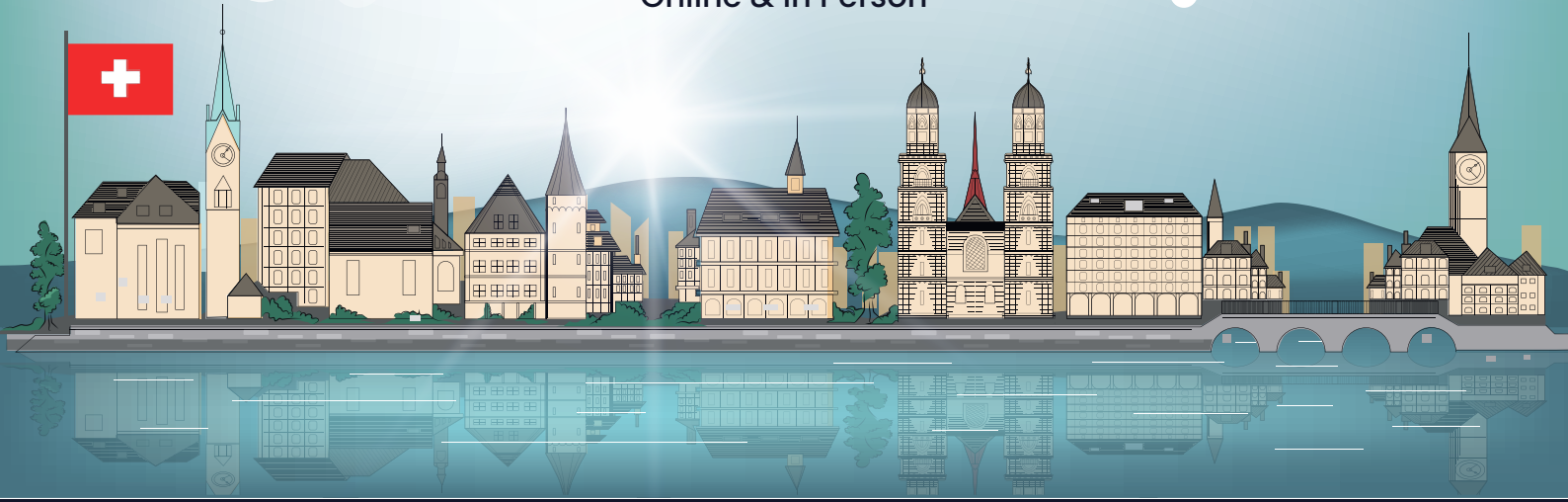


10th International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research

August 27-29, 2024 / Zurich, Switzerland
Online & in Person



ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL

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X-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

August 27-29, 2024/Zurich, Switzerland

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CONFERENCE ID

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10th INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

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10th International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research



August 27-29, 2024 / Zurich, Switzerland
Online & in Person participation



August 10, 2024

Deadline of Abstract
Submission



August 18, 2024

Conference Program
Announcement Date



August 28, 2024

In Person Presenta-
tions in Switzerland



August 27-29, 2024

Online Presentations
via Zoom



September 1, 2024

Deadline for Full Text
Submission



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Proceedings Book
Publication Date

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aslı KARATAŞ	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (TÜRKİYE)	AN EVALUATION ON DEVELOPMENT, GENDER EQUALITY AND TELEVISION SERIES
Vasila ABASLI	Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	TAX POLICY IN THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF AZERBAIJAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP DIMENSIONS IN TERMS OF GENDER VARIABLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semra TETİK	Manisa Celal Bayar University (TÜRKİYE)	A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONFIDENCE AND CREATIVITY
Lect. Hale Tuğçe ALTUNAY Dilan ALKAÇ	Isparta University of Applied Sciences (TÜRKİYE) Akdeniz University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA CRISIS ON BRAND IMAGE: THE PATISWISS CHOCOLATE EXAMPLE
Dilan ALKAÇ	Akdeniz University (TÜRKİYE)	BIBLIYOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESIS WRITTEN ON TAX EVASION IN TURKEY

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mehmet MUTLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Mehmet MUTLU	Karabuk University (TÜRKİYE)	OUR VANISHING ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: KONYA LAUNDRY HOUSES
Mustafa Şafak BULUT Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Fatih SAK	Doğuş University (TÜRKİYE) Doğuş University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF FLOOR AND COST IN THE USE OF SEISMIC ISOLATOR
S. Reyhan İLERİ Semra ARSLAN SELÇUK	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE) Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	GREEN DESIGN IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS: AN EVALUATION ON LEED CERTIFIED BUILDINGS
Lect. Neriman Gül ÇELEBİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit ARPACIOĞLU	Istanbul Nişantaşı University (TÜRKİYE) Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University (TÜRKİYE)	WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM THE LOAD-BEARING SYSTEMS' LIFE CYCLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PERSPECTIVE
Bashar BADAWI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zülal AKBAY ARAMA	Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa (TÜRKİYE)	THE BEHAVIOR OF ADJACENT SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS LOCATED ON SLOPES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tolga YILMAZ	Konya Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	DEVELOPING PRACTICAL SOFTWARE TO CALCULATE LATERAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING LOAD OF WEB TAPERED BEAMS WITH I-SECTION
Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ Alperen KAMAN Eylül Deniz ACAR	Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE) Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE) Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL AND DURABILITY PERFORMANCE OF PET WASTE SUBSTITUTED FOR AGGREGATE
Prof. Dr. Arın YILMAZ Hatice AYDIN	Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE) Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE)	OĞUL PAŞA TOMB REPAIR AND STRENGTHENING WORKS
Dr. H S ABDULRAHMAN Dr. Ali ALMUSAWI Dr. Syed Shah Sultan Mohiuddin QADRI Mustafa ALBDAIRI	Federal University of Technology (NIGERIA) Çankaya University (TÜRKİYE) Çankaya University (TÜRKİYE) AL-Qalam University College (IRAQ)	QUANTIFYING THE IMPACT OF TRAFFIC VOLUME ON TRAVEL TIME IN MALAYSIA USING THE BPR MODEL A STUDY IN SKUDAI

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdülhalim Serden Ay

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdülhalim Serden Ay	Konya City Hospital (TÜRKİYE)	IS ADVANCED BREAST CANCER DETECTED BY RDW VALUE?
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdülhalim Serden Ay	Konya City Hospital (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF BARIATRIC SURGERY ON INFLAMMATORY MARKERS
Dr. Pırlıltı ÖZCAN	Istanbul University (TÜRKİYE)	MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER ANASTOMOTIC LEAKS WITH ENDOSCOPIC STENTING
Rabia TÜRKOĞLU Assist. Prof. Cansu IŞIK	University of Health Sciences (TÜRKİYE)	AN IMPORTANT CONCEPT IN OBSTETRIC: OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE
Sevgi Koç Ayşegül Öztürk	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECT OF PROBIOTICS AGAINST GLUTAMATE-INDUCED CYTOTOXICITY IN C6 CELL LINE
Burcu ÇÖDEL Ayşegül Öztürk	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF PASSIFLORA INCARNATA AGAINST GLUTAMATE TOXICITY IN ASTROGLIAL CELLS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Durmuş Hatipoğlu Res. Assist. Göktuğ Şentürk Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Burak Ateş Ayşegül Bulut Prof. Dr. Nurcan Dönmez Oguzcan Koca	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	NIGELLA SATIVA SEED OIL REDUCES BPA-INDUCED NEURODEGENERATION: MOLECULAR AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Bülent Cercis TANRITANIR Şeyda BEYDE	Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE) Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE)	CRADLE OF CARNIVAL: CAT'S CRADLE AND CARNIVALESQUE IMAGINATION
Lect. Huriye YAŞAR Lect. Vasıf Karagüçük	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (TÜRKİYE)	USING CHATGPT AS AN AUTOMATED ESSAY SCORER
Lect. Vasıf Karagüçük Lect. Huriye YAŞAR	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (TÜRKİYE)	CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BUILDING NEW GENERATIONS: AN OVERVIEW
Fatbardha KUME Prof.As.Dr. Ema KRISTO	Tirana University (ALBANIA) Tirana University (ALBANIA)	THE ROLE AND CHALLENGE OF THE TRANSLATOR IN THE DIGITAL ERA
Isida SHEHU	Polytechnic University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	IDIOM IN ESP TEXTBOOKS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (TÜRKİYE)	CROSS-LINGUISTIC PRAGMATICS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRAGMATIC MARKERS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University (TÜRKİYE)	CROSS-CULTURAL METAPHORS IN LANGUAGE: A STUDY ON CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN THROUGH COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. As. Dr. Fleura SHKËMBI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Valbona TRESKA Prof. As. Dr. Fleura SHKËMBI	Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA) Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA)	COPING STRATEGIES AND RESILIENCE IN FAMILIES EXPERIENCING CONFLICT: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
Prof. As. Dr. Fleura SHKËMBI Msc. Romina Çaushaj	Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA) Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA)	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ONLINE EDUCATION ON STUDENT WELL-BEING AND MOTIVATION
Dana-Maria MOTFOLEA	State University of Moldova (REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)	WHY DO STUDENTS NEED TO LEARN ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM A YOUNG AGE: ESPECIALLY FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL?
Prof. Dr. Manoj Sharma Md. Sohail Akhter Dr. Asma Awan	University of Nevada (USA) University of Nevada (USA) University of Nevada (USA)	UTILIZING THE RQFSM MODEL TO CONDUCT A PARTICIPATORY PROCESS EVALUATION OF HEALTH DISPARITY REDUCTION ENDEAVORS IN NEVADA, USA
Etibar VAZIROV Ali ALIYEV	ADA University (AZERBIJAN) Ankara School (AZERBIJAN)	PREDICTING FINAL EXAM SUCCESS IN A DATA COURSE USING ENSEMBLE LEARNING MODELS
Etibar VAZIROV Tunjay AKBARLI	ADA University (AZERBIJAN) Modern Innovation Lyceum (AZERBIJAN)	PREDICTING HUMAN WELL-BEING: ANALYZING JOB SATISFACTION, WORK-LIFE BALANCE, AND JOB-RELATED STRESS USING ENSEMBLE LEARNING MODELS
Anna Sharif Maryam Asif	University of Sialkot (PAKISTAN)	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF WORKING MEMORY AND STRATEGIC MEMORY ON SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS AND MORAL SENSITIVITY IN INDUCING INNER PEACE
Silvija ŽUKAITĖ Andrius Kazimieras MINELGA	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences (LITHUANIA)	THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN IDENTIFYING AND PREDICTING COGNITIVE DECLINE IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE PATIENTS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Javad KHAZAEI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Aminat Oloruntoyin ABDULRASAK	Lagos State University of Education (NIGERIA)	EXPLORING THE SIGNIFICANCE, IMPACT AND CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF COMPUTER MODELING IN EDUCATION: IMPLICATION FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MANAGEMENT
Dr. Binyam Zigta	Wachemo University (ETHIOPIA)	NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID
Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Solomon Abraham UKPANAHAH	Lagos State University of Education (NIGERIA)	THE SIGNIFICANCE, APPLICATION AND IMPACT OF INTERNET OF THINGS (IoT) ON INNOVATIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING: A SURVEY ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Javad KHAZAEI Mohammad KHAZAEI	University of Tehran (IRAN) Semnan University (IRAN)	THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ADVANCEMENTS IN MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC PUMPS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING SYSTEMS
Bendaoudi Zeid	University Ahmed Zabana (ALGERIA)	AN INNOVATIVE METHOD OF ELECTRIC WIND-BASED CLEANING FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS
Ikegwu Emmanuel M. Karakatose Gbenga B. Dan Saviour U.	Yaba College of Technology (NIGERIA)	MULTIVARIATE TIME SERIES MODELLING OF DOLLAR TO NAIRA EXCHANGE RATES ON SOME SELECTED ECONOMIC VARIABLES
Govinda Prasad Dhungana Pradip Raj Tiwari	Tribhuvan University (NEPAL)	BAYESIAN MODELLING FOR ASSESSING LEARNING OUTCOMES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN NEPAL
Muzamal HUSSAIN	University of Sahiwal (PAKISTAN)	ESTIMATION OF YOUNG'S MODULUS WITH SMART STRUCTURE: AN INTELLIGENT CONTROL SYSTEM
Dhulasiraman M	R.M.K.ENGINEERING COLLEGE (INDIA)	EMPOWERING HEALTH THROUGH IOT- DRIVEN PREDICTIVE MONITORING FOR COST-EFFICIENT CARE

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Siddhant

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
F.B. Kende D.Y. Kanya D.D. Attah I. Iliya LS. Sule	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology (NIGERIA)	STUDY OF EIMERIA INFECTION AND RELATED RISK FACTORS IN POULTRY AND RUMINANT ANIMALS ACROSS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN GWANDU EMIRATE
Funmilayo Grace ADEBIYI Olayele Joseph OGUNNUSI Tolulope Dorcas AKINADE Olubunmi ADEJOH Olufemi Adebukola ADEBIYI	University of Ibad (NIGERIA) Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (NIGERIA) University of Ibad (NIGERIA)	PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND POTENTIAL BIOACTIVITY OF NYMPHAEA LOTUS LEAVES
Ifeanyi Famous Ossamulu Theresa Yebo Gara Maureen Nwamaka Odu	Federal University of Technology (NIGERIA)	ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF CHITOSAN- TRIDAX PROCUMBENS EXTRACT COMPOSITE ON SELECTED WOUND SURFACE MICROORGANISMS
Halid Sheriff Adegbusi	Nigeria Police Academy Wudil (NIGERIA)	EFFECT OF COMBINED PROCESSING METHODS ON PROXIMATE AND SOME ANTINUTRIENTS COMPOSITION FROM NIGERIAN YELLOW MAIZE AND SOYBEAN
NEHA	I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University (Main Campus) (INDIA)	EFFECT OF FORTIFICATION OF LETTUCE AND GERMINATED CHICKPEA FLOUR ON COOKING, FUNCTIONAL AND TEXTURAL PROPERTIES OF PASTA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Siddhant Lavanya Singh Shranya Maurya Tripti Tiwari	Durgesh Nandini Degree College (INDIA) NEET Aspirant (INDIA) Anil Sarasvati Vidya Mandir Senior Secondary School (INDIA)	SEVERE INFECTIONS OF INSECT-INDUCED VEIN GALL IN FICUS RELIGIOSA TREES: A FIRST REPORT FROM AYODHYA, (U.P.) INDIA
Muhammad Mazhar Iqbal Malik Muhammad Akram Hafiz Qaiser Yasin Tehmena Rashid	Agriculture Mechanization Research Institute (AMRI) (PAKISTAN)	IMPACT OF THE BILLION TREE TSUNAMI IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE, PAKISTAN
Muhammad Mazhar Iqbal Malik Muhammad Akram Hafiz Qaiser Yasin	Agriculture Mechanization Research Institute (AMRI) (PAKISTAN)	EFFECTS OF LASER LAND LEVELING ON CROP YIELD, WATER PRODUCTIVITY, AND ECONOMIC GAINS IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS OF PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Uğur TÖLÜ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatmagül KALE ÖZÇELİK	Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE)	EXPRESSIONS NOT PROTECTED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
Lect. Dr. Yener YILDIRIMKAL	Doğuş University (TÜRKİYE)	17 MARCH 2023 DECISION OF THE ICC PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER II ON THE ARREST OF VLADIMIR PUTIN: LEGAL ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS
Lect. Dr. Asiye KÜÇÜKOSMAN	Gumushane University (TÜRKİYE)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE, ECONOMIC FREEDOM and FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE: A STUDY on EU COUNTRIES
Dr. Uğur TÖLÜ	Piri Reis University (TÜRKİYE)	RISK OF VIOLATION OF PERSONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVATE LIFE OF SHIPMAN BY CAMERA SURVEILLANCE ON SHIPS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasemin TAŞDEMİR	Sakarya University (TÜRKİYE)	TERMINATION OF LEGAL STRIKE BY COURT DECISION DUE TO LOSS OF MEMBERS OF THE LABOR UNION
Dr. Sevtap YÜCEL	Anadolu University (TÜRKİYE)	DIGITAL INHERITANCE IN TURKISH INHERITANCE LAW
Dr. İpek B. ALDEMİR TOPRAK	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINATION OF THE AMOUNT OF POST-MARITAL MAINTENANCE UNDER TURKISH AND SWISS LAW

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Kemal NURVEREN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Selma SOYSAL Taha PENOL Prof. Dr. Rıza ATAV	Gülle Entegre Textile Enterprises (TÜRKİYE) Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE) Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING VERY DARK COLOR ACHIEVEMENT IN POLYAMIDE FABRICS
Mert ÖZCAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meral AKKOYUN KURTLU	Bursa Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Bursa Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FILLER MATERIALS ON RHEOLOGICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES IN VINYL METHYL SILICONE COMPOUNDS
Güven NERGİZ Prof. Dr. Kadri Turgut GÜRSEL	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINATION OF FIXED AND FLOATING WIND TURBINE TYPES FOR THE AEGEAN SEA: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Ömer Faruk GÜLCEMAL Prof. Dr. Kadri Turgut GÜRSEL	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	LIMITING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN MARITIME TRANSPORTATION
Ayşenaz KARA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ceyhan YÜCEL	Erciyes University (TÜRKİYE) Erciyes University (TÜRKİYE)	THE ANALYSES OF CAPPADOCIA AS A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
Dr. Kemal NURVEREN Lect. Ülüver BOZKURT	Nigde Omer Halisdemir University (TÜRKİYE) Başkent University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES VIA ANSYS OF SHAPE MEMORY ALLOY SPIRAL SPRING

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Erdi Can Aytar

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mustafayeva Nigar Adil Gasimova Tarana Mubariz Ganiyeva Guney Musa Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN) Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN) Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN) Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	BILE COAGULATION - ANATOMIC STRUCTURE OF BILIARY TRACT DYSKINESIA, CAUSES AND PATHOLOGICAL REFUTATION
Mehriban Farhad gizi Rustamova Nigar Vali gizi Malikova Narmin Vali gizi Baghirova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatima Dursun gizi Abdulkarimova Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khanum Aydın gizi Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elshan Azer oglu Shadlinski	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF LIPID PEROXIDE PRODUCTS IN THE FRONTAL CORTEX AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF CLOZAPINE TO WHITE RATS
Dr. Erdi Can Aytar Dr. Alper Durmaz Emine İncilay Torunoglu	Usak University (TÜRKİYE) Artvin Coruh University (TÜRKİYE) Necmettin Erbakan University (TÜRKİYE)	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN DIFFERENT COFFEE PREPARATIONS
Res. Assist. Rukiye TANIŞIR DİŞÇİ Res. Assist. Melek Başak ÖZKAN Res. Assist. Şeyma Nur TABAK	Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE)	AUDITORY BEHAVIOR SCALE: ADAPTATION TO TURKISH, VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Orkida KOSTA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Orkida KOSTA	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	SPORT ACTIVITY FOR STUDENTS IN UST
Dr. Orkida KOSTA	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTANTS ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE .REVIEW
Dr. Galia Taller Azulay Shaden Shuhaiber Rizik	The Arab Academic College for Education in Israel-Haifa (ISRAEL)	BUILDING CONFIDENCE: COPING WITH CHALLENGES FACED BY ARAB PRESERVICE TEACHERS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION WITHIN JEWISH SCHOOLS
Shaden Shuhaiber Rizik Professor Asaid Khateb	The Arab Academic College for Education in Israel-Haifa (ISRAEL) University of Haifa (ISRAEL)	ASSESSING EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AMONG ARABIC-SPEAKING CHILDREN: INSIGHTS INTO COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute (INDIA)	FOSTERING THE ROLE OF GAMIFICATION TECHNIQUES ENHANCES EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION FOR STUDENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN THE 21ST CENTURY INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS
Dr. Asahngwa Constantine Tanywe Khan Utabella Wenji Dr. Ngambouk Vitalis Pemunta	University of Yaounde 1 (CAMEROON) Cameroon Center for Evidence-Based Health Care (CAMEROON) Covenant University (CAMEROON)	STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE IN HEALTHCARE: EXAMINING HOSPITAL DETENTION PRACTICES AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CAMEROON
Dr. Asahngwa Constantine Tanywe	University of Yaounde 1 (CAMEROON)	COPING STRATEGIES AND HEALTH RISKS: FOOD SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AMONG URBAN STREET CHILDREN IN YAOUNDE, CAMEROON
Assist. Prof. Dr. Edison IKONOMI Redon ZOTAJ	Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA) Sports University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	PHYSICAL ABILITY OF YOUNG PRE-YOUGH SOCCER PLAYERS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Manal Adnani Samah Ourras Naila El Hazzat Karima Selmaoui Moulay Abdelaziz El Alaoui Amina Ouazzani Touhami Allal Douira	IBN TOFAIL University (MOROCCO)	MASS PRODUCTION OF TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM USING AGRICULTURAL WASTES
Ali H Dosky	University of Duhok (IRAQ)	IMPACT OF VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY ON CORNEAL HEALTH UPON CHILDREN WITH RICKETS
Shazia Perveen Sumaira Kanwal	The Women University Multan (PAKISTAN) Comsats University Islamabad (PAKISTAN)	IDENTIFICATION OF SOLANUM NIGRUM (LEAVES EXTRACT) PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, THEIR EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY OF ROTENONE INDUCED PARKINSON'S RAT MODEL
Ranen Hashim Rida Dr. Rafid M. Hashim Zainab Haithem Kadhim	Al- Iraqi University (IRAQ) Uruk University (IRAQ) Al- Iraqi University (IRAQ)	SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NOVEL SEVEN RINGS (OXAZEPINE) DERIVATIVES FROM INDOMETHACIN
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. Med Manole COJOCARU	Biomedicine (ROMANIA) Titu Maiorescu University (ROMANIA)	GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN
A.Dinesh Babu Md.Shanur Rahman E.Velmurugan S.Kalaivanan G.Premanand G.Akash Kumar Dr. R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research Chennai (INDIA)	SOME NATURAL ISOLATED COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS
A.Dinesh babu E.Velmurugan MD.Shanur Rahman Dr. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research Chennai (INDIA)	NEUROPROTECTIVE AGENTS, NATURAL PLANT HERBS & DRUGS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE: A REVIEW
Ms. Safia Irshad Ahmad	Batterjee Medical College (SAUDI ARABIA)	HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS LEADERSHIP- DOES IT REQUIRE SPECIAL QUALITIES?

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Danylyuk Nina

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Marsiel PACÍFICO João Alisson Nunes SILVA	Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul (BRAZIL)	DIDACTIC SEQUENCES: A DECOLONIAL TOOL
Ashike Md. Nurudden Shams Al Galib Uthpal Chandra Paul	University of Rajshahi (BANGLADESH)	TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE INCLUSION OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN BANGLADESH: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHERS' CHARACTERISTICS
Jasurbek Iminov	Andijan State University (UZBEKISTAN)	THE PARTICIPATION OF TURKESTAN JADIDS IN THE 1ST CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE EAST
Azizbek Makhkamov	Andijan State University (UZBEKISTAN)	JADID ABDURAKHIM YUSUFZADA AND HIS TRAGIC FATE
Phyllis Moraa Magoma	Kenyatta University (KENYA)	ENTRANCE AGE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED AS DETERMINANTS OF STANDARD ONE PUPILS' READINESS TO LEARN MATHEMATICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KASARANI SUB-COUNTY, KENYA
SREERAG NAIR Assist. Prof. Dr. Dr Zheer Ahmed	Vishwanath Karad MIT World Peace University (INDIA)	DEVELOPMENTAL AID INTO SOUTH-EAST ASIA POST PANDEMIC AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SDGs
Dr. Danylyuk Nina	Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University (UKRAINE)	CHANGES IN THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AT THE MODERN STAGE
Umm-e-Rumman Syed Arooj Nasreen	National University of Modern Languages (PAKISTAN)	THE REPRESENTATION OF SUFI- COSMOPOLITANISM THROUGH THE PROLIFERATION OF RUMI'S TEACHINGS: ANALYSIS OF A MIRRORED LIFE

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neha Singh

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mubashir Mehdi Rajendra Adhikari Haseeb Raza	Business Incubation and Agri. Entrepreneurship Center (BIAEC) (PAKISTAN)	DIGITAL VALUE CHAIN SOLUTIONS AND IMPLICATION FOR THE RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A CASE OF CHICKPEA VALUE CHAIN IN PAKISTAN
Arashie Blessing Olubeke Jamilu Lawal Ajija	Federal University Dutsin- Ma (NIGERIA)	AWARENESS OF MOTHERS ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY IN DUTSIN-MA, NORTH-WESTERN NIGERIA
Abuhay Mihret Asres Amare Sahile Abebe	Bahir Dar University (ETHIOPIA) Bahir Dar University (ETHIOPIA)	TEACHERS' COMPETENCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS IN A COMPETENCE BASED EDUCATION IN AMHARA REGION, ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF TVET TEACHERS AND ASSESSORS
Maryam Razawi	Balkh University (AFGHANISTAN)	IDENTIFYING THE ISLAMIC EMIRATE OF AFGHANISTAN (TALIBAN) FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
Ayesha Batool Farkhanda Anjum	University of Agriculture (PAKISTAN)	IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DISPARITIES AND POVERTY ON WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES IN PAKISTAN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Lect. Henos, E Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dawit A Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tiruwork, T	Bahir Dar University (ETHIOPIA) Bahir Dar University (ETHIOPIA) Bahir Dar University (ETHIOPIA)	LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN LEARNING SCIENCE: TEXT BASED ANALYSIS OF 7TH GRADE TEXTBOOK LINGUISTIC COMPLEXITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Neha Singh	Mangalayatan University (INDIA)	A REVIEW: CHOLESTEROL AND ITS MANAGEMENT
Dhivya C R Arunkumar	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (INDIA)	A STUDY ON IMPACT OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
EZZAAMARI Laila Dr. RHIHILAbdallah	Hassan II University Casablanca (MOROCCO)	PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MOROCCO

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HEAD OF SESSION: Burak URUCU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zhansaya TEMIRKHAN Aisultan Baurzhanuly YELUBAY Nuraiym Daurenkyzy KENZHEBAYEVA	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (KAZAKHSTAN) Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (KAZAKHSTAN) Satbayev University (KAZAKHSTAN)	FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING
Dr. Hynd KAID SLIMANE	Tlemcen University (ALGERIA)	THE ENGAGING JOURNEY OF LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH GAMIFICATION
Burak URUCU	İstanbul Univerity- Cerrahpaşa (TÜRKİYE)	FROM QUANTUM RELATIONSHIPS TO APOCALYPTIC LAUGHTER: THE REPRESENTATION OF THEATRICAL DYSTOPIA IN SELECTED TURKISH PLAYS
Burak URUCU	İstanbul Univerity- Cerrahpaşa (TÜRKİYE)	REINTERPRETING EXCLUSION: MARGINALIZATION AND PRECARITY IN ÖTEKİ VENEDİK TACİRİ
Zahra Abdullayeva	Baku Slavic University (AZERBAIJAN)	USE OF DIDACTIC GAMES IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Sinan ÇABUK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. İsa AVCI Dr. Murat KOCA	Karabuk University (TÜRKİYE) Van Yuzuncu Yil University (TÜRKİYE)	CHOOSING THE BEST DATA MINING TOOL USING MULTIPLE-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHOD
Dr. Murat KOCA Dr. İsa AVCI	Van Yuzuncu Yil University (TÜRKİYE) Karabuk University (TÜRKİYE)	BLOCKCHAIN AND DIGITAL TWINS FOR SMART GRID
Dr. Cevahir PARLAK	Fenerbahçe University (TÜRKİYE)	HASTA LA VISTA MFCC
Hasari KAŞKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BADEM	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (TÜRKİYE) Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University (TÜRKİYE)	A NEW DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM BASED ON COGNITIVE COMPUTING FOR DETECTION OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE
Dr. Ayşegül ACAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kaya OĞUZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zafer DERİN	İzmir University of Economics (TÜRKİYE) İzmir University of Economics (TÜRKİYE) Ege University (TÜRKİYE)	DIGITAL NATIVES IN A NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT: EVALUATING THE OPINIONS OF DIGITAL NATIVES ON INFORMATION COMMUNICATION IN MUSEUMS FOR THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE EDUCATION
Hatice ÖZDEMİR Adem SELLER Nazlı GENÇEL Yasemin HOR Aytaç YANIK Prof. Dr. M. Fatih AKAY	Universal Software (TÜRKİYE) Cukurova University (TÜRKİYE)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS BASED ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION ESTIMATION
R.A. Mazlum ÖZÇAĞDAVUL Prof. Dr. Hasan Hüseyin SAYAN	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (TÜRKİYE) Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	THE INTEGRATION OF GDPR COMPLIANCE INTO SMART CITY DIMENSIONS: A FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Sinan ÇABUK	Istanbul Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	MONITORING INDOOR AIR QUALITY with LOW-COST IOT SENSORS: A PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet SARGIN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Rafiye CIFTCILER	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF TREATMENT EFFICACY IN GERIATRIC MULTIPLE MYELOMA PATIENTS
Rafiye CIFTCILER	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES IN IMMUNODEFICIENT PATIENTS
Selinay Kalyon Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Murat Şenışık	Altınbaş University (TÜRKİYE) Altınbaş University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL DOSES EXPOSED TO RADIOTHERAPY TECHNICIANS WORKING AT ALTINBAŞ UNIVERSITY RADIOTHERAPY CENTER
Ulviyya SIRACLI	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	RISK FACTORS AND CAUSES OF INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION
Noor Abdelghani Prof. Dr. Cagatay BARUT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eren OGUT	Bahçeşehir University (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Mdeniyet University (TÜRKİYE)	THE INVESTIGATION OF CRANIAL FOSSAE IN THE INTRACRANIAL CAVITY OF FIXED CADAVERIC SKULL BASES: ASSOCIATIONS WITH SEX, LATERALITY, AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE
Seval ÖZMEN ÜLÜK Firat AŞIR	Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE)	HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN PRETERM AND TERM PLACENTAS WITH PREMATURE MEMBRANE RUPTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet SARGIN	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS ON PEDIATRIC ANESTHESIA FROM TURKEY BETWEEN 1980-2023: CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PUBLICATION TRENDS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet SARGIN	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FRAILTY-RELATED PUBLICATIONS IN JOURNALS IN THE FIELD OF ANESTHESIOLOGY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Salah Eddine SBIAA Ahmed ELAKKAOUI Hicham BEN EL AYOUCHE Hafid ANANE	Analytical and Molecular /LCAM (MOROCCO)	HIGH PERFORMANCE AND GREEN MAGNETIC CATALYSTS FOR NITROARENE CATALYTIC REDUCTION
Sintayehu Assefa Yirga Misrak Ayalew Beshir	Hawassa University (ETHIOPIA)	THE EFFECT OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON INNOVATION: EVIDENCE FROM SELECTED AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING COLLEGES IN ETHIOPIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (PAKISTAN)	BIOSORPTION OF HAZARDOUS SOLID GREEN O DYE BY POLYINDOLE@WALNUT SHELL BIOCOMPOSITE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rozina Khattak	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University (PAKISTAN)	COMBINATION OF QUATERNARY SOLVENTS AS AN ULTRA-EFFICIENT MEDIATING AGENT FOR SENSITIZER- MEDIATOR REACTION IN DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS
Muslim Yusuf Sulaiman Sani Yusuf Abdulaziz Hassan Maidabino	Umaru Musa Yar'adua University Katsina (NIGERIA)	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY ON THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF GUIERA SENEGALENSIS LEAVES
R. Thiruchelvi Dr. P.Saravanan Assoc. Prof. Dr. M.Chamundeeswari	St. Josephs College of Engineering (INDIA)	NANOCELLULOSE-BASED PLATFORMS AS A MULTIPURPOSE CARRIER FOR DRUG AND BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS: FROM ACTIVE PACKAGING TO TRANSDERMAL AND ANTICANCER APPLICATIONS
Noura AFLAK Fatima-Ezzahraa ESSEBBAR Salah Eddine SBIAA Lahoucine BAHSIS Hicham Ben El AYOUCHE Hafid ANANE Salah-Eddine STIRIBA	Faculté des Sciences, Université Ibn Zohr (MOROCCO) Université Cadi Ayyad (MOROCCO) Universidad de Valencia (SPAIN)	SUSTAINABLE COPPER-CATALYZED 1,2,3- TRIAZOLE SYNTHESIS USING BIOMASS WASTE-DERIVED CATALYSTS: AN ECO- FRIENDLY APPROACH

