effect of 97.4% which means it is classified as having a significant meaning

Keywords: Environmental Accounting, Environmental, Performance

THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDITORS ON THE QUALITY OF THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORTING

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Abstract

Financial reporting includes all aspects related to the provision and delivery of financial information. These aspects include the institutions involved, applicable regulations including GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles / GAAP). Presentation of information in financial reporting must be presented honestly and in accordance with the facts. Another element that plays an important role in financial reporting is the internal auditor. Internal auditors are a profession that has standards and a professional code of ethics that must be carried out consistently and consistently. One of the objectives of internal audit is to systematically manage and evaluate internal control within the company. The duties and responsibilities of internal audit include preparing and planning an internal audit plan. The audit report is used by the audit committee to review the company's control system, the quality of the company's financial reports, as well as to provide protection to shareholders and other interested parties, conducting special inspections if necessary. So it can be concluded that the internal auditor has a very important role for the quality of the company's financial reporting so that the company runs well and achieves company goals. Because basically internal audit is designed to strengthen internal control, to determine whether the company has achieved the procedures or policies set by management and ensure that the internal controls that have been established are effective, efficient, and economical.

Keywords: Auditor, Report, and Finance.

THE INFLUENCE OF ETHICS IN TAX PRACTICE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of ethics in tax practice. This research method uses literature studies sourced from relevant books and journals.The results of the literature review in this study explain that taxation in our country has recently become a highlight and discussion because there are cases related to taxes. The Directorate General of Taxes as a dynamic organization has the main task and function of securing state revenue in the state budget. The Directorate General of Taxes has utilized the spotlight as a source of strength in managing taxes. In the midst of demands for change, as well as harmonization with various policies in various sectors in supporting national development, although not easy, various changes have been made towards renewal and modernization. The fundamental ethics in taxation practice on a personal ethical level is that tax practitioners must allow clients to make final decisions. Members must fulfill their responsibilities as professionals by supporting and maintaining standards by which their professional performance can be measured.

Keywords: Ethics, Practice, and Taxation

THE EXISTENCE OF ACCOUNTS IN THE ERA OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the existence of accountants in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. The research method used is literature study sourced from books and journals that are relevant to this research. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the role of accountants in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0 is still very much needed. At this time the work of the accounting profession can be done by technology. However, the role of the accountant in a company is still needed because the accountant also acts as an advisor who gives consideration to the company about the financial condition it is facing. Accountants in the digital era are tasked with providing an accurate and deep intuitive understanding of data, namely finding and solving questions on data, carrying out statistical analysis, checking the quality of data and interpreting the results of data processing. The work of accountants will also extend to aspects of non-financial reporting and security of computer and information systems data. In the Industrial Revolution 4.0 era, an accountant must have five elements to support the process of identifying and collecting accounting information, namely business acumen, behavioral competence, digital acumen, data interrogation, synthesis, and analysis, and communication so that an accountant will become a professional accountant and be able to compete. in the digital age.

Keywords: Accountants, Industrial Revolution, Digital Age.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE ATTITUDE TO AUDIT QUALITY

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze how important the independent attitude of an auditor to audit quality is. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the professional standards of public accountants require auditors to be independent, meaning that auditors are not easily influenced, not justified in favor of anyone's interests, in carrying out their duties. Independence in the KBBI can mean independent, free-spirited, unbound, independent and independent. Professional standards of public accountants require auditors to be independent, meaning that auditors are not easily influenced, not justified in favor of anyone's interests, in carrying out their duties. With this independence, the auditor is expected to be able to maintain his freedom of opinion. According to De Angelo (1981) auditor quality is how likely it is for an auditor to find an unintentional/intentional error from the company's financial statements, and how likely it is that these findings are then reported and included in the audit opinion. The quality of the auditor depends on two things: the technical ability of the auditor who is represented in professional experience and education, the quality of the auditor in maintaining his mental attitude.

Keywords: Independent, auditor & audit quality.

PERAN KONSERVATISME AKUNTANSI DALAM LAPORAN KEUANGAN PERUSAHAAN

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the role of accounting conservatism in the company's financial statements. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the poor application of the principle of conservatism can be seen if the company has high equity and uses a lower level of conservatism to avoid falling stock prices. Conservative financial statements are better because they can reduce the possibility of company management to manipulate financial statements. If the financial statements produce optimistic financial statements, it can provide uncertain expectations in the future and can mislead users of financial statements. Conservatism is a principle in financial statements to recognize and measure assets and profits which is carried out with caution because economic and business activities are surrounded by uncertainty. Such as dealing with profit or loss uncertainty by choosing principles or policies that slow down revenue recognition, speed up expense recognition, lower asset valuation and increase debt valuation. The concept of the principle of conservatism is that expenses and liabilities are recognized even though there is uncertainty about the outcome, but revenue and assets can only be recognized when it is certain that they will be received. Based on the principle of conservatism, if there is uncertainty about losses, they tend to record losses. Conversely, if there is uncertainty about profits, do not record profits. So the profit report tends to produce a lower amount of profit and asset value just in case. Making estimates in the principle of conservatism.

Keywords: Conservatism, Accounting, and Financial Statements.

THE URGENCE OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Abstract

Lately in Indonesia, there are many corporate agencies that violate financial statements, one of which is not in accordance with financial accounting standards that apply in Indonesia. Based on this incident, many employees were entangled in criminal cases due to irregularities that were committed, and that of course had fatal consequences for both himself and the company where he worked. The purpose of this study is to explain the urgency of accounting standards in the preparation of financial statements. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the urgency of financial accounting standards is made for the purpose of uniformity of financial statements, facilitating the preparation of financial statements and making it easier for auditors or financial statement readers to understand or compare financial statements from different entities. With the existence of financial accounting standards in force in Indonesia, it can prevent and reduce irregularities in financial reporting in Indonesia and can make it easier for auditors of financial statements to find out which financial statements are appropriate and which are not in accordance with applicable financial accounting standards.

Keywords: Urgency, accounting standards and financial statements

ISLAMIC ECONOMIC REVIEW ON TAXATION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe taxation in the view of Islamic economics. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that Islamic economics already has a view on principle economic concepts, such as about taxation, the ideal size of government, investment, and so on. Tax is a new thing that has not emerged during the leadership of the Prophet or the first Muslim leader, Abu Bakr Shidiq. The new tax existed during the leadership of Umar Bin Khatab, namely a tax on agricultural products known as ushr. Before the tax, the source of government funding to carry out these functions and tasks came from the spoils of war. However, in peaceful conditions like today, other sources of income are needed, namely through taxes. One thing that distinguishes between Islamic economics and the Chicago school of taxation is that Islamic economics has zakat as a social instrument whose specific function is for economic equality and helping the lowest-income groups, including to meet the health and education needs of the poor. With a low tax burden and a small government size, the economy can grow faster due to a more efficient use of resources.

Keywords: Taxation, economy, and sharia.

THE AVAILABLE PROVISION FUND OR FUND PROVISION HAVE RAISED THE INCLUSION LABEL: A CASE STUDY OF ASSAM

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Abstract

The public health expenditure in India (total of centre and state governments) has remained constant at approximately 1.3% of the GDP between 2008 and 2015, and increased marginally to 1.4% in 2016-17. This is less than the world average of 6%. Note that the National Health Policy, 2017 proposes to increase this to 2.5% of GDP by 2025.Including the private sector, the total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is estimated at 3.9%. Out of the total expenditure, effectively about one-third (30%) is contributed by the public sector. This contribution is low compared to other developing and developed countries.

This paper tries to study the healthcare financing scenario in India, which is distributed across the centre, states, and individuals. Both primary and secondary data has been used to analyse the study. The secondary data has been collected from NHM, Ministry of health and family welfare, Rural health statistics whereas the primary data has been collected from the two districts of Assam that is Jorhat and Dhubri. In case of health indicators best and worst districts have been selected on the basis of ranking done with the help of Principal component analysis. The study seeks to arrive at an integrated understanding that 86% of the rural populations are not covered under any scheme of health expenditure support. Due to high out of pocket healthcare expenditure, about 7% population is pushed below the poverty threshold every year. However, most of the out of the pocket expenditure made by consumers is actually on buying medicines (52%) Further, these purchases are 660 mostly made for patients who do not need hospitalisation.

Keywords: Expenditure, health, Population

THE USEFULNESS OF ACCOUNTING IN BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

This research is a literature study that explains the usefulness of accounting in business activities. Accounting is a process that identifies financial data, records, and the result is a financial report. Financial statements include income statements, changes in capital reports, balance sheets, and cash flow statements. The purpose of this financial report is to provide information to certain parties regarding the position, performance, and changes in financial position so that it is useful as a basis for making economic and business decisions. This research is a qualitative research using a literature review approach and literature study. This research relies on data that has been collected and researched in scientific journals as well as from several accounting book references. The results show that accounting science has a significant influence in the preparation of financial statements because there are standard rules that must be adjusted when making reports. Financial reports must be appropriate and precise so that they are easily accessible.

Keywords: Accounting and financial report

OBESITY-RELATED PROBLEMS ARE REDUCED BY DIETARY FIBERS

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Abstract

Fiber is a carbohydrate that the body is unable to digest. While most carbs are converted down into glucose molecules, fibre cannot be broken down into glucose molecules and instead goes through the body undigested. Various types of dietary fibre have been utilised as supplemental or alternative treatments in the treatment of metabolic syndrome symptoms, such as obesity. Not surprisingly, the biological efficiency of dietary fibre in the metabolic syndrome and body weight control varies greatly. Various components and processes have been identified as mediators of dietary fiber's impact on metabolic syndrome and obesity. The regulation of stomach sensorimotor influences appears to be critical for the effects of dietary fibre, but it is also extremely varied. Dietary fibre reduces the risk of obesity-related illnesses by acting throughout the digestive tract. Soluble, viscous fibres limit cholesterol absorption and lower serum cholesterol levels. Dietary fibre increases satiety and decreases food consumption at subsequent meals. Gut fermentation, as well as alterations in the gut microbiota and metabolites, have been linked to a lower risk of obesity-related illnesses. Dietary fibres change the gut flora and create metabolites like short-chain fatty acids, which could explain fiber's significance in the prevention and treatment of obesityBecause dietary fibre includes a wide range of plant components, conclusions suggesting dietary fibre decreases or treatments obesity-related illnesses must take into account the fibre used in the study. Obesity-related problems can be prevented and treated with dietary fibre. Reduced macronutrient absorption and increased satiety are two mechanisms for this protection. Changes in the gut microbiota and short-chain fatty acids are two new processes that may explain why high-fiber diets protect against obesity and may be useful in obesity treatment.

Keywords: Fiber, Obesity, Mechnism, Absorption

ON SOME NONLOCAL PROBLEMS IN FRACTIONAL MUSIELAK-SOBOLEV SPACE

Mohammed SRATI

Sidi Mohammed ben Abdellah University

Abstract

In this talk, are concerned with some qualitative properties of the new fractional Musielak-Sobolev spaces such that the generalized Poincarè type inequality and some continuous and compact embedding theorems of these spaces.

Moreover, we prove that any function in the new fractional Musielak-Sobolev spaces may be extended to a function. In addition, we establish a result relates to the complemented subspace. As an application, using the mountain pass theorem and some variational methods, we investigate the existence of a nontrivial weak solution for a class of nonlocal fractional type problems with Dirichlet boundary data.

Key word: Fractional $\boldsymbol{a(x,.)}$-laplacian, fractional Musielak-Sobolev spaces, nonlocal problems.

EXISTENCE RESULTS FOR HYPERBOLIC WAVE EQUATIONS WITH NONLINEAR SOURCE TERMS

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Abstract

In this work, firstly we show the local existence theorem for wave hyperbolic equation and we study the global existance of solutions of the wave equation .

This article is organized as follows: In the first section : we start by introduction. In the second section : we show the local existence theorem. In the third section , we prove the results of the global existence of solutions.

Key words: global existence, source terms, weak solutions, hyperbolic equation.

AMS Subject Classification: 35A01, 35D30.

NEW VERSIONS OF HERMITE-HADAMARD GENERALIZED INTEGRAL INEQUALITIES FOR (H,M)-CONVEX MODIFIED FUNCTIONS

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Abstract

In this paper we establish various integral inequalities of Hermite-Hadamard type in the class of (h, m)-convex, recently defined in [1], for a broader idea on the development of the notion of convexity, we recommend [2]. Different versions of such inequalities are obtained, containing as special cases several results known from the literature, to get our results, we use a new generalized integral operator.

AMS Subject Classification (2020): Primary 26D10, Secondary 26A51, 26A33

Keywords: Hermite-Hadamard integral inequality, integral operators generalized, (h, m)-convex modified functions

Q*G-MAPPINGS IN TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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ABSTRACT

In 2015, P. Padma and S. Udayakumar introduced a new type of sets called Q^*g-open sets and Q^*g-closed sets in topological spaces and investigated some properties. In this paper, we introduce Q^*g-continuous function, Q^*g-irresolute function, Q^*g-open function, Q^*g-closed function, Pre-Q^*g-open function, and Pre-Q^*g-closed function, and investigate some basic properties and characterizations of these new types of mappings in topological spaces.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2020): 54C05, 54C08, 54C10.

Keywords and Phrases: Topological space, Q^*g-open set, Q^*g-closed set, Q^*g-interior set, Q^*g-closure set, Q^*g-continuous function, Q^*g-irresolute function, Q^*g-open function, Q^*g-closed function, pre-Q^*g-open function, pre-Q^*g-closed function.

EFFECT OF NATURAL CONVECTION ON EMHD NANOFLUID FLOW TOWARD A VERTICAL SHEET

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Abstract

This research work natural convection on electrical magnetohydrodynamic nanofluid over a vertical stretching sheet medium. The ordinary differential equation (ODE's) is obtained from the partial differential equations (PDE's) employing the transformation technique approach. Therefore, the transformed governed equations with boundary conditions are computed using Keller Box method. The functions of the different parameter values on the flow field profiles are graphically presented and analyzed in details. The current results demonstrated that natural convection parameters possesses opposite behaviour in the system for an increment.

Keywords: Natural convection, EMHD, Nanofluid, Stretching sheet, Keller Box method.

BÜYÜKDÜZ GABROSUNUN (CAMİBOĞAZI/TRABZON) TÜM-KAYAÇ JEOKİMYASAL ÖZELLİKLERİ

WHOLE-ROCK GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BÜYÜKDÜZ GABBRO (CAMIBOĞAZI/TRABZON)

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Abstract

In this study, the geochemical properties of the Büyükdüz Gabbro in the Camiboğazı (Trabzon) area were determined. Liassic aged Hamurkesen Formation consisting of basalt, andesite and pyroclastic rocks area located at the base of the study area in the north zone of the Eastern Pontides. Late Cretaceous aged Çatak Formation consist of andesite, basalt and pyroclastic rocks unconformably overlies this unit. All these units' cuts by the Late Cretaceous aged Büyükdüz Gabbro and Camiboğazı Pluton. The studied rocks of the Büyükdüz Gabbro are low to medium-K calc-alkaline, I-type and metaluminous characters, and have low SiO_2 content (51-53 wt.%). In the major and trace element exchange diagrams, CaO, MgO, Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, P_2O_5, Ni, Y and Sr have a negative correlation with increasing SiO_2; K_2O, Rb, Ba, Zr, Th and Nb show a positive correlations. The rocks are enriched in large ion lithophile elements (LILEs) and high-field strench elements (HFSEs). Chondrite normalized REE patterns are concave shaped (La_N/Yb_N = 3.8-8.8) and show negative Eu (Eu_N/Eu^* = 0.77-0.84) anomalies. All these data indicates that the origin of the magma from the Büyükdüz Gabbro may be an enriched lithospheric mantle.

Keywords: Trabzon, Eastern Pontides, Late Cretaceous, Büyükdüz Gabbro, Geochemistry

Özet

Bu çalışmada, Camiboğazı (Trabzon) yöresinde yer alan Büyükdüz Gabrosunun jeokimyasal özellikleri ortaya konulmuştur. Doğu Pontid Kuzey Zonu'nda yer alan inceleme alanının tabanında bazalt, andezit ve piroklastlardan oluşan Liyas yaşlı Hamurkesen Formasyonu yer alır. Bu kayaçlar üzerine uyumsuz olarak andezit, bazalt ve piroklastlardan oluşan Geç Kretase yaşlı Çatak Formasyonu gelir. Tüm bu birimler Geç Kretase yaşlı Büyükdüz Gabrosu ve Camiboğazı Plutonu tarafından kesilmişlerdir. İncelenen Büyükdüz Gabrosunu oluşturan kayaçlar düşük-orta K'lu kalk-alkalen, I-tipi ve metalümin karakterli olup, düşük SiO_2 içeriğine (%51-53) sahiptir. Ana ve iz element değişimlerinde artan SiO_2'ye karşı CaO, MgO, Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, P_2O_5, Ni, Y ve Sr arasında negatif bir korelasyon görülürken; K_2O, Rb, Ba, Zr, Th ve Nb arasında pozitif bir korelasyon gösterirler. Kayaçlar büyük iyon yarıçaplı litofil elementler ve hafif nadir toprak elementlerce zenginleşmişlerdir. Kondirite göre normalize edilmiş nadir toprak element dağılımları konkav şekilli (La_N/Yb_N=3.8-8.8) olup, negatif Eu anomalisi (Eu_N/Eu^*=0.77-0.84) gösterirler. Tüm bu veriler, Büyükdüz Gabrosunun köken magmasının zenginleşmiş bir litosferik manto kaynağı olabileceğini gösterir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Trabzon, Doğu Pontidler, Geç Kretase, Büyükdüz Gabrosu, Jeokimya

LİSTVENİT GELİŞMELERİNE BAĞLI AĞIR METAL KİRLİLİĞİ ÜZERİNE: AYVACIK-BAYRAMİÇ/ ÇANAKKALE-WEST TÜRKİYE)

ON HEAVY METAL POLLUTION ASSOCIATED WITH LISTVENITE DEVELOPMENTS: AYVACIK-BAYRAMİÇ/ ÇANAKKALE-WEST TÜRKİYE)

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Abstract

Within the scope of this study, heavy metal pollution/contamination in the soils of Ayvacık-Bayramiç area (Çanakkale-West Türkiye), where listvenite development is observed, was investigated with different pollution parameters such as pollution index (PI), integrated pollution index (IPI) and geo-accumulation index (Igeo). It has been determined that the area has a medium and high pollution risk in terms of heavy metal pollution according to the IPI parameter. When the field is evaluated in terms of heavy metals in terms of PI and Igeo parameters, it is seen that there is a remarkable contamination especially in terms of Ni, Co and As elements. While listvenitization has the potential of especially epithermal gold mineralization, it has been seen as a result of this study that bare listvenite areas can also contain heavy metal pollution/contamination risk..

Keywords: Listvenite/listvenitization, Heavy metal pollution, Pollution Index (PI), Integrated Pollution Index (IPI), Geo-accumulation index (Igeo), Çanakkale, Türkiye

Özet

Bu çalışma kapsamında, listvenit gelişimlerinin gözlendiği Ayvacık-Bayramiç (Çanakkale-Batı Türkiye) sahası topraklarındaki ağır metal kirliliği riski Kirlilik İndeksi (Kİ), Birleşik Kirlilik İndeksi (BKİ) ve Jeobirikim İndeksi (Ijeo) gibi farklı kirlilik parametreleri ile incelenmiştir. Birleşik Kirlilik İndeksi parametresine göre ağır metal kirliliği bağlamında sahada orta ve yüksek kirlilik riskinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Listvenit sahası ağır metal kirliliği riski açısından Kirlilik İndeksi ve Jeobirikim İndeksi parametreleri bağlamında incelendiğinde ise, özellikle Ni, Co ve As elementlerince dikkat çekici düzeyde kirliliğin olduğu görülmüştür. Listvenitleşme alanları özellikle epitermal altın cevherleşmeleri için potansiyel alanlar olmakla birlikte, bu çalışma sonucunda görülmüştür ki listvenit sahaları ayrıca ağır metal kirliliği riskini barındırmaktadırlar. Bu yüzden, listvenit sahalarının altın cevherleşme potansiyelleri yanında ağır metal kirliliği riski açısından da araştırılmasının yararlı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Listvenit/listvenitleşme, Ağır metal kirliliği, Kirlilik İndeksi (Kİ), Birleşik Kirlilik İndeksi (BKİ), Jeobirikim İndeksi (Ijeo), Çanakkale, Türkiye

BAZI KAHVE GENOTİPLERİNİN BAZI TEKNOLOJİK PARAMETRELERİNİN SAPTANMASI

DETERMINING SOME TECHNOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF SOME COFFEE GENOTYPES

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ABSTRACT

Coffee production and culture is an important issue all over the world. In addition to coffee quality, productivity and processing quality are also extremely important. In the analyzes made, geometric, volumetric and color characteristics of some coffee genotypes were determined. In the research, length (cm), width (cm), thickness (cm), geometric mean diameter (cm), sphericity (%), surface area (cm^2), 1000 grain weight (g), kernel volume (cm^3), color (*L**, *a**, *b**), chroma, hue angle, brown index were determined. In terms of the investigated parameters, the averages of different coffee genotypes are length 0.98-1.04 cm, width 0.76-0.81 cm, thickness 0.46-0.47 cm, geometric mean diameter 0.696-0.735 cm, sphericity 70.84-71.87 %, surface area 1.53-1.70 cm^2, 1000 grain weight 118.4 -140.2 g, *L**: 22.13, *a**: 5.68, *b**: 1.07, chroma 5.83, hue angle 10.00, brown index 22.63. Coffee genotypes originate from Brazil, Ethiopia, Kenya, and significant results were obtained.

Keywords: Genotype, Origin, Color, Technological characteristics

ÖZET

Kahve üretimi ve kültürü tüm dünyada önemli bir konudur. Kahve kalitesinin yanı sıra verimlilik ve işleme kalitesi de son derece önemlidir. Yapılan analizlerde bazı kahve genotiplerinin geometrik, hacimsel ve renk özellikleri saptanmıştır. Çalışmada uzunluk (cm), genişlik (cm), kalınlık (cm), geometrik ortalama çap (cm), küresellik (%), yüzey alanı (cm^2), 1000 tane ağırlığı (g), çekirdek hacmi (cm^3), renk (*L**, *a**, *b**), kroma, hue açısı, kahverengi indeksi özellikleri belirlenmiştir. İncelenen parametreler bakımından farklı kahve genotiplerinin ortalamaları uzunluk 0.98-1.04 cm, genişlik 0.76-0.81 cm, kalınlık 0.46-0.47 cm, geometrik ortalama çap 0.696-0.735 cm, küresellik % 70.84-71.87, yüzey alanı 1.53-1.70 cm^2, 1000 tane ağırlık 118.4-140.2 g, *L**: 22.13, *a**: 5.68, *b**: 1.07, kroma 5.83, hue açısı 10.00, kahverengi indeksi 22.63 değişiklik göstermektedir. Kahve genotipleri Brezilya, Etiyopya, Kenya menşeili olup, önemli sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genotip, Orjin, Renk, Teknolojik özellikler

THE MOST COMMON APHİDS SPECİES SEEN İN TEKİRDAG PROVİNCE

TEKİRDAĞ İLİNDE EN YAGIN GÖRÜLEN YAPRAKBİTİ TÜRLERİ

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Abstract

This research was carried out between 2018-2020 in order to determine the aphid species in Aphididae family from agricultural lands, non-agricultural areas, parks and gardens and near pavements through annual cultivated plants, weeds and herbaceous plants in the provinces of Tekirdag. The known world fauna of aphids (Aphidinea) recently reached a total of 5000 species, placed in 510 currently accepted genera. Aphid life cycles can be quite complicated and involve a succession of morphologically different forms (morphs) of the same species. Aphid species collectively have been recorded from about 300 plant families, including many of the more recent families of mainly herbaceous flowering plants. In this study, *Myzus persicae* belonging to Hemiptera order Aphididae family *Myzus* genus; It was tried to determine the host plants of *Aphis fabae* and *Aphis craccivora* belonging to the genus *Aphis*. In according to *Myzus persicae* in 17 different host plants; *Papaver rhoeas, Capsella bursa pastoris, Heracleum sphondylium, Sisymbrium* sp., *Onopordium acanthium, Malva* sp., *Amaranthus retroflexus, Cynara cardundulus, Urtica* sp., *Malva neglecta, Lepidium* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Convolvulus* sp., *Portulago oleraceae, Capsicum annuum, Solanum melongela* and *Circium arvense. Aphis fabae; Papaver rhoeas, Heracleum austriacum, Helianthus annuus, Slybum marianum, Rumax* sp., *Mentha piperita, Onopordum acanthium, Amaranthus retroflexus, Cirsium arvense, Carduus* sp., *Salvia* sp., *Malva neglecta, Anthemis arvensis, Cynara cardundulus, Chenepodium albüm* and *Galium* sp. on 16 different host plants, including, *Aphis craccivora*; it was detected on 14 different host plants, including *Crepis* sp., *Chenopodium* sp., *Onopordum acanthium, Malva neglecta, Amaranthus retroflexus, Capsicum annum, Urtica urens, , Solanum lycopersicum, Chenopodium albüm, Eryngium* sp., *Malva* sp., *Trigonella* sp., *Phaseolus vulgaris*. In addition, it was determined that these three aphids are the most common species in Tekirdag province.

Keywords: *Myzus persicae, Aphia fabae, Aphis craccivora*

İNSANA YAKIŞIR İŞ KAVRAMININ TARIMSAL İSTİHDAM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

THE EVALUATION OF THE DECENT WORK CONCEPT IN TERMS OF AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

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Özet

Küreselleşen piyasalarda istihdama katılım yöntemlerinin değişmesi, nüfus artışlarının istihdama yönelik talebi artırması ve teknolojik gelişmelerle insan kaynağına duyulan ihtiyacın azalması sonucunda işgücü piyasalarında değişimler ve dönüşümler yaşanmıştır. İstihdama yönelik yaşanan gelişmeler çalışma alanları, sosyal güvence yapısı, çalışma biçimleri, işçi-işveren iletişimi gibi alanlarda insana yakışır iş kavramının ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. İnsana yakışır iş kavramı ilk olarak 1999 yılında Uluslararası İşgücü Örgütü tarafından gündeme getirilmiştir. Kişiler için güvenli ve sağlıklı çalışma ortamlarının oluşturulmasına odaklanan kavram tarım sektöründe yaşanan değişim ve dönüşümler için de önemli dinamikleri içerisinde barındırmaktadır. Fakat günümüzde tüm dünyada ve Türkiye'de insana yakışır işler yaratmada önemli sorunlar yaşanmaktadır. Türkiye'de özellikle dezavantajlı, düşük gelirli ve toplumun kırılgan kesimini oluşturan kişiler insana yakışmayan işlerde daha çok istihdam edilmektedirler. Özellikle mevsimlik tarım işçileri; güvenceden korunmadan yoksun olup düşük ücret karşılıkları ve kötü çalışma koşulları ile ön plana çıkmaktadırlar. Eğitim ve sağlık imkânlarına erişimde yaşanan problemler de mevcut sorunlara eklenince çalışma alanında kaos artmakta ve kavramlar için önemli olan kilit noktalarda uyum problemleri söz konusu olmaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında gerçekleştirilecek değerlendirmeler iki temel amaca dayanmaktadır. Birincisi insana yakışır iş kavramının ve göstergelerinin Türkiye tarım sektörü açısından değerlendirilmesidir. İkincisi kavramının sektörün yapısal sorunları ile mücadele etmesine yönelik değerlendirmelerin yapılmasıdır. İnsana yakışır iş kavramını tarım sektörü açısından değerlendiren çalışmaların kısıtlı olması nedeniyle bu çalışmanın literatüre ve alanda yapılacak diğer çalışmalara katkı sağlanması beklenmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında ILO'nun insana yakışır iş kavramını oluşturan; istihdam, iş ortamındaki haklar, sosyal diyalog ve sosyal güvence faktörleri üzerinden bir değerlendirme yapılarak politika önerilerinde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnsana Yakışır İş, Tarım, İşgücü, Mevsimlik İşgücü, İstihdam

Abstract

Changes and transformations have been experienced in the labor market because of the change in the methods of participation in employment in globalizing markets, the increase in the population increase the demand for employment and the decrease in the need for human resources with technological developments. Developments in employment have led to the emergence of the concept of decent work in areas such as work areas, social security structure, working styles, worker-employer communication. The concept of decent work was first introduced by the International Labor Organization in 1999. The concept, which focuses on the creation of safe and healthy working environments for people, includes important dynamics for the changes and transformations in the agricultural sector. But today, there are significant problems in creating decent work all over the world and in Turkey. Especially disadvantaged, low-income, and vulnerable segments of the society are more often employed in unbecoming works in Turkey. Especially seasonal agricultural workers: they lack security and stand out with low wages and poor working conditions. When the problems in accessing education and health opportunities are added to the existing problems, chaos in the work area increases and compliance problems occur at key points that are important for the concepts. The evaluations to be made within the scope of this study are based on two main objectives. The first is the evaluation of the concept of decent

work and its indicators in terms of the Turkish agricultural sector. The second is the evaluation of the concept of struggling with the structural problems of the sector. Due to the limited number of studies evaluating the concept of decent work in terms of the agricultural sector, it is expected that this study will contribute to the literature and other studies in the field. Within the scope of the study, which constitutes the ILO's concept of decent work; Policy recommendations were made by making an evaluation on employment, rights in the business environment, social dialogue, and social security factors.

Keywords: Decent Work, Agriculture, Labor, Seasonal Labor, Employment

YAŞ MEYVE-SEBZE ALT SEKTÖRÜNDE TÜRKİYE'NİN REKABET GÜCÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF TURKEY'S COMPETITIVENESS IN FRESH FRUIT-VEGETABLE SUB-INDUSTRY

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Özet

Genel ekonomik sistemin bir parçası olan tarım sektörü; ülkelerin gelişmiş düzeyi ne olursa olsun nüfusun beslenmesi, ülke ekonomisinde gelir-gider dengesinin sağlanması, milli gelir için kaynak oluşturulması ve sektörler arası entegrasyon açısından önem arz etmektedir. Tarım sektörünün başarılı bir işleyişe sahip olabilmesi için sektörü oluşturan mikro bileşenlerin geliştirilmesi ve güçlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bunun için hem alt sektörler hem de tarım işletmeleri için rekabet stratejilerinin belirlenmesine ihtiyaç duyulur. Makro düzeyde belirlenen stratejilerin yapısal olarak uygulanabilir olması rekabet gücünün artırılabilmesi için önemlidir. Türkiye dünya sebze üretiminde dördüncü ve meyve üretiminde beşinci sırada yer almaktadır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) verilerine göre 2020 yılında meyve üretimi yaklaşık 24 milyon ton ve sebze üretimi ortalama 31 milyon olarak belirlenmiştir. Türkiye üretim potansiyeli açısından önemli ülkelerden biri olup, bu gücün etkin ve doğru yönlendirilebilmesi ile ekonomik yapısını ve rekabet gücünü iyileştirebilecektir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin dış ticareti açısından önemli olan yaş meyvelerin ve sebzelerin uluslararası piyasalardaki rekabet gücünün belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Türkiye'nin üretim potansiyeli açısından önem arz eden yaş meyveler için elma, muz, limon, portakal, mandalina, armut, şeftali ve sebzeler için domates, biber, hıyar, patlıcan, kabak, patates, kuru soğan analize konu olan ürünler olarak belirlenmiştir. Belirlenen ürünler için Türkiye'nin rekabet düzeyinin analiz edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Rekabet analizi endeks hesaplamalarında; Açıklanmış Karşılaştırmalı Üstünlük (AKÜ), Nispi İhracat Avantajı (RXA), Göreli İthalat Avantajı (RMA), Nispi Ticaret Avantajı (RTA), Ticarette Uzmanlaşma (ES), Arz ve Talep Dengesi (RC) endeksleri kullanılmıştır. Analizlerden elde edilen sonuçlar doğrultusunda Türkiye'nin rekabet gücünü etkileyen faktörler değerlendirilmiş ve hesaplamalar sonucunda elde edilen değerlere uygun yaş meyve ve sebze sektörüne yönelik politika önerileri geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Meyve, Rekabet, Sebze, Tarım, Ticaret

Abstract

The agricultural sector, which is a part of the general economic system; Regardless of the developed level of the countries, it is important in terms of feeding the population, ensuring the income-expenditure balance in the country's economy, creating a source for national income and inter-sectoral integration. For the agricultural sector to function successfully, the micro components that make up the sector need to be developed and strengthened. For this, it is necessary to determine competitive strategies for both sub-sectors and agricultural enterprises. It is important that the strategies determined at the macro level are structurally applicable to increase competitiveness. Turkey ranks fourth in world vegetable production and fifth in fruit production. According to the data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), fruit production in 2020 is approximately 24 million tons and the average vegetable production is 31 million. Turkey is one of the important countries in

terms of production potential, and it will be able to improve its economic structure and competitive power by directing this power effectively and correctly. In this study, it is aimed to determine the competitiveness of fresh fruits and vegetables, which are important for Turkey's foreign trade, in international markets. Within the scope of the study, apples, bananas, lemons, oranges, tangerines, pears, peaches for fresh fruits, which are important in terms of Turkey's production potential, and tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, eggplants, zucchini, potatoes, and onions for vegetables were determined as the products subject to the analysis. It is aimed to analyze the competition level of Turkey for the determined products. In competition analysis index calculations, Revealed Comparative Advantage (ACU), Relative Export Advantage (RXA), Relative Import Advantage (RMA), Relative Trade Advantage (RTA), Trade Specialization (ES), Supply and Demand Balance (RC) indices are used. In line with the results obtained from the analyzes, the factors affecting Turkey's competitiveness were evaluated and policy recommendations were developed for the fresh fruit and vegetable sector in accordance with the values obtained because of the calculations.

Keywords: Fruit, Competition, Vegetable, Agriculture, Trade

BIOLOGICAL SEED TREATMENT OF BACTERIAL BLACK ROT DISEASE ON CABBAGE

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Abstract

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *campestris (Xcc)* is a Gram-negative bacterium that causes bacterial black rot of crucifers, a disease rapidly growing in economic importance throughout *Brassica oleracea* including cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and kale but it also attacks other Brassica spp. and, is reported on a number of cruciferous crops, weeds, and ornamentals. Black rot is a systemic vascular disease. Typical disease symptoms include V-shaped yellow lesions starting from the leaf margins and blackening of the veins. Management of black rot is very challenging. Crop rotation, using the drip irrigation, sanitation, cleaning of farm equipment and, use of disease-free seed and resistant cultivars can be offered for managing disease. Moreover, there is no option to use chemical such as bactericides and also some copper based fungicides are used to control such pathogens but they have side effect on humans and environment. The present work aimed to investigate the ability of antagonistic effect of bacterial strains, antibacterial activity against black rot disease on artificially inoculated cabbage seeds under *in vitro* and *in vivo* conditions. Seed treatments including experimental biocontrol agents as fluorescence *Pseudomonas* sp., *Pseudomonas chloropsis*, *Bacillus* sp., *Bacillus subtilis* were evaluated in separate growth chamber assays. Non-treated, *Xcc* inoculated seeds and non-treated, non-inoculated cabbage seeds (*Brassica oleracea*) served as controls. Seed treatments with *Bacillus subtilis* significantly decreased the number of diseases seedlings (94.68%). According to result, biological control with *Bacillus subtilis* has been considered eco friendly and more effective method to control of black rot caused by *Xcc* on the cabbage seed.

Key words: seed treatment, bacterial black rot, biological control

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IDENTIFICATION OF BACTERIAL BLIGHT WALNUT ORCHARDS IN TEKIRDAG

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Abstract

Xanthomonas arboricola pv. juglandis (*Xaj*) is a well-known causal agent of bacterial walnut blight. Walnur blight occurs on all upper of organs of the walnut (*Juglans regia*), causing severe damage to the leaves, twigs and nuts. It leads to necrosis symptoms on walnut by dark brown to black spots. It can induce important crop losses. Even though fungal pathogens such as *Alternaria* spp. and *Fusarium* spp. are associated with brown apical necrosis (BAN), bacterial blight symptoms are distrinct from fruit lesions produced by blacklish water-soaked spots. In this study, bacterial isolation and identification from diseased walnut samples, obtained from walnut orchards in Tekirdag, were made in 2019- 2020 growing seasons. During to survey, diseased plant samples were associated with small water-soaked spots and then turning deep-brown to black necrotic lesions which were often surrounded by a yellow-green halo on leaves and fruits, were collected in walnut orchards and thirty-three bacterial isolates were obtained from walnut samples. According to biochemical such as gram reaction, oxidase reaction, catalase activity, arginine dehyrolase, hydrolase of starch and gelatine, pectolitic activity, and levan production and pathogenicity test results indicated that 21 bacterial isolates were identified as *Xaj*. Moreover, 21 bacterial isolates were tested by MALDI- TOF MS (Matriks assisted lazer desorption ionization time of flight massspectrometry) assay and the log (score) values of the 21 isolates were shown a score between 2.300 to 2.503 when compared with the isolates in the library. To our knowledge, using MALDI-TOF MS is the first to describe of *Xaj* isolates from walnut orchards in Turkey. In cocnlusion, the presented study not only allowed the identification of *Xaj* isolates, but also help to understand their similarity with fungal pathogens on walnut.

Key words: walnut, bacterial blight, *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *juglandis*

EFFECT OF TRITON X-100 AND SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE (SDS) USED AS SURFACE CLEANING MATERIAL ON C. ELEGANS FERTILITY

YÜZEY TEMİZLİK MALZEMESİ OLARAK KULLANILAN TRİTON X-100 ve SODYUM DODESİL SÜLFAT (SDS)' ın *C. ELEGANS* FERTİLİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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Abstract

Surfactants have unique surface properties that reduce surface tension, and due to these properties, they are frequently used in laundry detergents and industrial products in households and wide application areas. Polyoxyethylene detergent Triton X-100 is one of the most widely used nonionic detergents. When Triton X-100 micelles and lipid vesicles are mixed, they often form mixed Triton-lipid aggregates. In excess Triton X-100, these aggregates often take the form of mixed detergent/lipid micelles. Triton X-100 is a nonionic surfactant with wide applications in bioremediation processes, raising concerns about the fate of surfactants once released into the environment. However, different laboratory results have been published on the fate of surfactants in the environment, but a comprehensive review is lacking so far.

The anionic surfactant sodium dodecyl sulfate is known to cause acute toxicity, skin and respiratory irritation. SDS is routinely used as an in vitro positive control for acute skin irritation. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines the acute toxicity of a chemical as the total adverse effects caused by exposure to a material for <24 hours. Historically, assessment of acute toxicity has been done by exposing animals to doses of a substance and then assessing adverse effects. However, with little or no research into the mechanisms of toxicity, the primary endpoint and classification tool for these acute tests has often been associated with lethality. The development of non-mammalian (*C. elegans*) test methods that can provide mechanistic insight into the acute toxicity of chemicals will provide the risk assessor with more information in monitoring lethal doses. However, a detailed in vitro analysis of the mechanisms that cause fertility toxicity has not been performed to date. Therefore, in this paper it is suggested that the success of surfactants should be evaluated on the basis of technical aspects, ie not only on the basis of biological remediation processes, but also on the basis of biodegradation and toxicity, on the basis of the organism *C. elegans*.

Keywords: *C. elegans* Fertility, Triton X-100, Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (SDS), Toxicity,

Özet

Sürfaktanlar, yüzey gerilimini azaltan benzersiz yüzey özelliklerine sahiptirler ve bu özelliklerinden dolayı evlerde ve geniş uygulama alanlarında çamaşır deterjanları ve endüstri ürünleri içerisinde sıklıkla kullanılırlar. Polioksietilen deterjan Triton X-100, en yaygın kullanılan non-iyonik deterjanlardan biridir. Triton X-100 miselleri ve lipid vezikülleri karıştırıldığında, genellikle karışık Triton-lipid agregatları oluştururlar. Fazla Triton X-100'de, bu agregalar genellikle karışık deterjan/lipid miselleri şeklini alır. Triton X-100, bir kez çevreye salınan yüzey aktif maddelerin akıbetiyle ilgili endişeleri artıran, biyoremediasyon süreçlerinde geniş uygulamalara sahip bir non-iyonik yüzey aktif maddedir. Bununla birlikte, yüzey aktif maddelerin çevre üzerindeki kaderi hakkında farklı laboratuvar sonuçları yayınlanmıştır, ancak şu ana kadar kapsamlı bir inceleme eksiktir.

Anyonik yüzey aktif madde sodyum dodesil sülfatın akut toksisitesine, cilt ve solunum tahrişine neden olduğu bilinmektedir. SDS, akut cilt tahrişi için bir in vitro pozitif kontrol olarak rutin bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Ekonomik İşbirliği ve Kalkınma Örgütü (OECD), bir kimyasalın akut toksisitesini, bir malzemeye <24 saat süreyle maruz kalmanın neden olduğu toplam olumsuz etkiler olarak tanımlamaktadır. Tarihsel olarak, akut toksisitesinin değerlendirilmesi, hayvanları bir maddenin dozlarına maruz bırakarak ve ardından olumsuz

etkileri değerlendirerek yapılmıştır. Bununla birlikte, toksisite mekanizmalarına ilişkin çok az veya hiç araştırma yapılmadan bu akut testler için birincil sonlanım noktası ve sınıflandırma aracı genellikle öldürücü olmasıyla ilişkilendirilmiştir. Kimyasalların akut toksisitesine ilişkin mekanik içgörü sağlayabilecek memeli hayvan dışı (*C. elegans*) test yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi, risk değerlendiricisine ölümcül dozların gözlemlenmesinde daha fazla bilgi sağlayacaktır. Bununla birlikte, bugüne kadar fertilite toksisitesine neden olan mekanizmaların ayrıntılı bir in vitro analizi yapılmamıştır. Bu nedenle bu yazıda, sürfaktanların başarısının, teknik yönler temelinde, yani yalnızca biyolojik iyileştirme süreçleri temelinde değil, aynı zamanda biyolojik bozunma ve toksisite temelinde *C. elegans* organizması üzerinden değerlendirilmesi gerektiği önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *C. elegans* Fertilite, Triton X-100, Sodyum Dodesil Sülfat (SDS), Toksisite

ERİŞKİN HASTADA NADİR İLEUS NEDENİ OLARAK İNTERNAL HERNİASYON YAPAN UZUN MEKEL DİVERTİKÜLÜ

A RARE CAUSE OF ILEUS; INTERNAL HERNIATION DUE TO LONG MECKEL DIVERTICULA

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Abstract

Introduction: Meckel's Diverticulum is most common congenital anomaly of gastrointestinal system caused by incomplete obliteration of omphalomesenteric ductus. A diagnosis is usually made during the clinical examination of presentations such as unexplained gastrointestinal bleeding, obstruction, inflammation or perforation.

Case Report: We report 76 year old male patient who presented to Emergency Department with vomiting,abdominal pain and distantion.He had intestinal obstruction with suspicious ceacal malignancy on computed tompgrafy. Laparatomy was performed giant meckel divertula and distal part of divertuculum had fibrous band to right colon.Terminal ileum was herniated around the Mecekel's Diverticula and there was no any patology other abdominal organs.We performed diverticulectomy.Hystology revealed that 24 cm Meckel's Divertikula with gastric heterotopic mucosa.

Clinical Discussion: Meckel's Diverticulum is usually asymptomatic but abdominal pain,bleeding,ileus are common presentations of Meckel's when it is symptomatic.Giant Meckel's Diverticulum could be more complicated than small sized Meckel's Diverticulum.Interal herniation is a complication of giant Meckel's Diverticulum.

Conclusion: İnternal herniation due to Meckel Diverticula is too rare and diagnosis of it's too difficult.Diagnostic laparascopy and exploratory laparatomy are still important diagnosis of rare disases

Key Words: Meckel's Diverticulum, internal hernia, ileus

Özet

Giriş: Meckel Divertikülü, omfalomezenterik duktusun eksik obliterasyonundan kaynaklanan gastrointestinal sistemin en sık görülen konjenital anomalisidir. Açıklanamayan gastrointestinal kanama, obstrüksiyon, inflamasyon veya perforasyon gibi prezentasyonların klinik muayenesi sırasında genellikle tanı konur.

Vaka Raporu: Acil Servise kusma, karın ağrısı ve distansiyon şikayetleri ile başvuran 76 yaşında erkek hastayı sunduk. Bilgisayarlı tomgrafide çekal malignite şüphesi olan barsak obstrüksiyonu mevcuttu. Acil laparatomi yapıldı ve laparatomide dev meckel divertülü mevcuttu ve divertukülün distalinde sağ kolona ulaşan fibröz bant vardı. Terminal ileum Mecekel Divertikülü çevresinde herniye olmuştu ve iskemiye gitmişti. Diğer batın organlarında patoloji yoktu ve sıcak uygulama ile barsak perfüzyonu düzeldi, divertikülektomi yapıldı. Histolojik olarak 24 cm Meckel Divertikülünün gastrik heterotopik ile birlikte olduğu tespit edildi.

Klinik Tartışma: Meckel Divertikülü genellikle asemptomatiktir ancak karın ağrısı, kanama, ileus semptomatik olduğunda Meckel'in sık görülen sunumlarıdır. Dev Meckel Divertikülü, küçük boyutlu Meckel Divertikülünden daha karmaşık olabilir. İnteral herniasyon, dev Meckel Divertikülünün bir komplikasyonudur.

Sonuç Olarak: Meckel Divertikülüne bağlı internal herniasyon çok nadirdir ve tanısı çok zordur. Tanısal laparaskopi ve eksploratuvar laparotomi, nadir görülen hastalıkların tanısında halen önemli bir yer tutmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meckel Divertikülü, internal herni, ileus

KAHVALTI ALIŞKANLIĞININ ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI OBEZİTESİNE ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF BREAKFAST HABITS ON CHILDHOOD OBESITY

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Abstract

Breakfast is the most important and most neglected meal of the day. Especially school children go to school without having a well-balanced breakfast or with an unbalanced breakfast. In this study, breakfast habits and obesity status of primary school students living in Samsun were examined. The independent variables of the study were gender, class level and place of residence; the dependent variables were regular breakfast and obesity. The sample of the study consisted of 9786 students and their parents from 68 schools selected by stratified sampling method from Samsun province and its districts. A questionnaire was used as a data collection tool. In the questionnaire, demographic information of students and parents and breakfast habits of students were questioned. The students' height and body weight measurements were made in their classrooms by the research team. SPSS package program was used to evaluate the data. The mean age of 9786 students participating in the study was 8.2±1.2 years, 51.1% of them were male. Childhood obesity was present in 10.5% of the students. Obesity was significantly higher in boys (12.3%) than in girls (9.0%) (X2:16.2, p< 0.001). The prevalence of obesity (12.1%) in students living in urban areas was significantly higher than in rural areas (4.4%) (X2:25.3, p< 0.001). 80.3% of students in urban areas and 78.3% in rural areas had regular breakfast every morning (X2=3.12; p=0.084). While 11.3% of the students who were determined to have regular breakfast were obese, it was determined that 8.0% of the students who did not have regular breakfast (X2:12.5, p: 0.006). Children mostly consume tea with traditional breakfast types such as olives, cheese, jam and eggs (56.2%) or tea with foods such as pastry, toast, cake, bagel (10.5%), and one out of every four children drank milk for breakfast. determined. When the students were evaluated according to where they had breakfast, it was determined that the obesity prevalence (24.5%) in those who had breakfast at school was statistically significantly higher than those who did it at home (10.8%) (X2:47.6, p< 0.001). As a result, the prevalence of obesity was found to be high in male students, those who had breakfast in cities, those who had breakfast regularly, and those who had breakfast at school. Nutrition education should be given at regular intervals in order for school-age children to understand the importance of adequate and balanced nutritional elements in breakfast, this issue should be added to the education curriculum and addressed with effective education methods, and appropriate breakfast programs should be implemented in schools.

Keywords: Breakfast, Student, Obesity, Well-Balanced Breakfast

Özet

Kahvaltı günün en önemli ve en çok ihmal edilen öğünüdür. Özellikle okul çocukları yeterli ve dengeli kahvaltı yapmaları gerekirken, ya hiç yapmadan ya da dengesiz bir kahvaltıyla okula gitmektedirler. Bu araştırmada Samsun ilinde yaşayan ilkokul öğrencilerinin kahvaltı alışkanlıkları ve obezite durumları incelendi. Araştırmanın bağımsız değişkenleri cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi ve yerleşim yeri; bağımlı değişkenleri ise düzenli kahvaltı yapmak ve obezite olarak belirlendi. Araştırmanın örneklemini Samsun il ve ilçelerinden tabakalı örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen 68 okuldan 9786 öğrenci ve ebeveynleri oluşturdu. Veri toplama aracı olarak bir

anket uygulandı. Ankette öğrenci ve ebeveynlerin demografik bilgileri ve öğrencilerin kahvaltı alışkanlıkları sorgulandı. Öğrencilerin boy uzunluğu ve vücut ağırlığı ölçümleri kendi sınıflarında araştırma ekibi tarafından yapıldı. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde SPSS paket programından yararlanıldı. Araştırmaya katılan 9786 öğrencinin yaş ortalaması 8,2±1,2 yıl olup, %51,1'i erkekti. Öğrencilerin %10,5'inde çocukluk çağı obezitesi mevcuttu. Erkeklerde (%12,3) obezite kızlardan (%9,0) anlamlı düzeyde yüksekti (X^2:16,2, p< 0,001). Kentsel kesimde yaşayan öğrencilerde obezite prevalansı (% 12,1) kırsal kesimden (% 4,4) anlamlı düzeyde çok yüksekti (X^2:25,3, p< 0,001). Kentsel kesimde öğrencilerin %80,3'ü, kırsal kesimde ise %78,3'ü her sabah düzenli kahvaltı yapmaktaydı (X^2=3,12; p=0,084). Düzenli kahvaltı yaptıkları belirlenen öğrencilerin %11,3'ü obez iken, düzenli kahvaltı yapmayanlarda %8,0 olduğu belirlendi (X^2:12,5, p: 0,006). Çocuklarının kahvaltıda en çok çay ile zeytin, peynir, reçel ve yumurta gibi geleneksel kahvaltı çeşitlerini (%56,2) veya çay ile poğaça, tost, kek, simit gibi besinleri (%10,5) tükettikleri ve her dört çocuktan birinin kahvaltıda süt içtiği belirlendi. Kahvaltı yaptığı yere göre öğrenciler değerlendirildiğinde okulda kahvaltı yapanlarda obezite prevelansının (%24,5) evde yapanlardan (%10,8) istatistiksel anlamlı düzeyde çok yüksek olduğu tespit edildi (X^2:47,6, p< 0,001). Sonuç olarak erkek öğrencilerde, kentlerde, düzenli kahvaltı yapanlarda ve okulda kahvaltı yapanlarda obezite prevelansı yüksek bulundu. Okul çağı çocuklarında, kahvaltının yeterli ve dengeli besin öğelerini içermesinin önemini kavraması için düzenli aralıklarla beslenme eğitimi verilmeli, bu konu eğitim müfredatına eklenip etkin eğitim yöntemleriyle ele alınmalı, okullarda uygun kahvaltı programları uygulamaya konulmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kahvaltı, Öğrenci, Obezite, Dengeli Kahvaltı

ÇOCUKLARDA METABOLİK SENDROMU ÖNGÖRMEDE VİSSERAL YAĞLANMA İNDEKSİ VE TRİGLİSERİT GLİKOZ İNDEKSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF VISCERAL ADIPOSITY INDEX AND TRIGLYCERIDE GLUCOSE INDEX IN PREDICTING METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

Childhood obesity causes many short-term and long-term health problems such as metabolic syndrome (MetS), cardiovascular diseases, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, fatty liver, orthopedic problems and decreased self-esteem. Detection of MetS in children may provide an opportunity for early intervention to prevent cardiovascular disease in adults. In recent years, visceral adiposity index (VAI), calculated using anthropometric measurements and blood lipid parameters, and triglyceride glucose index (TyG), which is the product of fasting glucose and triglyceride levels, have also been used in the definition of metabolic syndrome. In our study, we aimed to investigate the factors associated with cardiometabolic risk and to determine the cut-off points of the TyG index and VAI in order to predict the risk of MetS in children with obesity. The study was conducted between October 2016 and May 2019 in Samsun, Turkey. The study included 169 obese children aged between 9 and 10 years, selected from 1030 representative samples of obese children in Samsun province. Anthropometric, clinical, and biochemical data of the children were collected. The metabolic syndrome criteria arranged by the International Diabetes Federation were used for the pediatric age group. The mean age of the 169 students with obesity was 10.2±0.5 years, and 85 (50.3%) were girls. While the anthropometric parameters were no different except waist circumference according to gender, biochemical parameters were higher in girls than in boys, except HDL. The total prevalence of MetS was 20.7% in obese children, and it was two times higher in girls than in boys. While the prevalence of MetS and the VAI value were higher in girls than in boys ($p<0.05$ and $p<0.001$, respectively), the TyG index was similar in both genders ($p=0.376$). In predicting MetS risk, the cut-off value for VAI was calculated as 2.7 [Area under the curve (AUC)= 0.779] in boys, 4.4 (AUC= 0.790) in girls, and the cut-off value of the TyG index was calculated as 8.3 (AUC= 0.747) in boys, and 8.5 (AUC= 0.793) in girls. In our study, we determined that both VAI and TyG index are effective indicators in evaluating MetS risk. Therefore, they are valuable tools for identifying MetS and predicting cardiometabolic risk factors in children and adolescents with obesity. Both indexes are advantageous as an easy screening tool that can be used even in primary care institutions to predict MetS.

Keywords: Children, Metabolic Syndrome, Obesity, Triglyceride Glucose Index, Visceral Adiposity Index

Özet

Çocukluk çağı obezitesi, metabolik sendrom (MetS), kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, hipertansiyon, tip 2 diyabet, karaciğer yağlanması, ortopedik problemler ve azalan özgüven gibi kısa ve uzun vadeli birçok sağlık sorununa neden olmaktadır. Çocuklarda MetS'nin saptanması, yetişkinlerde kardiyovasküler hastalıkları önlemek için erken müdahale için bir fırsat sağlayabilir. Son yıllarda metabolik sendromun tanımlanmasında antropometrik ölçümler ve kan lipid parametreleri kullanılarak hesaplanan visseral yağlanma indeksi (VAI) ve açlık glikozu ile trigliserit düzeylerinin ürünü olan trigliserit glikoz indeksi (TyG) de kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda obezitesi olan çocuklarda MetS riskini öngörmek için kardiyometabolik risk ile ilişkili faktörleri araştırmayı ve TyG indeksi ve VAI'nin kesme noktalarını belirlemeyi amaçladık. Çalışma Ekim 2016-Mayıs 2019 tarihleri

arasında Samsun'da gerçekleştirildi. Çalışmaya, Samsun ilindeki 1030 obeziteli çocuk evreninden seçilen 9-10 yaş arası 169 çocuk dahil edildi. Bu çocukların antropometrik, klinik ve biyokimyasal verileri toplandı. Metabolik sendrom tanısında Uluslararası Diyabet Federasyonu pediatrik yaş grubu kriterleri kullanıldı. Obezitesi olan 169 öğrencinin yaş ortalaması 10.2±0.5 yıl olup 85'i (%50.3) kızdı. Cinsiyete göre antropometrik parametreler bel çevresi dışında farklılık göstermezken, biyokimyasal parametreler HDL dışında kızlarda erkeklere göre daha yüksekti. Obez çocuklarda MetS toplam prevalansı %20,7 idi ve kızlarda erkeklere göre iki kat daha yüksek bulundu. MetS prevalansı ve VAI değeri kızlarda erkeklere göre daha yüksek iken (sırasıyla $p<0,05$ ve $p<0,001$) TyG indeksi her iki cinsiyette de benzerdi ($p=0,376$). MetS riskini öngörmede, VAI için cut-off değerinin erkeklerde 2,7 [Eğrinin altında kalan alan: Area under the curve (AUC) = 0,779], kızlarda 4,4 (AUC= 0,790), TyG indeksinin ise cut-off değeri erkeklerde 8,3 (AUC= 0,747), kızlarda 8,5 (AUC= 0,793) olarak hesaplandı. Çalışmamızda hem VAI hem de TyG indeksinin MetS riskini değerlendirmede etkili göstergeler olduğunu belirledik. Bu nedenle, obezitesi olan çocuk ve ergenlerde MetS'i tanımlamak ve kardiyometabolik risk faktörlerini tahmin etmek için değerli araçlardır. Her iki indeks de MetS'i öngörmek için birinci basamak sağlık kuruluşlarında dahi kullanılabilecek kolay bir tarama aracı olarak avantajlıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Metabolik sendrom, Obezite, Trigliserit Glikoz İndeksi, Visseral Yağlanma İndeksi

KORNEANIN ENFEKSİYON HASTALIKLARI VE TEDAVİSİNDEKİ GÜNCEL YAKLAŞIMLAR

CURRENT APPROACHES OF INFECTIOUS KERATITIS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Keratitis is a common cause of unilateral blindness. Early diagnosis and treatment of the keratitis is a significant role on the prognosis.

We aimed in this section to take a look corneal infections and their management.

It is the inflammation of the cornea caused by pathogenic microbes that eventually invades the corneal stroma and epithel causing inflammation and ultimately destruction of these structures.

Although bacterial corneal infections are the most common, fungal, viral, parasitic infections as well as mixed infections can necessisate long and intense treatment. Epithelial defects and injuries are key predisposing factors making the eye susceptible to corneal pathogens. The most common pre-disposing factors to develop infectious keratitis include the use of contact lenses, trauma, ocular surgery especially corneal surgery, chronic ocular surface disease, systemic disease like diabetes mellitus and/or use of topical corticosteroids.

Clinical features include redness, pain, tearing and blur vision but symptoms vary depending on the causative agent.

The condition should be treated as a medical emergency. Management and timely onset of treatment can reduce the incidence of severe visual loss.