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nevzat Birand

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Olha Prybyla Olesia Zynych Nataliia Kushnarova Alla Kovalchuk	SI V.P. Komisarenko Institute of Endocrinology & Metabolism NAMS Ukraine (UKRAINE)	PECULARITIES OF THE ANABOLIC- CATABOLIC BALANCE DEPENDING ON THE BODY COMPOSITION AND HORMONAL-METABOLIC PHENOTYPE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES
Dr. Katerina P KOMISARENKO Angela A SHUPROVICH Olesya V ZYNYCH Natalia M KUSHNAROVA Alla V KOVALCHUK	State institution "V. P. Komissarenko Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism of the National Academy of Medical Science (UKRAINE)	POLYMORPHISMS OF THE FOLATE CYCLE GENES WHICH AFFECT SERUM LEVELS OF HOMOCYSTEINE AS RISK FACTORS OF CARDIO-METABOLIC DISORDERS IN THE ACUTE PERIOD OF COVID-19
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Sami Boşnak Assist. Prof. Dr. Nevzat Birand	Cyprus International University (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus)	EVALUATIONS OF STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE NECESSITY OF THE ONCOLOGY PHARMACY COURSE IN THE PHARMACY FACULTY CURRICULUM
Dr. Cornelia NICHITA	University of Bucharest (ROMANIA)	DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF ANTIOXIDANT PHYTOTHERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS
G. AKASHKUMAR	INDIA	THE PHARMACIST'S ROLE IN MEDICATION THERAPY COUNSELING
Farzana Iftikhar Waqar Ahmad Tanveer Ahmad	The Women University (PAKISTAN) Bahauddin Zakariya University (PAKISTAN) Bahauddin Zakariya University (PAKISTAN)	IDENTIFICATION OF SOLANUM NIGRUM (LEAVES EXTRACT) PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, THEIR EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY OF ROTENONE INDUCED PARKINSON'S RAT MODEL

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Redona DUDUSHI Esmeralda Meta Marsela Robo Valbona Sauku Arblin Dafa Valmira Skëndi Silva Ibrahim	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDERS IN HIV+ PATIENTS: EVIDENCE FROM ALBANIA
Najlae ADADI Abdelali ZRHIDRI Dr. Ibtissam FELLAT Dr. Hicham BOUZELMAT Dr. Dounia BENZAROUAL Dr. Rachida BOUHOUCHE Dr. Fatima Zohra RADJ Jaber LYAHYAI Ilham RATBI Abdelaziz SEFIANI	Dakhla ISPITS (MOROCCO) Mohammed V University in Rabat(MOROCCO) CHU Ibn Sina (MOROCCO) Hôpital Militaire d'instruction Mohamed V (MOROCCO) CHU Mohamed VI (MOROCCO)	FIRST APPLICATION OF NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY IN MOROCCO AND REPORT OF A NOVEL FRAMESHIFT MUTATION OF MYBPC3 GENE
Panagiota DOUROU Dr. Antigoni SARANTAKI	West Attica University (GREECE) West Attica University (GREECE)	THE IMPACT OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND DISABILITY ON WOMEN'S SEXUALITY
Aikaterini SOUSAMLI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Antigoni SARANTAKI	University of West Attica (UniWA) (GREECE) University of West Attica (UniWA) (GREECE)	PERINATAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE APPEARANCE OF ASD IN THE CHILD
Dr. Rudina ÇUMASHI Romina HALA	Institute of Public Health (ALBANIA) Institute of Public Health (ALBANIA)	BREAKFAST CONSUMPTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ALBANIA: RESULTS FROM HBSC STUDY 2022
Inke Malahayati Lenny Nainggolan Tengku Sri Wahyuni	Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Medan (INDONESIA)	A PREGNANT MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING
MSc Ivanka Hadzic Avcademimician Prof.Dr Ivan PAVLOVIC	Care and Therapy of Cattle Foot of Serbia (SERBIA) Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia (SERBIA)	HEALTH IMPORTANCE OF HEEL HORN EROSION IN CATTLE

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

27.08.2024 / HALL-7, SESSION-3



ZURICH LOCAL TIME



14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Imane MOKHTARI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zaara Nabil	Ibn Tofail University (MOROCCO)	POMOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PICHOLINE OLIVE (OLEA EUROPEAE L.) VARIETY GROWN IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MOROCCO
Dr. Daniela TRIFAN Dr. Emanuela LUNGU Ionel IVAN Ioana Andreea GORGOVAN	Agricultural Research and Development Station of Braila (ROMANIA)	RESEARCH ON THE REUSE OF IRRIGATION WATER AND OBTAINING NEW WATER SOURCES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DESERTIFICATION IN THE ROMANIAN PLAIN
Prof. Dr. Milivoje Urošević Assoc. Prof. Dr. Milosava Matejević Branislav Živković	Center for Preservation of Indigenous Breeds University of Novi Sad "Jovan Šurbanović" (SERBIA)	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF RED DEER ANTLERS (CERVUS ELAPHUS MONTANUS, BOTEZAT, 1903)
Mohammed Fassar Jamila Dahmani Meriem Benharbit	Ibn Tofail University (MOROCCO) National Institute of Archeology and Heritage (MOROCCO)	COLONIZATION OF VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE MAZAGAN FORTRESS, MOROCCO
Dr. Imane MOKHTARI Dr. Hicham HARNAFI	Mohamed First University (MOROCCO) Mohamed First University (MOROCCO)	BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION, ANTI- OXIDATIVE STRESS AND LIPID METABOLISM RESTAURATION OF LOQUAT JUICE (ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA L. VAR. MKARKEB) IN HIGH-FAT/HIGH FRUCTOSE DIET FED MICE
Dr. Sabina Lachowicz- Wiśniewska MSc. Klaudia Sochacka	University of Kalisz (POLAND)	SYMBIOTIC PASTA - THE IMPACT OF MICROENCAPSULATION ON PRODUCT QUALITY

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Ruhattin YAZOĞLU	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	ANTHROPOMORPHISM AND CHRISTIANITY
Prof. Dr. Ruhattin YAZOĞLU	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	A COMPARISON OF MEVLÂNÂ'S LOVE FOR HUMANITY AND WESTERN THOUGHT
Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE) Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE)	GONCA KEÇECİ, PELİN YILDIRIM, "THE TURKISH-ISLAMIC SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE AND SCIENCE EDUCATION: A JOURNEY FROM THE PAST TO THE FUTURE", İKSAD PUBLISHING HOUSE, ANKARA: 2023, pp. 64
Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE) Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE)	ŞAHBAZ, MEHİBE (2019). THE CRAZY CENTER IN THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ORGANIZATION. İKSAD PUBLISHING, 2ND EDITION, ISBN: 978-605-7875-23-5, 126 P.
Dr. İsa YALÇIN	Bitlis Eren University (TÜRKİYE)	A WESTERN WOMAN IN THE SUFI TRADITION: IRINA TWEEDIE'S SPIRITUAL JOURNEY
Dr. İsa YALÇIN	Bitlis Eren University (TÜRKİYE)	GAYOMART AND MYSTICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ZOROASTRIAN MYTHOLOGY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vesile ŞEMŞEK	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (TÜRKİYE)	ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE- AHILIK AND ANATOLIAN SISTERS ORGANIZATION

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Aras YOLUSEVER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Aras YOLUSEVER	Istanbul Kültür University (TÜRKİYE)	THE FUTURE OF THE EVOLUTIONARY GAME THEORY (EGT): POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS
Lect. Hanife YEŞİLYURT Assist. Prof. Dr. Yavuz Selim GÜLMEZ	Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE) Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE)	A RESEARCH ON DETERMINING THE BRANDING BARRIERS OF BUSINESSES GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION PRODUCTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra Nur GÖKHAN	Beykoz University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON LOGISTICS EFFICIENCY AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO COMPANIES' MARKETING OUTPUTS
Əliyeva Elnarə Yaşar qızı	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Azerbaijan (AZERBAIJAN)	LABOR RIGHTS AND MODERN WORKING CONDITIONS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Vildan Bayram Assist. Prof. Dr. Şükrü Mustafa Kaya	Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN BUSINESS ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT
Dr. Hasan ŞAKA	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY PRACTICES ON RETURN ON ASSETS AND EQUITY IN THE ANTHROPOCENE
Prof. Dr. Halim TATLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Doğan BARAK	Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE) Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE)	IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ENERGY CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN TURKEY: A SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM ANALYSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Doğan BARAK Prof. Dr. Halim TATLI	Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE) Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF DIRECT AND PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-3, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep ÖZTÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Semih Ercan AKGUN	Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS ON DENTAL CARIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Büşra TOSUN Nur UYSAL	Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE) Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE)	REHABILITATION OF MAXILLA AND MANDIBULA WITH ZYGOMATIC AND DENTAL IMPLANTS AFTER TRAUMA: A CASE REPORT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep ÖZTÜRK Res. Assist. Beyza Nur ÇELİKKAYA	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE) Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE)	TREATMENT APPROACHES IN TRAUMATIC ROOT FRACTURE INJURIES: CASE REPORT
Demet ATAĞ	Sakarya Oral and Dental Health Hospital (TÜRKİYE)	USES OF PROBIOTICS IN DENTISTRY
Dr. Dt. Ezgi AYDIN VAROL	Cappadocia University (TÜRKİYE)	TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR ANTERIOR TEETH WITH UNCOMPLICATED CROWN FRACTURES DUE TO TRAUMA: A REPORT OF TWO CASES
Lect. Cihat Gülerüz	Altınbaş University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF STABLE B3B MOLECULE: A DFT STUDY

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazan Eras

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Ümmügülsüm KAYA Burcu Kübra SÜHA	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES AND INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE IN NURSING CARE FOR MASTECTOMY PATIENTS
Ümmügülsüm KAYA Burcu Kübra SÜHA	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	TRANSITION TO A CHRONIC ADULT DISEASE: NURSING CARE OF ADULT CYSTIC FIBROSIS PATIENTS
Res. Assist. Kadriye OLĞAÇ	Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE)	PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S APPROACH IN DISASTERS AND DISASTER LITERACY
Res. Assist. Kadriye OLĞAÇ Res. Assist. Ebru KARACA	Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE) Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE)	NURSING APPROACH TO THIRD-HAND SMOKE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazan Eras	Mersin University	DETERMINATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS LEVELS OF 3RD YEAR STUDENTS OF MERSIN UNIVERSITY MEDICINE FACULTY ABOUT SMA DISEASE
Dr. Sevgin SAMANCIOGLU BAGLAMA Dr. Ercan BAKIR Dr. Mehmet AŞAM	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (TÜRKİYE) Adıyaman University (TÜRKİYE) University of Health Sciences (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF GINGER GIVEN IN DIFFERENT WAYS ON NAUSEA, PAIN AND SLEEP AFTER CORONARY BYPASS GRAFT SURGERY
Dr. Ercan BAKIR Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra KEŞER Dr. Sevgin SAMANCIOGLU BAGLAMA	Adıyaman University (TÜRKİYE) Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (TÜRKİYE) Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University (TÜRKİYE)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISEASE UNCERTAINTY AND SELF-CARE BEHAVIORS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
Nardane BOLAT Atiye KARAKUL	Tarsus University (TÜRKİYE) Tarsus University (TÜRKİYE)	THE CHILD WITH GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT DISEASE AND ENDOSCOPY PROCEDURE AND NURSING CARE

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-5, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Z. Zareen Zohara

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Santosh Kumar Maurya Shashank Kumar	Central University of Punjab (INDIA)	DEVELOPING NOVEL COMBINATION TO TARGET TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER
Dr. Z. Zareen Zohara Dr. Abdul Jaffar Azad Ajeeth Rehman Dr. Nidhi Chandra Ponath Sivan	Independent Researcher (UNITED KINGDOM) West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust (UNITED KINGDOM) Thrissur Medical College Hospital (UNITED KINGDOM)	METFORMIN'S EFFECTIVENESS IN TREATING PCOS AND THE COURSE OF INSULIN RESISTANCE IN PCOS - A SHORT REVIEW
Ajiboye, A. E. Olakunle, O. J.	Kwara State University (NIGERIA)	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MICROORGANISMS FROM HERBAL MIXTURE SOLD IN MALETE METROPOLIS
B.P.PREETHI Dr.Antony Sundhran	Malankara Catholic College (INDIA)	BREAST MILK MICROBIOME AND ITS POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC ROLE IN TARGETING TUMORIGENESIS PATHWAYS
Dr. Ishwar Mittal Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul	Maharshi Dayanand University (INDIA) Gandhinagar University (INDIA) Maharshi Dayanand University (INDIA)	EXPLORING FACTORS SHAPING HOSPITAL REPUTATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN HEALTHCARE
Tasawar IQBAL Sidra ALTAF	University of Agriculture Faisalabad (PAKISTAN)	IMPACT OF MEDICINAL PLANT-DERIVED NANOCARRIERS ON DRUG DELIVERY EFFICIENCY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
Mehmet Salih Ilbay Fatih Mehmet Findik	University of Dicle (TÜRKİYE) University of Dicle (TÜRKİYE)	A SPONTANEOUS TERM PREGNANT WOMAN WITH INTACT MICROPERFORATE HYMEN
Hasnim Naznin Hima Jannatul Naima Fardusi Lima Nayeem Uddin Khan	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical College Hospital (BANGLADESH) Golden Harvest Infotech Ltd. (BANGLADESH)	ABORTION ACCOUNTS FOR HALF OF ALL HOSPITALISED GYNAECOLOGY PATIENTS: TYPES AND CAUSES BEHIND THIS ALARMING FIGURE
Chrysoula – Rozalia Athanasiadou Assoc. Prof. Dr. Antigoni Sarantaki	University of West Attica (UniWA) (GREECE) University of West Attica (UniWA) (GREECE)	DIGITAL HEALTH AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR PARENTS WITH A DEAF MOTHER – LITERATURE REVIEW

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Andrea Celeste BASILE

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mohammed OUALI Dr. Mahfoud TOUHARI	Khemis Miliana University (ALGERIA)	EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE OF MULTI-STOREY BUILDINGS ACCORDING TO ALGERIAN CODE REQUIREMENTS
M. Tsikarishvili G. Kaladze K. Tsikarishvili	Georgian Technical University (GEORGIA)	MODULAR BUILDING EVALUATION AND MONITORING
Sulaiman Mustafa Khazaal Szávai Szabolcs	Miskolc University (HUNGARY) Miskolc University (HUNGARY)	INVESTIGATION OF THE DEEP DRAWING TECHNICAL USED PUNCH MADE FROM HYBRID METAL MATRIX COMPOSITE
Msc.Tiziana Ceka	Aleksander Moisiu" University (ALBANIA)	THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF TEACHING IN HEALTH AWARENESS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM
Engr. Adzua Peter Terseer Engr. Adejoh Monday Salami Akighirga Luter Richard	Transmission Company of Nigeria (NIGERIA) Federal University Lafia (NIGERIA) Joseph Sarwuan Tarka University (NIGERIA)	INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR SCADA-COMMUNICATION FAILURES: LEVERAGING VPN TECHNOLOGY FOR RELIABLE SUB-STATION DATA TRANSFER
Dr. Andrea Celeste BASILE	Università degli studi di Milano (ITALY)	ART, MUMMIES AND DNA. STUDY AND ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE AND EVOLUTION OF THE CAT DURING THE ANCIENT EGYPT
Dr. Ervis KRYMBI	University of Shkoder "Luigj Gurakuqi" (ALBANIA)	FOREST FIRE RISK IN ALBANIA
Kübra GÜLTEKİN KÖKÇÜ Assist. Prof. Dr. Aytekin ERDOĞAN	Ege University (TÜRKİYE) Ege University (TÜRKİYE)	THE CITY IN THE NEAR EAST AND HELLENIC GEOGRAPHY: AN EVALUATION ON SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-7, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
PhD. MIMOZA KOTOLLAHU MSc Ina Sallo Sc. Megi Fetah MSc. Eris Sallo	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" (ALBANIA) Finance Manager TRANVIX GROUP INC. (CANADA) Aleksander Xhuvani University (ALBANIA)	CONSUMER SATISFACTION AND LAW REGULATIONS IN E-COMMERCE -THE CASE OF ALBANIA-
MSc. Megi Fetah MSc. Ylgersa Cara MSc. Erjeta Deda MSc. Endi Duhaxhiu	Aleksander Xhuvani University (ALBANIA)	BENEFITS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandirma Onyeddi Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	COUNTRY RISK PREMIUM AND THE FISCAL EXPECTATIONS FOR TRADE DEFICIT POST COVID-19 IN TÜRKİYE
Luca ESPOSITO	University of Salerno (ITALY) University of Eastern Finland (FINLAND)	CAN RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION DRIVE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH? EVIDENCE FROM ITALY THROUGH A GRANGER CAUSALITY TEST
Albion Kopani Xhevdet Kopani	Luarasi University (ALBANIA) Luarasi University (ALBANIA)	THE USE OF PESTEL ANALYSIS IN PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA
Albion Kopani Xhevdet Kopani	Luarasi University (ALBANIA) Luarasi University (ALBANIA)	THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT ON THE DEMAND FOR LIFE AND NON-LIFE INSURANCE IN THE PREFECTURES OF ALBANIA
Prof. Dr. Satish Menon Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kavita Singh Komal	SRM University (INDIA) SRM University (INDIA) SRM University (INDIA)	PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS, ACADEMIC STRESS, AND SUICIDAL IDEATION: A STUDY OF KOTA STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Kamaljit Singh Prof. Dr. Satish Menon	SRM University (INDIA) SRM University (INDIA)	VOLATILITY SPILLOVER AMONG CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY MARKET: A DCC- GARCH APPROACH

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-1, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Duysal Askun Celik	Istanbul Topkapi University (TÜRKİYE)	UNVEILING THE CONSCIOUSNESS GAP IN ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH LEADERSHIP AS A CONSCIOUSNESS TOOL
Meltem SUBAŞI İlke TURGUT Prof. Dr. Ulaş Başar GEZGİN	T.C. Gedik University (TÜRKİYE) T.C. Gedik University (TÜRKİYE) İstanbul Galata University (TÜRKİYE)	SLEEP AND DREAM THEORIES
Ayşe Tülin ALBAYRAK Özge ŞAHİN GÖDELEZLİ Prof. Dr. Ulaş Başar GEZGİN	T.C. Gedik University (TÜRKİYE) T.C. Gedik University (TÜRKİYE) İstanbul Galata University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR WITH EMOTION MANAGEMENT
Prof. Dr. Nurcihan KİRİŞ Şerif KESKİN Berk YAŞUK Prof. Dr. Mustafa Agah TEKİNDAL	Izmir Katip Celebi University (TÜRKİYE)	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY, SUBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN YOUNG WOMEN WITH PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge ERDURAN TEKİN	National Defense University (TÜRKİYE)	RUMINATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION IN FIRST-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF LONELINESS AND SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS
Cemile Edibe OKUR Prof. Dr. Halil EKŞİ	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE) Marmara University (TÜRKİYE)	ADAPTATION OF THE GRATITUDE IN WORKING LIFE SCALE INTO TURKISH (THE WORK GRATITUDE SCALE)
Res. Assist. Sultan KİREMİTCİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Doğa BAŞER	Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE)	AN EVALUATION ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO ARE BOTH IN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL WORK
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University (TÜRKİYE)	A WORK BY MISTAKE SHOWN AS BELONGING TO ŞİFÂÎ ŞABAN EFENDİ: HULÂSATU'L-EBDÂN
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University (TÜRKİYE)	ON THE STRANGE STORIES IN THE MEDICAL WORK CALLED ŞİFÂİYYE

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS
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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Şükufe Valiyeva

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aygun Aliyeva	Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CONTINUOUS EDUCATION OF ELDERS
Ayten MURADZADEH	Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	REPRESENTATION OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC CULTURAL CODE BY MEANS OF ABSTRACT LEXICON IN ANTHROPONYMS (ON THE MATERIAL OF AZERBAIJANI AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES)
Şükufe Valiyeva	AMIA Nizami Ganjavi Literature Institute (AZERBAIJAN)	FORMATION OF THE IMAGE OF "LITTLE MAN" IN THE LITERATURE OF THE USA
Huseynova GULNUR	Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	THE PROBLEM OF LACUNARITY IN THE TRANSLATION OF I. SHYHLY'S NOVEL "DƏLI KÜR" INTO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE
Gülnarə Mustafayeva	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University (AZERBAIJAN)	ROMANTIC PESSIMISM IN HUSEYN JAVID'S WORKS
Aytac ABBASOVA	ANAS Institute of Folklore (AZERBAIJAN)	DERVISH MOTIF IN AZERBAIJAN AND KYRGYZ MYTHOPOETIC SYSTEM
Aytaç Hamidova	National Azerbaijani Literature Museum named after Nizami Ganjavi (AZERBAIJAN)	RUFAT AHMADZADEH'S CREATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE "KIRPI" MAGAZINE

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Cansu VATANSEVER

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ceyhan HACIOGLU Dr. Didem ORAL	Duzce University (TÜRKİYE) Duzce University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF CAPSAICIN on THE AUTOPHAGY SIGNALING PATHWAY in HUMAN GLIOMA CELLS
Dr. Didem ORAL Dr. Ceyhan HACIOGLU	Duzce University (TÜRKİYE) Duzce University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS OF CAPSAICIN on THE AUTOPHAGY SIGNALING PATHWAY in HUMAN HEPG2 CELLS
Prof. Dr. Fatih ALGI Muhammet AVAN	Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE) Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE)	SYNTHESIS OF A CHEMILUMINOGENIC PHOTOSENSITIZER
MSc. Bio. Mustafa SAĞLAM Dr. Esra ÖZ Lect. Dr. Saliha Gökçe ALAGÖZ Prof. Dr. Tekin KARSLIGİL Prof. Dr. Yasemin ZER	Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF HIGHLY ONCOGENIC Human papillomavirus (HPV) GENOTYPES DETECTED IN SERVICAL SAMPLES IN A THIRD-STAGE HOSPITAL
Dr. Cansu VATANSEVER	Altınbaş University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS ON ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY OF PLANKTONIC AND BIOFILM BACTERIA
MISRA CAVLAK Assist. Prof. Dr. MUAZZEZ GÜRGAN ESER Lect. Dr. ÇETİN YAĞCILAR	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	CAN ZEBRAFISH BE A CURE FOR HEART DISEASE?
Olçayhan YILDIRIM	KTO Karatay University (TÜRKİYE)	SHOPPING CENTERS AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN TURKEY

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ömer DOĞAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Ömer DOĞAN	Ministry of National Education (TÜRKİYE)	COMPARISON OF CONTINUATION METHODS IN KERNEL SYNCHRONIZATION
Adem POLAT Assist. Prof. Dr. Fidan ÖZBEY GÖKÇE	Duzce University (TÜRKİYE) Duzce University (TÜRKİYE)	COMPARISON OF STUDIES CONDUCTED BETWEEN 2008-2023 ON TEACHER CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISABLED INDIVIDUALS
Res. Assist. Esra Tuğba ÇOBAN SÖYLEMEZ Res. Assist. Beyza DEMİREL	Hacettepe University (TÜRKİYE) Muş Alparslan University (TÜRKİYE)	TRENDS IN THESES ON 'EFFECTIVE SCHOOL' IN TURKEY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS STUDY
Res. Assist. Beyza DEMİREL Res. Assist. Esra Tuğba ÇOBAN SÖYLEMEZ	Hacettepe University (TÜRKİYE) Muş Alparslan University (TÜRKİYE)	REVIEW OF METHODOLOGY PARTS OF STUDIES CONDUCTED ABROAD IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION RELATED TO 'DIGITAL STORY'
Emelya SULEYMANOVA	(AZERBAIJAN)	PEDAGOGICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION
Lect. Davut AÇAR Dr. Cumhur DEMİRALP	Hakkari University (TÜRKİYE) Hakkari University (TÜRKİYE)	INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF TOXIC STRESS
Dr. İlyas BALCI İlyas YAŞAR	Ministry of Education (TÜRKİYE)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE SCHOOLS
Dr. İlyas BALCI Serhat KAYDI İlyas YAŞAR	Ministry of Education (TÜRKİYE)	AN ANALYSIS OF MANDATORY SCHOOL UNIFORM IMPLEMENTATION BASED ON THE PERSPECTIVES OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATORS
Zülfiye KOÇASLAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bestami Buğra ÜLGER	Bursa Uludag University (TÜRKİYE) Bursa Uludag University (TÜRKİYE)	THE ASSESSMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION SELF-EFFICIENCY AND PROFESSIONAL FEELINGS OF PERSPECTIVE COUNSELORS WORKING OR HAVE WORKED IN REHABILITATION CENTERS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Arben PRIFTI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Arben PRIFTI	The Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA)	ADDRESSING LUDOPATHY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE
Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University (VIETNAM)	PROTECTION OF INTERESTS OF BONA FIDE THIRD PARTIES WITH RESPECT TO INVALID CIVIL TRANSACTIONS UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW
Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University (VIETNAM)	GROUND FOR INVALIDITY OF FAKE CIVIL TRANSACTIONS UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW
Dr. Indrit SHTUPI	Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA)	REFERENDUMS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: LEGAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION, POLITICAL UNIFICATION, AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY
Dr. Doris DODA	Barleti University (ALBANIA)	THE RINGS OF REAL VALUED e-CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS
Dr. Minh Truong The	Thu Dau Mot University (VIETNAM)	LAW ON ONLINE COMMERCIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION OUT OF COURT
Dr. Oljana HOXHAI	Ismail Qemali University of Vlora (ALBANIA)	HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION THROUGH HATE SPEECH AND DISCRIMINATION LANGUAGE IN ONLINE MEDIA COMMUNICATION

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Deepamol Thomas

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Merga Feyera Wekjira	University of Pannonia (HUNGARY)	MULTILINGUALISM AS A RESOURCE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING WITH FOCUS TO OROMIA SCHOOLS, ETHIOPIA
Mirzabayeva Aigul	Kazakh National University in Almaty (KAZAKHSTAN)	THE PHENOMENON OF SPEECH MANIPULATION: A LINGUISTIC AND PSYCHOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE
Nasir Abba Yusuf	Kampala International University Western Campus (UGANDA)	MARKETING AND THE GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BLACKSMITHING INDUSTRY IN KATSINA CITY, 1904-1907
Yerezhpekzy Roza A.B. Ibragim	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (KAZAKHSTAN) International Educational Corporation (KAZAKHSTAN)	ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTES: PRACTICE AND PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
Aura Marcela PREDA	Romanian Academy (ROMANIA)	INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES REGARDING THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS IN ROMANIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Anitha Daisy Winfred Assoc. Prof. Dr. Venum Cecilia P.A.A.	Thiruvalluvar University (INDIA) Thiruvalluvar University (INDIA)	UNDERSTANDING CHOICE AND FREEDOM: AN EXISTENTIAL STUDY OF KAZUO ISHIGURO'S NEVER LET ME GO
Chithra P Sneha P Dr. P C Santhosh Babu	MES Keveeyam College Valanchery (INDIA)	EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEDONISM AND WORK ENGAGEMENT AMONG ACADEMIC FACULTIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Deepamol Thomas	Mar Ivanios College (INDIA)	NAVIGATING SCREEN TIME: THE EFFECTS OF YOUTUBE ON TODDLERS AND PRE- SCHOOLERS

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

28.08.2024 / HALL-7, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME



11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rajiv Chauhan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Mr. Abderrahim GUETTECHE Dr. Salah Eddine BENSEBTI Pr. samy MEZHOUD Dr Abdelhafid CHABANE Pr. mohamed nacer GUETTECHE Dr .Tien-tung NGO Pr. El Hadj KADRI	Université Constantine 1 (ALGERIA) Université de Cergy Pontoise (FRANCE)	STUDY OF SEGREGATION IN SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE BASED ON LOCAL MATERIALS
Kinga Korniejenko Marek Nykiel	Cracow University of Technology (POLAND)	REVIEW OF THE APPLICATIONS OF ZEOLITES AS SORPTION MATERIALS
Oussama MOUSSA Lallouani HELLALI Ali BOUZIDI	Technology, Ghardaia (ALGERIA) University of M'sila (ALGERIA)	INTERVAL TYPE 2 FUZZY LOGIC REGULATORS OF BRUSHLESS DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR ON WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rajiv Chauhan Assist. Prof. Dr. Sudheer Kumar J Assist. Prof. Dr. Honey Sharma	Technical University (INDIA) DAV Institute of Engineering and Technology (INDIA)	DURABILITY PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE PRODUCED USING WASTE BRICK POWDER AS A PARTIAL REPLACEMENT FOR CEMENT
Vandana GUPTA Assist. Prof. Dr. Kunal JAIN Maninder SINGH	Punjabi University Patiala (INDIA)	EFFECT OF WASTE SOYBEAN AND TALL OIL AS REJUVENATORS ON RECLAIMED ASPHALT BINDER
Mohammad Farhad AYZAZI Assist. Prof. Dr. Maninder SINGH Rajiv KUMAR	Punjabi University (INDIA) Punjabi University (INDIA) Central Road Research Institute of India (INDIA)	TALL OIL AS A BIO-BASED SOLUTION FOR REVITALIZING AGED ASPHALT
R.O. ANYASI	University of South Africa (SOUTH AFRICA)	INDOLE BUTYRIC ACID GROWTH HORMONE AND ITS ABILITY TO MODEL THE FORMATION OF ROOTS IN CHROMOLAENA ODORATA
Fatima Ezzahra LAHNINE Lahcen BIH Abdeslam El Bouari	Hassan II University of Casablanca (MOROCCO) Moulay Ismail University (MOROCCO)	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMORPHOUS AND NON-AMORPHOUS CATHODE MATERIALS IN LITHIUM AND POST-LITHIUM BATTERIES

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME



14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Hamza ALPAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Dr. Ali KOSAT	Kütahya Dumlupınar University (TÜRKİYE)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL BRAND VALUE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Hamza ALPAY	Bayburt University (TÜRKİYE)	AN ANALYSIS ON THE NATURE OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE
Dr. Bilge AÇAN İrem DEĞİRMENÇİ Semanur YEL Rabia ATAMAN Hicran SOYKAN Ayşenur ÇELİK Zeynep YILANCI	29 Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION ON SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT
Sekine YILMAZ	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University(TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE PURCHASING BEHAVIORS OF FOREIGN TOURISTS RECEIVING TOURISM AND ACCOMMODATION SERVICES IN THE NORMALIZATION PERIOD AFTER THE HATAY EARTHQUAKE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNICATION
Nurşah AKÇA Dr. Nihan KALKANDELER ÖZDİN	Üsküdar University (TÜRKİYE) Üsküdar University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYSIS OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY IN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ERICH FROMM'S THEORY OF VIOLENCE

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahar Sarıboğa Akca

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Aliyeva Maralxanim Tofiq gizi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES IN CONDUCTING LESSONS
Mehmet Salih ÖZYAŞAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gönenç HONGUR	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE) Van Yüzüncü Yıl University(TÜRKİYE)	THE ROLE OF THE PIANO IN TURKISH MUSIC EDUCATION AND STUDENT ATTITUDES
Sevil DOLAŞIR AKTÜRK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gönenç HONGUR	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE) Van Yüzüncü Yıl University (TÜRKİYE)	THE DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LULLABIES IN THE CIZRE REGION
Lect. Vesile Deniz Yücel	Istanbul University (TÜRKİYE)	EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES TO BOW TECHNIQUES FOR ON STAGE VIOLA PERFORMANCES
Benan KANBER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Umur Burcu TASA YURTSEVER Hakan Karaardıç	Yıldız Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Yıldız Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Alaaddin Keykubat Üniversitesi (TÜRKİYE)	BIRDS AS ARTISTS: A STUDY ON NEST DESIGNS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mucahit Yalçın Öztüfekci Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail Hakkı Parlak	İzmir Katip Çelebi University (TÜRKİYE) Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University (TÜRKİYE)	DISCOVERING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PITCHES WITH WORD EMBEDDING TECHNIQUE IN TURKISH MAKAM MUSIC
Assist. Prof. Dr. Elif KANTARCI GÜDÜCÜ	Istanbul University State Conservatorium (TÜRKİYE)	TRANSITION PROCESS FROM VIOLIN TO VIOLA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşin Pelin KİREMİTÇİ	Istanbul University State Conservatorium (TÜRKİYE)	IMPORTANCE OF BREATHING TECHNIQUE IN OBOE TRAINING AND WORKING SUGGESTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahar Sarıboğa Akca	Ordu University (TÜRKİYE)	FREDERICK THE GREAT, KING OF PRUSSIA AS A FLUTIST AND COMPOSER