Microorganisms caused keratitis are able to change by epidemiological factors. For example we experience most commonly Stafilococcus. Fungal keratitis is most common in Hindistan.

The major bacterial agents of infectious keratitis include Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus pneumonia and Serratia. Corneal infection of Pseudomonas is most commonly associated with the use of contact lenses. Due to the rapid progression of bacterial keratitis, it should be treated empirical antibiotic treatment should be promptly commenced. an agent having broad spectrum activity covering both, gram negative and gram positive. Organisms is desirable. two treatment options are available; fluoroquinolones monotherapy and/or combination therapy of fortified antibiotics including cefazolin and tobramycin or gentamicin.

Fungal aetiology of keratitis is considered to be one of the leading causes of ocular morbidity, particularly in developing countries including India. More importantly, Fusarium, Aspergillus and Candida are reported commonly implicating corneal ulcer. There are several classes of antifungals available like Fluconazole and ketoconazole, Natamycin, Amphotericin B is used for fungal keratitis.

Acanthamoeba keratitis is a rare infection, caused by Acanthamoeba. The main risk factors for Acanthamoeba are contact lens wear for extended periods, corneal trauma, non-sterile contact lens rinsing, swimming while wearing contact lenses. The most effective agents used against Acanthamoeba are the biguanides (polyhexamethylene biguanide (PHMB) 0.02 – 0.06% or chlorhexidine 0.02 – 0.2%) in combination with diamidine (propamidine isethionate 0.1% or hexamidine 0.1%).

Keywords: Keratitis, Cornea, Treatment

Özet

Keratit tek taraflı körlüğün önde gelen sebeplerindendir. Erken teşhis ve tedavisinin prognozdaki yeri büyüktür.

Bu bölümde korneanın enfeksiyon hastalıkları ve güncel tedavi yöntemlerini tartışmayı amaçladık.

Enfeksiyöz keratit, mikroorganizmaların korneanın epitel ve stroma tabakasında infiltrasyon ve bu tabakalarda hasar oluşturması ile meydana gelir. Bakteriyel enfeksiyonlar yaygın olarak görülse de mantar, parazitler ve bunların karışımı olarak da mikroorganizmalar da korneada tedavisi uzun süren enfeksiyon hastalığı oluşturabilir. Kornea epitelinde bir defekt ve yaralanma varsa kornea patojenlere daha açık hale gelir. Keratitler için en önemli predispozan faktörler kontakt lens kullanımı, travma, korneal cerrahi, kronik göz yüzeyi hastalığı ve topikal kortikosteroidli damla kullanımıdır.

Klinik bulgular ajana göre değişmekle beraber genel olarak gözde ağrı, sulanma, kızarıklık ve görmede azalmadır.

Görme kaybı oranını azaltmak için keratitlere bir göz acili olarak bakmalı ve hızlı bir şekilde tedavisi planlanmalıdır.

Keratite etken olan mikroorganizmalar, coğrafik bölge ve iklim şartlarına göre değişebilmektedir. Örneğin; ülkemizde kültürlerde en sık karşılaştığımız ajan Stafilokoklar iken Hindistan'da daha çok fungal ajanlar izole edilmektedir.

Enfeksiyöz keratite sebep olan majör bakteriyel ajanlar; Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus pneumonia ve Serratiadır. Pseudomonas özellikle kontakt lens kullanımına bağlı gelişir. Bakteriyel keratitler çok hızlı ilerlediğinden gram pozitif ve negatif etkinliği olan geniş spektrumlu güçlendirilmiş antibiyotik damla tedavisi hızlıca başlanmalıdır. Florokinolon monoterapisi ve/veya sefazol ve tobramisin/gentamisin kombinasyonunu içeren kombine tedavi başlanır.

Mantar keratitleri Hindistan gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde daha sık görülür. Fusarium, Aspergillus ve Candida en sık bildirilen türlerdir. Flukanozal ve ketakanozal gibi azoller, Natamisin, Amfoterisin B başlıca kullanılan antifungal ajanlardır.

Akantomoeba keratiti nadir görülen bir enfeksiyondur. Uygun olmayan ve steril olmayan kontakt lens kullanımı , kontakt lensle havuza girme ve korneal travma ana risk faktörleridir. Tedavide kullanılan en efektif ajanlar biguanidler ve diamidine kombinasyonlarıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Keratit, Kornea, Tedavi

EVDE BAKIM HASTALARININ YAŞAM KALİTELERİ VE BAKIM VEREN AİLE BİREYLERİNİN YÜKÜ: BÖLGESEL TANIMLAYICI BİR ÇALIŞMA

QUALITY OF LIFE OF HOME CARE PATIENTS AND CAREGIVER BURDEN: A REGIONAL DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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Abstract

Home health services; it includes holistic health care services that aim to increase the quality of life of patients and reduce the burden on caregivers. With these services, it is aimed to support home care patients and individuals who care for patients. Due to our cultural structure in our country, these patients are cared for by their family members. Therefore, the level of anxiety and burnout experienced by family members who undertake the responsibility of care may increase, and this may lead to a decrease in the quality of life of the patients. The study, which was designed in descriptive cross-sectional type, was conducted with 105 volunteer patients and 105 volunteer family members between November 2018 and March 2019 in order to evaluate the quality of life of home care patients and the care burden of family members who care for patients. The data were collected face-to-face with the "WHO Quality of Life Scale" (WHOQOL-Bref) and "Caregiver Burden Scale", separately for the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants, patient and caregiver-specific. Descriptive statistics, Student-t Test, Anova F Test were used in the study, which was found to be normally distributed with the Shapiro-Wilk test. The relationship between the two scales was evaluated with Pearson correlation analysis. The p value of $p<0.05$ was accepted for statistical significance. 67.6% of the patients were female and their mean quality of life score was 68.15±9.9. It was determined that 90.5% of the caregiver family members were women and the care burden (53.72±13.3) was moderate/advanced. In addition, a negative, moderate and statistically significant relationship was found between the patients' quality of life and the burden of caregivers ($p<0.05$). It is recommended that health professionals, who have one-to-one contact with patients and their caregivers, should provide health services by considering both groups together in their care and counseling practices.

Keywords: Home Care, Care Burden, Quality of Life, Caregiver

Özet

Evde sağlık hizmetleri; hastaların yaşam kalitelerini yükseltmeyi ve bakım veren bireyler üzerindeki yükü azaltmayı amaçlayan bütüncül sağlık bakım hizmetlerini içerir. Bu hizmetler ile evde bakım hastaları ve hastalara bakım veren bireylerin desteklenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Ülkemizde kültürel yapımızdan kaynaklı olarak bu hastaların bakımı aile bireyleri tarafından yapılmaktadır. Dolayısıyla bakım sorumluluğunu üstlenen aile bireylerinin, yaşadıkları kaygı ve tükenmişlik düzeyi artabilmekte bu durum ise hastaların yaşam kalitesinin düşmesine yol açabilmektedir. Tanımlayıcı kesitsel tipte tasarlanan araştırma, evde bakım hastalarının yaşam kalitesi ve hastalara bakım veren aile bireylerinin bakım yükünü değerlendirme amacıyla Kasım 2018-Mart 2019 tarihleri arasında 105 gönüllü hasta ve 105 gönüllü aile bireyleri ile yapıldı. Veriler, katılımcıların sosyo-demografik özellikleri, hasta ve bakım verene özgü ayrı olmak üzere "DSÖ Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği (WHOQOL-Bref)" ve "Bakım Verme Yükü Ölçeği" ile yüz yüze toplandı. Shapiro -Wilk testi ile normal dağıldığı tespit edilen araştırmada, betimsel istatistikler, Student-t Testi, Anova F Testi kullanıldı. İki ölçek arasındaki ilişki Pearson korelasyon analizi ile değerlendirildi. İstatistiksel anlamlılık için p değeri $p<0.05$ kabul edildi. Hastaların %67.6'sı kadın ve yaşam kalitesi puan ortalamaları 68.15±9.9' ile düşük

bulundu. Bakım veren aile bireylerinin ise%90.5'inin kadın ve bakım yükünün (53.72±13.3) orta/ileri düzeyde olduğu saptandı. Ayrıca hastaların yaşam kalitesi ile bakım veren bireylerin yükü arasında negatif yönde, orta düzeyde ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişki tespit edildi ($p<0.05$). Hastalar ve onlara bakım veren aile bireyleri ile birebir iletişim kuran sağlık profesyonellerinin bakım ve danışmanlık uygulamalarında her iki grubu birlikte ele alarak sağlık hizmeti sunmaları önerilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Evde Bakım, Bakım Yükü, Yaşam Kalitesi, Bakım Veren

THE RELATIONSHIP OF HEMOSTASIS DISTURBANCES AND THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE HEART AT THE INITIAL STAGES OF PROGRAM HEMODIALYSIS

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Abstract

With the progression of renal insufficiency, pronounced disorders are detected both in platelet and plasmahemostasis. Program hemodialysis does not eliminate hemostasis disorders, that is, in 80% of patients with chronic renal failure receiving dialysis treatment, disorders in the hemostasis system are detected.It has been established that a predictor of a high risk of cardiovascular disorders and a poor prognosis in dialysis patients is an increase in the mass of the left ventricle. However, to date, the timing of partial coagulation hemostasis in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases in patients with chronic renal failure receiving PHD has not been studied. In connection with this study, we analyzed the state of LV systolic and diastolic function and their relationship with impaired hemostasis in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) at the initial stage ofrenal replacement therapy (RRT).

To achieve this goal, the data of clinical, functional and laboratory studies of 53 patients with ESRD who received PGD at the Therapeutic Clinic of the Azerbaijan Medical University in 2018-2021 were studied. By the beginning of RRT, 53 patients with chronic renal failure were divided into several groups: I - consisted of 39 patients (73.5%) with the development of CHF manifestations, II - manifested in 15 patients (28.3%) without signs of CHF. During the observation period, out of 53 patients receiving dialysis therapy, 8 patients (9.7%) died during 12 months of treatment. The main causes of death were: heart failure - in 4 patients (12.2%), acute cerebrovascular accident - in 1 (4.8%), sudden death - in 1 (3.6%)

Before hemodialysis in patients with ESRD, a very pronounced activation of intravascular blood coagulation was observed with the formation of soluble fibrin-monomeric complexes and fibrin degradation products against the background of hypercoagulation, then from the initial stage of PHD, noticeable signs of hypocoagulation were detected in the blood.

In patients with the MLVH variant, such echocardiographic parameters as end-systolic diameter, end-diastolic diameter, end-systolic volume, end-diastolic volume, myocardial mass index were significantly higher, and ejection fraction was significantly lower compared to those who had other geometric models LV ($p<0.01$ or less). Patients with ELVH are similar in echocardiographic parameters to MLVH, with the exception of smaller thicknesses of the IVS (by 3.60 mm, $p<0.01$). Patients with ALVH had similar EchoCG parameters with CLVH, with the exception of significantly larger sizes of the IVS thickness (by 1.08 mm, $p<0.05$).

Results of research have shown, that cardiovascular disturbances is taped not only among patients in whom to the beginning of dialysis therapy it has been found out various cardiovascular diseases, but also among patients without clinical implications. All it was accompanied with rather expressed occurrence in blood of markers of intravascular activation of coagulation.

Keywords: cardiovascular pathology, hemostasis, hemodialysis

İNSAN İSKELETİ KALINTILARI ANALİZLERİNDE KEMİK PATOLOJİLERİNİN POTANSİYELİ

POTENTIAL OF BONE PATHOLOGIES IN ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

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Abstract

Bone or dental tissue damages, bone degenerations, holes or lesions due to infection in bones/teeth caused by diseases affecting human skeletons (Osteosarcoma, brucella, osteoarthritis, osteoporosis, etc.) or a healed/healing antemortem trauma or medical intervention, extra bone formations and bone fusions are evaluated as pathological conditions in forensic, physical and paleoanthropological analyses.

Understanding the consequences of bone pathologies and antemortem traumas on the lives and movements of individuals make significant contributions to the archaeological and anthropological studies in reconstructing of the living conditions of these skeletonized individuals. The knowledge of bone pathology is important for recognizing, detecting and determining the conditions of these pathological phenomena in human skeletons. Such information is very important especially for antemortem trauma analyses to determine the time between the occurrence of trauma and the time of death which is also very valuable in terms of diagnosing child abuse and documenting torture in some cases.

Bone pathology is a very important criterion in human identification in missing persons cases, since they affect the physical appearance and social life of individuals, cause disability or chronic pain which can be remembered and confirmed by the relatives. Bone pathologies also play an important role in distinguishing individuals with the same biological profile (age, sex, stature, ethnicity) in cases with commingled human remains. Bone pathologies not only contribute to the biological profile of the individuals, but also presents valuable information such as daily living conditions, nutrition, illness, medical treatment, cause or manner of death consistent with bone trauma.

The aim of this study is to draw attention to the significant potential of bone pathologies in the identification of skeletonized human remains, how bone pathologies can contribute to the reconstruction of biological profiles of the human skeletons or to illuminate a crime. For this purpose, examples of various bone pathologies and antemortem traumas, the characteristics and importance of these pathological findings will be presented through original forensic and non-forensic cases.

Keywords: Bone Pathology, Bone Trauma, Forensic Anthropology, Physical Anthropology, Paleoanthropology, Paleopathology, Human Identification.

Özet

İnsan iskeletlerini etkileyen hastalıklardan (Osteosarkom, brusella, osteoartirit, osteoporoz vb.) veya iyileşmiş/iyileşmekte olan bir antemortem travmadan veya bir tıbbi müdahaleden kaynaklı kemik veya diş doku hasarları, dejenerasyonları, kemiklerde/dişlerde enfeksiyona bağlı gelişen delikler veya lezyonlar, yaşın ilerlemesi ile birlikte görülen ekstra kemik oluşumları ve kemik kaynaşmaları adli antropolojik, fizik antropolojik ve paleoantropolojik incelemelerde patolojik olgular olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Kemik patolojilerinin ve antemortem travmaların bireylerin yaşamları ve hareketleri üzerindeki sonuçları, insanların yaşam koşullarının yeniden yapılandırılmasına yardımcı olduğundan, bu bulgular arkeolojik ve antropolojik çalışmalara önemli derecede katkılar koymaktadır. İnsan iskeletlerinde bu patolojik olguları tanımak ve tespit etmek kadar, hangi koşullarda ortaya çıktıklarını bilmek ve raporlamak da önemlidir. Bu bilgiler özellikle antemortem travma analizlerinde, travmanın oluşma zamanı ile ölüm zamanı arasında geçen

sürenin belirlenebilmesi açısından çok önemli olup, bazı olgularda çocuk istismarı teşhisi ve işkenceyi belgelemesi açısından da oldukça değerlidir.

Kemik patolojileri kişilerin fiziksel görünümlerini, sosyal hayatlarını etkilemelerinden, disabiliteye veya kronik ağrıya neden olmalarından ötürü, özellikle kimliği belirsiz/kayıp kişilerin kimliklendirilmesinde oldukça önemli bir kriterdir. Çünkü kişilere ait bu özellikler aileleri tarafından hatırlanabilmekte ve teyit edilebilmektedir. Bunun yanında, karışık insan kemiklerinin bulunduğu olgularda aynı biyolojik profile sahip (yaş, boy, cinsiyet, etnik köken) kişileri birbirinden ayırt etmede kemik patolojileri önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Kemik patolojileri, insan kemiklerinin incelendiği olgularda yalnızca biyolojik profil çalışmalarına katkıda bulunmakla kalmayıp, bu insanların günlük yaşam koşulları, beslenme, hastalık, tıbbi tedavi alıp almadıkları, kemik travmasından kaynaklı bir ölüm nedeni veya şekli gibi birçok bilgiyi ortaya koyabilmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, iskeletleşmiş insan kalıntılarının tanımlanmasında ve kimliklendirilmesinde kemik patolojilerinin önemli potansiyeline dikkat çekmek, insan iskeletlerinin biyolojik profillerinin yeniden oluşturulmasına nasıl katkıda bulunabileceğini veya bir suçu aydınlatmada nasıl kullanılabileceğine dair özgün örnekler üzerinden kanıtlar sunmaktır. Bu amaçla çeşitli kemik patolojileri ve antemortem travma örnekleri adli ve adli olmayan vakalar üzerinden anlatılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kemik Patolojisi, Kemik Travması, Adli Antropoloji, Fizik Antropoloji, Paleoantropoloji, Paleopatoloji, Kimliklendirme.

THREE-DIMENSIONAL SIMULATIONS OF THE MICROWAVE ABLATION OF LIVER TUMORS FROM THE 3DIRCADb-01 DATABASE

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Abstract

Microwave ablation (MWA) is a minimally invasive thermal ablation modality based on increasing the temperature above the normal physiological threshold to kill cancer cells with minimal damage to surrounding. Simulation techniques are powerful tools for determining the optimal conditions necessary for microwave ablation to be efficient and safe for treating liver tumors. Owing to the complexity and computational resource consumption, most of the existing numerical models are two-dimensional axisymmetric models that emulate actual three-dimensional cancers and the surrounding tissue, which is often far from reality. Different tumor shapes and sizes require different input powers and ablation times to ensure the preservation of healthy tissues that can be determined only by the full three-dimensional simulations. This study aimed to tailor microwave ablation therapeutic conditions for complete tumor ablation with an adequate safety margin, while avoiding injury to the surrounding healthy tissue. Three-dimensional simulations were performed for a multi-slot microwave antenna immersed in two tumors obtained from the 3D-IRCADb-01 liver tumors database. For this purpose, three-dimensional simulation model is developed and tested within COMSOL Multiphysics softwer package (www.comsol.com). The finite elements method (FEM) is used to solve coupled electromagnetic-field and heat-transfer equations, including all details of a 10-slot antenna design and properties of healthy and tumoral tissue. The obtained simulation results reveal that proper determination of the optimal inputp power and ablation time ratio may lead to precisely localized heating distributions and formation of the optimal ablation zones. In further improvements of the design and optimization of microwave ablation devices and microwave ablation procedure, a numerical methods may play a pivotal role in providing vital information on the thermal behavior of the tissue. The developed three-dimensional predictive model of the microwave ablation procedure with all details of the tissue antenna design is a prerequisite, not only for further ablation studies but also for planning the MWA procedure for each patient individually.

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KOLON VE REKTUM KANSERLİ HASTALARIN BAZI TÜMÖR BİYOBELİRTEÇLERİ İLE HİSTOPATOLOJİK VERİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOME TUMOR BIOMARKERS AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DATA IN PATIENTS WITH COLON AND RECTUM CANCERS

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Abstract

The incidence of colon and rectum cancers, which are among the gastrointestinal cancers, is quite high in the world and in our country. Serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA 19-9) are among the important tumor markers. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the relationship between the serum CEA and CA 19-9 tumor biomarker values of patients with colon and rectum cancer and the histopathological data of the patients. A total of 82 patients, 56 colon and 26 rectum cancers, who were operated on in Gaziantep University Faculty of Medicine, Department of General Surgery were included in the study. A total of 82 patients, 56 with colon cancer and 26 with rectum cancer, who were operated on in Gaziantep University Faculty of Medicine, Department of General Surgery, were included in the study. This study was ethically approved by the local ethics committee of Gaziantep University (Ethical approved number: 2019/421). The relationship between patients' age, tumor stage, histopathological type of tumor, tumor diameter, presence of neural invasion and lymphovascular invasion, lymph node metastasis and distant metastasis status, and serum CEA and CA 19-9 values were analyzed by chi-square test. No statistically significant correlation was found between CEA and CA 19-9 values of patients with colon cancer and patients' age, tumor stage, histopathological type of tumor, tumor diameter, presence of neural invasion and presence of lymphovascular invasion, lymph node metastasis and distant metastasis ($p>0.05$). A statistical correlation was found between high CEA value and advanced stage of the tumor (Stage III-IV) in patients with rectum cancer ($p<0.05$). In addition, a statistical correlation was observed between high serum CA 19-9 levels and advanced stage of the tumor (Stage III-IV), presence of neural invasion and lymph node metastasis in patients with rectum cancer ($p<0.05$). In conclusion, it should be kept in mind that high levels of CEA values and CA 19-9, which is an important biomarker especially in pancreatic cancer, may also be significant in terms of advanced stages of rectum cancer.

Keywords: colon cancer, rectum cancer, CEA, CA 19-9, prognosis

Özet

Gastrointestinal kanserler arasında yer alan kolon ve rektum kanserlerinin dünyada ve ülkemizde görülme sıklığı oldukça yüksektir. Serum karsinoembriyonik antijen (CEA) ve karbonhidrat antijeni 19-9 (CA 19-9) önemli tümör belirteçleri arasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada kolon ve rektum kanserli hastaların serum CEA ve CA 19-9 tümör biyomarkır değerleri ile hastaların histopatolojik verileri arasındaki ilişkinin araştırılması amaçlandı. Gaziantep Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalında opere olan 56 kolon, 26 rektum kanserli olmak üzere toplam 82 hasta çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Çalışma Gaziantep Üniversitesi Yerel Etik Kurulu tarafından onaylanmıştır. (Etikkurul numarası: 2019/421). Hastaların yaşı, tümörün evresi, tümörün histopatolojik tipi, tümörün çapı, nöral invazyon varlığı, lenfovasküler invazyon varlığı, lenf nodu metastazı ve uzak metastaz durumları ile serum CEA ve CA 19-9 değerleri arasındaki ilişki ki kare testi ile analiz edildi. Kolon kanserli hastaların CEA ve CA 19-9 değerleri ile hastaların yaşı, tümörün evresi, tümörün histopatolojik tipi, tümörün çapı, nöral invazyon varlığı, lenfovasküler invazyon varlığı, lenf

nodu metaztazı ve uzak metastaz durumları arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir ilişki saptanmadı ($p>0.05$). Rektum kanserli hastalarda yüksek CEA değeri ile tümörün ileri evresi (Evre III-IV) arasında istatistiksel bir ilişki bulundu ($p<0.05$). Ayrıca rektum kanserli hastalarda yüksek serum CA 19-9 düzeyi ile tümörün ileri evresi (Evre III-IV), nöral invazyon varlığı ve lenf nodu metastazı arasında istatistiksel bir ilişki gözlendi ($p<0.05$). Sonuç olarak CEA değerlerinin ve özellikle pankreas kanserinde önemli bir biyobelirteç olan CA 19-9'un yüksek seviyede olmasının rektum kanserlerinin ileri evreleri açısından da anlamlı olabileceği akılda tutulmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler:kolon kanseri, rektum kanseri, CEA, CA 19-9, prognoz

AEROBİK KAPASİTENİN SERUM GLİAL FİBRİLAR ASİDİK PROTEİN (GFAP) DÜZEYİ İLE İLİŞKİSİNİN MULTİPLE SCLEROSİS HASTALARINDA İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE AEROBIC CAPACITY AND SERUM GLIAL FIBRILAR ACIDIC PROTEIN (GFAP) LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Abstract

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an autoimmune disease and degenerative processes play a role in its pathogenesis. Neurodegeneration with axonal loss, atrophy, and gliotic scarring of chronic lesions is the hallmark of MS progression. Due to factors such as the severity of neurodegeneration, pathological fatigue, pain and lack of activity in MS patients, aerobic capacity is often affected and the progression of the disease is exacerbated. Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), the astrocytic cytoskeleton protein, is a biomarker for astrocytic activation and its level is elevated in MS and is associated with disease progression and disability. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between serum GFAP levels, which have an important effect on the clinical course of MS, and maximal aerobic capacity and disease duration. Thirty patients with relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) type were included in the study. Neurological deficits of the patients were evaluated with the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS). All subjects performed a maximum oxygen consumption (VO_{2max}, ml/kg/min) test on a bicycle ergometer as a measure of aerobic capacity. GFAP levels were determined in serum by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Sperman correlation analysis was performed to evaluate the relationship between aerobic capacity and disease duration and serum GFAP levels in patients. The mean GFAP level of the participants was 3.13±3.15 ng/ml, VO_{2max} value was 20.53±5.31 ml/kg/min, EDSS 1,53±0,85 and MS disease duration was 2.57±1.70 years. A significant correlation was found between GFAP and both VO2max and disease duration (r:-0.435; p:0.016; r:-0.397; p:0.030, respectively). GFAP, a biomarker of disease progression in astrogliosis and MS, is associated with decreased aerobic capacity in these patients. Decreased aerobic capacity in individuals with MS who have an inactive lifestyle may affect the underlying pathophysiology through immunological and neurobiological markers such as GFAP. Thus, it is thought that treatments aimed at improving aerobic capacity may have beneficial effects on the pathophysiology and progression of the disease.

Keywords: GFAP, Multiple Sclerosis, VO_{2max}, disease duration

Özet

Multipl skleroz (MS) otoimmün bir hastalık olup, patogenezinde dejeneratif süreçler rol oynamaktadır. Aksonal kayıp, atrofi ve kronik lezyonların gliotik skar oluşumu ile birlikte görülen nörodejenerasyon, MS progresyonunun en belirgin özelliğidir. MS hastalarında nörodejenerasyonun şiddeti, patolojik yorgunluk, ağrı ve hareket eksikliği gibi faktörler nedeniyle aerobik kapasite sıklıkla etkilenir ve hastalığın progresyonu şiddetlenir. Astrositik hücre iskeleti proteini olan glial fibriller asidik protein (GFAP), astrositik aktivasyon için bir biyobelirteç olup MS'te düzeyi artar ve hastalığın progresyonu ve sakatlık ile ilişkilendirilir. Bu çalışmada amaç, MS'in klinik seyrinde önemli etkisi olan maksimal aerobik kapasite ile serum GFAP düzeyleri ve hastalık durasyonu ile ilişkisini incelemekti. Çalışmaya 30 relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) tipli hasta dahil edildi. Hastaların nörolojik defisitleri, Genişletilmiş Engellilik Durum Ölçeği (EDSS) ile değerlendirildi. Tüm denekler, aerobik kapasitenin bir ölçüsü olarak bisiklet ergometresinde bir maksimum oksijen tüketimi ($V02_{max}$, ml/kg/dk) testi gerçekleştirdi. GFAP seviyeleri, enzime bağlı immünosorbent tahlili (ELISA) ile

serumda belirlendi. Hastalarda aerobik kapasite ve hastalık durasyonu ile serum GFAP düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirmek için Sperman korelasyon analizi yapıldı. Katılımcıların ortalama GFAP düzeyi 3,13±3,15 ng/ml, VO_{2max} değeri 20,53±5,31 ml/kg/min, EDSS 1,53±0,85 ve MS hastalık durasyonu 2,57±1,70 yıl olarak bulundu. GFAP ile hem VO_{2max} hem de hastalık durasyonu arasında anlamlı ilişki bulundu (sırasıyla, r:-0,435; p:0,016; r:-0,397; p:0,030). Astrogliosis ve MS'te hastalığın progresyonunda bir biyobelirteç olan GFAP bu hastalarda aerobik kapasitenin azalmasıyla ilişkilidir. Aktif olmayan bir yaşam tarzının yaygın olduğu MS'li bireylerde aerobik kapasitenin azalması GFAP gibi immunolojik ve nörobiyolojik markırlar yoluyla altta yatan patofizyolojiyi etkileyebilir. Böylece aerobik kapasiteyi geliştirmeye yönelik tedavilerin hastalığın patofizyolojisi ve progresyonunda faydalı etkiler gösterebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: GFAP, Multiple Skleroz, VO_{2max}, hastalık durasyonu

miR22 VE MEME KANSERİ

miR22 AND BREAST CANCER

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Özet

Dünyada en sık teşhis edilen kanser meme kanseridir ve kadınlarda kanser ölümlerinin de önde gelen nedenidir. Meme kanserinin teşhisi ve tedavisi, kişiselleştirilmiş tıp çağında bir paradigma kaymasından geçmektedir. Sofistike tanı yöntemleri, moleküler görüntüleme ve genomik ifade profilleri gelişmiş teşhis ve gelişmiş tümör karakterizasyonunu sağlar. Ayrıca tümör markerlerininde rolü vardır. FDG PETT/CT sistemik evreleme için kullanılabilir, ancak serum glukoz regülasyonu ihtiyacı duymaktadır, bu durum bazen sınırlayıcı bir faktör olabilir. MikroRNA'lar (miRNA'lar), kodlama yapmayan küçük RNA'lardır (18~22 nt). mRNA moleküllerini parçalayarak veya translasyonlarını engelleyerek aynı kökten gelen hedef genlerini susturarak Onkogen veya tümör baskılayıcıgen olarak hareket edebilirler. Tümörlerde miRNA ların regülasyonu sıklıkla bozlumştur. Bu düzensizliklerin, kanserin ilerlemesinde rol oynadığına inanılmaktadır ve insan kanserlerinde prognostik gösterge olabilirler. miR-22'nin aşırı ekspresyonu, meme kanseri hücrelerinin proliferasyonunu, koloni oluşumunu, invazyonunu ve indüklenmiş apoptozunu inhibe eder. Etik kurul onayından sonra prospektif bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Çalışmaya13 hasta dahil edildi. Çalışmaya erkek hasta dahil edilmedi, hastaların ortanca yaşı 64 (47-75) idi. Evrelerine göre; hastalardan dört tanesi Evre IA, altı tanesi IB, ikisi IIA ve biri IIB idi. Çalışmada hastaların sağlıklı dokularından ve tümör dokularından doku örnekler alındı ve bu doku örneklerinde medyan miR-22 değerleri sırasıyla 14,22 ve 1,14 idi ve bu fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlıydı ($p<0.05$). Karsinoembriyonik antijen (CEA) ile kanser antijeni 15-3 (CA15-3) ve meme kanserinin tümör evresi arasında ilişki olduğu bilinmektedir. Bulgularımız doku ve TNM evresi ile miR-22 seviyeleri arasında negatif bir korelasyon olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışma temel alınarak, meme kanseri taramasında kullanılan CA 15-3 ve CEA gibi, periferik kandaki mir-22 konsantrasyonları ile meme kanseri arasındaki korelasyon çalışılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: miR22, Meme Kanseri, Tarama

Abstract

The most commonly diagnosed cancer in the World is breast cancer, which also is the leading cause of cancer mortality in women. The diagnosis and management of breast cancer are undergoing a paradigm shift to an era of personalized medicine. Sophisticated diagnostics, including molecular imaging and genomic expression profiles, enable improved tumor characterization. Tumor markers also have a role. FDG PETT/CT can be used for systemic staging but needs a serum glucose regulation to be performed which may sometimes be a limitation. MicroRNAs (miRNAs) are a class of small non-coding RNAs (18~22 nt) that silence their cognate target genes by either degrading mRNA molecules or inhibiting their translation. They can act as oncogenes or tumor suppressors and are often dysregulated in tumors. These dysregulations are believed to be involved in cancer progression and can be prognostically indicative of human cancers. Overexpression of miR-22 inhibits breast cancer cell proliferation, colony formation, invasion, and induced apoptosis. After ethics committee approval a prospective study was conducted. 13 patients were included in the study. No male patient

was enrolled in the study, the median age was 64 (47 -75). Four patients were Stage IA, six were IB, two were IIA and one was IIB. Tissue samples from healthy tissue and tumor tissue were taken and median miR-22 were 14,22 and 1,14 respectively and the difference was statistically significant ($p<0.05$). The association between the carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) and carcinoma antigen 15-3 (CA15-3) and the tumor stage for breast cancer is known. Our findings present a negative correlation between miR-22 levels in tissue and the TNM stage. Further studies based on this study can be conducted to demonstrate a correlation between peripheral miR-22 concentrations and breast cancer, which may be used for screening purposes like CA15-3 or CEA.

Keywords: miR22, Breast Cancer, Screening

İSTANBUL'DAKİ FARKLI ANAOKULLARDA KULLANILAN OYUNCAKLARIN MİKROBİYOLOJİK RİSK ANALİZİ

MICROBIOLOGICAL RISK ANALYSIS OF TOYS USED IN DIFFERENT KINDERGARTEN IN ISTANBUL

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Abstract

Games and toys are of great importance in terms of physical and mental health in children's lives. In the preschool period, children show great interest in play materials. Toys with a wide variety of functions and benefits should not pose a health hazard. Dirty toys are a source of pathogenic bacteria and these toys cause many diseases in children. The environment in which the children live should be kept clean is the first condition to protect them from diseases. In this study the hygiene of toys is very important in the spread of diseases. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the microbiological risks of toys used in kindergartens in Istanbul, to inform children from microbial risks that may arise directly from these items, to prevent infectious diseases and health problems that may occur in kindergartens. In our study, a total of 300 swab samples, 10 from each kindergarten, were taken from the toys used by children in 30 different kindergartens in Istanbul. Collected samples were investigated for microbiological contamination. As a result of the analysis, 106 (35.33%) *Staphylococcus* spp., 15 (5%) S. *aureus*, 3 (1%) *E. coli*, 11 (3.66%) Coliform bacteria were detected from 300 samples. Our results have shown us that bacterial colonies can develop in toys where children play and potentially cause diseases. Hygiene training was given to children and teachers in kindergartens on keeping their hands and toys clean in order to reduce the spread of diseases, with the belief that toys that are used in common in public living environments such as kindergartens are used without complying with hygiene rules, and therefore infection spreads among children, especially with factors such as dirty hands.

Keywords: Child, Toy, Pathogen, Contamination, Hygiene

Özet

Çocukların yaşamında beden ve ruh sağlığı açısından oyun ve oyuncakların önemi büyüktür. Okul öncesi dönemde çocuklar oyun malzemelerine büyük ilgi gösterirler. Çok çeşitli işlevleri ve yararları olan oyuncakların sağlık açısından tehlike oluşturmaması gerekir. Kirli olan oyuncaklar patojen bakterilere kaynak oluşturmakta ve bu oyuncaklarda çocuklarda birçok hastalığın ortaya çıkmasına neden olmaktadır. Çocukların yaşadıkları çevrenin temiz tutulması onların hastalıklardan korumasında birinci şartdır. Bu bağlamda hastalıkların yayılmasında oyuncakların hijyeni oldukça önemlidir. Bu çalışmada İstanbul'daki anaokullarda kullanılan oyuncakların mikrobiyolojik riskleri yönünden araştırarak, doğrudan bu öğelerden kaynaklanabilecek mikrobiyel risklerden çocukların korunabilmesi için bilgilendirilmesi, anaokullarında oluşabilecek enfeksiyon hastalıklarının ve sağlık sakıncalarının engellenmesi amaçlandı. Çalışmamız da İstanbul'da bulunan 30 farklı anaokulunda çocukların kullanıldığı oyuncaklardan her bir anaokulundan 10'ar adet olmak üzere toplam 300 adet swab örneği alındı. Toplanan örnekler mikrobiyolojik kontaminasyon yönünden araştırıldı. Yapılan analizler sonucunda 300 örnekten sırasıyla 106 (%35.33) *Staphylococcus spp*., 15 (%5) *S. aureus*, 3 (%1) *E.coli*, 11 (%3.66) Koliform türü bakteriler tespit edildi. Sonuçlarımız bize çocukların oyun oynadıkları yerlerdeki oyuncaklarda bakteri kolonilerinin gelişebildiğini ve potansiyel hastalık oluşturabildiğini göstermiştir. Anaokulları gibi toplu yaşam ortamlarında ortak kullanılan oyuncakların hijyen kurallarına uyulmadan kullanıldığı ve bu sebeple özellikle kirli eller gibi faktörlerle

çocuklar arasında enfeksiyon yayıldığı kanaatiyle hastalıkların yayılmasını azaltmak için ellerini ve oyuncaklarını temiz tutulmaları konusunda anaokullarındaki çocuklara ve öğretmenlere hijyen eğitimi verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çocuk, Oyuncak, Patojen, Kontaminasyon, Hijyen

TÜRKİYE'DE ET VE ET ÜRÜNLERİNDE *SALMONELLA SPP.*, *ESCHERICHIA COLI* O157:H7 VE *LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES*'İN YAYGINLIĞI

PREVALENCE OF SALMONELLA SPP., ESCHERICHIA COLI O157:H7 AND LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES IN MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS IN TÜRKİYE

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Abstract

Foodborne diseases have a major public health concern worldwide in terms of human illness and economic loss resulting from the consumption of contaminated food. Each year millions of cases occur that most of these infections cause mild illness, severe infections and serious complications-including death. Various food can serve as sources of foodborne illness; meat and meat products are important sources of human infections with *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Listeria monocytogenes*. All these foodborne pathogens can be presented in the gastrointestinal tract of food-producing animals. The most frequent chain of events leading to meat borne illness involves food animals as healthy carriers of the pathogens; these organisms are subsequently transferred to humans through production, handling and consumption of meat and meat products. The present study was to investigate the incidence of *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Listeria monocytogenes* in 691 raw meat (100 raw beef, 100 raw sheep, 175 raw poultry, 178 ground beef) and meat products (138 sausages). All foods were obtained from producers and retailers in 6 provinces (Bursa, Balikesir, Canakkale, Bilecik, Sakarya and Yalova) of southern Marmara region of Turkey. *Salmonella* spp. and *Listeria monocytogenes* were detected in 4.6% and 5.5% samples, respectively. *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 were not detected in any meat and meat product samples. The results indicate that meat and meat products present a potential hazard for public health and the essential precautions should be taken to ensure improving the quality of production technology.

Keywords: Raw meat, Meat product, *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*

Özet

Gıda kaynaklı hastalıklar; insan hastalıkları ve kontamine gıdaların tüketiminden kaynaklanan ekonomik kayıplar açısından dünya çapında büyük bir halk sağlığı sorununa neden olmaktadır. Her yıl bu enfeksiyonların çoğunun hafif hastalığa, ciddi enfeksiyonlara ve ölüm dahil ciddi komplikasyonlara neden olduğu milyonlarca vaka meydana gelmektedir. Et ve et ürünleri içerisinde bulunabilen *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 ve *Listeria monocytogenes* gıda kaynaklı insan enfeksiyonlarının önemli kaynaklarıdır. Tüm bu gıda kaynaklı patojenler, gıda için üretilen hayvanların gastrointestinal sisteminde bulunabilmektedir. Gıda için üretilen hayvanların patojenlerin sağlıklı taşıyıcıları olması ve sonrasında bu organizmaların et ve et ürünlerinin üretimi, işlenmesi ve tüketimi yoluyla insanlara aktarılması et kaynaklı hastalıklara yol açan ve en sık görülen olay zinciridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı; 691 çiğ et (100 çiğ sığır eti, 100 çiğ koyun eti, 175 çiğ tavuk eti, 178 kıyma) ve et ürünlerinde (138 sucuk) *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 ve *Listeria monocytogenes* insidansını araştırmaktır. Tüm gıda numuneleri Türkiye'nin Güney Marmara bölgesinde yer alan 6 ildeki (Bursa, Balıkesir, Çanakkale, Bilecik, Sakarya ve Yalova) üretici ve perakendecilerden temin edilmiştir. *Salmonella* spp. ve *Listeria monocytogenes* numunelerde sırasıyla %4,6 ve %5,5 oranında tespit edilmiştir. Hiçbir et ve et ürünü örneğinde *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 tespit edilmemiştir. Sonuçlar, et ve et ürünlerinin halk sağlığı için potansiyel bir tehlike oluşturduğunu ve üretim teknolojisinin kalitesinin iyileştirilmesi için gerekli önlemlerin alınması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çiğ et, Et ürünü, *Salmonella* spp., *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Listeria monocytogenes*

A NETWORK PHARMACOLOGY APPROACH TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL MOLECULAR TARGETS FOR ANTICANCER AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITIES OF EMODIN

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Abstract

Network pharmacology-based approaches are a very significant discipline to demonstrate the potential molecular mechanisms and targets of natural products isolated from medicinal plants. Emodin belongs to the hydroxyanthraquinones, a class of organic compounds consisting of an anthracene with a quinone, and a hydroxyl group. Emodin, a secondary metabolite with diverse pharmacological properties, occurs naturally in many widely distributed plant species and plays important roles as a defense or signaling molecule in living organisms. The aim of this research was to identify the target genes, proteins, and molecular signaling pathways modulated by emodin in cancer and inflammatory diseases. Accordingly, network-based bioinformatics databases including ChEBI, DIGEP-Pred, Human GeneCards, STRING, GO, and KEGG enrichment were used for this study. A total of 25 protein-coding genes were identified as the most regulated genes by emodin. Among them, NOS2 (nitric-oxide synthase 2), FLT1 (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1), CTNNB1 (catenin beta 1), MMP2 (matrix metalloproteinase 2), MMP7 (matrix metalloproteinase 7), CAT (catalase), CASP8 (caspase 8), HMOX1 (heme oxygenase 1), PRDX4 (peroxiredoxin 4), AR (androgen receptor), and TIMP1 (TIMP metalloproteinase inhibitor 1) were determined as the most highly regulated proteins associated with carcinogenesis. Molecular targets of the most highly regulated genes and pharmacoinformatics analyses showed that emodin has highly active anticancer and anti-inflammatory activities via regulating cell proliferation, differentiation, migration and cell death, activation of cellular signaling cascades, vascular remodeling, angiogenesis, tissue repair, tumor invasion and inflammation. Even though scientific research reveals that emodin has a broad spectrum of biological activities, molecular signaling pathways, gene targets, and cancer preventive properties based on pharmacoinformatics analyses have not been fully elucidated. Therefore, it can be concluded that this network-based research will contribute to the detailed determination of the anticancer and anti-inflammatory potential of emodin for further preclinical and -clinical applications.

Keywords: Cancer, molecular targets, gene database, protein networks, emodin, pharmacoinformatics

UNİLATERAL TRANSTİBİAL AMPUTELERDE FARKLI YÜRÜYÜŞ HIZLARINDA KALÇA EKLEM KİNEMATİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF HIP JOINT KINEMATICS AT DIFFERENT WALKING SPEEDS IN UNILATERAL TRANSTIBIAL AMPUTEES

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Abstract

The study was planned to examine hip joint kinematics in 3D at different walking speeds of individuals with unilateral transtibial amputation. A total of 20 individuals were included the study. Groups were healthy individuals (n=10) and individuals with unilateral transtibial amputation, K3 and above functional level (n=10) according to the Medicare Functional Classification System. The individuals included in the study were asked to walk for 1 minute at the speed they felt comfortable after a 1-minute warm-up on the treadmill, and then walking was repeated at 80% and 120% of this speed. The hip joint kinematics of the individuals included in the study were evaluated with a 3-dimensional motion analysis system consisting of motion-sensing sensors during gait, and the results were recorded. As a result of the study, there was no difference between the groups in terms of anthropometric characteristics and demographic characteristics ($p>0.05$). A statistically significant difference was found in the measurements made in the sagittal plane at different walking speeds and between the groups at these speeds ($p<0.05$). In amputees, hip movements in the prosthetic extremity were higher than the unaffected extremity in the sagittal plane ($p<0.05$). Hip movements in the sagittal plane vary in direct proportion to walking speed. The asymmetry between the extremities continues at different speeds. For this reason, it was concluded that applications for symmetrical walking at different speeds should be included in rehabilitation programs in amputee rehabilitation.

Keywords: Amputees, Gait, Kinematics, Hip

Özet

Çalışma unilateral transtibial amputasyonu olan bireylerin farklı yürüyüş hızlarında kalça eklem kinematiklerinin 3 boyutlu olarak incelenmesi amacıyla planlandı. Çalışmaya unilateral transtibial amputasyonu olan, Medicare Fonksiyonel Sınıflandırma Sistemi'ne göre K3 ve üzeri fonksiyonel seviyedeki ampute bireyler(n=10) ve sağlıklı bireyler(n=10) olmak üzere toplam 20 birey dahil edildi. Çalışmaya dahil edilen bireylerden yürüme bandı üzerinde 1 dakikalık ısınma sonrasında kendilerini rahat hissettikleri hızda 1 dakika boyunca yürümeleri istendi, daha sonra bu hızın %80'inde ve %120'sinde yürüyüşler tekrarlandı. Çalışmaya dahil edilen bireylerin kalça eklem kinematikleri yapılan yürüyüşlerde hareket algılayıcı sensörlerden oluşan 3 boyutlu hareket analiz sistemi ile değerlendirildi, elde edilen sonuçlar kaydedildi. Çalışma sonucunda dahil edilen bireylerde gruplar arasında antropemetrik özellikler ve demografik özellikler bakımından fark bulunmadı($p>0,05$). Farklı yürüyüş hızlarında ve bu hızlarda gruplar arasında sagital planda yapılan ölçümlerde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark bulundu ($p<0,05$). Ampute bireylerde protezli ekstremitede kalça hareketlerinin sagital planda etkilenmemiş ekstremiteden fazla olduğu görüldü ($p<0,05$). Sagital plandaki kalça hareketleri yürüyüş hızı ile doğru orantılı olarak değişkenlik göstermektedir. Ekstremiteler arasındaki asimetri farklı hızlarda da devam etmektedir. Bu nedenle ampute rehabilitasyonunda farklı hızlarda da simetrik yürüyüşe yönelik uygulamaların rehabilitasyon programlarına dahil edilmesi gerektiği görüşüne varıldı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ampute, Yürüyüş, Kinematik, Kalça

CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP RESULTS OF 11 PATIENTS WHO UNDERWENT CARDIAC MYXOMA SURGERY

KARDIYAK MIKSOMA AMELIYATI OLAN 11 HASTANIN KLINIK TAKIP SONUÇLARI

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Abstract

Introduction: Seventy percent of cardiac tumors are benign, and most of them are myxomas that show familial predisposition. It can mimic many cardiovascular and systemic diseases. Myxomas are diagnosed mainly by echocardiography. We present clinical features of 11 patients who underwent surgery between 2010-2022 for atrial myxoma by a single surgeon in the Cardiovascular Surgery Department of Selcuk University.

Methods: The diagnosis was based on transthoracic echocardiography. When necessary, the diagnosis was confirmed by transesophageal echocardiography and cardiac MRI.

Complete resection was achieved in all patients with left atriotomy with cardiopulmonary bypass.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 48±14 years, and 7 (63.63%) were male. The onset of symptoms of the patients was 8±3 months. Eight (72.72%) patients had NYHA class 2, and 3 (27.27%) had class 3 symptoms. Mean LVEF: 60%±5%, left atrial diameter: 44±6 mm. Myxoma location was left atrium in 9 (81.81%) patients and right atrium in 2 (18.18%) patients. Recurrence was observed in one patient after three years. During follow-up, the functional capacity of 9 patients was evaluated as NYHA class 1 and 2 patients as NYHA class 2. Atrial premature beats were observed in 3 (27.27%) patients, and paroxysmal atrial fibrillation attacks were observed in 1 (9.09%) patient.

Discussion and Conclusion: The sizes of myxomas are variable. Surgical treatment should be performed as soon as possible after diagnosing left atrial myxoma. Currently, reported perioperative mortality is 5%. The recurrence rate has been reported as 0.4-5% in previously published series, but the recurrence rate is higher in patients with familial myxoma. For this reason, patients who have been operated on for myxoma should be followed up with echocardiography throughout their lives.

Keywords: Atrial Myxoma, Echocardiography, Cardiac Tumor

Özet

Giriş: Kalp tümörlerinin yüzde yetmişi iyi huyludur ve çoğu ailevi yatkınlık gösteren miksomalardır. Mikaomalar birçok kardiyovasküler ve sistemik hastalığı taklit edebilir. Miksomalar çoğunlukla ekokardiyografi ile teşhis edilir. Selçuk Üniversitesi Kalp Damar Cerrahisi Anabilim Dalı'nda 2010-2022 yılları arasında atriyal miksoma nedeniyle tek cerrah tarafından ameliyat edilen 11 hastanın klinik özelliklerini sunuyoruz.

Yöntemler: Genellikle miksoma tanısı transtorasik ekokardiyografiye dayanıyordu. Gerekli olduğunda transözofageal ekokardiyografi ve kardiyak MRG ile tanı doğrulandı.

Tüm hastalarda kardiyopulmoner baypas ile sol atriyotomi ile cerrahi tam rezeksiyon sağlandı.

Bulgular: Hastaların ortalama yaşı 48±14 yıldı ve 7'si (%63.63) erkekti. Hastaların semptomlarının başlangıcı 8±3 aydı. Sekiz (%72.72) hastada NYHA sınıf 2 ve 3 (%27.27) hastada sınıf 3 semptom vardı. Ortalama LVEF: %60±5, sol atriyum çapı: 44±6 mm. Miksoma yerleşimi 9 (%81.81) hastada sol atriyum, 2 (%18.18) hastada sağ atriyumdu. Bir hastada 3 yıl sonra nüks görüldü. İzlemde 9 hastanın fonksiyonel kapasitesi NYHA sınıf 1

ve 2 hasta NYHA sınıf 2 olarak değerlendirildi. 3 hastada (%27.27) atriyal prematüre atımlar, 1 hastada (%9.09) paroksismal atriyal fibrilasyon atakları gözlendi. hasta.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Miksomaların boyutları değişkendir. Sol atriyal miksoma tanısı konulduktan sonra mümkün olan en kısa sürede cerrahi tedavi yapılmalıdır. Halen rapor edilen perioperatif mortalite %5'tir. Daha önce yayınlanmış serilerde nüks oranı %0,4-5 olarak bildirilmiştir ancak ailevi miksomalı hastalarda nüks oranı daha yüksektir. Bu nedenle miksoma nedeniyle opere edilen hastalar yaşamları boyunca ekokardiyografi ile izlenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atriyal Miksoma, Ekokardiyografi, Kalp Tümörü

THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC ACCOUNTING IN THE MODERN ERA FOR INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Along with the development of sharia-based business and non-business institutions, the need for sharia accounting will continue to exist. Practical sharia accounting to meet the transaction needs of entities will continue to develop by balancing the discipline of accounting with the basis of sharia transactions. Along with the increasing awareness of Muslims in carrying out religion and fulfillment of the view that aspects of Islamic muamalah are universal, the use of maqasid ash sharia will increasingly extensive in the development of applicable sharia accounting and in accordance with Islamic teachings. Shari'a accounting is carried out to create a good work climate and free from fraudulent practices. Accounting based on sharia in this country is starting to appear to grow. This growth is evident in the banking sector where Islamic banking has begun to grow in Indonesia. Islamic accounting and accountants are important because all are accountable not only to superiors or management. Islamic accountants understand the rules of the Islamic religion and will be aware that if they commit deviant behavior, they will not only get punishment from their superiors, but will also be held accountable for their behavior before Allah SWT. It is hoped that the organization that oversees sharia accountants can make regulations and codes of ethics for sharia accountants formally. The reason is that sharia accountants are different from conventional accountants. Islamic accountants are more concerned with religious principles than business principles, for the sake of creating a form of justice and honesty that has been taught by Islam. Therefore, the role of sharia accountants is very important for Muslim-majority countries, especially Indonesia.

Keywords: Sharia, Accounting, Modern.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN A COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe management accounting and the important role of management accounting in a company. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that management accounting is one of the most important things for companies and businesses. All management planning and decision making is based on management accounting data. Therefore, as a manager or company owner, it is necessary to have a serious understanding of management accounting. Basically management accounting is the process of preparing company operational reports that help managers or leaders make short-term and long-term decisions. Management accounting helps companies pursue their goals by identifying, measuring, analyzing, interpreting and communicating information to managers. Meanwhile, the important role of management accounting for companies, namely being able to predict the company in the future, facilitating company decision making, being able to estimate cash flows, analyzing returns, planning, and identifying company problems. With this important role, of course as a manager or company owner will make the company's financial statements more well planned and distributed according to the needs of each part of the company's management.

Keywords: Accounting, management, and company.

FACTORS THAT DRIVE THE NEED FOR SHARIA ACCOUNTING IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the factors that drive the need for Islamic accounting in Indonesia. This research method uses literature study sourced from relevant books and journals. The results of the literature review in this study explain that the development of sharia accounting can be influenced by several factors, including the ideological and economic system factors of a country. In Indonesia, the development of accounting from time to time is influenced by the development of Islamic religious ideology, which then encourages the development of Islamic economics as a form of reflection on this Islamic ideology. Therefore, the development of accounting is strongly influenced by the development of Islamic economics, so that Islamic accounting emerged. Factors that encourage the need for sharia accounting are the emergence of Islamic financial institutions, the Islamic banking system, the existence of international-scale corporate scandals, and also the awareness of accountants to act honestly, fairly and not violate Islamic sharia provisions. The first factor is a big factor that encourages The rise of Islamic accounting is the rapid development of Islamic financial institutions.

Keywords: Development of Islamic Accounting, Islamic Financial Institutions and Driving Factors.

BIOMETRIC FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION FOR BANK LOCKER SECURITY SYSTEM

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Abstract

Our suggested approach uses biometric finger print identification to include the security of a bank locker. It is possible to use this security system in homes, offices, banks, and schools. The lock can only be opened by the authorised person, who can then take back his or her money and documents. When a specific client places his or her hand over a specific fingerprint module, the data is read and sent to the AVR microcontroller. At first, all the information pertaining to the finger print is collected and saved. The data will be compared with data that has already been stored by this microcontroller. The name of the specific person will be displayed on the LCD screen and the motor will start immediately if the data matches, that is, if both values are the same , the safe will unlock. If the values are not compatible in case, the motor won't turn, keeping the locker closed. Additionally, this system includes a Bluetooth module and a vibration sensor. A Bluetooth alert message is sent to a mobile device when an unauthorised individual tries to access the locker in order to monitor the bank's security procedures. The buzzer will sound if the system crashes. They are incredibly dependable and safe locker systems. We can create finger print-based lockers that provide a high level of protection in this way.

THE EFFECT OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTING ON ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

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ABSTRACT

An associated company is defined as a corporation consisting of minority interest by the parent company as a differentiator from subsidiary companies that are owned by the parent company in majority interest. Various accounting standards have divided investor ownership in the form of voting shares in entities into three groups, namely below 20%, 20% - 50% and above 50%. Ownership of less than 20% of all voting shares is considered a passive investment and has no significant impact. The ownership of 20% - 50% causes the investee to have the potential to become an associate if various other conditions are met by the investor and the investee. Ownership of voting shares above 50% causes the investee entity to have the potential to become a subsidiary company if certain conditions are also met. However, investors with ownership of less than 20% who are able to prove a significant influence are classified as investments in associates, on the other hand, ownership of 20%-50% does not have a significant influence on associates. The percentage of investor's share ownership in the standard must be addressed wisely, because there are various other aspects beyond the size of the ownership that create or eliminate the controlling position or position of significant influence of the investor on the investee, so this also applies to the accounting of associates.

Keywords: Investment, associated entities, and accounting.

ITS IMPORTANT ROLE RELATED TO THE OBjECT OF VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT)

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Abstrak

Pajak yang dibebankan pada setiap wajib pajak memiliki jenis yang beragam, salah satunya adalah PPN. Pajak Pertambahan Nilai atau PPN adalah pajak yang dikenakan pada suatu transaksi. Dimana transaksi tersebut dilakukan oleh seorang pengusaha atau wajib pajak yang masuk dalam kategori pengusaha kena pajak. Dalam hal ini, pengusaha kena pajak tersebut merupakan subjek pajak PPN. Sedangkan transaksi barang dan jasa yang dilakukan menjadi objek pajaknya. There are various types of taxes imposed on each taxpayer, one of which is VAT. Value Added Tax or VAT is a tax imposed on a transaction. Where the transaction is carried out by an entrepreneur or a taxpayer who is included in the category of taxable entrepreneur. In this case, the taxable entrepreneur is the subject of VAT tax. Meanwhile, the transaction of goods and services made becomes the object of the tax.

Keyword: Accounting, System and Finance

IMPLEMENTATION OF E-FILLING TO TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE IN THE ANNUAL TAX RETURN REPORTING

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ABSTRACT

Along with the development of the era of globalization, technology and information have made quite rapid progress. This will affect data archiving with new innovations in the archiving process, namely electronic archives. Electronic archives have less risk compared to manual archives. This technological development has been utilized by several agencies and business people, one of which is in terms of taxation. The Directorate General of Taxes updates the tax system with the aim of making it easier for the public to report the Annual Tax Return of An Individual. E-filing is a service for sending or delivering annual income tax returns (SPT) electronically which is carried out online and in real time via the internet on the Directorate General of Taxes online page (website) (https://djponline.pajak.go.id) or electronic tax return service provider page. With the existence of e-filing in Indonesia, it shows the results that the ease of technology and systems has a significant effect on taxpayer satisfaction and compliance in reporting annual tax returns. If the system used is easy, fast, flexible and secure then users will feel satisfied. The better the system used, the more often users use it and are satisfied with the system. This can be proven by the fact that the e-filing of annual tax return reporting has increased compared to before the e-filing. Therefore, the ease of the system is one of the factors that cause an increase in taxpayers in reporting annual tax returns and of course taxpayers will feel satisfied.

Keywords: Taxation, Reporting, Annual

Moringa oleifera LAM (DRUMSTICK TREE) WITH ABUNDANT PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY: AN UPDATE

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Abstract

Moringa oleifera Lam (drumstick tree) belonging to the family Moringaceae is a medicinally valued plant as well as nutritional herb. This plant contains various pharmacological actions and has revealed the ability to exhibit anticancer, anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, antimicrobial, antioxidant, antiulcer, hepatoprotective, cardiovascular, gastroprotective, anti-obesity, antiepileptic, anti-allergic, antidiabetic, local anesthetic, wound healing, anthelmintic, immunomodulatory, and antidiarrheal properties. The genus is broadly cultivated throughout South East Asia and Africa for various purposes. The plant has abundant secondary metabolites and often used in African folk medicine against HIV, HBV, EBV and currently, it was acknowledged that the bioactive components present in Moringa include kaempferol, pterygospermin, quercetin, morphine, and apigenin-7-O-rutinoside. Amongst, Apigenin has revealed greater activity against SARS-Cov-2-especially MPro (the main protease of COVID 19). Therefore, our review main objective is to update information on Moringa biological actions, toxicological research, phytochemistry along with exploration of their therapeutic potential. We have conducted search on M.oleifera databases from Web of Science, Scopus, Science Direct, Mendeley and PubMed from 1990-2021. All review articles data was analysed based on the ascending time period and were documented. Our primary aim was to provide researchers, scientist to examine the bioactive compounds as this plant is a nutritional herb and further clinical trials need to be investigated for future research opportunities.

Keywords: *Moringa oleifera Lam* (drumstick tree), Moringaceae, Corona virus, quercetin, apigenin-7-O-rutinoside

UKRAINE CRISIS COUPLED WITH COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONSIDERED AS END TO GLOBALIZATION: AN UPDATE ON ASIAN CRISIS

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Abstract

The continuing war between Russia & Ukraine has disclosed global markets into a turmoil. At the beginning of COVID-19 mass transmission led to shut down of schools, colleges, international airports, shipments, export as well as import duties completely shattered Indian economy and just as other countries, Indian banks, central banks are attempting to recuperate from the influence of Covid-19 crisis. The combat has shown adverse impact on India by rising their oil prices. In addition, has shown tremendous drift to 10% increase in oil prices. If war continues it will permanently rise 10% rise of 1.2% in Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and 0.3-0.4% in Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Russia-Ukraine war unreasonably started on 24 February 2022. Several millions of populaces were victims of this war. On increase in new strains of coronavirus such as omicron reached peak during the war. However, war chaos with concomitant psychological factors have removed the COVID-19 problem out of the minds among Ukraine population. Nonetheless, armed tasks along with philanthropical aspects drive people to live in unhygienic conditions without following corona virus reduction strategies. During period of Russia-Ukraine war no top priority given to healthcare system. Thus, our article primary aim to highlight the global issues aroused and change in educational system during Ukraine crisis coupled with COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Wholesale Price Index, Russia-Ukraine war, COVID-19, Consumer Price Index, International airports, Global Markets.

DIVERSITY OF THERMOPHILOUS FUNGI IN SOLID WASTE DUMPING SITES

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Abstract

Thermophilous fungi in general are defined as the fungi which grows at high temperature. Scientifically they are defined as the fungi which have an ability to produce a colony at 50ºC as thermophilous fungi. These fungi are found in abundant from the environment which possess self heating capacity. Solid waste dumping site is one such example where these fungi are found to thrive. To examine the diversity of the thermophilous fungal species, five different solid waste dumping sites in Chennai, Chengalpattu and Tiruvallur district of the state of Tamil Nadu in India were studied. The soil samples collected during different months of three month interval totalling around 100 samples were examined for their diversity. The Yeast Phosphate Soluble Starch agar was used for the isolation of thermophilous fungi. *Aspergillus fumigatus, Mucor pusillus, Thermomyces lanuginosus, Humicola grisea and Chaetomium thermophile* are found to be dominant. It is evident that thermophilous fungi were isolated throughout the entire process, and in the thermophilic phase the degradation process is performed essentially by thermophilic fungi. To our knowledge, thermophilic fungi in industrial composting processes have not been studied this extensively and the results bring new information on the fungal species, especially in large industrial composting facilities. The isolated thermophiles can be used in formulation of Effective Microorganisms in composting the biowastes as secondary inoculum whenever the temperature raise during composting.

Keywords: Biocomposting, Thermophilous fungi, Thermomyces lanuginosus, Chaetomium thermophile, Effective Microorganism

COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON AIRBORNE MYCOFLORA OF VEGETABLE, FRUIT AND FLOWER MARKET OF KOYAMBEDU, CHENNAI, INDIA

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Abstract

The abundant and the diversity of fungi in any environment is due to the presence of organic source which favours their proliferation. One such environment is the vegetable, fruit and flower market which possess plenty of organic materials as waste and the sufficient moisture and temperature for fungi to thrive. The market in which the study is conducted is a Koyambedu Wholesale Market Complex governed by Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority. The market complex possess 3200 shops in a spread over area of 295 acres. The market complex possess 850 fruit shops, 470 flower shops and the remaining vegetable shops. In a day around 1500 lorries enters the market bringing vegetables, fruits and flowers from different parts of the state of Tamil Nadu, India. The visitors reach more than a lakh/day to the market complex. This made an interest for the authors to find out the presence of airborne fungi in vegetable, fruit and flower markets of the complex. The airborne mycoflora were studied using an Andersen 2-stage viable microbial sampler exposing Potato Dextrose Agar. A total of 24 samples were conducted covering 8 samples each in vegetable, fruit and flower markets. The study revealed the presence of 6718 Colony forming units/cubic meter of air in vegetable market, 5508 Colony forming units/cubic meter of air in Fruit market and 3470 Colony forming units/cubic meter of air in Flower market of Koyambedu Wholesale Market complex. The fungal species *Aspergillus niger* was found to dominate in all the three markets studied. This was followed by the fungal species, *Aspergillus flavus* in both Vegetable and Fruit market however, it was *Aspergillus fumigatus* in Flower market. The distribution of different fungal species in all the three markets will be discussed in detail.

Keywords: Airborne fungi, Vegetable market, Fruit market, Flower market, Andersen sampler, *Aspergillus niger*, Koyambedu

RECENT ADVANCES IN FOOD BIOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH

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Abstract

Modern biotechnology involves molecular techniques that use whole or parts of living organisms to produce or improve commercial products and processes. These techniques are, in many different ways, changing the way we live by improving the foods we eat, the beverages we drink, the clothes we wear, and the medicines we take. They are also enhanced other aspects of our lives through the development of new detection methods for early diagnosis of many diseases. Many people in industrialized countries, although mostly well fed, still suffer from lack of proper nourishment. Biotechnology is the scientific field that offers the greater potential to stop hunger today and help avoid mass starvation in the future. Recent developments in biotechnology will allow the production of more nutritious, safer, tastier, and healthier food. Advances in genetic engineering are revolutionizing the way we produce and consume food, and it is quite possible that in the next decade a large percentage of the food we eat will be bioengineered. The results of important scientific research trying to improve the nutritional value of staple crops such as rice, potato, and soybeans will be discussed. Genetic engineering methods have been extensively used to increase the quantity of different nutrients and enhance their availability in plants. There are two main methods to transfer genes into plants for production of transgenic plants: Agrobacterium-mediated transformation and microprojectile bombardment. In the Agrobacteriummediated transformation method, a genetically engineered strain of

Agrobacterium tumefaciens is used to transfer the transgene into the plants. Some strains of A. tumefaciens have the natural ability to transfer a segment of their own DNA into plants for including crown-gall tumors. Vitamins play a vital role in human health by controlling metabolism and assisting the biochemical processes that release energy from foods. They are important in the formation of hormones, blood cells, nervous-system chemicals, and genetic material. Vitamins combine with proteins to create metabolically active enzymes important in many chemical reactions. Out of the 13 well-known vitamins, the body can only manufacture vitamin D; all others, such as vitamin C, A, and E, must be derived from the diet. Insufficient vitamin intake may cause a variety of health problems. Through biotechnology, scientists can increase the conent of vitamins in certain crops, allowing a wider range of the world population to make use of their health benefits.

Key words- food biotechnology, vitamins, genetic engineering.

INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF METHANOLIC EXTRACTS OF CITRUS PEELS ON *Dermestes maculatus (*DeGeer, 1774*)* PEST OF SMOKED FISH

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Abstract

Insect pests often cause extensive damage to smoked Fish, leading to significant economic and nutritional loss, calling for urgent need for protection of smoked Fish and agricultural products against insect infestation. Synthetic insecticides and fumigant have residual properties that are hazardous to the environment and consumers. Studies on the insecticidal properties of different extracts of citrus peels were carried out on larvae of *Dermestesmaculatus*to explore for alternative control measures to synthetic insecticides. The efficacy of citrus peels methanolic extracts against *Dermestesmaculatus* was determined using four citrus species (*Citrus reticulata, Citrus sinensis, Citrus limon*and *Citrus aurantifolia*) peels. The insect were reared in a 1000ml bottle jars capped with a piece of net 0.1cm mesh to allowed aeration and prevent escape of the larvae and entry of other insects. The fresh citrus (lemon, lime, sweet orange and tangerine) peels were collected and dried under shade and grind to powdered form. The methanolic extraction was achieved using soxhlet method. The 10g/ml, 20g/ml, 30g/ml, 40g/ml, 50g/ml, 60g/ml, 70g/ml and 80g/ml concentrations were used for the experiment, respectively set up for a 24hr LC_{50} static bioassay. Each treatment were replicated twice and left on a laboratory bench for observation. The efficacy of the extracts increases with increase in concentration. The lemon Methanolic extract show high significant mortality with LC_{50} 78.518g/ml, closely followed by lime LC_{50} 64.934g/ml, and sweet orange peels with LC_{50} 55.258g/ml, while the least effective extract was that of tangerine LC_{50} 49.679g/ml, this result indicated that extracts formulations of sweet orange, lemon, lime and tangerine peels can effectively control fish pest. The use of citrus peels extracts might be considered as an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategy with little or no risk to humans and other living fauna in the environment.

Keywords: Insecticidal activities, Methanolic extracts, Citrus peels, *Dermestesmaculatus*

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF EPIGENETIC REGULATION IN PLANT DISEASE RESISTANCE

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Abstract

The study of epigenetics in plants has a long and rich history, from initial descriptions of non - mendelian gene behaviours to seminal discoveries of chromatin-modifying proteins and RNAs that mediate gene silencing in most eukaryotes, including humans. Epigenetics is a discipline that studies heritable changes in gene expression that do not involve altering the DNA sequence.

Epigenetic factors have recently emerged as key regulators of the defense response to pathogens in plants. The main epigenetic mechanisms include the well understood phenomenon of DNA methylation, histone modification, and small RNA regulation, a mode of regulation that has only been identified relatively recently and is an area of intensive ongoing investigation and other epigenetic regulatory mechanisms also involved in disease resistance. The diversity of epigenetic pathways in plants is remarkable, presumably contributing to the phenotypic plasticity of plant postembryonic development and the ability to survive and reproduce in unpredictable environments.

Key words: Epigenetics, DNA sequence, Methylation, Histone, RNA regulation.

SUNLIGHT-DRIVEN ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF A NOVEL ZINC OXIDE -QUANTUM DOT AND ITS OPTIMIZATION USING BOX-BEHNKEN DESIGN - A MEDICAMENT FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASE PROTECTIVE WEARABLES

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Abstract

The current study focuses on microwave-assisted Zinc oxide quantum dots synthesis (ZnO-QDs) from Zinc oxide bionanocomposite (ZnO-BC) preparation. The novelty lies in the preparation of ZnO-QDs, since the natural elements present in ZnO-BC itself acted as a surface penetration enhancer without using any chemical agent. Under UV light ZnO-QDs emitted a blue glow, confirming the fluorescence property. UV-Vis spectroscopy, FT-IR, SEM-EDX, XRD, XPS, PL spectra, particle size and zeta potential were analysed to characterize the ZnO-BC and ZnO-QDs. Using Box-Behnken design (BBD), the experimental factors for the synthesised ZnO-QDs were optimized, yielding a positive response of 350 nm absorbance and these results also matched with the UV-Vis spectroscopy characterization studies of ZnO-QDs. Using *Escherichia coli*, the antibacterial activity of ZnO-BC in comparison to ZnO-QDs were determined using the well diffusion method and an inhibition zone ranging from 11 to 23 mm and in the broth assay the OD values were reduced by almost 7 and 10 times for ZnO-BC and ZnO-QDs respectively when compared to the control (untreated). The antibacterial activity demonstrated that, our newly prepared bio nanocomposite and its QDs have superior activity when compared to the standard antibiotics such as ampicillin. This type of nanomaterial can be used as a new bioactive natural material with light-assisted activity for antibacterial coatings in the manufacture of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and as an effective agent in hand sanitizer preparations, which could help to control the spread of emerging infectious diseases and save public health during pandemic.

Key words: Bionanocomposite, Green synthesis, *Aloe vera* gel, Antibacterial activity, Sunlight, Box-Behnken design, PPE.

CLOUD COMPUTING AND THE INTRINSIC EFFECTS ON EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

The general concern of educational managers is how to successfully manage the available but limited resources within their reach. Today, more and more education institutions have stated using cloud based applications. The evolving technology of cloud computing is a stimulating development in education sector because of reasons connected with accessibility, flexibility, scalability, cost affordability, security and easy usability. This paper highlights the concept of cloud computing, its characteristics and the holistic benefits. The paper further discuss the systematic impacts of cloud computing on education. In order to collect useful information for analysis purpose on this paper, questionnaires were drafted and given to respondents using online Google form questionnaire instrument. Their responses were collated and subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, recommendations were given.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Educational Management, School managers.

PV PANELLERİN ÇIKIŞ KARAKTERİSTİKLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ HATALARIN ETKİSİNİN MODELLENMESİ VE İNCELENMESİ

MODELING AND STUDY THE IMPACT OF FAULTS ON OUTPUT CARACTERISTICS OF PV PANELS

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Abstract

The biggest challenge of the 21st century is to find efficient alternative energy resources to fossil fuels, as well as to try to solve the problem of global warming by minimising carbon dioxide emissions. In this context, a promising solution to overcome the shortcomings of the conventional grid are renewable energies, which are becoming paramount for a real energy transition, especially solar energy, which has recently become one of the accessible energy resources, with a spectacular growth rate especially due to its great versatility and ease of implementation. These issues favour the use of renewable energies for the production of electrical energy, particularly in areas with high potential, with or without the possibility of connection to the public distribution network.

However, photovoltaic installations can malfunction and deteriorate during operation. This requires a diagnosis, allowing to finely diagnose and to make the detection and localization of faults in a PV installation reduces the maintenance costs and especially increases the productivity by increasing the rate of availability of the installations by ensuring that their output is optimal.

In this work, we are specifically interested in fault detection and location on the DC side of the PV system, i.e. on the PV generator side. In order to ensure the proper functioning of the PV system, it is necessary to deal with its various faults through diagnostic methods. Many studies have focused on assessing the impact of the various faults by analysing the resulting I-V characteristic (static characteristic). However, the use of such a characteristic to trace the nature of defects is not widely used. In this work we have done a preliminary selection of the main faults for the diagnostic study is made on the basis of the analysis of their criticality and occurrence. Subsequently, a modelling of a failed PV array is done with software to obtain the I-V characteristic for any fault and for any configuration of the PV system after the results found were compared with the healthy state of the same PV system.

Keywords: PV systems, faults, modeling, detection, diagnosis

Özet

Fosil yakıtlara alternatif verimli enerji kaynakları bulmak ve karbondioksit emisyonlarını en aza indirerek küresel ısınma sorununu çözmeye çalışmak 21. yüzyılın en büyük zorluğudur. Bu bağlamda, geleneksel şebekenin eksikliklerinin üstesinden gelmek için umut verici bir çözüm, gerçek bir enerji geçişi için çok önemli hale gelen yenilenebilir enerjiler, özellikle de son zamanlarda erişilebilir enerji kaynaklarından biri haline

gelen ve özellikle çok yönlülüğü ve uygulama kolaylığı nedeniyle olağanüstü bir büyüme oranına sahip olan güneş enerjisidir. Bu hususlar, özellikle yüksek potansiyele sahip bölgelerde, kamu dağıtım şebekesine bağlantı imkanı olsun ya da olmasın, elektrik enerjisi üretimi için yenilenebilir enerjilerin kullanılmasını desteklemektedir.

Bununla birlikte, fotovoltaik tesisler çalışma sırasında arızalanabilir ve bozulabilir. Bu, bir PV kurulumundaki arızaların hassas bir şekilde teşhis edilmesine ve tespit edilmesine ve lokalize edilmesine olanak tanıyan bir teşhis gerektirir, bakım maliyetlerini azaltır ve özellikle çıktılarının optimum olmasını sağlayarak tesislerin kullanılabilirlik oranını artırarak verimliliği artırır.

Bu çalışmada, özellikle FV sistemin DC tarafında, yani FV jeneratör tarafında arıza tespiti ve yeri ile ilgileniyoruz. FV sistemin düzgün çalışmasını sağlamak için, çeşitli arızalarını teşhis yöntemleriyle ele almak gerekir. Birçok çalışma, ortaya çıkan I-V karakteristiğini (statik karakteristik) analiz ederek çeşitli arızaların etkisini değerlendirmeye odaklanmıştır. Ancak, hataların doğasını izlemek için böyle bir karakteristiğin kullanımı yaygın olarak kullanılmamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, teşhis çalışması için ana arızaların bir ön seçimi, kritikliklerinin ve oluşumlarının analizine dayanarak yapılmıştır. Daha sonra, bulunan sonuçlar aynı PV sisteminin sağlıklı durumu ile karşılaştırıldıktan sonra, herhangi bir arıza ve PV sisteminin herhangi bir konfigürasyonu için I-V karakteristiğini elde etmek için yazılım ile arızalı bir PV dizisinin bir modellemesi yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: PV sistemleri, hatalar, modelleme, algılama, teşhis

NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF MHD SWCNT-WATER NANOLIQUID PERFORMANCE IN COOLING AN ELECTRONIC HEAT SINK FEATURING TWISTED HEXAGONAL FINS CONSIDERING THERMAL EMISSION IMPACT: COMPARISON BETWEEN VARIOUS FINS SHAPES

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Abstract

Nowadays, the enhancement of heat sink efficiency using nanofluids is an important area that academics are focusing on. Until now, there is no study has been carried out to examine the performance of hexagonal twisted fins on heat sink efficiency using nanofluids in light of its thermal radiation effect. The aim of this research is to investigate numerically the efficiency of employing SWCNT-water nanofluid into an inclined heat dissipator box featured with twisted hexagonal fins beneath the impact of Lorentz forces, take into consideration the nanoliquid radiation effect. The study is constructed using the Comsol Multiphysics tool. The Rayleigh and Hartmann variables, the radiative element, the aspect ratio of twisted hexagonal fins and the distance between fins are all analyzed as variables that affect the heat transfer efficiency. The impact of different box tilt angles is also discussed. The data reveal that expanding the amount of Rayleigh parameter enhances the heat exchange rate, whilst, the Lorentz forces diminishes it. In addition, the heat sink efficiency rises by 45.59 % while expanding the radiative element. Expanding the hexagonal fins aspect ratio from 0.05 to 0.2 enhances the convective flow by 32.87 %, nevertheless, growing the fins inter distance from 0.1 to 0.5 diminishes it by 2%. The square then the hexagonal shapes provide the best heat sink efficiency by 4.21% and 0.38 % respectively compared to classical circle fins.

Keywords: Heat sink; Free convection; Thermal radiation; MHD; Nanofluid; Twisted hexagonal fins.

PORTABLE MOBILE PHONE DETECTOR USING CA3130 IC

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R.M.K. Engineering College

Abstract

In today's world people use mobile phones everywhere. While people have to be connected to one another there are situations or places where usage is to be prohibited either due to security reasons or it may cause health hazards. Some of them use mobile phones in restricted areas like examination halls, schools, colleges etc. This mobile phone detector is used to detect the mobile phones in such restricted areas. Cell phone detection has been on investigation for along time. There are techniques which have been formulated or proposed on how cell phones can be detected. Most of them uses the features such as audio system, RF system and common materials of the phones and try to look into how they can be used as basis to detect the mobile phones. This handy, pocket-size mobile transmission detector or sniffer can sense the presence of an activated mobile cell phone from a distance of one and-a-half meters. So, it can be used to prevent the use of mobile phones in examination halls, confidential rooms etc. It is also useful for detecting the use of mobile phone for spying. This circuit can detect the incoming and outgoing of calls, message. The moment the bug detects the RF transmission signal from an activated mobile phone the led starts blinking.

Keywords: Mobile phone, RF transmission, portable, LED, restricted areas

AUTOMATIC GREEN HOUSE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

This project deals with a microcontroller to monitor and record the value of temperature, humidity and soil moisture. A greenhouse stays warm inside, even during the winter. In the daytime, sunlight shines into the greenhouse and warms the plants and air inside. With respect to the energy cost, the temperature in greenhouse should keep around a desired level using the controller. By controlling the temperature inside the greenhouse, the plant growth increases and it produces good cultivation. Due to the change in the temperature of the environment that will be affect the growth of the plant. To avoid such condition, we are going maintain a desired temperature to the plants using the microcontroller. With the help of the microcontroller, we can increase the plant growth in various conditions. For that purpose, we want to use the various sensors to control the temperature, soil moisture according to the plant variety. For the whole process we need to construct a "Green House" which maintains plant to grow well. Green house is a design which is covered by the transparent material. The creation of a low-cost greenhouse prototype that can be used in rural areas to help the people to grow their crops well. To that we are going to use the sensors network to monitoring and controlling the various parameters. Arduino nano is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. By sending set of instructions in the form programming language to the microcontroller the desired work will be done. we need several sensors to check soil texture and temperature etc. All the sensors are controlled by inputting them into the microcontroller.

Keywords: Green House, Microcontroller, Sensors, I/O devices.

RFID-BASED ATTENDANCE SYSTEM USING ARDUINO UNO AND GSM

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Abstract

Traditional method of Attendance recording has lot of reliability issues. For instance, a student's attendance may be incorrectly recorded as absent even if he/she is present or as present even if he/she is absent. A RFID-based solution is proposed to replace the traditional method of attendance recording. This solution utilizes an Arduino Uno board and a RFID system, along with a GSM modem and database support. The Arduino Uno board uses an ATmega328p microcontroller that is programmed to read data from a RFID reader. RFID tags are embedded into Student Identity cards. When students enter the campus, they place their Identity cards in the RFID readers and the data is immediately passed to the microcontroller which has an LCD display, marking their attendance and then storing the log into the database. The microcontroller also sends a SMS message using the embedded GSM modem, regarding the student's attendance to their parents.

MODERNIZED DOOR LOCKS USING 8051 MICROCONTROLLER

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R.M.K Engineering College

Abstract

Password based door lock system are advisable nowadays, because traditional based lock and key systems has a high risk of being easily breakable and it is unsecure which leads to loss of property and finally we lose trust in these traditional lock and key system. Nowadays every device is based on digital technologies and henceforth electronic locks are given more preference than mechanical locks. This password based door lock system is implemented using 8051 microcontroller due to its simplicity and efficiency. This system prevents break-ins because burglars are unable to pick or bump the lock. Initially the circuit is switched on and the LCD displays the message to the user to enter the password, once the user enters the correct password, the door will be opened and the user is allowed to enter as the success message is displayed and the door is automatically locked. If the wrong password is entered by the user the door will not be opened along with the display of failure message and it indicates to enter the right password. This project ensures security and it is simple and easy to handle. It consumes less amount of power. The password is defined by the user himself, so it is not possible to be accessed by strangers. This system requires five major components namely 8051 microcontroller, an L293D Motor Driver, a DC Motor, a 4×4 Matrix Keypad and a 16×2 LCD. This system can be used at residencies, bank lockers, highly confidential places to ensure better security. It is highly secure because it allows access only to authorized person. Future enhancement may include changing the password anytime the user wants, alert signals when the password is entered incorrectly more than three times, enhancement may also include fingerprint locks, pattern locks.

THE CHALLENGES AND USES OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES IN E-HRM IN THE CURRENT BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The usage of online technologies is important for all organizations in a digital economy. This method, called e-HRM, aids in streamlining HR department processes. E-HRM facilitates greater collaboration and quicker decision-making. Software and related hardware for automating the human resources function in enterprises collectively fall under the heading of "Human Resources Technology." Workforce analytics, performance management, talent acquisition and management, payroll and compensation for employees, and benefits administration are all included. A corporation might adopt innovative methods of handling paperwork when employing personnel thanks to technology in HR management. Another way that businesses use technology and software to support human activities is in human resource management. Technology of every kind is used by businesses to manage their human resources. Knowing how to use technological tools like social media platforms, human resources information software, talent acquisition software, cloud technology, gamification tactics, and talent management software can help HR professionals maintain an edge in today's business environment. Insecure data storage or transfer, regulatory concerns, lack of scalability, lack of technical expertise, managing many vendors, integrations, and upgrades are some of the frequent technological challenges for HRM. This research paper is based on secondary data and a review of the literature. One of the most well-liked HR technology trends is artificial intelligence and machine learning, which aid in workforce analytics and employee assistance. Many businesses continue to use hybrid work as their primary model. Blockchain is a solution to the problem of creating a platform that would secure internal data at the same time.

Keywords: E-HRM, HR technology, digital economy, workforce analytics, software.

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CURCUMİN İLE MİYOKARDİYAL ENFARKTÜS İLİŞKİSİNİN MOLEKÜLER DOCKİNG YÖNTEMİYLE ARAŞTIRILMASI: İN SİLİCO ÇALIŞMA

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CURCUMIN AND MYOCARDIAL INFARTUS BY MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD: IN SILICO STUDY

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Özet

Her yıl, kalp krizi şikâyetleriyle acil servislere başvuran milyonlarca hastadan yaklaşık %10'una kalp krizi tanısı konulmaktadır. Hasta potansiyelinin bu denli yüksek olması, hastanelerde ciddi bir yoğunluğa neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada antioksidan özelliği bilinen curcuminin miyokardiyal infarktüste önemli rol oynayan MAPK 38 yapısına moleküler docking yöntemiyle hedeflenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Moleküler docking çalışması Autodock ile yapıldı. Araştırmamızda, miyokardiyal enfarktüs hedefi için curcumin bileşiği denenmiş ve miyokardiyal hasarda etkili olabileceği görülmüştür. Denediğimiz curcumin bileşiğinin, miyok ardiyal enfarktüs hedefinde -8.5 kcal/mol'lik bağlanma enerjisi ile güçlü bir inhibisyon kabiliyeti gösterdiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İn Silico Çalışma, Curcumin, Miyokardiyal Enfarktüs

Özet

Every year, approximately 10% of the millions of patients who apply to the emergency services with the complaints of heart attack are diagnosed with a heart attack. The fact that the patient potential is so high causes a serious density in hospitals. In this study, it was aimed to target curcumin, which has known antioxidant properties, to MAPK 38 structure, which plays an important role in myocardial infarction, by molecular docking method. Molecular docking work was done with Autodock. In our study, curcumin compound was tried for myocardial infarction target and it was seen that it can be effective in myocardial damage. It seems that the curcumin compound we tried showed a strong inhibition ability with a binding energy of -8.5 kcal/mol in myocardial infarction target.

Keywords : In Silico Study, Curcumin, Myocardial Infarction

SİTOKROM P450 ENZİMİNE RESVERATROLÜN MOLEKÜLER DOCKİNG YÖNTEMİYLE HEDEFLENMESİ

TARGETING RESVERATROL TO CYTOCHROME P450 ENZYME BY MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD

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Özet

Polifenoller, meyve, sebze ve bitkisel kökenli içeceklerde bulunan sağlık üzerinde olumlu etkileri ve kanser önleyici özellikleri bilinen maddelerdir. Sitokrom P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) ise bilinen bir ksenobiyotik metabolizması enzimidir ve prokarsinojenlerin metabolik aktivasyonundan sorumludur. Bu çalışmada antioksidan özelliği bilinen resveratrolün sitokrom p450 yapısına moleküler docking yöntemiyle hedeflenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Moleküler docking çalışması Autodock ile yapıldı. Araştırmamızda, sitokrom p450 hedefi için resveratrol bileşiği denenmiş ve sitorkom p450 yapısında etkili olabileceği görülmüştür. Resveratrol bileşiğinin, sitokrom p450 hedefinde -6.7 kcal/mol'lik bağlanma enerjisi ile güçlü bir inhibisyon kabiliyeti gösterdiği görülmektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler: İn Silico Çalışma, Resveratrol, Sitokrom p450

Abstract

Polyphenols are substances with known positive effects on health and anti-cancer properties found in fruit, vegetable and herbal drinks. Cytochrome P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) is a known xenobiotic metabolism enzyme and is responsible for the metabolic activation of procarcinogens. In this study, it was aimed to target resveratrol, which is known as an antioxidant, to cytochrome p450 structure by molecular docking method. Molecular docking work was done with Autodock. In our study, resveratrol compound was tested for cytochrome p450 target and it was seen that it could be effective in cytochrome p450 structure. It appears that the resveratrol compound exhibits a strong inhibitory ability at the cytochrome p450 target with a binding energy of -6.7 kcal/mol.

Key words: In Silico Study, Resveratrol, Sitokrom p 450

SİTOKROM P450 ENZİMİNE SİLİMARİNİN MOLEKÜLER DOCKİNG YÖNTEMİYLE HEDEFLENMESİ

TARGETING SILYMARIN TO CYTOCHROME P450 ENZYME BY MOLECULAR DOCKING METHOD

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Özet

Polifenoller, meyve, sebze ve bitkisel kökenli içeceklerde bulunan sağlık üzerinde olumlu etkileri ve kanser önleyici özellikleri bilinen maddelerdir. Sitokrom P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) ise bilinen bir ksenobiyotik metabolizması enzimidir ve prokarsinojenlerin metabolik aktivasyonundan sorumludur. Bu çalışmada antioksidan özelliği bilinen silimarinin sitokrom p450 yapısına moleküler docking yöntemiyle hedeflenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Moleküler docking çalışması Autodock ile yapıldı. Araştırmamızda, sitokrom p450 hedefi için silimarin bileşiği denenmiş ve sitorkom p450 yapısında etkili olabileceği görülmüştür. Silimarin bileşiğinin, sitokrom p450 hedefinde -6.7 kcal/mol'lik bağlanma enerjisi ile güçlü bir inhibisyon kabiliyeti gösterdiği görülmektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler: İn Silico Çalışma, Silimarin, Sitokrom p450

Abstract

Polyphenols are substances with known positive effects on health and anti-cancer properties found in fruit, vegetable and herbal drinks. Cytochrome P450 1A1 (CYP1A1) is a known xenobiotic metabolism enzyme and is responsible for the metabolic activation of procarcinogens. In this study, it was aimed to target silimarin, which is known as an antioxidant, to cytochrome p450 structure by molecular docking method. Molecular docking work was done with Autodock. In our study, silimarin compound was tested for cytochrome p450 target and it was seen that it could be effective in cytochrome p450 structure. It appears that the silimarin compound exhibits a strong inhibitory ability at the cytochrome p450 target with a binding energy of -8.5 kcal/mol.

Key words: In Silico Study, Silimarin, Sitokrom p 450

HIV-1 TERS TRANSKRİPTAZ ENZİMİNE QUERCETİNİN MOLEKÜLER DOCKİNG YÖNTEMİYLE HEDEFLENMESİ

TARGETING QUERCETIN TO THE HIV-1 REVERSE TRANSCRIPTASE ENZYME BY MOLECULAR DOCKING

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Özet

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus, insan immün yetmezlik virüsü) retrovirüslerin lentivirüs cinsinin bir üyesidir. HIV enfeksiyonu, etken virüsün etkisiyle bağışıklık sisteminin giderek baskılandığı kronik bir enfeksiyon hastalığıdır. Hastalığın etkeni olan virüs (HIV), lentivirüs ailesine mensup bir retrovirüstür. Bu çalışmada antioksidan özelliği bilinen quercetinin HIV-1 Ters transkriptaz enzim yapısına moleküler docking yöntemiyle hedeflenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Moleküler docking çalışması Autodock ile yapıldı. Araştırmamızda, HIV-1 Ters transkriptaz enzim hedefi için quercetin bileşiği denenmiş ve HIV-1 Ters transkriptaz enzim yapısında etkili olabileceği görülmüştür. Quercetin bileşiğinin, HIV-1 Ters transkriptaz enzim hedefinde -7.21 kcal/mol'lik bağlanma enerjisi ile güçlü bir inhibisyon kabiliyeti gösterdiği görülmektedir

Anahtar Kelimeler: İn Silico Çalışma, Quercetin, HIV-1 Ters transkriptaz enzim

Abstract

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a member of the lentivirus genus of retroviruses. HIV infection is a chronic infectious disease in which the immune system is gradually suppressed by the effect of the causative virus. The virus (HIV), which is the causative agent of the disease, is a retrovirus belonging to the lentivirus family. In this study, it was aimed to target quercetin, known for its antioxidant properties, to the HIV-1 reverse transcriptase enzyme structure by molecular docking method. Molecular docking work was done with Autodock. In our study, quercetin compound was tested for HIV-1 reverse transcriptase enzyme target and it was found that it could be effective in HIV-1 reverse transcriptase enzyme structure. The quercetin compound appears to show a strong inhibitory ability at the HIV-1 Reverse transcriptase enzyme target with a binding energy of -7.21 kcal/mol.

Key words: In Silico Study, Quercetin, HIV-1 reverse transcriptase enzyme

YOĞURT VE İNSAN SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

YOGURT AND ITS EFFECT ON HUMAN HEALTH

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Abstract

Yogurt is a coagulated dairy product formed by the fermentation of milk by *Streptococcus thermophilus* and *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. The purpose of milk fermentation is to produce products with characteristic taste, aroma and consistency that can be stored for longer periods of time than untreated raw milk. The oldest of the fermented foods is the fermentation of milk. It is known that yogurt most likely spread from nomadic peoples living in the Central Asian part of the world. (Tamime and Robinson, 2007). Lactic acid fermentation causes important structural changes that are responsible for the physical properties of yogurt (such as texture, stability and consistency). The pH decreased by lactic acid fermentation causes changes in the physicochemical structure of the casein micelles and is effective on the biochemical and rheological properties of yogurt. With the increase in studies on the effects of yogurt on health, the production and consumption of yogurt has increased rapidly. The nutritional value of yogurt is similar to milk, but it is a rich source of milk, which is much more durable than milk. Proteins, carbohydrates, minerals; calcium and phosphorus vitamins; It contains riboflavin (B2), thiamine (B1), cobalamin (B12), folate (B9), niacin (B3) and vitamin A. The milk proteins in yogurt are of high quality due to their high biological value and contain almost all the amino acids necessary to maintain health. By many researchers, yogurt and lactic acid bacteria; investigated the protective and therapeutic effects in diseases such as cancer, infection, gastrointestinal disorders and asthma, and it has been reported that yogurt has immune system supporting effects in these diseases (Meydani and Ha, 2000). In this review, studies on the functional properties of yogurt and the effects of yogurt consumption on human health were examined.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yoğurt, Human health, Functional food

Özet

Yoğurt, *Streptococcus thermophilus* ve *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* tarafından sütün fermantasyonu ile oluşan pıhtılaşmış bir süt ürünüdür. Süt fermentasyonunun amacı, karakteristik tat, aroma ve kıvama sahip, işlem görmemiş çiğ süte göre daha uzun süre bozulmadan saklanabilen ürünler üretmektir. Fermente gıdaların en eskisi sütün fermentasyonudur. Yoğurdun büyük olasılıkla dünyanın Orta Asya bölgesinde yaşayan göçebe insanlardan yayıldığı bilinmektedir. (Tamime ve Robinson, 2007). Laktik asit fermantasyonu, yoğurdun fiziksel özelliklerinden (doku, stabilite ve tutarlılık gibi) sorumlu olan önemli yapısal değişikliklere neden olmaktadır. Laktik asit fermentasyonu ile düşen pH kazein misellerinin fizikokimyasal yapısında değişikliklere neden olarak yoğurdun biyokimyasal ve reolojik özellikleri üzerinde etkilidir. Yoğurdun sağlık üzerine etkileri ile ilgili çalışmaların artması ile birlikte yoğurt üretimi ve tüketimi hızla artmıştır. Yoğurdun besin değeri, süte benzemekle birlikte dayanıklılığı süte oranla çok daha fazla olan zengin bir süt kaynağıdır. Proteinler, karbonhidrat, mineraller; kalsiyum ve fosfor vitaminler; riboflavin (B2), tiamin (B1) kobalamin (B12), folat (B9), niasin (B3) ve A vitamini içermektedir. Yoğurtta bulunan süt proteinleri, yüksek biyolojik değeri nedeniyle yüksek kalitededir ve sağlığı korumak için gerekli olan neredeyse tüm amino asitleri içermektedir. Birçok araştırmacı tarafından yoğurdun ve laktik asit bakterilerinin; kanser, enfeksiyon, mide-bağırsak rahatsızlıkları ve astım gibi hastalıklarda, koruyucu ve tedavi edici etkileri incelemiş ve yoğurdun bu hastalıklarda bağışıklık sistemini destekleyici etkilerinin olduğu bildirilmiştir (Meydani ve Ha, 2000). Bu derlemede yoğurdun fonksiyonel özellikleri ve yoğurt tüketiminin insan sağlığı üzerine etkisini belirten çalışmalar incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yoğurt, İnsan Sağlığı, Fonksiyonel Gıda

TÜRKİYE'DE YETİŞEN *TRIGONELLA SPRUNERIANA'NIN* TOHUM, TOPRAK ÜSTÜ VE TOHUM KABUĞU KISIMLARINDAN ELDE EDİLEN EKSTRELERİN ANTİBİYOFİLM VE ANTİMİKROBİYAL AKTİVİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF THE ANTIBIOFILM AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SEEDS, AERIAL PARTS AND SEED COATS EXTRACTS OF *TRIGONELLA SPRUNERIANA* GROWING IN TURKEY

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Abstract

The genus *Trigonella* L. (Fabaceae), which includes about 135 species in the world, is represented by 32 species in Turkey. *Trigonella spruneriana* Boiss. is an annual herbaceous plant known as Koçboyotu in Turkey. Certain taxa of the genus are used for food and medicine. The therapeutic use of plants is gaining more and more importance due to their low cost, easy accessibility, and non-resistance development. The biofilm structure of some microorganisms is one of the important factors that increase antimicrobial resistance. The aim of this study was to evaluate the *in-vitro* antimicrobial and antibiofilm activities of ethanolic extracts prepared from seeds (SPR1), aerial parts (SPR2) and seed coats (SPR3) of *T. spruneriana*. In the study, ethanolic [1:20(a/h);×2; etanol(%96)] extracts were obtained from ground seeds, aerial parts and seed coats. Antimicrobial susceptibility tests were performed with the broth microdilution method against five standard bacteria and three standard yeast strains and minimum inhibition concentrations (MIC) were determined. In addition, the antibiofilm tests (both biofilm formation inhibition and preformed biofilm inhibition) of the extracts at 0.25x, 0.5x, 1x and 2x MIC concentrations were examined on *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 biofilm by crystal violet method. Minimum biofilm inhibition concentration ($MBIC_{50}$) and minimum biofilm reduction concentration ($MBRC_{50}$) were determined. The extracts showed moderate and low activity against bacteria (125-250 µg/mL) and yeast (62.5-125 µg/mL). SPR1, SPR2 and SPR3 extracts inhibited biofilm formation by approximately 31%, 33%, 30% and 30%, 25%, 26% at 0.5x and 0.25x MIC, respectively. In addition, preformed biofilm inhibition rates of SPR1, SPR2 and SPR3 extracts were approximately 27%, 31%, 32% and 30%, 32%, 34% at 1x and 2x MIC, respectively. None of the extracts inhibited biofilm formation by 50%, so $MBIC_{50}$ and $MBRC_{50}$ values are not available. As a result, although the extracts were more active against yeasts compared to bacteria, they showed moderate and low antimicrobial activity in general. In addition, they have antibiofilm potential, although they cannot reach 50% in both preventing the formation of biofilm and removing the formed biofilm. Antimicrobial and antibiofilm activities can be increased by synergy studies with different plants in the future.

Keywords: *Trigonella*, seed, aerial part, antimicrobial, antibiofilm

Özet

Dünyada yaklaşık 135 tür içeren *Trigonella* L. (Fabaceae) cinsi, Türkiye'de 32 tür ile temsil edilmektedir. *Trigonella spruneriana* Boiss. Türkiye'de Koçboyotu olarak bilinen tek yıllık, otsu bir bitki türüdür. Cinsin bazı taksonları gıda ve ilaç amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Maliyetinin düşük ve kolay ulaşılabilir olması ayrıca direnç geliştirmemesi gibi nedenlerle bitkilerin terapötik kullanımı gittikçe önem kazanmaktadır. Bazı mikroorganizmaların biyofilm yapısı antimikrobiyal direnci arttıran önemli faktörlerdendir. Bu çalışmanın amacı *T. spruneriana* türünün tohum (SPR1), toprak üstü (SPR2) ve tohum kabuğu (SPR3) kısımlarından hazırlanan etanollü ekstrelerin *in-vitro* antimikrobiyal ve antibiyofilm aktivitelerini değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada öğütülmüş tohumlardan, tohum kabuklarından ve toprak üstü kısımlarından etanollü ekstreler [1:20

(a/h);×2; etanol(%96)] elde edilmiştir. Antimikrobiyal duyarlılık testleri broth mikrodilüsyon yöntemi ile beş standart bakteri ve üç standart maya suşuna karşı yapılmış ve minimum inhibisyon konsantrasyonları (MİK) belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca ekstrelerin 0,25x, 0,5x, 1x ve 2x MİK konsantrasyonundaki antibiyofilm testleri (hem biyofilm oluşum inhibisyonu hem de önceden oluşmuş biyofilm inhibisyonu) *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 27853 biyofilmi üzerinde kristal viyole yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Minimum biyofilm inhibisyon konsantrasyonu ($MBIC_{50}$) ve minimum biyofilm azaltma konsantrasyonu ($MBRC_{50}$) belirlenmiştir. Ekstreler, bakteri (125-250 µg/mL) ve mayalara (62,5-125 µg/mL) karşı orta ve düşük etki göstermiştir. SPR1, SPR2 ve SPR3 ekstreleri 0,5x ve 0,25x MİK'de sırasıyla biyofilm oluşumunu yaklaşık %31, %33, %30 ve %30, %25, %26 oranında inhibe etmiştir. Ayrıca SPR1, SPR2 ve SPR3 ekstrelerin önceden oluşmuş biyofilmi inhibisyon oranları 1x ve 2x MİK'de sırasıyla yaklaşık %27, %31, %32 ve %30, %32, %34'dür. Ekstrelerden hiçbiri biyofilm oluşumunu %50 oranında inhibe etmemiştir bu nedenle $MBIC_{50}$ ve $MBRC_{50}$ değerleri yoktur. Sonuç olarak ekstreler bakteriler ile karşılaştırıldığında mayalara karşı daha aktif olsa da genel olarak orta ve düşük antimikrobiyal etki göstermiştir. Ayrıca hem biyofilm oluşumunu engellemede hem de oluşmuş biyofilmi ortadan kaldırmada %50 oranına ulaşamasalar da antibiyofilm potansiyelleri vardır. Gelecekte farklı bitkilerle yapılacak sinerji çalışmaları ile hem antimikrobiyal hem de antibiyofilm etkinlikleri arttırılabilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Trigonella*, tohum, toprak üstü, antimikrobiyal, antibiyofilm

AVOKADO (PERSEA AMERİCANA) YAPRAĞI ÖZÜTLERİNİN PASLANMAZ VE YUMUŞAK ÇELİĞİN ASİDİK ORTAMDAKİ KOROZYON DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF AVOCADO (PERSEA AMERICANA) LEAF EXTRACTS ON CORROSION BEHAVIOR OF STAINLESS AND MILD STEEL IN ACIDIC MEDIA

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Abstract

Corrosion of metallic materials is an important issue that causes great economic losses and negatively affects human health. Various methods are used to slow down the corrosion rates of metals. One of these methods is to add chemical substances called inhibitors to the media. The main function of these substances is to increase the resistance of the metal/media interface by closing the metal surface. It is known that organic substances used as corrosion inhibitors are particularly effective in acidic conditions. Many of the inhibitors used as corrosion inhibitors contain toxic or polluting components. The use of these inhibitors is harmful to human and environmental health. Therefore, there is a need for biodegradable green inhibitors with high protection efficiency. In the literature, there are many studies in which the roots, leaves and fruits of various plants are used to reduce metal corrosion. In the literature review, although avocado, avocado leaf and peel are the subject of research in various fields such as medicine, food, and cosmetics, there are limited studies in which they are used for corrosion protection. Inhibitory effects of avocado leaf extracts on corrosion of mild steel and stainless steel were investigated in acidic media.

Electrochemical measurements were made with a computer-controlled electrochemical workstation (Gamry ZRA) using a three-electrode system. After the avocado leaves were dried and ground, extraction was carried out with 1 M H_2SO_4. Solutions of the obtained extract with 1 M H_2SO_4 at different concentrations were used in corrosion tests. For this purpose, linear polarization curves were obtained by potentiodynamic method and polarization resistances of electrodes were determined by Electrochemical Impedance Spectroscopy (EIS) method. The data obtained by EIS were compared with the values obtained from the polarization curves.

According to the the current-potential curves, it was observed that the corrosion potentials shifted to more negative values with the increase of inhibitor concentration As a result of daily EIS measurements, it was determined that the stainless steel protection degree of the indicator examined was 97,2 %. As a result of the concentration-dependent EIS measurements, the protection degree of stainless steel of the indicator examined was 48.5%, and the degree of protection of mild steel was 71.6%.

Keywords: Corrosion, Persea Americana, Inhibitor, Stainless Steel, Mild Steel, Impedance

Özet

Metalik malzemelerin korozyonu ekonomik açıdan büyük kayıplara yol açan, insan sağlığını olumsuz etkileyen önemli bir olaydır. Metallerin korozyon hızlarını yavaşlatmak için çeşitli yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerinden biri ortama inhibitör denilen kimyasal maddeler eklemektir. Bu maddelerin temel işlevi metal yüzeyini kapatarak metal/ortam ara yüzeyinin direncini arttırmaktır [1]. Korozyon inhibitörleri olarak kullanılan organik maddelerin özellikle asidik koşullarda etkin olduğu bilinmektedir. Korozyon inhibitörü olarak kullanılan inhibitörlerin birçoğu zehirli ya da kirletici bileşenler içermektedir. Bu inhibitörlerin kullanımı insan ve çevre sağlığı açısından zararlıdır [2]. Bu nedenle biyolojik olarak bozunması mümkün olan koruma etkinliği yüksek yeşil inhibitörlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Literatürde çeşitli bitkilerin kök, yaprak ve meyvelerinin metal korozyonunu azaltma amacıyla kullanıldığı pek çok çalışma mevcuttur [3]. Literatür incelemesinde, tıp, gıda, kozmetik gibi çeşitli alanlarda avokado, avokado yaprağı ve kabuğu araştırma konusu olduğu halde, korozyondan koruma amaçlı kullanıldığı sınırlı sayıda çalışma mevcuttur. Avokado yaprağı özütlerinin yumuşak ve paslanmaz çeliğin korozyonuna inhibisyon etkileri asidik ortamda incelendi.

Elektrokimyasal ölçümler, üç elektrot sistemi kullanılarak, bilgisayar kontrollü elektrokimyasal çalışma ünitesi (Gamry ZRA) ile yapıldı. Avokado yaprakları kurutulup öğütüldükten sonra 1 M H_2SO_4 ile ekstraksiyonu gerçekleştirildi. Elde edilen özütün 1 M H_2SO_4 ile seyreltilerek farklı derişimdeki çözeltileri hazırlandı ve korozyon testlerinde ortam olarak kullanıldı. Korozyon testleri için potansiyodinamik yöntemle lineer polarizasyon eğrileri elde edilerek, Elektrokimyasal İmpedans Spektroskopisi (EIS) yöntemi ile de elektrotların polarizasyon dirençleri belirlendi. EIS ile elde edilen veriler, polarizasyon eğrilerinden elde edilen değerlerle karşılaştırıldı. Akım-potansiyel eğrilerine bakıldığında inhibitör derişimin artmasıyla, korozyon potansiyellerinin daha negatif değerlere kaydığı gözlenmiştir. Günlük EIS ölçümleri sonucunda incelenen indikatörün paslanmaz çeliği koruma derecesinin % 97,2 olduğu belirlenmiştir. Derişime bağlı EIS ölçümleri sonucundan da incelenen indikatörün paslanmaz çeliği koruma derecesinin % 48,5, yumuşak çeliğin ise koruma derecesinin % 71,6 belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Korozyon, Avokado yaprağı, İnhibitör, Paslanmaz Çelik, Yumuşak Çelik, İmpedans

Ni-Fe_3O_4@*s*-rGO KATALİZÖRÜ KULLANILARAK HİDROJEN PEROKSİTİN ELEKTROKİMYASAL OLARAK ALGILANMASI

ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSING OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE USING Ni-Fe_3O_4@s-rGO CATALYST

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Abstract

Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive oxygen species (ROS) that plays an important role in biochemical processes. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is an indispensable intermediate used in the chemical, food, pharmaceutical industries and medicine [1]. In addition, hydrogen peroxide is a reactive oxygen species that play various roles in physiological processes such as cell growth, activation of the immune system and regulation of apoptosis (cell death) in the body [2]. It is produced in the body through enzymatic dismutation of superoxide radical and β-oxidation of fatty acids. However, it has been determined that 50 µM and higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations have a toxic effect on metabolism [3]. This toxic effect usually affects the central nervous system and causes diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's. However, high levels of hydrogen peroxide can also lead to cancer by causing cell damage. Therefore, hydrogen peroxide; rapid and reliable detection is of great importance [4]. In recent years, apart from traditional methods such as chromatography, spectrophotometry or titrimetry, the electrochemical method has become widespread due to its high sensitivity to the target molecule, practicality, low cost and operating convenience [5]. Electrochemical sensors are a class of chemical sensors in which an electrode is used as the transducer element in the presence of an analyte [6]. This study aims to design an enzyme-free electrochemical sensor with high sensitivity due to the disadvantages of enzyme-based biosensors. For this, it is important to synthesize a catalyst with high conductivity, large surface area and high sensitivity to hydrogen peroxide. In recent years, graphene has been widely used as a support material in the field of sensors. Modifying graphene with metal-metal oxides, which exhibits a synergistic effect, increases the sensor's sensitivity [7]. In this study, a catalyst synthesis process started with the synthesis of SDBS(sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate), doped reduced graphene oxide (*s*-rGO), and Ni-doped Fe_3O_4@*s*-rGO catalyst was synthesized. The morphologies of the catalysts obtained after the modification of graphene at each step were examined by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). As a result of SEM analysis, it was seen that Ni and Fe_3O_4 were synthesized on graphene homogeneously with nano size. The catalytic activity of the catalysts in H_2O_2 reduction was examined by cyclic voltammograms in phosphate buffer containing H_2O_2. It was determined that Ni- Fe_3O_4@s-rGO showed high sensitivity to H_2O_2, and the highest conversion was -0.65 V (Ag/AgCl).

Keywords: Electrochemical dedection, H_2O_2, SDBS, sensor

Özet

Hidrojen peroksit, biyokimyasal süreçlerde önemli bir rol oynayan reaktif bir oksijen türüdür. Hidrojen peroksit (H_2O_2) kimya, gıda, ilaç endüstrilerinde ve tıpta kullanılan vazgeçilmez bir ara maddedir [1]. Ayrıca hidrojen peroksit vücutta hücre büyümesi, bağışıklık sisteminin aktivasyonu ve apoptozu(hücre ölümü) düzenleme gibi fizyolojik süreçlerde çeşitli roller oynayan reaktif bir oksijen türüdür [2]. Vücutta süperoksit radikalinin enzimatik dismutasyonu ve yağ asitlerinin β-oksidasyonu yoluyla üretilir. Fakat metabolizmada 50 µM ve daha yüksek hidrojen peroksit derişiminin toksik bir etki yarattığı belirlenmiştir [3]. Bu toksik etki genellikle merkezi sinir sistemine etki ederek Parkinson ve Alzaymır gibi hastalıklara neden olmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, yüksek seviyelerdeki hidrojen peroksit hücre hasarına neden olarak kansere de yol açabilmektedir. Bu sebeple hidrojen peroksitin; hızlı ve güvenilir tespiti büyük önem taşımaktadır [4]. Son yıllarda kromatografi, spektrofotometri veya titrimetri gibi geleneksel yöntemlerin dışında daha hedef moleküle karşı yüksek hassasiyet ile cevap vermesi, pratiklik, düşük maliyet ve çalışma rahatlığı ile elektrokimyasal metodun kullanımı yaygınlaşmıştır [5]. Elektrokimyasal sensörler, bir analit varlığında dönüştürücü eleman olarak bir elektrotun kullanıldığı bir kimyasal sensör sınıfıdır [6]. Bu çalışmada amaç enzim temelli biyosensörlerin dezavantajlarından dolayı enzim içermeyen yüksek hassasiyet gösteren bir elektrokimyasal sensör tasarlamaktır. Bunun için iletkenliği yüksek, yüzey alanı geniş ve hidrojen peroksite karşı yüksek hassasiyet gösteren bir katalizör sentezlemek büyük önem taşımaktadır. Grafen son yıllarda sensör alanında oldukça sık kullanılan destek materyaldir. Grafenin, sinerjik etki gösteren metal-metal oksitler ile modifiyesi sensörün hassasiyetini arttırmaktadır [7]. Bu çalışmada SDBS(sodyum dodesilbenzensülfonat) katkılı indirgenmiş grafen oksit(*s*-rGO) senteziyle başlayan bir katalizör sentez süreci başlatılarak, sonunda Ni katkılı Fe_3O_4@*s*-rGO katalizörü sentezlendi. Grafenin her adımdaki modifikasyonu sonrasında elde edilen katalizörlerin Taramalı Elektron Mikroskobu (SEM) ile morfolojileri incelenmiştir. SEM analizi sonucunda Ni ve Fe_3O_4' ün grafen üzerinde homojen ve nano boyutta sentezlendiği görülmüştür. Katalizörlerin H_2O_2 indirgenmesindeki katalitik aktivitesi H_2O_2 içeren fosfat tamponu içerisinde dönüşümlü voltamogramları alınarak belirlenmiştir. Ni-Fe_3O_4@*s*-rGO' nun H_2O_2' ye karşı yüksek hassasiyet gösterdiği ve en yüksek dönüşümüm -0.65 V (Ag/AgCl) olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Elektrokimyasal algılama, H_2O_2, SDBS, sensör

AYVALIK TUZLA'SINDAN İZOLE EDİLEN HALOFİLİK BAKTERİ VE ARKE SUŞLARININ GÜNEŞ KORUYUCU ÖZELLİKLERİNİN VE POLİFENOL İÇERİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SUNSCREEN PROPERTIES AND POLYPHENOL CONTENT OF HALOPILIC BACTERIA AND ARCHAEA STRAINS ISOLATED FROM AYVALIK SALTERN

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Özet

Günümüzde ekstrem mikroorganizmalar sahip oldukları primer-sekonder metabolitler ve enzimler ile kompleks endüstriyel proseslerde tercih edilmektedir. Ekstrem mikroorganizmalar arasında en dikkat çeken gruplardan olan halofilikler, yüksek tuz konsantrasyonlarında yaşamaya uyum sağlamış olan mikroorganizmalardır. Halofilik mikroorganizmalar yüksek tuz içeren besiortamlarında üremeleri dolayısıyla kontaminasyon riskinin minimum seviyede tutulabildiği üretim koşullarıyla ve mikrobiyal ekstraksiyon işlemlerinin diğer organizmalara kıyasla kolaylığı nedeniyle tercih edilen pigment kaynaklarıdır. Ayrıca mikrobiyal pigmentler, sentetik olanlara kıyasla kolay degrade olabilmelerinin yanında toksik özellik göstermemeleri nedeniyle de çevresel açıdan önem arz etmektedir. Halofilik mikroorganizmalar sahip oldukları zengin pigmentasyon özellikleriyle kozmetik, gıda, farmasötik gibi endüstrinin pek çok alanında gittikçe artan bir ivmeyle kullanım alanı bulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Ayvalık Tuzla'sından izole edilen halofilik mikroorganizma suşlarının biyokimyasal testleri ve filogenetik analizleri gerçekleştirilerek tür tayinleri yapılmıştır. Seçilen izolatlardan Bacteria domainine ait olduğu tespit edilen STB1 kodlu suş ile Archaea domainine ait olduğu tespit edilen STA1 kodlu suşun metanolik ekstraksiyonları gerçekleştirilerek pigment karakterizasyonları spektrofotometrik yöntemle tespit edilmiştir. STB1 kodlu suşun beyaz-krem ve STA1 kodlu suşun pembe-kırmızı kolonial pigmentasyon göstermesi, metanolik ekstraktların UV-VIS spektrumlarındaki farklılıkla uyumlu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca elde edilen metanolik ekstraktların güneş koruyucu faktörü (GKF/SPF) Mansur eşitliği kullanılarak hesaplanmıştır. Ticari olarak satışı yapılan 50 SPF kremler doğrulama faktörünün hesaplanmasında kullanılmış ve pembe-kırmızı pigmentasyona sahip olan STA1 suşunun STB1 suşuna göre daha yüksek SPF değerine sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. İzolatlara ait metanolik ekstraktlarının polifenol içerikleri Folin-Ciocâlteu methodu ile tannik asit standart eğrisine karşı kolorimetrik olarak belirlenmiştir. STB1 ve STA1 susşlarının yüksek polifenol içeriğe sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak çalışmada kullanılan izolatların güneş koruyucu olarak kullanılabilirlikleri ve içerdikleri yüksek fenolik bileşikler sayesinde farklı endüstriyel uygulamalarda yüksek potansiyele sahip olabilecekleri tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halofilik mikroorganizma, GKF, Polifenol

Abstract

Today, extreme microorganisms are preferred in complex industrial processes with their primary-secondary metabolites and enzymes. Halophiles are one of the most important groups among extreme microorganisms that have adapted to living in high salt concentrations. Halophilic microorganisms are preferred pigment sources due to their production conditions where the risk of contamination can be kept to a minimum due to their growth in media containing high salt, and the ease of microbial extraction processes compared to other organisms. In addition, microbial pigments are environmentally important because they are easily degradable compared to synthetic ones and do not show toxic properties. Halophilic microorganisms, with their rich pigmentation properties, are increasingly being used in many areas of industry such as cosmetics, food and pharmaceuticals. In this study, biochemical tests and phylogenetic analyzes of halophilic microorganism strains isolated from Ayvalık Saltern were performed and species determinations were made. Among the selected isolates, the methanolic extraction of the strain STB1, which was determined to belong to the Bacteria domain, and the strain STA1, which was found to belong to the Archaea domain, were performed, and the

pigment characterizations were determined by spectrophotometric method. The white-cream pigmentation of the STB1 coded strain and the pink-red colonial pigmentation of the STA1 coded strain were consistent with the difference in UV-VIS spectra of the methanolic extracts. In addition, the sun protection factor (SPF) of the obtained methanolic extracts was calculated using the Mansur equation. Commercially available 50 SPF creams were used to calculate the confirmation factor and it was determined that the STA1 strain with pink-red pigmentation had a higher SPF value than the STB1 strain. The polyphenol contents of the methanolic extracts of the isolates were determined colorimetrically against the tannic acid standard curve by the Folin-Ciocâlteu method. STB1 and STA1 strains were found to have high polyphenol contents. As a result, it has been determined that the isolates used in the study can be used as sunscreen and have high potential in different industrial applications due to the high phenolic compounds they contain.