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin BAYKALIR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Gülten Özgün Dr. Serçin Sun İpekeşen	Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Dokuz Eylül University (TÜRKİYE)	THE PLACE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS IN UNIVERSITIES: THE EXAMPLE OF DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH SERVICES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oktay YANIK	Yüksek İhtisas University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINANTS OF BRAIN DRAIN IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR IN TURKEY
Dr. Pelin DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasin BAYKALIR	Firat University (TÜRKİYE) Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF TOTAL PROTEIN AND CASEIN CONTENT OF FRUIT YOGHURTS SOLD IN ELAZIĞ PROVINCE BY ELECTROPHORETIC METHOD
Res. Assist. Aysenur Tural Cifci Osman Dagar Gokhan Akcakavak Mehmet Tuzcu	Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE) Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE) Aksaray University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	A CASE OF CHOLESTEROL GRANULOMA IN A MARE
Dr. Kerim Kaan GÖKÜSTÜN Dr. Kübra KAYAOĞLU	Malatya Turgut Ozal University (TÜRKİYE) Malatya Turgut Ozal University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF EATING BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG PEOPLE ACCORDING TO SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Selin İLSAY Assist. Prof. Dr. Nilgün KARAMAN	Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE) Balıkesir University (TÜRKİYE)	LOCAL CULINARY CULTURE OF BALIKESİR: THE CASE OF BIGADIC

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melike ERTEM

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Seda KILIÇ Duygu SÖNMEZ DÜZKAYA Atiye KARAKUL	Tarsus University (TÜRKİYE)	NURSING CARE OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY
Seda KILIÇ Atiye KARAKUL Duygu SÖNMEZ DÜZKAYA	Tarsus University (TÜRKİYE)	CHILDHOOD EMERGENCY PROBLEMS AND NURSING
Prof. Dr. Tülin YILDIZ Res. Assist. Çağla AVCU	Tekirdag Namik Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	PRANAYAMA BREATHING EXERCISES AND NURSING CARE IN SURGERY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
Dr. Zeynep TEMEL MERT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurcan AKGÜL GÜNDOĞDU Pınar ATEŞ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Bandırma Onyeddi Eylül University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Provincial Public Health Directorate (TÜRKİYE)	BREASTFEEDING A BABY WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE: A CASE REPORT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melike ERTEM	İzmir Katip Çelebi University (TÜRKİYE)	CYBERCHONDRIA AND HEALTH ANXIETY OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN HEALTH SCIENCES
Funda BULUT ARIKAN Aziz AKSOY Zeynep EKTİREN	Kirikkale University (TÜRKİYE) Malatya Turgut Özal (TÜRKİYE) Metin Sabancı Baltalimanı Bone Diseases Training and Research Hospital (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITION AND SOME CHRONIC DISEASES ACCORDING TO BLOOD TYPES

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME



15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Soumya T VARGHESE	O P Jindal Global University (INDIA)	EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION – SCOPING REVIEW
Dr. Soumya T VARGHESE Ms. Jonah Angeline	O P Jindal Global University (INDIA) Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science (INDIA)	EMBRACING EDTECH: A COMPREHENSIVE SCOPING REVIEW ON ADOPTION TRENDS AND CHALLENGES
Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maka Piranashvili Lizi Dzimistarishvili	Grigol Robakidze University (GEORGIA) Georgian Technical University (GEORGIA) Grigol Robakidze University (GEORGIA)	FOSTERING NATIONAL PRIDE AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP THROUGH INTEGRATING RELIGIOUS HISTORICAL SITE VISITS INTO TOURISM EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM STUDENTS AT GRIGOL ROBAKIDZE UNIVERSITY
Prof. Asoc. Dr. Enida KUME	“Aleksandër Moisiu” University (ALBANIA)	THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL SERVICE IN PRE-UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA
Marian AMBROZY	College of International Business ISM Slovakia in Prešov (SLOVAKIA)	DIALECTICS IN THE WORD OF PHYSICS
Elona Hasmuajaj	University of Shkoder “Luigj Gurakuqi” (ALBANIA)	INVESTIGATING EMPATHETIC TENDENCIES IN PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SHKODER, ALBANIA
MD. Florian Dashi Arba Cecia Tedi Mana	University of Medicine in Tirana (ALBANIA) Loyola University Chicago (USA) University of Medicine in Tirana (ALBANIA)	DIABETIC NEUROPATHY AND THE ROLE OF SURGICAL DECOMPRESSION OF PERIPHERAL NERVES ON COMMON SITES OF ENTRAPMENT FOR PAIN AND FOOT ULCER TREATMENT

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Daa Ayoub Ibrahim

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Yassine BALLOUT Mohamed Loutou	Mohamed First University (UMP) (MOROCCO)	ECYCLING MINING TAILINGS IN ECOLOGICAL MATERIALS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY
Yassine BALLOUT Mohamed Loutou	Mohamed First University (UMP) (MOROCCO)	PHOSPHORIC ACID CONCENTRATION EFFECTS ON MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF IRON ORE TAILINGS BASED GEOPOLYMERS
Yassine BALLOUT Mohamed Loutou Soukaina El Bourachdi	Mohamed First University (UMP) (MOROCCO) Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University (MOROCCO)	RECYCLING MINING TAILINGS IN ECOLOGICAL MATERIALS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY
Tanzeela Asghar Abdul Ghaffar Muhammad Yasin Naz Shazia Shukrullah	University of Agriculture Faisalabad (PAKISTAN)	OPTIMIZATION STRATEGIES FOR METAL NANOPARTICLE-ASSISTED HYPERTHERMIA USING COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS
Faisal Nazir	The university of Agriculture (PAKISTAN)	PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON NANOTUBES FROM BIOCHAR UNDER MICROWAVE IRRADIATION
Rabbia Shahid Shanza Abbas	Comsats University (PAKISTAN) Comsats University (PAKISTAN)	RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
Prof. Dr. Daa Ayoub Ibrahim	Duhok University (IRAQ)	PRODUCTION OF Vicia faba INTERSPECIFIC HYBRID THROUGH In vitro PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE
Ode Jonathan Acha Dr. Donald Dehiin Hile Agada Felix Ojochegbe	J.S Tarka University Makurdi (NIGERIA) Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi (NIGERIA)	ESTIMATION OF DAILY AND GLOBAL EXTRATERRESTRIAL SOLAR RADIATION AT MAKURDI BENUE STATE
Humam Kareem Jalghaf Endre Kovács	University of Miskolc (HUNGARY) University of Technology (IRAQ)	TRANSIENT HEAT TRANSFER IN BUILDING WALL INTEGRATION WITH PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL AND THERMAL INSULATION FOR ECONOMIC OPTIMIZATION

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14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ping Yu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Željka Nikitović	University of Belgrade (SERBIA)	FOUR-WAVE MIXING BY MODELS THAT DESCRIBE PROPAGATION OF COHERENT RADIATION THROUGH MATERIAL ENVIRONMENTS
Ketana K Dr. T S L Radhika	BITS Pilani (INDIA) BITS Pilani (INDIA)	NON-PARAMETRIC AND NON-LINEAR APPROACHES FOR MEDICAL DATA ANALYSIS
Dr. Hayatem Hamal	Tripoli University (LIBYA)	THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE MOMENTS AND CENTRAL MOMENTS OF KANTOROVICH TYPE OF BERNSTEIN OPERATORS VIA CALCULUS
Blerina Boçi Aurora Simoni	University Aleksandër Moisiu Durrës (ALBANIA) University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	ENHANCING RANDOM FOREST PERFORMANCE THROUGH BAYESIAN OPTIMIZATION: A STUDY ON HYPERPARAMETER TUNING
Assist. Prof. Dr. Ping Yu	Chinese Culture University (TAIWAN)	THE WEAKNESSES OF HAJIAN ET AL.'S LIGHTWEIGHT AUTHENTICATION AND KEY AGREEMENT PROTOCOL FOR HETEROGENEOUS IOT
Ia Kurashvili Giorgi Darsavelidze Marina Kadaria Nargiza Gogolashvili	Ilia Vekua Sukhumi Institute of Physics and Technology (GEORGIA)	EFFECT OF ⁶⁰ Co GAMMA IRRADIATION ON THE INELASTIC PROPERTIES IN SIGE ALLOYS
Imene LARIBI Dr. Ali KRELIFA Dr. Houcine BOUKABCHA Dr. Djamel OUCHENANE Dr. Salah BOULAARAS Dr. Salah ZITOUNI	Khemis Miliana University (ALGERIA) Laghouat University (ALGERIA) Qassim University (ALGERIA) Souk Ahras University (ALGERIA)	EXPONENTIAL STABILITY AND NUMERICAL RESULTS OF A THERMOELASTIC TIMOSHENKO SYSTEM WITH DIFFUSION EFFECT, MEMORY AND DISTRIBUTED DELAY

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sara DEMİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Başak YURTSEVEN Dr. Umut GÜLER	Ankara University (TÜRKİYE) Ankara University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINING THE CONCEPTS OF CLIMATE JUSTICE AND ECOLOGICAL SECURITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sara DEMİR	Bursa Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	WATER AWARENESS IN URBANS: WATER MANAGEMENT WITH BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES
Dr. Nurcihan AKDAĞ Prof. Dr. Şefika Gülin BEYHAN	Süleyman Demirel University (TÜRKİYE) Süleyman Demirel University (TÜRKİYE)	THE TRANSFORMATION OF ISPARTA İSTASYON STREET RESIDENCES ON SUSTAINABILITY AND LIFESTYLES IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS
Zeynep Ceylan GEZER CATALBAS Prof. Dr. İpek AKPINAR	Istanbul Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Izmir Institute of Technology (TÜRKİYE)	URBAN RENEWAL STORY OF TESVİKİYE
Res. Assist. Veli Mustafa YÖNDER	Kütahya Dumlupınar University (TÜRKİYE)	SCIENTIFIC MAPPING ON THE INTEGRATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND HERITAGE BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING (HBIM) TECHNIQUES
Yasemin BAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zuhâl ŞİMŞEK	Bursa Uludağ University (TÜRKİYE) Bursa Uludağ University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYSIS AND RATING METHOD FOR FIRE RISKS IN HEATHCARE BILDINGS: EXAMPLE OF SMALL-SCALE HOSPITAL BUILDING
Özlem İNAN Prof. Dr. Kasım YENİGÜN	Kastamonu University (TÜRKİYE) Kastamonu University (TÜRKİYE)	GENERAL EVALUATION OF RAINWATER HARVESTING PRACTICES
Dr. Cenk CİHANGİR	(TÜRKİYE)	GREEN BUILDING AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

29.08.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Serkan Özdemir

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Serkan Özdemir	Isparta University of Applied Sciences (TÜRKİYE)	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL MODELING FROM 1980 TO 2024
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuba UZUN BAYRAKTAR Ali Yusuf KAYA	Siirt University (TÜRKİYE) İzmir Aegean Agricultural Research Institute (TÜRKİYE)	1103 PAULSEN AMERICAN GRAPEVINE ROOTSTOCKS UNDER-DISTILLATION THYME JUICE APPLICATION AND ITS EFFECT ON SHOOT GROWTH
Rumeyse ÖNAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya DURSUN SAYDAM Prof. Dr. Ali Coşkun DALGIÇ	University of Gaziantep (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University (TÜRKİYE) University of Gaziantep (TÜRKİYE)	SURVIVAL OF LACTOBACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS LA-5 IN FREEZE-DRIED BLACK CARROT POMACE USING VARIOUS ENCAPSULATION MATERIALS
Rumeyse ÖNAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Derya DURSUN SAYDAM Prof. Dr. Ali Coşkun DALGIÇ	University of Gaziantep (TÜRKİYE) Istanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University (TÜRKİYE) University of Gaziantep (TÜRKİYE)	TRANSFORMING FOOD WASTE INTO VALUE: THE ROLE OF FUNCTIONAL FOODS AND PROBIOTICS
Dr. İbrahim KARATAŞ	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University (TÜRKİYE)	BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF TECHNOLOGY FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ON CONSTRUCTION SITES
Melike Halime KILIÇ Aysun CAVUSOGLU	Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE) Kocaeli University (TÜRKİYE)	THYMUS SPP. USAGE AGAINST DISEASES IN FIELD CROP PLANTS

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

29.08.2024 / HALL-3, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZSAN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Melek GÖKBULUT	Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University (TÜRKİYE)	ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL POINT SYMMETRY X(5) MODEL WITH YUKAWA POTENTIAL
Lect. Saliha KURT Assist. Prof. Dr. Tugce DURAN	Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE) KTO Karatay University (TÜRKİYE)	DIAGNOSTIC ROLE OF VEMP TEST IN GENETIC SYNDROMES WITH INNER EAR ANOMALIES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Tugce DURAN Lect. Saliha KURT	KTO Karatay University (TÜRKİYE) Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE)	AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE HEARING LOSS AND VEMP TEST: NEW APPROACHES IN GENETIC DIAGNOSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZSAN	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University (TÜRKİYE)	INTERMITTENT FASTING: PHYSIOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS OF METABOLIC, HORMONAL, AND NEUROLOGICAL CHANGES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZSAN Prof. Dr. Nurcan DÖNMEZ	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University (TÜRKİYE) Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE)	HOMEOSTATIC IMBALANCE IN CANCER
Dr. Demet BATMAN	Trabzon University (TÜRKİYE)	BIBLIOMETRIC PROFILE OF MEDICAL IMAGING LITERATURE IN THE CONTEXT OF POSTGRADUATE THESES IN TURKEY
Dr. Demet BATMAN	Trabzon University (TÜRKİYE)	THE READINESS LEVELS OF STUDENTS FOR FIELD COURSES OF MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

29.08.2024 / HALL-4, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Esra YÜZGEÇ ÖZDEMİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aslı ARSLAN Uğur TALAŞ Dr. Burakhan ÇUBUKÇU	Bilecik Seyh Edebali University (TÜRKİYE)	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED LEGAL ADVISOR REFERENCE APPLICATION: LAWNAV
Levent ASLAN Uğur TALAŞ Dr. Burakhan ÇUBUKÇU	Bilecik Seyh Edebali University (TÜRKİYE)	DRIVER SIMULATOR TO ASSIST WITH DRIVER'S LICENSE EXAM
Dr. Sümeyye BAYRAKDAR Dr. M. Enes BAYRAKDAR	Duzce University (TÜRKİYE) Duzce University (TÜRKİYE)	NETWORK SLICING SECURITY APPROACH BASED ON THE VIRTUAL NETWORK FUNCTIONS FOR COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORKS
Esra YÜZGEÇ ÖZDEMİR Canan KOÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÖZYURT	Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE) Firat University (TÜRKİYE) Firat University (TÜRKİYE)	CNN-BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION AND MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION APPROACH FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE
Canan KOÇ Esra YÜZGEÇ ÖZDEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih ÖZYURT	Firat University (TÜRKİYE) Bingöl University (TÜRKİYE) Firat University (TÜRKİYE)	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN ALZHEIMER'S DIAGNOSIS: COMPARISON OF MODELS
Bengisu UNGAN EKER Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatma Zehra SOLAK	Konya Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Konya Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	DEEP LEARNING APPROACHES FOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE CLASSIFICATION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Fatih TOPALOĞLU	Malatya Turgut Özal University (TÜRKİYE)	LINEAR REGRESSION BASED APPROACH FOR REGIONAL PRECIPITATION FORECASTING

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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

29.08.2024 / HALL-5, SESSION-1



ZURICH LOCAL TIME



09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Manjushri Sharma

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Ayatullah Sadali	State Islamic University (INDONESIA) State Islamic University (INDONESIA)	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF UIN KH ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN USING BALANCED SCORECARD METHOD BASED ON FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE
Adil Benabou Fatima Touhami	Sultan Moulay Slimane University (MOROCCO) Sultan Moulay Slimane University (MOROCCO)	BOOSTING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EFFICIENCY THROUGH INFORMATION SYSTEMS
Prof. Dr. Nana Shonia Lili Maglaferidze	Akaki Tsereteli State University (GEORGIA) Akaki Tsereteli State University (GEORGIA)	GLOBAL TRENDS OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AND GEORGIAN REALITY
Youssef REHALI Fatima TOUHAMI Naima IDOUAARABE	University of Sultan Moulay Slimane (MOROCCO)	A COMPREHENSIVE META-ANALYSIS OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMES) USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING (SEM) - A PRISMA REVIEW
Slađana Milenković	College of Vocational Studies - Sirmium (SERBIA)	CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF ANIMAL STORIES BASED ON READER RESPONSE THEORY
Dr. Keshab Chandra MANDAL	S.M. Nagar Derozio Smriti Vidyalaya (INDIA)	INDIAN DEMOCRACY: THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES
Martin Likeing	Federal University of Lafia (NIGERIA)	MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTH CENTRAL ZONE OF NIGERIA
Assist. Prof. Dr. Manjushri Sharma Aastha	Panjab University (INDIA)	STRATEGIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP: AN INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW
Dr. Gina Ionela BUTNARU Dr. Cristiana MELINTE	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi (ROMANIA)	ECOTOURISM OR TOURISM BASED ON ECOTOURISM?

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09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Kim Anh

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Soukaina El Bourachdi Yassine Ballout Amal Lahkimi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University (MOROCCO) Materials and Environment (LCM2E) (MOROCCO)	GRAPHENE OXIDE SYNTHESIS AND ITS EFFICACY IN ADSORBING CATIONIC DYE: AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THERMODYNAMICS, KINETICS, AND DFT ANALYSIS
Soukaina El Bourachdi Yassine Ballout Amal Lahkimi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University (MOROCCO) Materials and Environment (LCM2E) (MOROCCO)	DFT THEORETICAL ANALYSIS, EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH, AND RSM PROCESS TO UNDERSTAND CONGO RED ADSORPTION MECHANISM ON COMPOSITE-BASED BIOPOLYMER
L. Mllaoui	Université Ibn Zohr (MOROCCO)	EFFICIENT ROOM TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIS OF BISMUTH OXOBROMIDE PHOTOCATALYSTS WITH {001} FACET EXPOSURE: STRUCTURAL, OPTICAL, AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES
Oumaima Chajji	University of Hassan II (MOROCCO)	ECOLOGICAL DYEING WITH A NATURAL COLORANT EXTRACTED FROM THE RHIZOMES OF RUBIA TINCTORUM L. FROM MOROCCO
Hanfeng Liang	Xiamen University (CHINA)	ELECTROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN AND AMMONIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tran Kim Anh	Institute of Materials Science Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology (VIETNAM)	UPCONVERSION NANOMATERIALS CONTAINING RARE EARTH IONS FOR BIOMEDICINE APPLICATION
Nataninda Elsi Sola Gratia	Christian University of Indonesia (INDONESIA)	ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS FROM TONOT WIYAT'S SCREAM AS A TRIGGER FOR TODAY'S ECOLOGY-BASED EDUCATION
PhD. Fatima Zahra ERRAJI Dr. Abdelkader DABBAGH Abdelkrim EL KADIB Fatima EL BAZ	Ibn Zohr University (MOROCCO) Ibn Zohr University (MOROCCO) Euro-Med University of Fes (UEMF) (MOROCCO) Ibn Zohr University (MOROCCO)	REMOVAL OF A CATIONIC DYE BY A HIGH EFFICIENT COMPOSITE USING FISH CO-PRODUCTS

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09⁰⁰ : 11⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



10⁰⁰ : 12⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ágnes Sántha-Malomsoki

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Hala RAAD	Université Saint Joseph (LEBANON)	TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION AND PRACTICES REGARDING STUDENTS WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT AND HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)
Dr. Džana Rahimić Ramić Dr. Minela Kerla	University of Sarajevo (BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA) The Association of Online Educators (BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA)	TECHNICAL ROLE OF PRODUCED KNOWLEDGE IN THE REAL WORLD - ORGANIZATION OF UONEDU
Dr. Aurela ZISI Prof. As. Dr. Florinda TARUSHA	Quality Assurance Agency of Pre-University Education (ALBANIA) "Aleksander Xhuvani" University (ALBANIA)	PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRICULUM REFORM
Mohd Sualh Saifullah Rehmani	Aligarh Muslim University (INDIA) Aligarh Muslim University (INDIA)	DIVERGENCE AND EVOLUTION: EXPLORING VARIED PERSPECTIVES ON HOMOSEXUALITY IN ISLAM
Katerina Katsarska	Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BULGARIAN)	WOMEN PROGRAMMERS UNDER 35 IN BULGARIA: CAREER DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION AND STRATIFICATION
Jana Hassan	Universite Saint-joseph de Beyrouth (LEBANON)	THE EFFECTS OF CONNECTING READING AND WRITING ON SECONDARY STUDENTS' WRITING PERFORMANCE, ATTITUDES, AND BELIEFS
Dr. Ágnes Sántha-Malomsoki	University of Pannonia (HUNGARY)	ENHANCING CRITICAL THINKING: THEORETICAL INSIGHTS AND PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATION
Maira Asghar Dr. Afshan Naseem Dr. Irfan Bashir	University of Management and Technology (PAKISTAN)	AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS DURING TEACHING PRACTICUM-1

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Nevra ESENTÜRK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Bırol ALTUN	Bandırma Onyedİ Eylöl University (TÜRKİYE)	COVID-19, REMOTE WORK AND THE RIGHT TO DISCONNECT
Koray AYDIN Prof. Dr. İsmail BEKÇİ	Uşak University (TÜRKİYE) Süleyman Demirel University (TÜRKİYE)	USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DOPING IN SPORTS ENVIRONMENTS AND THE CONCEPT OF NEURALINK
Dr. Deniz ÇINAR	(TÜRKİYE)	EFFECT OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ON EFFICIENCY IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES: A CASE STUDY
Dr. Deniz ÇINAR	(TÜRKİYE)	DIGITALIZATION, TRANSFORMATION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR: SWOT ANALYSIS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Müzeyyen GELİBOLU	Mustafa Kemal University (TÜRKİYE)	FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION TO USE SMART VOICE ASSISTANTS FOR SHOPPING PURPOSES: CONSUMER RESISTANCE AND PERCEIVED CREEPINNESS
Ömer Faruk GÜVEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bulut GÜRPINAR	Gebze Technical University (TÜRKİYE) Gebze Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	THE ROLE OF AVIATION DEFENSE INDUSTRY IN TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY: A STUDY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE KARABAKH ISSUE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esen ŞAHİN Nurgöl SELEK Lect. Sümeyye Nur KARA	Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selçuk University (TÜRKİYE) KTO Karatay University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACADEMY AWARDS (OSCAR) FOR THE BEST PICTURE WITH DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. N. Nevra ESENTÜRK	Yalova University (TÜRKİYE)	EU FOREIGN AID DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: KEY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES
Dr. Mehmet Akif Gündoğdu	Social Sciences University of Ankara (TÜRKİYE)	TRADE INTERDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rumeysa AKGÜN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Zeynep Öztürk	Bursa Uludag University (TÜRKİYE)	REFLECTIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES ON EUROPE'S SECURITY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özden ÖZLÜ	Maltepe University (TÜRKİYE)	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF ONLINE PLATFORMS AND DIGITAL TOOLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rumeysa AKGÜN Ümmügülsüm KARAMANLI Derya ÖZDEMİR	Kırıkkale University (TÜRKİYE) Social Worker (TÜRKİYE) Social Worker (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS of PSYCHODRAMA GROUP THERAPY on STUDENTS in UNIVERSITY WHO EXPOSED to SENSITIVE DISABLICATION
Seda Nur BAYINDIR Semanur ÇERİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rumeysa AKGÜN	Social Worker (TÜRKİYE) Social Worker (TÜRKİYE) Kırıkkale University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECTS of ART THERAPY on the PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING of PATIENTS and RELATIVES TREATED in the BEDROOM of the PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION CENTRE: EBRU ART
Nigar Taghiyeva	ADA University (AZERBAIJAN)	THE EFFECTS OF ALGORITHMIC BIAS DERIVED FROM AI ON THE MEDIA LITERACY
Dr. Serap BOZKURT Fırat Yılmaz	Beykoz University (TÜRKİYE) Beykoz University (TÜRKİYE)	ÜLKER'S SUSTAINABILITY-FOCUSED CSR PROJECTS: MANAGERIAL PERCEPTION and STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu Al Sadiye Tuğba Kendirli Horoz Museyib Hayat	Marmara University (TÜRKİYE) Marmara University (TÜRKİYE) Marmara University (TÜRKİYE)	2023 ISRAEL- PALESTINE EVENTS IN THE ECONOMY- POLITICS- ENERGY TRIANGLE
Talibzade Elmira Sahib kizi	Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	GEOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE EU IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AFTER THE END OF THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR (2020-2024)

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12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep BIYIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep BIYIK Prof. Dr. Murat BIYIK	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Necmettin Erbakan University (TÜRKİYE)	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) ALBUMIN RATIO WITH ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY AND MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeynep BIYIK	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF HALP SCORE IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE
Musayeva Tarana Mammadzada Aytan Muradova Samira Ibrahimova Shafag Huseynova Natavan Karimova Nazakat	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN)	PHYSICAL REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS AFTER KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION
Ismayilova Shalala Mammadova Samira Mammadzada Aytan Ahadova Fidan Karimova Nazakat Musayeva Tarana	Azerbaijan Medical University (AZERBAIJAN) University (AZERBAIJAN)	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK AMONG KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nurdan YILDIRIM	Mersin University (TÜRKİYE)	CALLY INDEX AS AN INFLAMMATION BIOMARKER IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurullah Peker Prof. Dr. Murat Akkuş Eda Yıldızhan Assist. Prof. Dr. Fırat Aşır Dr. Süreyya Özdemir Başaran	Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Diyarbakir Gazi Yaşargil Health Research Center (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINATION OF HISTOPATHOLOGIC STRUCTURES IN PLACENTAS OF PREGNANT PATIENTS WITH COVID-19
Zuhal Çankırı Prof. Dr. Murat Akkuş Dilara AKINCI Eda Yıldızhan Assist. Prof. Dr. Fırat Aşır Dr. Zeynep Türe	Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE) Dicle University (TÜRKİYE)	EFFECT OF CRYOPRESERVATION OF HUMAN SPERM ON SPERM VITALITY
Bişar AMAÇ Murat Ziya BAĞIŞ Ömer GÖÇ	Harran University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF SEVOFLURANE USE IN PERFUSION DURING CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS ON PERFUSION PARAMETERS

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11³⁰ : 13³⁰



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12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Paula Cobzaru

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Elira Dani	Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a) of Albania (ALBANIA)	THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEADERSHIP: IMPACT ON TEAM PERFORMANCE AND JOB SATISFACTION
Xhulia MUSTA Assist. Prof. Dr. Rudina RAMA	University of Tirana (ALBANIA) University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	SHIFTING PARADIGMS TO BUILD A FAIRER DISABILITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM IN ALBANIA
Paula Cobzaru Alexandru Țugui	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University (ROMANIA)	THERE IS VIRTUAL MONEY, VIRTUAL ECONOMY, VIRTUAL SOCIETY, AND VIRTUAL HUMANS. WHAT'S NEXT IN THE DIGITAL ERA?
Paula Cobzaru Daniela Mardari	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University (ROMANIA)	TOWARDS A UNIFIED DIGITAL EUROPE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC INSIGHTS FROM GLOBAL DIGITALIZATION PRACTICES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Dr. Mugaahed Abdu Kaid Saleh Prof. Harold Andrew Patrick	Jain University (INDIA) Jain University (INDIA)	(HOW) DOES PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROMOTE SMES PERFORMANCE IN LOWER INCOME ECONOMIES? ANN APPROACH
PhD. Candidate Enkeleda MEMISHA	Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA)	HUMAN RESOURCES- CHALLENGES FACING THE TOURISM SECTOR IN ALBANIA
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Borko Baraban	Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek (REPUBLIC OF CROATIA)	LINGUISTIC DURABILITY: THE FATE OF NEOLOGISMS IN CROATIAN MEDICAL LITERATURE
Mohammed Waheeb	Hashemite University (JORDAN)	SUGAR MILLS ROUTE & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN JORDAN VALLEY SOUTHERN LEVANT
Dr. Walid SHIRPOR Dr. Olwyn PIGGOTT Dr. Saeid TAKARLI	Kings College LONDON (UK) National University of Ireland (IRELANDA)	THE ROLE OF MEDICINE IN THE ECONOMY OF A COUNTRY

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11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ilirjan Malollari

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Abdelilah MECHNINE Prof. Ahmed AARAB	Abdelmalek Essaadi University (MOROCCO)	BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF ADAM-17 GENE VARIANTS
Ilirjan Malollari Terkida Prifti Kleha Haxhiasllani	University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	STUDY ON THE MODELING AND SIMULATION OF THE BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS EXTRACTION FROM SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS
Abdeljalil HAMDJ M'hamed AHARI Abdelmalik EL AATIAOUI	Abdelmalek Essaâdi University (MOROCCO) Abdelmalek Essaâdi University (MOROCCO) University Mohamed (MOROCCO)	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BASE SCHIFF. APPLICATION BIOLOGICAL, ELECTROCHEMICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL INVESTIGATION
M. Sadik Z. Yamkane S. Elkhoud R. Moubah H. Lassri M. Moutataouia M. Abdellaoui	Hassan II University of Casablanca (MOROCCO)	STRUCTURAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF Ba _{0.54} Ca _{0.46} Fe _{6.5} Al _{5.5} O ₁₉ M-TYPE HEXAFERRITE: EFFECTS OF ANNEALING TREATMENT
Ayoub Eddari Dr. Noureddine Dlimi Abdelkader Boulezhar Dennoun Saifaoui	Laboratory of Renewable Energie and System Dynamics (LERDYS) (MOROCCO)	THE IMPACT OF VISCOSITY ON TOROIDAL VELOCITIES IN A TOKAMAK
Fatima Zohra ZEGGAÏ Masika BRADAÏ Massillia AÏT RADÏ Noureddine KARKACHÏ Rachid MEGHABAR	Centre de Recherche Scientifique et Technique en Analyses Physico-chimiques (CRAPC) (ALGERIA) Université d'Oran 1 Ahmed Benbella (ALGERIA)	HIGHLY POTENT ANTIBACTERIAL COPPER-BASED MOFS/NA- ALGINATE COMPOSITE BEADS
Youssef El Hilali Alaoui Said Bouda Houria Ben Amar Eimad Dine Tariq Bouhlali Siham Khoulassa Adil Essarioui	Sultan Moulay Slimane University (MOROCCO) National Institute of Agricultural Research (MOROCCO)	BAYOUD DISEASE OF DATE PALM (PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L.): CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF OASIS ECOSYSTEMS IN MOROCCO
Khadija OUTALB Hassan CHAAIR Soumia BELOUFA	University Hassan II of Casablanca (MOROCCO)	COMPARISON OF EXTRACTION METHODS FOR CAROB SWEET JUICE: TRADITIONAL APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS
Omirezak Aruzhan	Bilim Innation Lyceum (KAZAKHSTAN)	TEACHERS' WELL-BEING: WHY 'BURNOUT' HAPPENS AND HOW IT AFFECTS STUDENT LEARNING

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29.08.2024 / HALL-6, SESSION-2



ZURICH LOCAL TIME



11³⁰ : 13³⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME



12³⁰ : 14³⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Katalin LIPTÁK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. As. Dr. Mateo SPAHO	Governance and Law "Barleti University" (ALBANIA)	ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE AS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: A PROPOSAL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING
Lect. Ana GORENCA	Mediterranean University of Albania (ALBANIA)	INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY AS ANTECEDENTS DENOMINATIVES OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Katalin LIPTÁK Ivana KOCSICSKA	University of Miskolc (HUNGARY) University of Miskolc (HUNGARY)	REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT IN SMALL VILLAGES IN HUNGARY
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ilir TOMORRI Prof. Dr. Remzi KECO Joana SHIMA	Agricultural University of Tirana (ALBANIA) Agricultural University of Tirana (ALBANIA) European University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN E- GOVERNMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE, IN ALBANIA
Prof. Ass. Dr. Kushtrim GASHI Frederika MORINA	University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren (KOSOVO) University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren (KOSOVO)	THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF E-BUSINESSES: A CASE STUDY OF TRAVEL AGENCIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rrezarta GASHI Dr. Violeta SMAJLAJ	AAB College (KOSOVO) University of Islamic Studies (KOSOVO)	THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN KOSOVO
Blerta Haliti Baruti Hana Gashi Ahmeti	AAB College (KOSOVO) Pjeter Budi Collage (KOSOVO)	THE IMPACT OF INFLATION ON WELFARE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS
Aida Makas Prof. Dr. Sanela Pasic	Sarajevo School of Science and Technology (BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA)	WOMEN ROLE AND IMPACT IN THE GOVERNANCE, RISK AND COMPLIANCE
Bianca-Florentina Nistoroiu Ovidiu CONDEIANU Iuliana NICOLAE	Bucharest University of Economic Studies (ROMANIA) Romanian Academy House (ROMANIA)	INTEGRATING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN RESPONSE TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME

14⁰⁰ : 16⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15⁰⁰ : 17⁰⁰

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

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Fidan ALHAS	İnönü University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL EXTRACTION AND CYBERLOFING
Dr. Ömer ÖZKAN Prof. Dr. Nezih Metin ÖZMUTAF	SOCAR Türkiye İzmir Katip Çelebi University	EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE QUALITY OF QUALITY PROCESSES IN ORGANIZATIONS: A RESEARCH IN THE AEGEAN REGION
Dr. Belma UZUN	Istanbul Gedik University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF GLOBAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülay ÖZDEMİR YILMAZ Cihangir TEKLİ	Balikesir University (TÜRKİYE) Balikesir University (TÜRKİYE)	DESTINATION PREFERENCE REASONS OF MEDICAL TOURISTS: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL
Şeymanur KORUCUK SÖĞÜT	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (TÜRKİYE)	PARENTAL ROLE IN DIGITAL LITERACY: HOW TO GUIDE CHILDREN'S MEDIA USE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pınar AYYILDIZ	Ankara Medipol University (TÜRKİYE)	LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem YILMAZ	Kastamonu University (TÜRKİYE)	THE IMPACT OF CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION ON GRADUATE STUDENTS' ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT
Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu AYDEMİR ŞENAY	Atatürk University (TÜRKİYE)	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL PROBLEMS IN ARCHIVES: A THEORETICAL EVALUATION

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29.08.2024 / HALL-2, SESSION-3



ZURICH LOCAL TIME

14 00 : 16 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

15 00 : 17 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reyhan DEMİR

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reyhan DEMİR	Aydın Adnan Menderes University (TÜRKİYE)	REALITY AND ALLEGORY IN CASPAR DAVID FRIEDRICH'S ARTWORKS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Merva KELEKÇİ OLGUN	Beykoz University (TÜRKİYE)	THE IMPACT OF EXPERIMENTAL TYPOGRAPHY AS A FORM OF ARTISTIC EXPRESSION ON DIGITAL MEDIA
Dr. Serhan KARANFİL	Anadolu University (TÜRKİYE)	GALLERIES FROM THE STREETS: THE EVOLUTION OF KEITH HARING ART
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Banu YÜCEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra ERTUĞRUL TOMSUK	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (TÜRKİYE) Çankırı Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE)	THE TRANSFORMATION OF AESTHETIC PERSPECTIVES INTO THE ART OF DESTRUCTION IN THE PROCESS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esra ERTUĞRUL TOMSUK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Banu YÜCEL	Çankırı Karatekin University (TÜRKİYE) Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University (TÜRKİYE)	EMPHASIS ON HUMAN, NATURE AND CULTURAL MEMORY IN JANNIS KOUNELLIS ART
Res. Assist. Gülten Berrak Erbahçeci	Bartın University (TÜRKİYE)	MORAL DAMAGE CASES ARISING FROM WORK ACCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES
Yakup ÇALIŞKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan ALGÜL	Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE) Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE)	THE IDEA OF EDITING AL-AHKÂM AL-FIQHİYYA: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
Yakup ÇALIŞKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan ALGÜL	Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE) Gaziantep University (TÜRKİYE)	AN ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL THEORY OF ISLAM OR THE ISLAMIC SYSTEM
Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep Dönmez	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (TÜRKİYE)	EVALUATION OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE'S PARTICIPATION CLAIM IN THE LIQUIDATION OF INHERITANCE IN LIGHT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

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ZURICH LOCAL TIME



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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine Hatun DİKEN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine Hatun DİKEN Elif YÜREK	Kafkas University (TÜRKİYE) Sarıkamış Yayıklı Atatürk Secondary School (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF SONG AND MUSIC SUPPORTED TEACHING OF THE "PHASES OF THE MOON" TO GRADE 5TH ON SOME VARIABLES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emine Hatun DİKEN Elif YÜREK	Kafkas University (TÜRKİYE) Sarıkamış Yayıklı Atatürk Secondary School (TÜRKİYE)	STUDENTS OPINIONS ON SONG AND MUSIC SUPPORTED TEACHING OF 5TH GRADE "PHASES OF THE MOON"
Muhammet ÇUBUK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan ÇAKIR	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (TÜRKİYE) Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University (TÜRKİYE)	USE AND IMPORTANCE OF WEB 2.0 TOOLS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şerif ÖKMEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Metin POLAT	Mardin Artuklu University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF STRENGTH TRAINING APPLIED TO TENNIS PLAYERS ON DELAYED ONSET MUSCLE SORENESS VALUES AFTER A TENNIS MATCH
Assist. Prof. Dr. Bedriye Seda KURŞUN AKTAR	Malatya Turgut Özal University (TÜRKİYE)	SYNTHESIS, BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AND IN SILICO STUDIES OF N-(CYCLOHEXYLCARBAMOYL)-4-(5-(4-(4-SUBSTITUTEPHENOXY) PHENYL)-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROL-3-YL) BENZENESULFONAMIDE COMPOUNDS
Selim BAHADIR	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University (TÜRKİYE)	TOTAL DOMINATION AND MATCHINGS IN REGULAR GRAPHS
F.Sh. Ahmadova Ildris Mammadov	Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN) Baku State University (AZERBAIJAN)	SEMICONDUCTOR [Cu] ₃ [In] ₅ [Se] ₉ COMPOUND
Dr. Gül KARADUMAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Feyza KELLEÇİ ÇELİK	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (TÜRKİYE) Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (TÜRKİYE)	PREDICTIVE MODELING OF LD50 VALUES FOR NITRO-AROMATIC COMPOUNDS WITH MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

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ANKARA LOCAL TIME

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap SARIBAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aytaç MAMMADLI	Istanbul Aydın University (TÜRKİYE)	TEACHING GRAMMAR IN RUSSIAN CLASSES AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Elçin NAKIŞ	Hacettepe University (TÜRKİYE)	CORPUS STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND TEXTUAL FUNCTIONS: THE SHIRT OF FLAME AND THE WILD
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap SARIBAŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (TÜRKİYE)	TRUE CRIME AND CINEMA: MURDER OF SLYVIA LIKENS AN AMERICAN CRIME, THE GIRL NEXT DOOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap SARIBAŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University (TÜRKİYE)	NORTH IRELAND'S TROUBLED TIMES ON THE ETHNIC AND POLITICAL GROUND: A LIFE UNDER THE SHADOW OF ARMS, BELFAST
Sophio Guliashvili Tinatin Jikurashvili	The University of Georgia (GEORGIA) The University of Georgia (GEORGIA)	THE PROCESS OF ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE EARLIEST GEORGIAN LITERARY TEXT THE MARTYRDOM OF THE HOLY QUEEN SHUSHANIK
Arsena Shkurti	University "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durrës (ALBANIA)	IMPROVING LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH AUTHENTIC ASSESSMENT: INVESTIGATING THE EFFICACY OF REAL-WORLD TASKS IN ASSESSING ORAL, WRITTEN, AND INTERACTIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Blessy V Rajan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Shaymaa Sahib Abdul-Hur Saher Mahmood Jwad	University of Kufa (IRAQ) University of Kufa (IRAQ)	EVALUATION OF THE ANTIOXIDANT EFFICIENCY OF ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF GREEN APPLE PEELS MALUS DOMESTICA AGAINST DRUG-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY AND RENAL TOXICITY ACETAMINOPHEN IN MALE ALBINO RATS
Prof. Dr. Mirkozimjon Nishonov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shuhratjon Askarovich Mamajonov	Fergana State University (UZBEKISTAN) Fergana State University (UZBEKISTAN)	THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CHEMISTRY IN THE FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE
Dr. Saima Shaheen Prof. Dr. Nabila Sher Muhammad Dr. Sosan Rauf	Khyber Girls Medical College (PAKISTAN)	THYROID HORMONE LEVELS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH PLASMA ZINC LEVELS AMONG ADOLESCENT AFGHAN REFUGEES; A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
Rafid M. Hashim Sumaya J. Abid Raneen H. Ridha Zainab Haithem Kadhim	Uruk University (IRAQ) Al- Iraqi University (IRAQ) Al- Iraqi University (IRAQ) Al- Iraqi University (IRAQ)	SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NOVEL 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES FORM CIPROFLOXCIN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Blessy V Rajan	St Xavier's College Vaikom (INDIA)	SHIFTS IN FISH CATCH COMPOSITION IN VEMBANAD LAKE: IMPACTS OF FLOODING ON INDIGENOUS SPECIES
Tahsin Muhtady Md Mostakur Rahman Md.Yeamain Hossain	Institute of Natural Resources Research and Development (BANGLADESH) University of Rajshahi (BANGLADESH) University of Rajshahi (BANGLADESH)	LIFE HISTORY TRAITS OF HILSHA (TENUALOSA ILISHA): NEEDED FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

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HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Emine BAŞ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gjovalin DEDA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Orgest ZAKA	Aleksander Moisiu University (ALBANIA) Agricultural University of Tirana (ALBANIA)	ENHANCING AGRITOURISM EFFICIENCY IN SHKODRA REGION THROUGH GIS AND ROUTE OPTIMIZATION: A QGIS AND ORS TOOLS APPROACH
Dargahgulyev Rasim Ahmad	Azerbaijan High School named after Heydar Aliyev (AZERBAIJAN)	HIGH TECHNOLOGY: IMPORTANCE OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES
Zahra Jabeen Khushboo Mishra Prof. Dr. Binay Kumar Mishra	Veer Kunwar Singh University (INDIA)	COMBINING SIGNATURE-BASED AND AI- POWERED ANTIVIRUS PROTECTION TECHNIQUES: A REVIEW DONE FOR A SUPERIOR LEVEL OF SECURITY
Ikram Ullah Shaheen Saqib Shahid Rahim Fahad Masood	Abasyn University Peshawar (PAKISTAN)	AN IMPROVED HYBRID APPROACH FOR THE PREDICTION OF BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER PENETRATION USING DEEP LEARNING
Dr. Emine BAŞ	Konya Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	CHAOTIC ZEBRA OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM FOR CEC_C06_2019 FOR TEST FUNCTIONS
Dr. Emine BAŞ	Konya Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	A NEW BINARY OSPREY OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM BASED ON TAPER-SHAPED TRANSFER FUNCTIONS

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem FIRTINA

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem FIRTINA	Gazi University (TÜRKİYE)	ON THE WOMEN IN KAFKA'S LIFE
Sophiko Tabatadze Melano Beridze	Tbilisi State University (GEORGIA) Tbilisi State University (GEORGIA)	THE TRANSFER OF POLITICAL COURSE IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE: AN EXAMPLE OF THE LAW ON CURBING FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN GEORGIA
Waheeduallah Zahid Assoc. Prof. Dr. Preethi Keerthi Dsouza	Mangalore University (INDIA) Mangalore University (INDIA)	WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN; A PATHWAY TO PROGRESS AND EQUALITY
Prof. Dr. Baran ARSLAN Gamze KAYA Yonca BAKIR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan YAKIN	Harran University (TÜRKİYE) Mersin University (TÜRKİYE) Harran University (TÜRKİYE) Manisa Celal Bayar University (TÜRKİYE)	THE EFFECT OF THE LEVEL OF CYNICISM OF HOSPITALITY CONSUMERS ON CONSUMER BOYCOTT BEHAVIOR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Guida MAN	York University (CANADA)	CHINESE IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION: AN INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF ELDERCARE WORK
WÓJCIK-CZERNIAWSKA Agnieszka Prof Dr. GRZYMALA Zbigniew M.A Albina Łubian	Warsaw School of Economics (SGH) (POLAND) Warsaw School of Economics (SGH) (POLAND)	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION MODELS ON THE EXAMPLE OF SELECTED COUNTRIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bayram DOĞAN	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü Imam University (TÜRKİYE)	RIGHT TO LIFE AN EVALUATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE ECHR AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Ardahan University (TÜRKİYE)	BEYOND TRADITION: A STUDY ON THE RADICAL EVOLUTION OF RELIGION INTO SOCIAL CAPITAL OR MARKET ECONOMY

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HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap Yiğit GEZGİN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap Yiğit GEZGİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU KABAKCI Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ	Selcuk University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics (TÜRKİYE)	A THEORETICAL STUDY ON CIGS SOLAR CELL PRODUCED USING PULSE LASER DEPOSITION TECHNIQUE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU KABAKCI Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap Yiğit GEZGİN	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Kadınhanı Faik İçil Vocational High School (TÜRKİYE)	THE NONLINEARITY OF MoS ₂ NANOPARTICLES DEPENDING ON FEMTOSECOND LASER BASED Z-SCANNING
Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU KABAKCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap Yiğit GEZGİN	Selcuk University, Faculty of Science, Department of Physics (TÜRKİYE)	AN INVESTIGATION OF OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CADMIUM SULFATE (CdS) THIN FILMS PRODUCED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSITION (PLD) TECHNIQUE
Dr. Fikret KABAKCI	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University (TÜRKİYE)	INVESTIGATION OF 9Cr-1Mo % STEEL WELD METAL MICROSTRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES
Dr. Banu ABBASOĞLU	Bahcesehir University (TÜRKİYE)	EXAMINING OF DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS ALPHA GENERATION STUDENTS
Dr. Ayse YUKSEKDAG	Istanbul Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE HYDROPHOBIC NANOFIBER MEMBRANE WITH BIOMATERIAL ADDITIVE FOR MEMBRANE DISTILLATION APPLICATION
Dr. Bahar YAVUZTURK GUL	Istanbul Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	REMOVAL OF HEAVY METALS FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS THROUGH MYCOREMEDIATION AND MBR HYBRID SYSTEM

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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Ümit M. KOÇYİĞİT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Oyku MUTLU SALMANLI	Istanbul Technical University (TÜRKİYE)	CINNAMON AS A MODIFIER FOR ANTIBACTERIAL MEMBRANE IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT
Sinan BÜLBÜL Assist. Prof. Dr. Uğur BAŞER	Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE) Ondokuz Mayıs University (TÜRKİYE)	PRODUCERS' WILLINGNESS TO GROW LENTILS: THE CASE OF KURŞUNLU DISTRICT OF ÇANKIRI PROVINCE, TÜRKİYE
Zekeriya Can ERBİL Büşra ALTAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nurgül ARISOY	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	A BIBLIOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE ON AI APPLICATIONS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
Büşra ALTAY Zekeriya Can ERBİL Prof. Dr. Serpil ÖNDER	Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE) Selcuk University (TÜRKİYE)	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH, A BIBLIOMETRIC APPROACH
Nurcan ÖZTÜRK Prof. Dr. Ümit M. KOÇYİĞİT	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE) Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	DETERMINATION OF ANTIEPLEPTIC ACTIVITIES OF SOME N-ACETYL PYRASOLE DERIVATIVES IN VITRO CONDITIONS
Prof. Dr. Ümit M. KOÇYİĞİT	Sivas Cumhuriyet University (TÜRKİYE)	CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED DURING PURIFICATION OF CARBONIC ANHYDRATE BY AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY
İbrahim KANSU	Cyprus Science University (TURKISH REPUBLIC of NORTHERN CYPRUS)	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE, FUTURE ANXIETY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS: THE CASE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ













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KALKINMA, TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİ VE TELEVİZYON DİZİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON DEVELOPMENT, GENDER EQUALITY AND TELEVISION SERIES

Aslı KARATAŞ

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ÖZET

Kadınların ve erkeklerin arasındaki biyolojik ve fizyolojik farklılıklar dışında ekonomik, sosyal, kültürel ve kamusal alanlarda temel özgürlükler ve insan hakları açısından eşit şartlara ve fırsatlara sahip olmaları toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği olarak bilinmektedir. Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve kalkınma arasında birbirlerini karşılıklı besleyen bir yapı ve ilişki mevcuttur. Kalkınma, belirli politikalar çerçevesinde toplumun sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel dönüşümlerini inşa etmeyi hedefler. Toplumun yaklaşık yarısını oluşturan kadın nüfusu günümüzde ne yazık ki sosyal, ekonomik, kültürel, politik ve kamusal alanlarda hak ettiği yerde değildir. Bu durum elbette kalkınma konusunda geride kalmamızın açıklayıcı değişkenlerinden biridir. Günümüzde iletişim teknolojisindeki tüm gelişmelere rağmen televizyon ve televizyon dizileri halen kullanımı en yaygın olan medya araçlarından biridir. Televizyon dizileri farklı yaş, cinsiyet ve sosyoekonomik izleyici gruplarına kolayca ulaşabilen ve bu farklı grupların ortak tüketimine sunulan bir medya aracıdır. Aynı zamanda televizyondaki diziler hem var olan davranış kalıplarının yeniden üretilmesi hem de var olanı dönüştürmesi açısından oldukça güçlü bir iletişim aracıdır. Televizyon dizilerinde kadınlar genellikle toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinin uzantısı olan bakım veren, ev işleri ile tanımlanan, erkeğin üzerinden tanımlanan geleneksel rollerle anlatılarda yer almaktadır. Ataerkil sistem tarafından kadına ve erkeğe atfedilen rollerin dizilerdeki anlatılar üzerinden yeniden üretilmesi, toplumun her kesimine kolaylıkla ulaşabilen en etkili medya araçlarından biri olan televizyon dizileri cinsiyetçi stereotipler sunarak toplumda kadının ikincilleşmesini besleyen ve toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğini pekiştiren bir kaynak olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yöntem olarak teorik bir çalışma tercih edilmiştir. Bu anlamda çalışmayı gerçekleştirmek adına literatür araştırması yapılmış, teorik veriler ve saha çalışmaları incelenmiştir. Çalışmada kalkınma ve toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği arasındaki ilişki bağlamında, televizyon dizileri ve dizilerdeki toplumsal cinsiyet temsilleri ele alınmıştır. Özellikle ülke ekonomisi, sosyokültürel yapı ve toplumsal gelişme ekseninde televizyon dizilerindeki cinsiyet temsillerinin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği üzerinde yarattığı olumsuz etkiler ve sorunlar incelenmiştir. Televizyon dizilerindeki toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini baltalayan cinsiyet temsillerinin kalkınma üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini önlemek adına alınabilecek tedbirler tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalkınma, Cinsiyet, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği, Medya, Televizyon Dizileri

ABSTRACT

Gender equality is known as the equal conditions and opportunities between women and men in terms of fundamental freedoms and human rights in economic, social, cultural and public areas, apart from the biological and physiological differences between them. There is a mutually reinforcing structure and relationship between gender equality and development. Development aims to build social, economic and cultural transformations of society within the framework of certain policies. The female population, which constitutes nearly half of the society, is unfortunately not in the place it deserves in social, economic, cultural, political and public areas. This situation is, of course, one of the explanatory variables of our lagging behind in development. Despite all the advances in communication technology today, television and television series are still one of the most widely used media tools. Television series are a media tool that can easily reach audiences of different ages, genders and socioeconomic levels and is offered for the joint consumption of these different groups. At the same time, TV series are a very powerful communication tool in terms of both reproducing existing behavioral patterns and transforming existing ones. In television series, women are often featured in narratives with traditional roles that are extensions of gender roles, such as caregiving, defined by housework, and defined through men. The reproduction of the roles attributed to women and men by the patriarchal system through the narratives in the TV series, television series, one of the most effective media tools that can easily reach all segments of society, present sexist stereotypes and become a source that feeds the subordination of women in society and reinforces gender inequality. In this study, a theoretical study was preferred as a method. In this sense, a literature search was conducted to carry out the study, theoretical data and field studies were examined. In the study, television series and gender representations in series were discussed in the context of the relationship between development and gender equality. The negative effects and problems created by gender representations in television series on gender equality, especially in terms of the country's economy, sociocultural structure and social development, were examined. Measures that can be taken to prevent the negative effects of gender representations in television series that undermine gender equality on development are discussed.

Keywords: Development, Gender, Gender Equality, Media, Television Series

AZERBAJCAN DIŞ EKONOMİK FAALİYETİNDE VERGİ POLİTİKASI

TAX POLICY IN THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the analysis of the features of the mechanisms of regulation of foreign trade activity, which is one of the main components of foreign economic relations. The role of foreign trade in foreign economic activity is mentioned. The main trends observed in foreign trade are indicated. The main principles of state policy in the direction of effective organization of foreign economic activity are given. Then, the main objectives of the customs-tariff regulation, the stages of the customs tariff calculation and payment mechanism were mentioned. The features of non-tariff regulation were given, and at the end, a number of suggestions and recommendations were given in the direction of increasing efficiency in the regulation of foreign trade activities in Azerbaijan.

Keywords: liberalization, protectionism, foreign trade policy, customs regulation, non-tariff regulation

ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KİŞİLERARASI İLİŞKİ BOYUTLARININ CİNSİYET DEĞİŞKENİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP DIMENSIONS IN TERMS OF GENDER VARIABLE

Semra TETİK

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ÖZET

Bireyin mutlululuğu, başarısı, yeni ilişkiler kurması, yaşamdan zevk alması, sevgide başarısız olması başkalarıyla kuracağı ilişkilere bağlıdır. Kişilerarası ilişkilerde yaşanabilecek başarısızlık, yaşamın ve toplumun bütün alanların kişilerarası farklılıkların ortaya çıkmasına yol açmaktadır. Bireyin kişilerarası ilişkilerinin başarısız olması yalnızlık duygusuna, mutsuzluğa, hayal kırıklığına, özgüvensizliğe, ruhsal çöküntüye ve ölüme neden olabilmektedir. Öncelikle bireyin ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmesi ve varlığını sürdürebilmesi için diğer insanlarla etkileşim kurmak zorundadır. Bu noktada kişilerarası ilişkiler önem kazanmaktadır. Kişilerarası ilişki, iki veya daha fazla kişi arasında gerçekleşen, değişik ihtiyaçlardan etkilenen, farklı derecelerde yaşanan, karşılıklı duygusal etkileşim ve davranışlar olarak ifade edilebilir. Her insan, diğer insanlarla ilişkilerinde kendine has kişilerarası ilişki biçimlerini tercih etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin kişilerarası ilişki boyutlarının cinsiyetlerine göre farklılaşıp farklılaşmadığını incelemektir. Araştırma betimsel tararına modelindedir. Araştırma grubunu 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim yılı bahar döneminde Ege Bölgesi'nde bir devlet üniversitesinin iktisadi ve bilimler fakültesinde öğrenim gören 152 lisans öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma verilerinin toplanmasında 53 ifadeden ve dört boyuttan (onay bağımlılık, empati, başkalarına güven, duygu farkındalığı) oluşan "Kişilerarası İlişki Boyutları Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin cinsiyetlerine göre kişilerarası ilişki boyutları algılarında anlamlı farklılıklar olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilerarası ilişki, Empati, Güven, Üniversite öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

The happiness, success, establishing new relationships, enjoying life, and failure in love of an individual depend on the relationships they will establish with others. Failure in interpersonal relationships leads to the emergence of interpersonal differences in all areas of life and society. Failure of an individual's interpersonal relationships can cause loneliness, unhappiness, disappointment, lack of self-confidence, mental breakdown and death. First of all, an individual must interact with other people in order to meet their needs and sustain their existence. At this point, interpersonal relationships gain importance. Interpersonal relationships can be defined as mutual emotional interactions and behaviors that occur between two or more people, are affected by different needs and are experienced at different levels. Each person prefers their own interpersonal relationship styles in their relationships with other people. The purpose of this study is to examine whether the interpersonal relationship dimensions of university students differ according to their gender. The research is in the descriptive screening model. The research group consists of 152 undergraduate students studying at the faculty of economics and sciences of a state university in the Aegean Region in the spring semester of the 2023-2024

academic year. The “Interpersonal Relationship Dimensions Scale” consisting of 53 statements and four dimensions (approval dependency, empathy, trust in others, emotional awareness) was used to collect research data. It was observed that there were significant differences in the perceptions of interpersonal relationship dimensions according to the gender of the students participating in the study.

Keywords: Interpersonal relationship, Empathy, Trust, University students

ÖZGÜVEN VE YARATICILIK ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-CONFIDENCE AND CREATIVITY

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ÖZET

Özgüven, kişinin kendine inanması, kendisini üstün ve zayıf yönleriyle kabul etmesidir. Diğer bir ifadeyle özgüven kişinin kendini oldukça değerli bulmasıdır. Özgüven düzeyi yüksek olan kişiler kendi kapasitesine inanan, başarı odaklı hareket eden, üretken ve yaratıcıdır. Yaratıcılık, problemlere yönelik yeni çözümler arama, öngörülerde bulunma, hipotezler geliştirme, ardından geliştirilen çözüm yollarından uygun olanını seçme ve sonuçlarını değerlendirme olarak tanımlanabilir. Yaratıcılık, bilgiyi yeniden bir araya getirme ya da bazı pratik yöntemler geliştirme ve katma değer yaratmak için yeni bir yolla birleştirmektir. Bu çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin algılarına göre özgüven ve yaratıcılık arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olup olmadığını incelemektedir. Araştırma, Ege bölgesinde bir devlet üniversitesinin meslek yüksekokulunda öğrenim görmekte olan 219 öğrenci üzerinde yapılmıştır. Araştırma verileri anket yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Araştırmada tanımlayıcı ilişkiyel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda; öğrencilerin özgüven algıları ile yaratıcılık algıları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özgüven, Yaratıcılık, Üniversite, Öğrenci

ABSTRACT

Self-confidence is a person believing in himself/herself, accepting himself/herself with his/her superiors and weak aspects. In other words, self-confidence is a person finding himself/herself quite valuable. People with high self-confidence levels believe in their own capacity, act success-oriented, are productive and creative. Creativity can be defined as searching for new solutions to problems, making predictions, developing hypotheses, then choosing the most appropriate one from the developed solutions and evaluating the results. Creativity is recombining information or developing some practical methods and combining them in a new way to create added value. This study aims to examine whether there is a significant relationship between self-confidence and creativity according to the perceptions of university students. The research was conducted on 219 students studying at a vocational school of a state university in the Aegean region. The research data was collected by survey method. Descriptive relational screening model was used in the research. As a result of the research; it was seen that there were statistically significant relationships between the students' self-confidence perceptions and creativity perceptions.

Keywords: Self-confidence, Creativity, University, Student

SOSYAL MEDYA KRİZLERİNİN MARKA İMAJI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: PATISWISS ÇİKOLATA ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA CRISIS ON BRAND IMAGE: THE PATISWISS CHOCOLATE EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de Nisan 2024 tarihinde 'Patiswiss' adlı çikolata markasının yaşadığı sosyal medya krizini ve bu krizin marka algısı üzerindeki etkilerini ele almaktadır. Ele alınan olay, bir tüketicinin sosyal medya platformlarından LinkedIn'de yaşadığı olumsuz deneyimi paylaşmasıyla başlamış, şirket CEO'sunun bu geri bildirimlere sert ve hakaret içerikli yanıtlar vermesiyle büyümüştür. Diğer tüketiciler tarafından başlatılan karalama kampanyalarına sebep olmuş ve bazı perakende zincirlerinin (Migros ve CarrefourSA gibi) Patiswiss marka ürünleri raflarından kaldırması gibi olumsuz tepkilere yol açmıştır. Araştırma, markanın bu kriz sonrası Twitter'da yayınladığı 'Özür' içerikli gönderisinin altına yazılan tüketici yorumlarını metin madenciliği yöntemlerinden duygu analizi teknikleri kullanılarak incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Duygu analizi yöntemi benimsenerek, tüketici grubunun ilgili fenomene karşı zihninde oluşturduğu algılara ve bu algıların marka imajı açısından yansımalarına odaklanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre yorumlar, pozitif, negatif ve nötr olarak sınıflandırılmış ve analiz sonuçları, marka hakkında olumlu yorumların olumsuz yorumlardan belirgin şekilde az olduğunu göstermiştir. Yorumların %70'i olumsuz, %20'si nötr ve sadece %10'u olumlu olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Olumsuz yorumlar arasında, en yaygın konular "CEO'nun İletişim Yetersizliği" (yüzde 30), "Marka tarafından Yapılan Özür Metninin Geç Paylaşılması" (yüzde 25), "Marka yöneticilerinin kurumsal iletişim yönlerini kuvvetlendirmeleri gerekliliği" (yüzde 20) ve "Boykot ve Tehditler" (yüzde 25) yer almaktadır. Ayrıca, tüketiciler tarafından ifade edilen diğer eleştiriler arasında "Üslup Sorunu," "Marka İmajındaki Olumsuz Sapmalar," "Marka Değerinin Sıfırlandığı," ve "Markanın Tüketici Beklentilerini Karşılıyamadığı" da bulunmaktadır. Bu bulgular, markanın kriz yönetimindeki eksikliklerinin ve iletişim stratejilerindeki yetersizliklerin, tüketiciler üzerinde ciddi olumsuz etkiler yarattığını ve güçlü bir nefret duygusuna yol açtığını ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle "CEO'nun İletişim ve Üslup Sorunları" ve "Marka tarafından Yapılan Özür Metninin Geç Paylaşılması" konuları, yorumların büyük bir kısmında ön planda bulunmakta ve markanın kriz anındaki yanıt sürecinin yetersiz olarak değerlendirildiğini göstermektedir. Kriz anında bu markanın yaşadığı olumsuz deneyimi marka imaj yönetimi bakış açısıyla ele alan bu çalışma, sosyal medya krizlerinin marka imajı üzerindeki etkilerini anlamaya yönelik duygu analizi tekniklerini kullanarak kapsamlı bir analiz sunmakta ve böylece sosyal medya yönetimi, kriz iletişimi ve tüketici davranışları alanlarında disiplinler arası bir yaklaşım sergilemektedir. Elde edilen bulgular, sosyal medya krizleri ile başa çıkma stratejilerine yönelik önemli bilgiler sunmakta ve

kriz dönemlerinde etkili bir iletişim stratejisinin önemini vurgulamaktadır. Markanın başarılı bir yol izlemesi için etkili iletişim stratejilerinin uygulanması, CEO ve yöneticilere yönelik marka yönetimi eğitimlerinin verilmesi, şeffaflık ve hesap verebilirliğin artırılması ve tüketici geri bildirimlerinin dikkate alınarak stratejilerin gözden geçirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kriz Yönetimi, Marka İmajı, Marka İletişimi.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the social media crisis experienced by the chocolate brand 'Patiswiss' in Turkey in April 2024 and its impact on brand perception. The incident began when a consumer shared a negative experience on LinkedIn, and it escalated when the company CEO responded with harsh and insulting remarks. This led to smear campaigns initiated by other consumers and resulted in negative reactions such as some retail chains (like Migros and CarrefourSA) removing Patiswiss products from their shelves. The research aims to analyze consumer comments under the 'Apology' post published by the brand on Twitter following the crisis, using sentiment analysis techniques from text mining methods. By adopting the sentiment analysis method, the study focuses on the perceptions formed in the minds of the consumer group regarding the phenomenon and the reflections of these perceptions on the brand image. According to the findings, comments were classified as positive, negative, and neutral, and the analysis results showed that positive comments were significantly fewer than negative ones. Comments were classified as 70% negative, 20% neutral, and only 10% positive. Among the negative comments, the most common topics were "CEO's Communication Incompetence" (30%), "Delayed Apology Post by the Brand" (25%), "Need for Strengthening Corporate Communication Skills by Brand Managers" (20%), and "Boycotts and Threats" (25%). Additionally, other criticisms expressed by consumers included "Style Issues," "Negative Deviations in Brand Image," "Zeroed Brand Value," and "Failure to Meet Consumer Expectations. These findings reveal that the shortcomings in the brand's crisis management and inadequacies in communication strategies had serious negative impacts on consumers and led to strong feelings of resentment. Particularly, the issues of "CEO's Communication and Style Problems" and "Delayed Apology Post by the Brand" were prominent in a large portion of the comments, indicating that the brand's response process during the crisis was perceived as inadequate. This study, which examines the negative experience of the brand during the crisis from a brand image management perspective, offers a comprehensive analysis using sentiment analysis techniques to understand the impact of social media crises on brand image, thereby presenting an interdisciplinary approach in the fields of social media management, crisis communication, and consumer behavior. The findings provide significant insights into strategies for coping with social media crises and emphasize the importance of effective communication strategies during crisis periods. To follow a successful path, it is recommended that the brand implement effective communication strategies, provide brand management training for the CEO and managers, increase transparency and accountability, and review strategies by considering consumer feedback.

Keywords: Crisis Management, Brand Image, Brand Communication.