Key words: Halophilic microorganisms, SPF, Poliphenol contents

STRUCTURAL and OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATION of EUROPIUM DOPED TITANIUM DIOXIDE THIN FILMS

EVROPİYUM İLE KATKILANDIRILMIŞ TİTANYUM DİOKSİT İNCE FİLMLERİN YAPISAL ve OPTİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN KARAKTERİZASYONU

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Abstract

In the current study, the effect of Europium (Eu) doping on the structural and optical properties of titanium dioxide (TiO_2) thin films was investigated. The samples were produced by a sol-gel method at different doping concentrations. The morphology was investigated by scanning electron microscopy and atomic force microscopy. The optical transmittance was investigated by a UV-Vis spectrophotometer. The band gap energies were estimated from Tauc's plots obtained by the transmittance curves. In addition, photoluminescence properties were analysed by a photoluminescence spectrophotometer. The results indicate that Eu doping as a rare earth element is one of the most efficient ways to manipulate the structural and optical characteristics of TiO_2 thin films.

Keywords: titanium dioxide, rare earth elements, morphological properties, optical properties.

Özet

Bu çalışmada Evropiyum (Eu) katkısının titanyum dioksit (TiO_2) ince filmlerin yapısal ve optik özelliklerine etkisi incelenmiştir. Numuneler farklı katkı oranlarında sol-jel yöntemiyle üretildi. Numunelerin morfolojileri taramalı elektron ve atomik kuvvet mikroskobu ile incelenirken, optik geçirgenlikleri UV-Vis spektrofotometresi ile araştırıldı. Numunelerin bant aralıkları ise geçirgenlik eğrilerinden elde edilen Tauc grafikleri ile belirlendi. Bunlara ek olarak, fotolüminesans özellikleri, fotolüminesans spektrofotometresi ile analiz edildi. Sonuçlar nadir toprak elementi olarak Evropiyum katkısının TiO_2 ince filmlerin yapısal ve optik özelliklerini ayarlamada en etkili yollarından biri olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: titanyum dioksit, nadir toprak elementleri, morfolojik özellikler, optik özellikler.

CİDDİ OBEZ VE MORBİD OBEZ HASTALARDA OTOMATİK GAZ KONTROLLÜ/HEDEF KONTROLLÜ DÜŞÜK AKIM ANESTEZİSİNİN DESFLURAN TÜKETİMİ VE KAN GAZLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: Tek Merkezli Prospektif Gözlemsel Çalışma

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF AUTOMATIC GAS CONTROLLED/TARGET CONTROLLED LOW FLOW ANESTHESIA ON DESFLURANE CONSUMPTION AND BLOOD GASES IN SEVERE OBESITY AND MORBIDLY OBESE PATIENTS: Single Center Prospective Observational Study

Doç. Dr. Berna KAYA UĞUR[1], Prof. Dr. Sıtkı GÖKSU[2], Prof. Dr. Süleyman GANİDAĞLI[3], Prof. Dr. Ayşe MIZRAK ASLAN[4], Prof. Dr. Sacit ÇOBAN[5], Doç. Dr. Elzem ŞEN[6]

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Özet

Amaç: Ciddi obez ve morbid obez hastalarda anestezi uygulamaları hem anatomik hem de fizyolojik değişiklikler nedeniyle anestezi uzmanları için meydan okuyucudur.

Düşük taze gaz akımlı anestezi, maliyetin ve ekolojik zararın düşürülmesi, gazların nem oranları artmakta ve ısı kaybı en aza indirmektedir. Desfluran düşük çözünürlüklü, hızlı derinleşen ve atılan, minimal biyotransformasyona uğrayan bir ajandır. Sonuç olarak, desfluranla derlenme daha hızlıdır. Ancak yüksek MAK değerlerinde kullanılmasının gerekliliği maliyeti artırmaktadır. Tüketimi azaltmak için düşük akım anestezi uygulamaları önerilmektedir.

Genel anestezi ile elektif cerrahi olması planlanan ciddi obez ve morbid obez hastalarda Otomatik Gaz Kontrollü/Hedef Kontrollü düşük akım ile manuel uygulanan düşük akım desfluran anestezisinin anestezik kullanım miktarı ve kan gazı parametreleri üzerine etkilerinin prospektif olarak gözlemlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Standart anestezi indüksiyonunu takiben hastalar ventilatöre bağlanınca volatile anestezikler Elektronik vaporizatörü bulunan anestezi cihazıyla (Aisys Carestation®, GE) başlandı. Anestezi idamesi desfluran konsantrasyonu %1.2-1.4 aralığında ayarlandı(1 lt/dk) ve remifentanil infüzyonu (0.2-0.8 mcg/kg/dk) dinamik ayarlanacak şekilde uygulandı.

a) Grup I: Otomatik Gaz Kontrollü/Hedef Kontrollü düşük akım anestezi kullanılan vakalar

b) Grup II: Manuel olarak düşük akım anestezi kullanılan vakalar.

Otomatik Gaz Kontrollü/Hedef Kontrollü düşük akım kullanımının desfluran tüketimi üzerindeki etkisini belirlemeyi ve vaka süresinin bu etkiyi değiştirip değiştirmediğini değerlendirme amaçlandı. Ayrıca birim zaman başına desfluran tüketimini (mL/dak) gözlemlendi.

Bulgular: Tüm hastalar arasında sigara içen ve içmeyen hastalar arasında ajan tüketimi açısından istatistiksel olarak fark görülmedi (p=0.48).

Tüm hastalar arasında VKİ'nin ajan tüketimine olan etkisinein değerlendirilmesinde VKİ ile ajan tüketimi arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki görüldü (p=0.01).

Yine tüm hastalar arasında anestezi süresinin ajan tüketimine olan etkisinin değerlendirilmesinde ANOVA lojistik regresyon analizi yapıldığında, anestezi süresi ajan tüketimi ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulundu (p<0.001).

Sonuç: Düşük taze gaz akımlı anestezi uygulandığında; maliyetin düşürülmesi, çevre kirliliğinin önlenmesi gibi avantajlarının yanında gazların nem oranları artmakta ve ısı kaybı en aza inmektedir.

Ayrıca Grup I'de anestezi süresinin anlamlı olarak yüksek olmasına rağmen, çalışmamızda Grup II'de ajan tüketiminin anlamlı olarak yüksek olması, hedef kontrollü düşük akım desfluran anestezisinin belirgin olarak ajan tasarrufu yaptığını gösterdi. Hem maliyet, hem de çevresel ve ekolojik olarak aynı anesteziyi daha düşük desflurane tüketimiyle sağladığı için, hedef kontollü anestezinin morbid obez hastaların anestezisinde umut vadeden, güvenli, ekonomik ve ekolojik olarak avantajlı bir alternatif olabileceği kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: obezite, düşük akım, desfluran, otomatik gaz kontrolü, hedef kontrollü anestezi

Abstract

Aim: Anesthetic management of severely obese and morbidly obese patients are challenging for anesthesiologists due to both anatomical and physiological changes.

Low fresh gas flow anesthesia reduces the cost and ecological damage, increases the humidity of the gases and minimizes heat loss. Desflurane is a low solubility, rapidly deepening and excreted agent that undergoes minimal biotransformation. As a result, recovery is faster with desflurane. However, the necessity of using it at high MAC values increases the cost. Low-flow anesthesia applications are recommended to reduce consumption.

Aim of the study is to prospectively observe the effects of low flow desflurane anesthesia applied manually with Automatic Gas Control/Target Controlled low flow on the amount of anesthetic use and blood gas parameters in severely obese and morbidly obese patients who are planned to have elective surgery under general anesthesia.

Materials and methods: After the standard anesthesia induction, patients were connected to the ventilator, volatile anesthetics were started with an anesthesia device with an electronic vaporizer (Aisys Carestation®, GE). Maintenance of anesthesia was provided with desflurane concentration was adjusted in the range of 1.2-1.4% (1 lt/min) and remifentanil infusion (0.2-0.8 mcg/kg/min) via dynamic adjustment.

a) Group I: Cases using Automatic Gas Control/Target Control low flow anesthesia

b) Group II: Cases in which low flow anesthesia is adjusted manually.

It was aimed to determine the effect of using Auto Gas Control/Target Control low current on desflurane consumption and to evaluate whether duration of anesthesia changes this effect. Also, desflurane consumption per unit time (mL/min) was observed.

Results: There was no statistical difference between all patients in terms of agent consumption between smokers and non-smokers (p=0.48).

In the evaluation of the effect of BMI on agent consumption among all patients, a statistically significant relationship was found between BMI and agent consumption (p=0.01).

When ANOVA logistic regression analysis was performed to evaluate the effect of anesthesia duration on agent consumption among all patients, anesthesia duration was found to be statistically significant with agent consumption (p<0.001).

Conclusion: When low fresh gas flow anesthesia is applied; In addition to its advantages such as cost reduction and prevention of environmental pollution, the humidity rates of the gases increase and heat loss is minimized.

In addition, although the duration of anesthesia was significantly higher in Group I, the significantly higher agent consumption in Group II in our study showed that target-controlled low-flow desflurane anesthesia significantly decreased the consumption of the anesthetic agent. We believe that target-controlled anesthesia can be a promising, safe, economical and ecologically advantageous alternative for the anesthesia of morbidly obese patients, as it provides the same anesthesia with lower desflurane consumption, both cost, environmentally and ecologically.

Keywords: obesity, low flow, desflurane, automatic gas control, target-controlled anesthesia

SLEEVE GASTREKTOMİ YAPILAN MORBİD OBEZ HASTALARIN DEMOGRAFİK VERİLERİNİN ANALİZİ: üçüncü basamak cerrahi kliniğin 7 yıllık deneyimi

ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA OF MORBIDLY OBESE PATIENTS UNDERGOING SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY: 7 years experience of tertiary surgery clinic

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Özet:

Obezite epidemisi dünya çapında, özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde halen artmaktadır. Günümüzde bariatrik cerrahi, önemli ve sürdürülebilir kilo kaybı, obezite ile ilişkili komorbiditelerin uzun vadede remisyonu ve yaşam kalitesinin iyileştirilmesi ile sonuçlanan morbid obezite için tek etkili tedavidir.

Çalışmamızda üçüncü basamak bir genel cerrahi kliniğinin sleeve gastrektomi hastalarının demografik verilerinin analizini sunmakta ve merkezimize başvuran hastaların demografik verilerinin analizi ile tercih eden hasta grubuna dair literatüre katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktayız.

Gaziantep Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Genel Cerrahi AD ‘da 1 Haziran 2016-30 Haziran 2022 tarihleri arasında sleeve gastrektomi yapılan morbid obez hastaların demografik verileri retrospektif olarak hastane dosya kayıtlarından tarandı. Yaş, cinsiyet, vücut kitle indeksi, tabiyeti, sosyal güvence durumu, ASA statüsü, sigara kullanımı, cerrahi öykü, yandaş hastalıklar taranarak kaydedildi.

Çalışma kriterlerine uyan 169 hastanın verileri analiz edildi. Ortalama yaş 34.84 ±10.83, erkek/kadın oranı 53/136, ASA II/ASAIII oranı 53/116, VKİ ortalama 45.54 ±29.01idi. hastaların %57’si daha önce operasyon geçirmişti. Geçirilen operasyonlar arasında en sık sezaryen (%57) operasyonu kaydedildi. En sık görülen yandaş hastalık diabetes mellitus idi. %40’ı sigara kullanıyordu.

Güncel kanıtlara göre, sleeve gastrektomi prosedürü daha az operasyon tekrarı ile ilişkili görülürken, gastrik baypas prosedürü ise daha kalıcı kilo kaybı ve daha iyi glisemik kontrolle birlikte olduğuna dair düşünceler mevcuttur. Güvenlik bir endişe kaynağı olmasına rağmen, mevcut veriler perioperatif ölüm oranlarının %0.03 ila %0.2 arasında değiştiğini ve 2000'lerin başından beri bu oranların önemli ölçüde iyileştiğini göstermektedir.

Bu nedenle merkezimize başvuran hastaların demografik karakteristiklerini inceleyerek, sleeve gastrektomiyi tercih eden hastalara dair fikir edinmeyi amaçladık. Çalışmamızın sonuçlarına göre ortalama yaşın 34.84 ±10.83 olması genç hasta grubunun bu yöntemi daha fazla tercih ettğini düşündürmektedir. Yine aynı şekilde kliniğimize belirgin olarak daha fazla kadın hasta başvurmuştur.

Başvuran hastaların VKİ’leri ortalama 45.54 ±29.01 idi. Bu sonuçlara göre hastalarımızın büyük çoğunluğunun morbid obez olduğu görülmektedir. Ciddi obezitesi olup da yandaş hastalıkların kontrolü endikasyonuna bağlı vakalar klinimizde daha az sayıdadır.

Hastalarımızın %43’ü daha önce başka nedenle operasyon geçirmişlerdir. Bu operasyonların arasında sezaryen operasyonlarının büyük çoğunluğu oluşturması, vakalarımızın büyük çoğunluğunun fertile çağdaki kadınların oluşturması ile açıklanabilir. Yine morbid obez hasta grubunda normal doğuma göre sezaryen endikasyonu daha fazla konuluyor olabilir.

Hastalarımızın yaklaşık %58’I ASA II fiziksel risk statüsündeydi. Morbid obezite ASA kılavuzuna göre başlı başına bir risk faktörü olduğu içim tüm hastalar minimum ASA II statüsünde olacaktır. Sonuçlarımız bu

yönüyle literatürle uyumludur. Yine bu hasta grubunda yandaş hastalıkların fazla görülmesi bunların kontrolsüz olması da ASA III risk grubunda hastaların hasta portföyümüzde bulunmasını açıklayacaktır.

En sık görülen yandaş hastalığı DM olması çalışmamızın dikkat çekici bir noktasıdır. Morbid obezitenin DM 'ye yol açtığı bilinen bir gerçektir. Sleeve gastrektomi sonrası kilo vermenin kan şekeri regülasyonuna olan etkilerinin analizi daha ileri bir çalışmanın konusu olabilir.

Vakaların yaklaşık %60'ının sigara içmekte olması önemli bir saptamadır. Morbid obez hastaların anatomik ve fizyolojik değişiklikler nedeniyle OSAS gibi solunum hastalıklara yatkın olduğu bilinen bir durumdur. Çalışma grubumuzun belirgin bir çoğunluğunun sigara içmesi OSAS, kronik obstrüktif akciğer hastalığı ve benzeri istenmeyen yandaş hastalıklara davetiye çıkarmaktadır. Çalışma sonuçlarımıza göre nikotinin iştah kesici etkisi nedeniyle hastalarda sigara içmeye eğilim olabileceği ve bu durumun hasta tarafından rasyonalize edildiği şeklinde speküle edilebilir. Kurumumuzda bu hastalara operasyon öncesi hazırlıkta psikiatrik konsültasyon da rutin olarak yapılmaktadır. Bu evrede sigara bırakmaya dair hastaların heveslendirilmesi anestezi komplikasyonları ve uzun dönem hayat kalitesinin iyileştirilmesi açısından faydalı olabilir.

Çalışmamızın ışığında elde edilen veriler genel olarak literatürle uyumlu idi. Hastaların demografik verilerinin analiziyle elde edilen verilerin hem kurumumuzda hem de benzer merkezlerde hasta planlama ve yönetimine katkı sağlayacağı kanaatindeyiz. Bariatrik prosedürlerin kardiyovasküler hastalık, kanser ve diğer sağlık sonuçları üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmek ve ortaya çıkan yeni prosedürleri değerlendirmek için daha uzun vadeli randomize çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Morbid obezite, bariatrik cerrahi, sleeve gastrektomi.

Abstract:

The obesity epidemic is still increasing worldwide, especially in developed countries. Currently, bariatric surgery is the only effective treatment for morbid obesity that results in substantial and sustainable weight loss, long-term remission of obesity-related comorbidities, and improved quality of life.

In this study, we present the analysis of the demographic data of sleeve gastrectomy patients in a tertiary general surgery clinic and we aim to contribute to the literature on this challenging patient group by analyzing the demographic data of the patients who referred to our institution.

Demographic data of morbidly obese patients who underwent sleeve gastrectomy at Gaziantep University Faculty of Medicine, Department of General Surgery between 1st June 2016 and 30th June 2022 were retrospectively scanned and obtained from patient records. Age, gender, body mass index, nationality, social security status, ASA status, smoking, surgical history, and co-morbidities were all scanned and recorded.

Data of 169 patients who were eligible to study criteria were analyzed. The mean age was 34.84 ±10.83, the male/female ratio was 53/136, the ASA II/ASAIII ratio was 53/116, and the mean BMI was 45.54 ±29.01 kg/m^2. Among the study population, 57% of the patients had a previous operation. The most frequent operation was cesarean section (57%). The most common co-morbid disease was diabetes mellitus. The rate of smokers was 40% among all patients.

Current evidence suggests that the sleeve gastrectomy procedure is associated with less reoperation, while the gastric bypass procedure is associated with more permanent weight loss and better glycemic control. Although safety is a concern, available data suggest that perioperative death rates range from 0.03% to 0.2% and have improved significantly since the early 2000s.

For this reason, we aimed to have an opinion about the patients who preferred sleeve gastrectomy by analyzing the demographic characteristics of the patients who referred to our center. According to the results of our study, the mean age was 34.84 ± 10.83 years, suggesting that the younger patient group preferred this method more. Likewise, significantly more female patients referred to our clinic.

The mean BMI of the patients was 45.54 ±29.01. According to these results, it seems that the majority of our patients are morbidly obese. Cases of sleeve gastrectomy with severe obesity who needed surgery due to the indication of control of concomitant diseases are less frequent in our clinic.

History of previous operation was 43%. The majority of cesarean section operations among these operations can be explained by the fact that the majority of our cases are women of fertile age. Additionally, it can be speculated that in the morbidly obese patient group, cesarean section indication may be more common than normal delivery.

Approximately 58% of our patients were in ASA II physical risk status. Since morbid obesity itself is a risk factor according to the ASA guidelines in anesthetic management, all patients would be at least in ASA II status. At this point of view our results are compatible with the literature. Moreover the high incidence of co-morbidities in this patient group and their uncontrolled status will explain the presence of patients in the ASA III risk group in our patient portfolio.

Another striking point of our study is the most common co-morbid disease is DM. It is a known fact that morbid obesity causes DM. Analysis of the effects of weight loss on blood glucose regulation after sleeve gastrectomy may be the concern of a further study.

It is an important finding that approximately 60% of the cases are smokers. It is known that morbidly obese patients are prone to respiratory diseases such as OSAS due to anatomical and physiological changes. The smoking of a significant majority of our study group invites OSAS, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and similar undesirable co-morbidities. According to our study results, it can be speculated that patients may have a tendency to smoke due to the appetite suppressing effect of nicotine and this situation is rationalized by the patient. In our institution, psychiatric consultation is routinely performed for these patients in preparation for the operation. Encouraging patients to quit smoking at this stage may be beneficial in terms of anesthesia complications and improving long-term quality of life.

According to the data of our study, our results were generally compatible with the literature. We believe that the data obtained by analyzing the demographic data of the patients will contribute to planning and management of the patients both in our institution and in similar centers. Longer-term randomized trials are needed to evaluate the impact of bariatric procedures on cardiovascular disease, cancer, and other health outcomes and to evaluate emerging new procedures.

Key words: Morbid obesity, bariatric surgery, sleeve gastrectomy.

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PLATELET TO LYMPHOCYTE RATIO AND SEVERITY OF DİSEASE IN COVID-19 PATIENTS

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Abstract

Background: Systemic pro-coagulatory and pro-inflammatory factors are critical factors in COVID-19 patients. Patients' laboratory examinations included normal or reduced leukocyte count, reduced lymphocyte count, thrombocytopenia, elevated transaminase, elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), elevated creatine kinase, and elevated myoglobin. Reduced lymphocyte count can occur in some severe cases. However, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) of COVID-19 between outpatient and hospitalized patients were not fully reported, which may have prognostic values and be important therapeutic targets. In this study, we investigated the association between PLR and severity of disease in COVID-19 patients.

Methods: 213 patients (males, 98 ; females, 115 ; 57.3 ± 14 years) with PCR positive and chest tomography findings compatible with COVID-19 pneumonia were registered in the research. Patients were divided into 2 groups according to the hospitalization (Group 1; Outpatients, Group 2; Hospitalized patients). Demographic, clinical, and laboratory data for all patients were collected. On admission, blood samples were collected for PLR and other laboratory measurements. The PLR was defined as Platelet / lymphocyte ratio.

Results: There were a significant differences among some clinical parameters of patients (Table 1). There were a significant differences among some laboratory parameters of patients (Table 2). PLR was significantly higher in Group 2 patients than Group 1 patients (Table 2).

Conclusions: Our results suggested that an association between a higher PLR level and a hospitalization in COVID-19 patients. As a simple biomarker, PLR is an independent predictor of severity in COVID-19 patients.

Keywords: Platelet, lymphocyte, COVID-19.

Table 1. Demographic and clinical parameters of COVID-19 patients

	Outpatients (n=126)	Hospitalized patients (n=87)	p value
Age (years)	45.6 ± 17.8	69.89 ± 21.5	<0.05
Gender (F/M)	79 / 47	36 / 51	<0.05
Smoking, n	85	64	>0.05
Heart failure, n	7	12	<0.05
Hypertension, n	13	10	>0.05
Coronary artery disease, n	4	9	<0.05
Cerebrovascular disease, n	1	7	<0.05
Diabetes mellitus, n	6	15	<0.05
Chronic kidney disease, n	1	12	<0.05

Table 2. Laboratory parameters of COVID-19 patients.

Parameters	Outpatients (n=126)	Hospitalized patients (n=87)	P value
Hemoglobin, g/dL	12.9 ± 1.9	11.8 ± 2.1	>0.05
Platelet count, ($\times 10^3/\mu L$)	289 ± 125	195 ± 94	<0.05
White blood cell count, ($\times 10^3/\mu L$)	7.9 ±2.1	11.7 ±3.9	<0.05
Neutrophil cell count, ($\times 10^3/\mu L$)	5.8 ± 2.3	9.1 ± 3.2	<0.05
Lymphocyte cell count, ($\times 10^3/\mu L$)	1.8 ± 0.7	0.9 ± 0.4	<0.05
Serum creatinine, mg/dL	1.07 ± 0.83	1.39 ± 0.78	<0.05
Serum potassium, mEq/L	4.5 ± 0.6	3.4 ± 0.7	<0.05
Serum sodium, mEq/L	141.3 ± 3.8	138.9 ± 3.1	>0.05
Albumin , g/L	44 ± 6	37 ± 4	<0.05
Calcium , mg/dL	8.79 ± 0.8	8.09 ± 0.7	<0.05
C-reactive protein, mg/dL	34.6 ± 19.7	78.5 ± 34.7	<0.05
Ferritin, ng/mL	119 ± 28	397 ± 74	<0.05
D-dimer, ng / mL	195 ± 56	497 ± 108	<0.05
PLR	158.23 ± 17.5	214.51 ± 39.5	<0.05

BÖBREK NAKLİ SONRASI SONRASI SİTOMEGALOVİRÜS (CMV) ENFEKSİYONUNUN GELİŞİMİ ve MOLEKÜLER TANI YÖNTEMLERİ

AFTER RENAL TRANSPLANT DEVELOPMENT of CITOMEGALOVIRUS (CMV) INFECTION and METHODS of MOLECULAR DIAGNOSIS

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Abstract

Recently, the best treatment for kidney failure disease is kidney transplantation. As a result of new generation immunosuppressive therapies and developments used today, survival rates in kidney transplantation have increased compared to previous years. Immunosuppressive treatments such as corticosteroids, antiproliferative drugs, calcineurin inhibitors, antithymocyte globulin (ATG) administered to patients after kidney transplantation; while it increases graft survival and reduces the risk of rejection, it also increases the risk of infection and mortality in patients. The most common infectious agent in kidney transplant recipients is cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection. This infection may adversely affect patient and graft survival in individuals with kidney transplant. Cytomegalovirus is an enveloped virus with a double-stranded DNA from the herpesvirus family. Especially, after renal transplantation; In patients with antibody positivity, who are considered to be at high risk for graft rejection in the postoperative period, the risk of CMV infection after induction ATG treatment is quite high. Despite the valganciclovir prophylaxis given to these patients, CMV infection can be seen in the long term. Recent studies have focused on the prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of CMV infection. For this purpose, many methods are used in the diagnosis of CMV infection. The most commonly used methods are CMV antigenemia and CMV PCR. The CMV antigenemia method is based on the immunocytochemical detection of CMV immediate early antigens in blood leukocytes. CMV PCR method is based on nucleic acid amplification. When both methods were compared, it was seen that the reliability and sensitivity rates were similar. A wide linear range of CMV-DNA copies (6-10^6) can be detected with the real-time PCR (Real-Time PCR) method developed to determine the viral load in CMV infection,. In conclusion, real-time PCR is presented as a reliable method with low detection limits in the diagnosis and diagnosis of CMV infection after kidney transplantation, especially in examining viral load.

Keywords: Kidney transplantation, CMV infection, CMV PCR, Ganciclovir, Real Time PCR

Özet

Son zamanlarda böbrek yetmezliği hastalığının en iyi tedavisi böbrek naklidir. Günümüzde kullanılan yeni jenerasyon immünsüpresif tedaviler ve gelişmeler sonucunda böbrek naklinde sağkalım oranları önceki yıllara göre artış göstermiştir. Böbrek nakli sonrasında hastalara uygulanan kortikosteroidler, antiproliferatif ilaçlar, kalsinörin inhibitörleri, antitimosit globülin (ATG) gibi immünsupresif tedaviler; greft sağkalımını arttırmak ve rejeksiyon riskini azaltmakla birlikte, hastalarda enfeksiyon ve mortalite riskinide arttırmaktadır. Böbrek nakli alıcılarında en sık rastlanan enfeksiyon etkeni sitomegalovirüs (CMV) enfeksiyonudur. Bu enfeksiyonu böbrek nakli olan bireylerde hasta ve greft sağkalımını olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir. Sitomegalovirüs, herpesvirüs ailesinden çift sarmallı bir DNA'ya sahip zarflı bir virüsdür. Özellikle renal transplantasyon sonrası; postoperatif dönemde greft rejeksiyonu açısından yüksek riskli olarak kabul edilen antikor pozitifliği olan hastalarda indüksiyonda olarak uygulanan ATG tedavisi sonrası CMV enfeksiyonun görülme riski oldukça fazladır. Bu hastalara verilen valgansiklovir profilaksisine rağmen, uzun dönemde de olsa CMV

enfeksiyonu görülebilmektedir. Son zamanlarda yapılan çalışmalar CMV enfeksiyonunun önlenmesi, erken teşhisi ve tedavisine yöneliktir. Bu amaçla CMV enfeksiyonunun tanısında birçok yöntem uygulanmaktadır. Bunlardan en yaygın olarak kullanılanları CMV antijenemi ve CMV PCR yöntemleridir. CMV antijenemi yöntemi, kan lökositlerinde CMV ani erken antijenlerinin immünositokimyasal olarak saptanmasına dayanmaktadır. CMV PCR yöntemi ise nükleik asit amplifikasyonuna dayalı bir yöntemdir. Her iki yöntemi kıyaslandığında güvenilirlik ve hassasiyet oranlarının benzer olduğu görülmüştür. CMV enfeksiyonunda viral yükü belirlemek amacıyla geliştirilen gerçek zamanlı PCR (Real-Time PCR) yöntemi ile geniş bir lineer aralıkta (6 -106'dan fazla) CMV-DNA kopyası saptanabilmektedir. Sonuç olarak, böbrek nakli sonrası CMV enfeksiyonunun tanısı ve teşhisinde özellikle gerçek zamanlı PCR viral yükün incelenmesinde düşük deteksiyon limitleri ile güvenilir bir yöntem olarak sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Böbrek nakli, CMV enfeksiyonu, CMV PCR, Gansiklovir, Real Time PCR

DOXORUBİCİN'İN KOLON DOKUSUNDA OLUŞTURDUĞU HASARA KARŞI LUTEOLİN'İN KORUYUCU ETKİSİ

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF LUTEOLIN AGAINST DOXORUBICIN DAMAGE TO COLON TISSUE

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Abstract

Introduction: Common treatments for colorectal cancer include surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation therapy. One of the most commonly used potential chemotherapeutic agents in the treatment of colorectal cancer is DOX (Doxorubicin). However, DOX causes serious side effects by damaging healthy tissues through oxidative and inflammatory mechanisms as well as limited targeting and lack of selectivity. LUT (Luteolin) is a flavonoid found naturally in fruits and vegetables. It is known that LUT has antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects in various disease models. However, there are not enough studies on the effect of LUT on the damage caused by DOX. In our study, the protective effect of LUT against undesirable tissue damage caused by DOX in the colon was investigated.

Materials and Methods: In the experiments, 24 8-week-old Sprague-Dawley male rats were divided into 4 equal groups. DOX and LUT were administered to animals by intraperitoneal injection once/day. To G1(Control) on the 1st, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th days of the experiments 1cc/kg SF, to G2 5 mg/kg DOX, to G3 20 µg/kg LUT on 28th day only, and G4 was given 5 mg/kg DOX on the 1st, 7th, 14th, and 2st days, and 20 µg/kg LUT with 5 mg/kg DOX for 28th days. The animals were sacrificed on the 29th day and the tissues were fixed within 10% formalin. Tissues were blocked in paraffin following the histological tissue protocol. 5 µm sections cut from paraffin blocks were stained with Toludine blue, Hematoxylin-Eosin and Periodic Acid Schiff.

Results: Epithelial damage and decrease in the number of Goblet cells were observed in G2 compared to G1, while an increase in the number and activity of mast cells was observed. It was observed that epithelial damage decreased in G4 compared to G2, Goblet cell number and morphology were similar to G1, and mast cell activity decreased.

Conclusion: The findings of our study revealed that LUT has a protective effect against unwanted tissue damage in colorectal cancers treated with DOX. Different dose studies are needed to use LUT as a protective agent for healthy tissues against DOX-induced oxido-inflammatory and apoptotic pathways in the clinic.

Keywords: doxorubicin, luteolin, colorectal cancer

Özet

Giriş: Kolorektal kanserin yaygın tedavileri arasında cerrahi, kemoterapi ve radyasyon tedavisi yer alır. Kolorektal kanser tedavisinde en sık kullanılan potansiyel kemoterapötik ajanlardan biri DOX (Doxorubicin)'tur. Ancak DOX, sınırlı hedefleme ve seçicilik eksikliğinin yanı sıra oksidatif ve inflamtuvar mekanizmalar yoluyla sağlıklı dokulara da zarar vererek ciddi yan etkilere neden olmaktadır. LUT (Luteolin), meyve ve sebzelerde doğal olarak bulunan bir flavonoiddir. LUT'un çeşitli hastalık modellerinde antioksidan ve antiinflamatuvar etkiler gösterdiği bilinmektedir. Ancak daha önce DOX'un dokularda oluşturduğu hasara karşı LUT'un etkisine dair yeterli çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Çalışmamızda DOX'un kolonda oluşturduğu istenmeyen doku hasarına karşı LUT'un koruyucu etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Deneylerde 24 adet, 8 haftalık Sprague-Dawley erkek sıçanlar 4 eşit gruba ayrılmıştır. DOX ve LUT deneklere 1 kez/gün intraperitoneal enjeksiyonla uygulanmıştır. Deneylerin 1, 7, 14, 21 ve 28. günlerinde G1 (Kontrol)'e 1cc/kg SF (serum fizyolojik), G2'ye 5 mg/kg DOX, G3'e sadece 28. günde 20 µg/kg LUT ve G4'e 1, 7, 14, 21. günlerde 5 mg/kg DOX; 28 gün boyunca 5 mg/kg DOX ile birlikte 20 µg/kg LUT verilmiştir. Denekler 29. günde sakrifiye edilerek kolonlar % 10'luk formalin ile fikse edilmiştir. Dokular histolojik doku takibinin ardından parafinde bloklanmıştır. Parafin bloklardan alınan 5 µm kalınlığındaki kesitler Toludin mavisi, Hematoksilen-Eozin ve Periyodik Asit Schiff ile boyanmıştır.

Bulgular: G2'de, G1'e göre epitelyal hasar ve Goblet hücre saysında azalma görülmüş, mast hücrelerinde ise sayı ve aktivite artışı görülmüştür. G4'te G2'ye göre enterosit hasarının azaldığı, Goblet hücre sayı ve morfolojisinin G1'e benzer olduğu ve mast hücre aktivitesinin azaldığı görülmüştür.

Sonuç: Çalışmamızın bulguları, DOX tedavisi uygulanan kolorektal kanserlerde istenmeyen doku hasarına karşı LUT'un koruyucu etkisinin olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. LUT'un klinikte DOX'un uyardığı oksido-inflamatuvar ve apoptotik yolaklara karşı sağlıklı dokuları koruyucu bir ajan olarak kullanılabilmesi için farklı doz çalışmalarına ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: doxorubicin, luteolin, kolorektal kanser

EVALUATION OF PATIENT EXPERIENCES OF OUR NEWLY ESTABLISHED NEUROSURGERY INTENSIVE CARE

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Abstract

Due to the cases performed in neurosurgery, patients are frequently followed up in the intensive care unit. After cranial tumor and neurovascular surgeries, short-term intensive care follow-up is recommended even if the general condition of the patients is good. Since the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) and neurological examination play a very important role in the follow-up of the patients, and the approach to neurosurgery patients is special, most centers where advanced surgery have neurosurgery intensive care units.

A total of 64 patients, 25 female and 39 male, were hospitalized. The mean age of hospitalized patients was 53.7 (+/- 2.56). The mean age of women was 55.7 (+/-3.44) and the mean age of men was 52.4 (+/-3.60). The number of patients who died was 5 (7.81%) and the mean age of these patients was 62 (+/- 7.95), and the mean age of the patients referred to the intensive care unit was 53.1 (+/-2.69), which indicates that mortality increases with age. When the patients who were transferred from the intensive care unit to the ward or to the palliative service were evaluated, the mean exit GCS of the patients hospitalized with a mean GCS of 13.25 (+/-0.47) was 14.15 (+/-0.31).

When the literature is examined, it is seen that mortality rates vary between 25% and 64%. We attributed the low mortality rates in our intensive care unit to the fact that all operated cranial masses and spinal cases with heavy bleeding were hospitalized in the 24-hour intensive care unit, that the patient circulation was high and good patients came and were transferred to the ward. We think our data will change in the future since our study only covers one month.

Keywords: Neurosurgery, Intensive care unit, Critical care

Özet

Nöroşirürji yaptığı vakalar dolayısıyla sıklıkla yoğun bakım yatağında hasta takibi yapmaktadır. Kranial kitle ve nörovasküler cerrahilerinden sonra hastaların genel durumları iyi bile olsa kısa süreli yoğun bakım takibi önerilmektedir. Hastaların takibinde Glasgow Koma Skalası ve nörolojik muayenenin çok önemli rol oynaması ve nöroşirürji hastalarına yaklaşımın özellikli olması sebebiyle ileri cerrahi yapılan çoğu merkezde nöroşirürji yoğun bakımları bulunmaktadır.

25 kadın, 39 erkek toplam 64 hasta yatırıldı. Yatırılan hastaların ortalama yaşı 53.7 (+/- 2,56) olarak görüldü. Kadınların ortalama yaşı 55.7(+/-3.44), erkeklerin ortalama yaşı 52.4 (+/-3.60) saptandı. Kaybedilen hastaların sayısı 5 (%7,81) ve bu hastaların yaş ortalaması 62 (+/- 7.95) olup, yoğun bakımdan sevki yapılan hastaların yaş ortalamasının 53.1 (+/-2,69) olması, yaş ile birlikte mortalitenin arttığını göstermektedir. Yoğun bakımdan servise ya da palyatif servise çıkartılan hastalar değerlendirildiğinde, ortalama 13.25 (+/-0.47) GKS ile yatırılan hastaların çıkış GKS değeri ortalama 14.15(+/-0.31) olarak görülmüştür.

Literatür incelendiğinde mortalite oranlarının %25 ile %64 arasında değiştiği görülmektedir. Yoğun bakımımızdaki mortalite oranlarındaki düşüklüğün opere edilen tüm kranial kitlelerin ve yoğun kanaması olan spinal vakaların 24 saatlik yoğun bakımda yatırılması ile hasta sirkülasyonunun fazla ve iyi hastaların gelip ardından servise devir olmasına bağladık. Çalışmamızın henüz bir aylık dönemimizi kapsaması sebebiyle verilerimizin ilerde değişeceğini düşünüyoruz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beyin cerrahisi, Yoğun bakım ünitesi, Yoğun bakım

YALNIZ ÇALIŞANLARIN İSG FAKTÖRLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

EXAMINATION OF OHS FACTORS OF LONELY EMPLOYEES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTIONS

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Abstract

Lone workers are people who work on their own without close or direct supervision. Lone workers are those who work in small workshops, kiosks, gas stations, far from the main workplace, in jobs such as painting and decoration, agricultural and forestry work, postal delivery, doctors and nurses in rural areas, shepherds, fisheries, village guards. **RISKS:** For these reasons, the employer should consider whether a lone worker is at significantly higher risk. The employer should be aware of the specific situation and legislation regarding solo work in their sector. The dangers that lone workers may face: work-related accidents, inadequate first aid, emergencies, sudden illness, inadequate rest, hygiene, being away from aid facilities, physical violence from the public and/or malicious persons, not being able to get support because they are away from co-workers. Working alone can cause work-related stress and affect people's mental health. **RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYERS:** The employer is responsible for protecting the safety and health of lone employees as well as other employees within the framework of the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331 and its regulations. The employer must make a risk assessment in accordance with the conditions of the working environment. Control measures include: communication is crucial, cell phone, telephone or radio link, periodic checks, automatic warning devices, use of PPE, health surveillance, first aid kits and usage training, establishment of Standard Practice Procedures, incident reporting procedures implementation, consultancy, emergency and first-aid training should be given and it should be ensured that the employee has these documents, communication should not be interrupted at any stage. Not knowing Turkish or knowing little will increase the risks even more due to lack of communication, foreign national lone workers may encounter unfamiliar risks in a different workplace culture, it is necessary to make sure that they receive and understand the information, instruction and training they need. **EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITIES:** Lone workers have a responsibility to assist the employer's occupational health and safety practices and therefore must: take care of their own safety and health, protect the safety and health of others affected by their work, adhere tools and other equipment to relevant safety instructions and the training given to them. should use it appropriately, report all accidents, injuries, near misses and other dangerous events, use personal protective equipment appropriately, follow safe working practices and procedures, attend trainings, should not work in places where he has not received the necessary training yet, should not use work equipment that does not have a usage certificate or perform job duties.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Lone workers, Employer

Özet

Yalnız çalışanlar, yakın veya doğrudan gözetim olmaksızın kendi başlarına çalışan kişilerdir. Yalnız çalışanlar: küçük atölyeler, büfeler, benzin istasyonları, ana işyerinden uzakta, boya ve dekorasyon, tarım ve orman işleri, posta dağıtım, kırsalda yapılan doktor ve hemşirelik, çobanlık, balcılık, köy koruculuğu gibi işlerde çalışanlardır. **RİSKLER:** Bu nedenlerle, işveren, bir yalnız çalışanın önemli ölçüde daha yüksek risk altında olup olmadığını değerlendirmelidir. İşveren, kendi sektörlerindeki yalnız çalışmaya ilişkin özel durum ve mevzuattan haberdar olmalıdır. Yalnız çalışanların karşılaşabileceği tehlikeler: işten kaynaklanan kazalar, yetersiz ilk yardım, acil durumlar, ani hastalıklar, yetersiz dinlenme, hijyen, yardım tesislerinden uzak olma, halktan ve/veya kötü amaçlı kişilerden gelebilecek fiziksel şiddet, iş arkadaşlarından uzakta olduğundan destek alamamak. Yalnız çalışma, işle ilgili strese neden olabilir ve insanların ruh sağlığını etkileyebilir.

İŞVERENLERİN SORUMLULUKLARI: İşveren, 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu ve yönetmelikleri çerçevesinde, diğer çalışanlarının olduğu kadar, yalnız çalışanların da güvenliğini ve sağlığını korumaktan sorumludur. İşveren, çalışma ortamı koşullarına uygun risk değerlendirmesi yapmalıdır. Kontrol önlemleri şunları içerir: iletişim çok önemlidir, cep telefonu, telefon veya radyo bağlantısı, periyodik kontroller, otomatik uyarı cihazları, kişisel Koruyucu Donanım (KKD) kullanımı, sağlık gözetimi, ilk yardım çantaları ve kullanım eğitimi, Standart Uygulama Prosedürleri oluşturulması, olay raporlama prosedürlerinin uygulanması, danışmanlık sağlanması, acil durum ve ilkyarım eğitimi verilmeli ve çalışanın bu belgelere sahip olduğundan emin olunmalı, hiçbir aşamada iletişim koparılmamalı. Çalışanın Türkçe bilmemesi veya az bilmesi iletişim yetersizliği nedeniyle riskleri daha da artıracaktır, yabancı uyruklu yalnız çalışanlar, farklı bir işyeri kültüründe, tanıdık olmayan risklerle karşılaşabilirler, ihtiyaç duydukları bilgi, talimat ve eğitimi aldıklarından ve anladıklarından emin olmak gerekir. **ÇALIŞANLARIN SORUMLULUKLARI:** Yalnız çalışanların, işverenin iş sağlığı ve güvenliği uygulamalarına yardımcı olma sorumluluğu vardır ve bu nedenle şunları yapmalıdırlar: kendi güvenlik ve sağlıklarına dikkat etmeli, yaptıkları işlerden etkilenen diğer kişilerin güvenliğini ve sağlığını korumalı, aletleri ve diğer ekipmanları ilgili güvenlik talimatlarına ve kendilerine verilen eğitime uygun şekilde kullanmalı, tüm kazaları, yaralanmaları, ramak kala olayları ve diğer tehlikeli olayları bildirmeli, kişisel koruyucu donanımları (KKD) uygun şekilde kullanmalı, güvenli çalışma uygulamalarını ve prosedürlerini takip etmeli, eğitimlere katılmalı, gerekli eğitimi henüz almadığı yerlerde çalışmamalı, kullanım belgesi olmayan iş ekipmanlarını kullanmamalı veya iş görevleri gerçekleştirmemelidirler.

Anahtar kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Yalnız çalışanlar, İşveren

NANO SILVER FLUORIDE IN DENTISTRY: AN OVERVIEW

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Abstract

Dental caries is the most common infectious disease known to affect 60-90% of school-age children and the majority of adults, which should be treated with medical and restorative methods when the tooth reaches the stage of cavitation in hard tissues.The contemporary management of dental caries focuses on non-restorative, non-invasive, and micro-invasive treatment approaches.One of these approaches is the employment of caries arresting agents that possess antibacterial and remineralizing properties.Silver has different applications in medicine and dentistry due to its anti caries, antimicrobial and anti rheumatic potentials.Silver Diamine Fluoride (SDF) is a topically-applied agent for managing dental caries.SDF is an application that not only saves time for the physician and the patient during the preparation period for permanent treatments, but also eliminates or simplifies the need for restorative treatment with periodic applications.The major limitation with the use of SDF is the dark black staining of the carious tissue that compromises the esthetics.Nano Silver Fluoride (NSF) is a new experimental formulation containing AgNPs, chitosan and fluoride and is also similar to SDF with its anti-caries and antimicrobial properties.This agent was developed as an effective anti-caries agent with aesthetic concerns to combat the disadvantages of discoloration.NSF has the potential to replace SDF as an anti-caries agent without having the same side effects.In summary, it is likely that SDF will usher in a new caries management approach, moving dentistry toward more frequent non-surgical management of dental caries.There are many potential benefits of broader adoption of SDF that could include lower rates of surgical care, tooth loss, reduction in the prevalence of dental-related infections, and improved oral health-related quality of life.It is not clear what the cost implications will be, and reimbursement remains a barrier to broader adoption of this new therapy by the dental community.NSF is considered to be an effective alternative for caries arrest and treatment with an esthetic advantage overcoming the drawbacks of discolouration on use of SDF when applied directly to caries lesions.In this review, the antibacterial effect and remineralization properties of NSF were presented by reviewing the current literature, and its effectiveness in the treatment of caries lesion was examined in comparison with traditional fluorides and SDF.Many new materials have been introduced to be used in the fight against caries, and more studies are needed in this direction in order to develop more effective and reliable methods.

Keywords: Nano Silver Fluoride, Silver Diamine Fluoride, Caries

KANATLI GÜBRESİNİN BERTARAF EDİLMESİ

DISPOSAL OF POULTRY MANURE

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Abstract

With the increasing human population, the poultry industry has developed rapidly. However, this rapid growth has led to environmental problems. One of the most important issues in poultry farming is the disposal of manure in breeding. Chicken manure is more valuable than other animal manures, especially in terms of the amount of nitrogen and organic matter it contains. However, due to its nitrogen and phosphorus content, it causes pollution of ground and surface waters. Especially wet chicken manure creates a suitable environment for the development of insect larvae. In addition, since they can carry disease agents, they can harm humans and animals, and the environment. The amount of manure in poultry varies depending on the method of breeding, the health status and age of poultry, and the ration. Manure, which causes environmental problems in poultry houses, is also an important economic potential. Poultry manure can be disposed of by different methods such as land application, composting and subsequent land application, biogas production, and Black Soldier Fly larvae production. In the case of using fresh manure, nitrogenous compounds may mix with ground and surface waters, causing the spread of pathogens and putrefaction. Necessary measures should be taken in order to prevent the contamination of surface and underground waters in the storage of feces and litter, and the entrance and the exit of animals and people to the places where wastes are collected should be strictly controlled. Composting ensures the safe disposal of manure and reduces potential environmental pollution. Composting destroys pathogens and weed seeds, improves fertilizer properties for land application, and stabilizes nutrients in the soil. Incineration can be done for the purpose of the aimless removal of manure, electricity generation or heating. Biogas is a flammable gas formed as a result of the chemical breakdown of organic wastes by anaerobic bacteria in an oxygen-free environment. Biogas is a renewable energy source that creates a very little carbon footprint. In the disposal of poultry manure, the appropriate method should be determined taking into account the source of the manure, the purpose of use, and the region where it is located.

Keywords: Environment, Litter, Manure, Poultry.

Özet

Artan insan nüfusuyla birlikte kanatlı sektörü de hızla gelişmiştir. Fakat bu hızlı büyüme beraberinde çevresel sorunların da oluşmasına neden olmuştur. Kanatlı yetiştiriciliğinde en önemli konulardan biri de yetiştiricilikte ortaya çıkan gübrenin bertaraf edilmesidir. Tavuk dışkısı özellikle kapsadığı azot ve organik madde miktarı bakımından diğer hayvan gübrelerinden daha değerlidir. Fakat azot ve fosfor içermesinden dolayı yer altı ve yer üstü sularının kirlenmesine sebep olmaktadır. Özellikle yaş tavuk gübresi, böcek larvalarının gelişmesi için uygun bir ortam oluşturmaktadır. Ayrıca hastalık etkeni taşıyabilecekleri için diğer canlılara ve çevreye zarar verebilir. Kanatlılarda gübre miktarı yetiştirme yöntemi, kanatlıların sağlık durumu ve yaşı ile rasyona bağlı olarak değişmektedir. Kanatlı yetiştiriciliğinde çevre sorunlarına neden olan gübre, aynı zamanda önemli bir ekonomik potansiyeldir. Kanatlı gübresi, arazi uygulaması, kompostlaştırma ve sonrasında arazi uygulaması, biyogaz üretimi ve Siyah Asker Sineği larvası üretimi gibi farklı yöntemler ile bertaraf edilebilmektedir. Taze gübrenin kullanılması durumunda azotlu bileşikler, yer altı ve yer üstü sularına karışarak patojenlerin yayılmasına ve kokuşmaya neden olabilir. Dışkı ve altlıkların depolanmasında yüzeysel ve yeraltı sularının kirlenmesinin önlenmesi amacıyla gerekli tedbirler alınmalı, atıkların toplandığı yerlere hayvan ve insanların

giriş çıkışları sıkı bir şekilde kontrol altında tutulmalıdır. Kompostlaştırma, gübrenin güvenli bir şekilde bertaraf edilmesini sağlamakta ve potansiyel çevre kirliliğini azaltmaktadır. Kompostlaştırma; patojenleri ve yabancı ot tohumlarını yok ederek arazi uygulaması için gübre özelliklerini iyileştirip topraktaki besin maddelerini stabilize etmektedir. Yakma işlemi gübrenin amaçsız olarak ortadan kaldırılması, elektrik üretimi veya ısıtma amacıyla yapılabilmektedir. Biyogaz, organik atıkların oksijensiz bir ortamda, anaerobik bakteriler tarafından kimyasal olarak parçalanması sonucu oluşan yanıcı bir gazdır. Biyogaz, çok az karbon ayak izi oluşturan, yenilenebilir bir enerji kaynağıdır Kanatlı gübresinin bertaraf edilmesinde dışkının kaynağı, kullanım amacı, bulunduğu yöre dikkate alınarak uygun yöntem belirlenip zamanında uzaklaştırılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Altlık, Çevre, Gübre, Kanatlı.

KANATLI KESİMHANE ATIĞINDAN BİYODİZEL ÜRETİMİ

PRODUCTION OF BIODIESEL FROM POULTRY SLAUGHTER WASTES

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Abstract

Poultry rearing is one of the fastest growing sectors in animal husbandry and is one of the sector that uses technology the most. The increase in the population and therefore the need for protein has led to more animal production and the increase in wastes has caused environmental problems. The use of waste products contributes to both the economy and the protection of the environment. Poultry slaughterhouses produce many solid wastes consisting of blood, feathers, intestines, lungs, heads, feet, and dead animals. Slaughterhouse wastes can be disposed of by different methods such as rendering. Fuels that can be used as fuel in diesel engines and produced from renewable biological materials are called biodiesel. Although many different raw materials are used in biodiesel production, it is important that the raw materials used should be cheap. Poultry oils, which are obtained from slaughterhouses and are one of the rendering products, can be important in biodiesel production because it is both a waste product and cheap. In raw material selection; the size of the reserves, their cheapness, suitable physical and chemical properties, and low pollutant emissions as a result of combustion are important factors. Since animal fats are solid and very viscous at ambient temperatures, their properties must be improved for fuel before they can be used in diesel engines. Fuel properties of biodiesel fuels mainly depend on the fatty acid distribution of the oil used in biodiesel production. Properties of oil such as carbon bond length, a number of double bonds, and saturation level affect the fuel properties of biodiesel. Methods such as transesterification, emulsion, and prolysis are used to reduce its viscosity. The most widely used method is the transesterification method. The transesterification method is the reaction of animal fat with small molecular weight alcohol in the presence of an acid or base catalyst to form glycerol and fatty acid alcohol ester. In Turkey, although the amount of chicken fat obtained from chicken slaughterhouses is about 105 thousand tons; these wastes are not used for biodiesel production due to the difficulty of meeting the quality standards in biodiesel production from animal waste oils and the lack of government support.

Keywords: Biodiesel, Poultry, Slaughterhouse, Waste.

Özet

Tavukçuluk, hayvan yetiştiriciliği içinde hızla gelişen ve teknolojiyi en fazla kullanan sektörlerden biridir. Nüfusun ve bununla birlikte protein ihtiyacının artması daha fazla hayvansal üretimin yapılmasına ve işletme atıklarının artarak çevresel problemlerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Atık ürünlerin kullanılması hem ekonomiye hem de çevrenin korunmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Kanatlı kesimhanelerinde kan, tüy, bağırsak, akciğer, baş, ayaklar ve ölü hayvanlardan oluşan pek çok katı atık çıkmaktadır. Kesimhane atıkları rendering gibi farklı yöntemlerle bertaraf edilebilmektedir. Dizel motorlarda yakıt olarak kullanılabilen ve yenilenebilir biyolojik maddelerden üretilen yakıtlara biyodizel denilmektedir. Biyodizel üretiminde pek çok farklı hammaddeler kullanılmasına rağmen, kullanılan hammaddelerin ucuz olması önemlidir. Kanatlı kesimhanelerinden elde edilen ve rendering ürünü olan kanatlı yağları hem atık bir ürün olması hem de ucuz olmasından dolayı biyodizel üretiminde önemli olabilmektedir. Hammadde seçiminde; rezervlerin büyüklüğü, ucuz olması, fiziksel ve kimyasal özelliklerinin uygun olması ile yanması sonucunda açığa çıkan kirletici emisyonların da az olması önemli faktörlerdendir. Fakat hayvansal yağlar çevre sıcaklığında katı ve çok viskoz olmalarından dolayı dizel motorlarında kullanılmadan önce özelliklerinin yakıt için iyileştirilmesi

gerekmektedir. Biyodizel yakıtların yakıt özellikleri temel olarak biyodizel üretiminde kullanılan yağın yağ asidi dağılımına bağlıdır. Yağın karbon bağ uzunluğu, çift bağ sayısı ve doymuşluk seviyesi gibi özellikleri biyodizelin yakıt özelliklerini etkilemektedir. Viskozitelerini düşürebilmek için transesterifikasyon, emülsiyon ve proliz gibi yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerden en çok kullanılanı transesterifikasyon yöntemidir. Transesterifikasyon yöntemi, hayvansal yağın küçük molekül ağırlıklı bir alkolle asit veya baz katalizör eşliğinde gliserin ve yağ asidi alkol esteri oluşturmak üzere reaksiyona girmesidir. Türkiye'de ise sadece tavuk kesimhanesinden elde edilen tavuk yağı miktarı 105 bin ton olmasına rağmen; hayvansal atık yağlardan biyodizel üretimindeki kalite standartlarını sağlamanın zorluğu ve devlet desteklemesinin olmaması sebebiyle bu atıklar biyodizel üretimi amacıyla kullanılmamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atık, Biyodizel, Kanatlı, Kesimhane

OVERVIEW OF SHEEP FOOT DISEASES

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Özet

Koyun sürülerinde sağlıklı bir şekilde idarenin temel unsuru işletmedeki hayvanların gün içerisinde belirli aralıklarla gözlenmesi ve izlenmesidir. Küçük bir sorunun bile göz ardı edilmesinin sebep olabileceği hayvan kayıpları, iş gücü kaybı ve ardından şekillenecek ekonomik kayıpların bakıcılara çok doğru bir şekilde belirtilmiş olması gerekmektedir. Günlük yapılması gereken gözlemlerde hayvanların iştah durumu, hareketleri, neşesi, yürüyüş şekli, topallayıp topallamadığı, ayağı kalkması, yüzeysel lenf bezlerinin büyüklüğü, karnında şişkinlik varlığı, öksürük, göz ve burun akıntısı gibi parametreler takip edilmelidir. Bundan başka koyunlarda dışkının rengi, yapısı, kıvamı, dışkılama aralığı da kontrol edilmelidir. Doğum yapan hayvanların yavru zarlarını atıp atmadığı ve yavrunun anneyi yeterince emip emmediği gibi faktörler de göz ardı edilmemelidir. Bu sayılan durumlardan herhangi biri veya birkaçının bulunması halinde derhal bir hekime başvurulmalıdır. Koyunlarda en kolay gözlem yöntemi hayvanlar meraya giderken veya meradan dönerken ki zamanlardır. Böyle bir gözlem ile sürü içerisinde topallayan veya sürünün gerisinde kalan hayvanlar kolayca tespit edilebilir. Koyun ve keçi yetiştiriciliği işletmelerinde ki en önemli problemlerden bir tanesi de enfeksiyöz ayak hastalıkları (interdigital dermatitis, piyeten, digital dermatitisi ve ayak apsesi) ve bunlara bağlı olarak ortaya çıkan topallıklardır. Çünkü topallıklar koyun ve keçilerin sürü içerisindeki hareketliliğini, beslenmesini ve dinlenmesini olumsuz yönde etkiler. Bu durum koyun ve keçilerin et ve süt verimliliği ile reprodüktif performanslarının düşmesine ve sürüde tutulma süresinin kısalmasına neden olur.