TÜRKİYE’DE VERGİ KAÇAKÇILIĞI ÜZERİNE YAZILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESIS WRITTEN ON TAX EVASION IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Vergi kaçakçılığı vergi kaçırma olarak nitelendirilmekte ve vergi yükümlülerinin vergi kanunları ile usul hükümlerine aykırı faaliyetler içerisinde bulunması sebebiyle vergi matrahının azalış göstermesi, bunun sonucunda da vergi kaybına neden olmaktadır. Vergi kayıpları ülkeler için önem arz eden konuları arasında yer almaktadır. Bu sebeple ekonomik araştırmalarda vergi kaçakçılığı konusunun göz ardı edilmemesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı; vergi kaçakçılığı konusunda yazılmış lisansüstü tezlerin bibliyometrik analizinin yapılarak literatürdeki mevcut eksikliklerin saptanmasıdır. Bu amaçla Ulusal Tez Merkezinde 27/07/2024 tarihinde “Vergi Kaçakçılığı”, “Vergi Kaçırma”, “Tax Evasion” kelimeleri kullanılarak yapılan arama sonucunda toplam 110 teze ulaşılmış, tezlerden 17 tanesinde erişim kısıtı bulunmasından dolayı 93 tez bibliyometrik analize tâbi tutulmuştur. Bu tezler “tez türü”, “tezin yayınlandığı yıl”, “yazar cinsiyeti”, “danışman cinsiyeti”, “danışman unvanı”, “sayfa aralığı”, “tezin yayınlandığı üniversite”, “tezlerin bağlı olduğu enstitü”, “tezlerin hazırlandığı anabilim dalları”, “kaynakça sayıları”, “kaynakça türü”, “anahtar kelime sayıları” gibi çeşitli kriterlere göre incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda vergi kaçakçılığı konusunda yazılan tezlerin büyük kısmının yüksek lisans tezi olduğu, ilgili alandaki doktora düzeyindeki çalışmaların yeterli seviyede olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Vergi kaçakçılığı konusunda ilk tez çalışmasının 1986 yılında yazılmış olmasına rağmen en fazla yüksek lisans tezinin 2023 yılında doktora tezinin ise 2021 yılında yazıldığı saptanmıştır. Tezlerin yazım dili çoğunlukla Türkçe iken, tezlerin büyük bir bölümü 101-150 sayfa aralığındadır. Tez danışmanlarının ünvanı çoğunlukla profesör iken cinsiyeti de yüksek oranda erkektir. Vergi kaçakçılığı konulu yüksek lisans çalışmalarının büyük kısmı İstanbul Üniversitesi’nde, doktora düzeyindeki çalışmaların büyük kısmı ise Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi’nde hazırlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Tezlerde çoğunlukla 5 anahtar kelime kullanılmış ve en fazla kullanılan anahtar kelimenin “Vergi Kaçakçılığı” olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Tezlerin kaynakça sayıları ise çoğunlukla 101-150 kaynak arasındadır. Çalışmaların büyük çoğunluğunun Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Maliye ABD ve Kamu Hukuku ABD bünyesinde hazırlandığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vergi Kaçakçılığı, Vergi Kaçırma, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Lisansüstü Tezler.

ABSTRACT

Tax evasion is also described as tax evasin and it means that the tax base decreases due to taxpayers engaging in activities contrary to tax laws and procedural provisions, resulting in tax loss. Tax losses ara among the important issues for countries. For this reason, it is of great importance not to ignore the issue of tax evasion in economic research. In this context, the aim of the study is to determine the current deficiencies in the literature by conducting a bibliometric analysis of postgraduate theses written on tax evasion. For this purpose, as a result of the search made at the National Thesis Center on 27/27/2024 using the word “tax evasion”, a

total of 110 theses were reached, and since 17 of the theses had access restrictions, 93 theses were subjected to bibliometric analysis. These theses are classified according to "thesis type", "year the thesis was published", "author gender", "advisor gender", "advisor title", "page range", "university where the thesis was published", "institute to which the thesis is affiliated", "department where the theses were prepared". It was examined according to various criteria such as "branches", "bibliography numbers", "bibliography type", "keyword numbers". As a result of the study, it was concluded that most of the theses written on tax evasion were master's theses and that doctoral level studies in the relevant field were not sufficient. Although the first thesis on tax evasion was written in 1986, it was determined that the most master's thesis was written in 2023 and the doctoral thesis was written in 2021. While the writing language of the theses is mostly Turkish, most of the theses are between 101-150 pages. While the title of the thesis advisors is mostly professor, their gender is mostly male. It has been determined that most of the master's studies on tax evasion were prepared at Istanbul University, and most of the doctoral level studies were prepared at Hacı Bayram Veli University. Mostly 5 keywords were used in theses and the most used keyword was "tax evasion". The number of references in theses is mostly between 101-150 sources. It has been concluded that the majority of the studies were prepared within the Social Sciences Institute, Department of Finance and Public Law Department.

Keywords: Tax Evasion, Bibliometric Analysis, Graduate Theses.

YOK OLAN MİMARİ MİRASIMIZ: KONYA ÇAMAŞIRHANELERİ

OUR VANISHING ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE: KONYA LAUNDRY HOUSES

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ÖZET

Anadolu, tarih boyunca birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış, kültürel ve mimari açıdan zengin bir bölgedir. Bu çeşitlilik, bölgede inşa edilen yapıların da çeşitlenmesine neden olmuştur. Anadolu'nun her köşesinde, bu zengin tarih ve kültürün izlerini taşıyan farklı mimari eserler bulunmaktadır. Bu eserler arasında, sosyal yaşamın önemli bir parçası olan çamaşırhane yapıları da önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Bu yapılar, sadece temizlik amacıyla değil, aynı zamanda sosyal etkileşim alanları olarak da işlev görmüştür. Kadınların bir araya gelerek hem günlük işlerini yaptıkları hem de sosyalleştikleri bu mekânlar, toplumsal yapının bir yansıması olarak önemli bir rol üstlenmiştir. Bu çerçevede, çamaşırhane yapılarının incelenmesi, dönemin sosyal ve kültürel dinamiklerini anlamak açısından büyük bir önem taşımaktadır. Çamaşırhaneler, yalın olarak tasarlanmış, halk mimarisine ait yapılardır. Çamaşırhaneler genellikle su kaynaklarına yakın ve kolay erişilebilir alanlarda inşa edilmiştir. Taş ve ahşap gibi yerel malzemeler kullanılarak yapılan çamaşırhaneler, bölgenin iklim ve coğrafi koşullarına uygun şekilde tasarlanmıştır. Konya, Anadolu'nun ortasında yer alan ve tarih boyunca önemli bir kültürel merkez olmuş bir şehirdir. Selçuklu ve Osmanlı dönemlerine ait birçok mimari eser barındıran şehirde, çamaşırhane yapıları da bu kültürel mirasın bir parçası olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Konya'da bulunan çamaşırhane yapıları hem mimari özellikleri hem de kullanım amaçları açısından dikkate değerdir. Bu çalışma, Konya'daki çamaşırhane yapılarının tarihsel, kültürel ve mimari önemini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çamaşırhane yapıları üzerinden yapılacak incelemelerle, bu yapıların toplumsal ve kültürel yaşamdaki yerinin daha iyi anlaşılması hedeflenmektedir. Araştırma, çamaşırhanelerin mimari özellikleri, kullanım amaçları ve toplumsal işlevleri üzerinde durarak, Anadolu'nun artık kullanılmayan ve kaybolmaya yüz tutmuş mimari mirasının Konya örneklerini belgelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konya, Su mimarisi, Çamaşırhaneler.

ABSTRACT

Anatolia has been home to many civilizations throughout history and is a region rich in cultural and architectural diversity. This diversity has led to the diversification of the structures built in the region. In every corner of Anatolia, there are different architectural works bearing the traces of this rich history and culture. Among these works, laundry buildings, which are an important part of social life, also have an important place. These structures functioned not only for cleaning purposes but also as areas of social interaction. These spaces, where women came together to do their daily chores and socialize, played an important role as a reflection of the social structure. In this framework, the study of laundry buildings is of great importance in understanding the social and cultural dynamics of the period. Laundries are simply designed buildings belonging to folk architecture. Laundries were generally built close to water sources and in easily accessible areas. Built using local materials such as stone and wood, the laundries were designed in accordance with the climatic and geographical conditions of the region. Konya is a city located in the middle of Anatolia and has been an important cultural center

throughout history. In the city, which has many architectural works from the Seljuk and Ottoman periods, laundry buildings also stand out as a part of this cultural heritage. The laundry buildings in Konya are remarkable in terms of both their architectural features and their intended use. This study aims to examine the historical, cultural and architectural importance of the laundry buildings in Konya. It is aimed to better understand the place of these buildings in social and cultural life through the analysis of laundry buildings. By focusing on the architectural features, purposes of use and social functions of the laundries, the research aims to document the examples of Konya's architectural heritage of Anatolia that are no longer in use and are about to be lost.

Keywords: Konya, Water architecture, Laundries.

SİSMİK İZOLATÖR KULLANIMINDA KAT SAYISI VE MALİYET İLİŞKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUMBER OF FLOOR AND COST IN THE USE OF SEISMIC ISOLATOR

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ÖZET

Deprem afetinin Dünya üzerinde nerede, ne zaman, hangi büyüklükte olacağı günümüz teknolojisi ile hala önceden tahmin edilememektedir. Bilim insanlarının tabiri ile yer kabuğu üzerinde yaşayan insanoğlunun depremle yaşamaya alışması ve bu afetlere önceden hazırlıklı olması önemli bir konudur. İşte bu hususta tarih boyunca mühendislik araştırmaları ve çalışmaları yapılmış, her çağda kendi döneminin teknolojik imkanları kullanılarak günümüze kadar çeşitli mimari yapılar tasarlanmıştır. Zemin özelliklerini doğru analiz ederek, doğru taşıyıcı sistem ve malzemeler kullanılıp inşa edilen yapılar, belli dönemlerde restorasyonlar yapılarak, birçok büyük deprem atlatmasına rağmen, günümüzde hala sağlam bir şekilde ayakta kalmaktadır. Aynı şekilde günümüzde de sismik izolatörler uygulanarak tamamlanan yapıların büyük depremlerden başarılı bir şekilde ayakta kalması, mühendislik adına çağımıza ışık tutmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sismik izolatörlerin konutlarda kullanılması durumunda, örnek bir projede kat adedi ile maliyet analizinin mukayese edilmesi konusu ele alınmıştır. Bu amaçla tasarlanan tip mimariye sahip yapılar beş, on ve onbeş katlı olmak üzere üç farklı yükseklikte tasarlanmıştır. Yapılar izolatörlü ve izolatörsüz olarak ele alınmış ve metrajları hesaplanmıştır. Sonuç olarak kat adedinin artmasıyla birlikte izolatör maliyetinin oransal olarak nasıl değiştiği karşılaştırılmıştır. İzolatörlü yapılar, izolatörsüz yapılara göre depremler sırasında daha az hasar görmekte ve can kayıplarını minimize etmektedir. Bu bağlamda, yapıların sismik izolatörlerle tasarlanması hem ekonomik hem de güvenlik açısından büyük avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Gelecekte, daha fazla bina ve altyapının sismik izolatörlerle donatılması, yapıların depreme karşı daha dirençli hale gelmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sismik izolatör, Deprem, Yapı Maliyeti.

ABSTRACT

Where, when and to what magnitude an earthquake disaster will occur on Earth still cannot be predicted with today's technology. In the words of scientists, it is a vital issue for humans living on the earth's crust to get used to living with earthquakes and be prepared for these disasters in advance. Engineering research and studies have been carried out on this subject throughout history, and various architectural structures have been designed in every era using the technological possibilities of their period until today. The structures built by correctly analyzing the ground properties and using the right load-bearing systems and materials, are still intact today, despite having survived many major earthquakes and restorations at certain periods. Likewise, the successful survival of structures completed using seismic isolators today

from major earthquakes sheds light on our age in terms of engineering. This study discusses the problem of estimating the number of floors and analyzing costs in a model project when using seismic sampling for residential use. Buildings of this type designed for this purpose have three heights: five, ten and fifteen floors. These structures were considered with and without isolators, and their quantities were calculated. As a result, how the cost of the isolators changes proportionally with the increasing number of stories was compared. Structures with isolators sustain less damage and minimize casualties during earthquakes compared to those without isolators. In this context, designing structures with seismic isolators provides significant advantages both economically and in terms of safety. In the future, equipping more buildings and infrastructure with seismic isolators will contribute to making structures more resistant to earthquakes.

Keywords: Seismic Isolator, Earthquake, Building Cost.

ENDÜSTRİ YAPILARINDA YEŞİL TASARIM: LEED SERTİFİKALI BİNALAR ÜZERİNDEN BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

GREEN DESIGN IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS: AN EVALUATION ON LEED CERTIFIED BUILDINGS

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ÖZET

Yeşil binalar, “sürdürülebilirliğin” inşaat sektöründeki bir çıktısı olarak tanımlanmakta ve enerji tasarrufu sağlayarak çevresel etkiyi azaltabilecek bir adım olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ayrıca büyüyen küresel endişelere bir yanıt olarak; tasarım ve yapım süreçlerinden başlayarak binaların tüm yaşam döngülerinde çevre ve kaynak duyarlılığı, enerji etkinliği ve insan konforu gibi kritik unsurların gözetilmesini ifade etmektedir. Yeşil yapı bilincinin teoriden pratiğe geçirilmesi somut prensipler gerektirmekte ve bu doğrultuda yeşil yapı değerlendirme sistemleri oluşturulmaktadır. Bu sistemlerden biri olan LEED dünyada ve ülkemizde yaygın kullanımıyla öne çıkmaktadır. Enerji tüketimi ve çevresel etkileri düşünüldüğünde sanayi yapılarının “yeşil” tasarım anlayışı ile inşa edilmesi önemlidir. Bu bildiriye, enerji etkin yeşil endüstri yapılarının tasarımında LEED yeşil bina değerlendirme sisteminin etkinliğinin ne düzeyde olduğu sorusunun cevapları aranmış, bu amaçla dünyadan ve Türkiye’den LEED sertifikası almış farklı sektörlerdeki on adet sanayi yapısı proje özellikleri ve LEED puanları ile incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar en düşük ve en yüksek puan alan yapılar üzerinden LEED’in altı temel kategorisinde krediler bazında karşılaştırmalı olarak analiz edilmiştir. İncelenen tüm yapıların genel LEED başarı yüzdeleri %80 altında olup, dünya ve Türkiye örneklerinin ortak olarak en başarılı oldukları kategoriler Su Verimliliği, İnovasyon ve Bölgesel Öncelikler’dir. Diğer kategorilerden tam puan alan yapı olmamıştır. Enerjinin ön planda olduğu sanayi yapılarında, enerji verimli yapı hedefi için en önemli kategori olarak kabul edilebilecek Enerji ve Atmosfer kategorisinde; 6 yapı %60 - %91 aralığında, 4 yapı ise %30 ve altında kalmışlardır. Enerji etkin yeşil endüstriyel yapı tasarımında; Sürdürülebilir Araziler, Konum ve Ulaşım, Enerji ve Atmosfer ve İç Ortam Çevre Kalitesi kategorilerinin öncelenerek ve mutlaka toplamda yüksek puanlar hedeflenerek ele alınmaları etkili ve önemli bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil binalar, sürdürülebilirlik, enerji tasarruflu yeşil endüstriyel binalar, LEED sertifikası.

ABSTRACT

Green buildings are defined as an output of “sustainability” in the construction sector and are considered a step that can reduce environmental impact by providing energy savings. In addition, as a response to growing global concerns, it considers critical elements such as environmental and resource sensitivity, energy efficiency, and human comfort throughout the entire life cycle of buildings, starting from the design and construction processes. The transfer of green building awareness from theory to practice requires concrete principles, and green

building assessment systems are being created in this direction. One of these systems, LEED, stands out with its widespread use worldwide and in our country. Considering energy consumption and environmental impacts, it is essential to construct industrial buildings with a “green” design approach. This report sought the level of effectiveness of the LEED green building assessment system in designing energy-efficient green industrial buildings. For this purpose, ten industrial buildings from different sectors that have received LEED certification from the world and Turkey were examined, as well as their project features and LEED scores. The results obtained were analyzed comparatively based on credits in the six essential categories of LEED, based on the lowest and highest scoring structures. The general LEED success rates of all examined structures are below 80%, and the categories in which the world and Turkish examples are most successful are Water Efficiency, Innovation, and Regional Priorities. No structure received total points in other categories. In industrial structures with energy at the forefront, in the Energy and Atmosphere category, which can be considered the most important category for the energy efficient structure target, six structures remained between 60% - 91%, and four structures remained at 30% and below. In energy-efficient green industrial structure design, it was found effective and essential to prioritize the categories of sustainable land, location and transportation, energy and atmosphere, and indoor environmental quality and to target high scores.

Keywords: Green buildings, sustainability, energy-efficient green industrial buildings, LEED certification.

TAŞIYICI SİSTEMLERİN YAŞAM DÖNGÜSÜ ÇEVRESEL ETKİSİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN ATIK YÖNETİMİ

WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM THE LOAD-BEARING SYSTEMS' LIFE CYCLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Waste management in construction is critical for the sustainable treatment of building-related construction and demolition waste materials, and recycling of these wastes has been considered as one of the best strategies in minimization of construction and demolition debris. In this respect, waste management should be handled throughout the life cycle of a building. Assessment of the environmental impact of buildings or products throughout their lifespan is measured by Life Cycle Assessment (LCA). LCA is an environmental management method that systematically and holistically evaluates the environmental impacts of a product or process. Structural elements constitute the largest percentage of the total building materials and have a greater environmental impact than most other building elements, such as cladding, flooring, and roofing. Therefore, the load-bearing systems have a major effect on the environmental impact of the building. This paper aims to emphasize waste management for building elements or building materials from a holistic life cycle assessment perspective. A systematic is developed in line with the relationship between life cycle and waste management. In terms of waste management, Load-bearing systems are analyzed for all life cycle phases in line with the systematics developed. Demolition, disposal, transportation, recycling and waste storage parameters are analyzed comprehensively. The relationship between waste management, which is a parameter of the end-of-life stage, and other life cycle stages is also explained. In this direction, evaluations are made.

Keywords: Life Cycle Assessment, Environmental Impact, Structural Systems, Waste Management.

ŞEV ÜZERİNDE YER ALAN KOMŞU YÜZEYSEL TEMELLERİN DAVRANIŞI

THE BEHAVIOR OF ADJACENT SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS LOCATED ON SLOPES

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ÖZET

Büyük şehirlerde yüksek kapasitede istihdam sağlamak amacı ile mevcut sınırlı iskan alanlarında yatay mimariden ziyade dikey mimariye yönelmeye başlanılmış veya bitişik nizam inşa süreci uygulanarak alan kazanımı mantığı artırılmıştır. Yakın mesafede inşa edilen bu binalar özellikle eğimli yüzeyler üzerinde yer almakta iseler temel elemanları yatayda etkileşimde bulunan temel elemanlarından daha farklı bir mekanizma ile deformasyon gösterebilirler ve taşıma güçleri yapının özelliklerine bağlı olarak farklılıklar içerebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, uyulama açısından sıklıkla karşımıza çıkan söz konusu problemin detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilmesi için iki boyutlu ve sonlu elemanlar yöntemi ile çalışan Plaxis 2D.2023 programından faydalanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında saf kum temel zeminlerinden oluşan şevler değerlendirilmiş, kumun göreceli sıklık değerinden faydalanılarak rijitlik ve kayma mukavemeti parametreleri elde edilmiştir. Toplamda yirmi farklı temel zemini kullanılarak yapılan birincil analizlerde göçmeden belirli bir güvenlik seviyesinde stabilitesini koruyabilecek olan şev kesitleri belirlenmiş ve olası en kritik göçme mekanizmaları belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın ardışık aşamalarında ise şev üzerinde yer alan tekil yüzeysel temeller ve şev üzerinde yer alan iki komşu yüzeysel temeden oluşan vakalar irdelenmiştir. Bu vakaların analiz edilmesi yolu ile şev üzerine farklı şekillerde nihai taşıma kapasitesi oranında yüklenerek şevi sınır göçme durumuna getiren limit durumlar incelenmiştir. Şevin başlangıçta belirli bir güvenlik seviyesinde sergilediği davranıştan tekil ve çoğul temeller inşası ile deformasyon ve güvenlik durumunun gelişimi takip edilmiş ve aynı zamanda farklı inşa koşulları söz konusu olması durumunda olası kritik göçme düzlemlerinin takibi yapılabilmektedir. Parametrik analizlerde temel zemini olan kumun geoteknik özelliklerinin değişiminin yanı sıra, temel boyutlarının, şevin yüksekliğinin, şev-temel etkileşim mesafesindeki farklılaşmanın ve temeller arasındaki mesafenin değişmesinin belirli vakalarda deformasyon durumu değişimine ve güvenlik sayısı ile mobilize olan kayma düzlemlerine etkisine odaklanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonuçları, kum şevlerin üzerine inşa edilecek tekil veya çoklu temellerin deformasyon ve kayma mekanizmaları gözetilerek etkileşim mesafesinin belirlenmesinde, stabilite durumunu etkileyen koşulların değişiminin algılanmasında ve olası göçme mekanizmalarının tahmininde yol göstericidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şev, Yüzeysel temel, Kum, Güvenlik.

ABSTRACT

In order to provide high-capacity employment in large cities, the existing limited housing areas have started to be oriented towards vertical architecture rather than horizontal, or the logic of space gain has been increased by applying the adjacent order construction process. If these buildings are constructed in close proximity, especially if they are located on inclined surfaces, their foundation elements may deform with a different mechanism than the foundation elements interacting horizontally, and their bearing capacity may vary depending on the characteristics of the structure. In this study, the software Plaxis 2D.2023, which works with two-dimensional and finite element method, was used to analyze this problem in detail. Within the scope of the study, slopes consisting of pure sand foundation soils were evaluated and stiffness and shear strength parameters were obtained by utilizing the relative stiffness value of the sand. In the primary analyses using a total of twenty different foundation soils, the slope sections that can maintain their stability at a certain safety level without collapse were identified and the most critical possible collapse mechanisms were determined. In the successive stages of the study, cases consisting of single shallow foundations and two adjacent shallow foundations on the slope were examined. By analyzing these cases, the limit states that bring the slope to the limit state by loading the slope at its ultimate bearing capacity in different ways were examined. From the initial behavior of the slope at a certain level of safety, the evolution of deformation and safety status with the construction of single and multiple foundations was followed, and at the same time, possible critical failure planes could be monitored in case of different construction conditions. The parametric analyses focused on the effect of the variation of the geotechnical properties of the foundation soil, sand, as well as the effect of the variation of the foundation dimensions, the height of the slope, the variation of the slope-foundation interaction distance, and the variation of the distance between the foundations on the variation of the deformation state in specific cases and on the number of safety and mobilized shear planes. The results of the study provide guidance in determining the interaction distance of single or multiple foundations to be built on sand slopes by considering deformation and slip mechanisms, perceiving the change of conditions affecting the stability state and predicting possible collapse mechanisms.

Keywords: Slope, Shallow foundation, Sand, Safety.

GÖVDESİ DARALAN I-KESİTLİ KİRİŞLERİN YANAL BURULMALI BURKULMA YÜKÜNÜN HESAPLANMASI İÇİN PRATİK BİR YAZILIM GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

DEVELOPING PRACTICAL SOFTWARE TO CALCULATE LATERAL-TORSIONAL BUCKLING LOAD OF WEB TAPERED BEAMS WITH I-SECTION

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ÖZET

Yanal Burulmalı Burkulma (YBB), narin çelik kirişler için temel burkulma modudur. Bu global stabilite kaybında kirişler, üniform olayan burulma ve zayıf eksenleri etrafında burkulma yaşarlar. Basit mesnetli prizmatik I-kesitli kirişlerin çeşitli yükler etkisinde YBB yükünün hesaplanması ile ilgili literatürde birçok analitik çalışma mevcuttur. Modern yönetmelikler de basit mesnetli prizmatik kirişlerin YBB yükünün hesaplanması için çeşitli denklemler önermektedir. Estetik ve yapısal olarak verimli olan gövdesi daralan kirişlerin YBB mod şekli, prizmatik kirişlere göre daha karmaşıktır ve bu nedenle YBB yükünün hesabı için kapalı bir denklem önermek mümkün olmayabilir. Bu gibi durumlarda YBB yükünün belirlenmesi için bilgisayar hesaplamaları gerektiren sayısal yöntemler geliştirilmiştir. Sayısal yöntemler özel uzmanlık ve hesaplama gücü gerektirdiğinden çoğu zaman pratik olmayabilir. Bu çalışmada gövdesi daralan simetrik I-kesitli basit mesnetli kirişlerin YBB yükünün hesaplanması için bir analitik yöntem sunulmuştur. Enerji yöntemine dayalı sunulan analitik yöntem, yük tipi, yük pozisyonu, gövde daralması ve narinlik etkilerini dikkate almaktadır. Sunulan analitik yöntem bir matematik programlama yazılımı aracılığıyla kodlanmıştır. Çalışmada geliştirilen yazılım ile elde edilen YBB yükleri üç boyutlu sonlu elemanlar analizleri (3B-SEA) ile doğrulanmıştır. Analitik ve nümerik sonuçlar arasındaki oldukça iyi uyum, geliştirilen yazılımın gövdesi daralan simetrik I-kesitli basit mesnetli kirişlerin YBB yükünün hesaplanması için güvenle kullanılabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yanal Burulmalı Burkulma, Basit Mesnetli Kiriş, Gövdesi Daralan I-Kesit, Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi.

ABSTRACT

Lateral-torsional buckling (LTB) is the primary buckling mode for slender beams. In this global stability loss, beams experience nonuniform twisting and buckling about their weak axes. There are several analytical studies related to the calculation of the LTB load of simply supported prismatic beams with I-sections under the effect of various loads in the literature. Modern codes have also proposed various equations to calculate the LTB load of simply supported prismatic beams. The LTB mode shape of web-tapered beams, which are aesthetic and structurally efficient, has been more complex than that of prismatic beams; thus, proposing a closed-form equation may not be possible for them. In such cases, numerical methods requiring computer calculations have been developed to determine the LTB load. Since numerical methods require special expertise and computational effort, they may not be mostly practical. In this study, an analytical method has been presented for calculating the LTB load of simply supported web-tapered beams with symmetric I-sections. The presented analytical method based on the energy method considers load type, load position, web-tapering, and slenderness effects. The presented analytical method was coded via mathematical software. The LTB loads obtained from the software developed in the study have been verified with the three-

dimensional finite element analysis (3D-FEA). The pretty good accordance between analytical and numerical results demonstrates that the developed code can be safely used for the calculation of the LTB load of simply supported web-tapered beams with symmetric I-sections.

Keywords: Lateral-Torsional Buckling, Simply Supported Beam, Web-Tapered I-Section, FEA.

AGREGA YERİNE İKAME EDİLEN PET ATIKLARININ MEKANİK VE DURABİLİTE PERFORMANSININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL AND DURABILITY PERFORMANCE OF PET WASTE SUBSTITUTED FOR AGGREGATE

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ÖZET

Son zamanlarda artan dünya nüfuyla birlikte plastik kullanımı da artış göstermektedir. Bu nedenle PET atıklarının geri dönüşümü için çalışmalar artarak devam etmektedir. Bu atıkların hem doğaya hem de canlılara olan zararları da artan kullanımla doğru orantılı olarak ilerleyiş göstermektedir. Her ne kadar PET kullanımının önüne geçilip alternatifler bulunulmaya çalışılsada bu durum PET kullanımının önüne geçilmesinde yeterli bir güç sağlayamamaktadır. Bu duruma çözüm olabilecek bir alternatif ise geri dönüşüm malzemesi olarak kullanılmasıdır. Bu da PET atıklarını azaltmak için fayda sağlamaktadır. PET atıkları pek çok sektörde geri dönüşüm malzemesi olarak kullanılmaktadır. İnşaat sektörü de bu dallardan biridir. PET atıklarının beton içerisinde kullanılması geri dönüşüme önemli ölçüde katkı sağlayabilir. PET atıklarının değerlendirilmesi ile ilgili çalışmalar günümüzde hala devam etmektedir. Bu çalışmada öğütülmüş PET atıkları agregaya kütlelerine göre %0, %10, %15, %20 oranlarında ikame edilerek mekanik ve durabilite deneyleri yapılmıştır. Bağlayıcı olarak CEM I 42.5 R Portland çimentosu kullanılmış olup su/çimento oranı ise 0.54 olarak seçilmiştir. Bu deneylerde her bir seri için basınç dayanımı, eğilme dayanımı ve su emme deneyleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan deneyler sonucunda en yüksek dayanımlara kontrol numunelerinde ulaşılmıştır, PET oranının artışıyla beraber numunelerin basınç dayanımlarında ve numunelerin ağırlıklarında düşüş gözlemlenmiştir. Eğilme dayanımlarında ise %15 PET atığı kullanılan numuneler dışında basınç dayanımlarına benzer sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Agregaya olarak kullanılan PET oranı arttıkça numunelerin ağırlıklarında da azalma gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PET Atığı, Sürdürülebilirlik, Hafif Beton

ABSTRACT

Recently, with the increasing world population, plastic use has also increased. For this reason, efforts to recycle PET waste continue to increase. The harm of these wastes to both nature and living things increases in direct proportion to the increasing use. Although efforts are made to prevent the use of PET and find alternatives, this does not provide sufficient power to prevent the use of PET. An alternative solution to this situation is to use it as recycling material. This is beneficial for reducing PET waste. PET waste is used as recycling material in many sectors. The construction industry is one of these branches. Using PET waste in concrete can significantly contribute to recycling. Studies on the evaluation of PET waste still continue today. In this study, mechanical and durability tests were carried out by substituting ground PET waste at the rates of 0%, 10%, 15%, 20% according to the aggregate mass. CEM I 42.5 R Portland cement was used as the binder and the water/cement ratio was chosen as 0.54. In these experiments, compressive strength, bending strength and water absorption tests were carried out for each series. As a result of the experiments, the highest strengths were achieved in the control samples, and with the increase in the PET ratio, a decrease was observed in the compressive strength of the samples and the weight of the samples. In terms of bending strength, results similar to compressive strength were obtained, except for the samples using 15% PET waste.

Keywords: PET Waste, Sustainability, Lightweight Concrete

OĞUL PAŞA TÜRBESİ ONARIM VE GÜÇLENDİRME ÇALIŞMALARI

OĞUL PAŞA TOMB REPAIR AND STRENGTHENING WORKS

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ÖZET

Ülkemizin sahip olduğu tarihsel değerleri korumak; bize emanet edenlere borcumuz, aynı zamanda gelecek nesillere aktarmak vazifemizdir. Bu nedenle günümüzde onarım ve güçlendirme çalışmaları, yapıların daimiliği için oldukça önemli hale gelmiştir. Restore edilecek tarihi yapılarda kullanılacak onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemleri araştırmacılar tarafından araştırılmakta, onarım ve güçlendirme işlemleri yetkin kişilerce titizlikle yapılmaktadır. Yıllar boyunca yapılarda oluşan deformasyonların ve hasarların doğru bir şekilde tespit edilip hangi yöntemin daha yararlı olacağına karar vermek çok kritik bir durumdur. Bilinçsizce yapılan onarım ve güçlendirmeler tarihi yapının kimliğini bozmakla kalmayıp kendisine has özellikleri kaybetmesine hatta tarihi yapının yıkılmasına dahi sebep olmaktadır. Bundan dolayı geçmişin izlerini taşıyan yapıların özgünlüğünü büyük oranda korumak için restorasyon müdahaleleri minimumda tutulmalı ve ayrıca yapı güçlendirilmeden önceki durumundan da üstünde performans göstereceği hale getirilmelidir. Bu çalışma da ise onarım ve güçlendirme yöntemlerinden bahsedilip örnek olarak XIV. yüzyıl sonlarında yapıldığı tahmin edilen Balıkesir ili Bigadiç ilçesi, İskele Mahallesi'nde yer alan Oğul Paşa Türbesi'nin restore çalışmaları ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Onarım ve Güçlendirme Yöntemleri, Tarihi Yapılar, Oğul Paşa Türbesi

ABSTRACT

The protect the historical values of our country; it is our debt to those who entrusted us with it, and it is also our duty to pass it on to future generations. For this reason, repair and strengthening works have become very important for the continuity of structures today. The repair and strengthening methods to be used in the historical buildings to be restored are being researched by researchers; repair and strengthening operations are carried out meticulously by competent people. It is a very critical situation to accurately detect the deformations and damages that have occurred in structures over the years and decide which method will be more useful. Repairs and strengthening made unconsciously not only disrupt the identity of the historical structure but also cause it to lose its unique features and even cause the historical structure to collapse. Therefore, in order to largely preserve the originality of buildings bearing the traces of the past, restoration interventions should be kept to a minimum and, in addition, the structure should be made to perform better than before it was strengthened. In this study, repair and strengthening methods are mentioned and as an example, the restoration works of the Oğul Paşa Tomb located in the İskele neighborhood of the Bigadiç district of Balıkesir province, which is estimated to have been built at the end of the 14th century, are discussed.

Keywords: Repairing and Strengthening Methods, Historical Buildings, Oğul Paşa Tomb

QUANTIFYING THE IMPACT OF TRAFFIC VOLUME ON TRAVEL TIME IN MALAYSIA USING THE BPR MODEL A STUDY IN SKUDAI

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ABSTRACT

Travel time on a highway section refers to the duration required to traverse the section from its upstream to downstream points. This metric is valuable for both planners and road users when assessing the operational performance of highways and intersections, often referred to as the level of service. However, travel time is influenced by external factors, particularly traffic flow characteristics. Typically, as the flow on a road section increases, the travel time increases as well, until it reaches the road's capacity. This study focused on Skudai town, which was delineated using natural and artificial boundaries. Four road sections were selected to represent the study area. Travel time on these sections was estimated using the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR) model equation, with an additional factor accounting for delay. The free-flow travel time was determined from spot speed studies conducted during off-peak periods, which provided the time mean speed (later converted to space mean speed). Simultaneously, volume studies were carried out during morning and evening peak hours, and road capacity was estimated using the selected maxima method. The analysis revealed that drivers on these roads generally exceed the speed limits, as indicated by the 85th percentile speed. Additionally, these roads operate at a higher level of service during morning commutes compared to evening commutes. The study found that travel time increases with the volume-to-capacity ratio, assuming constant free-flow travel time and other coefficients. On average, travel time increases ranged from negligible to approximately 9.8%.

Keywords: Travel Time, Traffic Flow, Level of Service, BPR Model, Volume-to-Capacity Ratio.

İLERİ EVRE MEME KANSERİ ERİTROSİT DAĞILIM GENİŞLİĞİ DEĞERİ İLE TESPİT EDİLİR Mİ?

IS ADVANCED BREAST CANCER DETECTED BY RDW VALUE?

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ÖZET

Eritrosit dağılım genişliği (RDW) standart tam kan sayımında olan parametrelerden birisidir ve kan dolaşımındaki eritrositlerin büyüklüklerinin heterojenitesini yansıtır. RDW nin klinikteki kullanımını önceleri mikrositer anemiye sebep olan anemiler içinden demir eksikliği anemisini, talasemi ve diğer hemoglobinopatilerden ayırmakla sınırlıydı. Fakat, son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarda RDW nin aterosklerozda, iskemik kalp hastalıklarında, akut ve kronik kalp yetmezliğinde, hipertansiyonda, inflamatuvar barsak hastalığının aktivitesinin tespitinde, romatoid artrit ve genel olarak artmış progresif inflamasyonlarda yükseldiği rapor edilmiştir. Kanser ise artmış inflamasyonla karakterizedir ve RDW çok nadiren solid tümörlerde incelenmiştir. Biz bu çalışmada ileri evre meme kanseri nedeniyle neoadjuvan kemoterapi alan hastalarda RDW'nin ilişkisini araştırmayı amaçladık. Ocak 2024- Temmuz 2024 yılları arasında kliniğimizde histopatolojik olarak tanı konulmuş 62 meme kanseri olan hasta retrospektif olarak tarandı. 31 meme kanseri ileri evre olması sebebiyle neoadjuvan kemoterapiye yönlendirildi. Diğer gruptaki 31 hasta ise erken evre olması sebebiyle öncelikle cerrahi düşünülerek opere edildi. Hastaların ameliyat öncesi ve kemoterapi öncesi tam kan sayımından RDW, Nötrofil/Lenfosit oranı(NLR) ve Platelet/Lenfosit oranları(PLR) tespit edilerek kayda alındı. Hastaların yaş ortalaması grup 1'de (Ameliyat) $54,93 \pm 9,44$ ve Grup 2'de $53 \pm 12,65$ idi. Gruplar arası yaşlar birbirine benzerdi ($p=0,498$). RDW değeri grup 1'de $13,68 \pm 1,30$ iken, grup 2'de $15,53 \pm 1,53$ olarak kaydedildi. Grup 2 de RDW değerleri grup 1'e göre anlamlı derecede yuksekti ($p=0,001$). Hastaların NLR ve PLR değerleri bakımından kıyaslandığında ise Grup 1 ve Grup 2'deki hastalar birbirlerine benzerdi ($p=0,929$, $p=0,718$). Sonuç olarak, meme kanseri olan hastalarda RDW değerinin hastalığın ileri evre olduğunu gösteren önemli parametrelerden biri olduğu kanaatindeyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meme Kanseri, RDW, Neoadjuvan Kemoterapi.

ABSTRACT

Erythrocyte distribution width (RDW) is one of the parameters in the standard complete blood count and reflects the heterogeneity of the size of circulating erythrocytes. The clinical use of RDW was previously limited to differentiating iron deficiency anemia from anemias causing microcytic anemia, thalassemia and other hemoglobinopathies. However, recent studies have reported that RDW is elevated in atherosclerosis, ischemic heart disease, acute and chronic heart failure, hypertension, detection of inflammatory bowel disease activity, rheumatoid arthritis and generally increased progressive inflammation. Cancer is characterized by increased inflammation and RDW has rarely been studied in solid tumors. In this study, we aimed to investigate the association of RDW in patients receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy for advanced breast cancer. 62 patients with breast cancer diagnosed histopathologically in our clinic between January 2024 and July 2024 were retrospectively reviewed. 31 breast cancers were referred to neoadjuvant chemotherapy due to advanced stage. In the other group, 31 patients were operated primarily with surgery because of their early stage. RDW,

Neutrophil/Lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and Platelet/Lymphocyte ratio (PLR) were determined and recorded from the preoperative and pre-chemotherapy complete blood count. The mean age of the patients was 54.93 ± 9.44 in group 1 (Surgery) and 53 ± 12.65 in group 2. The ages were similar between the groups ($p=0.498$). RDW value was 13.68 ± 1.30 in group 1 and 15.53 ± 1.53 in group 2. RDW values were significantly higher in group 2 compared to group 1 ($p=0.001$). When NLR and PLR values were compared, patients in group 1 and group 2 were similar to each other ($p=0.929$, $p=0.718$). In conclusion, we believe that RDW value is one of the important parameters indicating the advanced stage of the disease in patients with breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, RDW, Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy.

OBEZİTE CERRAHİSİNİN İNFLAMATUAR MARKERLAR ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF BARIATRIC SURGERY ON INFLAMMATORY MARKERS

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ÖZET

Obezite gelişmiş ülkelerde önemli bir sağlık sorunudur ve dünya üzerinde sıklığı giderek artmaktadır. Obezite etiopatogenezinde, inflamasyonun rolünü araştırmaya yönelik çalışmalar son yıllarda üzerinde durulan bir konu olmuştur (1-3). RDW, nötrofil/lenfosit oranı ve platelet/lenfosit oranı gibi parametreler inflamasyonun bir göstergesi olup birçok hastalıkta yükselmektedir. Bariatrik cerrahi sonrası kilo kaybı ile kronik hastalıklar ve inflamasyonun gerilediği bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı laparoskopik sleeve gastrektomi sonrası geç dönem inflamatuvar değişimlerin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Obezite nedeniyle opere edilen hastaların demografik özellikleri ile birlikte operasyon öncesi ve sonrası vücut kitle indeksi, RDW, nötrofil/lenfosit oranı ve platelet/lenfosit oranı gibi parametreler değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen 64 morbid obez hastanın 8 (%12,5) erkek, 56 (%87,5) kadındı. Ortalama yaşı $34,85 \pm 9,06$ (18-56), ortalama BMI $46,92 \pm 7,5$ kg/m² idi. Operasyon sonrası ortalama takip süresi $11,67 \pm 1,23$ aydır (9-16 ay). Pre-op RDW değeri hastalarda $14,39 \pm 2,54$ iken post-op RDW değeri $13,91 \pm 1,9$ olarak ölçüldü. RDW değeri hastalarda düşmesine rağmen istatistiksel olarak anlamlı değildi ($p=0,122$). Preoperatif N/L oranı $2,14 \pm 0,71$ ve postoperatif N/L oranı ise $1,99 \pm 1,23$ olarak bulundu ($p=0,371$). Yine preoperatif Platelet/lenfosit oranı $120,73 \pm 39,88$ iken post-op değer $125,62 \pm 75,02$ olarak geldi ($p=0,557$). Sonuç olarak, inflamasyonun obezitenin bir sonucu olduğu düşünülse de, bizim çalışmamızda hastaların geç dönemde de inflamasyon skorlarının anlamlı düşmediği görüldü. Bu bize öne sürülen diğer bir görüş olan, obezitenin inflamatuvar bir hastalığın sonucu olabileceğini düşündürdü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obezite, RDW, İnflamasyon, Obezite Cerrahisi

ABSTRACT

Obesity is an important health problem in developed countries and its prevalence is increasing worldwide. Studies to investigate the role of inflammation in the etiopathogenesis of obesity have been emphasized in recent years (1-3). Parameters such as RDW, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio and platelet/lymphocyte ratio are indicators of inflammation and are increased in many diseases. It is known that chronic diseases and inflammation regress with weight loss after bariatric surgery. The aim of this study was to evaluate late inflammatory changes after laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy. Preoperative and postoperative parameters such as body mass index, RDW, neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio and platelet/lymphocyte ratio were evaluated along with demographic characteristics of patients operated for obesity. Of the 64 morbidly obese patients included in the study, 8 (12.5%) were male and 56 (87.5%) were female. Mean age was 34.85 ± 9.06 years (18-56) and mean BMI was 46.92 ± 7.5 kg/m². The mean postoperative follow-up period was 11.67 ± 1.23 months (9-16 months). Pre-op RDW value was 14.39 ± 2.54 while post-op RDW value was 13.91 ± 1.9 . Although RDW value decreased in patients, it was not statistically significant ($p=0.122$). Preoperative N/L ratio was 2.14 ± 0.71 and postoperative N/L ratio was 1.99 ± 1.23 ($p=0.371$). Platelet/lymphocyte ratio was 120.73 ± 39.88 preoperatively and 125.62 ± 75.02 post-op ($p=0.557$). In conclusion, although inflammation is

thought to be a consequence of obesity, our study showed that inflammation scores did not decrease significantly in the late period. This made us think that obesity may be a consequence of an inflammatory disease, which is another view that has been suggested.

Keywords: Obesity, RDW, Inflammation, Bariatric Surge

GASTRİK KANSER ANASTOMOZ KAÇAKLARININ ENDOSKOPİK STENTLEME İLE YÖNETİMİ

MANAGEMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER ANASTOMOTIC LEAKS WITH ENDOSCOPIC STENTING

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ÖZET

Anastomoz kaçakları,gastrik kanser cerrahilerinde % 4-17 oranında rastlanan postoperatif mortaliteyi artırabilen hayatı tehdit edici komplikasyonlardan biridir.Konservatif tedavi, apse drenajı ve cerrahi onarım ile yeniden eksplorasyon gibi geleneksel standart yönetime rağmen mortalite oranı %12 ile %50 oranında seyretmektedir. Endoskopik kendi kendine genişleyebilen metal stent replasmanı, total gastrektomi sonrası özofagojejunal anastomoz kaçağı olan hastaların birincil tedavisi olarak son zamanlarda kabul edilmeye başlanmıştır.Bu retrospektif çalışmada gastrik kanser nedeniyle opere edilip özefagojejunostomi anastomoz kaçağı nedeniyle endoskopik stentleme yapılan olguların yönetiminini güncel literatür eşliğinde sunmayı amaçladık.Olguların demografik verileri,kanser yerleşimleri, patolojisi,gelişen komplikasyonlar, stentleme verileri ve mortalite değerlendirildi. Cerrahi Onkoloji Kliniğimizde gastrik kanser nedeniyle 237 olgu opere edildi.Olguların yaş ortalaması 62 idi. Kanser yerleşimleri açısından 116 (%49) sı antrum, 68 (%28,7) i korpus, 40 (%16,8) si kardial ve 13 (%5,5) u linitis plastica yerleşimli idi. Olguların tümüne total gastrektomi+R&Y özefagojejunostomi +D2 lenf nodu diseksiyonu uygulandı. Yüz elli dört (% 64,9) olgunun patolojisi adenokarsinom, 35 (%14,8) i taşlı yüzük hücreli karsinom, 30 (%12,7) u mikst tip ve 18 (%7,6) i diğer nedenlere bağlıydı. Altı (%2,5) olguda anastomoz kaçağı nedeniyle cover kaplı stentleme yapıldı.Stentleme yapılan olguların tamamında stent kontrolleri sonrası iyileşme olduğu görüldü ve oral alımları açıldı. Stentleme yapılan 1olguda poliklinik takiplerinde stentin yerinden kayması üzerine re-stent uygulaması yapıldı.Bu stentin de yerinden kayması üzerine hasta operasyona alındı. İlk 30 günde hiçbir olguda mortalite görülmedi.Gastrik kanser nedeniyle yapılan cerrahilerde anastomoz kaçaklarında multidisipliner yaklaşımla erken dönemde yapılacak olan stentleme işlemleri ,gelişmesi muhtemel mortalite ile seyredebilecek komplikasyonların yönetiminde başarı ile kullanılmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mide kanseri, anastomoz kaçağı,stentleme

ABSTRACT

Anastomotic leaks are life-threatening complications that can increase postoperative mortality rates by 4-17% in gastric cancer surgeries. Despite conventional standard management, such as conservative treatment, abscess drainage, and surgical repair with re-exploration, the mortality rate remains between 12% and 50%. Recently, endoscopic self-expanding metal stent replacement has been increasingly accepted as the primary treatment for patients with esophagojejunal anastomotic leaks following total gastrectomy. In this retrospective study, we aimed to present the management of cases that underwent endoscopic stenting due to esophagojejunostomy anastomotic leaks following surgery for gastric cancer, in light of current literature. The demographic data of the cases, cancer locations, pathology, complications, stenting data, and mortality rates were evaluated. In our Surgical Oncology Clinic, 237 cases were operated on for gastric cancer. The average age of the patients was 62 years. Regarding cancer locations, 116 cases (49%) were in the antrum, 68 (28.7%) in the corpus, 40 (16.8%) in the cardia, and 13 (5.5%) were linitis plastica. All cases underwent total gastrectomy + Roux-en-Y esophagojejunostomy + D2 lymph node dissection. The pathology of 154 cases (64.9%) was adenocarcinoma, 35 (14.8%) had signet ring cell carcinoma, 30 (12.7%) had mixed type, and 18 (7.6%) were due to other reasons. Six cases (2.5%) underwent covered stenting due to anastomotic leaks. In all stented cases, improvement was observed after stent control, and oral intake was resumed. In one case, stent displacement was detected during outpatient follow-up, leading to re-stenting. After the second stent also displaced, the patient underwent surgery. No mortality was observed within the first 30 days. In surgeries performed for gastric cancer, early stenting procedures in anastomotic leaks should be successfully used in managing complications that could potentially result in mortality through a multidisciplinary approach.

Keywords: Gastric Cancer, Anastomotic leak, Stenting

AN IMPORTANT CONCEPT IN OBSTETRIC: OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Obstetric violence is a concept that describes the disrespectful and ill-treatment of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. It was first defined as a legal crime in Venezuela in 2007. The World Health Organization (WHO) considers obstetric violence a violation of human rights. Rates of obstetric violence vary from country to country worldwide. Studies conducted in Turkey have also reported that women are frequently subjected to violence such as non-consensual care, disrespectful treatment and violation of privacy. The causes of obstetric violence include inadequate healthcare workers, excessive workload and structural problems in the healthcare system. In addition, it has been reported that low socioeconomic status, being a mother at a young age and inadequate prenatal education play a role in risk factors for women exposed to obstetric violence. Obstetric violence can have serious negative effects on maternal and fetal health. Midwives who provide healthcare during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, including the preconceptional period, have important duties in preventing obstetric violence. Therefore, in this review presentation, current approaches to the concept of obstetric violence, its causes and preventive factors will be presented.

Keywords: Obstetric violence, Pregnancy, Birth, Midwifery Care.

HÜCRE HATTINDA GLUTAMAT İLE İNDÜKLENEN SİTOTOKSİSİTEYE KARŞI PROBİYOTİKLERİN ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF PROBIOTICS AGAINST GLUTAMATE-INDUCED CYTOTOXICITY IN C6 CELL LINE

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ÖZET

Çeşitli çalışmalarda probiyotik uygulamasının, bağırsak-beyin eksenini etkileyip bağırsak mikrobiyotasını değiştirerek, hormonal, nöronal, enflamatuar, bağışıklık ve antioksidan sinyalleme gibi farklı yollara aracılık ederek merkezi sinir sistemi hastalıkları üzerinde olumlu etkileri bulunduğunu göstermiştir(Boon Wong et al., 2018; Gazerani, 2019; Wang et al., 2016). Bununla birlikte, glial hücrelerde glutamat kaynaklı sitotoksiste üzerindeki etkisi hala belirsizdir. Çalışmamız, probiyotiklerin C6 glial hücrelerinde glutamat kaynaklı sitotoksiste etkisini araştırmak için tasarlandı. Çalışmada C6 glial hücre hattı kullanıldı. Glutamat kaynaklı sitotoksisteden sonra probiyotiğin glial hücre ölümü üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmek için hücreler dört gruba ayrıldı. Kontrol grubu: tedavi uygulanmadı, Glutamat grubu: glutamat 10 mM'de uygulandı, probiyotik grubu: farklı konsantrasyonlarda (50, 25 12.5 ve 6.25µM) uygulandı, Glutamat+probiyotik grubu: hücrelere farklı konsantrasyonlarda (50, 25 12.5 ve 6.25µM) probiyotik uygulandı 1 saat sonra glutamat eklendi. Tüm gruplar 24 saat inkübe edildi. Ertesi gün hücre canlılığını belirlemek için XTT testi kullanıldı. Anlamlılık p<0.05 olarak belirlendi. Farklı konsantrasyonlarda uygulan probiyotiğin, C6 hücrelerinde hücre canlılığında önemli farklılıklar tespit edilmemiştir. Probiyotiğin C6 hücrelerinde glutamat kaynaklı sitotoksiste sonrası glial hücrelerde koruyucu bir etkisi yoktur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Glutamat toksisitesi, Probiyotik, C6 hücre hattı, Hücre Canlılığı

ABSTRACT

Several studies have shown that probiotic administration has positive effects on central nervous system diseases by affecting the gut-brain axis and altering the gut microbiota, mediating different pathways such as hormonal, neuronal, inflammatory, immune, and antioxidant signaling (Boon Wong et al., 2018; Gazerani, 2019; Wang et al., 2016). However, its effect on glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in glial cells is still unclear. Our study was designed to investigate the effect of probiotics on glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in C6 glial cells. A C6 glial cell line was used in the study. The cells were divided into four groups to evaluate the effect of probiotics on glial cell death after glutamate-induced cytotoxicity. Control group: no treatment was applied, Glutamate group: glutamate was applied at 10 mM, probiotic group: different concentrations (50, 25 12.5, and 6.25µM) were applied, Glutamate+probiotic group: different concentrations (50, 25 12.5, and 6.25µM) of probiotic were applied to the cells and

glutamate was added after 1 hour. All groups were incubated for 24 hours. The next day, the XTT test was used to determine cell viability. Significance was determined as $p < 0.05$. No significant differences were detected in cell viability in C6 cells when the probiotic was applied at different concentrations. Probiotics do not protect glial cells after glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in C6 cells.

Keywords: Glutamate toxicity, Probiotic, C6 cell line, Cell viability

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA'NIN ASTROGLİAL HÜCRELERDE GLUTAMAT TOKSİSİTESİNE KARŞI ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PASSIFLORA INCARNATA AGAINST GLUTAMATE TOXICITY IN ASTROGLIAL CELLS

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ÖZET

Passiflora incarnata, passifloraceae familyasından bir bitkidir. Epilepsiyle ilişkili post- ictal depresyon, dismenore, insomnia, anksiyete gibi hastalıklarda terapötik amaçlı kullanılmaktadır (Janda et al., 2020; Köse & Köroğlu, 2021; Miroddi et al., 2013). Sedatif, analjezik ve nöropsikiyatrik etkileri olan bu bitkinin glutamat eksitotoksitesini üzerindeki etkisi henüz aydınlatılmamıştır. Bu çalışmamızdaki hedefimiz Passiflora incarnata'nın C6 hücre hattında glutamat ile indüklenen sitotoksitesite üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Bu çalışmada C6 glioma hücre hattı kullanıldı. Glutamat kaynaklı sitotoksitesiteden sonra passiflora incarnatanın glial hücrelerde koruyucu etkisini değerlendirmek amacıyla dört farklı grup oluşturuldu. Kontrol grubundaki hücelere tedavi uygulanmadı. Glutamat grubuna, 24 saat boyunca 10 mM glutamat verildi. Passiflora incarnata grubundaki hücelere, passiflora incarnatanın farklı konsantrasyonları (50, 25, 12.5 ve 6.25 µM) verilerek 24 saat inkübe edildi. Passiflora incarnata + glutamat grubundaki hücelere, 1 saat boyunca çeşitli konsantrasyonlarda (50, 25, 12.5 ve 6.25 µM) passiflora incarnata ile ön tedavi yapıldı sonrasında 24 saat süresince 10 mM glutamata maruz bırakıldı. Hücre canlılığı, XTT tahlili ile değerlendirildi. Çeşitli konsantrasyondaki passiflora incarnata, glutamat ile indüklenen sitotoksitesiteden sonra C6 hücrelerinde hücre canlılığı üzerine bir etkisi olmadı ($p > 0.05$). Passiflora incarnata'nın C6 hücrelerinde glutamat ile indüklenen sitotoksitesite üzerinde koruyucu bir etkisi yoktur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Passiflora incarnata, C6 hücre hattı, Glutamat eksitotoksitesitesi

ABSTRACT

Passiflora incarnata is a plant of the Passifloraceae family. It is used for therapeutic purposes in diseases such as post-ictal depression, dysmenorrhoea, insomnia, and anxiety associated with epilepsy (Janda et al., 2020; Köse & Köroğlu, 2021; Miroddi et al., 2013). The effect of this plant, which has soothing, analgesic, and neuropsychiatric effects, on glutamate excitotoxicity has not yet been elucidated. This study aimed to investigate the effect of Passiflora incarnata on glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in the C6 cell line. The C6 glioma cell line was used in this study. Four different groups were formed to evaluate the protective effect of passiflora incarnate on glial cells after glutamate-induced cytotoxicity. Cells in the control group were not treated. Glutamate group received 10 mM glutamate for 24 hours. The cells in the Passiflora incarnata group were incubated with different concentrations of Passiflora incarnata (50, 25,

12.5, and 6.25 μM) for 24 hours. Cells in the passiflora incarnata + glutamate group were pretreated with various concentrations of passiflora incarnata (50, 25, 12.5, and 6.25 μM) for 1 hour and then exposed to 10 mM glutamate for 24 hours. Cell viability was evaluated by XTT assay. Various concentrations of passiflora incarnata did not affect cell viability in C6 cells after glutamate-induced cytotoxicity ($p > 0.05$). Passiflora incarnata has no protective effect on glutamate-induced cytotoxicity in C6 cells.

Keywords: Passiflora incarnata, C6 cell line, Glutamate excitotoxicity

**NİGELLA SATİVA TOHUMU YAĞI, BPA'NİN NEDEN OLDUĞU
NÖRODEJENERASYONU AZALTMASI ÜZERİNE MOLEKÜLER VE
HİSTOPATOLOJİK ANALİZ**

**NIGELLA SATIVA SEED OIL REDUCES BPA-INDUCED NEURODEGENERATION:
MOLECULAR AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, plastik üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılan bir kimyasal olan Bisfenol A'nın (BPA) merkezi ve periferik sinir sistemi üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini moleküler, histopatolojik ve immünohistokimyasal yöntemlerle incelemeyi ve Nigella sativa tohumu yağı (NSO) kullanımıyla oluşan olumsuz etkilere karşı potansiyel nöroprotektif etkilerini değerlendirmeyi amaçladık. Sıçanlara 30 gün boyunca günlük 100 mg/kg vücut ağırlığı dozunda BPA (gavaj yoluyla) ve 5 ml/kg vücut ağırlığı dozunda Nigella Sativa tohumu yağı (NSO) gavaj olarak uygulandı. Uygulamadan 24 saat sonra sıçanlar öldürüldü ve beyin ve siyatik sinir dokuları histopatolojik ve immünohistokimyasal incelemeye tabi tutuldu. Sonuçlar: BPA uygulaması hem beyinde hem de siyatik sinirde GSH seviyelerini düşürürken, MDA seviyelerini artırdı. Ek olarak, BPA uygulaması Nrf2, Kaspaz-3 ve NF-κB mRNA transkriptlerinin gen ifadesini artırdı ve NR4A2 gen ifadesini azalttı. NSO'nun BPA ile birlikte uygulanması, her iki dokuda GSH

seviyelerini artırırken MDA seviyelerini önemli ölçüde azalttı. Dahası, NSO, Nrf2, NF-κB ve Kaspaz-3 mRNA transkriptlerinin gen ifade seviyelerini azalttı ve NR4A2 ifadesini artırdı. Ek olarak, nöronal dejenerasyon, nekroz, nöronofaji, hemoraji ve gliosis gibi BPA kaynaklı nörodejeneratif bulguların yanı sıra her iki beyindeki GFAP seviyelerinin artmasının, NSO'nun eş zamanlı uygulanmasıyla iyileştirildiği bulundu. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma BPA kaynaklı nörodejenerasyonun NSO ile terapötik olarak hafifletilebileceğine dair kanıt sunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bisfenol-A, Nigella Sativa tohumu yağı, Nörodejenerasyon, Nöroproteksiyon, NR4A2

ABSTRACT

In this study, we aimed to examine the adverse effects of Bisphenol A (BPA), a chemical widely used in plastic production, on the central and peripheral nervous system by molecular, histopathological and immunohistochemical methods and to evaluate the potential neuroprotective effects against the adverse effects induced by using Nigella sativa seed oil (NSO). Rats were treated BPA (by gavage) at a daily dose of 100 mg/kg body weight and Nigella Sativa seed oil (NSO) at a dose of 5 ml/kg body weight for 30 days. After 24 hours of the application, the rats were sacrificed and their brain and sciatic nerve tissues were subjected to histopathological and immunohistochemical examination. BPA administration decreased GSH levels in both the brain and sciatic nerve, while increasing MDA levels. In addition, BPA administration increased the gene expression of Nrf2, Caspase-3, and NF-κB mRNA transcripts, and decreased NR4A2 gene expression. Co-administration of NSO with BPA significantly decreased MDA levels, while increasing GSH levels in both tissues. Furthermore, NSO decreased the gene expression levels of Nrf2, NF-κB and Caspase-3 mRNA transcripts and increased the expression of NR4A2. In addition, BPA-induced neurodegenerative findings, such as neuronal degeneration, necrosis, neuronophagia, hemorrhage, and gliosis, as well as increased GFAP levels in both brains, were found to be improved by simultaneous administration of NSO. In conclusion, this study provides evidence that BPA-induced neurodegeneration can be therapeutically alleviated by NSO.

Keywords: Bisphenol-A, Nigella Sativa seed oil, Neurodegeneration, Neuroprotection, NR4A2

KARNAVAL BEŞİĞİ: *KEDİ BEŞİĞİ* VE KARNAVALESK İMGELEM

CRADLE OF CARNIVAL: *CAT'S CRADLE* AND CARNIVALESQUE IMAGINATION

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ÖZET

Kurt Vonnegut, 20. Yüzyılın ikinci yarısında yaşanan radikal sosyal değişimlerin sıradan insanın hayatını nasıl etkilediğini anlatmak için geleneksel romandan saparak kara mizah, bilim kurgu ve karnaval öğeleri kullanan bir yazar olarak tanınır. Vonnegut'un dördüncü romanı olan *Cat's Cradle – Kedi Beşiği* - (1963), felsefe, din ve teknolojik ilerlemenin insanlık üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerini hicveden bir apokaliptik roman olarak değerlendirilebilir. Karnavalesk, Bakhtin'e göre, resmi ideoloji ve otoriteye karşı bir başkaldırı ve yenilenme kaynağıdır. Vonnegut, romanda karnavalesk unsurları kullanarak insanlığın yarattığı yapay yapıları (ırk, ulus, din,bilim) ve bunların insanlara nasıl acı çektirdiğini eleştirir. Romandaki ana karakterlerden biri olan Bokonon'un kurduğu Bokononizm adlı sahte din, hem insanların yaşama anlam katma çabasını hem de bu çabanın boşuna olduğunu gösteren paradoksal bir sistemdir. Romanda ayrıca Felix Hoenikker adlı bir fizikçinin icat ettiği ve tüm dünyayı dondurabilecek bir madde olan buz-dokuz da karnavalesk bir sembol olarak yorumlanabilir. Buz-dokuz, hem insanlığın bilimsel gelişmeye olan aşırı güvenini hem de bu güvenin sonuçlarını alaya alır. Romanda sonunda buz-dokuzun yayılmasıyla dünya yok olurken, hayatta kalan karakterler Bokononizm'in absürd ritüellerine devam ederler. Bu da Vonnegut'un insanlığın trajik durumuna karşı karnavalesk bir tavır sergilediğini gösterir. Bu bildiri, romanda yer alan karnavalesk unsurları Mikhail Bakhtin'in teorisine göre analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurt Vonnegut, *Kedi Beşiği*, Karnaval, Bokononizm, Buz-dokuz

ABSTRACT

Kurt Vonnegut is a writer who deviates from the conventional narrative by using elements of dark comedy, science fiction, and carnival to tell how the major societal changes that occurred in the second half of the 20th century impacted the lives of ordinary people. It is possible to classify *Cat's Cradle* (1963), Vonnegut's fourth book, as an apocalyptic tale that satirizes the detrimental consequences of philosophy, religion, and technological advancement on mankind. The purpose of this study is to apply Mikhail Bakhtin's theory to an examination of the carnivalesque features included in the book. According to Bakhtin, the carnivalesque is a source of disobedience and regeneration in opposition to formal ideology and established authority. In the work, Vonnegut makes use of carnivalesque to condemn the artificial constructions that mankind develops (race, country, religion, and science) and how they cause

people to suffer. Specifically, he focuses on how these constructs induce individuals to see themselves as less than human. In the book "*Cat's Cradle*," one of the major characters, Bokkonon, creates a fake religion that he calls "Bokononism." This religion is a contradictory system that demonstrates both the futility of people's attempts to give meaning to life and how much they want to give it meaning. As another example of carnivalesque symbolism, the story makes use of ice-nine, a material that was developed by a scientist called Felix Hoenikker and has the ability to freeze the whole planet. The character Ice-Nine makes fun of humanity's overconfidence in technological advancement as well as the negative consequences of this trust. In spite of the fact that the planet has been devastated by Ice Nine at the conclusion of the story, the people who have survived continue to engage in the absurd rituals of Bokkononism. The fact that Vonnegut views the catastrophic situation facing mankind with a carnivalesque attitude is shown by this way.