Topallık çoğu koyun yetiştiren ülkede refah ve ekonomik kaygıların ortak bir nedenidir. Doğru tanı koymak, topallığı tedavi etmek ve kontrol etmek için anahtar bir özelliktir. Koyunlar, genellikle birkaç belli başlı ağrı belirtisi gösteren hayvanlardır. Bir koyunun bariz bir şekilde topallıyor olması hayvanın acı çektiğini gösterir. Topallığın sürü refahı üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirirken, topallığın süresinin, yoğunluğunun ve yaygınlığının hesaba katılması önemlidir, ancak yetersiz sürü kayıtları mevcut olabileceğinden bu kolayca başarılamamaktadır. Topallığın dünya çapında koyun üretiminin ekonomisi üzerinde büyük bir etkisi vardır. Bu sebeple koyun yetiştiriciliğinde dikkat edilmesi gereken en önemli unsurlardan bir tanesi sürünün düzenli bir şekilde kontrol altında tutulması ve uygulanan işlemlerin kayıt altına alınmasıdır. Kayıt sisteminin varlığı sürüyü ekonomik açıdan değerlendirme de önemlidir. Topallık çoğu zaman önemsenmemekte ve bu da sürü refahını etkilemektedir. Topallıklar önemsenmeli koruma ve kontrol prosedürü uygulanmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Topallık, sürü kaydı, ekonomik kayıp

Abstract

The basic element of healthy management in sheep herds is the observation and monitoring of the animals in the farm at certain intervals during the day. The loss of animals, loss of work force and subsequent economic losses that can be caused by ignoring even a small problem should be very accurately stated to the caregivers. In daily observations, parameters such as the animals' appetite, movements, cheerfulness, gait, limping, the size of the superficial lymph nodes, the presence of swelling in the abdomen, cough, eye and nasal discharge should be monitored. In addition, the color, structure, consistency and defecation interval of the feces should be checked in sheep. Factors such as whether the animals giving birth have shed their offspring membranes and whether the calf has adequately absorbed the mother should not be ignored. If one or more of these conditions are found, a physician should be consulted immediately. The easiest method of observation in sheep is when the animals are going to or returning from the pasture. With such an observation, animals that are limping or lagging behind in the herd can be easily detected. One of the most important problems in sheep and

goat breeding enterprises is infectious foot diseases (interdigital dermatitis , footstool , digital dermatitis and foot abscess) and associated lameness. Because lameness negatively affects the mobility, feeding and resting of sheep and goats in the herd. This leads to a decrease in the meat and milk productivity and reproductive performance of sheep and goats, and shortens the keeping period in the herd.

Lameness is a common cause of welfare and economic concerns in most sheep-raising countries. Making a correct diagnosis is a key feature for treating and controlling lameness. Sheep are animals that usually show few major signs of pain. If a sheep is obviously limping, it indicates that the animal is in pain. When assessing the impact of lameness on herd welfare, it is important to take into account the duration, intensity and prevalence of lameness, but this is not easily achieved as insufficient herd records may be available. Lameness has a major impact on the economy of sheep production worldwide. For this reason, one of the most important factors to be considered in sheep breeding is keeping the herd under regular control and recording the procedures applied. The existence of the registration system is also important to evaluate the herd from an economic point of view. Lameness is often overlooked and this affects herd welfare. The lameness should be taken care of and the protection and control procedure should be applied.

Keywords: Lameness, herd registration, economic loss

SİMENTAL VE MONTAFON IRKI SIĞIRLARDA ŞAP LEZYONLARININ YAŞ ARALIĞINA GÖRE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SCUM LESIONS ACCORDING TO AGE IN SIMMENTAL AND MONTAFON BREED CATTLE

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Özet

Ayak hastalıklarının et ve süt sığırcılığında önemli ekonomik kayıplara neden olduğu bilinmektedir. Bacak yapısındaki bozukluklar, kalıtsal faktörler, yaş, beton zeminde barındırma, süt veriminin artmasına bağlı vücut ağırlığının artması, yüksek enerjili rasyonlar, ortamın kirli ve nemli olması ve enfeksiyöz etkenler olarak sayılabilir. Sığırlarda ayak hastalıkları ile et, süt ve döl verimi arasında yakından bir ilişki mevcuttur. Ayak hastalıkları tedavi edilmediği sürece yemden yararlanma oranını azaltmakta ve verim özelliklerini etkilemektedir. Kültür ırkı hayvanlar yerli ırklara oranla daha fazla etkilenmektedir. Özellikle de kültür ırkı sığırların enfeksiyöz hastalıklara duyarlı olmaları nedeniyle ayak hastalıkları ile birlikte enfeksiyöz hastalıkların komplikasyonu sonucunda da yüksek ekonomik kayıplar şekillenmektedir. Bu enfeksiyöz hastalıklardan en önemlilerinden birisi Şap'tır. Türkiye'deki ilk istatistiksel bilgiler 1914 yılında yayınlanan Tarım İstatistiklerinde mevcuttur. Türkiye'de şap hastalığının kontrolü karantina tedbirleri ile birlikte aşılama 1962 yılından beri uygulanmaktadır. 1914 yılından beri değişik tarihlerde A, O, C, SAT1 ve Asia1 tipleri teşhis edilmiştir. Şap virüsu çok kolay bulaşır. Hastalığın yayılışında en önemli kaynak sığırlardır. Bu çalışmada hasta sahiplerine hasta olan her bir hayvan için form dolduruldu. Toplam 500 sığır üzerinde yapılan çalışma da yaş ile ilgili sonuçlar aşağıdaki tabloda belirtilmiştir.

Tablo1: **:** Irk ve yaşa göre hayvan sayıları ve yüzde dağılımı

		Montafon	Simental	Yüzde Oranı (%)
Yaş	1-2 yaş	90	64	30.8
	3-4 yaş	147	66	42.6
	5 yaş ve üzeri	82	51	26.6

Hastalığın en fazla %42.6 ile 3-4 yaşındaki hayvanlarda görüldüğü ve bunu %30.8 ile 1-2 yaş ve %26.6 ile 5 yaş ve üzeri hayvanların izlediği gözlendi. Montafon ırkının %28.7'si 1-2 yaş, %46.9' unun 3-4 yaş ve %26.1' inin ise 5 yaş ve üzeri, Simental ırkının sırasıyla %34.2, %35.2 ve %27.2 olduğu saptandı. Yaşa göre hastalığın dağılımına bakıldığında 3-4 yaş aralığındaki hayvanlarda görülme oranının daha yüksek olduğu belirlendi. Montafon ve Simental ırkı sığırlar değerlendirildiğinde yapılan diğer çalışmalarda da Montafon ırkı sığırların hassas olması nedeni ile Şap hastalığının daha yoğun görüldüğü belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar dikkate alındığında hastalığın verim düşüklüğü ve ölümlere yol açtığı ve ekonomik kayıplara neden olduğundan hastalıkta serotip tayinine gidilerek koruma ve kontrol çalışmalarına özen gösterilmeli, hastalığın hem hayvan hem de ekonomik açıdan büyük önem taşıdığı unutulmamalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şap, Simental, Montafon

Abstract

It is known that foot diseases cause significant economic losses in meat and dairy cattle. Defects in the leg structure, hereditary factors, age, sheltering on a concrete floor, increase in body weight due to increased milk yield, high-energy rations , dirty and humid environment and infectious factors can be counted. There is a close

relationship between foot diseases and meat, milk and fertility in cattle . As long as foot diseases are not treated, they reduce the rate of feed conversion and affect the yield characteristics. Culture-breed animals are more affected than domestic breeds. High economic losses occur as a result of complications of infectious diseases along with foot diseases, especially due to the fact that cultured cattle are susceptible to infectious diseases. One of the most important of these infectious diseases is FMD. The first statistical information in Turkey is available in Agricultural Statistics published in 1914. In Turkey, the control of foot and mouth disease, together with quarantine measures, has been implemented since 1962. Types A, O, C, SAT1 and Asia1 have been identified on different dates since 1914. Foot and mouth virus is transmitted very easily. The most important source in the spread of the disease is cattle. In this study, patient owners filled out a form for each sick animal. The age-related results of the study conducted on a total of 500 cattle are given in the table below.

Table1 : **:** Number and percentage distribution of animals by breed and age

		Montaphone	Simmental	Percentage (%)
Age	1-2 years	90	64	30.8
	3-4 years old	147	66	42.6
	5 years and older	82	51	26.6

The disease was mostly seen in animals aged 3-4 years with 42.6% , followed by animals aged 1-2 years with 30.8% and animals aged 5 and over with 26.6%. It was determined that 28.7% of the Montafon race were 1-2 years old, 46.9% were 3-4 years old, 26.1% were 5 years old and over, and the Simmental race was 34.2%, 35.2% and 27.2%, respectively. Considering the distribution of the disease according to age, it was determined that the rate of incidence was higher in animals aged 3-4 years. When Montafon and Simmental cattle were evaluated, it was determined in other studies that FMD was more common due to the sensitivity of Montafon cattle. Considering the results, care should be taken to determine the serotype in the disease, and care should be taken in the prevention and control studies, since the disease causes low productivity and deaths and causes economic losses .

Keywords: Alum, Simental, Montafon

KEDİ VE KÖPEKLERDE VERTEBRAL KIRIKLARIN NÖROLOJİK MUAYENE VE GÖRÜNTÜLEME TEKNİKLERİ

EXAMINATION AND IMAGING TECHNIQUES OF VERTEBRAL FRACTURES IN CATS AND DOGS

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Özet

Kedi ve köpeklerin yaşantısına şehirleşme ile trafik, teknoloji, yüksek katlı binalarda yaşama gibi risk faktörleri girmiştir. Bunun bir yansıması olarak kedi ve köpeklerde, travmaya bağlı klinik problemler gün geçtikçe artmaktadır. Travmalarda anatomik yapı ve fonksiyonu gereği kolumna vertebralis çoğunlukla etkilenir. Bu bölümde şekillenen travmaların birçoğu zamanla kalıcı nörolojik bozukluklara da yol açar. Böylelikle kırık veya çıkık olarak karşımıza çıkan klinik olgularda, bu lezyonların sağaltımı birinci derecede nörolojik sağlamlığa bağlı olmaktadır. Hayvanlardaki omurilik hasarı (Spinal Cord Injury, SCI) tedavi yöntemleri on yıllardır araştırılmakta ve kabul gören uygulamalar bulunmaktadır. Kedi ve köpeklerde, kolumna vertebralisin kırık, lukzasyon ve sublukzasyonları sık görülen lezyonlar olup, çoğunlukla medulla spinalis yaralanmaları ile birlikte şekillenirler. Vertebral kırıklar ve/veya lukzasyonlar kedilerdeki tüm omurilik bozukluklarının %6'sını ve köpeklerdeki tüm nörolojik bozuklukların %7'sini oluşturur. Köpeklerde anamnez bilgilerine göre travma en sık genç erkek hayvanlarda görülmektedir. Bunu %9 ile geriatrik, %6 daha önceden bir hastalığın olması, %53-91 oranında trafik kazası, %2.5-2.6 ezilme, %2.6 oranında merdiven çıkıp-inme sırasında, %3.8-12.4 oranında sebebi bilinmeyen, %36-72 oranında birçok travmanın birleşmesinden kaynaklı olduğu bildirilmiştir. Bu olgularda yaşamının sürdürülmesi %85-88 olarak açıklanmıştır. Ortopedik yaralanma oranları %63.5 olup, bu olgularda cerrahi müdahale gerekmektedir. Tedavi metodu radyografi ve nörolojik bulgulara göre seçilmelidir. Bu doğrultuda vertebral kırıklara anatomik, etiyolojik, klinik değerlendirme, diyagnostik yaklaşım, muayene, sağaltım, operasyon, post-operatif bakım ve takibi açısından aydınlatıcı bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirmek günümüz şartlarında mümkündür. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte artık vertebral kırıkların nörolojik muayene ve teşhisi çok daha kolay bir hal almıştır. Eskiden aktif olarak sadece görüntüleme yöntemlerinden direkt radyografi kullanılırken teknolojinin gelişimi ve veteriner tıpa katılımı ile myelografi, bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT), manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG), ultrasonografi, trankraniyal doppler, elektroensefalografi (EEG), elektromiyelografi (EMG) gibi görüntüleme yöntemleri de aktif olarak kullanılmaya başlamıştır. Bu çalışma ile uygulamada yaygın bir şekilde ihtiyaç duyulan vertabral kırıkların ve çıkıkların muayene, diyagnostik yaklaşım, operasyon ve post-operatif bakımları açısından klinik veteriner hekimliğine katkı sağlamak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kedi, köpek, vertebral kırık, vertebral çıkık

Summary

Risk factors such as urbanization and traffic, technology and living in high-rise buildings have entered the lives of cats and dogs. As a reflection of this, in cats and dogs, clinical problems due to trauma are increasing day by day. Columna vertebraly is mostly affected by its anatomical structure and function in traumas. Many of the traumas that take shape in this section also lead to permanent neurological disorders over time. Thus, in clinical cases that appear as fractures or dislocations, the treatment of these lesions depends on neurological stability in the first degree. Spinal Cord Injury (SCI) treatment methods in animals have been researched for decades and there are accepted applications. In cats and dogs, fractures, luxation and subluxations of columna vertebraly is common lesions and are mostly shaped by medulla spinalis injuries. Vertebral fractures and/or luxuries account for 6% of all spinal cord disorders in cats and 7% of all neurological disorders in dogs. According to anamnesis information in dogs, trauma is most commonly seen in young male animals. This was

reported to be due to the combination of 9% geriatric, 6% previous disease, 53-91% traffic accident, 2.5-2.6% crush, 2.6% climbing and descending stairs, 3.8%-12.4% unknown causes, 36-72% of many traumas combined. In these cases, the maintenance of life is explained as 85-88%. Orthopedic injury rates are 63.5% and surgical intervention is required in these cases. The treatment method should be selected according to radiography and neurological findings. It is possible to evaluate vertebral fractures from an enlightening point of view in terms of anatomical, etiological, clinical evaluation, diagnostic approach, examination, treatment, operation, post-operative care and follow-up. With the development of technology, it has become much easier to neurological examination and diagnosis of vertebral fractures. In the past, direct radiography was actively used only from imaging methods, while imaging methods such as myelography, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasonography, trancranial doppler, electroencephalography (EEG), electromagnetics (EMG) were also actively used with the development of technology and participation in veterinary medicine. With this study, it is aimed to contribute to clinical veterinary medicine in terms of examination, diagnostic approach, operation and post-operative care of vertabral fractures and dislocations widely needed in practice.

KIRIKKALE'DE PETSHOPLARDA SATIŞA SUNULAN SÜS BALIKLARINDA PROTOZOON PARAZİTLERİN YAYGINLIĞI

THE PREVALENCE OF PROTOZOAN PARASITES IN ORNAMENTAL FISH SOLD IN PETSHOPS IN KIRIKKALE

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the presence and prevalence of protozoan parasites in aquarium fish sold in local pet shops in Kırıkkale province. 7 petshops operating in Kırıkkale province and selling ornamental fish were visited daily and newly dead or dying fish were taken into separate containers and delivered to Kırıkkale University Veterinary Faculty Parasitology Department Routine and Epidemiology Laboratory in a short time. During the study, 502 fish samples belonging to 8 species were taken. Native scraping and crushing preparations were prepared from the gills, skin and fins, internal organs and intestines of the fish and examined under the light microscope. Preparations detected as positive were photographed. As a result of the study, 50.4% of the fish examined were infected with one or more protozoan parasites. In examined fish, single protozoan parasites was detected in 31.7% and more than one in 18.7% of. Chilodonella spp (38.2%) was the most common species in all examined fish. This is followed by *Trichodina* spp. (16.5%), *Piscinoodinium* spp. (8.8%), *Ichthyobodo* spp. (8.4%), *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis* (0.8%), *Apiosoma* spp. (1%), *Epistylis* spp. (0.2%) and *Vorticella* spp. (0.2%), respectively. The rate of infection with single parasite (62.9%) in positive fish was higher than the rate of infection with mixed parasite (37.1%). As a result, in this study, it was determined that Chilodonella spp is the most common protozoan species found in ornamental fish sold in pet shops in Kırıkkale, however, a total of eight protoozon species infect fish. This high level of protoozoan parasites in fish reveals the necessity of more frequent protoozoon parasite controls of fish in pet shops, paying attention to quarantine practices when new fish are taken into aquariums, and careful disinfection of the aquarium.

Keywords: Aquarium, Fish, Prevalence, Protozoan

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı Kırıkkale ilinde yerel petshoplarda satışa sunulan akvaryum balıklarında protozoon parazitlerin varlığı ve yaygınlığının araştırılmasıdır. Kırıkkale ilinde faaliyet gösteren ve süs balığı satışı yapan 7 petshop günlük olarak ziyaret edilmiş ve yeni ölmüş ya da ölmek üzere olan balıklar ayrı kaplara alınarak, kısa süre içerisinde Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Parazitoloji Anabilim Dalı Rutin ve Epidemiyoloji Laboratuvarına ulaştırılmıştır. Çalışma boyunca 8 türe ait 502 adet balık örneği alınmıştır. Balıkların solungaç, deri ve yüzgeçlerinden ve iç organları ile bağırsaklarından natif kazıntı ve ezme preparatlar hazırlanmış ve ışık mikroskobu altında incelenmiştir. Pozitif olarak tespit edilen preparatlar fotoğraflanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda incelenen balıkların %50.4'ü bir veya birden fazla protozoon parazit ile enfekte bulunmuştur. İncelenen balıkların %31.7'sinde tek, %18.7'sinde ise birden fazla protozoal etken tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen tüm balıklarda *Chilodonella* spp. (%38.2) en yaygın tür olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bunu sırasıyla *Trichodina* spp. (%16.5), *Piscinoodinium* spp. (%8.8), *Ichthyobodo* spp. (%8.4), *Ichthyophthirius*

multifiliis (%0.8), *Apiosoma* spp. (%1), *Epistylis* spp. (%0.2) ve *Vorticella* spp. (%0.2) takip etmiştir. Herhangi bir protozoon parazit yönünden pozitif olarak tespit edilen balıkların %75.9'unda Chilodonella spp., %32.8'inde *Trichodina* spp., %17.4'ünde *Piscinoodinium* spp., %16.6'sında *Ichthyobodo* spp., %1.6'sında *Ichthyophthirius multifiliis,* %2'sinde *Apiosoma* spp., %0.4'ünde *Vorticella* spp. ve yine aynı oranda *Epistylis* spp. belirlenmiştir. Pozitif tespit edilen balıklarda tek parazitle enfeksiyon oranı (%62.9), miks parazitle (%37.1) enfeksiyon oranına göre daha fazladır. Sonuç olarak bu çalışmada Kırıkkale'de petshoplarda satışa sunulan süs balıklarında en yaygın bulunan protozoon türünün Chilodonella spp. olduğu, bununla birlikte toplam sekiz protoozon türünün balıkları enfekte ettiği tespit edilmiştir. Protoozoon etkenlerin balıklarda bu düzeyde yüksek çıkması, petshoplardaki balıkların protoozoon parazit kontrollerinin daha sık yapılması, akvaryumlara yeni balık alındığında karantina uygulamalarına dikkat edilmesi ve akvaryum dezenfeksiyonun dikkatli yapılması gerekliliğini ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Akvaryum, Balık, Prevalans, Protozoon.

KIRIKKALE VE ANKARA YÖRESİNDE YETİŞTİRİLEN EVCİL TAVŞANLARDA BAĞIRSAK PARAZİTLERİNİN PREVALANSI

PREVALENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL PARASITES IN DOMESTIC RABBITS RAISED IN KIRIKKALE AND ANKARA REGION

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the prevalence of intestinal parasites in domestic rabbits raised in Kırıkkale and Ankara regions. During the study, fecal samples were taken from 100 rabbit cages. The feces taken from each cage were evaluated as a single sample regardless of the number of rabbits in the cage. It was determined that in 58 of the cages sampled, rabbits were found alone, and in 42 of them, 2 or more rabbits were housed in each cage. The samples taken were examined under the light microscope by analyzed the Fülleborn flotation technique on the same day. Parasite eggs in animals detected as positive were photographed. As a result of the examination, it was determined that 44 of 100 fecal samples (44%) were infected with at least one parasite species. It was determined that 40 of 44 positive samples contained one parasite and 4 of them contained two parasite species. In the fecal samples examined, *Eimeria* spp. oocysts, *Passalurus ambiguus* and *Trichostrongylus* spp. eggs were found. In this study, *Eimeria* spp., 34%, *P. ambiguus*, 2%, *Trichostrongylus* spp., 4%, *Eimeria* spp.+ *Trichostrongylus* spp., 3%, and *Eimeria* spp.+*P. ambiguus* is detected in 1% of cases. The presence of parasites (88.1%) in the samples taken from the cages with two or more rabbits was found to be statistically higher than the samples taken from the cages with a single rabbit (12.1%). In this study, the prevalence of intestinal parasites in domestic rabbits raised for hobby or economic gain in Kırıkkale and Ankara regions was determined for the first time. The high detection of oocysts of Eimeria species, a very pathogenic protozoon for rabbits, has revealed the need to take the necessary protection and control measures against this parasite. In addition, it was concluded that the parasite controls should be done regularly in the rabbits raised and the necessary treatments should be applied in the rabbits that were detected positive.

Keywords: Parasite, Prevalence, Rabbit

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı Kırıkkale ve Ankara yöresinde yetiştiriciliği yapılan evcil tavşanlarda bağırsak parazitlerinin yaygınlığının araştırılmasıdır. Çalışma sırasında 100 adet tavşan kafesinden dışkı örnekleri alınmıştır. Kafes içerisinde bulunan tavşan sayısı dikkate alınmaksızın her kafesten alınan dışkılar tek örnek olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Örnek alınan kafeslerden 58 tanesinde tavşanların tek olarak bulunduğu, 42 tanesinde ise her kafeste 2 veya daha fazla tavşan barındırıldığı belirlenmiştir. Kafeslerden toplanan dışkı örnekleri ayrı kaplara alınarak, soğuk zincir kurallarına uygun bir şekilde Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi Rutin ve Epidemiyoloji Laboratuvarına ulaştırılmıştır. Alınan örnekler aynı gün içerisinde Fülleborn flotasyon tekniği uygulanarak, ışık mikroskobu altında incelenmiştir. Pozitif olarak tespit edilen hayvanlardaki parazit yumurtaları fotoğraflanmıştır. İncelenen 100 adet dışkı örneğinin %44'ünün (44 adet) en az bir parazit türü ile enfekte olduğu tespit edilmiştir. 44 adet pozitif örneğin 40 tanesinin tek, 4 tanesinin ise iki parazit türü

içerdiği tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen dışkı örneklerinde helmintlerden *Passalurus ambiguus* ve *Trichostrongylus* spp. yumurtalarına, protozoonlardan ise *Eimeria* spp. ookistlerine rastlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada *Eimeria* spp., %34, *P. ambiguus*, %2, *Trichostrongylus* spp., %4, *Eimeria* spp.+ *Trichostrongylus* spp., %3 ve *Eimeria* spp.+*P. ambiguus* %1 oranında tespit edilmiştir. İki veya daha fazla tavşanın bir arada bulunduğu kafeslerden alınan örneklerde parazit varlığı (%88.1), tek tavşanın barındırıldığı kafeslerden alınan örneklere göre (%12.1) istatistiki olarak daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Bu çalışma ile Kırıkkale ve Ankara yöresinde hobi ya da ekonomik kazanç sağlamak amacıyla yetiştiriciliği yapılan evcil tavşanlarda bağırsak parazitlerinin yaygınlığı ilk defa belirlenmiştir. Tavşanlar için çok patojen bir protozoon olan Eimeria türlerinin ookistlerinin yüksek oranda tespit edilmesi, bu etkene karşı gerekli koruma ve kontrol önlemlerinin alınması gerekliliğini ortaya koymuştur. Ayrıca yetiştiriciliği yapılan tavşanlarda parazit kontrollerinin düzenli yapılması ve pozitif tespit edilen tavşanlarda gerekli tedavilerin uygulanması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Parazit, Prevalans, Tavşan

KIŞLATMA DÖNEMİNDE BAL ARISI DAVRANIŞLARI

HONEY BEEP BEHAVIORS DURING THE WINTERING PERIOD

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Abstract

In order to survive and survive harsh winter conditions, honey bees form winter clusters that are absolute for them. In order to better understand honey bees, it is very important to make sense of their behavior in the clusters.

Apis mellifera is a cold-blooded animal. Honey bees that do not hibernate spend the winter in their hives in order to maintain their lives in a healthy way in the seasons where the cold weather lasts long and the winter characteristics are harsh, and they come together in a suitable area within the hive that they determine as temperate for themselves and form winter clusters. The clusters form mostly in the southern parts of the hive due to the hot temperature. The task of maintaining the temperature in the cluster is undertaken by the bees located in the center and around the cluster. To warm up, honeybees move by vibrating their chest muscles and emit heat with back and forth movements. It is performed with the movements of contraction and relaxation by disconnecting the muscles in the wings of the bee with the wings of the bee, with brisk serial movements. At this stage, the muscles are in harmony with each other, as in the usual flying behavior, but muscle contraction occurs approximately one-tenth of the muscle contraction during flight. In this behavior stage, called flying in place, honey bees are seen as if they are fixed in place. The observed state of inertia ensures that there is no difference in the size of the muscle fibers and the stance of the chest region of the bee does not change, as the muscles are in motion by pairing with each other.

Cluster bees, which minimize their feeding, maintain the temperature of the cluster by acting as a whole at the time of reaching their food. They try not to break the bunch. If the bee that breaks off from the cluster or leaves voluntarily during this movement period is in contact with the cold air for a long time, unfortunately, this bee dies due to exposure to cold. In order not to lose, they move the cluster very carefully as a group. The need for defecation occurs in bees that continue to take food. Honey bees do not defecate inside the hive and wait to leave the hive. With the warming of the weather, they primarily defecate after leaving the hive.

Key Words: Apis mellifera , Shivering, Winter Cluster, Colony

Özet

Bal arıları, zorlu kış koşullarına dayanmak ve hayatta kalmak, yaşamlarını sürdürmek için kendilerince mutlak olan kış salkımlarını oluştururlar. Bal arılarını daha iyi anlamak adına salkımlarda gerçekleşen davranışlarını anlamlandırabilmek oldukça mühimdir.

Apis mellifera soğukkanlı canlılardandır. Kış uykusuna yatmayan bal arıları, soğuk havaların uzun sürdüğü ve kış özelliklerinin sert geçtiği mevsimlerde yaşamlarını sağlıklı olarak sürdürebilmek için kış mevsimini kovanlarında geçirirler ve kovan içerisinde kendilerine göre ılıman olarak belirledikleri uygun bir alanda bir araya gelerek kış salkımını oluştururlar. Salkım, yönünü sıcak olması sebebiyle daha çok kovanın güneye yakın bölgelerinde oluştururlar. Salkımdaki sıcaklığın korunması görevini salkımın merkezinde ve çevresinde bulunan arılar üstlenmektedir. Bal arıları ısınmak için göğüs kaslarını titreterek hareketlenirler ve ileri geri hareketlerle ısı yayarlar. Tempolu seri hareketlerle arının kanatlarındaki kasların, kanatlarıyla bağlantısı kesilerek kasılıp gevşeme hareketleriyle gerçekleştirilmektedir. Bu aşamada kaslar olağan uçma davranışında

olduğu gibi birbirleriyle uyum halindedir fakat uçma anındaki kas kasılmasının yaklaşık onda biri kadar kas kasılması gerçekleşir. Yerinde uçma ismi verilen bu davranış aşamasında bal arıları yerinde sabitmiş gibi görülürler. İzlenen eylemsizlik hali, kasların birbirleriyle eşleşerek harekette olması sebebiyle kas liflerinin ebatında bir farklılık oluşmamasını ve arının göğüs bölgesinin duruşunun değişmemesini sağlamaktadır.

Beslenmelerini minimuma indiren salkım arıları, besinlerine ulaşma anında bir bütün halinde hareket ederek salkım sıcaklığını korurlar. Salkımı asla bozmamaya çabalarlar. Bu hareket süresinde salkımdan kopan veya isteğiyle ayrılan arının soğuk havayla teması uzun süreli olursa maalesef bu arı soğuğa maruz kalmaktan dolayı hayatını kaybeder. Kayıp vermemek için salkımı grup halinde çok dikkatli ilerletirler. Besin alımına devam eden arılarda dışkılama ihtiyacı oluşur. Bal arıları kovan içerisine dışkılamayıp kovan dışına çıkmayı beklerler. Havaların ısınmasıyla beraber kovandan çıktıktan sonra öncelikli olarak dışkılarını yaparlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Apis Mellifera, Kas Titretimi, Kış Salkımı, Koloni

EVCİL HAYVANLARLA İNSANLAR ARASINDAKİ BAĞIN ANTROZOOLOJİK AÇIDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

AN ANTHROZOOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE BOND BETWEEN PETS AND HUMANS

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Abstract

Humans have tried to communicate with animals around them since the earliest times. It is among the ongoing information that different ways are chosen while communicating. Sometimes people tried to establish superiority over animals, sometimes they accepted their superiority, and sometimes they tried to live together in brotherhood. They have always considered it important to interact. Anthrozoology, which describes the communication and interaction that occurs when humans communicate and interact with animals, has found a meaningful place in our lives. Turkey hosts different animal species in terms of geographical features. Many animals have lived on these lands and have taken their present characteristics by differentiating from past to present. When the oldest known settlements are examined, animal and human figures are depicted together on their walls. When we pay attention to the fact that animal figures adorn the shelters and even that animals are referred to as symbols of divine power in some countries, we can observe that communication and interaction with animals has been going on since the earliest times.

In this study, it is aimed to underline that the value given to anthrozoology is even more necessary now. It is thought that by synthesizing knowledge with the interdisciplinary approach of ethology and anthrozoology, it is possible to reach more productive approaches in all future observations. Anthrozoology is a new interdisciplinary field from the recent past and includes many valuable sciences such as zoology, anthropology, ethology, veterinary medicine and psychology. Disabled people need pets while maintaining their lives. Pets, which are trained to solve the difficulties they encounter in their lives and try to support them at the maximum level, accompany their owners and exemplify mutual communication and interaction very well. It is observed in many studies in the world literature that domestic animals are supported in order to ensure that human mental health is not deteriorated and to help cure the disease in the absence of well-being. With more detailed studies such as the place of pets in child development and animal behavior, we researchers can contribute to our future by giving the necessary sensitivity to such issues.

Keywords: Anthrozoology, Interaction, Pet, Animal Behavior

Özet

İnsanlar ilk dönemlerden beri çevrelerindeki hayvanlarla iletişim kurmaya çalışmışlardır. İletişim kurarken farklı yolların seçilmiş olduğu süregelen bilgiler arasındadır. İnsanlar kimi zaman hayvanlara karşı üstünlük kurmaya çalışmışlar, kimi zaman onların üstünlüklerini kabul etmişler, kimi zaman da birlikte kardeşçe yaşamayı denemişlerdir. Etkileşim içerisinde olmayı her zaman önemli saymışlardır. İnsanların hayvanlarla iletişim kurma ve karşılıklı etkileşimde bulunmasıyla gerçekleşen iletişim ve etkileşimi anlatan antrozooloji hayatımızda anlamlı bir yer bulmuştur. Türkiye coğrafi özellikleri bakımından farklı hayvan türlerini barındırmaktadır. Bu topraklar üzerinde birçok hayvan yaşamış ve dünden bugüne farklılaşarak günümüzdeki özelliklerini almışlardır. Bilinen en eski yerleşim yerleri incelendiğinde duvarlarında hayvan ve insan figürleri bir arada resmedilmiştir. Hayvan figürlerinin barınma alanlarını süslediğine hatta bazı ülkelerde hayvanların ilahi güç simgesi olarak anıldığına da dikkat edildiğinde en basit yaklaşımla hayvanlarla iletişim ve etkileşimin en eski çağlardan beri süre geldiğini gözlemlemiş oluruz.

Bu çalışmada antrozoolojiye verilen değerin şimdiden daha da gerekli olduğunun altının çizilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Etoloji ve antrozoolojinin disiplinlerarası yaklaşımıyla bilgi birikimin sentezlenmesiyle ileride yapılacak tüm gözlemlerde bugünden daha verimli yaklaşımlara ulaşılabileceğinin mümkün olduğu düşünülmektedir. Antrozooloji, yakın geçmiş zamandan disiplinlerarası yeni bir alan olup içinde zooloji, antropoloji, etoloji, veterinerlik, psikoloji gibi birçok birbirinden değerli bilimi barındırmaktadır. Engelli kişiler yaşamlarını idame ettirirken evcil hayvanlara ihtiyaç duymaktadırlar. Hayatlarında karşılaştığı güçlüklere çare olmak amacıyla eğitilen ve onlara maksimum düzeyde destek olmaya çalışan evcil hayvanlar sahiplerine eşlik ederek karşılıklı iletişim ve etkileşimi çok güzel örneklemektedirler. İnsan ruh sağlığının bozulmamasını sağlamak ve iyi hal yoksunluğunda hastalığın sağaltılmasına yardım amacıyla dünya literatüründe evcil hayvanlardan destek alındığı birçok çalışma ile gözlemlenmektedir. Çocuk gelişiminde evcil hayvanların yeri, hayvan davranışları gibi daha detaylı çalışmalarla biz araştırmacılar da bu gibi konulara gereken hassasiyeti vererek geleceğimize katkı sağlayabiliriz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antrozooloji, Etkileşim, Evcil Hayvan, Hayvan Davranışları

COMMUNICATION AND MOTIVATION FOR MANAGERIAL PERFORMANCE IN HEALTH AND HOTEL TOURISM IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

The effects of training, human resource communication, and motivation of managers are shown to be statistically significant factors affecting managerial performance in health and hotel tourism in KosovoThe findings, which have been gathered by tourism and hotel sector managers, show that training, communication and motivation have a positive impact on the performance of managers. (p value = .000) which gives us the understanding that we need to continuously support trainings with managers, have a professional approach with human resources and be motivated. Also, organized trainings and proper communication with human resources, have a positive impact on enhancing the performance of managers in thermal and hotel centers in Kosovo. (p value=.000). We say that the Hotest and Health Tourism sector are two sectors that are positively impacting on economic and social development in Kosovo and this provides opportunities for employment and professionalism in these sectors.

Keywords: Effects of training and communication, motivation, managerial performance.

THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF FOREIGN WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Throughout history, the concept of foreigner, as well as its protection, has undergone countless transformations in a political, social, cultural, and historical context, and its concept is in constant formation.

Today, there is a compilation of legislation, norms and programs that have this very purpose. Considering the increasing flow of migration, there has been a need in Portugal to create a coherent integration policy for migrants, thus promoting the international image of Portugal as a migration destination.

There is a need to build the common interest, and thus a responsibility begins to be placed on citizens, employers, government, and municipalities to welcome, protect, and integrate foreigners.

There is a need to recognize the foreign worker as a person and not just as a work tool, and consequently to deconstruct the prejudices created until today.

Currently, foreign workers have a set of rights that include fundamental, constitutional, labor, and other rights.

This paper focuses essentially on the labor rights that are granted to workers under Portuguese law, and also makes a brief approach to the principle of equal rights and equal treatment that grants foreign workers the same rights as workers of Portuguese nationality.

It is important to know how the employment contract is drawn up and what formalities and bureaucracies must be fulfilled

Keywords: Legal Security, Foreign workers, Labor Rights

SEGMENTATION OF MARKET, ITS METHODS AND MARKET ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

In general terms, marketing is the sum of all decisions and activities undertaken by sellers to convince buyers to believe that a particular product or service will best fit their needs, out of the broad range of available products and services on the market. It involves finding out what customers want, offering the product that meets their needs, identifying the best locations for products selling, informing potential customers for the availability of the product, the actual sale, and the evaluation of customers' satisfaction from using the purchased product.

Marketing of tourist products and services is a crucial element in meeting the needs and desires of tourists and visitors. Establishing tourism development and a marketing plan is the first rule for a successful tourism. The plan should include: development of tourism products, improvements and evaluations, brand repositioning, attractions and events, hosting and tourist services, marketing and public relations, public and private partnerships, recruitment and engagement and marketing specialists to provide new ideas. Developing a good tourism marketing plan requires good understanding of the market environment, identification of the different market segments and addressing their particular needs, interests and desires. There are several methods to conduct market segmentation, as an essential step in designing a travel package that accommodates the individual needs and interests of modern tourists.

Keywords: Tourism, marketing, tourism marketing, promotion, market environment, market segmentation

LITERACY FACILITATORS AND ACCESS TO CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING IN AKOKO SOUTH WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF ONDO STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study examined the impacts of capacity building training on the society and the improvement of the programme (capacity building training) has on literacy facilitators in Akoko South West Local Government Area of Ondo State, Nigeria. It also investigated the contributions the capacity building training to the performance of literacy facilitators. The study also investigated whether access to capacity building training affects the literacy facilitators and the adult learners at the literacy centres in this particular local government area. The descriptive research of the survey design was adopted for the study. The population for this study consisted of all literacy facilitators in Akoko South West Local Government Area of Ondo State, Nigeria. This study adopted random sampling technique to select 150 respondents. The instrument used for data collection was a structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentage and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of the data collected to test the research questions raised for the study. The outcome of the study revealed that capacity building training influenced the facilitators in term of achieving the goals and objectives of the adult learners in the literacy centres. The study also revealed that literacy facilitators and access to capacity building training in Akoko South West Local Government Area of Ondo State, Nigeria has effect on the society and the adult learners. Also in the study, capacity building training for the facilitators contributed immensely to the performance of the adult learners in literacy classes. The study, however, concluded that due to the inadequate education and irregular training among the adult literacy facilitators, the facilitators lacked adequate capacity and skills to conceptualise complex issues they needed to facilitate in the programme. The study, therefore, put forward some recommendations for the stakeholders.

Keywords: Literacy, facilitators, adult learners, access, capacity building training

SCHOOL PATNERSHIP THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA & HOME VISIT

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Abstract

The role of school partnerships with various parties determines the success of the education process. During the pandemic, this partnership pattern changed drastically, including the role of information and communication technology. This study explains several ways of school partnerships in the pandemic era. The method used is the descriptive analysis based on several review articles from secondary data. Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that school partnership is a model of the relationship/interaction between schools and related parties to achieve the vision and mission of a school, one of which is associated with the success of students' studies. Examples of school partnerships are through social media and home visits. School Partnership can be implemented through schools or communities, or foundations to connect teachers/schools with parents/families.

Keywords: partnership, pandemic, school quality

THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATION ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN THE ORGANIZATION. AN OVERVIEW OF MOTIVATION THEORIES

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to emphasize the importance of motivation and to provide an overview of motivational theories. Employees need to be motivated in order to be more productive in achieving the organization's objectives. Motivation is a key factor that encourages a desire and push to perform as well as possible in the organization. Motivation as a phenomenon represents a set of elements such as desires, needs, pushes, and requirements, to simultaneously achieve the goals of the company and meet the personal needs of the individual.

When employees are motivated, they will have a reason to put more effort into what they are doing. In this way, motivation theories present explanations, each in its own form, of how individuals should be motivated for better performance, respectively how employees in the organization should be motivated so that their work results in achievement of organizational goals.

The findings of this research can be used by organizations to improve the motivation of their employees and further help the organization to perform better in the future.

Keywords: motivation, motivation theories, employees, task performance, organizational goals.

QUALITY IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF TOURISM IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

Tourism is an economic activity that is oriented to the utilization of tourist potentials. With the difficulties that had passed in different stages in the Republic of Kosovo, the development of this activity has reached along with the economic development of the country. The Republic of Kosovo has sufficient resources to develop some types of tourism, which can be used as attractive places for tourists, both domestic and international, who assist the economic development in Kosovo. The central tourist region of Prishtina, that of the Albanian Alps, the tourist region of Sharr, Mitrovica and Anamorava, is considered as the five main tourist regions in Kosovo that also affect economic development.

Our research aimed at studying the impact of tourism on economic growth in Kosovo. In this study, 250 subjects were surveyed, dividing from 50 subjects from 5 tourist centers in Kosovo, the central tourist region of Prishtina, the Albanian Alps, Sharri, Mitrovica and Anamorava regions, considered to be the top five tourist regions in Kosovo .

The respondents are from 26 to 64 years of age. The methodology of this study was used to integrate quantitative and qualitative methods. The collected data were analyzed using the Statistical Sacks for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The findings of this study have shown that tourism is one of the main priorities of economic development, because through tourism we can absorb more foreign investment and could attract more foreign investors, how can this be the attraction when tourists visit various aspects of wealth and natural beauty, free labor force as well as legal and managerial security, as well as a sound economic education in the Republic of Kosovo.

Key words: Tourism, Economic Development, Republic of Kosovo, Types of Tourism, Tourist Places.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

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Abstract

The development of rural tourism in the Republic of Kosovo represents an untapped potential for the local economy.

The Republic of Kosovo with the conditions it possesses, such as: very suitable geographical position, physical-geographical and social conditions, has a good basis for the development of rural tourism. Despite this, this form of tourism is in its infancy, so further development of it will bring benefits for our country both economically, as well as socially and culturally.

Since tourism has a geographical nature, then geography is fundamental in the study of tourism in general and rural tourism in particular.

Although at the international level, many researchers have studied tourism from a geographical perspective, in which case the role of geography in tourism studies is seen in over 1/3 of the most cited tourism studies from 1970 to 2007, in Kosovo until now it's not done any research with this approach. Therefore, we consider as urgent the need for conducting such a research that will investigates the morphology of the relief of rural tourist areas and the climatic conditions of these areas as well as their impact in the development of rural tourism, the unexplored phenomena previously.

So, do we have favorable geographical conditions for the development and organization of rural tourism in Kosovo.

The purpose of this research is to study the environmental dimensions that are the main contributors to the development of rural tourism in Kosovo, specifically analyzing two physical geographical factors:

1. How appropriate is the relief morphology for the development of rural tourism in Kosovo

2. How suitable is the climate for the development of rural tourism in Kosovo.

The research will be conducted in the Republic of Kosovo. For research we will use the comparative analytical method based on literature of local and international authors in the field of tourism and geography.

Keyword: rural tourism, rural tourism; rural development, morphology, climate

PERSONALITY TRAITS AS A PREREQUISITE FOR PROPER ACCESS TO FEMALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

Both Pavlov and Eysenck equate their typologies with the Hippocrates-Galen temperaments. In Eysenck's system, the melancholic, choleric, phlegmatic, and sanguine temperaments result from different combinations of the superfactors Extraversion and Neuroticism. The Pavlovian types of the nervous system are based on configurations of the three nervous system properties of strength, mobility, and balance of the nervous processes of excitation and inhibition.

Hans Eysenck concluded that temperament is biologically based and noted that the two personality traits he identified—neuroticism and extraversion—echoed the ancient temperaments. These two personality traits are present in the research of many personologists, who have found that extraversion and neuroticism have been identified as correlates of physical activity, and there is a positive direct relation between extraversion and happiness; and a negative direct relation between neuroticism and psychoticism with happiness. The paper aims to get acquainted with the temperament of young female volleyball players.

Fifty-nine young female volleyball players (age = 15.1-17.4 years) of the Split 1700 volleyball club (Split, Croatia) have completed Eysenck's personality questionnaire. A scatterplot was obtained between two personality traits: neuroticism and extraversion. In the scatterplot, the lower score limits were interpolated at extraversion 14 and neuroticism 10 (Eysenck & Eysenck,1994), and using the Galen-Kant-Wundt scheme, and a four-temperament picture was presented. In the quadrant of sanguine (stable extraverts), 29 players were projected. Choleric (unstable extraverts) were 20, phlegmatic (introverted stable) were 2 and 8 melancholic (unstable introverts). In addition to sports success, playing sports is to create a happy and completely healthy person. More than four-fifths of the observed sample are extroverts - a strong nervous system (balanced and unbalanced). Such results are expected in sports such as volleyball, which requires explosiveness, strong and fast reactions and an absolutely team approach. However, even those eight melancholics deserve adequate coaching treatment to develop into physically and mentally healthy people.

Keywords: female volleyball, psychology, temperament

BEHAVIOURAL IMPLICATIONS AND EMERGENCE OF ANXIETY SPECTRUM DISORDER IN WOMEN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has influenced general and mental health worldwide to a great extent. Community studies already indicated that 19% of men and 31% of women will develop some type of anxiety disorder during their lifetime. The impact of gender is profound in that as it increases the likelihood of developing an anxiety disorder by 85% in women compared to men. However, the same impact could be seen during the pandemic too in women. Considering the current situations the chapter focused on the following objectives as to explore the emergence of Anxiety Spectrum Disorder and Behavioural Changes during the COVID-19 Pandemic in women, Secondly, to provide an intervention plan for effective management. In the methodology part, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale was used to screen out anxiety, then the brief interview schedule was used where the open-ended items of Anxiety spectrum disorders were included. The scale was administered to 40 women with the age range of 30-50 years from India, out of which 35 women were selected with Anxiety spectrum disorder and then continued with further interviews. Content analysis was done with the gathered data. The findings indicated that Women reported several worries, especially about the stigma of COVID-19 infection, support for infant care, and access to infant health services. Psychiatric illness in the form of Anxiety Spectrum was found such as Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder like continuous handwashing, several doubts about the illness and secondly Panic attacks. Most importantly predisposing factor played an important role. Patient-tailored psychological support should be a mainstay of comprehensive antenatal medical care to avoid anxiety- and stress-related complications.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Coronavirus, Anxiety and Mental Health.

INCIDENCE OF OCCUPATIONAL STRESS IN THE ELECTRICAL SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The work of electricians who work in contact with the power electrical system is characterized by the presence of relevant physical and mental demands.

Psychosocial risks and work-related stress are among the most challenging issues in occupational safety and health. They have a significant impact on the health of individuals, organizations, and national economies.

In structures of great organizational complexity, both technical and social, it is sometimes very difficult to reach a balance point between the needs and objectives of the business and the desirable in terms of acceptance of risks arising from the practice of all this work activity. As a rule, there is a lot of pressure on the deadlines for execution, leading them to reduce the applicability of safety procedures in the daily practice of the activities requested by the hierarchies, and what is identified as more serious is not the reduction of protective measures in the activities, but to consider this practice as a "normality".

Thus, the main objective of this paper is to analyze the incidence of perceived job stress and psychological well-being in the face of certain work demands, but also to understand how group cohesion can mitigate the development of perceived job stress, improving psychological well-being following the work demands to which they are subjected. On the other hand, it is of interest to analyze whether there are differences in terms of job stress and psychological well-being in relation to some variables, namely between groups in the same sector, where some are exposed to stressful work and others to "cold" work.

In this way, we intend to answer the following research question: "What is the incidence of occupational stress perceived in workers in the electrical sector, namely those who are permanently exposed to live-stress jobs?"

Keywords: Psychosocial risks, Electrical sector, Occupational safety and health

PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING AMONG PARENTS OF INTELLECTUALLY DISABLED AND NON-DISABLED CHILDREN

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Abstract

The aim of present study was to examine perceived social support and subjective well-being among intellectually disabled (ID) and non-disabled children's parents. A cross sectional research design was used for the study. Data was collected through purposive sampling technique. A sample comprised upon N= 300 parents that was further equally divided into two groups n=150 in each group. Data was collected from KP (Peshawar) and Punjab, Pakistan. Further, consent form, demographic information sheet, multidimensional scale of perceived social support, scale of positive and negative experience, and satisfaction with life scale were given to the parents. Results declared that parents of disabled children scored lower significant others (M=10.13; SD=5.33) as compared to non-disabled children's parents (M=11.77; SD=7.33). On SWB, ID children's parents scored higher on negative experience (M=13.12; SD=4.41) than non-disabled children's parents (M=11.13; SD=5.02). Mature parents scored higher in all dimensions of perceived social support than other groups. On SWB, mature group of parents of non-disabled children reported higher positive experience and life satisfaction while younger group of parents reported higher scores on negative experience. Mature group of parents of ID children scored higher on total SWB (positive experience, negative experience, and life satisfaction) than other group of parents. The present study's results confirmed that ID children's parents reported lower perceived social support than non-disabled children's parents. Parents with disabled children experienced more negativity than parents of children without disability. There are professionals-based efforts (develop supportive programs for all age groups) are needed for improving the well-being of special needs children's parents because lower well-being and less supportive resources keep them psychologically and physically ill. Seminars and workshops can be beneficial for all parents regarding the awareness and best practices of parenting.

Key Words: Perceived social Support; Subjective Well-being

MOTIVATION AND PRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze motivation and productive behaviors in organizations. The purpose of this study is to understand the impact that motivation has on the productivity of an employee in the organization, as well as to identify the relationship that exists between motivation and motivating factors in increasing productivity in the organization. 100 respondents participated in this study. Quantitative or quantitative methods were used for the methodology of this study. In this study, two instruments were used, the one that measures motivation at work and the instrument that measures productive behavior at work.

The findings of this study have shown that there is a significant correlation between motivation and productive behavior at work, also from the results we can see that motivation has a significant impact on productive behavior at work.

In the end it can be said that the findings of the study will be important for the staff of the ferronickel factory in Drenas, but also for employees and leaders in general, through this study is understood the relationship and impact of motivation on productive behavior of employees.

Keywords: motivation, productive behavior, employees, organization

VIOLENCE INDUCED POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AND INDIRECT TRAUMA ON A WIDENING SCALE IN NIGERIA

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Abstract

This study investigated violence induced post-traumatic stress disorder and indirect trauma among a heterogeneous population in the Northern and Southern regions of Nigeria. The study identified a lacuna from previous studies and the current study relating the violence to presence of post-traumatic stress disorder among those involved. However, this was conducted purposively by recruiting 737 participants from Jos and Awka. Participants were 305 male and 432 female with age group of 19-53 years and mean age of 31.83 (SD = 5.82) years. In order to empirically measure variables of interest, demographic factors were designed and the 24-item Scale for Indirect Trauma caused by Media Exposure to Social disaster (SITMES) developed by Choi, Choi, and Lee (2021) was adapted. By utilizing the multiple linear regression and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) statistics, the hypothesis which stated that socio-demographic variables will significantly predict indirect trauma as a result of media exposure to social and violent events in Nigeria was confirmed. Educational status was more pronounced in predicting indirect trauma; and descriptive statistics revealed 62.5% prevalence o indirect trauma among participants. Hence, the study concluded that as the volume of attacks move from one place to another so also do its terrible experiences affect more people and communities. In extension due to these terrible experiences a growing number of individuals and communities as a whole face the rising possibility of suffering indirect traumatic stress disorder (ITSD) as against the known PTSD. Recommendations and policy implications bothered on establishing indirect trauma centers across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria in addition to involving other relevant corporate bodies in this fight towards addressing the growing rate of indirect trauma.

Key Words: Violence, PTSD, Indirect Trauma, Media Exposure, Disaster, Nigeria.

POVERTY AS A SOCIAL ISSUE

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Abstract

What Is Poverty: Poverty means lacking of basic needs like clothing, shelter, food, health facilities. Poverty refers to limited resources and law standard of living which cannot fulfil the basic human needs. Currently in India, Pakistan and other countries around the globe, poverty is a major social problem. Poverty can cause and leads the people to corruption, bribe, disease, lack of education, domestic abuse, parental issues, unemployment drug abuse etc.

" Poverty The worst form of violence"

The real tragedy of the poor is the poverty of their aspirations.

Poverty is a Social Evil: Poverty is the condition of a person when he cannot fulfil his basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter. We can define poverty as the condition where the basic needs of a family, like food, shelter, clothing and education are not fulfilled. It can lead to other problems like poor literacy, unemployment, malnutrition, etc. A poor person is not able to get an education due to lack of money and therefore remains unemployed. An unemployed person is not able to buy enough and nutritious food for his family and their health decline. Thus we can say poverty is the root cause of other problems. Poverty may include social, economic, and political elements.

Causes of Poverty: " Poverty is not natural, it is man made".

There are various causes of poverty but the most important is population. The rising population is putting a burden on the resources and budget of countries. Government are finding it difficult to provide food, shelter and employment to the rising population. The other causes are lack of infrastructure, war, natural disaster, lack of employment opportunities makes a person jobless and he is not able to earn enough to fulfil the basic necessities of his family and becomes poor lack of infrastructure means there no industries, banks, etc. a resulting in a lack of employment opportunities. Natural disasters like floods, earthquakes also contribute to poverty.

Effects of Poverty: Poverty affects the life of a poor family. A poor person is not able to take proper food and nutrition and his capacity to work reduces. Reduces capacity to work further reduces his income, making him poorer. Children from poor family never get proper schooling and proper nutrition. They have to work to support their family and this destroys their childhood. Some of them may also involves in crime like theft, murder robbery etc. . A poor person remains uneducated and is forced to live under unhygienic conditions in slums. There are no proper sanitation and drinking water facility in slums and he falls ill. A poor people generally dies an early death. So, all social evils are related to poverty. Poor person and also insulted by wealthy person and tortured by them.

Global Poverty Act: Global Poverty Act was a bill in the US Congress co-sponsored by 84 representatives and 30 senators.. The Global Poverty Act would have required US President to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to further the United States foreign policy objective of promoting the reduction of global poverty, the elimination of extreme global poverty, and the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of reducing by one half the proportion of people worldwide, between 1990 and 2015, who live on less than $1 per day. This bill has been endorsed by habitat for humanity, bread for the world.

Solutions to Poverty:

1. Government must adopted FREE EDUCATION FOR ALL policy.

2. Control Birth Rate.
3. Microfinance schemes should be initiated for starting small business .
4. Transpiracy in government spending.
5. Corruption a root cause should be eradicated.
6. Bring rich people in Tax Bracket.
7. Reforms in Agriculture System.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes:

1. Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) .
2. National Old Age Pension Scheme.
3. National Family Benefit Scheme.
4. National Integrated Rural Development Program.
5. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana.

Conclusion: The Government of India also look several measures to eradicate poverty from Indiz. Some of them are creating employment opportunities, Controlling the population etc. In India, about 60% of the population is still dependent on agriculture for its livelihood. The Government has taken certain measures to promote agriculture in India. The Government constructed certain dams and canals in our country to provide easy availability of water for irrigation. The Government has also taken steps for the cheap availability of seeds and forming equipment to promote agriculture . In cities government is promoting industrialization to create more jobs. The Government has also opened ‘ Ration Shops'. Other measures including providing free and compulsory education for children upto 14 years of age, scholarships to deserving students from a poor background , providing subsidized houses to poor people, etc.

MEDIATION IN CONSUMER PROTECTION MECHANISM

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Abstract

What is Mediation: Mediation is a private dispute resolution process, where parties agree to refer their dispute to a neutral third party. The mediator will help both the parties to have a mutually acceptable resolution. During the mediation the mediator will listen to both the parties who explain the issues in the conflict.

Types of consumer disputes: Consumer dispute means a dispute where a consumer makes a complaint against the seller or another person and that person denies the allegation made on him. There are many types of consumer disputes. Few of them are mentioned below:

- Quality of products and services.
- Claims regarding failure to provide or complete services.
- Non-payment of bills.
- Return or retention of deposits.
- Contract interpretation.
- Dissolution of partnerships.
- Injury, loss or damage claims.
- Compliance with warranties

Why Parties in dispute choose mediation in their Consumer disputes? Consumer Protection Act, 2019 gave the concept of mediation as a redressal mechanism for solving consumer disputes. The parties now have an option that before going to consumer courts they can opt for a mediation for solving their disputes, at any time after the admission of the complaint.

Private mediation can be used when the dispute is pending in court or pre litigation process. Consumer Mediation Cells is introduced in Chapter V of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 as an alternate resolution mechanism. Mediation helps in reducing the effect of conflict between the parties. It avoids in increasing the hostility between the parties. Mediation can potentially cost less as compared to litigation. Especially if the parties get together early, they can engage in effective risk assessment of their respective cases. Consumer Protection Mediation rules 2020 came into force from 20th July 2020. In mediation a "neutral person" becomes a mediator and help the parties to resolve the conflict. There are few Consumer mediation rules. They are:

- A settlement agreement shall not be discharged by the death of any party thereto and shall be enforceable by or against the legal representative of the deceased party.
- Nothing in this rule shall affect the operation of any law by virtue of which any right of action is extinguished by the death of a person.

There are many benefits of mediation. Some of them are: Mediation gives the control to the parties to resolve the conflicts between them, whenever mediation process is carried its confidential, both the parties voluntarily accept the process of mediation. The main goal for mediation is to narrow the dispute to such a extend that it makes sense for both the party. If an agreement is reached and both the parties agrees then it will be kept but if it is not set a trail will be kept. Mediation is needed because parties lack conflict resolution skills, so it is needed to solve the dispute.

Procedure for Mediation: The procedure for conducting mediation proceedings by mediation cell is written in Section 79 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. It is made clear that mediation shall held in consumer mediation cell attached to District Commission, State Commission or National Commission, as the case may be. The mediator is bound to complete the proceedings in limited time frame of three months by Consumer Protection (Mediation) Rules, 2020. Suppose a party does not participate in mediation process, then the consumer district can ask the party to appear for the proceedings.

The mediator will be guided by natural justice, and fair principles. They won't be bound by the provisions of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 or the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The proceeding record shall be drafted by the mediator on every day basis and should be signed by the parties, attorneys, chosen counsel or authorised representatives. The agreement which is executed by the concerned parties will be submitted to consumer district with cover, along with a forwarding letter.

In case no agreement is executed by the concerned parties within the time limit allotted to them, the mediator will bring the problem to consumer dispute commission. This will be done without revealing anything done in the process of mediation. In a scenario where an agreement is not reached between the parties within the specific allotted time, or the mediator believe that the settlement is impossible, he will make his report accordingly and submit it to the relevant commission appointed.

Which section of Consumer Protection Act 2019 explains Mediation: In Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Section 37, 49 and 59 empowers the consumer to refer the case to the mediation cell attached to it. Chapter V of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has introduced the provision of Mediation as an alternate resolution mechanism for any consumer dispute. Chapter V contains all provisions relating to the establishment and working of Mediation cells. The mediation cells are attached to each tier of the consumer redressal forum. They are:

A. District Level- District Consumer Mediation Cell

B. State Level- State District Consumer Mediation Cell

C. National Level- National District Consumer Mediation Cell

ODR method is good in resolving consumer disputes: Online Dispute Resolution is the mode of resolution of disputes between the parties through the use of technology and different methods like mediation, arbitration and many more things. The Information Technology Act, 2000 along with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, aid in the recognition of Online Dispute Resolutions. There are many advantages of online dispute resolution like it helps in settling wide variety of problems through online mode. It also covers various types of business models like consumer to consumer or business to consumers.

Conclusion: Mediation process is effective in creating both time savings and cost savings. The meta-analysis shows that mediation results in improvements of at least 16% or 17% to perceptions of time and cost savings, which is supported by documented savings in the areas of time and cost.

ВНЕДРЕНИЕ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ МУЛЬТИЛИНГВАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ ГИМНАЗИИ, С УЧЕТОМ ПОЛИЭТНИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА.