Keywords: Kurt Vonnegut, *Cat's Cradle*, Carnivalesque, Bokkononism, Ice-nine

CHATGPT'Yİ OTOMATİK YAZIM PUANLAYICISI OLARAK KULLANMAK

USING CHATGPT AS AN AUTOMATED ESSAY SCORER

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ÖZET

Yapay zeka her alanda sıcak bir gündem maddesi haline gelmiştir. Her gün farklı amaçlar için geliştirilen ChatGPT, yapay zeka araçlarından biridir. Kişiselleştirilmiş öğretim ve geribildirim ve öğrencilere sınırsız materyal tedarikleri de dahil olmak üzere birçok faydası vardır. Ayrıca, materyal geliştirme, planlama, belgelendirme ve değerlendirme gibi birçok amaç için öğretmenler tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Yabancı dil olarak İngiliz dili eğitimi alanında, yazma, dilin üretimi için önemli bir unsur olarak görülen becerilerden biridir. Öğrencilerin İngilizce yazmaları ve önceden belirlenmiş bir dereceli puanlama anahtarına dayanarak değerlendirilmeleri istenir. Yazma sınavlarını uygulamak çok kullanışlı olsa da, sınıf büyüklüğüne bağlı olarak değerlendirme çok zaman alıcıdır ve öğretmenler için bir yük haline gelebilir. Bazı makine tabanlı uygulamalar ve araçlar, bu süreçte bu yükü ortadan kaldırmak için yazmanın değerlendirilmesine yardımcı olmak için kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. ChatGPT kullanarak otomatik yazma puanlama son derece uygulanabilir. Öte yandan, kullanımı, yabancı dil öğretiminde İngilizce'nin yazılı değerlendirmesinde dikkat çekici zorluklara ek olarak umut verici avantajlar sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma ChatGPT'nin tutarlı, objektif ve anlık geri bildirim sağlama potansiyelini, geniş bir aralıkta hataları tespit etme ve öğrencilerin yazma işlemlerini büyük oranda verimli bir şekilde yönetme yeteneğine dikkat çekmektedir. Ancak, yapay zeka kavramını anlamak, yaratıcılık ve öğrencilerin teknolojiye aşırı güvenme riskinin sınırlamaları da tartışılmıştır. Çalışma, yabancı dil olarak İngilizce yazma değerlendirmelerinin genel etkisini artırmak için hem yapay zeka hem de insan değerlendiricilerini birleştiren dengeli bir yaklaşım önerisiyle sonuçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ChatGPT, Yabancı Dil Olarak İngilizce, Otomatik Yazım Puanlayıcısı

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence has become a hot topic in all fields. ChatGPT, which is being developed day by day for different intended purposes, is one of the artificial intelligence tools. It has many benefits including personalized tutoring and feedback, and limitless material supply for students. Additionally, it is used by teachers for many purposes like material development, planning, documentation, and evaluation. In the field of English as a foreign language teaching, writing is one of the skills that is seen as a crucial element of the production of the language. The students are asked to write in English and evaluated based on a predetermined rubric. Although it's very practical to apply writing exams, they take a lot of time to evaluate depending on the class size and may become a burden for teachers. Some machine-based applications and tools have a critical role in assisting the evaluation of writing to become automatic to get rid of that burden in this process. Automated essay scoring is highly applicable

using ChatGPT. On the other hand, the use of it offers promising advantages in addition to notable challenges in writing evaluation in English as a foreign language teaching. This study explores the potential of ChatGPT to provide consistent, objective, and immediate feedback, alongside its capability to detect a broad range of errors and manage large volumes of student writing efficiently. However, the limitations of AI in understanding context, creativity, and the risk of student over-reliance on technology are also discussed. The study concludes by advocating for a balanced approach that integrates both artificial intelligence and human evaluators to enhance the overall effectiveness of English as foreign language writing assessments.

Keywords: ChatGPT, English as a Foreign Language, Automated Essay Scoring

YAPAY ZEKA YENİ NESİLLERİ İNŞA ETME SORUMLULUĞUNU ALABİLİR Mİ? GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF BUILDING NEW GENERATIONS: AN OVERVIEW

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ÖZET

Yapay zeka durdurulamaz bir hızla dünyayı değiştirmektedir. Yapay zeka araçları, iş ve günlük hayatta her alanda katkıda bulunan yardımcılardır. Eğitimciler, eğitim ortamlarında belgelendirme, materyaller geliştirme, metinler üretme, değerlendirme ve sınavlar hazırlama, sunum, materyal ve müfredat geliştirme gibi iş yükünü azaltmak için eğitimciler tarafından kullanmaya başlamışlardır. Genel olarak, yapay zeka öğretmenlerin eğitimin her aşamasında ve kısmında kullanılabilir. Aynı şekilde, öğrencilerin öğrenme sürecinin tüm bu aşamalarında ve kısımlarında da kullanılabilir. Öyleyse bir soru ortaya çıkmaktadır: eğer yapay zeka öğrencileri anlık geri bildirim verip onları değerlendirmek için eğitebilirse, okullara ve eğitimcilere ihtiyacımız var mı? Eğitimciler, yapay zekanın eğitimde rollerini alabilecekleri konusunda endişeli olabilir. Bu çalışmada, literatürdeki bazı çalışmalar araştırılmış ve yapay zekanın neden bu sorumluluğu üstlenemeyeceğinin sebepleri açıklanmıştır. Eğitimcilere açık öneriler vererek, yapay zekanın sınırlılıkları vurgulanmıştır. Son olarak, eğitim, akademik gelişmenin yanı sıra sosyal gelişim için de bir ortam sağlamaktadır. Eğitimciler sosyal gelişimin bir parçası olarak düşünüşmelidir. Yapay zeka insani bir dokunuş gerektiren bir yardımcıdır ve öğretim ve öğrenme süreçlerinde öğretmenlerin rollerini çalamaz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Eğitim, Eğitimci, Sosyal Gelişim

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence is changing the world at an unstoppable pace. Artificial intelligence tools are assistants, contributing to all fields in their work and daily lives. In educational settings, educators have started to use them to reduce their workload including documenting, developing materials, producing texts, assessing, and preparing exams, presentation, material, and curriculum development. All in all, artificial intelligence can be used in every step and part of education by educators. Similarly, they can be used by students in all those steps and parts of their learning processes. Then, a question arises: if artificial intelligence can educate students from providing immediate feedback to assessing them, do we need schools and educators? Educators may feel worried about whether artificial intelligence can take their roles in education. In this study, some studies in the literature were investigated, and the reasons why artificial intelligence can't take this responsibility are explained. By giving clear suggestions to educators, the limitations of artificial intelligence are highlighted. Last but not least, education

supplies an environment for social development in addition to academic one. Educators should be considered as a part of social development. Artificial intelligence is an assistant that needs a human touch and can't steal the roles of educators in teaching and learning processes.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, Educator, Social Development

THE ROLE AND CHALLENGE OF THE TRANSLATOR IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

In the digital era, technological developments have brought great changes in many fields, including translation. The rise of machine translation tools and sophisticated artificial intelligence applications has raised important questions about the future of translation as a profession and the role of the translator in this new reality. This article aims to address some of these key questions by examining whether digital machines can translate with the same accuracy, nuance and depth as a professional translator, and what this means for the future of the translation profession. One of the main issues that will be examined in this study is the challenge that the human translator faces from technology. Translation is not simply a mechanical process of converting words from one language to another; it requires a deep understanding of the cultural context, the communication goals, and sensitivity to the emotions and nuances of the original text. The human translator has the unique ability to interpret and adapt these elements so that the message is conveyed with equal fidelity and impact in the target language. These capabilities are still beyond the reach of machines, despite major advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning. Despite technological advances, machine translation often faces limitations, especially when it comes to translating highly complex or culturally sensitive texts. Often, machines fail to capture nuances, idiomatic expressions, and cultural context, resulting in translations that, while technically accurate, may be inaccurate or culturally inaccurate. This article will explore cases and examples where machine translation has failed to live up to expectations and where the human translator has shown its irreplaceable abilities. Another important aspect that will be discussed is the impact of the spread of machine translation technologies on the future of the translation profession. Will there still be a place for physical translators in a world where machines can translate texts quickly and effectively? Or will technology reach a point where the human translator becomes unnecessary? In this paper we will argue that, despite technological advances, the human translator will remain indispensable for the translation of highly sensitive texts, for the translation of intercultural communication and for the management of complex situations where nuance and context play a crucial role.

Keywords: machine translation, applications, human translator

IDIOM IN ESP TEXTBOOKS

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ABSTRACT

Idioms are set groups of words widely used in English that have a metaphorical/symbolic meaning because of their cultural and historical significance rather than the literal meaning of the words considered separately. Foreigners trying to boast a proficiency level of English make use of as many idioms as possible. When considering language for specific purposes and more specifically technical language, idioms are sometimes neglected by the lecturers due to the focus in the exact and literal meaning of words but when observing the textbooks used to teach English to engineering students they are present and in my opinion they should be given more emphasis since when communicating with the engineers, the cultural and historical part of the language cannot be fully omitted. They make learners of a second foreign language sound more natural and it makes communication among specialists less stressful and more varied. From the observation of some engineering textbooks used to teach English to Engineering students at the Polytechnic University of Tirana, idioms are present in most units and mainly in the communication exercises consisting of dialogues or emails exchanged among specialists. It is very important for us as lecturers to point them out, not only to convey their meaning but to also encourage students to make use of them despite their focus on learning the definitions of terms/words of the respective fields of study, in order for the lecturer and for the student 'to spice up' the language and the class.

Keywords: idioms, ESP, textbooks, engineering.

CROSS-LINGUISTIC PRAGMATICS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRAGMATIC MARKERS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a comparative analysis of pragmatic markers in English and German, focusing on politeness strategies and discourse markers within intercultural communication contexts. Pragmatic markers, integral to maintaining discourse coherence and conveying speaker intentions, vary significantly across languages, reflecting distinct cultural norms and communication styles. Drawing on the theoretical foundations of Brown and Levinson's politeness theory (1987) and existing research on discourse markers, this study examines how these markers function differently in English and German. The data collection involved transcriptions of intercultural interactions, media content, and corpora, with a participant pool comprising 60 native speakers—30 from each language group—engaged in various communicative settings. A qualitative comparative analysis was conducted, coding the data for politeness strategies and discourse markers, with comparisons made based on frequency, function, and contextual usage. The key findings reveal notable differences in how politeness strategies are employed in English and German, with English speakers favoring indirectness and mitigation, while German speakers often adopt more direct forms of communication. Discourse markers also exhibited variation, with English relying heavily on markers like "well" and "you know," whereas German speakers frequently used "also" and "eben." The implications of the study are significant for language learners and intercultural communicators, highlighting the necessity of teaching pragmatic competence and cultural awareness in multilingual contexts. The research contributes to the broader understanding of cross-linguistic pragmatics and offers avenues for further investigation, particularly in expanding the study to other languages and quantitative analyses. This study also highlights the importance of pragmatics in fostering effective communication across cultures, providing valuable insights for both linguistic theory and applied linguistics.

Keywords: Cross-linguistic pragmatics, Discourse markers, Intercultural communication, Comparison of English and German, Politeness strategies

CROSS-CULTURAL METAPHORS IN LANGUAGE: A STUDY ON CONCEPTUAL METAPHORS IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN THROUGH COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the conceptual metaphors in English and German within the context of cognitive linguistics, focusing on how abstract concepts such as time, emotion, and power are represented in each language. Utilizing Lakoff and Johnson's Conceptual Metaphor Theory (1980) as the theoretical framework, this research examines the role of metaphors in shaping thought and communication within cultural contexts. In this sense, data were collected from a diverse range of sources, including literary texts, media, corpora, and spoken language samples. A total of 100 conceptual metaphors were analyzed—50 from English and 50 from German—focusing on key abstract concepts. The analysis involved identifying and categorizing metaphors, examining their use across different contexts, and comparing metaphorical mappings between the two languages. The key findings indicate a number of significant differences in metaphorical representation between English and German. For instance, while English frequently employs metaphors related to journey and economic exchange to represent time and emotion (e.g., "Time is money," "Life is a journey"), German metaphors often emphasize different conceptual domains, such as structural and spatial orientations (e.g., "Zeit ist Geld," "Das Leben ist eine Reise"). These differences obviously reflect the underlying cultural values and cognitive models. The implications of this study extend to language learning and intercultural communication, highlighting the importance of understanding metaphorical competence and cultural differences. The research also suggests directions for further studies, including exploring additional languages and conducting quantitative analyses of metaphor usage. Overall, this study emphasizes the role of cognitive linguistics in revealing how metaphors influence or shape our understanding of the world across different cultures.

Keywords: Cognitive linguistics, Conceptual metaphors, English and German, Cross-linguistic comparison, Cultural representation, Abstract concepts

COPING STRATEGIES AND RESILIENCE IN FAMILIES EXPERIENCING CONFLICT: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Over the past decades, the concept of resilience has shifted the focus from understanding the origins of dysfunction to exploring why some families thrive in the face of adversity. Resilience, in the context of family systems, is defined as the family's capacity to overcome significant life challenges, adapt, and ultimately grow stronger. Coping strategies, both problem-focused and emotion-focused, play a pivotal role in determining a family's ability to navigate conflicts and adversities effectively. The selection of these coping strategies is influenced by various factors, including the nature of the stressor, available resources, and family dynamics. Families with greater resources and open, supportive communication tend to employ more adaptive coping mechanisms. Protective factors that promote resilience in families are identified, including stable caregiving in early childhood, support systems, and a focus on positive attributes. The implications for the field of family psychology and therapy are significant. Tailoring interventions, incorporating resilience-building techniques, and being culturally sensitive are essential approaches. Emphasizing family strengths and involving the entire family system in therapy can empower families to not only survive but thrive amidst conflict and adversity. The primary aim of this study was to identify characteristics and resources that families have that enable them to adapt successfully and be resilient despite the presence of conflicts in the family. In conclusion, this review underscores the profound importance of understanding and harnessing coping strategies and resilience within the intricate dynamics of family life. By applying the insights gained from this research, family psychologists and therapists can provide valuable support to families, enabling them to navigate conflicts and emerge stronger, ultimately fostering healthier and more resilient family units.

Keywords: resilience, Coping, strategies, psychology, families

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF ONLINE EDUCATION ON STUDENT WELL-BEING AND MOTIVATION

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, online education has become increasingly prevalent, offering convenience and accessibility to learners. However, this transformation has also raised concerns about its impact on student well-being and motivation. This article delves into the intricate interplay between online education, student well-being, and motivation, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which accelerated the adoption of online learning. The study employed a comprehensive literature review approach to explore the psychological dimensions of online education. Student well-being and motivation are vital components of the learning process, influencing academic performance and overall satisfaction. Well-being encompasses various dimensions, including emotional and mental health, while motivation is driven by intrinsic or extrinsic factors. The study found that students' transition to online learning resulted in challenges related to stress, self-discipline, and social isolation. Intrinsic motivation, rooted in a genuine interest in the subject matter, was identified as a key driver of engagement in online education, whereas extrinsic motivation was found to be less sustainable. The findings emphasize the importance of tailored approaches and supportive strategies for students and the need for a supportive online learning environment. Educators should design online courses that cater to diverse learning styles and foster intrinsic motivation, while policymakers should invest in technology infrastructure and mental health support services. Understanding the nuances of online education's impact on student well-being and motivation is essential for improving the overall virtual learning experience. In summary, this study provides valuable insights into the multifaceted relationship between online education, student well-being, and motivation, offering guidance for students, educators, and policymakers in enhancing the quality of online learning. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of online education and address the specific challenges faced by different types of learners.

Keywords: Well-being, online education, motivation, educators, self-discipline

WHY DO STUDENTS NEED TO LEARN ENGLISH LANGUAGE FROM A YOUNG AGE: ESPECIALLY FROM PRIMARY SCHOOL?

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ABSTRACT

From the beginning we can definitely state that learning English from primary school, by the age of 6 years old, holds great advantages that can truly open doors to a world of opportunities for young learners. English language acquisition at this early stage establishes heightened cognitive flexibility, making it an ideal time to lay the groundwork for higher learning potential in life. Studying English as a pupil involves: building confidence and self-esteem; enhancing reading and writing accomplishment; fostering critical thinking; encouraging creativity and promoting multilingualism also. Beyond the practical benefits of speaking the language, it also: embraces communication skills and cognitive abilities, it opens windows to other cultures, education opportunities, improves native language skills, it dominates the digital space and for sure English proficiency expands a child's cultural horizons and nurtures global awareness. It paves the way for increased confidence that leads to academic success, furthermore many educational programs use English as a medium of instruction. Overall, starting English in primary school isn't just about learning a language; it's about unlocking the potential for a broader, more interconnected future. In the end, but not the last, one key element in the educational process is the role of the English teacher who introduces and creates the immersion into the learning-speaking environment for the pupil. Young students are natural language acquirers because they are self-motivated to pick up the language without conscious learning, unlike adults. These are just a few reasons why learning English from a young age can be a beneficial and rewarding experience.

Keywords: communication skills, English teacher, English language, young student, primary school.

UTILIZING THE RQFSM MODEL TO CONDUCT A PARTICIPATORY PROCESS EVALUATION OF HEALTH DISPARITY REDUCTION ENDEAVORS IN NEVADA, USA

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ABSTRACT

Access to healthcare services is crucial for sustaining long-term health outcomes. A comprehensive process evaluation revealed that social determinants of health (SDoH) and dimensions related to health equity have contributed to further inequities in health outcomes following the COVID-19 pandemic. In Nevada, disparities in disadvantaged areas negatively influence healthcare access and the adoption rates of treatments and services. This process evaluation utilized a mixed-method approach based on the RQFSM Model (program reach, quality control, implementation fidelity, consumer satisfaction, program management). Twenty-five partner organizations delivered services in Nevada. Qualitative data were collected through interviews with project personnel, community members, and focus group discussions from July 2021 to May 2024, followed by a comprehensive thematic analysis using NVivo software. The thematic analysis identified four major themes: 1) the necessity for more comprehensive health education provision; 2) evaluation of outreach efforts; 3) strategic planning to mitigate concerns regarding potential declines in project completion; and 4) continuous emphasis on addressing workforce deficiencies to ensure project success and enhancement. The qualitative component of the comprehensive process evaluation model has facilitated a common understanding of various healthcare processes in Nevada. An examination of implicit codes derived from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) revealed significant similarities in services and programs that could benefit specific population groups. Funding plans and activities should adhere to the RQFSM Model, and the recognized SDoH should be evaluated annually. Addressing health disparities in high-risk and underserved communities is essential to strengthening community-based organizations and bridging existing disparities. These findings highlight the critical role of community-based organizations in addressing misinformation and health issues in marginalized communities. Additional considerations include the necessity for public-private and interagency grassroots cooperation and coordination to reduce redundancy and enhance service performance.

Keywords: Social Determinants Of Health, Process Evaluation, Thematic Analysis.

PREDICTING FINAL EXAM SUCCESS IN A DATA COURSE USING ENSEMBLE LEARNING MODELS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we assess the achievement of the students from non-technical disciplines who register for a "Data Course" in one of the local universities, in which classes are divided into four subsections holding 35-40 students each. Basically, the course includes Excel and Python topics in its syllabus. Pre-midterm assignments are on Excel, while the other assignments after the midterm exam - Homework 3, Homework 4, and Quiz 2 are on Python. Since the majority of the students who enrolled in this course are non-computer science majors, this is usually challenging for them, as now they not only have to deal with the final exam and all those post-midterm assignments but also the less familiar Python programming topics. We focus our predictions on the final exam grades of the students according to their performances in these major, Python-oriented assignments using Ensemble Learning models. However, the predictive role of Homework 3, Homework 4, and Quiz 2 became high during the final examination because most questions were based on Python. This further empowers alert generation for those students who, with a good amount of accuracy, stand at risk of failing in their final exams. As a result, the recommendation of this study will address additional preparation resources, office hours, and academic suggestions on how the students can use their focus in the best way to improve their outcomes regarding Python questions before they take the final exam.

Keywords: Ensemble Learning, Data Course, Python, Final Exam Prediction, Non-technical Disciplines, Academic Support

PREDICTING HUMAN WELL-BEING: ANALYZING JOB SATISFACTION, WORK-LIFE BALANCE, AND JOB-RELATED STRESS USING ENSEMBLE LEARNING MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Fast-paced working condition demands understanding on multiple factors, which may impact employees' feelings towards work satisfaction, balance, and social well-being, to have a better account of individualistic performance and health of the organization. Therefore, ensemble learning will be applied to major facets concerned about well-being in employees by making predictions from the complete dataset including age groups, personal habits, time management, and other measures of stress. The objectives will be to develop predictive models on Job Satisfaction, Work-Life Balance, and Daily Stress Levels using some advanced ensemble methods like Random Forests, Gradient Boosting Machines, and XGBoost. This related to the diurnal stress in the category of the job, spending time at work every day, time spent on sports, usage of social media, family and friend time, hobbies, and other lifestyle habits. Such features are included in models largely to capture important complex nonlinear relationships that specify well-being relations across individuals. After rigorous training and validation of the models, we illustrate that the predictive accuracies of such ensemble learning models are superior to traditional machine learning methods. The results portrayed the most important predictors for Job Satisfaction, Balance Level, and Stress Levels that offer very good insights for the employers and HR professionals when designing relevant interventions. In this paper, the potentials of machine learning for human resource management are opened in new ways for more adaptable and responsive strategies at the workplace. Further research will be needed on how models developed can be used in real-time to facilitate proactive efforts of management in improving the work environment to a more healthy and vital one.

Keywords: Ensemble Learning, Job Satisfaction, Work–Life Balance, Well-being of the Employee, Stress Prediction, Human Resource Management, Predictive Modeling

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF WORKING MEMORY AND STRATEGIC MEMORY ON SOCIAL CONNECTEDNESS AND MORAL SENSITIVITY IN INDUCING INNER PEACE AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH COGNITIVE DISORDERS

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigates the relationships between working memory, strategic memory, social connectedness, moral sensitivity, and inner peace. Utilizing a cross-sectional design, data were collected from 300 participants aged 16 to 45 years through purposive sampling. The sample was divided into two groups: Cognitive Disorder Group and Non-Cognitive Disorder Group. Various scales, including the Social Connectedness Scale, Ethical Sensitivity Scale, Working Memory Questionnaire, Multifactorial Memory Questionnaire, and Peace of Mind Scale, were employed to measure the constructs. Results indicated high reliability for all scales with alpha values ranging from .83 to .97. Correlation analyses revealed significant relationships between working memory, strategic memory, social connectedness, moral sensitivity, and inner peace. Mediation analyses further showed that ethical sensitivity and strategic memory significantly predicted inner peace, with social connectedness and moral sensitivity serving as mediating factors. The findings underscore the importance of cognitive functions and social dynamics in fostering psychological well-being and inner peace. Interventions targeting working and strategic memory may enhance social connectedness and moral sensitivity, thereby contributing to inner peace among individuals.

Keywords: Working Memory, Strategic Memory, Social Connectedness, Moral Sensitivity, Inner Peace, Cognitive Disorder

THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN IDENTIFYING AND PREDICTING COGNITIVE DECLINE IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has gathered world-wide attention as a powerful tool in healthcare, particularly in the case of neurodegenerative illnesses such as Alzheimer's disease (AD). This literature review examines the role of AI in identifying and predicting cognitive decline in Alzheimer's patients. This review summarizes recent findings across the globe, highlighting how machine learning algorithms and deep learning models have been used to diagnose early signs of cognitive impairment and predict the progression of Alzheimer's disease. A thorough review of the existing literature was conducted, focusing on studies published between 2020 and 2024. Articles were gathered from databases such as PubMed, APA PsycArticles, and Google Scholar using keywords including "artificial intelligence", „cognitive decline“, „Alzheimer's disease“, „prediction“ and “diagnosing“. Key findings indicate that AI techniques, such as machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL), are increasingly implemented for diagnosing and predicting cognitive decline. Also, AI systems are integrating diverse data sources, including electronic health records and genetic information, to offer a comprehensive understanding of cognitive decline and personalized care. Additionally, predictive models utilizing large datasets have demonstrated high accuracy in forecasting the progression from mild cognitive impairment (MCI) to Alzheimer's, highlighting AI's potential to enhance clinical decision-making and early intervention. Although these are promising developments, significant gaps remain in areas such as the clinical implementation of AI models, standardization of methodologies and its ethical considerations. Nevertheless, AI contributes to better diagnostic accuracy, improved support for caregivers, and driving research advancements that provide a holistic view of the factors contributing to cognitive decline. While AI holds significant promise for predicting and identifying cognitive decline in Alzheimer's patients, addressing the existing gaps in clinical application, standardization, and ethical considerations is crucial for its successful integration into healthcare practices.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Cognitive decline, Alzheimer's disease, prediction, diagnosing.

EXPLORING THE SIGNIFICANCE, IMPACT AND CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF COMPUTER MODELING IN EDUCATION: IMPLICATION FOR INSTRUCTIONAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Advancement in computer technology and its incorporation into the education industry is rapidly revolutionizing the way teachers teach and students learn. In recent times, it is evidential that the use of computer modeling in learning fields is increasingly helping students to develop a deep understanding of complex concepts and also promoting problem solving skills in academia. Computer modeling is a powerful tool that can essentially be used test hypothesis, visualize complex concepts and explore intended outcomes. In the fields of education, computer modeling can be used to create interactive learning that encourage and engage students to experiment and explore concepts. Therefore, this paper evaluates the impact of computer modeling on education and discusses some of the benefits and challenges associated with its use. The paper concludes that computer modeling can be used to enhance education; if rightly used, computer modeling can increase students' engagement, understanding, achievement and can as well help to prepare them for futuristic workforce.

Keywords: Computer modeling, Education, Instructional Management.

NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID

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ABSTRACT

Numerical analysis of mixed convection flow of MHD micropolar fluid with stretching capillary in the presence of thermal radiation, chemical reaction and viscous dissipation has been studied. The governing non linear partial differential equations of momentum, angular velocity, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations which can be solved numerically. The dimensionless governing equations are solved using ode45. The effect of physical parameters such as micropolar parameter, Hartmann number, microinertial density parameter, thermal radiation parameter, Eckert number, Schmidt number and chemical reaction parameter on flow variables i.e., velocity of micropolar fluid, microrotation, temperature and concentration has been discussed graphically. MATLAB code is used to analyze numerical facts. Furthermore, computational values of local skin friction coefficient, local wall coupled coefficient, local Nusselt number and local Sherwood number for different values of parameters have been investigated.

Keywords: Thermal Radiation, Chemical Reaction, Viscous Dissipation, Micropolar Fluid, Similarity Transformation.

**THE SIGNIFICANCE, APPLICATION AND IMPACT OF INTERNET OF THINGS
(IoT) ON INNOVATIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING: A SURVEY ON
EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

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ABSTRACT

The evoking Internet of Things (IoT) technology is dynamically revolutionizing pedagogical methods in the education system. Today, the Internet of Things (IoT) is popularly described as the scenarios where internet connectivity and computing capability is extended to a variety of everyday items including objects, devices and sensors in the human society. Sundmaeker & Guillemin (2010) sees the Internet of Things (IoT) as virtual representations of identifiable objects in an internet-like structure. The Internet of Things (IoT) is growingly having impact on communication, science, business, government and most especially on education. Internet of Things (IoT) essentially allows educators and learners to keep track of key resources and enhance accessibility to information in teaching and learning environment. This paper is a quantitative survey on the Internet of Things (IoT). The paper investigates the significance, application and impact of the Internet of Things (IoT) in education sector. The paper outlines the key benefits and challenges of Internet of Things (IoT) in education. In conclusion, the paper affirmed that the incorporation and use of the Internet of Things (IoT) is aimed at removing traditional barriers in teaching and learning, and creating robust learning environment by using smart devices that will enable educators as well as students to connect with others around the world in order to exchange knowledge.

Keyword: Internet of Things, Teaching and Learning, Educational Development.

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND ADVANCEMENTS IN MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC PUMPS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

The magnetohydrodynamic (MDH) effect is a physical phenomenon describing the motion of conducting fluids flowing under influencing of external electric and magnetic field. In practical situations, when an electric current flows through a conductive fluid and interacts with an external magnetic field, it induces the Lorentz force acting on the fluid particles. This force has the potential to generate pressure variations and initiate fluid movement. MHD pumps distinguished from conventional pumps by operating without moving parts such as impellers, pistons, or paddles. Depending on the method by which magnetic fields and electric currents are induced within the fluid, MHD pumps can be broadly classified into two types: conduction and induction MHD pumps. This paper discusses recent advancements in applications of MHD pumps in biological, biomedical, and in more details in the agricultural and food processing systems. Furthermore, in this study a typical DC conduction MHD pump was designed, constructed, and tested, with results presented herein. It also examines the physical laws governing the interactions among fluid dynamics, electromagnetism, and electrochemistry. It discusses the couples of Maxwell's equations of electromagnetism with hydrodynamics to describe the macroscopic behavior of electrically conducting liquids under external magnetic fields. In general, MHD pumps are often used in situations where traditional mechanical pumps may face challenges, such as in applications involving high-temperature fluids or corrosive environments, such as seawater desalination process, flow of some viscous foods, in precision farming, and in recent years in submarine and ship hydromagnetic thrusters.

Keywords: Magnetohydrodynamic pumps, conducting fluid, Electric and magnetic fields, Lorentz force, agriculture, food processing.

AN INNOVATIVE METHOD OF ELECTRIC WIND-BASED CLEANING FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS

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ABSTRACT

Studying a method for cleaning solar panels using an electrostatic phenomenon that creates an ionic wind through corona discharge is the aim of this project. To make the cleaning process easier, a configuration with a high voltage—up to 40 kV—has been made using negative polarity DC. The technique of ionic wind presents an economy of energy consumed because the current will be practically very low in the order of micro-amperes with a wind velocity of 2.5m/s. This technique allows photovoltaic panels to be cleaned dry by phenomena related to electrostatics. Alternatively, older techniques can be used, but they have several drawbacks, including high energy consumption.

Keywords: Corona Discharge, Ionic Wind, Solar Panels.

MULTIVARIATE TIME SERIES MODELLING OF DOLLAR TO NAIRA EXCHANGE RATES ON SOME SELECTED ECONOMIC VARIABLES

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ABSTRACT

This study formulated a multivariate time series model for the monthly Dollar to Naira exchange rate using the time-series Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) approach with stationarity test, co-integration test, and Granger causality test. The economic variables used for this study includes inflation rate, money supply, and crude oil price all obtained from the official CBN website spanning January 2002 to August 2023. The collected data were analysed using VECM after testing for stationarity and confirming the existence of cointegration in the economic variable. The results showed that VECM (1,1) was the suitable model formulated for forecasting the Dollar to Naira Exchange rate in Nigeria because there was at most one co-integrating vector in the model.

The formulation of the VECM model led to the successful forecasting of the Naira-USD exchange rate for the next 51 months and this helped revealed that dollar to naira exchange rate will experience a sudden drop in its conversion rate from the month of February 2024 up to July of 2024. However, from the forecasted plot also, there will be an exponential rise again of the conversion rate of the dollar to Naira exchange rate up to December, 2027. The study therefore concluded that the Vector Error Correction Model (1,1) was the appropriate model and made recommendations to policy makers to continue monitoring trends in the Dollar to Naira exchange rate, inflation rate, crude oil price, and money supply so as to implement and sustain policies aimed at maintaining macroeconomic stability.

Keywords: Cointegration, Economic variable, Exchange rate, Granger-causality, VECM

BAYESIAN MODELLING FOR ASSESSING LEARNING OUTCOMES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

The learning outcomes in higher education extend academic achievement. In many instances, learning outcomes are viewed as a student's performance in university evaluation, usually represented by grade or percentage. Evaluation of such outcomes and their relation to student satisfaction helps to understand the situation of the university. Hence, this study aims to develop the probability and Bayesian model for assessing learning outcomes and its relation with student satisfaction. To assess learning outcomes, both probability distribution and Bayesian modelling of Exponentiated Odd Lomax Exponential distribution has been employed. Maximum likelihood estimation techniques were utilized in the probability model, whereas the Bayesian model employed with Markov Chain Monte Carlo simulation methods, specifically the No-U-turn sampler. The parameters of the probability model as well as the Bayesian model have been estimated. Furthermore, the goodness of fit of proposed distribution demonstrated through mathematical and graphical assessments. Bayesian modelling of the proposed distribution was validated through trace plots, running mean plots, autocorrelation analysis, and other mathematical criteria such as effective sample size (n_{eff}) and R_{hat} . In Bayesian model, utilizing gamma distribution as the prior distribution. Therefore, Bayesian analysis and probability model, both demonstrated to be an effective model for modelling the learning outcomes. Consequently, the proposed distribution presents an alternative model for handling educational data, particularly regarding learning outcomes.

Finally, the prediction of learning outcomes by both techniques is represented by SGPA scores and percentages. The learning outcome has significantly differed according to university as well as faculty. The findings revealed a positive relationship between student satisfaction and learning outcomes. Hence, we conclude that students who are satisfied in an academic institution tend to achieve better learning outcomes.

Keywords: Bayesian Modelling; Markov Chain Monte Carlo; Learning Outcomes; SGPA Scores; Nepalese Students in Higher Education

ESTIMATION OF YOUNG'S MODULUS WITH SMART STRUCTURE: AN INTELLIGENT CONTROL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The calculation of the natural frequencies versus Young's modulus of carbon nanotubes with modified continuum shell is the subject of current research. When designing these tubes, it is important to understand their frequencies because excessive vibrations might cause fatigue. These tubes are designed and built to meet specific needs and have been suitably modified to investigate their vibratory response. There are numerous uses for carbon nanotube free vibration analysis in the mechanical sciences. The fundamental frequency with Young's modulus for clamped-free and simply supported end conditions, which is connected to the carbon nanotubes, is calculated theoretically for chiral single carbon nanotubes. When Young's modulus rises, so does the frequency curve pattern. Young's modulus influences the single-walled carbon nanotube's dynamic response by simulating it as a modified continuum shell. The Young's modulus of chiral tube and the value of frequency increased as the chiral tube's index increased. The results are checked against past studies to ensure the problem's validity and are determined to be accurate.

Keywords: material parameters, distinct boundary conditions, stress-strain curves, dynamic response, frequency.