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Abstract

The article proposes some approaches to the implementation of multilingual education in a multicultural region. The relevance of the introduction of this approach is indicated, some areas of activity are proposed to study the needs of the community. The goals and objectives of the multilingual education project are proposed and disclosed. Some results of the implementation of this approach have been identified.

Key words: multilingual education, multicultural region, communicative competence, language development, communication environment, integration.

THE INTERCULTURAL COMPOSITIONAL APPROACH OF ONYEEN NWANKPA: AN ANALYTICAL CONSTRUCT OF *Pulo Dokiari* AND RIVERS AT 50th.

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Abstract

The 19th century introduced the synthesis of the intercultural construct of the Western and African idioms in African art forms within the sphere of academics. This phenomenon serves as a medium to which different Nigerian art composers and other African art composers generally have deployed and expressed their creative abilities. The innovative approach of any Nigerian art music composer is conditioned by a potent desire to unveil the ingenuity of their adept musicality. Additionally, the embodiment and expression of the unique musicality identity, the concept of presenting a school of thought, and the propagation of ethos would not be left out as well in their works. In line with this, the contributions of one of the Nigerian exponential art music composers and conductors, Onyee Nwankpa, attests to the thrust of this subject matter in this study. Therefore, this study examines the creative approach of Onyee Nwankpa through a contextual analysis of two of his compositional artworks. *"Pulo Dokiari* and "Rivers at 50!" Findings reveal that the substantial contributions of Onyee Nwankpa to the propagation and promotion of indigenous musical material are evident in the two examined creative works. Also, the inculcation and showcasing of the unique import of Western musical ideas in its works were evidence. Furthermore, Onyee Nwankpa advocates that the natural endowment and exploration of the "Crude Oil" in the Niger Delta region should not lead to disunity; instead, it should bring a strong unity to the entire nation, Nigeria. Finally, this study models young art composers to imitate the procedural musical techniques employed in their different compositions to promote the identity of their locale and Africa.

Keywords: Intercultural Compositional Framework, Compositional techniques, Onyee Nwankpa, Pulo Dokiari, and Rivers at 50th

STRATEGIC HAMLET IN SOUTH VIETNAM (1961 – 1965)

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ABSTRACT

The Vietnam War was a major war in Asia, it took place during the Cold War. After 1954, the United States (US) began to intervene more in Vietnam and completely replaced the role of France in Vietnam. Due to the terms of the Geneva Agreement, Vietnam was divided into two North and South regions. From 1961, the US began to support the government of the Republic of Vietnam in South Vietnam to build strategic hamlets. Strategic hamlets in Vietnam refer to the strategic hamlets of Malaysia and the Philippines. During the period from 1961 to 1965, the strategic hamlet became the main system in operating the US war policy in Vietnam, which caused a lot of difficulties for the communists. In theory, the strategic hamlet is built very firmly and promises a victory for the US and South Vietnamese troops. However, it quickly revealed many weaknesses and failed before the determination of the communists in Vietnam, which was supported by the Soviet Union and China.

The article aims to analyze strategic hamlets in South Vietnam in the period from 1961 to 1965. The method is based on actual surveys, collecting data from archival centers in Vietnam since then. There are logical analyzes to shed light on an important issue of the Vietnam War.

Keywords: strategic hamlet, Vietnam war, South Vietnam, the United States

MERGING FOLK MEDIA WITH MASS MEDIA TO ACCOMPLISH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 3 AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL IN INDIA

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Abstract

This research aims to give complete information and investigate the importance of folk media integration with mass media as a potent instrument for reaching India's Sustainable Development Goal 3 at the grassroots level. The study of case studies created through in-depth interviews was used as the approach to demonstrate the influence of folk and mass media together in achieving the objectives. Communication is critical for sharing information, promoting participation, and community action. Any development initiative that treats people as passive recipients rather than active contributors is certain to fail. People's participation as contributors to change and growth will hasten the development process. In terms of poverty, the environment, health, politics, and education, third-world countries like India have found themselves in unusual positions. Government and non-government organisations have made efforts to educate residents and make them aware of initiatives aimed at increasing their socioeconomic well-being. Communication is an important instrument for organising people into a participatory process, which makes development a realistic aim. Traditional folk media has a personal appeal since it is near to people's thoughts and emotions. Mass media has heterogenous audience due to wider reach. So, a blend of both have been utilised to educate and transform the public on attaining health goals. Because participation is the common denominator of communication and development, traditional folk media forms may be used effectively together with other forms of mass media for development as long as they follow the Participatory model.

Key words: Mass media, Folk media, Sustainable Development Goals, Health, Communication.

THE USE OF SPIRITUAL FOLK SONGS (CHORUSES) AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO COMMUNICATE THEOLOGICAL BELIEFS: THE CASE OF CONGREGATIONAL SINGING – LOBETHAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

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Abstract

This paper describes the use of spiritual folk songs (choruses) in preserving Lutheran tradition from an African perspective. Despite missionaries' dismissal of indigenous music into liturgical church service, incorporating culture as a tool of theology into Lutheran Congregational singing, has proved to be influential in indigenizing Christianity as well as Lutheranism. The primary objective of this study was to investigate the use of spiritual folk songs (choruses) as a powerful tool to communicate theological beliefs, with special reference to Lobethal Lutheran Congregation in Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality, Limpopo Province in South Africa. The following research question therefore guided this study: what is the relevance of spiritual folk songs (choruses) in Lutheranism? Oral interviews, photography, video, and audio recordings were used to collect data. Relevant sources in the role of indigenous music in liturgy in the form of published journal articles, book chapters, books and theses were also consulted to compare and complement data collected from the field research. Indications from the investigation have shown that despite the misunderstanding of cultural issues into theological beliefs, within Lobethal Lutheran Congregational singing context, spiritual folk songs (choruses) are linked to expression and religious experience. It was concluded that the incorporation of spiritual folk songs in liturgical church service produces a liturgical form, which respects both the Lutheran tradition (with its emphasis on theological teaching) and Bapedi culture (with its deep affinity to music and rhythm).

Keywords: Spiritual folk songs, Lobethal Congregation, Lutheran church, Christianity, theology.

INTERROGATING THE ECONOMICS OF PORNOGRAPHY THROUGH THE LENS OF KANT'S DEONTOLOGICAL ETHICS

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Abstract

Pornography is an activity which is no longer restricted to adult or a small group of individuals or the privacy of one's home. Rather, it has infiltrated the contemporary eon and culture, including the work environment, even amongst religious adherents. It has gained access from the superficial of society into the mainstream through books, magazines, videos or audio cassettes, cable television, and/or any material containing the explicit depiction of sexual organs or activity, intended to stimulate sexual excitement. With the availability of internet, productions, distributions and possession of pornographic materials have become proliferated. The effects of such include sexual desensitization and dehumanisation, social anxiety through to depression, sexual dysfunction and inability to maintain healthy sexual relationships, encouragement of abuses, such as human trafficking pedophile and sexual exploitation to massive addiction. In all of these, the porn industry is exploding astronomically in dollars growth at every click on pornography sites. Thus, one can affirm that the industry has larger revenues than Artificial intelligence and Information Technology industries combined. This article sees pornography as a capitalist mechanism intended to capture a greater market share with extreme profitability in view. With the use of Kant deontological ethics, the article aims at interrogating pornography by asking salient questions like: how ethical is the manipulation of sexual excitement for the purpose of profit making? Can moral values be divorced from entertainment with the aim of making money? Should morality be traded on the altar of capitalist for a morsel of profitability?

Keywords: Dehumanisation, Economics, Pornography, Kant's Deontological Ethics, sexual relationships

RISE OF SELF-REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MEDIA IN INDIA: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Media acts as a significant catalyst of social change. It gives voice to voiceless. But the long dominated hegemonic policy of media has alienated marginal people. One of them are indigenous people. The isolated, landless, under privileged people and victims of digital divide fight for their identity in mainstream media. Despite being 8.6% of the entire Indian population, their issues, culture, existence have negligible presence in media. The drastic shift from print to screen has failed to fetch any revolution in their journey from local to global in mainstream media world. Thus the geographically isolated people, having that cultural and linguistic barriers are served by their own community people. Stretching hands from print, radio to YouTube videos, blogs, books, documentaries, people are coming with tribal issues and struggles to their solution over education, agriculture, employment etc. Citing some examples, indigenous papers like "Johar Sahiya" (Nagpuri language now defunct), Disom Khobor (Santali language), Bij Biinko, Dhumkuria in Kurukh language are the popular one. Some exclusive community radio like "Radio Dhimsa" is helping Odisha's tribal students to get over digital divide and provide online classes for school students. "Radio Mittoli" in Wayanad District of Western Ghat is run triggering the socio-economic issues. Some fast grown YouTube channels are Tribal India TV, 'Kathadi' (made and run by teachers and students of tribal community of Nilgiri)has lakhs of subscribers. Tribal music, Tribal trap are popular channels that showcase unique feature of dance and music of indigenous people. Citing some other examples, Nidhi Dugar Kundalia, came up with her book in "White as Milk and Rice" (2020), portrayed six tribes of India struggling with the issue of identity and access to resources. Recently, documentary is leading in the portrayal of indigenous people. The Tirunelveli District Art Society has released a documentary on 'Kani' tribes this year. Purabi Bose's documentary 'Kabza' shows how land diversion mining has impacted indigenous tribes. Seral Murmu, a rising tribal film-maker has made remarkable portrayal of tribes. His Marathi documentary 'Uroos' made way to Italy Documentary Film Festival including 'Sondhyani' at Dhaka Film Festival. Also various Meta and Twitter pages are run to showcase their culture, progress etc.

Within the community, indigenous media is earning unparalleled support, respect and love. Beating the hegemonic attitude, indigenous media is canvasing its identity to its people, by its people and for its people. This paper aims to thematically analyze the existing literature on the rise of indigenous media triggering socio-economic-political issues of indigenous people of India. It will outline those indigenous media's challenges to create an individual identity in the hyper-globalized world.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION VIS A VIS STATE RESPONSIBILITY DURING COVID -19 PANDEMIC: A PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Right to education is not a privilege but a right guaranteed by the State to every individual without any discrimination, wherein, the State has an inherent duty to protect, respect and provide equal quality of education through minimum standards, wherein, the State can be made accountable for the violations and deprivation of the right to education. In India the Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. Right to Education is a Fundamental Right in Article 21A of the Constitution of India.

The UNESCO has highlighted that the education is divided into three levels, i.e. primary, secondary and higher. Primary education that is free, compulsory and universal; Secondary education, including technical and vocational, that is generally available, accessible to all and progressively free; and Higher education, accessible to all on the basis of individual capacity and progressively free.

This paper is an attempt to mention the Right to Education is a Fundamental right even during COVID -19 Pandemic. In this paper I shall be explaining the Responsibility of the State during the Pandemic, the problems, challenges and the possible solutions and the responsibility of an individual as citizens.

Keywords: Dead Body Management, Dignity, Right of a dead, Interfaith, custom, religion, environment pollution.

REVIEWING THE BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE PROJECT DELIVERY IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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Abstracts

The construction industry is one of the significant contributors to the development of any nation's economy in terms of GDP, employment, and meeting up with the rise in human shelter and activities. Also, other industries critical rely on the construction industry to carry out their operations. However, the industry is faced with numerous barriers to actualizing its full potential. Construction management techniques tools are a significant barrier ravaging the industry, which is supposed to enhance performance and productivity if adequately adopted and implemented. The barrier has been lingering in the industry despite the rise in digital awareness and availability. Hence, this study explores the barriers to implementing construction management techniques for effective project delivery in Nigeria. A review of related literature was adopted to carry out this study. The study's findings show that inadequate risk management plan, poor communication, cash flow issues, conflict in stakeholder's interests, change of project scope, inappropriate tools application, and overbudgeting are significant barriers affecting the implementation of construction management techniques in the Nigerian construction industry. These mentioned challenges still exist in the industry, which needs speedy actions to curb them. This study recommends adequate risk management and communication plan, all stakeholders' involvement, suitable tools for projects, and institute organizational training. This study further established that current barriers to implementing construction management techniques still exist in the industry and suggested appropriate measures to mitigate the barriers.

Keywords: Barriers, Construction Industry, Construction Management, Implementation, Nigerian, Techniques.

A REVIEW OF THE KEY BARRIERS TOWARDS EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN THE NIGERIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.

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ABSRACT

The construction industry (CI) is one of the major industries globally, considering its significance to developing the world economy. CI is also considered heterogeneous due to the range of different professionals coming together to achieve a single goal: completing projects. This heterogeneity also cuts through cultural and language diversity among the professionals involved in the operation, making communication ineffective among the stakeholders, and hindering the professional's performance and productivity, thereby affecting the project's success. Communication is the primary and most critical factor for a group of people to effectively achieve the purpose of coming together. When communication is ineffective among the group, the purpose is lost and not achieved as intended. Due to the heterogeneous nature of the industry, communication has been a significant barrier ravaging Nigerian CI performance and productivity. Consequently, this study aims to assess the barriers in the industry through a review of related literature to establish the most critical barriers currently facing the Nigerian CI and proffer strategies to mitigate the barriers effectively. The study adopts a review of related literature methodology to carry out this study. The study's findings show that factors such as poor management system and leadership skills, vague goals and objectives, language and cultural diversity, poor medium of communication, insufficient information, and adversarial relationships among the stakeholders are the most significant barriers to effective communication. The study recommends sound management systems and leadership skills through reviewing existing organizational policy, proper selection of stakeholders, stakeholder inclusion at all stages, and stakeholder training.

Keywords: Barriers, Construction industry, Communication, Effective, and Stakeholders.

EFFECT OF MOLAR CONCENTRATION OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE ON THE MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF SLAG/FLY ASH-BASED GEOPOLYMER GROUT

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the precursor material (slag and fly ash or a combination of both) and different molarities of sodium hydroxide (1.25, 2.5, and 3.75) were investigated. A series of tests were examined: dry density, ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV), and unconfined compressive strength (UCS). The experimental results showed that the density, UPV, and unconfined compressive strength of geopolymer grout effectively increased with the increase in molarity of sodium hydroxide and slag content; the samples with the 100% slag showed the highest mechanical properties among all the mixes compared with the samples of fly ash-based geopolymer grout due to the high content of CaO which plays an essential role in increasing the activation process and early age strength.

Keywords: geopolymer grout; sodium hydroxide, unconfined compressive strength; ultrasonic pulse velocity.

ROAD SURFACE ASSESSMENT OF POTHOLE SEVERITY BY CLOSE RANGE DIGITAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY METHOD: A CASE STUDY CHAM-LAFIYA LAMURDE SECTION ON GOMBE-YOLA HIGHWAY.

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ABSTRACT

To support the safe movement of people, goods and services, road features are carefully designed and constructed to increase road traffic safety, improve the efficient use of the overall network and reduce the harm such as death, injuries and property damage. Pothole is the common surface distress of asphalt pavements. It is important to detect the crack as early as possible to reduce maintenance cost. The study adopts the digital close range photogrammetry method as another way in visual assessment of pothole severity using typical digital camera which makes the visual inspection easier, safer and more systematic. Some selected pothole samples were chosen from the study area (Cham – Lafiya lamurde of Gombe – Yola highway), each pothole was snapped from different camera type and their severity levels were assessed through both the conventional visual approach and the photogrammetric method which were found to have high severity. However, T-test was carried out to compare the results obtained, the results are significantly effective. Sieve analysis, Atterberg limit (Shrinkage limit), Compaction and Califonia Bearing Ration (CBR) were carried out to ascertain the important measurements and material specification compliance. Some soil samples from the results were regarded poor as a construction material. The Photogrammetry approach also yielded a good accuracy in classifying all the severity levels of all Pothole Samples. **Keywords –** Pothole, Pothole severity, Close range, photogrammetry, Samples, T-test.

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION INTO CAUSES OF CRACKS IN BUILDING: CASE STUDY OF GOMBE METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the major causes of cracks observed in majority of the buildings Gombe Metropolis, Gombe state. To achieve this aim, field observation and geotechnical approach were adopted to study the soil properties. Soil samples were collected around the area of the affected building for laboratory study. The properties determined were Particle Size Distribution, Natural Moisture Content, Atterberg limits, Specific gravity, Proctor Compaction, and Triaxial Compression Tests. The grain size analysis of the tested soil samples indicated that the tested soil samples in general comprises predominantly sandy lean clay which are basically clay with silt. All the soil samples have percentages of fines greater than 50 %, this indicates that the influence of fine content (clay and silt) is significant on their engineering properties. Total fine content (Clay and Silt) sizes ranges between 58.6 – 86.3 %, Sand component 13.7 – 41.4 % and Gravel constitute less than 1 %. The Grain analysis result shows the presence of significant amounts of fine material. The Optimum Moisture Content was 17 – 18.9 % while Maximum Dry Density range was 1.34 – 2.0 Mg/m^3. The ranges conform to the values expected for clay soils. The soils' cohesion of the material ranges from 5.0 kN/m^2 to 10.0 kN/m^2 and the angle of internal friction range between 0° to 21°. The values of specific gravity ranges between 2.43 – 2.45 Mg/m^3 which are quite low. It is finally concluded that the material is of low quality with regard to strength and the integrity of foundation (with allowable bearing capacity of 93 - 106 kN/m^2).

Keywords: Geotechnical, Cracks in Building, Structural & Non- structural.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON STRENGTH AND DURABILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF CURING SELF COMPACTING CONCRETE

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Abstract

Concrete is the most widely used construction material because of its mould ability into any required structural form and shape due to its fluid behavior at early ages. Through compaction using vibration is normally essential for achieving workability, the required strength and durability of concrete. Inadequate compaction of concrete results in large number of voids. Affecting strength and long term durability of structures, self compacting concrete (SCC) provides a solution to these problems. And it is able to compact itself without any additional vibration. In this concrete, cement replacement with some material like flyash, metakaolin, ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS) etc. because to reduce 5-7% of CO_2 emissions in cement and due to the curing of concrete large amount of water is required. To overcome the high consumption of water it is needed to study self-curing concrete. In our experimental work the curing can be adopted to ensure the availability of water for the hydration of cement, mitigating the adverse effect of water loss to surroundings. The use of self curing compounds (i.e. polyethylene glycol-4000, liquid paraffin wax) is increasing in the context of widespread use of self-compacting concrete owing to its superior performance in both fresh and hardened states. To increase its water retention capacity concluded that the use of self-curing compounds in self compacting concrete facilities better hydration and thus enhancement in strength and durability properties.

Keywords: Concrete, Structure, Curing, Self compacting concrete, Retention capacity, Hardness, Strength and durability

ANALYSIS OF INFILTRATING WATER CHARACTERISTICS THROUGH PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS

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Abstract

In metropolitan locations, impermeable materials are utilised to build roads and pavement. By obstructing infiltration, these materials increase surface runoff, resulting in flood damage, non-perennial stream occurrences, and lowering of the groundwater table. As a part of green infrastructure, permeable pavements are useful for storing storm water runoff. In addition to lowering the need for de-icing chemicals, the permeable pavement may also offer a long-lasting and attractive surface. In certain circumstances, de-icing chemicals and sand may not be needed at all to keep permeable pavements safe for pedestrians and drivers. Treatment of storm water runoff by infiltration BMPs (Best Management Practices) occurs when storm water passes through filter media and into the subsoil and then into the groundwater. In bio-infiltration BMPs, the filtering media contains organic material and is typically coarse-textured. Small to medium-sized BMPs may be found at each of these locations. Because permeable pavements reduce runoff and/or attenuate discharges, their principal benefit is volume reduction. The amount of water that is decreased as a result of a certain rainstorm is equal to the amount of water that can be stored under the pavement or in an underdrain (if an underdrain is present). Storm water runoff volume and contaminants are the primary focus of these systems. TSS, Phosphorus particles, Metal, Bacteria and Nitrogen may all be removed using these methods. They also remove the majority of organics. Chloride and nitrate are two of the most common soluble contaminants that enter groundwater via these BMPs. Permeable pavements may be used to replace the present impermeable surfaces and thereby enhance runoff. Installing a permeable pavement and an underlayment reservoir entails tearing down the old pavement and subgrade and replacing it with a retrofit. Compaction of subgrade soils should be avoided if possible for the best possible water quality credits. Compacted subgrade soils should be removed or loosened if that isn't an option in order to have the best potential infiltration rate. The objective of this research is to quantify the effectiveness of pavements constructed using diverse porous materials.

Key Words: Permeable surface, infiltration, quantity and quality of water, surface run-off

BÖLGESEL DEPLASMANLI LİGDE OYNAYAN FUTBOLCULAR İLE HENTBOLCULARIN ANAEROBİK GÜÇ VE TOPARLANMA NABIZ DEĞERLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF ANAEROBIC STRENGTH AND RECOVERY HEART RATE OF SOCCER PLAYERS AND HANDBALL PLAYERS PLAYING IN THE REGIONAL AWAY LEAGUE

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to compare the anaerobic power and recovery heart rate values of soccer players playing in the away league and handball players.

16 soccer players from Fırat University soccer team in Elazig regional amateur soccer league and 16 handball players playing in Elazig Gençlik ve Spor Club in Handball 2nd League voluntarily participated in the study. Height, weight, sports age, body fat percentage measurements of the athletes participating in the research, as well as the Wingate test, which is an anaerobic power test, and the finish after the test, 3. min. 5 min. and 8 min. heart rate measurements were made. The results obtained were analyzed using the SPSS 22.0 statistical program. Comparisons of the mean measurements of height, weight, age, sports age and body fat percentage of both groups were made with the Independent-Sample T Test. The normality distribution of anaerobic strength test measurement values and recovery heart rate values were examined by the Shapiro-Wilk test and it was determined that the measurements showed a normal distribution. For this reason, comparisons of measurement results were made with the Independent-Samle T test, which is a comparison of two parametric groups. As a result of the comparisons between the two groups, it was determined whether there were significant differences according to the $p<0.05$ significance level.

As a result of the Wingate anaerobic power test applied to soccer players and handball players, the averages of the test data peak power, average power, minimum power and power drop values were compared. The measured values were compared statistically and no significant difference was found between the means according to the significance level of $p<0.05$. After the test, the measured finishing heart rate of both groups, 3.min. The 5th minute and 8th minute pulse measurement results were statistically compared and no significant difference was found according to the $p<0.05$ significance level.

As a result of the findings, no significant difference was found between the anaerobic power values of the soccer players and handball players competing in the regional away league and the recovery heart rate values after the anaerobic power test. It is thought that this situation is due to the fact that both groups train regularly, the training contents and game requirements of football and handball branches are similar to each other.

Keywords: Soccer, Handball, Anaerobic Power, Pulse.

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, deplasmanlı ligde oynayan futbolcular ile hentbolcuların anaerobik güç ve toparlanma nabız değerlerinin karşılaştırılmasıdır.

Çalışmaya Elazığ bölgesel amatör futbol liginde bulunan Fırat Üniversitesi futbol takımından 16 futbolcu ile Hentbol 2. Liginde bulunan Elazığ Gençlik ve Spor Kulübünde oynayan 16 hentbolcu gönüllü olarak katılmışlardır. Araştırmaya katılan sporcuların boy, kilo, spor yaşı, vücut yağ yüzdesi ölçümleri ile birlikte anaerobik güç testi olan Wingate testi ve test sonrası bitiriş, 3. dk. 5. dk. ve 8. dk. nabız ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar SPSS 22.0 istatistik programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Her iki grubun boy, kilo, yaş, spor yaşı ve vücut yağ yüzdesi ölçümleri ortalamalarının karşılaştırmaları İndependent-Sample T Testi ile yapılmıştır. Anaerobik güç testi ölçüm değerlerinin ve toparlanma nabız değerlerinin normallik dağılımı Shapiro-Wilk testi ile incelenmiş ölçümlerin normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu nedenle ölçüm

sonuçları karşılaştırmaları parametrik iki grup karşılaştırması olan İndependent-Samle T testi ile yapılmıştır. İki grup arasındaki karşılaştırmalar sonucunda $p<0,05$ anlamlılık düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılıklar olup olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Futbolcular ve hentbolculara uygulanan Wingate anaerobik güç testi sonucunda test verileri olan peak power, avarage power, minumum power ve power drop değerlerinin ortalamaları karşılaştırılmıştır. Ölçülen değerler istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırılmış ve $p<0,05$ anlamlılık düzeyine göre ortalamalar arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır. Test sonrasında her iki grubun ölçülen bitiriş nabızı, 3.dk. 5.dk ve 8.dk nabız ölçüm sonuçları istatistiksel olarak karşılaştırılmış ve $p<0,05$ anlamlılık düzeyine göre anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır.

Elde edilen bulgular neticesinde, bölgesel deplasmanlı ligde mücadele eden futbolcu ve hentbolcuların anaerobik güç değerleri ve anaerobik güç testi sonrası toparlanma nabız değerleri arasında anlamlı farklılık bulunmamıştır. Bu durumun her iki grubun düzenli olarak antrenman yapmaları, futbol ve hentbol branşlarının antrenman içerikleri ve oyun gereksinimlerinin birbirine benzerlik göstermesinden kaynaklı olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Futbol, Hentbol, Anaerobik Güç, Nabız.

15-17 YAŞ ERKEK VOLEYBOLCULARA UYGULANAN THERABAND EGZERSİZLERİNİN DENGE VE SÜRAT PERFORMANSLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF THERABAND EXERCİSES APPLİED TO 15-17 AGE MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS ON BALANCE AND SPEED PERFORMANCES

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of Theraband exercises applied to male volleyball players aged 15-17 on balance and (20m) sprint performances. The mean age of the experimental group (DG) was 16.20±.861 years, mean body weight was 77.80±19.40 kg, mean height was 184.66±4.40 cm, mean age of the control group (KG) was 15. 26 male volleyball players, who were 86±,915 years, mean body weight 81.13±5.475 kg, average height 183.93±5.35 cm, and training age of 6±1.6 years, participated voluntarily. Participants were divided into 2 groups of 13 people, the experimental group (DG) who regularly performed Theraband exercises in addition to volleyball training, and the control group (KG), who only did volleyball training. The groups were selected from the athletes who regularly participate in volleyball training 5 days a week. During the study, Theraban exercises were applied to the (DG) group along with volleyball training for 3 days. (KG) group was given volleyball training only 5 days a week. Before the studies, pre-test measurements (balance test and (20m) sprint test) were carried out for both groups. At the end of 8 weeks, the last test measurements of the groups were taken. Paried Samples T test was used to compare the preliminary and final values of the groups. When the first and last test measurements of the groups were compared between the groups; According to the analysis of the data (20m), a statistically significant difference was observed in the speed test measurement values ($p<0.05$). When the groups' first and last test measurements were compared between groups; According to the analysis of the data, no statistically significant difference was observed in the measurement values of the balance test ($p>0.05$). As a result; It was observed that the Theraban training program (20m) applied to male volleyball players aged 15-17 in (DG) was effective on the speed performance value. According to the results of this study, it can be recommended that volleyball coaches and athletes use the Theraband training method during the competition season.

Keywords: Volleyball, Theraband, Balance and (20m) speed

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 15-17 yaş erkek voleybolculara uygulanan Theraband egzersizlerinin, denge ve (20m) sürat performansları üzerine etkisinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmaya deney grubu (DG) yaş ortalamaları 16,20±,861 yıl, vücut ağırlığı ortalamaları 77,80±19,40 kg, boy ortalamaları 184,66±4,40 cm, kontrol grubu (KG) yaş ortalamaları 15,86±,915 yıl, vücut ağırlığı ortalamaları 81,13±5,475 kg, boy ortalamaları 183,93±5,35cm ve antrenman yaşı 6±1,6 yıl olan düzenli antrenman yapan 26 erkek voleybolcu gönüllü olarak katıldı. Katılımcılar düzenli olarak voleybol antrenmanına ek olarak Theraband egzersizleri yapan deney grubu (DG) ve sadece voleybol antrenmanı yapan kontrol grubu (KG) olmak üzere 13 kişilik 2 gruba ayrıldı. Gruplar haftanın 5 günü düzenli olarak voleybol antrenmanlarına katılan sporculardan seçilmiştir. Çalışma süresince (DG) grubuna 3 gün boyunca voleybol antrenmanı ile birlikte Theraband egzersizleri uygulanmıştır. (KG) grubuna ise haftada sadece 5 gün voleybol antrenmanı uygulandı. Çalışmalar öncesi her iki grubun da ön test ölçümleri (denge test ve (20m) sürat testi) gerçekleştirildi. 8 hafta sonunda ise grupların son test ölçümleri alındı. Grupların ön ve son değerlerini karşılaştırmak için Paried Samples T test kullanıldı. Grupların ilk ve son test ölçümleri gruplar arası karşılaştırıldığında; verilerin analizine göre (20m) sürat testi ölçüm değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark gözlendi ($p<0,05$). Grupların ilk ve son test ölçümleri gruplar arası karşılaştırıldığında; verilerin analizine göre denge testi ölçüm değerlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir

fark gözlenmedi (p>0,05). Sonuç olarak; (DG)da 15-17 yaş erkek voleybolculara uygulanan Theraband antrenman programının (20m) sürat performans değerinde etkili olduğu gözlemlendi. Bu çalışma sonucuna göre, voleybol antrenör ve sporcuların müsabaka sezonunda Theraband antrenman yöntemini kullanmaları önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Voleybol, Theraband, Denge Ve (20m) Sürat

PERS TOPLUMUNUN BÜYÜK MİTOLOJİK OKÇU KAHRAMANI ARASH KAMANGİR

THE GREAT MYTHOLOGICAL ARCHER HERO OF PERSIAN SOCIETY, ARASH KAMANGIR

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Özet

Birçok toplumun mitolojisinde okçulukla ilgili çeşitli mitler bulunmaktadır. Bu mitlerden birisi de Pers mitolojisinde yer almaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı, Pers Toplumunun Büyük Mitolojik Okçu Kahramanı Arash Kamangir'in hakkında bilgi vermektir. Yapılan bu araştırmada, tarihsel çalışmalarda kullanılan tarama modeli ve tarihsel araştırma metodu kullanılmıştır. Tarihsel araştırma metodu, kitap, belge, dosya, resmi ve özel yazışma evrakları, yabancı dilde bilgi ve belgelerin incelenmesi, tercüme edilmesi, okunması ve değerlendirmesine dayanan bir yöntemdir. Arash Kamangir, İran folklorunun kahraman bir okçusu. İran'ın toprak bütünlüğünü korumak için hayatını feda eden İran ulusal kahramanıdır. İran efsanesine göre, İran ile Turan arasında uzun süredir devam eden bir savaşın sonunda Arash Kamangir Damavand Dağı'na çıkara ok atar ve okun düştüğü yer iki ülke sınırı olarak kabul edilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pers, Mitoloji, Ok, Arash Kamangir.

Abstract

In the mythologies of many societies, there are various myths about archery. One of these myths is in Persian mythology. The aim of this study is to give information about Arash Kamangir, the Great Mythological Archer Hero of Persian Society. In this research, the screening model and historical research method used in historical studies were used. The historical research method is a method based on the examination, translation, reading and evaluation of books, documents, files, official and private correspondence documents, information and documents in a foreign language. Arash Kamangir is a heroic archer of Iranian folklore. He is the Iranian national hero who sacrificed his life to protect Iran's territorial integrity. According to Iranian legend, at the end of a long-standing war between Iran and Turan, Arash Kamangir shoots an arrow on Mount Damavand, and the place where the arrow falls is considered the border of two countries.

Keywords: Persia, mythology, arrow, Arash Kamangir.

MARDİN ARTUKLU ÜNİVERSİTESİ BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SALDIRGANLIK DÜZEYLERİNİ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF AGGRESSION LEVELS OF MARDIN ARTUKLU UNIVERSITY PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Özet

Yapılan bu çalışmanın amacı, Mardin Artuklu Üniversitesinde beden eğitimi ve spor yüksekokulunda okuyan öğrencilerin saldırganlık düzeylerini karşılaştırmaktır. Çalışmada yöntem olarak, nicel araştırma yöntemi içerisinde yer alan nedensel karşılaştırma modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini çalışmaya gönüllü olarak katılmayı kabul eden 128 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak, İpek İlter (Kiper) tarafından 1984 yılında geliştirilen saldırganlık envanteri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda, yıkıcı saldırganlık boyutunda Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Öğretmenliği öğrencilerinin; atılganlık boyutunda Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Öğretmenliği bölümü öğrencilerinin, edilgen ve toplam saldırganlık boyutunda Spor Yöneticiliği bölümü öğrencilerinin daha fazla puan aldıkları tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite, Öğrenci, Saldırganlık.

Abstract

The aim of this study was to compare the aggression levels of students at the School of Physical Education and Sports at Mardin Artuklu University. The causal comparison model, which is included in the quantitative research method, was used as a method in the study. The sample of the study consists of 128 students who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study. As a data collection tool, the aggression inventory developed by İpek İlter (Kiper) in 1984 was used. At the end of the study, it was determined that the students of Physical Education and Sports Teaching in the dimension of destructive aggression; the students of the Department of Physical Education and Sports Teaching in the dimension of assertiveness, and the students of the Department of Sports Management in the dimension of passive and total aggression scored more.

Keywords: University, Student, Aggression.

CORE EGZERSİZLERİNİN VÜCUT KOMPOSİZYONU ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CORE EXERCISES ON BODY COMPOSITION

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Abstract

Strength, flexibility and stability are physical fitness parameters associated with health. Each of these parameters affects overall health, changes the risk of injury, determines how an injury is treated, and affects performance in activities of daily living and sports. Core (core); It is described as a muscular box with the abdominals anteriorly, the paraspinals and gluteals posteriorly, the diaphragm as the roof, and the pelvic floor and hip girdle muscles. From improving athletic performance and preventing injuries to relieving low back pain, the benefits of core stabilization have been demonstrated by academic studies in the scientific world. The importance of regularly followed and well-planned core training programs that emphasize the strengthening of the core region (for example, focusing on the abdominal, waist, trunk and hip muscles) is emphasized. In this context, it can be said that core stability training can improve body composition and provide postural benefits in gaining sport-specific skills and stabilizing the lumbosacral region, as well as the ability to perform challenging physical tasks that require good conditioning and control. **Purpose:** The aim of this study is to examine the changes that core training will cause on various parameters of body composition in participants. **Method:** A total of 17 young individuals between the ages of 18-22 studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences were included in the study. The mean age, height and body weight of the participants were 19.41±0.87 years, 174.88±8.10 cm and 61.59±9.70 kg. Participants trained 2 days a week with 5 different core exercises planned, for a total of 5 weeks. **Results:** Normality tests were applied to the obtained data and it was determined that the data showed normal distribution. In the next step, the data were analyzed with the "Paired Simple T Test". The level of significance in the study was determined as $p<0.05$. According to the pre-test and post-test analysis results, statistical significance was found in the parameters of Body Mass Index ($p=0.042$), Body Fat Ratio ($p=0.011$), Body Fat Weight ($p=0.015$). Although there was a mathematical difference in the Fat-Free Body Mass ($p=0.340$) parameter, this difference was not significant. **Conclusion:** It was determined that the core trainings made a positive change on the body composition parameters of the participants, namely Body Mass Index, Body Fat Ratio and Body Fat Weight.

Keywords: Core, Body Composition, Exercise, Training

Özet

Güç, esneklik ve stabilite sağlıkla ile ilişkili fiziksel uygunluk parametrelerdir. Bu parametrelerin her biri genel olarak sağlığı etkiler, yaralanma riskini değiştirir, bir yaralanmanın nasıl tedavi edildiğini belirler ve günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde ve sporda performansa etki eder. Core (çekirdek); önde abdominaller, arkada paraspinaller ve glutealler, çatı olarak diyafram ve pelvik taban ve kalça kuşağı kasları ile kaslı bir kutu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Atletik performansı iyileştirmekten ve yaralanmaları önlemekten bel ağrısını hafifletmeye kadar, core stabilizasyonunun yararları bilim dünyasında akademik çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur. Core bölgesinin güçlendirilmesine önem veren (örneğin karın, bel, gövde ve kalça kaslarına odaklanan), düzenli olarak takip edilen ve iyi planlanmış core antrenman programlarının önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, core stabilite eğitiminin vücut kompozisyonunu iyileştirebildiği ayrıca iyi kondisyon ve kontrol gerektiren zorlu fiziksel görevleri yerine getirme yeteneğinin yanı sıra spora özel beceri kazanımında ve lumbosakral bölgeyi stabilize etmede postüral fayda sağladığı söylenebilir. **Amaç:** Bu araştırmanın amacı, core antrenmanlarının katılımcılarda vücut komposizyonunun çeşitli parametreleri üzerinde meydana getireceği değişiklikleri incelemektir. **Yöntem:** Çalışmaya, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde okuyan 18-22 yaş arası toplam

17 genç birey katılımcı dâhil edilmiştir. Katılımcıların yaş, boy ve vücut ağırlık ortalamaları 19,41±0,87 yıl, 174,88±8,10 cm ve 61,59±9,70 kg' dır. Katılımcılar, planlanmış 5 farklı core egzersizi ile haftada 2 gün olmak üzere toplamda 5 hafta antrenman yaptı. **Bulgular:** Elde edilen verilere normallik testleri uygulandı ve verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edildi. Bir sonraki aşamada veriler "Paired Simple T Test" ile analiz edildi. Araştırmada anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0.05$ olarak belirlendi. Ön test ve son test analiz sonuçlarına göre, Beden Kitle İndeksi (p=0,042), Vücut Yağ Oranı (p=0,011), Vücut Yağ Ağırlığı (p=0,015) parametrelerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlılık tespit edilirken Yağsız Vücut Kütlesi (p=0,340) parametresinde matematiksel olarak farklılık ortaya koymasına rağmen bu farklılık anlamlı bulunmadı. **Sonuç:** Yapılan core antrenmanlarının katılımcıların vücut komposizyonu parametrelerinden Beden Kitle İndeksi, Vücut Yağ Oranı ve Vücut Yağ Ağırlığı üzerinde pozitif yönde değişiklik meydana getirdiği tespit edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Core, Vücut Komposizyonu, Egzersiz, Antrenman

FARKLI CORE HAREKET ANTRENMANLARININ GÖVDE ESNEKLİĞİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT CORE MOTION TRAININGS ON BODY FLEXIBILITY

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Abstract

Flexibility is the ability to smoothly and easily move a single joint or a series of joints through an unlimited pain-free range of motion. Strength and flexibility are considered as physical fitness parameters related to health. Loss of strength, flexibility and stability can be prevented or reduced with targeted exercise programs. The timing, dose and frequency of exercise programs for age/inactivity-related reductions in these parameters or acquired deficiencies due to injury have received increasing attention in recent years. Because each of these parameters affects health in general, changes the risk of injury, determines how an injury is treated, and affects performance in activities of daily living and sports. From improving athletic performance and preventing injuries to relieving low back pain, the benefits of core stabilization have been demonstrated by academic studies in the scientific world. The importance of regularly followed and well-planned core training programs for the abdominal, waist, trunk and hip muscles is emphasized. Therefore, core training provides better balance and neuromuscular control, can prevent injury to the knee and ankle joints, and can be used in the treatment of patients with low back pain. **Purpose:** The aim of this research is to examine the effects of different core applications on the trunk flexibility of the participants. **Method:** A total of 15 young individuals between the ages of 18-21 studying at the Faculty of Sport Sciences were included in the study. The mean age, height and body weight of the participants were 19.47±0.83 years, 174.80±8.65 cm and 60.15±9.36 kg. Participants trained 2 days a week for a total of 6 weeks with different planned core exercises. **Results:** Normality tests were applied to the obtained data and it was determined that the data showed normal distribution. Then the data were analyzed with the "Paired Simple T Test". The level of significance in the study was determined as $p<0.05$. According to the pre-test and post-test analysis results, significant significance was determined in the Trunk Extension ($p<0.000$) parameter. Trunk Right Lateral Flexion ($p=0.658$), Trunk Left Lateral Flexion ($p=0.454$), Trunk Right Rotation ($p=0.417$), Trunk Left Rotation ($p=0.591$), and Sit-Reach Trunk Flexion ($p=0.168$) although there was a mathematical difference in the parameters, this difference was not found to be significant. **Conclusion:** It was determined that the core trainings made a significant change on the trunk extension parameter of the participants.

Keywords: Flexibility, Training, Core

Özet

Tek bir eklemi veya bir dizi eklemi, sınırsız ağrısız bir hareket genişliği boyunca sorunsuz ve kolay bir şekilde hareket ettirme yeteneğine esneklik denir. Güç ve esneklik sağlıkla ile ilişkili fiziksel uygunluk parametrelerinden sayılmaktadır. Güç, esneklik ve stabilite kaybı, hedefe yönelik egzersiz programları ile önlenebilir veya azaltılabilir. Bu parametrelerde yaşa/hareketsizliğe bağlı azalma veya yaralanmaya bağlı kazanılmış eksikliklere yönelik egzersiz programlarının zamanlaması, dozu ve sıklığı, son yıllarda artan bir ilgi görmektedir. Çünkü bu parametrelerin her biri genel olarak sağlığı etkiler, yaralanma riskini değiştirir, bir yaralanmanın nasıl tedavi edildiğini belirler ve günlük yaşam aktivitelerinde ve sporda performansa etki eder. Atletik performansı iyileştirmekten ve yaralanmaları önlemekten bel ağrısını hafifletmeye kadar, core stabilizasyonunun yararları bilim dünyasında akademik çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur. Core bölgesinin güçlendirilmesine önem veren yani karın, bel, gövde ve kalça kaslarına yönelik düzenli olarak takip edilen ve iyi planlanmış core antrenman programlarının önemi vurgulanmaktadır. Dolayısıyla core eğitimi, daha iyi

denge ve nöromüsküler kontrol sağlar, diz ve ayak bileği eklemlerinin yaralanmasını önleyebilir ve bel ağrısı olan hastaların tedavisinde kullanılabilir. **Amaç:** Bu araştırmada amaç, farklı core uygulamalarının katılımcılarda gövde esnekliği üzerinde meydana getireceği etkileri incelemektir. **Yöntem:** Çalışmaya, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesinde okuyan 18-21 yaş arası toplam 15 genç birey katılımcı dâhil edilmiştir. Katılımcıların yaş, boy ve vücut ağırlık ortalamaları 19,47±0,83 yıl, 174,80±8,65 cm ve 60,15±9,36 kg'dır. Katılımcılar, planlanmış farklı core egzersizi ile haftada 2 gün olmak üzere toplamda 6 hafta antrenman yaptı. **Bulgular:** Elde edilen verilere normallik testleri uygulandı ve verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği tespit edildi. Daha sonra veriler, "Paired Simple T Test" ile analiz edildi. Araştırmada anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0.05$ olarak belirlendi. Ön test ve son test analiz sonuçlarına göre, Gövde Ekstansiyon ($p<0,000$) parametresinde önemli derecede anlamlılık tespit edildi. Gövde Sağa Lateral Fleksiyon ($p=0,658$), Gövde Sola Lateral Fleksiyon ($p=0,454$), Gövde Sağa Rotasyon ($p=0,417$), Gövde Sola Rotasyon ($p=0,591$) ve Otur-Eriş Gövde Fleksiyonu ($p=0,168$) parametrelerinde matematiksel olarak farklılık ortaya koymasına rağmen bu farklılık anlamlı bulunmadı. **Sonuç:** Yapılan core antrenmanlarının katılımcıların gövde ekstansiyonu parametresi üzerinde önemli derecede değişiklik meydana getirdiği tespit edildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Esneklik, Antrenman, Core

SPORDA ZİHİNSEL DAYANIKLILIĞIN ALGILANAN PERFORMANS ÜZERİNDEKİ ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF MENTAL TOUGHNESS ON PERCEIVED PERFORMANCE IN SPORTS

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Özet

Amaç: Bu araştırmada zihinsel dayanıklılığın algılanan performans üzerindeki rolünü belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. **Yöntem**: İlişkisel tarama modeliyle desenlenen araştırmaya lisanslı olarak aktif şekilde spor hayatına devam eden, yaşları 18 ile 59 arasında (X=24,82±8,08) değişen 386 sporcu katılım göstermiştir. Veri toplama araçları olarak "Zihinsel Dayanıklılık Ölçeği", "Sporda Algılanan Performans Ölçeği" ve "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" kullanılmıştır. Veriler betimsel istatistikler, Pearson korelasyon ve Regresyon analizleri kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. **Bulgular:** Araştırma bulguları incelendiğinde; sporcuların zihinsel dayanıklılık puanları ile algılanan performans puanları arasında pozitif yönde orta düzeyde anlamlı ilişkiler tespit edilmiştir ($p<.05$). Ayrıca zihinsel dayanıklılığın algılanan performans üzerinde anlamlı yordayıcı güce sahip olduğu ($p<.05$). **Sonuç:** Bu sonuçlar zihinsel dayanıklılığın algılanan performans üzerinde önemli role sahip olduğunu işaret etmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Sporcu, Zihinsel Dayanıklılık, Algılanan Performans

Abstract

Aim: In this study, it is aimed to determine the role of mental toughness on perceived performance. **Method:** 386 athletes, aged between 18 and 59 (X=24,82±8,08), who continue their active sports life as licensed, participated in the research designed with the correlational screening model. "Mental Toughness Scale", "Perceived Performance in Sports Scale", and "Personal Information Form" are used as data collection tools. Data are analyzed using descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation and Regression analysis. **Findings:** When the research findings are examined; A positive and moderately significant correlation is found between the mental toughness scores of the athletes and their perceived performance scores ($p<.05$). In addition, it is determined that mental toughness had a significant predictive power on perceived performance ($p<.05$). **Conclusion:** These results indicated that mental toughness has an important role on perceived performance.

Keywords: Sports, Athlete, Mental Toughness, Perceived Performance.

SOSYAL HİZMET UYGULAMALARI YOLUYLA İNSAN HAKLARINA NASIL ULAŞABİLİRİZ?

HOW CAN WE REACH HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SOCIAL WORK PRACTICES?

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Abstract

Social work; It is a science and profession that works with individuals, groups, families and society, focuses on people and solving their problems, and rises on the foundations of human rights and social justice. The social work profession strives to increase the problem-solving capacity of individuals and to ensure their well-being, and does this from a rights-based perspective. The social work profession fulfills the function of providing social services and implementing social welfare policies in some societies, but social work also has a radical and social change function. The social work profession is actually a human rights profession, and social workers are human rights workers. Human rights provide a reference point to uphold human value, recognizing that the individual has an innate value. The social work profession is based on respect for human dignity and professional ethical principles, which are directly related to the understanding of human rights. Social work profession works with groups such as women, children, disabled, elderly, immigrants and chronic patients. In fact, it is necessary to know that the basis of the disadvantages experienced by these individuals is discrimination, oppression, exclusion, inequality and injustice, that is, human rights violations. The social work profession is also one of the professions that mostly fight against rights violations and have an advocacy role. For this reason, it can be said that all kinds of work to be done within the scope of social work practice will aim to eliminate violations of rights. There are certain principles in social work practice, so human rights can be achieved through social work practice. In social work practice, empowerment, providing social change, raising awareness, advocacy, increasing participation, ensuring democracy, anti-oppression practice, feminist practice are in question. These show us that social work practice can be a method of achieving human rights. Social work also works on the needs of people and communities, and needs are directly related to rights. Meeting the needs can only be achieved with a rights-based understanding. Similarly, there are fundamental human rights in social work research. Evaluating the services provided, revealing the deficiencies of the welfare state, drawing attention to the problems and needs of disadvantaged groups are related to rights. In this direction, in this review study; The development of the social work profession and human rights, the relationship between the social work profession and human rights, and how to reach human rights through social work practices will be discussed.

Keywords: Social work, Social work practice, Human rights, Right-based approach

Özet

Sosyal hizmet; birey, grup, aile ve toplumla çalışan, insanı ve insanların sorunlarının çözülmesini odağa alan, insan hakları ve sosyal adalet temelleri üzerinde yükselen bir bilim dalı ve meslektir. Sosyal hizmet mesleği bireylerin sorun çözme kapasitesini arttırılması ve iyilik hallerinin sağlanması için çaba gösterir, bunu hak temelli bir bakış açısıyla yapar. Sosyal hizmet mesleği kimi toplumlarda sosyal hizmetlerin sağlanması ve sosyal refah politikalarının uygulanması işlevini yerine getirir ancak sosyal hizmetin aynı zamanda radikal ve sosyal değişimi sağlayıcı bir işlevi de vardır. Sosyal hizmet mesleği aslında bir insan hakları mesleğidir ve sosyal hizmet uzmanları da insan hakları çalışanlarıdır. İnsan hakları insanlık değerini yüceltmek için bir referans noktası sağlar, bireyin doğuştan gelen bir değeri olduğunu kabul eder. Sosyal hizmet mesleğinin temelinde de insan onuruna saygı ve mesleki etik ilkeler vardır, bunlar insan hakları anlayışıyla doğrudan ilişkilidir. Sosyal hizmet mesleği kadın, çocuk, engelli, yaşlı, göçmen, kronik hasta gibi gruplarla çalışır. Aslında bu bireylerin deneyimlediği dezavantajların temelinde ayrımcılık, baskı, dışlanma, eşitsizlik ve adaletsizliklerin yani insan hakları ihlallerinin olduğunu bilmek gerekmektedir. Sosyal hizmet mesleği de

çoğunlukla hak ihlalleriyle mücadele eden ve savunuculuk rolü ön planda olan meslek gruplarından biridir. Bu nedenle sosyal hizmet uygulaması kapsamında yapılacak her türlü çalışmanın hak ihlallerini ortadan kaldırma amacı güdeceği söylenebilir. Sosyal hizmet uygulamasında belli ilkeler vardır, bu nedenle sosyal hizmet uygulaması yoluyla insan haklarına ulaşılabilir. Sosyal hizmet uygulamasında sıklıkla güçlendirme, toplumsal değişim sağlanması, bilinç arttırılması, savunuculuk yapılması, katılımın arttırılması, demokrasinin sağlanması, baskı karşıtı uygulama, feminist uygulama yapılması söz konusudur. Bunlar sosyal hizmet uygulamasının insan haklarına ulaşmanın bir yöntemi olabileceğini bize göstermektedir. Sosyal hizmet aynı zamanda insanların ve toplumların ihtiyaçları üzerine çalışır, ihtiyaçlar ise haklarla doğrudan ilişkilidir. İhtiyaçların karşılanması ancak hak temelli bir anlayışla sağlanabilir. Benzer şekilde sosyal hizmet araştırmasında da temelde insan hakları vardır. Verilen hizmetlerin değerlendirilmesi, refah devletinin eksiklerinin ortaya koyulması, dezavantajları olan grupların sorun ve ihtiyaçlarına dikkat çekilmesi haklarla ilişkilidir. Bu doğrultuda bu derleme çalışmada; sosyal hizmet mesleğinin ve insan haklarının gelişimi, sosyal hizmet mesleği ile insan hakları arasındaki ilişki ve sosyal hizmet uygulamaları yoluyla insan haklarına nasıl ulaşılabileceği ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal hizmet, Sosyal hizmet uygulaması, İnsan hakları, Hak temelli yaklaşım

AVRUPA ÜLKELERİNDE COVID-19 YAYILIMI VE SOSYAL SERMAYE HAKKINDA EDİNİLEN İÇGÖRÜLER

INSIGHTS ABOUT THE DISPENSION OF COVID-19 AND SOCIAL CAPITAL IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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Abstract

Changes in the behavior of individuals that occur during the long-term spread of the corona virus appear as indicators of a new formation. Policy makers and health professionals around the world recommend that people take social responsibility to get vaccinated by asking them to limit social contacts, follow strict hygiene and distancing rules. Policy makers, within the scope of the coronavirus news on the agenda, mention that the increasing costs as a result of every action taken by individuals will lead to a weakening in the economy. Findings obtained from official websites of countries show that social capital is an important factor in this context. In this case, it shows that there are very few studies in the literature on social capital to reduce the spread of coronavirus and protect public health. This research is the first to systematically analyze the link between social capital and coronavirus outcomes, measuring deaths from pandemics in the European countries covered by the review. The analyzes made comprehensively reveal the positive impact of social capital on the vital outcomes of the pandemic in the seven European countries included in the study. At the same time, the results obtained from the geographical locations of the countries shed an important light on the literature. The aim of this study; To investigate the impact of social capital on health outcomes as revealed in independent analyzes for seven European countries during the Covid-19 pandemic. Taking advantage of the detailed geographical differences within countries, it was found that the standard deviation increase in social capital per capita from mid-March 2020 to the end of June 2020 resulted in 14% to 34% fewer cases of Covid-19, as well as between 6% and 35% more per capita. It was concluded that there were few deaths. Results from the research highlight the positive health benefits of strengthening social capital. This is very important for politicians in the state organization. Because; In states where the spread of Covid-19 is rapid, the proportion of social capital is lower. These states should be determined as soon as possible, necessary information meetings should be held, and public health conferences should be held to promote the corona virus to sensitize the public. Social capital has always been in this subject before and after the emergence of the idea of vaccination, and the idea of vaccination of the people is seen as a public benefit, like the obligation to wear a mask.

Keywords: Covid-19, Social Capital, Collective Action, Health Costs, European Countries

Özet

Korona virüsün uzun süre yayılım gösterdiği dönemlerde ortaya çıkan bireylerin davranışlarındaki değişimler, yeni bir oluşumun göstergeleri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Dünyanın dört bir yanındaki politika yapıcılar ve sağlık uzmanları, insanlardan sosyal temasları sınırlandırmalarını, katı hijyen ve mesafe kurallarına uymalarını isteyerek aşı olma hususunda sosyal sorumluluğa başvurmalarını önermektedir. Politika yapıcılar, gündemde yer alan korona virüs haberleri kapsamında bireylerin yaptıkları her eylemin sonucunda artan maliyetlerin ekonomide zayıflamaya yol açacağından bahsetmektedir. Ülkelerin resmi sitelerinden elde edilen bulgular, sosyal sermayenin bu kapsamda önemli bir etken olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu durumda gösteriyor ki, sosyal sermayenin korona virüs yayılımını azaltmaya ve halk sağlığını korumaya yönelik literatürde yapılmış olan çok az sayıda çalışması bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırma, inceleme kapsamına alınan Avrupa ülkelerindeki pandemi kaynaklı ölümlerin ölçüldüğü, sosyal sermaye ve korona virüs sonuçları arasındaki bağlantıyı sistematik olarak ilk analiz eden çalışmadır. Yapılan analizler çalışmaya dahil edilen yedi Avrupa ülkesinin sosyal sermayenin pandemi ile ilgili yaşantısal sonuçları üzerinde bıraktığı olumlu etkiyi kapsamlı bir şekilde ortaya koymaktadır. Aynı zamanda ülkelerin coğrafi konumlarından elde edilen sonuçlar, literatüre önemli bir ışık tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Covid-19 pandemisi sırasında yedi Avrupa ülkesi için yapılan bağımsız analizlerde ortaya konulan sosyal sermayenin sağlık sonuçları üzerindeki etkisini araştırmaktır. Ülkeler içindeki ayrıntılı coğrafi farklılıklardan yararlanarak, Mart 2020 ortasından, Haziran 2020 sonuna kadar kişi başına düşen sosyal sermayedeki standart sapma artışının %14 ile %34 arasında daha az Covid-19 vakasına yol açtığı ve bunun yanı sıra %6 ile %35 arasında kişi başına daha az ölüme rastlanıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, sosyal sermayeyi güçlendirmenin olumlu sağlık getirilerini vurgulamaktadır. Bu durum, devlet teşkilatında görevli politikacılar için oldukça önemlidir. Çünkü; Covid-19 yayılımının hızlı olduğu eyaletlerde, sosyal sermayenin oranı daha düşüktür. Bu eyaletlerin en kısa sürede belirlenmesi, gerekli bilgilendirme toplantılarının yapılması ve korona virüsü tanıtıcı halk sağlığı konferanslarının gerçekleştirilerek halkın duyarlı hale getirilmesi sağlanmalıdır. Sosyal sermaye, aşı fikrinin ortaya çıkmasının öncesinde de, sonrasında da her daim bu konu içerisinde yer almıştır ve halkın aşı yaptırma düşüncesi, maske takılma zorunluluğu gibi bir kamu yararı olarak görülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Covid-19, Sosyal Sermaye, Toplu Eylem, Sağlık Maliyetleri, Avrupa Ülkeleri

RE-EXAMINING REPUBLIC OF INDIA'S CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT ACT OF 2019

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Abstract

Republic of India has since independence from colonial Britan in 1947, been praised internationally for its internal peace, minority rights and civil society progress. Separately for its sheer size of population, order, security and political colouring, India is as the world's largest democracy. Nevertheless, recent challenges brought forward in recent political, religious and legal events in India have certainly questioned its relative peace, tranquildity and internal freedoms that was formerly, enjoyed by its diverse population. The issue of the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 is indeed one such case in which has not only questioned indivial rights and personall freedoms in India but also complicated India's secular and democratic values. This 2019 amends an earlier 1955 Citizenship Act in which now only allowed Indian citizenship to illegal migrants from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan whom belongedg to the Sikh, Buddhist, Jains, Parsis, Hindu and Christians religions that enterned India on or before the 31st of December 2014. Many nations (particularly Muslim) and international organizations have also criticized the introduction and application of this Act in modern India particularly since it fails to mention Muslim illegal migrants from those nations. This study will critically study the passing of this historic Act as well as its socio-political implications in India and beyond. Being part of a larger MA study the extent, realities, legality, misconceptions and circumstances of it will also be critically questioned, and answered. In particular, as part of our analysis Anthony Giddens' theory of structuration is applied in which both the structure and the agent is analyzed in the context of India's constitution and pursuit of peaceful coexistence.

Keywords: Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019, Peace & Conflict, Minority rights, Illegal migration, Indian Muslims

JAPAN-CHINA RIVALRY IN AFRICA: A LESSON FOR IRAN AND TURKEY

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Abstract

In August 2019 Japan hosted the the Seventh Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Yokohama. This conference was somewhat different to earlier conferences held between Africa and Japan in that it were co-organized with a number of international partners, including the United Nations, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, and the African Union Commission. The objective of the conference was also different to the earlier Japan-Africa conferences in that the emphasis was on shifting away from the African view and perception to view Japan as merely a 'donor', but rather as a more holistic partner. In fact, the conference intended to stress that Japan value trade, investment and other exchanges with Africa greatly. And that African nations can count on Japan as an alternative partner to that of China as it has no political ambitions in African, and that as far as technology and economic power it was not only superior but with its international links to 'like-minded' 'western' nations it could have easier achieved its intended goals and progress. The new approach to Africa by Japan and its offer as an economic partner as an alternative to others is undoubtedly an important progress in the history of Japan-Africa relations. The fact that Japan suggests its international links as an alternative is also an important development and a powerful statement in international politics that these links 'count'. In this paper, we propose that we should examine the success and history of China-Japan relations and economic cooperation with Africa in a new light. Further in our study we propose that Turkey and Iran as a nation should too take lessons from China-Japan experiences in Africa and that we should also work closely with our political and economic partners (such as South Africa and Qatar) to play a more significant role in our international relations with African nations.

Keywords: China-Japan rivalry, Africa, Turkey, Iran, Economic collaboration, African economy

1920-1950 YILLARI ARASINDA TÜRK KADINLARININ SİYASÎ HAK ARAYIŞLARI VE SEÇİMLERE KATILIM ORANLARI

TURKISH WOMEN'S SEEKING FOR POLITICAL RIGHTS AND ELECTION PARTICIPATION BETWEEN 1920-1950

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Abstract

It is known that the roles and rights of women in social and political life were very limited until the 20th century in Turkey and other countries. It has taken a long process to ensure gender equality in social and legal terms. Before the 20th century, the social role assigned to women was generally a good wife, mother and housewife. We know that towards the end of the 19th century, some rights were given to women within the scope of Westernization movements in the Ottoman Empire. For example, girls' teacher schools and secondary schools were opened, albeit in very limited numbers. After the 20th century, as a natural consequence of universal values such as democracy, human rights, and the pursuit of rights, women have begun to obtain their political rights as well as their social rights in public life. In the old Turks, women and men were in equal positions in terms of political rights and influence, due to their influence in the nomadic life. After the adoption of Islam, some restrictions were imposed on women's use of political rights. As a result of the narrow interpretations made on the principles of Islamic law until the Tanzimat Period, women were partially deprived of basic rights such as social and education. As a result of the work of women's associations and press organizations established in the Second Constitutional Era, women began to seek political and social rights, and as a result, they expressed their political demands. With the proclamation of the Republic, Turkish women accelerated their political organization, establishment of associations and propaganda activities. Atatürk's reforms have been a turning point in regulations and innovations for Turkish women's rights. It is a fact that the achievements of Turkish women in education, law, economy, culture and social fields are a result of Atatürk's reforms.

In addition, the Turkish Civil Code has been an effective step in determining the social status of Turkish women as equal and free individuals, and the gains gained by granting political rights with the legal arrangements made in the next period have been reinforced. Despite the fact that Turkish women are given equal political rights with men, we see that the rate of participation in the elections is extremely low due to both party statutes and social factors. As a matter of fact, Turkish women were granted the right to be elected for the first time in 1935, and 18 women deputies entered the parliament. However, while the number of female deputies was expected to increase in the next elections, the number of deputies decreased to 16 on the contrary. In this study, we will examine Turkish women's pursuit of political rights and their participation in elections between 1920-1950.

Keywords; Women, political rights, election, parliamentarian

Özet

Türkiye'de ve diğer ülkelerde 20. yüzyıla kadar kadınların toplumsal ve siyasal hayattaki rollerinin ve haklarının çok sınırlı olduğu bilinmektedir. Toplumsal ve hukuksal açıdan kadın-erkek eşitliğinin sağlanması uzun bir süreç almıştır. 20. Yüzyıl öncesinde toplumsal açıdan kadınlara biçilen rol genel anlamda iyi bir eş, annelik ve ev hanımlığı şeklinde olmuştur. 19. yüzyılın sonlarına doğru Osmanlı Devleti'nde Batılılaşma hareketleri kapsamında kadınlara yönelik bazı haklar verildiğini biliyoruz. Örneğin çok sınırlı sayıda da olsa kız öğretmen okulu ve ortaokullar açılmıştır. 20. Yüzyıldan sonra demokrasi, insan hakları, hak arayışları gibi

evrensel değerlerin doğal bir sonucu olarak kadınlar kamusal hayatta toplumsal haklarının yanı sıra siyasal haklarını da elde etmeye başlamıştır. Eski Türklerde, göçebe yaşamında etkisiyle kadınlar ve erkekler siyasî hak ve etki olarak eşit konumdadır. İslamiyet'in kabulünden sonra kadınların siyasî hakları kullanmasında bazı sınırlamalar getirilmiştir. Tanzimat Dönemi'ne kadar geçen sürede İslam hukuku kaideleri üzerinden yapılan dar yorumlamaların bir sonucu olarak kadınlar toplumsal ve eğitim gibi temel haklardan kısmen mahrum bırakılmıştır. İkinci Meşrutiyet Dönemi'nde kurulan kadın derneklerinin ve basın yayın kuruluşlarının çalışmaları sonucu kadınlar siyasî ve toplumsal hak arayışına başlamış ve bunun sonucunda siyasî taleplerini dile getirmişlerdir. Cumhuriyet'in ilânı ile birlikte Türk kadınları, siyasî örgütlenme, dernek kurma ve propaganda faaliyetlerini hızlandırmışlardır. Atatürk inkılâpları, Türk kadın haklarına yönelik düzenlemelerde ve yeniliklerde dönüm noktası olmuştur. Bugün Türk kadınlarının eğitim, hukuk, ekonomi, kültür alanı ve sosyal alanlardaki kazanımları Atatürk reformlarının bir sonucu olduğu gerçektir. Ayrıca Türk Medeni Kanunu, Türk kadınının eşit ve özgür bireyler olarak toplumsal statülerinin belirlenmesinde etkili bir adım olmuş ve sonraki süreçte yapılan hukukî düzenlemelerle siyasî hakların verilmesi ile elde edilen kazanımlar pekiştirilmiştir. Türk kadınlarına erkeklerle eşit oranda siyasî haklar verilmesine rağmen gerek parti tüzüklerinde gerekse toplumsal faktörlerin etkisiyle seçimlere katılım oranlarının son derece düşük olduğunu görmekteyiz. Nitekim 1935'te Türk kadınlarına ilk kez seçilme hakkı tanınmış ve 18 kadın milletvekili meclise girmiştir. Ancak sonraki seçimlerde kadın milletvekili sayısının artması beklenirken aksine milletvekili sayısı 16'ya düşmüştür. Bu çalışmada 1920-1950 Yılları arasında Türk kadınlarının siyasî hak arayışları ve seçime katılım oranlarını inceleyeceğiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Kadın, siyasî haklar, seçim, milletvekili

ÇEKLE İLGİLİ KARŞILIKSIZDIR İŞLEMİ YAPILMASINA NEDEN OLMA SUÇU VE KONKORDATO

CRIME OF CAUSING UNREQUITED TRANSACTION ABOUT CHECK AND CONCORDAT

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Abstract

Crime of causing unreqited transaction about check is regulated in Check Code No. 5941 Article 5. With the decision of the 19th Criminal Department of the Court of Cassation, dated 10/06/2019, numbered 2019/23974 decision, 2019/9339 on crime of causing unreqited transaction about check related the responsibility of the authorities of the legal entity, it has been assssed that decision will be made depending on the approval or rejection of the concordat or the granting responsibility to commissioner of the concordat in the decision of the concordat and in accordance with this assessment, the courts of first instance and the District Courts of Justice made the prejudicial question in accordance with Criminal Procedure Code Article 218/1 paragraph and they assseses criminal liability in accordance with the decision of the Commercial Court of First Instance on the concordat. On the other hand, this assessment is unlawful due to the conditional assessment of intent from the elements of the crime. In addition, in accordance with Enforcement and Bankruptcy Code Article 51 and 294/1 paragraph, it is not possible to take enforcement action against a person who is in the concordat process in any way. The consent of the creditors also prevents the defendant from being punished by Check Code in accordance with Turkish Penal Code Article 26/2 paragraph due to the fact that the temporary respite decision was taken due to the large number of votes of the creditors. In case of a temporary respite decision in accordance with Article 287 of the Enforcement and Bankruptcy Code, the Commercial Court of First Instance must take the necessary measures to protect the debtor's assets.Therefore, with the adoption of the temporary respite decision, the concordat commissioner is obliged to oversee the activities of the debtor in accordance with Article 290/2-b subparagraph and Article 297/1 paragraph of the Enforcement and Bankruptcy Code. In that case, the commissioner is also personally responsible for legal entities entering into the concordat process in accordance with the law. At the same time, if the debtor, who has decided to take a temporary respite by entering into the concordat process, pays the receivables of one of his creditors, there will also be criminal liability for the crime of reducing his assets with the intention of causing his creditor to lose in accordance with Article 331/3 of the Enforcement and Bankruptcy Code. If an action that is considered a crime in the Turkish Penal Code cannot be punished by being considered legitimate in a special provision or other laws, it is considered that the action is not unlawful and the perpetrator cannot be punished. In accordance with Article 5 of the Turkish Penal Code, the general provisions of the Turkish Penal Code are also applied to special penal codes and special codes with criminal provisions. For these reasons, the concordat organized in articles 285-309/l of the Executive Bankruptcy Code is the reason for compliance with the law. Therefore, the perpetrator cannot also be punished for the absence of an element of illegality due to the decision of the concordat temporary respite.

Key words: Concordat, Gratuitous Check, Reason of Compliance with the Law, Crime of Causing Damage to the Creditor, Intent,

Özet

5941 sayılı Çek Kanunu m. 5 ile çekle ilgili karşılıksızdır işlemi yapılmasına neden olma suçu düzenlenmiştir. Yargıtay 19.CD'nin, 10/06/2019 gün, 2019/23974 Esas, 2019/9339 sayılı kararıyla çekle ilgili karşılıksızdır işlemi yapılmasına neden olma suçunda, tüzel kişi yetkililerinin sorumluluğuna ilişkin olarak; konkordatonun tasdiki ya da reddine veya konkordato kararında, konkordato komiserine sorumluluk verilmesine bağlı olarak karar verileceği değerlendirilmiş olup, ilk derece mahkemeleri ile Bölge Adliye Mahkemeleri bu

değerlendirmeye uygun olarak CMK m. 218/1 fıkrası gereğince bekletici sorun yapmakta ve konkordatoya ilişkin Asliye Ticaret Mahkemesi kararına göre ceza sorumluluğunu değerlendirmektedir. Öte yandan bu değerlendirme, suçun unsurlarından kastın şarta bağlı değerlendirilmesi nedeniyle hukuka aykırıdır. Ayrıca İİK m. 51 ve 294/1 fıkrası gereğince konkordato sürecinde bulunan kişi hakkında hiçbir şekilde takip yapılması mümkün değildir. Geçici mühlet kararının alacaklıların oy çokluğu nedeniyle alınması nedeniyle alacaklıların rızası da TCK m. 26/2 fıkrası gereğince sanığın Çek Kanunu gereğince cezalandırılmasını önlemektedir. İİK m. 287 gereğince geçici mühlet kararı verilmesi halinde, Asliye Ticaret Mahkemesi, borçlunun malvarlığının korunması için gereken tedbirleri almak zorundadır. Bu nedenle geçici mühlet kararının kabulüyle İİK m. 290/2-b bendi ile 297/1 fıkrası gereğince konkordato komiseri, borçlunun faaliyetlerine nezaret etmekle yükümlüdür. O halde konkordato sürecine giren tüzel kişiler için komiser de kanun gereği şahsen sorumludur. Aynı zamanda konkordato sürecine girerek geçici mühlet kararı alan borçlunun, alacaklılarından birisinin alacağını ödemesi halinde İİK m. 331/3 fıkrası gereğince alacaklısını zarara sokmak kastıyla malvarlığını eksiltmek suçundan da ceza sorumluluğu söz konusu olacaktır. TCK sistematiğinde ceza sorumluluğunu kaldıran veya azaltan nedenler başlığında, TCK'da suç olarak kabul edilen bir eylem özel bir hükümde ya da başka kanunlarda meşru sayılarak cezalandırılamıyorsa, eylemin hukuka aykırı olmadığı değerlendirilir ve fail cezalandırılamaz. TCK m. 5 gereğince TCK genel hükümleri, özel ceza kanunları ile ceza içeren kanunlardaki suçlar hakkında da uygulanır. Bu nedenlerle İİK m. 285-309/l maddelerinde düzenlenen konkordato, hukuka uygunluk nedenidir. Bu nedenle fail, konkordato geçici mühlet kararı nedeniyle hukuka aykırılık unsurunun bulunmaması nedeniyle de cezalandırılamaz.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Konkordato, Karşılıksız Çek, Hukuka Uygunluk Nedeni, Alacaklıyı Zarara Uğratmak Suçu, Kast

TÜRK CEZA HUKUKU'NDA RIZA İLE ARAMALARIN HUKUKİLİĞİ SORUNU

SEARCH WITH CONSENT'S LEGALITY PROBLEM IN TURKISH PENAL LAW

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Abstract

Forensic searches are regulated in Criminal Procedure Code Article 116-134 and Regulation of Judicial and Prevention Searches Article 5-17; prevention searches are regulated in Code on Duties and Competencies of the Police Article 9 and Regulation Article 18-26. There is no clear provision regarding the legality of the evidence obtained in searches conducted with consent. Although there is no provision in the codes about search with consent, some authors in the doctrine and the 10th and 7th Court Department of the Court of Cassation are of the opinion that searching with consent does not remove the illegality. However, according to the Criminal Procedure Code's Article 123/2 paragraph, it is also possible to confiscate the goods that are deemed useful as a means of proof, with the consent of the person carrying them. In addition, searches that can be made without taking a decision are regulated in Regulation Article 8, and use of rights, reasons for compliance with the law stipulated by other codes, and flagrante delicto are counted among these cases, regulated in Article 8's first paragraph' subparagraph f. Consent is regulated as a reason for legality in the Turkish Penal Code Article 26/2 paragraph. Therefore, there is no provision for the Council of State to cancel the phrases related to consensual searches contained in the Regulation by its decision 2005/6392, No. 2007/98. Moreover, the flagrante delicto defined in Criminal Procedure Code Article 2/1-j subparagraph and finding smuggled goods or drugs on a person as a result of a body search is a state of flagrante delicto. In the case of flagrante delicto, a search can be carried out without the need for a search warrant and even without the consent of the person. According to the Criminal Procedure Code Article 76/2 paragraph, if there is the consent of the victim in the case, both examination of the body is possible and taking apart from his body is possible. It cannot be concluded that the consent valid for a more serious investigation process, such as taking a sample from the body, will make the searches unlawful, which will entail civil liability. However, comparative law is also dominated by the opinion that consensual searches are in accordance with the law. On the other hand, if it is assessed that consensual searches do not remove the violation of the law, it is mandatory to file a criminal complaint against the law enforcement officers who conducted the search due to illegal searches as regulated in Turkish Penal Code Article 120. Because Turkish Penal Code Article 279 it is also regulated as a crime for a public official not to report a crime that they learned was committed during the performance of his duty.

Keywords: Consent, Legality, Flagrante delicto, Search, Mandatory

Özet

Adli aramalar, CMK m. 116-134 ile Adli ve Önlememe Aramaları Yönetmeliği (Yönetmelik) 5-17 maddelerinde; önleme aramaları ise PVSK m. 9 ile Yönetmelik 18-26 maddelerinde düzenlenmiş olup, rıza ile yapılan aramalarda elde edilen delillerin, hukuka uygunluğu konusunda açık bir hükme yer verilmemiştir. Kanunda aramalara ilişkin rızanın hukuka aykırı olduğu yönünde bir hükme yer verilmemiş olmasına rağmen doktrinde bir kısım yazarlar ve Yargıtay 10. ve 7. CD, rıza ile aramanın hukuka aykırılığı kaldırmadığı görüşündedirler. Ancak CMK m. 123/2 fıkrasına göre yanında bulunduran kişinin rızasıyla ispat aracı olarak yararlı görülen eşyaya el konulması da mümkündür. Ayrıca Yönetmelik m. 8'de karar alınmaksızın yapılabilecek aramalar düzenlenmiş olup, bu maddenin birinci fıkrasının f bendinde hakkın kullanılması, diğer kanunların öngördüğü hukuka uygunluk sebepleri ile suçüstü halinde yapılan aramalar, bu haller arasında sayılmıştır. Rıza TCK m. 26/2 fıkrasında düzenlenen bir hukuka uygunluk nedenidir. Bu nedenle Danıştay'ın, Yönetmelik'te yer alan, rıza ile aramalara ilişkin ibareleri 2005/6392 Esas, 2007/98 sayılı kararıyla iptal etmiş olmasının bir hükmü yoktur. Kaldı ki suçüstü hali CMK m. 2/1-j bendinde tanımlanmış olup, üst araması

sonucunda kişinin üzerinden kaçak eşya ya da uyuşturucu madde bulunması suçüstü halidir. Suçüstü halinde de hiçbir arama kararına gerek bulunmaksızın ve hatta muhatabın rızası gerekmeksizin arama yapılabilir. CMK m. 76/2 fıkrasına göre, mağdurun rızasının bulunması halinde, muayenesi mümkün olduğu gibi vücudundan da örnek alınabileceği bu halde ayrıca karar alınmasına gerek bulunmadığı düzenlenmiştir. Vücuttan örnek alınması gibi niteliği itibarıyla daha ağır bir soruşturma işleminde geçerli olan rızanın, hukuki sorumluluk doğuracak şekilde aramaları hukuka aykırı hale getireceği sonucuna ulaşılamaz. Kaldı ki karşılaştırmalı hukukta da rıza ile aramaların hukuka uygun olduğu görüşü hâkimdir. Öte yandan rıza ile yapılan aramaların hukuka aykırılığı kaldırmadığı değerlendirildiği takdirde, hukuka aykırı aramalar nedeniyle TCK m. 120'de düzenlenen haksız arama suçunun oluştuğu dikkate alınarak, arama işlemini yapan kolluk görevlileri hakkında suç duyurusunda bulunulması zorunludur. Çünkü TCK m. 279 ile kamu görevlisinin görevini ifası sırasında işlendiğini öğrendiği suçu bildirmemesi de ayrıca suç olarak düzenlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Rıza, Hukuka Uygunluk, Suçüstü Hali, Arama, Zorunluluk

FERGANA VADİSİNDEKİ ETNİK ÇATIŞMALARIN ÖZELLİKLERİ

CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC CONFLICT IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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Abstract

The subject of this study is the analysis of the causes, forms and types of inter-ethnic conflicts in the post-Soviet space, a more detailed analysis is carried out on the example of inter-ethnic conflicts in the Fergana Valley.

Purpose and objectives of the study. The aim of the study is to examine the inter-ethnic conflicts in terms of the given parameters (causes, forms and types) regarding the ethnic conflicts in the Fergana Valley.

Goals:

1) to determine to what extent the cause groups of the objective and subjective bloc determine this or that ethnic conflict;

2) define and characterize the main forms of its course;

3) to analyze various types of classification of interethnic conflicts;

4) applying the given parameters to ethnic conflicts in the Fergana Valley.

Methodological and theoretical basis of research. In the process of work, general scientific and special research methods were used: analysis, generalization, comparative method, specific sociological research method (statistical data).

Ethnic conflicts are a serious threat because they destabilize society, destroy deep-rooted state institutions, harm citizens, and often care about people's lives in the violent conditions that result from such conflicts. At the same time, a similar situation is reflected in neighboring states, as the latter can be involved in the conflict, participate in the resolution of the conflict, and contribute to the negotiation process due to the close or identical ethnic composition of the population.

According to some researchers, this region is one of the most conflict-prone centers in the modern world and has a potential for conflict that can turn into a global threat on a regional scale. Although this region belongs to three sovereign states, Fergana Valley is a special region in economic, socio-demographic, cultural and historical aspects. This region is the densest in the entire Central Asian region with a demographic perspective.

However, the problem of overpopulation is not the only problem for this region. The economic situation of the population, cultural diversity, thought patterns, the policy of official authorities, the interests of external actors, etc. must take into account.

In recent years, researchers have paid increasing attention to the Fergana Valley, considering Central Asia and perhaps all neighboring states to be a "powder keg." This region was divided by three states in the 90s, namely Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. In the last century, there were serious ethnic conflicts, and the conflict in Tajikistan turned into a civil war.

Fergana Valley is a special, specific region of Central Asia, not only because of the geographical location and natural features of the region, but also because of the presence of a certain culture, ethnic composition of the population. The valley is surrounded by mountain ranges in the north, northeast and south. Such natural isolation has largely led to the formation of a special economic activity in the region, especially the special social environment of trade caravans passing through the valley. Therefore, the valley was a relatively quiet place compared to the neighboring areas due to natural obstacles and the standard of living was slightly higher,

respectively, than in other regions, all this was the decisive reason for the migration processes. The specificity of the geographical location of the Fergana Valley has become one of the main objective reasons for the increased potential for conflict in the states located on its territory. Based on the above, the Fergana Valley area is particularly interesting for its conflict research.

Keywords: Ethnic Conflict, İnternational, Fergana Valley, Sosyo-Demographic, Civil War

Özet

Bu çalışmanın konusu, Sovyet sonrası alanda etnik gruplar arası çatışmaların nedenleri, biçimleri ve türlerinin analizi olup, daha ayrıntılı bir analizi Fergana Vadisi'ndeki etnik gruplar arası çatışmalar örneği üzerinde gerçekleştirilir.

Çalışmanın amacı ve hedefleri. Çalışmanın amacı, Fergana Vadisi'ndeki etnik çatışmalarla ilgili olarak verilen parametreler (nedenler, biçimler ve türler) açısından etnik gruplar arası çatışmaları incelemektir.

Hedefler:

1) nesnel ve öznel bloğun neden gruplarının şu veya bu etnik çatışmayı ne ölçüde belirlediğini belirlemek;

2) kursunun ana biçimlerini tanımlar ve karakterize eder;

3) etnik gruplar arası çatışmaların çeşitli sınıflandırma türlerini analiz etmek;

4) verilen parametreleri Fergana Vadisi'ndeki etnik çatışmalara uygulamak.

Araştırmanın metodolojik ve teorik temeli. Çalışma sürecinde genel bilimsel ve özel araştırma yöntemleri kullanıldı: analiz, genelleme, karşılaştırmalı yöntem, belirli sosyolojik araştırma yöntemi (istatistiksel veriler).

Etnik çatışmalar ciddi bir tehdittir çünkü toplumu istikrarsızlaştırır, köklü devlet kurumlarını yok eder, vatandaşlara zarar verir ve çoğu zaman bu tür çatışmalardan kaynaklanan şiddet koşullarında insanların yaşamlarını önemserler. Aynı zamanda, benzer bir durum komşu devletlere de yansıtılır, çünkü ikincisi çatışmaya dahil olabilir, çatışmanın çözümüne katılabilir ve nüfusun yakın veya özdeş etnik bileşimi nedeniyle müzakere sürecine katkıda bulunabilir.

Bazı araştırmacılara göre, bu bölge modern dünyanın en çatışmaya yatkın merkezlerinden biridir ve bölgesel ölçekte küresel bir tehdide dönüşebilen bir çatışma potansiyeli taşır. Bu bölgenin üç egemen devlete ait olmasına rağmen, Fergana Vadisi ekonomik, sosyo-demografik, kültürel ve tarihi yönlerden özel bir bölgedir. Bu bölge, tüm Orta Asya bölgesinde demografik bir bakış açısına sahip en yoğun bölgedir.

Ancak aşırı nüfus sorunu bu bölge için tek sorun değil. Nüfusun ekonomik durumunu, kültürel çeşitliliği, düşünce kalıplarını, resmi makamların politikasını, dış aktörlerin çıkarlarını vb. hesaba katmak gerekir.

Son yıllarda araştırmacılar, Orta Asya'nın ve belki de tüm komşu devletlerin bir "barut fıçısı" olduğunu düşünerek Fergana Vadisi'ne artan bir ilgi gösterdiler. Bu bölge, 90'lı yıllarda Tacikistan, Kırgızistan ve Özbekistan olmak üzere üç devlet tarafından bölünmüştür. Geçen yüzyılın, ciddi etnik çatışmalar yaşandı ve Tacikistan'da çatışma bir iç savaşa dönüştü.

Fergana Vadisi, yalnızca bölgenin coğrafi konumu ve doğal özellikleri nedeniyle değil, aynı zamanda belirli bir kültürün varlığı, nüfusun etnik bileşimi nedeniyle Orta Asya'nın özel, spesifik bir bölgesidir. Vadi kuzey, kuzeydoğu ve güneyde sıradağlarla çevrilidir. Böylesi bir doğal izolasyon, bölgede özel bir ekonomik faaliyetin, özellikle de özel bir sosyal ortam olan vadiden geçen ticaret kervanlarının oluşmasına büyük ölçüde neden oldu. Dolayısıyla vadi, doğal engeller nedeniyle komşu bölgelere göre nispeten sakin bir yerdi ve yaşam standardı sırasıyla diğer bölgelere göre biraz daha yüksekti, tüm bunlar göç süreçlerinin belirleyici nedeni oldu. Fergana Vadisi'nin coğrafi konumunun özgüllüğü, kendi topraklarında bulunan eyaletlerdeki çatışma potansiyelinin artmasının temel nesnel nedenlerinden biri haline geldi. Yukarıdakilere dayanarak, Fergana Vadisi bölgesi, çatışmalı araştırma araştırmaları için özellikle ilgi çekicidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Etnik Çatışma, Uluslararası, Fergana Vadisi, Sosyo-Demografik, İç Savaş

GAZİANTEP'TE BULUNAN HACI NASIR CAMİİ AHŞAP ÜSTÜ KALEMİŞİ SÜSLEMELERİNİN DESEN ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ

PATTERN ANALYSIS of HAND-DRAWN ORNAMENTS on WOOD of THE HACI NASIR MOSQUE in GAZIANTEP

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Abstract

Gaziantep, located on the historic Silk Road, has been home to many different civilizations over the centuries, and each civilization created its own artistic preferences, sometimes complementing the previous one, sometimes changing it, or founding a completely new one. Interpreting the ornaments of the Turkish-Islamic architectural structures in Gaziantep, which were created by the influence of different cultures, gives an insight into the art appreciation of the time in which they were built. Moreover, mosques were one of the places where hand-drawn ornaments, which have a deep-rooted history in Turkish Islamic art, were applied, contain information about the artistic environment of the century in which they were built. According to the inscription on the door of the Hacı Nasır Mosque in Gaziantep, which was built as a small mosque in the 1570s and later transformed into a mosque by the addition of a pulpit in 1689 and given its current form in 1812, it is one of the mosques that reflects the artistic understanding of its time with its hand-drawn ornaments. The area where hand-drawn ornaments are used extensively in the mosque is the wooden muezzin mahfil. The mahfil, located above the harim door, has a rectangular plan, and is surrounded by railings. In the ornamental composition, as in the hand-drawn ornaments of the 18th century, flower bouquets of Western origin, naturalistic flower motifs, s and c curved branches, and motifs of the classical period were used together, so that the hand-drawn ornaments have not completely broken with tradition. The principle of emptiness and fullness was observed in the composition by the use of floral motifs in the interior parts of the geometric motifs made with the principal of infinity, and thus the balance element in the design was drawn attention. The most striking part of the muezzin mahfil is the stalactite area with muqarnas made in the navel. Muqarnas, the application of a geometric pattern translated into the third dimension, is one of the most important decorative elements in Islamic architecture. The Hacı Nasır Mosque, with its original mahfil design, the stalactites with muqarnas, and the stalactites formed by superimposing Rumi forms in different arrangements on the outer surface of the mahfil and around the muqarnas, is important in terms of pattern setup in ornamental arts. In this study, the pattern analysis of the wooden hand-drawn ornaments in the mosque was drawn and studied, and it was created with the aim of documenting the damage that may occur.

Keywords: Hand-drawn ornaments, pattern, motif, mosque

Özet

Tarihi ipek yolu üzerinden bulunan Gaziantep, çağlar boyunca çeşitli medeniyetlere ev sahipliği yapmış, her medeniyet kendi sanat zevkleri ile meydana getirdiği eseri kimi zaman bir öncekinin üzerine eklemiş, bazen değiştirmiş veya tamamen yenisini kurmuştur. Farklı kültürlerin etkisiyle oluşturulmuş Gaziantep'te bulunan Türk İslam mimari yapıların süslemelerinin sanat açısından yorumlanması yapıldığı dönemin sanat anlayışı ile ilgili bir fikir vermektedir. Ayrıca, Türk İslam sanatları içerisinde köklü bir geçmişe sahip olan kalemişi tezyinatının uygulandığı yerlerden biri olan camiler, yapıldığı yüzyılın sanat ortamıyla ilgili bilgileri taşımaktadır. Gaziantep'te, kapı üzerindeki kitabeye göre, 1570'lerde mescit olarak yapılan daha sonra 1689 yılında bir minber eklenerek camiye dönüştürülen, bugünkü şeklini ise 1812 yılında alan Hacı Nasır Camii

kalemişi süslemeleri ile kendi döneminin sanat anlayışını yansıtan camilerden biridir. Camii içerisinde kalemişi tezyinatının yoğun olarak kullanıldığı alan, ahşap müezzin mahfilidir. Harim kapısının üzerinde yer alan mahfil, dikdörtgen planlı olup etrafı korkuluklarla çevrelenmiştir. Süsleme kompozisyonunda, 18. yüzyılda yapılan kalemişlerindeki gibi batı kaynaklı çiçek buketleri, natüralist üsluptaki çiçek motifleri, s ve c kıvrımlı dallar ve klasik dönemde yapılan motifler bir arada kullanılmasıyla kalemişlerinde gelenekten tamamen kopulmamıştır. Sonsuzluk ilkesi ile yapılan geometrik motiflerin, iç kısımlarında bitkisel motiflerin kullanılmasıyla kompozisyonda boşluk doluluk ilkesi gözetilmiş ve böylelikle tasarımda denge unsuruna dikkat çekilmiştir. Müezzin mahfilinin en dikkat çeken yeri, göbek kısmında yapılmış olan mukarnaslı sarkıt alanıdır. Geometrik bir tasarımın, üçüncü boyuta aktarılmış uygulaması olan mukarnas, İslam mimarisinde önemli dekoratif öğelerden biri olmuştur. Hacı Nasır Camii hem orijinal mahfil tasarımıyla hem mukarnaslı sarkıt hem de mahfilin dış yüzeyinde ve mukarnasın etrafına yapılan farklı düzenlemedeki rumi formlarının üst üste bindirilmesiyle oluşturulan sarkıtlar ile süsleme sanatları içerisinde desen kurgusu bakımından önem teşkil etmektedir. Bu çalışmada cami içerisindeki ahşap kalemişlerinin desen çözümlemeleri çizilerek etüt edilmiş, oluşabilecek tahribata karşı belgelendirmek amacı ile oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalemişi, desen, motif, camii

PETTERSON HİYERARŞİK PRENSİBİNE GÖRE EMRAH YÜCEL "TÜRKİYE" POSTERLERİ

EMRAH YÜCEL "TURKEY" POSTERS ACCORDING TO THE PETTERSON HIERARCHIC PRINCIPLE

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Abstract

The visual hierarchy is the principle of arranging the elements used in the design surface in order of importance. The proportionality problem that arises when combining visual elements on the design surface is made into a meaningful whole by establishing variable structures. In order for the message to be conveyed on the design surface to be easily understood, the perceptions of the users should be directed correctly with the principle of placing the elements on the surface logically and strategically. Rune Petterson's hierarchy principle in design is used for these arrangements and design solutions. In this study, it is aimed to visually interpret the Turkish poster designs prepared by Emrah Yücel within the framework of the 2012 Turkey Tourism Promotion Campaign, according to Rune Petterson's design hierarchy principle. In the study, "Enchanting Maiden's Tower, Mystic Konya, Antalya, Alaçatı, Istanbul Bosphorus Bridge, Grand Bazaar, Cappadocia, İzmir, Ortaköy, Blue Mosque, Taksim, Troy, Nemrut and A total of 14 posters, including "Blue Voyage", were selected and examined. Method: This study is a qualitative research in the descriptive survey model. Document analysis of 14 selected poster designs was made and the posters were visually interpreted in the perspective of hierarchical principles. When the Turkey poster designs prepared by Emrah Yücel within the framework of the 2012 Turkey Tourism Promotion Campaign were examined, it was concluded that he generally preferred the use of warm-cold and contrasting colors in the designs, and that he benefited from techniques such as photography and illustration. Yücel, who preferred san-serif fonts in his poster designs, displayed a realistic visual expression in his designs, adhering to the purpose of promoting Turkey's tourism. He directed the perception correctly by constructing the leading architectural structure or concept of the city according to the order of importance as it should be in the hierarchical arrangement. When all of the posters are analyzed by visually conveying the cultural texture of the cities, it is observed that continuity is based. When the design space uses of the posters are examined, the systematic structure is striking. The visuals that should be emphasized in the hierarchy in poster designs are generally placed in 2/3 of the area. More than one visual element used in the hierarchies of poster designs is in a meaningful distribution on the design surface in terms of size, color, contrast, alignment, repetition, simplicity, white space, texture and style. Yücel created a visual hierarchy with the dimensions of the visuals, the color tones (using lightness and darkness) and the far-near positioning of the visual elements in his designs, and he brought mobility to the design with the conflicts of the elements used in the design.

Keywords: Poster Design, Hierarchy, Rune Petterson, Emrah Yücel

Özet

Görsel hiyerarşi tasarım yüzeyinde kullanılan öğeleri önem sırasına gore düzenleme ilkesidir. Tasarım yüzeyinde görsel unsurlar birleştirilirken ortaya çıkan orantı sorunu değişken yapılar kurularak anlamlı bir bütün haline getirilmektedir. Tasarım yüzeyinde aktarılmak istenilen mesajın kolayca anlaşılması için öğelerin mantıksal ve stratejik olarak yüzeye yerleştirilmesi prensibi ile kullanıcıların algıları doğru yönlendirilmelidir. Bu düzenlemelerin yapılması ve tasarımsal çözümleler için Rune Petterson'ın tasarımda hiyerarşi prensibinden yararlanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Emrah Yücel'in 2012 Türkiye Turizm Tanıtım Kampanyası çerçevesinde hazırladığı Türkiye poster tasarımlarının Rune Petterson'ın tasarımda hiyerarşi prensibine gore görsel olarak yorumlanması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada, Emrah Yücel'in 2012 yılında Türkiye Turizm Tanıtım kampanyası kapsamında hazırladığı 34 poster tasarımından "Büyüleyici Kız Kulesi, Mistik Konya, Antalya,

Alaçatı, İstanbul Boğaz Köprüsü, Kapalıçarşı, Kapadokya, İzmir, Ortaköy, Sultanahmet Cami, Taksim, Truva, Nemrut ve Mavi Yolculuk" olmak üzere toplamda 14 poster seçilip incelenmiştir. Yöntem: Bu çalışma, betimsel tarama modelinde nitel bir araştırmadır. Seçilen 14 poster tasarımının doküman incelemesi yapılarak posterler hiyerarşik prensipler perspektifinde görsel olarak yorumlanmıştır. Emrah Yücel'in 2012 Türkiye Turizm Tanıtım Kampanyası çerçevesinde hazırladığı Türkiye poster tasarımları incelendiğinde tasarımlarda genel olarak sıcak-soğuk ve zıt renk kullanımlarını tercih ettiği, fotoğraf ve illüstrasyon gibi tekniklerden yararlandığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Poster tasarımlarında san-serif yazı fontlarını tercih eden Yücel, Türkiye turizmini tanıtma amacına bağlı kalarak tasarımlarda realist bir görsel anlatım sergilemiştir. Şehrin önde gelen mimari yapısı veya kavramını hiyerarşik düzenlemede olması gerektiği gibi önem sırasına göre kurgulayarak algıyı doğru yönlendirmiştir. Şehirlerin kültürel dokularını görsel olarak aktararak posterlerin tamamı analiz edildiğinde devamlılığın esas alındığı gözlenmektedir. Posterlerin tasarımsal alan kullanımları incelendiğinde sistematik yapı göze çarpmaktadır. Poster tasarımlarındaki hiyerarşide ön planda vurgulanması gereken görseller, genel olarak alanın 3'te 2'sine yerleştirilmiştir. Poster tasarımlarının hiyerarşilerinde kullanılan birden fazla görsel unsur tasarım yüzeyinde boyut, renk, kontrast, hizalama, tekrar, yalınlık, beyaz boşluk, doku ve stil bağlamında anlamlı bir dağılım içindedir. Yücel, tasarımlarında görsellerin boyutları ,renk tonlamaları ((açıklık, koyuluk kullanarak) ve görsel unsurların uzak- yakın konumlandırılması ile görsel hiyerarşi yaratarak, tasarımda kullanılan unsurların çatışmalarıyla da tasarıma hareketlilik kazandırmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Poster Tasarımı, Hiyerarşi, Rune Petterson, Emrah Yücel

LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİKSEL KAYGI DÜZEYLERİ İLE BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİKLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' MATHEMATICS ANXIETY AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to compare high school students' math anxiety and cognitive flexibility according to gender, school type and grade level and examine the relationship between them. The research is a descriptive study and scanning model was used. The study group of the research consists of 197 students studying in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades of a Science High School and a Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School. "Mathematics Anxiety-Apprehension Survey" and "Cognitive Flexibility Scale" were used as data collection instruments. According to the results of the study, there was a significant moderate negative correlation between high school students' mathematics anxiety and their cognitive flexibility. It was determined that the cognitive flexibility of the students did not show a significant difference according to gender. On the other hand, it was revealed that their anxiety towards mathematics showed a significant difference according to gender and that male students' anxiety towards mathematics was higher than that of females. It was determined that both the students' anxiety about mathematics and their cognitive flexibility differed significantly according to the school type. It was determined that while the mathematics anxiety of the Vocational and Technical Anatolian High School students was higher, the cognitive flexibility of the Science High School students was higher. The results showed no significant difference between students' cognitive flexibility with respect to grade levels. However, the finding revealed a significant difference in students' mathematics anxiety with respect to grade levels.

Keywords: Mathematics anxiety, Cognitive flexibility, High school students

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı lise öğrencilerinin matematiğe yönelik kaygıları ile bilişsel esnekliklerini cinsiyet, okul türü ve sınıf düzeyine göre karşılaştırmak ve arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. Araştırma betimsel bir çalışma olup tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu bir Fen Lisesi ve bir Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesinin 9, 10, 11 ve 12. sınıflarında öğrenim görmekte olan 197 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama aracı olarak "Bilişsel Esneklik Ölçeği" ve "Matematik Kaygısı-Endişesi Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre lise öğrencilerinin matematik kaygıları ile bilişsel esneklikleri arasında orta düzeyde negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Öğrencilerin bilişsel esnekliklerinin cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Matematiğe yönelik kaygılarının ise cinsiyete göre anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği ve erkek öğrencilerin matematiğe yönelik kaygılarının kızlardan daha yüksek olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Öğrencilerin hem matematiğe yönelik kaygılarının hem de bilişsel esnekliklerinin okul türüne göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi öğrencilerinin matematik kaygıları daha yüksekken, Fen Lisesi öğrencilerinin bilişsel esnekliklerinin daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, sınıf düzeyine göre öğrencilerin bilişsel esneklikleri arasında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığını göstermiştir. Bununla birlikte matematik kaygılarının sınıf düzeyine göre anlamlı bir şekilde farklılaştığı ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik kaygısı, bilişsel esneklik, lise öğrencileri

PERLİT KATKILI SERAMİK BÜNYELERDE SIRIN KULLANIM OLANAKLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING GLAZE IN PERLITE-DOPED CERAMIC STRUCTURES

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Abstract

Perlite is an acidic volcanic glass formed in nature. The name perlite is derived from the word perle, which means pearl, with the appearance of small spheres of pearl luster when broken. Perlite is a type of rock that has the ability to expand with heat due to its structure and becomes very light and porous by losing water in its structure when expanded. The perlite rock has quite large areas in terms of reserves. More than half of the world's perlite reserves are located in Turkey. Perlite is formed by cooling and texturing rich rocks in which SiO2 compound is concentrated and water vapor enters the rock. In terms of physical appearance, it varies in shades of black and gray. When expanded by sudden heating, it turns into a white color. Perlit is easy to use, clean and environmentally friendly. Because it is produced at high temperature, it is a sterile substance, it is not harmful to health. Perlite is used in many fields, especially in construction, agriculture and industrial fields. Perlite has been studied as a raw material in ceramic glazes, but glaze applications have not been performed on perlite-doped ceramic bodies in this study. Within the scope of the study, the availability of colorless, transparent glaze on perlite-doped ceramic structures was investigated and experiments were carried out in this context.

In the experiments, perlite unadulterated sludge and perlite additives in the proportions of 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% were added as a priority and plastic-consistency slurries were formed and experimental tablets were made. In order to make glaze applications, biscuit baking of the experimental tablets was carried out at 950 °C, 1000 ° C and 1050 °C. Biscuit baking was carried out by applying colorless and transparent glaze to the experimental tablets and glaze baking was carried out at 1040 °C. Batch shrinkage and water absorption tests of the experimental tablets were performed after the glaze cooking was completed. The results of the experiments will be included in the content of the study in detail with graphs and tables. It is expected that this study, in which the glazing properties of perlite-doped ceramic slurries are investigated, will contribute to the production of artistic ceramics and researchers.

Keywords: Perlite, Ceramics, Raw Material, Glaze

Özet

Perlit, doğada oluşan asidik volkanik camdır. Perlit ismi, kırıldığında inci parlaklığında küçük küreler görünümünde olması ile inci anlamına gelen perle kelimesinden türetilmiştir. Perlit, yapısı gereği ısı ile genleşebilme özelliğinde olan ve genleştirildiğinde bünyesindeki suyu kaybetmesi ile çok hafif ve gözenekli hale geçen bir kayaç türüdür. Perlit kayacı rezerv bakımından oldukça geniş alanlara sahiptir. Dünyada yer alan perlit rezervlerinin yarısından çoğu Türkiye'de bulunmaktadır. Perlit, SiO_2 bileşiğinin yoğun olduğu zengin kayaçların soğuyarak dokulaşması ve kayacın içine su buharı girmesiyle oluşmaktadır. Fiziksel görünüm bakımından siyah ve grinin tonlarında değişiklik göstermektedir. Ani ısıtılma ile genleştirildiğinde ise beyaz renge dönüşmektedir. Perlit, temiz, kullanımı kolay ve çevre dostudur. Yüksek sıcaklıkta üretildiğinden dolayı steril maddedir, sağlığa zararlı değildir. Perlit inşaat, tarım ve sanayi alanları başta olmak üzere birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Perlit, seramik sırlarının içinde hammadde olarak çalışılmış bir konudur

ancak bu çalışmada perlit katkılı seramik bünyelerin üzerinde sır uygulamaları yapılmamıştır. Çalışma kapsamında, Perlit katkılı seramik bünyeler üzerinde renksiz, şeffaf sırın kullanılabilirliği araştırılmış, bu kapsamda deneyler yapılmıştır.

Deneylerde öncelik olarak perlit katkısız çamur ve %3, %5, %7 ve %10 oranlarında perlit katkısı eklenerek plastik kıvamlı çamurlar oluşturularak deney tabletleri yapılmıştır. Sır uygulamalarının yapılabilmesi için deney tabletlerinin bisküvi pişirimleri 950 °C, 1000 °C ve 1050 °C olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bisküvi pişirimleri yapılmış deney tabletlerine renksiz ve şeffaf sır uygulanarak 1040°C'de sır pişirimleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sır pişirimi tamamlanan deney tabletlerinin toplu küçülme ve su emme testleri yapılmıştır. Deney sonuçları, grafikler ve tablolar ile ayrıntılı olarak çalışmanın içeriğinde yer alacaktır. Perlit katkılı seramik çamurlarının bünyelerin sırlanma özelliklerinin araştırıldığı bu çalışmanın artistik seramik üretimine ve araştırmacılara katkı sağlayacağı öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Perlit, Seramik, Hammadde, Sır

MÜZE SERGİLEMELERİNDE PROPAGANDA: VİYANA ARSENAL ASKERİ TARİH MÜZESİ (HEERESGESCHICHTLICHES MÜZESİ) ÖRNEĞİ

PROPAGANDA IN MUSEUM EXHIBITIONS: THE EXAMPLE OF THE VIENNA ARSENAL MILITARY HISTORY MUSEUM (HEERESGESCHICHTLICHES MUSEUM)

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Abstract

A museum is a structured institution that collects, preserves and preserves all scientific, cultural, artistic, man-made, or non-human objects of historical significance. As museums can exhibit their collections for a certain period, they can also keep them open to visitors permanently. Museums; It has been classified into many different types such as art, natural history, science, war, city, and children's museums. In general, reaching from the local to the universal, giving a cultural and historical message to large masses, etc. has similar purposes. To present the works in their inventory in the most effective way to keep the culture, history, riches, and similar values alive, to transfer them to the next generations of a country and other generations in the world, to create a sense of belonging, to raise awareness about the subject/subjects throughout the country and the world, and to create effective strategies in this context. they work. Here, the universal role of the museum in society and its contribution to the promotion of political ideas by display strategies emerge as a paradox. Museums can create a propaganda effect on the masses by using curatorial techniques effectively to create a convincing result, and by manipulatively controlling the inventories they exhibit. Propaganda is a deliberate body of information designed to influence the thoughts and actions of large numbers of people. Propaganda is not about giving unbiased information, but about giving information that will affect its target audience. With this technique and intent, visitors' knowledge and emotions about political ideas can be managed. In this context, in our study that we have done to reach an objective point of view on propaganda in museum exhibitions; We conducted an analytical study on the example of the "Vienna Arsenal Military History Museum (Heeresgeschichtliches Museum)" by also mentioning the importance and impact of the "Second Siege of Vienna" in 1683 for the European peoples. As a result of the study, it was concluded that the museums, which should serve universal and peaceful purposes, can also be used for propaganda purposes when necessary.

Keywords: Museum, Propaganda, 2nd Siege of Vienna, Manipulation, Technique

Özet

Müze, tarihsel önemi olan tüm bilimsel, kültürel, sanatsal, insan yapımı veya insan dışı nesneleri toplayan, muhafaza eden ve koruyan yapılandırılmış bir kurumdur. Müzeler koleksiyonlarını belirli bir süre sergileyebildikleri gibi, kalıcı olarak da ziyarete açık tutabilirler. Müzeler; sanat, doğa tarihi, bilim, savaş, kent ve çocuk müzeleri gibi birçok farklı türde sınıflandırılmıştır. Genel olarak yerelden evrensele ulaşma, geniş kitlelere kültürel ve tarihsel mesaj verme vb. gibi benzeri amaçları taşır. Kültürü, tarihi, zenginlikleri ve bunun gibi değerleri yaşatmak ve bir ülkenin kendi gelecek nesillerine ve dünyadaki diğer nesillere aktarmak, aidiyet duygusu oluşturmak, konu/konular hakkında ülke ve dünya çapında farkındalık yaratmak ve bu kapsamda etkin stratejiler oluşturmak için envanterlerinde bulunan eserleri en etkili şekilde sunmaya çalışırlar. Burada müzenin toplumdaki evrensel rolü ve teşhir stratejilerinin siyasi idealleri desteklemesine olan katkısı bir paradoks olarak ortaya çıkar. Müzeler ikna edici bir sonuç yaratmak için küratörlük tekniklerini etkin bir şekilde kullanarak sergiledikleri envanterleri manipülatif olarak kontrol ederek kitleler üzerinde propaganda etkisi yaratabilirler. Propaganda, çok sayıda insanın düşünce ve eylemlerini etkilemek için tasarlanmış kasıtlı

bir bilgi bütünüdür. Propaganda temelde tarafsız bilgi vermekle değil, hedef kitlesini etkileyecek bilgiler vermekle ilgilidir. Bu teknik ve niyetle ziyaretçilerin siyasi fikirler hakkındaki bilgileri ve duyguları yönetilebilir. Bu kapsamda müze sergilemelerinde propaganda konusunda objektif bir bakış açısına ulaşmak maksadıyla yapmış olduğumuz çalışmada; 1683 tarihli "2nci Viyana Kuşatmasının" Avrupa halkları için önem ve etkisine de değinerek "Viyana Arsenal Askeri Tarih Müzesi (Heeresgeschichtliches Müzesi)" örneği üzerinde analitik bir çalışma gerçekleştirdik. Çalışma sonucunda evrensel ve barışçıl amaçlara hizmet etmesi gereken müzelerin gerektiğinde propaganda maksatlı olarak da kullanılabileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Müze, Propaganda, 2nci Viyana Kuşatması, Manipülasyon, Teknik

KAYALIDERE URARTU KUTSAL ALANI

THE SACRED AREA OF URARTU AT KAYALIDERE

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Abstract

Kayalıdere Castle is one of the important provincial centers of the Urartians. It is located in the southeast of the modern Varto District, on a rocky hill where the Murat River makes a sharp bend to the south. On the upper part of the hill, which has a terraced structure, there is a temple, storage areas, a rock tomb and a stele area, while there are more entrance and service units on the lower and relatively less sloping area.

The first scientific excavations were conducted in 1965 by Seton Lloyd and C.A. It was carried out by a team headed by Burney. A temple structure, storage areas and a well-paved roadway connecting them and a multi-roomed rock tomb were identified. The second period excavations in the castle, which is in the impact area of the Alpaslan II Dam, were carried out in 2018 and 2019. Cleaning and simple conservation works were carried out along with limited excavation works to identify the wall line. The most important results of the small-scale recent studies are the dating data and the newly identified stele cult area.

One of the most important problems of Kayalıdere Castle is the dating of the castle or which king it was built by. In this context, no cuneiform document could be found. Carbon analyzes of recent studies point to the end of the 9th century BC and the beginning of the 8th century BC. Likewise, both the architectural planning of the castle and the masonry allow it to be associated with the founding period of Urartu.

Another important result in the castle is a new stele area. It is located just southeast of the multi-roomed rock tomb. This area shows that the castle also had a different cult area apart from the temple. Except for indoor spaces data on religious cult areas belonging to the Urartians are very limited. Other than Kayalıdere, other Urartian centers with stela worship areas without inscriptions are Altıntepe, Yeşilalıç and Aznavurtepe. Depictions showing the function of stela areas are also found in some seal impressions. Kayalıdere, like Altıntepe, is intertwined with a tomb structure.

The Kayalıdere specimens are especially close to the rock tomb; It is very important in terms of associating the stela areas with the open-air worship and at the same time the cult of the dead, where the offering activities are carried out. The Kayalıdere stele area also contributes to the solution of some important problems such as the function and diversity of the Urartian cult areas.

Keywords: Urartu, Kayalıdere Fortress, Stela sanctuaries, Open air cult area

Özet

Urartuların önemli eyalet merkezlerden biri olan Kayalıdere Kalesi, modern Varto İlçesi'nin güneydoğusunda, Murat Nehri'nin güneye doğru keskin bir dirsek yaptığı kayalık bir tepe üzerinde yer almaktadır. Teraslı bir yapıya sahip tepenin yukarı kısmında tapınak, depo mekanları, kaya mezarı ve stelli alan bulunurken aşağıda ve nispeten daha az eğimli alanda ise daha çok giriş ve servis amaçlı birimler bulunmaktadır.

İlk bilimsel kazılar 1965 yılında, Seton Lloyd ve C.A. Burney başkanlığındaki bir ekip tarafından gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bir tapınak yapısı, depo mekânları ve bunları birbirine bağlayan iyi döşenmiş bir yol döşemesi ile çok odalı kaya mezarı tespit edilmiştir. Alpaslan II Barajı etki alanında kalan kaledeki ikinci dönem kazıları 2018 ve 2019 yıllarında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sur duvar hattını tespit etmeye yönelik sınırlı kazı çalışmaları ile birlikte temizlik ve basit konservasyon çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Küçük çaplı son dönem çalışmalarının en önemli sonuçları tarihlendirmeye yönelik veriler ve yeni tespit edilen stelli kült alanıdır.

Kayalıdere Kalesinin en önemli sorunlarından biri kalenin tarihlendirilmesi veya hangi kral tarafından inşa edildiğidir. Bu kapsamda herhangi bir çivi yazılı belgeye ulaşılamamıştır. Son dönem çalışmaları ile yapılan karbon analizleri, MÖ 9. yüzyılın sonu ile 8. yüzyılın başına işaret etmektedir. Kalenin mimari planlaması ve aynı zamanda duvar işçiliği de paralel bir biçimde, Urartu'nun kuruluş dönemi ile ilişkilendirilmesine olanak vermektedir.

Kaledeki önemli sonuçlardan bir diğeri de yeni bir stelli alanın tespitidir. Çok odalı kaya mezarının hemen güneydoğusunda yer alan bu alan, kalenin tapınak dışında farklı bir kült alanına da sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Urartulara ait kapalı mekân dışında dinsel kült alanları ile ilgili veriler oldukça sınırlıdır. Kayalıdere dışında Urartu merkezleri içinde yazıtsız stelli tapınım alanlarına sahip diğer merkezler Altıntepe, Yeşilalıç ve Aznavurtepedir. Stelli alanların işlevini gösteren tasvirlere bazı mühür baskılarında da rastlanılmaktadır. Kayalıdere, Altıntepe'de olduğu gibi bir mezar yapısı ile iç içedir. Kayalıdere örneklerinin de özellikle kaya mezarına yakın bir noktada olması; stelli alanların sunu faaliyetlerinin gerçekleştirildiği, açık hava tapınımı ve aynı zamanda ölü kültü ile ilişkilendirilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Kayalıdere stelli alanı, Urartu kült alanlarının işlev ve çeşitliliği gibi bazı önemli sorunların çözümüne de katkı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Urartu, Kayalıdere Kalesi, Stelli kutsal alan, Açık hava kültü.

ANADOLU MEDENİYETLERİ MÜZESİ KALIP YAPIMI KASELERİ

THE MOLDED BOWLS IN ANATOLIAN CIVILIZATIONS MUSEUM

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Abstract

This research aimed to introduce a group of Megarian Bowls in the Anatolian Civilizations Museum as a study for the promotion of the preserved material finds. Megarian bowls name has been called that ever since O. Bendorf argued that it was only related to Megara. These bowls are called molded bowls today. These bowls are spread over a wide area in the Mediterranean regions and the Black Sea, from the Middle Hellenistic Period to the Early Imperial Period, are almost hemispherical, without handles, without feet and with reliefs on their outer faces. Since the production was made with molds, many bowls of the same quality could be produced. The main forms of these bowls are deep Attic type (h. 7.5-9 cm, diameter 14-16 cm) with everted rim, and Ephesus-Ionic type (diameter 13-15), with a shallow hemispherical body with inverted rim. This type was probably developed by Attic potters from the middle of the 3rd century BC. It has been suggested that the encouraging prototypes relate to the Alexandrian metalworks. During the production, there are influences from all branches of art, not just metal works. The four bowls preserved in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations belong to the early and late types of this kind. A catalogue work was carried out in this research. While the rim diameters of the bowls vary between 12.6 and 11 cm, the two bowls average 7.3 cm and the other two are 6 cm high. Bowl number one has a straight vertical rim, overlapping leaves (imbricate) on the bowl and workshop signature on the medallion ring at the bottom. Bowl number two resembles a bowl squeezed from its neck and its edge is turned outward. Bowl number three is like bowl number two, bowl number four expands flatter than bowls number two and three. Bowls two, three and four should be later than bowl number one. The decoration becoming sparse, losing its sharpness and becoming superficial is one of the late period features. The bowls are compared with the similar finds dating back to the middle of the 2nd century BC. until to the 1st century BC.

Keywords: Anatolian Civilizations Museum, Molded Bowls, Forms of Bowls

Özet

Bu araştırmada müzelerde korunan maddi buluntuların tanıtılmasına yönelik bir çalışma olarak Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi'nde bulunan bir grup Megara Kasesinin tanıtılması amaçlanmaktadır. Günümüzde kalıp yapımı kaseler olarak anılan bu kaseler O. Bendorf'un sadece Megara ile ilgili olduğunu ileri sürmesinden beri bu isimle anılmıştır. Orta Hellenistik Dönem'den Erken İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne kadar bütün Doğu Akdeniz ve Karadeniz Bölgesi'nde geniş kullanım gören kalıp yapımı kaseler yaklaşık yarım küre formunda, kulpsuz, ayaksız ve dış yüzlerinde kabartma olan kaselerdir. Üretim kalıpla yapıldığı için aynı kalitede çok sayıda kase üretilebilmiştir. Bu kaselerin ana formları kenar kısmı dışa dönük ve derin Attika tipi (h. 7.5-9 cm, çap 14-16 cm) ile kenar kısmı içe çekik sığ yarımküre gövdeli Efes- İon tipidir (çap 13-15). Bu tür olasılıkla İ.Ö. 3. yüzyılın ortasından biraz sonra Attikalı çömlekçiler tarafından geliştirilmiştir. Teşvik edici ön örneklerin İskenderiye metal işleriyle ilgili olduğu öne sürülmektedir. Üretim sırasında sadece metal işleri değil sanatın tüm dallarından etkiler söz konusudur. Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi'nde korunan dört kase bu türün erken ve geç tiplerine aittir. Bu çalışmada bir katalog çalışması yapılmıştır. Kaselerin ağız çapları 12. 6 - 11 cm arasında değişirken, iki kase ortalama 7.3 cm diğer ikisi 6 cm yüksekliktedir. Bir numaralı kase düz dik kenarlı olup, çanak kısmında üst üste binen yapraklar (imbricate) ve dipteki madalyon halkasında atölye imzası yer almaktadır. İki numaralı kase boynundan sıkılmış bir kaseyi andırır ve kenar kısmı dışa dönüktür. Üç numaralı kase iki numaralı kaseye benzer, dört numaralı kase iki ve üç numaralı kaselere göre daha düz bir şekilde genişler. İki, üç ve dört numaralı kaseler bir numaralı kaseye göre daha geç olmalıdır. Bezemenin

seyrekleşmesi ve keskinliğini kaybedip yüzeyselleşmesi geç dönem özelliklerindendir. Müzedeki kaseler benzer buluntulara göre İ.Ö. 2 yüzyılın ikinci yarısından İ.Ö. 1. yüzyılın sonuna kadar olan aralığa önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi, Kalıp Yapımı Kaseler, Kase Formları

PAPHLAGONİA HADRİANOPOLİS'İNİN BATI KARADENİZ ARKEOLOJİSİNDEKİ DEĞERİ VE ÖNEMİ

VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF PAPHLAGONIAN HADRIANOPOLIS IN BLACKSEA ARCHAEOLOGY

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Özet

Batı Karadeniz'de arkeolojik kazı çalışmaları ve yüzey araştırmaları bugüne kadar yeterli düzeyde yapılmamıştır. Bu durum Batı Karadeniz'in özellikle iç bölgelerinin tarihsel açıdan anlaşılmasını güçleştirmiştir. Son yıllarda Batı Karadeniz'in iç bölgelerinde arkeolojik kazılar ve yüzey araştırmaları sayıca artmaya başlamıştır. Yapılan bilimsel çalışmalar neticesinde Paphlagonia'nın iç bölgesinin bilimsel açıdan daha sağlıklı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesin sağlamıştır. İç Paphlagonia'da kazı çalışmaları yapılan kentlerden bir tanesi de Hadrianopolis'tir. Paphlagonia Hadrianopolis'i olarak bilinen antik kent günümüzde Karabük İli, Eskipazar İlçesi'nde yer almaktadır. Antik kentte ilk bilimsel çalışmalar 2003 yılında Karadeniz Ereğli Müzesi'nin Dört Nehir Kilisesi'nde yaptığı kurtarma kazılarıyla başlamıştır. 2006 yılında ise kazı başkanlığı tarafından çalışmalar başlatılmıştır. Kazı çalışmalarına günümüzde de devam edilmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda toplamda altı yapının kazısı tamamlanmıştır. Güney Nekropolü'nde ve Kare Planlı Yapı'da ise kazı çalışmalarına devam edilmektedir. Kazısı tamamlanmış yapılar Hamam A, Hamam B, Dört Nehir Kilisesi, Chora Kilisesi, Kuzey Batı Nekropol Kilisesi, Geç Roma Konutu (domus)'dur. Kazısı tamamlanan yapılarda eşsiz mozaikler ortaya çıkarılmış olup, mozaiklerde çeşitli ikonografik sahneler mevcuttur. Ayrıca çalışmalarda kentte çok önemli küçük buluntulara ulaşılmıştır. Küçük buluntular kentteki iskanın bilinenden daha eski bir döneme ait olduğunu işaret etmiştir. Ayrıca Hadrianopolis'in Roma İmparatorluk döneminde çok önemli bir kent olduğunu gösteren buluntulara da ulaşılmıştır. Kentteki çalışmalarda epigrafik buluntular da Hadrianopolis'in Roma Dönemi'nde önemli bir ticaret merkezi olduğunu belirtmektedir. Kentteki ölü gömme gelenekleri kentin Phrygia Bölgesi'nin yoğun etkisinde kaldığını da göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada İç Paphlagonia kentlerinden olan Hadrianopolis antik kentinde yapılan bilimsel kazılar sonucunda ortaya çıkan buluntular ve veriler değerlendirilecektir. Ayrıca bölge tarihinin aydınlatılmasına sağladığı katkılar açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paphlagonia, Mozaik, Batı Karadeniz, Roma, Epigrafi

Abstract

Archaeological excavations and surveys in the Western Black Sea Region have not been carried out sufficiently until today. This situation has made it difficult to understand historically, especially the inner parts of the Western Black Sea Region. In recent years, archaeological excavations and surveys have started to increase in number in the inner Western Black Sea Region. As a result of the scientific studies, it has provided a stronger evaluation of the inner Paphlagonia from a scientific point of view. One of the cities excavated in Inner Paphlagonia is Hadrianopolis. The ancient city known as Paphlagonian Hadrianopolis is located in Eskipazar District of Karabuk Province today. The first scientific studies has been started at Four Rivers Church in 2003 by Karadeniz Ereğli Museum as rescue excavations. Excavation has been started in Hadrianopolis in 2006 as scientific excavation by a team. Excavation works continue today. As a result of the excavation, six buildings are discovered. In the South Necropolis and the Square Structure has been started in 2018 and continue. The buildings whose excavations have been completed are Bath A, Bath B, Four Rivers Church, Chora Church, North-west Necropolis Church, and Late Roman House (Domus). Unique floor mosaics have been unearthed in the buildings whose excavations have been completed, and there are various iconographic scenes in the mosaics. In addition, very important small finds were discovered in the city during the excavations. Small finds

indicate that the settlement and life in the region has been started earlier than known. In addition, finds showing that Hadrianopolis was a very important city during the Roman Imperial period. Epigraphic inscription discovered in the city also shows that Hadrianopolis was an important trade center during the Roman Imperial Period. Burial traditions of Hadrianopolis showed that the city was under the intense influence under Phrygia. In this study, the finds and data that emerged as a result of scientific excavations in the ancient city of Hadrianopolis, one of the Inner Paphlagonian cities, will be evaluated. Also, its contributions to get understand of the history of the region will be tried to be explained.

Key Words: Paphlagonia, Mosaic, West Blacksea Region, Roman, Epigraphy.

KIBRIS ARKAİK DÖNEM İNSAN FİGÜRİNLERİ: GÖRSEL VE KÜLTÜREL ANALİZ

HUMAN FIGURES IN ARCHAIC PERIOD OF CYPRUS: VISUAL AND CULTURAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The island of Cyprus has attracted the attention of archaeologists, historians, artists and many researchers from different disciplines due to its cultural diversity. The aim of the research is to obtain information about the lifestyle and belief styles of the archaic society in Cyprus by examining the human figurines belonging to the Cyprus archaic period in the Cesnola Collection of the New York Metropolitan Museum. Archaic period figurines of the Metropolitan Museum Cesnola Collection, which constitute the sample of the research, were used from the archaeological data of the Metropolitan Museum, which is the most important data source, and visual analysis was carried out under two separate headings, the human figurines of the Cyprus Archaic 1st and Cyprus Archaic 2nd periods. The method of the research is the qualitative research method and the research is a descriptive study. The figurines included in the sample were examined categorically as a result of visual analysis. In this context, human figurines belonging to the Cyprus Archaic 1st (750 - 600 BC) and Cyprus Archaic 2nd (600 - 475 BC) periods, which are exhibited in the Cesnola Collection in the Metropolitan Museum, have been examined and categorized by visual analysis method. The visual analysis of the figurines is based on archaeological data. In the categorical analysis made by considering the themes, the figurines were divided into seven (7) different categories. Detected categories; worshiping human figurines, instrument playing figurines, warrior figurines, god and goddess figurines, fertility figurines, daily life figurines and figurines that cannot be included in any category. In the research, conclusions were reached regarding the production materials of the figurines. It has been concluded that the figurines reflect the multiculturalism of the island life and the unique culture of Cyprus has formed with the hybridization process. It has been determined that the commercial and political life in Cyprus has effects on Cypriot art. In this context, it has been concluded that there has been a transition from images with Near East and Egyptian influences to Greek images. It is thought that today's culture is the combination of the productions of the past cultures and the productions of the period we live in. Therefore, it has been concluded that strengthening the bond between past cultures and today's culture also increases the value of today's art.

Keywords: Cyprus, figurine, archaic

Özet

Kıbrıs adası sahip olduğu kültürel çeşitlilik sebebi ile arkeologların, tarihçilerin, sanatçıların ve farklı disiplinlerden birçok araştırmacının ilgisini çekmiştir. Araştırmanın amacı New York Metropolitan Müzesi Cesnola Koleksiyonu'nda bulunan Kıbrıs arkaik dönemine ait insan figürinlerini inceleyerek ait oldukları toplumun yaşayış tarzı ve inanış şekillerine ait bilgiler elde etmektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini oluşturan Metropolitan Müzesi Cesnola Koleksiyonu arkaik dönem figürinleri ile ilgili en önemli veri kaynağı olan Metropolitan Müzesi arkeolojik verilerinden faydalanılarak Kıbrıs Arkaik 1. ve Kıbrıs Arkaik 2. dönemleri insan figürinleri olmak üzere iki ayrı başlık altında görsel analiz yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın yöntemi nitel araştırma yöntemi olup, araştırma betimsel desende bir çalışmadır. Örneklemin kapsadığı figürinler görsel analiz sonucunda kategorik olarak incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda, Metropolitan Müzesi'ndeki Cesnola Koleksiyonu'nda sergilenmekte olan, Kıbrıs Arkaik 1. (MÖ.750 - 600) ile Kıbrıs Arkaik 2. (MÖ.600 - 475) dönemlerine ait insan figürinleri görsel analiz yöntemi ile incelenmiş ve kategorilere ayrılmıştır. Figürinlerin görsel analizi arkeolojik verilere temellendirilmiştir. Temaları dikkate alınarak yapılan kategorik incelemede figürinler, yedi (7) farklı kategoriye ayrılmıştır. Saptanan kategoriler; ibadet eden insan figürinleri, enstrüman

çalan figürinler, savaşçı figürinler, tanrı ve tanrıça figürinleri, doğurganlık ile ilgili figürinler, günlük yaşam ile ilgili figürinler ve herhangi bir kategoriye dahil edilemeyen figürinler olarak oluşmuştur. Araştırmada; figürinlerin üretim malzemeleri, ada yaşamındaki çok kültürlülüğü yansıtmaları ve melezleşme süreci ile birlikte Kıbrıs'ın kendine özgü kültürünün oluştuğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Kıbrıs'taki ticari ve politik hayatın Kıbrıs sanatı üzerinde etkilerinin olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu bağlamda, Yakın Doğu ve Mısır etkisinin görüldüğü imgelerden, Yunan imgelerine doğru bir geçiş yaşandığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Günümüz kültürünün, geçmiş kültürlerin birikimleri ile yaşadığımız dönemin üretimlerinin bir araya geliş şekli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Dolayısıyla geçmiş kültürler ile günümüz kültürü arasındaki bağı güçlendirmenin, günümüz sanatının değerini de artırdığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kıbrıs, figürin, arkaik

GENDER EQUALITY AND MEDIA

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Abstract

Media plays an important role how people form their identities, social norms and value in relation to gender. Research shows that from a young age, children are influenced by gendered stereotypes that media present to them. For example, Plan international and Geena Davis Institution on gender in media conclude that girls and going women lose confidence and ambition if they do not see role model and women as their leader on screen. Gender inequality in media context exist through both the under representation and misrepresentation of women. Men are far more likely to be visible as journalist, experts and subjects than women, and to be portrayed in a way that values their opinion, experience and profession. Gender inequality is also clearly visible within media institution. Even though an increased number of women are studying and entering journalism, profession, they continue to free significant barriers to safety support and career progression and remain underrepresented in the sector.

CRITICAL EVALUATION OF LEGALITY & MORALITY OF GENE PATENTING IN INDIA IN LIEU OF THE POTENTIAL OF GENETIC INVENTIONS

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Abstract

The implications of Diamond v. Chakrabarty[1] decision are reflected in different sectors where application of biotechnology has only lent a helping hand to the process of advancement. Life forms have been the object of the 'Midas touch' of science, which has indeed facilitated transformations as precious as gold. Protection of such unique and new inventions becomes inevitable and the same is ensured by granting of Patents. Biotechnological inventions utilizing life forms as subject matter have changed the global patent scenario with the continuous dilemma of boon or bane. Gene patenting is one such relatively new phenomena which has shown potential in various forms and sectors. Scientists world over have confirmed their faith in gene related inventions & therapies, which makes the critics resort only to moral & ethical objections against the same. Adhering to Bentham's theory of Utilitarianism which seeks to give precedence to the needs and positive effects on the society, the game should end in boon over bane. In light of the growing importance and dependence on gene based inventions, this paper seeks to analyze the concept, legality and the moral dilemma with regard to gene patenting in United States, a developed country having a stringent and well defined legislation for regulating patents, and India, a developing country having tremendous scope for the application of gene based technologies, and draw a comparison of the above stated countries to critically determine as to whether or not in this eternal tussle, development suffers due to morality weighing down legality.

Keywords: *Biotechnology, Gene, Gene Patenting, Morality, Technology.*

[1] 447 U.S. 303.

INTRODUCTION TO MEDIATION AS A METHOD OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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Abstract

Any method of resolving disputes without litigation outside the court is known as alternative dispute resolution. There are types of alternative dispute resolution that is mediation, negotiation, arbitration, conciliation, etc

Mediation:- It is the process of resolving any dispute outside the court with the consent of 3rd neutral party, that neutral person for resolving dispute is known as Mediator. A mediator is mutually selected by the parties who has to be impartial and neutral that can assist them the negotiation of their differences.

Characteristics of mediation:-

- The mediator must be neutral
- That person had no interest in the subject matter.
- This is the voluntary that is, the parties have the freedom to walk out.
- The mediator has to be confidential, that he shouldn't disclose the matter in the public.
- The outcome of the mediation to be the decision of the parties.
- Mediation has no power to hold on decision to any of the parties

Stages of mediation:-

A mediation process generally passes through four stages, that is-

1. Introduction and opening statement

The first stage of any process is that the mediator introduce himself or herself and then ask the parties to introduce. Then he assured his her parties of resolving of dispute.

2. Joint session

During this session the mediator gathered all the information, facts and issues regarding the disputes and invites both the parties together.

3. Separate session

During this session the mediator gathered deep information regarding the issue and try to find the terms which can be accepted by both the parties mutually.

4. Reaching a statement

The mediator may conduct as many as session with the councels to come at the resolution of dispute. However, if the negotiation fails and settlement can't be reached, the cases return to referral court

5. Closing

If there is a settlement, then the mediator orally confirms the decision and do the writing proceedings.

If there is no settlement, the case would be returned to the referral court merely mentioning "Not Settled."

Keywords- mediation-A process of ADR, characteristics, stages of mediation

E-COMMERCE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION IN INDIA – A CRITIQUE

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Abstract

Our economies and society are undergoing a digital transformation that has presented consumers with a plethora of commercial opportunities while also introducing a number of new and rising threats. New business models, innovative technologies and transactions have made consumer data an important asset in the new economy. The interest of digital consumers is at stake due to unfair contracts, unfair trade practices, false advertisements, inadequate disclosures by business houses and various consumer frauds. The revised OECD Recommendation of the Council on Consumer Protection in E-commerce (E-commerce Recommendation) (adopted in 2016) provides a solid framework for guiding policy in a global online marketplace. India implemented new consumer protection law "The Consumer Protection Act 2019" in July 2020 and E-Commerce guidelines 2020 to protect the digital consumers safeguard their consumer rights. The study aims to analyze the consumer protection laws that protect online consumers. Online fraud in credit and debit target financial information of the consumers which is a serious concern across the globe. India has been a leading country in terms of reported incidences of online fraud, which has prompted discussions about consumer safety in India's ecommerce industry. The key results are that e-business businesses need a safe and dependable system to succeed; cash on delivery is the preferred method of online shopping; and website information and efficient customer service help customers trust you. The research scholar aims to study the emerging trend of ecommerce business in India and enhance the protection of e-consumer rights in India.

Keywords – Consumer Protection, E – commerce

ONLINE SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PREVENTIVE INTERVENTIONS IN INDIA

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Abstract

With the advancement of the internet and technology, the lives of the people have become easier. Children of present generation have easy access to smartphones at a very young age along with high-speed internet which is a factor for them indulging into wrongful activities. Online platforms are gradually becoming the breeding ground for cybercrimes. The crime of online child sexual abuse is such crime that is increasing at an alarming rate. A few years ago, the conduct of sexual abuse through online platforms was out of question.

Objective- Objective of the study is to determine ill practices of online sexual abuse against children and to see that cyber law has enough means to tackle this current arising problem.

Research methodology- The study is doctrinal, qualitative approach is adopted. The data has been collected from secondary sources. Legal terms and their Importance are addressed in a manner that will also be comprehensible to non-legal background reader.

Findings- Online Sexual abuse against children is matter of great concern, India being most child population in the world has an obligation to protect its children from this recent arising crime. The present study shows that though there are enough laws in India to deal present situations but cases are still very high, there is need of strict compliance of law and to establish effective mechanism to protect children.

Limitation- In this paper, the study is confined to sexual abuse against children through online platform and its legal response to protection of children from it.

Social implication- This paper focuses on wellbeing of children by analysing sexual abuse against children through online platform and its control by cyber law in India, which, helps us to find out loopholes.

Value- The paper provides to understand the gravity of child sexual abuse through online platform.

Keywords: Child, Internet, Online, Sexual abuse, Cyber law.

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY RELATING TO THE ROLE OF NGOS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME

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Abstract

The term dignity is attached to human beings in such a way that if it is taken away, humans do not remain in their true selves and in order to ensure this dignity, implementation of the Socio-Economic Rights is quintessential. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 along with International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 firmly assert that the Socio-Economic Rights are essential for humans. These Rights are inclusive in nature and contains right to self-determination; right against discrimination of any kind on the basis of race, gender, colour, religion, languages and so on; right to just and favourable working conditions; maternity benefit and women care, social security and so on. The Governments of almost every country has established some measures to ensure these Socio-Economic Rights of the people in their territories. Apart from the Governmental agencies, there are certain Non-Governmental Organizations, which are established to protect the basic Human Rights of the people with special focus on the Socio-Economic Rights. The fundamental purpose of these organizations is not to make financial profit rather they aim to extend humanitarian and environmental assistance not only to the humans in need but also to the environment itself, whom they consider as moral agent and extends their protection to prevent mindless exploitation of the environment and humans.

The present paper intends to focus on the NGOs working under the National as well as International legal regime. It further intends to go for empirical research covering five NGOs specifically working in five different arenas in District Darjeeling of the State of West Bengal to protect the Socio-Economic Rights of the people, so that it can find out the challenges for the implementation of the same.

Key words: Socio-Economic Rights, NGOs, Human Rights, Social Security, and Challenges.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

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Abstract

Sexual harassment is a type of harassment involving the use of explicit and implicit sexual overtones, including the unwelcome and inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favours . Sexual harassment includes a range of actions from verbal transgressions to sexual abuse or assault . Harassment can occur in many different social settings such as the workplaces, the home , schools, factories ,etc. Harassers or victims may be of any sex or gender.

- There are some situations of sexual Harassment. Harassment can occur whether or not there are witnesses to it.
- An incident may be a one time occured.
- The perpetrators can be anyone , such as a worker , a co.worker or may be a stranger.
- The victim and perpetrator can be any gender.

Impact of sexual harassment

The impact of sexual Harassment can vary . In such situations harassment may lead to temporary or prolonged stress or depression depending on the recipients psychological abilities to copes and the type of harassment and the social support or lack thereof for the recipients.

Common effects on victim

- Becoming publicly sexualized.
- Defamation of character and reputation.
- Effect on sexual life and relationships.
- Loss of references/ recommendation .
- Psychological stres
- Health issues.

A LEGAL STUDY OF THE DOCTRINE OF STARE DECISIS AND OVERRULING BY THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA IN THE EVOLUTION OF THIRD GENDER RIGHTS

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Abstract

The noble goal of every judge is to impart justice to the case at hand. In order to impart justice, judges refer back into the previously decided cases and apply its principles to the case at hand. It is a belief that the principles so laid down are tested and accepted principles of law. However, if such previously laid down principles of law remain unalterable hence rigid, then there is likely to be a situation where society will loose its dynamism because it may not overrule the previous decision. On the other hand if the doctrine of *stare decisis* is disregarded and frequent overruling is resorted to, it will create a situation where the justice delivery system will loose its stability and credibility. Hence, for an effective justice delivery system it is important to balance both doctrine of *stare decisis* and overruling so that justice may be rendered effectively because the society is dynamic. This judicious use of the doctrine of *stare decisis* and overruling has led to the evolution of newer principles of law in India like the rights of Third gender who had not been represented *at par* with the rest of the genders owing to psychological, social and legal bars.

Therefore, the present paper focuses on the understanding of how the judges balance between *stare decisis* and overruling in order to impart justice for the sake of Third gender in India and it also tends to understand the reasons behind the jurisprudential paradigm shifts or variation in the opinion of the jurists and their personal belief systems that leads to the evolution of new principles of law from the orthodox obsolete decisions of past to a newer and well reasoned decisions.

Key words: S*tare Decisis*, Overruling, Third Gender, Jurisprudential shifts and Supreme Court of India.

SOCIO-LEGAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PREVENTIVE EDUCATION IN INDIA: NEED OF THE DAY

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Abstract

The paper intends to analyze the need for preventive education for securing the human rights at the various levels in required manner and interrelation thereof. It provides that though there are policy-based measures are there for granting preventive education but there is a quite different reality at the ground level. Education is a tool for social transformation which includes various steps starting from knowledge to evaluation. Providing knowledge about the adverse consequences of consumption of illicit drugs and substances could prevent the violation of human rights. This is the time to identify the interrelation of human rights and preventive education. At the school level this will be more suitable to introduce in curriculum. Therefore, in view of this, the present research work analyses the need for preventive education for empowerment of common people and drug victims. Risk of bias: There is no risk of bias because the quality of data is repetitively back checked physically and telephonic. Research Methodology: The mixed study method has been used for preparing this research paper. Part one is based on doctrinal method of research and identifies human rights, extent of their violation and effect on common people and drug victims. Part two is based on findings of an empirical study conducted by researcher in District Barabanki of Uttar Pradesh India.

Results: Results came as 84% respondents have admitted that preventive education could be an effective tool to combat the problem of drug abuse as well for protection of basic human rights like right to life, food, medication etc. The respondents have also held that due care, guidance etc. could be panacea for difficult disease of drug abuse. Object of Study :(1) To analyze the need of preventive education. (2) To identify the violation of human rights by drug abuse. (3) To explain the interrelation in between preventive education and human rights. Social implications: The evil of drug abuse is a challenge before our societies. This research work will explain the importance of education. It could be the torch bearer for the various social groups and lead the transformation in society. Value: This research paper will identify the violation of human rights in present and future and establish remedial requirement of preventive education on drug abuse.

Keywords: Drug and Substance abuse, Education, Human Rights Legal Mechanism, Society, Schools.

RAPE VICTIMS: WHY DO THEY NEED MORE ATTENTION FROM "CIVILIZED "SOCIETY?

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Abstract

Since the Era of civilization, Human beings tend to socialize with each other living in a society full of norms & values. These norms guide social boundaries & social behavior of an individual within the society.

However, there is no such ideal civilized society which could carry all the individuals along in harmony with each other & living in the society without any inter-conflicts of social values and ethics.

Societal values have been there since ages providing Rights to an individual to live with dignity in a society. With the advent of constitutionalism, written laws and legal framework has been in place to maintain the individual's rights in a society. Some Laws act as a deterrent for the perpetrators of crime against society, but can never set a standard to comply with by each and every individual.

Every society faces the criminal wrongs within the society and has its own mechanisms for the victims and accused. Generally, the victim has the backing of society against the accused, there are some crimes for which a victim needs that 'much needed' support and attention from the society, but the society fails to garner that support.

One such crime is 'Rape'. This particular crime against woman outrages the modesty of a woman. In such cases, the perpetrator of crime gets jail term as per law and in many cases the victim gets compensation prescribed by law. However, the survival of rape victim after such incident in the civilized society becomes very difficult day by day.

Some measures to be adopted by the legal system & society includes the following:

1. The mental agony & Trauma to the victim after such crime needs to be taken care of. Rehabilitation process must involve all the essentials to heal the victim's mental trauma.
2. The society itself needs to be more attentive & should adopt a sympathetic attitude towards the victim.
3. The legal framework must address the shortcomings in the whole process of trial and judgment in such cases.
4. Social values within the society should be nurtured in such a way that no one should boycott the rape victims instead adopt within the society.
5. Last but not least, societal behavior and values should be inculcated in such a manner which should train the younger generations to be more respectful towards a woman.

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

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Abstract

White collar crimes are illegal or unethical acts that violate fiduciary responsibility or public trust committed by an individual or organization, usually during the course of legitimate occupational activity, by persons of high or respectable social status for personal or organizational gain.

Effects of white-collar crime:

Most experts agree that the economic impact of white-collar crime is far more costly than ordinary crime. White-collar crime can endanger employees through unsafe working conditions, injure consumers because of dangerous products, and cause pollution problems for a community.

Characteristics of white-collar crime:

White-collar crime is now synonymous with the full range of financial crime committed by business and government professionals . These kinds of crime are characterized by deceit, concealment, and violation of trust and are not dependent on the application of threat of physical force or violence .

Most common white-collar crime

Corporate Fraud. Also referred to as “business fraud,” corporate fraud entails crimes that are committed by organizations or individuals or groups within organizations in order for financial gain or protection. ...

- Embezzlement
- Extortion

Forms of white-collar crime:

Typical white-collar crimes could include wage theft, fraud, bribery, Ponzi schemes, insider trading, labor racketeering, embezzlement, cybercrime, copyright infringement, money laundering, identity theft, and forgery. White-collar crime overlaps with corporate crime.

Types of white-collar crime :

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) amasses yearly statistics on three main types of white collar crimes: counterfeiting/forgery, embezzlement and fraud.

Is white-collar crime civil or criminal?

civil lawsuits

Most white collar crime offenses result in civil lawsuits, brought either by the federal or state government, or by the victims of the offense. The resulting civil liabilities of these suits are in addition to, not a substitute for, the penalties imposed in the criminal case.

REVAMPING WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION IN LIGHT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: NAVIGATING THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL HEALTH GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

COVID-19 PANDEMİSİ IŞIĞINDA DÜNYA SAĞLIK ÖRGÜTÜNÜN YENİLENMESİ: KÜRESEL SAĞLIK YÖNETİM SİSTEMİNİN GELECEĞİNDE HAREKET ETMEK

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Abstract

Pandemics and epidemics have time and again reflected the need for a global health governance system. The World Health Organization has been the focal point of discussion and attacks since the inception of the COVID-19 pandemic. As COVID-19 rages on, the pandemic and the controversy surrounding it have put WHO in an urgent crisis. Moreover, it has also sparked a potential crisis because the WHO's future will be shaped by the outbreak and the political responses to it. The current debate between WHO's detractors and supporters serves as a preview of the upcoming fight over how to improve the global health governance system and transform WHO in the wake of this catastrophe. Even if the pandemic is still ongoing, it is important to examine WHO's critics and supporters now to prevent the agency from imploding under the oncoming wave of calls for change. A stronger, capable, and financially stable WHO is the need of the hour.

An impartial review panel for pandemic preparedness and the response was created by the WHO to look into global health responses against pandemic and whether the Covid-19 pandemic could have been averted. The World Health Organization panel claimed that the joint response of the WHO and international governments was a "toxic cocktail." According to the WHO report, the globe was at risk for another big disease outbreak, and a global emergency should have been proclaimed sooner than it was. The report contended that the pandemic was the "Chernobyl moment" of the twenty-first century.

The article analyzes the report and considers the suggestions for improved procedures and organizational frameworks. In order to ensure a pandemic “never again,” substantial reforms are needed including greater funding and responsibility of the Global health governance institution. To meet contemporary challenges, WHO, a seventy-four-year-old organization needs to be revamped. The article concludes that for an effective global health governance system the member states need to give teeth to WHO by recognizing their responsibility for negligence and failure to take timely actions to prevent the spread of disease. This will ensure the organization takes effective measures to fulfill the obligations mentioned under its Constitution and that global health is never put at stake again.

Özet

Pandemiler ve salgınlar, küresel bir sağlık yönetişim sistemine duyulan ihtiyacı defalarca yansıtmıştır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, COVID-19 pandemisinin başlangıcından bu yana tartışma ve saldırıların odak noktası olmuştur. COVID-19 tüm şiddetiyle devam ederken, pandemi ve onu çevreleyen tartışmalar DSÖ'yü acil bir krize soktu. Ayrıca, DSÖ'nün geleceği salgın ve buna verilen siyasi tepkilerle şekilleneceği için potansiyel bir krize de yol açtı. DSÖ'nün muhalifleri ve destekçileri arasındaki mevcut tartışma, küresel sağlık yönetişim sisteminin nasıl iyileştirileceği ve bu felaketin ardından DSÖ'nün nasıl dönüştürüleceği konusunda yaklaşmakta olan mücadelenin bir önizlemesi olarak hizmet ediyor. Pandemi hala devam ediyor olsa bile, ajansın yaklaşan değişim çağrıları dalgası altında çökmesini önlemek için şimdi DSÖ'yü eleştirenleri ve destekçilerini incelemek önemlidir. Daha güçlü, yetenekli ve mali açıdan istikrarlı bir DSÖ, günün ihtiyacıdır.

Pandemi hazırlığı için tarafsız bir inceleme paneli ve pandemiye karşı küresel sağlık yanıtlarını ve Covid-19 pandemisinin önlenip önlenemeyeceğine bakmak için DSÖ tarafından yanıt oluşturuldu. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü paneli, DSÖ ve uluslararası hükümetlerin ortak tepkisinin "zehirli bir kokteyl" olduğunu iddia etti. WHO

raporuna göre, dünya başka bir büyük hastalık salgını için risk altındaydı ve küresel bir acil durumun olduğundan daha erken ilan edilmesi gerekiyordu. Raporda, pandeminin yirmi birinci yüzyılın "Çernobil anı" olduğu iddia ediliyordu.

Makale raporu analiz eder ve iyileştirilmiş prosedürler ve organizasyonel çerçeveler için önerileri dikkate alır. Bir pandeminin “bir daha asla” olmamasını sağlamak için, Küresel sağlık yönetişimi kurumunun daha fazla finansmanı ve sorumluluğu da dahil olmak üzere önemli reformlara ihtiyaç vardır. Çağdaş zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için, yetmiş dört yıllık bir kuruluş olan DSÖ'nün yenilenmesi gerekiyor. Makale, etkili bir küresel sağlık yönetişim sistemi için üye devletlerin, hastalığın yayılmasını önlemek için ihmal ve zamanında önlem almama konusundaki sorumluluklarını kabul ederek DSÖ'ye diş vermeleri gerektiği sonucuna varıyor. Bu, kuruluşun Anayasasında belirtilen yükümlülükleri yerine getirmek için etkili önlemler almasını ve küresel sağlığın bir daha asla tehlikeye atılmamasını sağlayacaktır.

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND POLICIES IN THE ARENA OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ANALYSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

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Abstract

The paper seeks to analyse and evaluate the international legal measures as well as Indian legal measures to grapple with the problem of environmental pollution and sustainable development. It demonstrates that the Indian Judiciary has embraced environmental activism and enormously enriched the statutory law to protect the environment and to promote sustainable development. The journey from the Stockholm to the Rio Sumit led to on the path from where all human beings are entitled to a healthy and productive life by balancing with nature. The concept of sustainable development was such factor which was responsible for the enactment of various environmental laws, which are constructed not only to preserve and protect environment but also to prevent environmental pollution. *Research Methodology*- This paper will be based on doctrinal method. The study requires in depth study of provisions relating to sustainable development, Specific laws related to environmental protection and other laws indirectly dealing with sustainable development and various judicial pronouncements on this subject. The secondary sources of data are books on the subject, articles from various national and international journals, case laws, judicial pronouncements, law journals, have been referred. Further, the international Conventions, Treaties, Declarations and National Environment moments. Books written by foreign authors are also referred. *Finding*- The paper attempts to explore the need for sustainable environment and to examine how important a sustainable environment for the Right to life. International events, legislative enactments, and judicial response are discussed. The study will also refer to the special role of Indian judiciary in the interpretation of various laws related to environmental protection in India. *Object of Study*- 1. To discover the meaning and definition of sustainable development. 2. To discover the basic reasons of environmental degradation and unsustainable development. 3. Analysis of Prevailing laws with the comparison of international and national law. 4. Investigate role of judiciary in policies which link environment and sustainable development and understanding legislative development in the arena of sustainable development. *Social implications*- Environmental degradation has become the subject of global concern and it has become a challenge to the present and the future generations of humankind. Environmental protection has to be a priority for the existence of life and for the protection of the right to life. The responsibility of present generation which has the opportunity to tackle environmental problems because the next generation will not be there if the present situation is allowed to continue. The environmental agenda is now become a question of human survival. The people are the part of the environment and vice-versa. *Value*- The paper will enlighten us regarding role of international law and policies in the arena of sustainable development and also provide a way to know the current condition of the same.

Keywords: Conventional Energy, Environment, Sustainable Development Goals, Implementation Policy.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF LAWS BANNING SINGLE-USE PLASTIC

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Abstract

The weight of the whole human population on Earth is equal to the 300 million tonnes of plastic produced annually. 1 million plastic water bottles are purchased every minute and 5 trillion single-use plastic bottles are used annually globally. The commonplace figures portray the terrible state of the planet. By outlawing the use of plastic on a national and worldwide basis, various actions are being done to stop the degradation of the environment. The article discusses different such legislation and how they affect the economy and environmental protection.

The growing use of plastic has raised worries in nations all over the world. Some nations have passed laws or regulations banning the use of plastic at the national or state level, but others have not yet taken significant action to reduce their use of plastic. More or less the amendment of laws and imposition of regulations on the plastic industries affects taxation and other economic activities which in turn affects the public spending by the government. This research paper focuses on the various aspects of single-use plastic ban by the governments of various countries and the ultimate effect of it whether it may be a positive or negative effect. This research is important to understand the application of environment laws and their concrete effects.

COOPERATIVE COMPANION OF TAXATION TO ENSURE HUMAN RIGHTS ASSERTION: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE

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Abstract

Tax is the major source of revenue for any government. Paying the government's tax is usually a mandatory contribution on the part of the taxpayers because the government defrays the expenses for society from the revenues generated by the taxes paid due to its benevolent nature and to ensure the various rights of the people. But apart from that, a strong tax policy and good tax administration also ensure justice in preventing possible human rights violations and also protect the different human rights and enjoyment of those rights. Though, apparently, it seems that the intersection between taxation and human rights is not reconcilable, but taxation plays a major role in financing and realizing human rights. But sometimes it is also alleged that the fundamental core essence of human rights like non-arbitrariness, just, fair and equitable treatment are lacking in the tax administration system. And, in every case, the role of the state becomes quite pivotal as a double-edged sword to protect human rights in support and synchronization with the taxation system at national as well as international level. Domestic and transnational policies relating to taxation are meant to protect human rights.

In this attempt, an endeavor has been made to depict the shining line that taxation and human rights are not antidotes to each other, rather taxation is to facilitate human rights concerns as well as a part of human rights.

Keywords: Human rights, benevolent, good tax administration, fairness, justice,national and transnational.

WITCH HUNT MENACE IN INDIA: DISCERNING ENIGMATIC VOCALISATIONS OF AN ANTEDILUVIAN PRAXIS

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Abstract

The intrinsic human rights vocalise eraga omnes obligation, yet violence against women, involving deprivations of various magnitudes, is a blazing issue in the contemporary era. Of this various violence faced by women, witch-hunt poses a frog flagrant violation of these jus cogens norms . This antediluvian praxis of witch hunt infilters its venom either via infiltration of actual superstition or by percolation of its concoction. Irrespective of the propelling factors involved in such barbarism, the horrendous consequence of witch hunt menace goes beyond the boundaries of imaginable tortures. While globalisation has helped indigenous tribes feel that their cultures are reviving, it has also contributed to a rise in the social marginalisation of a certain minority within such groups. In India, a few states have passed state-specific legislation to prevent the potential of witch hunts in the absence of federal legislation, while the other states are currently considering passing laws along similar lines. Similarities exist between the atrocities carried out in the name of the witch hunt and various types of abuse against women. So, the major issue is still whether or not separate law is needed for reparative justice. The author argues that execution, accountability, and awareness issues are more important to the complexity of today's witch hunt. In this light, the present work shall focus on the causative factors of this age-old practise and the reasons which still allow the witch hunt craze to thrive in a vast multicultural democrat like India. Additionally, the author focuses on a special region within easter part of India, that is, Jharkhand, where tops in the list of witch craft motivated murders, even though ironically, Jharkhand was one of the initial states to come up with anti-witch hunt law. Thus, the work undertakes a multidisciplinary study, combining the historical conceptions, legal framework, societal stance and the various perspectives of victim reparation in such scenario.

A STUDY ON EMERGING FIELD OF NEUROLAW AND PRIVACY

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Abstract

With the advancement of time the definition of the term Privacy has evolved. Currently, over 100 countries have some form of privacy and data protection laws. But, no government directly regulates brain data under the Right to Privacy. The current paper focuses on the emerging field of the Neurolaw, the paper defines it how it affects the Privacy of the Person. It further focuses if Country has data protection laws, then these laws should protect Brain Data to some extent. The laws would probably regard Brain Data as "Personal Information" or "Personal Data". Whether the current laws are enough to protect Brain Data? Courts could interpret the legislation to protect the privacy of Brain Data. It further highlights that by relying on our social contract, the law needs to play a role in protecting Brain Data. With the fast development of neurotechnologies, the law needs to be clear on what happens when something goes wrong or when companies abuse their powers. The Cambridge Analytica scandal is just one example of how crucial regulation is. In this paper the researcher focuses on the privacy aspects of Neurolaw by covering the aspects like "Whole Brain Emulation", "Brainternet". Scientists have recently used AI neurotechnology to read or decode human thoughts. The paper has tried to cover the issues such as what happens with the data from our brains ("brain data") specifically, about the scenarios where companies could commercialise our brain data or hackers could steal this data ("brainjacking").

Keywords: Privacy, Brain Data, Personal Data, Neuro Law.

THE USE OF MAGNETIC MAGNETITE (Fe_3O_4) NANOPARTICLE FOR HEAVY METALS REMOVAL FROM CONTAMINATED WATER: REVIEW

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Abstract

In recent years, governments, national and international organizations are all interested in water-related concerns, such as resource depletion and contamination of drinking water. Numerous studies have been written as a result of the large and quick development of nanotechnology over the past ten years and its potential applications to the purification of water, such as the adsorption of heavy metal ions from contaminated water. There has been a lot of interest in the creation of new and affordable nanomaterials for applications such as pollution monitoring and environmental remediation. The application of Magnetic Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) to heavy metal removal is the main topic of the current review. The best choices for heavy metal adsorption and removal are determined to be zero-valent iron and iron oxide nanoparticles. In the production and interaction of nanoparticles, many mechanical, optical, and electrical properties are crucial. Hematite and magnetite nanoparticles with varying morphologies and sizes were created using a variety of synthetic techniques, including sol-gel, precipitation, hydrothermal processes, and magnetic nanocomposites with various iron precursors. According to this review study, the experimental techniques exhibit strong adsorption capability for contaminants from aquatic solutions. Additionally, recycling the nanoparticles used up to five times results in an efficiency of up to 90%. Additionally, it should be noted that nanoparticles have occasionally been recycled up to 20 times. In numerous cutting-edge environmental fields, iron oxide nanoparticles have already demonstrated their diversity and promise. It is important to remember that there is no single bare or modified nanoparticle that can completely remove all heavy metals from water.

Keywords: Nanomaterials, nanoparticles, Heavy metals removal, metal oxides nanoparticles, Magnetic Magnetite (Fe_3O_4) nanoparticle.

POSTURE OF SNAKE & HUMAN ERROR

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Abstract

Snake is a neglected animal in this world. The treatment of snake bites was one of the most neglected medical procedures in this world. Many people have lost their lives in the past and are losing their lives due to this snake bite. This issue comes under the scrutiny of WHO. In 2017, WHO seriously brought the treatment of snake bites under noncommunicable diseases. In countries with high rate of snake bites, who has focused on developing their own antivenom.

Each year about 150,000 to 185,000 people worldwide die from snake bites. In this case, Bangladesh was not spared. 4 lakh to 4.5 lakh people are victims of snake bites in Bangladesh alone. According to government estimates, every year around 7000 people are dying because of snakebite. Outside of government calculations, its numbers will increase. This death does not occur only by the bite of a poisonous snake. Non-venomous snake bites also cause death. There are many reasons behind this snake bite as an influencer. Normally snake bites do not occur when snakes and humans live in parallel.

The medical curriculum for snake bites in private medical colleges is not sufficient. It is important to include snake bite management in private medical colleges as they are later employed as physicians in government hospitals. As a result, they are unaware of this.

It is impossible for them to treat snake bites in district / upzila sadar hospitals. One of the reasons for this is inadequacy of antivenom, lack of adequate knowledge, lack of ventilation system, fear of doctors to provide medical services etc.

To reduce the mortality rate in snake bites, we have divided the research into two parts, namely pre-snake bite and after-snake bite. Through this research, I have proved that Snake bites mortality can be reduced by more than half if clear steps can be taken.

SPIDER DIVERSITY AND WEB PATTERNS IN THE ELATHUR ESTUARY, KOZHIKODE COASTLINE, INDIA- A PRELIMINARY SURVEY

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Abstract:

To document the variety of spiders in the eco-sensitive mangrove systems of the Elathur estuary, Kozhikode coastline, India, preliminary research was carried out from May 2017 to April 2018. The major order in the class Arachnida, the order Araneae, includes spiders. Spiders are thought to be good markers of the sustainability of wetlands and the diversity of all species. 29 species of spiders from 18 genera and 12 families were identified as an outcome of the study that was done. With 15 species belonging to 8 genera, Araneidae was the most prevalent family. *Pisaura gitae* was the most prevalent species at the species level. Seven feeding guilds, including orb weavers, stalkers, ground hunters, foliage runners, sheet web builders, dispersed line weavers, and ambushers, were identified through an investigation of the guild organization. The two main feeding guilds were orb weavers and stalkers.

Keywords: Spiders; Elathur Estuary; *Pisaura gitae;* Araneidae; orb weavers

KINETICS OF DRYING DURING OBTAINING SNAKCS FROM FLAX SEEDS

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Abstract

Recently, consumers want to eat not only delicious, but also healthy and environmentally friendly food. A variety of dry snacks made without frying in oil are becoming quite popular. Snacks are obtained by drying with heated air without frying, which eliminates the presence of trans fats. These snacks are suitable for people who consume useful plant products, watch the figure, play sports and more.

The main component of the studied snacks is flax, which is rich in Omega 3, polyunsaturated fatty acids, fiber and vitamins A, B, E. The product does not contain preservatives, emulsifiers, baking powder. The natural composition of raw materials limits the parameters of dehydration, requires such conditions of the process, which will preserve the most valuable components of the material. Careful analysis of the process kinetics is required to substantiate the rational drying parameters.

The purpose of the work is to study the kinetics of moisture exchange depending on the process parameters; thermal audit of the operating convective drying unit; identifying ways to reduce energy costs during dehydration of snacks.

Research methods. The study of the kinetics of the snack drying process was performed on an experimental convective stand with a system of automatic recording and processing of information at a drying agent temperature of 75, 90 and 90...80 ºC, speed 1.5 and 2 m/s, moisture content 11 g/kg dry air.

Results. The results of experimental studies have shown that the use of step-wise dehydration mode 90…80 ° C compared to one-stage drying at 75 °C leads to a process acceleration of 15%, and in the 90 °C mode - by 25%. Reducing the duration of the process by increasing the speed of the drying agent from 1.5 to 2 m/s at a temperature of 90 ºC is almost non-existent.The organoleptic characteristics of the experimentally obtained snacks did not differ from those produced industrially and met the standards.

Conclusions. Summarizing the results of thermal engineering audit and analysis of drying conditions of dehydrated material, rational regime parameters of the process are determined, additional structural elements of the dryer are developed and installed. Due to the improvement of the design of the drying unit, a uniform distribution of the flow rate of the drying agent, its temperature and moisture content is achieved. Such measures made it possible to intensify dehydration, reduce the duration of the process and reduce electricity consumption by 15…25%.

Keywords: snakcs from flax seeds, convective drying, step-wise dehydration mode, energy efficiency.

COMPARING EXTRACTION PROCESSES FOR EXTRACTING ESSENTIAL OIL FROM BLACK PEPPER AND WHITE PEPPER

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Abstract

Black pepper is an autoicous and decorous vine cultivated and harvested in tropical regions of Sri Lanka and India. Black pepper is one of the most commonly consumed spices, and its pungency is due to the presence of an alkaloid known as piperine, volatile chemical constituents, and essential oils. Piperine is found in black pepper (piper nigrum), white pepper, and long pepper (piper longum) belonging to the family Piperaceae. Piperine represents diverse biological activities, such as anti-inflammatory, anticancer, antiviral, anti-larvicidal, pesticide, anti-Alzheimer's, antidepressant, and most importantly piperine is known as the bioavailability enhancer. The study aims to explore the extraction of piperine from different species of pepper, its total synthesis, pharmacokinetic study and various biological activities of piperine. Different studies on piperine suggest that piperine acts as an excellent bioenhancer to improve the bioavailability of drugs with poor ADMET properties. Piperine shows synergistic effects when taken in combination with various classes of drugs.

In this study the black pepper and white pepper seeds were collected from local market of Lucknow, India. The extraction of essential oil was done using two extraction process steam distillation and soxhlet extraction method. The yield of essential oil obtained from black pepper and white pepper were calculated. From the results it is concluded that percentage yield of both the black pepper and white pepper EO using steam distillation as follows the order:

Black pepper EO>White pepper EO

From the results it is concluded that percentage yield of both black pepper amd white pepper EO using soxhlet extraction as follows the order:

Black pepper EO>White pepper EO

It was also concluded that the % yield of EO obtained using soxhlet apparatus is more than that of steam distillation.

Keywords: Black pepper, White pepper, Essential Oil, Steam distillation, Soxhlet Extraction.

JOULE HEATING EFFECT ON CONTINUOUSLY MOVING THIN NEEDLE IN MHD SAKIADIS FLOW WITH THERMOPHORESIS AND BROWNIAN MOMENT

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Abstract

In the current study, we investigated the impact of thermophoresis and Brownian moment on the boundary layer analysis of a 2D forced convection flow of magnetic-nanofluids along a persistent moving horizontal needle with frictional heating effects. Various pertinent parameters are convoluted in the present analysis, namely, the thermophoresis and Brownian moment, uneven heat source/sink, Joule heating and frictional heating effects. To check the variation in the boundary layer behavior, we presumed the two distinct nanoparticles namely, $Al_{50}Cu_{50}$ (alloy with 50% Alumina and 50% Copper) and Cu with water as pedestal liquid. Numerical solutions are procured for the reduced system of governing PDEs by employing the shooting process. Computational results of the flow, energy and mass transport are interpreted with the assistance of tabular and graphical illustrations. Obtained results indicate that increase in the needle size significantly reduces the flow and thermal fields, but, improve the concentration fields of both nanofluids. In particular, velocity field of Cu-water nanofluid is highly depreciated when equated with the $Al_{50}Cu_{50}$-water nanofluid. Also, we highlighted that the thermophoresis and Brownian moment parameters are capable of enhancing the thermal conductivity to the greater extent.

Keywords: Nanofluid; Frictional heating; Thermophoresis; Brownian moment; Joule heating; MHD.

EFFECT OF VISCOUS DISSIPATION ON MIXED CONVECTION FLOW OF CHEMICALLY REACTING RADIATIVE CASSON NANOFLUID OVER AN INCLINED POROUS PLATE

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Abstract

The present study deals with the boundary layer analysis of a 2D magnetohydrodynamic flow of chemically reacting Casson nanofluid flow over a semi-infinite inclined porous plate. The energy and diffusion equation are encompassed with viscous dissipation, heat generation/absorption, thermo diffusion and thermal radiation effects. For making the analysis more attractive we pondered two distinct type of nanofluids namely, TiO2-water and CuO-water. The transmuted governing PDEs are resolved analytically by employing regular perturbation method. The impact of pertinent flow parameters on momentum, thermal and mass transport behavior including the skin friction factor, thermal and mass transport rate are examined and published with the assistance of graphical and tabular forms. Results describe that thermal radiation and chemical reaction restrictions have a propensity to enhance thermal and mass transport rates, respectively. And also, water based TiO2 nanofluid possesses higher velocity compared with water based CuO nanofluids.

Keywords: Thin needle, Non-uniform heat source/sink, Ferrofluid, MHD, Nanoparticles, viscous dissipation.

METROLOGY AND MODELING OF HEAT TRANSFER IN A POLYMER MATRIX COMPOSITE MATERIAL

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Abstract

The aim of this work is to provide a numerical modeling of thermal conductivity of composite materials with organic matrices of saturated polyester resin (UPR) and various mineral charges (marble powder, expanded perlite, sand, etc.). For this purpose, a numerical study was conducted using the finite-element software COMSOL 3.5a to model the thermal transport of an elementary cell in order to calculate the effective thermal conductivity of composites. The influence of contact resistance, or the fraction of calcium carbonate, on effective thermal conductivity is given special consideration. The results show that the proposed digital model agrees well with experimental measurements and Hashin-Shtrikman analytical models.

Keywords: Finite elements, Composite materials, thermal conductivity, COMSOL

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRYING POSITION OF ROUND PERFORATED BRICKS ON CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER

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Abstract

Drying by forced convection or by entrainment; the most widely used method in the industry; consists of removing the solvent contained in the product to be dried. The carried gas is usually the air. The air transfers its heat to the product and receives the moisture extracted from it. Drying is then defined as a double transfer of heat and mass. It must retain the condition of both shape and surface, avoid deformations and cracks; in addition, the mechanical properties must not be altered. Experimental tests are carried out at BOURAS's GROUP -SETIF factory - The objective of this work is drawing the BIGOT curve in order to study the thermal behavior of round perforated bricks during convective drying besides improving heat transfer convective by modifying the position of the pieces to be dried in relation to the drying air, knowing that the pieces are not placed in the same way (some exposed in parallel with the hot wind, others exposed vertically with the direction of hot air) and compare the necessary time needed for each series of parts to be dried in two different convective drying cycles (the first A takes 47 hours while the second B takes only 43 hours). Moreover, having an optimal cycle and position without reducing the number of pieces dried in the same room. The results obtained show that the drying position plays a very important role as being a factor of influence on the convective heat transfer. Accordingly, when the exchange surface is large, the heat and mass transfer is better.

Keywords: Draying, BIGOT curve, round perforated brick, shrinkage, heat exchange surface.

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF 4 - [- N-BENZELIDEN-HYDRAZINO] -3-NITROCUMARINE DERIVATIVES.

PhD.c. Vehbi Zeneli, PhD.c. Ganimete Heta

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Abstract

It is known that many nitro coumarin derivatives represent a wide range of pharmacological and biological activities.

Coumarin and its derivatives represent one of the most active classes of compounds which show a wide spectrum of biological activity. Most of these compounds are proved to be active as antitumor, antibacterial, antifungal, anticoagulant and anti-inflammatory. In addition, these compounds are used as additives to food and cosmetics.

Nitrocoumarin are very potent inhibitors of bacterial DNA gyrase and work by targeting the GyrB subunit of the enzyme involved in energy transduction. An aminocoumarin antibiotic acts as competitive inhibitors of the ATP-ase reaction catalyzed by GyrB.

Condensation of ketones and aromatic aeterocyclic amines results in formation of Shiffts bases. Such a condensation has been performed during synthesis involved in this work.

Imines (Shifts Bases) are quite important organic compounds which have fundamental importance. Some of such compounds have found use in research in analytical chemistry from the fact that they generally are solid products and can be characterized by their melting points.

As such, besides being used for determining the presence of carbonil group, they can form the corresponding derivatives, which in comparison can provide information about structure of unknown compounds.

On the other hand, many of these compounds serve as intermedier during the various synthesis in organic laboratories. Based on many facts from the literature about the importance of these derivates , we searched the synthesis through the reaction of 4-clor-3-nitrocoumarin with derivates which gave 4-[-N-Benzyliden-Hydrazino]-3-Nitrocoumarine. Compound was catalyzed with 4-chlor-3-nitrocoumarine.

For the synthesis of such compounds it is planned to carry out several condensation reactions of 4-chloro-3-nitrocoumarin with hydrazine hydrate, ethano and triethylamine obtaining the reaction 4-Hydrazino-3-nitro-chromene-2-one, and we proceeded with the second synthesis of 4-hydrazine-3-nitro coumarin by interacting with absolute ethanol, piperidine and benzoic aldehyde we obtained 4- (N-Benzylidene-Hydrazino) -3-nitro-chromene-2-one.

PRESENCE OF LEAD AND ARSENIC IN FOOD AND THEIR TOXICITY TO HUMANS

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Abstract

Pollution of the environment with toxic chemicals that can be found in traces in food, water and air is mainly due to anthropogenic sources of pollution, such as mines, foundries, heavy industry, traffic, use of organic and mineral fertilizers in agriculture, municipalities and industrial waste etc.

The concentration of heavy metals in arable land varies greatly depending on the type of soil, the use of fertilizers, the deposition of small particles from the atmosphere and others. Toxicity of heavy metals increases in the process of biomethylation with microorganisms and in the formation of organometallic compounds of mercury, lead, chromium, tin, selenium and others.

Metals and their compounds are widely used in industry, agriculture and in everyday life in general. In minimal amounts, metals are essential substances for the normal functioning of the human body and in large quantities they have a detrimental effect.

Some metals, such as zinc, iron, manganese, cobalt and selenium, are essential for the functioning of all living organisms. They enter the body through the same selective transport mechanism as calcium. In conditions of increased exposure and lack of calcium in the diet, lead absorption may be increased. Some metals and anions, such as arsenic and cyanides, undergo intense metabolic transformations after ingestion.

Many elemental metals, inorganic salts or organometallic compounds have pronounced toxicity. The toxicity of metals depends on the method of intake, physical condition and age of the organism. Inhalation of mercury vapor has a more pronounced toxic effect than oral exposure.

Acute toxicity of heavy metals is usually characterized by sudden and severe abdominal pain or convulsions, nausea, vomiting, headache, difficulty breathing, impaired motor, sensory and speech functions, etc. Chronic toxicity is characterized by fatigue and constant pain in the body, depression, digestive stress, impairment of blood sugar regulation mechanisms, reduced ability to use body fat, the appearance of reproductive disorders and other symptoms. The presence of high concentrations of heavy metals in the body can be the cause of autoimmune diseases, allergic reactions and others. Metals also affect the metabolism and concentration of essential trace elements, such as zinc in the body, and cause changes in the function of the pituitary gland, adrenal gland, endocrine and reproductive system.

A SHORT NOTE ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF NEUTROSOPHIC SOFT MATRICES

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Abstract

Fuzzy neutrosophic soft matrix theory has been developed combining the neutrosophic sets and soft set. The main focus of this work is to discuss the concept of neutrosophic soft matrices which are useful and applicable in situations involving uncertainties and imprecisions. Here different types of neutrosophic soft matrices are defined and some basic operations on such matrices are discussed. Furthermore several properties associated with these are also studied.

Keywords: Neutrosophic sets; neutrosophic soft sets; neutrosophic soft matrix.

ANALYSIS OF CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER FOR PURE STEAM AND HUMID AIR ON THREE-DIMENSIONAL FINNED AND BARE TUBE

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Abstract

Condensation over a circular cylinder has attracted huge interest in the scientific community in recent years. However, few works have studied numerical simulation of humid air condensation, which includes multiphase fluid flow, species transport, heat and mass transfer.

The aim of this work is the study of condensation over a horizontal tube. A three-dimension forced and free convection of pure steam flowing outside a circular cylinder has been studied. For this purpose, mass, momentum, energy, and species transport equations are solved using the commercial Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) solver (ANSYS Fluent 19.0). The 2D numerical model has been validated against theoretical correlation, where it proved its accuracy with a deviation of less than 5%. To neglect the forced convection effect, fluid flow velocity has been set to. Moreover, the Richardson number, which indicates the dominant convection mode between free and forced, has been calculated and found greater than 10. The distribution of pressure, velocity, and temperature fields has been studied by discussing the contour of each field. The influence of fins on the heat transfer coefficient and on pressure drop has been considered. The influence of each operating parameter has also been evaluated and optimized. In addition, velocity vectors and streamlines have been studied to investigate the creation of vortices. This work gives an insight into the fluid flow and heat transfer from tubes in crossflow, which helps in the improvement of tube geometry, and optimization of the process by investigating operating parameters effects on the overall performance.

Keywords: ANSYS Fluent; 3D simulation; Heat transfer; Free convection; Fin; Crossflow.

OPTIMIZATION OF INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID PRODUCTION BY *Rhizobium sp.* STRAIN USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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Abstract

The production of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) is an essential tool for rhizobacteria to stimulate and facilitate plant growth. In order to optimize the factors acting on the production of IAA by *Rhizobium sp.*, a response surface methodology based on the central composite design study was conducted. A method that can allow to identify the optimal conditions necessary to obtain the best IAA production The chosen variables were: L-tryptophan and NaCl concentrations, pH, incubation time, and incubation temperature. All factors were studied at three different levels. After conducting the experiments and analyzing the data, the study allowed the knowledge of the optimal conditions necessary to obtain a better IAA production. These operating conditions are: an incubation temperature of 36 °C, pH 6.5, incubation time of one day, and tryptophan and NaCl concentrations of 1 g/l and 0.1 g/l, respectively. Under these conditions, the maximum production of IAA was estimated to be 166 ug/ml.

Our study proved the great effectiveness of applying the experimental designs for the optimization of operational parameters affecting IAA production. It is a relevant and economical way to obtain the maximum information in a short period of time and especially with a minimum of experiments.

Keywords: *Rhizobium*, Indole-3-acetic acid, Optimization, Experimental design, Response surface methodology