EMPOWERING HEALTH THROUGH IOT-DRIVEN PREDICTIVE MONITORING FOR COST-EFFICIENT CARE

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ABSTRACT

Health technology rapidly grows, aiding illness prediction and swift medication access. Researchers enhance disease prediction systems. Remote health monitoring, crucial for elders, is simplified by IoT devices, preventing serious issues. Modern health technology rapidly advances, prioritizing prompt illness prediction and medication access, bypassing the time-consuming and costly doctor visits and tests. Researchers actively contribute to developing new disease prediction systems or enhancing existing ones. Daily tasks involve challenging continuous monitoring of home patients, crucial for aging individuals, necessitating occasional health updates to doctors for potential life-saving interventions. Widespread health monitoring issues persist due to the lack of suitable solutions, leading to serious medical complications for individuals. To address this, numerous IoT devices, such as AD8232, MAX30102, ball tilt sensor, and ESP8266, automatically monitor patient health, offering a cost-effective and accessible healthcare solution. IOT based patient health tracking system effectually monitors the health status of patient and save their survives on schedule.

STUDY OF EIMERIA INFECTION AND RELATED RISK FACTORS IN POULTRY AND RUMINANT ANIMALS ACROSS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN GWANDU EMIRATE

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the prevalence and associated risk factors of Eimeria infection in poultry and ruminant animals across local governments in the Gwandu Emirate. Eimeria infection, commonly known as coccidiosis, is a significant parasitic disease impacting the livestock and poultry industries, leading to considerable economic losses due to reduced productivity and increased mortality rates. The research aimed to assess the incidence of Eimeria infection, identify the species involved, and evaluate the effects of veterinary care, vaccination, and sanitary conditions on infection rates. Key findings reveal that Cattle, Sheep, and Broiler Chickens benefit from better veterinary care, higher vaccination rates, and improved sanitary conditions, resulting in lower Eimeria infection rates. In contrast, Local Chickens face significant challenges due to poor access to veterinary services (1.2% "Yes"), low vaccination rates (1.5% "Yes"), and inadequate sanitary conditions (12.5% "Yes"). This disparity in management practices contributes to a higher prevalence of Eimeria infections among Local Chickens compared to other animals. The study concludes that addressing the deficiencies in veterinary care, vaccination, and sanitation for Local Chickens is crucial for reducing Eimeria infection rates and improving overall animal health. Recommendations include enhancing veterinary services, increasing vaccination coverage, improving sanitation practices, and supporting educational and policy initiatives to promote better disease management. This research provides valuable insights into the factors affecting Eimeria infection and offers practical solutions to mitigate its impact, benefiting farmers and the livestock industry in the Gwandu Emirate.

Keywords: Chicken, Sheep, Cattle, Eimeria, Gwandu

PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND POTENTIAL BIOACTIVITY OF NYMPHAEA LOTUS LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the phytochemical composition of *Nymphaea lotus* leaves collected from various aquatic bodies in Ibadan, Nigeria. Qualitative and quantitative assays for saponins, tannins, flavonoids, cardiac glycosides, anthraquinones, terpenoids, steroids, alkaloids, and phenols were conducted using standard procedures. The qualitative and quantitative analysis revealed a rich phytochemical profile in *Nymphaea lotus* leaves. The qualitative results indicated that terpenoids, alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids and phenols were abundantly present in the leaves (++ve), while cardiac glycosides and anthraquinones were detected in lower concentrations (+ve). Quantitative analysis revealed that terpenoids were the most abundant, ($3.10 \pm 0.014\%$ w/w). Significant levels of tannins ($1.81 \pm 0.003\%$ w/w), saponins ($1.70 \pm 0.001\%$), alkaloids ($1.05 \pm 0.001\%$), and moderate amounts of flavonoids ($0.61 \pm 0.18\%$ w/w) and total phenolics ($0.62 \pm 0.002\%$ w/w) were also detected. These findings highlight the potential of *Nymphaea lotus* leaves as a source of bioactive compounds with promising therapeutic applications.

Keywords: *Nymphaea lotus*; water lily; phytochemicals; medicinal plants.

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY OF CHITOSAN-*TRIDAX PROCUMBENS* EXTRACT COMPOSITE ON SELECTED WOUND SURFACE MICROORGANISMS

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ABSTRACT

Antimicrobial resistance is a serious health problem that can be associated with wound surface microorganisms and delayed healing in wounds exposed to such microbes. This has led to the exploration of natural compounds with antimicrobial properties to alleviate these difficult situations. This study evaluated the antimicrobial effects of ethanol extract of *Tridax procumbens*, chitosan, and their composite on some wound surface-associated microorganisms; *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*, *K. pneumoniae*, *A. niger*, *M. canis*, and *C. acremonium*. The phytochemical and antioxidant screening were conducted using standard methods. The sensitivity and susceptibility tests were determined using the agar well diffusion and double serial dilution method respectively. The quantitative phytochemical constituents of the extract include phenols, flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids and tannins. However, the concentration of phenols was significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher than other phytoconstituents. The ethanol extract of *Tridax procumbens*-chitosan composite showed a significantly ($p < 0.05$) higher zone of inhibition against all the tested microorganisms (bacteria and fungi). The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of the composite that limited the growth and completely kills the selected bacteria was observed at 12.5 mg/ml and 25 mg/ml concentrations respectively. while the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the minimum fungicidal concentration (MFC) of the composite for *M. canis* and *C. acremonium* were 12.5 mg/ml and 50 mg/ml whereas, that of *A. niger* were 6.25 mg/ml and 12 mg/ml respectively. The study suggests that ethanol extract of *T. tridax procumbens*-chitosan composite is more effective as an antimicrobial agent in combating wound surface-associated microbial organisms than the plant extract and chitosan being a single agent.

Keywords: *Tridax procumbens*, Chitosan, antioxidants, *A. niger*, Antimicrobial

EFFECT OF COMBINED PROCESSING METHODS ON PROXIMATE AND SOME ANTINUTRIENTS COMPOSITION FROM NIGERIAN YELLOW MAIZE AND SOYBEAN

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The current study investigated the effect of combined primary processing methods on some nutrient and anti-nutrient properties of Nigerian yellow maize and soybean.

Methods: Yellow maize grains were water-washed and oven-dried, soybean seeds were water-washed, soaked, de-hulled, boiled, oven-dried, then-after, individual foodstuff was dried-milled into flour. Proximate composition, tannin and phytate contents of unprocessed and processed flours were determined.

Results: Significant differences between unprocessed and processed maize, unprocessed and processed soybean, unprocessed maize and unprocessed and processed soybean, and processed maize and unprocessed and processed soybean were observed. Processed maize had a lower moisture and ash contents than the unprocessed with a reduction of about 42.5% and 16.8% respectively, and similar reduction of about 44.3% moisture and 9.2% ash contents of processed soybean over unprocessed was recorded. There was a respective increase of 5.7 % carbohydrate and 4.7 % energy contents of processed maize over unprocessed. The energy content of processed soybean increased by 12.5%, whilst the carbohydrate of processed soybean was reduced by 20.3% compared with the unprocessed. There was no considerable difference in protein, dietary fiber, and lipid contents of processed over unprocessed maize. However, while the contents of protein and lipid of processed soybean increased by 17% and 26.5% respectively, the dietary fiber reduced by 39.3 % over unprocessed. The loss in tannic acid content between processed and unprocessed maize and between processed and unprocessed soybean was 80.90 % and 79.31 % respectively. Similarly, processing of maize and soybean resulted in loss of phytic acid content of about 11.35 % and 15.38 % for maize and soybean respectively.

Conclusion: Following the results obtained from the procedures used in this study, food processing methods increased nutrients and decreased anti-nutrient contents of maize and soybean. Therefore, the current processing procedures could be used for quality improvement of foods, Nigerians Yellow maize and soybean, to achieving food security for sustainable development goals.

Keywords: food processing, yellow maize, soybean, proximate composition, tannic acid, phytic acid, food quality, Nigeria

EFFECT OF FORTIFICATION OF LETTUCE AND GERMINATED CHICKPEA FLOUR ON COOKING, FUNCTIONAL AND TEXTURAL PROPERTIES OF PASTA

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the impact of fortifying pasta with lettuce and germinated chickpea flour (GCF) on its cooking, functional, and textural properties.. Semolina flour(100%) served as the control, replaced by GCF (7%, 15%, 23%) and lettuce (3%, 5%, 7). Fortification increased ash, fiber, and protein content while reducing fat.. Moisture content ranged from 9.98% to 11.37%, ash from 1.59% to 3.28%, fat from 1.52% to 1.1%, and fiber from 0.03% to 1.1% in fortified pasta samples (Control, Sample A, Sample B, Sample C). Cooking losses were higher in Sample C, with longer cooking times observed in the control sample. Swelling index ranged from 2.02% to 2.8%, with Sample C showing more volume expansion. The addition of GCP and lettuce boosted the total phenolic content and antioxidant activity of pasta. These fortified pastas had lower lightness due to presence of color components. Texture profile analysis showed varying hardness and stickiness among raw and cooked samples, with raw Sample Control having more hardness and cooked Sample B exhibiting higher stickiness and the cooked Control pasta being harder. Sensory evaluation favored Sample A (GCP 7%, Lettuce 3% , 1% xanthan gum) for overall acceptance.

Keywords: Lettuce powder, fortified semoolina pasta, cooking quality, antioxidant activity, texture, sensory evaluation.

SEVERE INFECTIONS OF INSECT-INDUCED VEIN GALL IN FICUS RELIGIOSA TREES: A FIRST REPORT FROM AYODHYA, (U.P.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Ficus religiosa, commonly known as the Peepal tree, holds significant cultural and ecological importance. This paper documents the first reported cases of severe vein gall infections in Peepal trees in Ayodhya, India, highlighting a serious threat to their health and sustainability posed by insect activity.

Keywords: *Ficus religiosa*, Peepal tree, Vein gall, Woody vein

IMPACT OF THE BILLION TREE TSUNAMI IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The Billion Tree Tsunami project, initiated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province, Pakistan, aims to combat deforestation and climate change through large-scale afforestation. Launched in 2014, the project sought to restore 350,000 hectares of degraded land by planting one billion trees. The initiative has successfully achieved its goals, demonstrating significant environmental, economic, and social impacts.

Environmental benefits include a substantial increase in forest cover, enhancing biodiversity and providing habitat for various species. The project has sequestered approximately 8.1 million tons of CO₂, contributing to global carbon reduction efforts. Additionally, the restored forests have improved watershed management, reduced soil erosion and enhancing water quality.

Economically, the Billion Tree Tsunami has generated employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas, creating an estimated 500,000 green jobs. This influx of jobs has not only provided income for local communities but also fostered a sense of ownership and stewardship over natural resources.

Socially, the project has raised awareness about the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable practices. It has engaged local communities, including women and youth, in afforestation activities, promoting social cohesion and community development.

Overall, the Billion Tree Tsunami stands as a model for large-scale environmental restoration projects, demonstrating that ambitious afforestation efforts can yield significant benefits across multiple dimensions.

Keywords: Billion Tree Tsunami, Afforestation, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Deforestation, Climate Change, Carbon Sequestration, Biodiversity, Watershed Management, Green Jobs, Community Development.

**EFFECTS OF LASER LAND LEVELING ON CROP YIELD, WATER
PRODUCTIVITY, AND ECONOMIC GAINS IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS OF PUNJAB,
PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

This study took place from 2021 to 2023 on five different farms in five different District of Southern Punjab, Pakistan, with the aim of evaluating the impact of Precise Laser Land Leveling (PLLL) on economic gain, crop yield, water use efficiency (WUE), soil salinity and soil fertility. On each farm, one field was precisely levelled using a LASER land leveller, while another unlevelled field was used as a control. Except for land leveling, all other cultivation practices and agricultural inputs remained the same in both fields. On average, 53% water was saved in levelled fields, compared to unlevelled fields over a crop year. Yields of rice, wheat and corn (fodder) from levelled fields were 7 to 11% higher than those from unlevelled fields. The average water use efficiency for rice, wheat, and corn (fodder) in levelled fields was 34–39% higher than in unlevelled fields.

The net annual income obtained from levelled fields was 35% higher than that from unlevelled fields. The elevation difference, which was ± 2 cm immediately after land leveling in 2008, increased to ± 3 to 6 cm by 2010. The costs incurred for laser land leveling were recovered within one season. No significant and systematic effects of PLLL) on soil salinity and soil fertility were observed. In conclusion, adoption of laser land leveling technology helps reduce agricultural input costs, improve water use efficiency and increase crop productivity in irrigated semi-arid regions of Pakistan.

Keywords: Laser Land Leveling, Crop Yield, Water Productivity, Economic Benefits, Water Use Efficiency, Soil Fertility.

İFADE ÖZGÜRLÜĞÜ KAPSAMINDA KORUNMAYAN İFADELER

EXPRESSIONS NOT PROTECTED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Fatmagül KALE ÖZÇELİK

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ÖZET

İfade özgürlüğü, demokratik toplumu inşa etme fonksiyonunu yerine getiren önemli bir medeni ve siyasi haktır. Bu nedendir ki, anayasal devlet düzenlerinde ifade özgürlüğüne özel önem atfedilir. İfade özgürlüğü aynı zamanda medeni ve siyasi haklara yer veren insan hakları sözleşmelerinde de düzenlenir. Örneğin, 1966 tarihli Birleşmiş Milletler Medeni ve Siyasi Haklar Sözleşmesi ile 1953 tarihli Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi ifade özgürlüğünü düzenleyen sözleşmeler arasında yer alır. Türk hukukunda ise 1982 Anayasası'nın 26. maddesinde özgürlüğe yer verilir.

İfade özgürlüğü, sınırsız bir hak değildir ve bu özgürlük herkesin diğerlerine karşı kendisini dilediği gibi ifade etme hakkını tanımamaktadır. Bu nedenle özgürlük kapsamında kullanımı yasaklanan ifadeler vardır. Normatif düzenlemelerde açıkça sıralanmayan bu ifadeler, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi'nin kararları çerçevesinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Genel itibariyle bu ifadeler, nefret ve ırkçı, çocuk ve hayvan istismarını içeren, tarihi gerçeklikleri inkâr eden, şiddet içeren, dini lider ve sembolleri alçaltan ifadeler olarak kategorize edilebilir.

İfadeyi kullanan kişiler de ifade özgürlüğü kullanılırken önemlidir. Örneğin, bilimsel faaliyet yürüten bir akademisyenin ifade özgürlüğü ile diğer bir kişinin bu özgürlüğü kullanma derecesi bir değildir ve sınırlandırma ölçütleri birbirinden farklılık arz eder. Bu nedenle yasaklı ifadeleri kullanan kişilerin kullanım biçimi ve amacı da göz önünde bulundurulması gereken önemli bir kriterdir. Sunumuzda da, ifade özgürlüğü kapsamında korunmayan ifadelerle ilişkin Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi'nin belirlediği kriterlere detaylı şekilde yer verilecektir. Böylece yüksek mahkeme tarafından korunan ve korunmayan ifadelerin neler olduğu tespit edilmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İfade Özgürlüğü, Sınırlandırma, Korunmayan İfadeler, İnsan Hakları.

ABSTRACT

Freedom of expression is an important civil and political right that fulfills the function of building a democratic society. For this reason, special importance is given to freedom of expression in constitutional state orders. Freedom of expression is also regulated in human rights agreements that include civil and political rights. For example, the United Nations Convention on Civil and Political Rights dated 1966 and the European Convention on Human Rights dated 1953 are among the agreements that regulate freedom of expression. In Turkish law, freedom is included in Article 26 of the 1982 Constitution.

Freedom of expression is not an unlimited right and this freedom does not recognize the right of everyone to express themselves as they wish against others. For this reason, there are expressions that are prohibited within the scope of freedom. These expressions, which are not clearly listed in normative regulations, have emerged within the framework of the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights. In general, these expressions can be categorized as

hateful and racist, child and animal abuse, denial of historical facts, violence, and degrading religious leaders and symbols.

The people using the expression are also important when exercising freedom of expression. For example, the degree to which an academic conducting scientific activities exercises this freedom is not the same as the degree to which another person exercises it, and the criteria for limiting them differ from each other. Therefore, the manner and purpose of use of those using prohibited expressions are also important criteria that must be taken into consideration. In our presentation, the criteria determined by the European Court of Human Rights regarding expressions that are not protected within the scope of freedom of expression will be given in detail. Thus, an attempt will be made to determine which expressions are and are not protected by the high court.

Keywords: Freedom of Expression, Restriction, Unprotected Expressions, Human Rights.

**ULUSLARARASI CEZA DİVANII. ÖN DAVA DAİRESİ'NİN VLADİMİR PUTİN'İN
TUTUKLANMASINA İLİŞKİN 17 MART 2023 TARİHLİ KARARI: HUKUKİ
SORUNLAR VE DÜŞÜNCELER**

**17 MARCH 2023 DECISION OF THE ICC PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER II ON THE
ARREST OF VLADIMIR PUTIN: LEGAL ISSUES AND CONSIDERATIONS**

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ÖZET

Litvanya ve Roma Statüsü'ne (Statü) taraf olan 38 devletin Statü m. 14 uyarınca yaptığı bildirim üzerine Uluslararası Ceza Divanı (UCD) Savcılığı Ukrayna'daki durumla ilgili soruşturma açılması için harekete geçti. Savcılık, 01 Mart 2022 tarihinde UCD Başkanlığı'na başvurarak, Statü m. 15/(3) gereğince ileri süreceği soruşturma açılması talebinin karara bağlanması için, Ukrayna'daki durumun bir Ön Dava Dairesi'ne havale edilmesini talep etti. UCD Başkanlığı 2 Mart 2022 tarihinde, Ukrayna'daki durumla ilgili olarak II. No.lu Ön Dava Dairesi'nin görevlendirilmesine karar verdi. Daire bugüne kadar, 17 Mart 2023, 5 Mart 2024 ve 25 Haziran 2024 tarihlerinde olmak üzere üç farklı tutuklama kararı verdi. Daha fazla tartışmaya neden olan 17 Mart 2023 tarihli ilk kararda, Rusya Federasyonu Başkanı Vladimir Putin ile Rusya Federasyonu Başkanlık Çocuk Hakları Komiseri Maria Lvova-Belova'nın tutuklanmasına karar verilmiştir.

UCD tarafından yapılan 17 Mart 2023 tarihli basın açıklamasında, II. No.lu Ön Dava Dairesi'nin aynı tarihli tutuklama kararı özetlenerek şu hususlar ortaya konulmuştur: Putin'in işlediği iddia edilen fiiller, Ön Dava Dairesi tarafından “nüfusun (çocukların) zorla sınır dışı edilmesi” ve “nüfusun (çocukların) Ukrayna'nın işgal altındaki bölgelerinden Rusya Federasyonu'na zorla nakledilmesi” suretiyle işlenmiş savaş suçları olarak nitelendirilmiştir. Söz konusu suçlar Roma Statüsü m. 8/(2)/(a)-(vii) ve 8/(2)/(b)-(viii)'de düzenlenmektedir. Karara bireysel ceza sorumluluğu açısından bakıldığında, failliğin Roma Statüsü'nde düzenlenen türlerine ve üstlerin ceza sorumluluğuna ilişkin kurala dayanıldığı görülmektedir. Daire, Putin'in söz konusu suçlardan, “(i) ... fiilleri doğrudan, başkalarıyla ortak şekilde ve/veya başkalarını vasıta olarak kullanmak suretiyle işlemek (Statü m. 25/(3)/(a)) ve (ii) ... (Statü m. 28/(b)'de düzenlenen üstlerin ceza sorumluluğu hükmüne göre ...” bireysel ceza sorumluluğu doğacağını gösteren makul sebeplerin bulunduğu kanaatine ulaşmış ve tutuklama kararı vermiştir.

II. No.lu Ön Dava Dairesi, “... mağdurları ve tanıkları korumak ve ayrıca soruşturmayı güvence altına almak ...” gerekçesiyle tutuklama kararını gizli tutmuştur. Karar metni yayımlanıncaya kadar Statü m. 58'de tutuklama için aranan şartların varlığıyla ilgili ayrıntılı bir yorum yapmak mümkün görünmemektedir. Bununla birlikte ilerleyen aşamalarda, fiillerin nitelendirilmesinde savaş suçu / insanlığa karşı suç ayrımının ortaya konulması, (muhtemelen) fiillerin hiçbirini bizzat işlemiş olmayan Putin'in bu suçlardan fail sıfatıyla sorumlu tutulmasına imkân verecek ortak ve dolaylı faillik kuralları, maddi ceza hukuku bakımından ortaya çıkacak belirgin hukuki sorunlar olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bundan başka Putin'in halen görev başında bulunan bir devlet başkanı olmasının tutuklanma ve yargılanmadan bağıışıklık sağlayıp sağlamayacağı, Roma Statüsü'ne taraf olan ve olmayan devletlerin tutuklama müzekkerelerinin infazı konusundaki farklı yükümlülükleri, çözüm bekleyen birer uluslararası hukuk sorunu olarak UCD'nin önünde durmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Ceza Mahkemesi, UCM, Putin Tutuklama Kararı, Savaş Suçları, Uluslararası Suçlar

ABSTRACT

Following the referral (pursuant to Article 14) of Lithuania and other 38 State parties to the Rome Statute (the Statute), the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) took action to open an investigation into the situation in Ukraine. On 1 March 2022, the Prosecutor applied to the Presidency of the ICC for the assignment of the situation to a Pre-Trial Chamber to decide on the request for authorisation to open an investigation pursuant to Article 15(3) of the Statute. On 2 March 2022, the ICC Presidency decided to assign the situation in Ukraine to Pre-Trial Chamber II. To date, the Chamber has issued three arrest warrants, on 17 March 2023, 5 March 2024 and 25 June 2024. The first decision of 17 March 2023, which caused more controversy, ordered the arrest of Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation, and Maria Lvova-Belova, Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Office of the President of the Russian Federation.

In a press release issued by the ICC on 17 March 2023, the arrest warrant of the Pre-Trial Chamber II was summarized, stating that the acts allegedly committed by Putin were characterised by the Pre-Trial Chamber as war crimes committed by "*unlawful deportation of population (children)*" and "*unlawful transfer of population (children) from occupied areas of Ukraine to the Russian Federation*". These crimes are regulated in Articles 8(2)(a)-(vii) and 8(2)(b)-(viii) of the Rome Statute. As for individual criminal responsibility, the decision relies on the types of perpetration set out in the Rome Statute and the rule of superior responsibility. According to the Chamber, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Putin bears individual criminal responsibility for the crimes in question for, "... (i) ... *having committed the acts directly, jointly with others and/or through others (article 25(3)(a) of the Rome Statute)*, and (ii) ... *pursuant to superior responsibility (article 28(b) of the Rome Statute)*". Therefore, the Chamber ordered the arrest of Putin.

Pre-Trial Chamber II considered that the warrants are secret. According to the ICC press release, the reasoning of the Chamber was "... *to protect victims and witnesses and also to safeguard the investigation* ...". Until the full text of the decision is published, it does not seem possible to comment in detail on the existence of the conditions for arrest under Article 58 of the Statute. However, in the following stages, the distinction between war crimes and crimes against humanity and the rules of joint and indirect perpetration that will allow Putin, who (probably) did not personally commit any of the acts, to be held responsible as a perpetrator, seem to be the significant legal problems that will arise in terms of substantive criminal law. Furthermore, whether Putin's status as a sitting head of state would provide immunity from arrest and prosecution, and the different obligations of States as being parties and non-parties to the Rome Statute with regard to the execution of arrest warrants, are international law problems that await resolution before the ICC.

Keywords: International Criminal Court, ICC, Putin Arrest Warrant, War Crimes, International Crimes

LOJİSTİK PERFORMANS, EKONOMİK ÖZGÜRLÜK VE DIŞ TİCARET DENGESİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: AB ÜLKELERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE, ECONOMIC FREEDOM and FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE: A STUDY on EU COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 27 Avrupa Birliği (AB) üyesi ülke ve 2023 yılı için ekonomik özgürlük, lojistik performansı ve dış ticaret dengesi arasındaki ilişkiyi analiz etmektir. Analiz, Heritage Foundation'ın Ekonomik Özgürlük Endeksi, Dünya Bankası'nın Lojistik Performansı Endeksi (LPI) ve ülkelerin dış ticaret dengesi (GDP'ye oranı) verileri kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Bu verilere ülkeler arası karşılaştırmayı kolaylaştırmak amacıyla istatistiksel normalleştirme yöntemi uygulanmış ve veriler 0 ile 1 arasında ölçeklendirilerek grafiksel analizler yapılmıştır. Analiz sonuçları, AB üyesi ülkelerin ekonomik özgürlük, lojistik performans ve dış ticaret dengesi arasında belirgin bir ilişki olmadığını, bu endekslerin farklı ülkelerde farklı şekillerde etkileşim gösterdiğini ortaya koymuştur. İrlanda ve Lüksemburg gibi ülkeler hem dış ticaret dengesi hem de ekonomik özgürlük endeksinde en yüksek puanları alırken, aynı zamanda lojistik performanslarında da üstünlük sağlamaktadır. Almanya ve Hollanda, yüksek ekonomik özgürlük ve lojistik performans seviyelerine sahip olmalarına rağmen, dış ticaret dengelerinde nispeten daha geride bir performans göstermektedir. Buna karşılık, Romanya ve Yunanistan gibi ülkelerde ise hem ekonomik özgürlük hem lojistik performans hem de dış ticaret dengelerinin düşük seviyelerde olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma, bu üç endeks arasındaki karmaşık ve doğrusal olmayan ilişkileri vurgulamakta, ülkelerin ekonomik yapılarının, politikalarının ve ticaret stratejilerinin detaylı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi gerektiğini göstermektedir. Yüksek ekonomik özgürlüğün, güçlü lojistik performansın ve pozitif dış ticaret dengesinin birbiriyle olumlu bir ilişki içinde olabileceği değerlendirildiğinden, üç değişken bir arada ele alındığında ekonomik özgürlüğün ve ticaret politikalarının dengelenmesi, lojistik altyapısının güçlendirilmesi, AB içindeki ekonomik uyumun artırılması ve sürdürülebilir ticaret politikalarının izlenmesi gerekliliği ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu değerlendirme ülkelerin ekonomik özgürlüklerini ve lojistik altyapılarını iyileştirerek ticaret kapasitelerini ve ekonomik büyümelerini artıracaklarını vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lojistik Performans Endeksi, Ekonomik Özgürlük Endeksi, Dış Ticaret Dengesi, Avrupa Birliği, Ticaret Performansı

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the relationship between economic freedom, logistics performance and foreign trade balance for 27 European Union (EU) member countries and the year 2023. The analysis was conducted using the Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom Index, the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index (LPI) and countries' foreign trade balance (ratio to GDP) data. In order to facilitate comparison between countries, the statistical normalization method was applied to these data and the data was scaled between 0 and 1 and graphical analyses were performed. The analysis results revealed that there was no significant relationship between the economic freedom, logistics performance and foreign trade balance of the European Union member countries and that these indices interacted in different ways in

different countries. Countries such as Ireland and Luxembourg received the highest scores in both foreign trade balance and economic freedom index, while also excelling in logistics performance. Despite having high levels of economic freedom and logistics performance, Germany and the Netherlands performed relatively lower in foreign trade balance. On the other hand, in countries such as Romania and Greece, it has been found that both economic freedom, logistics performance and foreign trade balances are at low levels. The study highlights the complex and non-linear relationships between these three indices, and shows that countries' economic structures, policies and trade strategies need to be assessed in detail. Since it is assessed that high economic freedom, strong logistics performance and positive foreign trade balance may have a positive relationship with each other, when the three variables are considered together, it becomes necessary to balance economic freedom and trade policies, strengthen logistics infrastructure, increase economic harmony within the EU and follow sustainable trade policies. This assessment emphasizes that countries can increase their trade capacity and economic growth by improving their economic freedom and logistics infrastructure.

Keywords: Logistics Performance Index, Economic Freedom Index, Trade Balance, European Union, Trade Performance

GEMİLERDE KAMERA İLE GÖZETLEMENİN GEMİ ADAMININ KİŞİLİK HAKLARI ve ÖZEL YAŞAMINI İHLAL RİSKİ

RISK OF VIOLATION OF PERSONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVATE LIFE OF SHIPMAN BY CAMERA SURVEILLANCE ON SHIPS

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ÖZET

Gemilerde yapılan çalışmalar, karada yapılan çalışmalardan çok farklı özellikler ve zorluklar içerir. Özellikle uzun yol seferi yapan gemilerde çalışan gemi adamları, bazen günlerce karaya ayak basmadan gemide yaşamak durumundadır. Zira gemiler, onlar için hem iş hem de ikamet yerleridir. Karada çalışan bir işçi mesai bitiminde işyerinden ayrılıp evine gidebilir ya da karada istediği sosyal ortama katılabilirken, gemi adamları, yemek yeme veya dinlenme zamanlarında bile sürekli gemide bulunmak durumundadır. İş sözleşmelerinin genel özelliği gereği ise işçi, iş görme edimini işverenin gözetim ve denetimi altında işverene bağımlı olarak yerine getirir. Bu bağımlı çalışma ilişkisi içinde, işverenin işçi karşısında yönetim hakkından kaynaklanan yetkileri vardır. İşveren söz konusu yönetim hakkı kapsamında işçileri işyerinde kamera ile gözetleme ve kaydetme gibi yetkiler de kullanabilir. Ancak, işverenin bu yetkileri kullanması işçilerin kişilik hakları ve özel yaşam alanlarının ihlal edilmesi riskini doğurur.

Gemi gibi dar bir fiziksel alanda yapılacak kamera ile gözetleme ve kaydetme gibi faaliyetlerin işçilerin kişilik haklarını ve özel yaşam alanlarını ihlal etme ihtimali çok daha yüksektir. Zira, işçi gemide çalışırken, yemek yerken, dinlenirken, uyurken yani adeta her anında kamera ile izleniyor hissine kapılabilir. Yapılan araştırmalar, gemi adamlarının gemilerde sürekli işverenin otoritesi altında olma ve gözetlenme hissine kapıldıklarını, kişisel özgürlükleri ve özel yaşamları için yeterli alan bulamadıklarını göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada, öncelikle işverenlerin gemide hangi şartlar ve sebeplerle çalışanları kamera ile gözetleyebileceklerine değinilecektir. Sonrasında, bu gözetlemelerin işçinin kişilik hakkını ve özel yaşam alanını ihlal etmemesi için hangi yöntemlerin izlenmesi gerektiği incelenecektir. Bu kapsamda, gözetleme ve kaydetmelerin hukuka uygun olması konusunda özellikle gemi adamının rızasının önemi üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gemi adamı, kamerayla gözetleme, gemi adamının kişiliği, gemi adamının özel yaşamı.

ABSTRACT

The work carried out on ships has very different characteristics and difficulties from the work carried out on land. Especially seafarers working on long voyage ships sometimes have to live on the ship for days without setting foot on land. Because ships are both work and residence places for them. While an employee working on land can leave the workplace at the end of working hours and go home or join the social environment he/she wants on land, seafarers have to be on the ship continuously, even during eating or resting times. In accordance with the general characteristic of employment contracts, the employee performs the performance of work under the supervision and control of the employer and is dependent on the employer. Within this dependent labour relationship, the employer has powers arising from the right of management against the employee. Within the scope of this right of management, the employer may also exercise powers such as surveillance and recording of the employees at the workplace

with cameras. However, the exercise of these powers by the employer creates the risk of violating the personal rights and private life of the employees.

Activities such as camera surveillance and recording in a narrow physical space such as a ship are much more likely to violate the personal rights and private life areas of the workers. This is because the worker may have the feeling that he/she is being watched by a camera while working, eating, resting and sleeping on the ship, in other words, in almost every moment. Research shows that seafarers have the feeling of being under the authority of the employer and being monitored, and that they cannot find enough space for their personal freedoms and private lives. In this study, first of all, the conditions and reasons under which employers can spy on seafarers with cameras will be discussed. Then, it will be analysed which methods should be followed in order to ensure that such surveillance does not violate the employee's personal rights and private life. In this context, the importance of the consent of the seafarer will be emphasised in order for the surveillance and recording to be lawful.

Keywords: Seafarer, camera surveillance, seafarer's personality, seafarer's private life.

İŞÇİ SENDİKASININ ÜYE KAYBI NEDENİYLE YASAL GREVİN MAHKEME KARARIYLA SONA ERDİRİLMESİ

TERMINATION OF LEGAL STRIKE BY COURT DECISION DUE TO LOSS OF MEMBERS OF THE LABOR UNION

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ÖZET

Toplu iş sözleşmesinin imzalanması veya tarafların uyuşmazlığı özel hakeme götürmeye yönelik anlaşmaları ile grev kendiliğinden sona erer. Bunun dışında grevin sona ermesine ilişkin düzenleme, 6356 sayılı Sendikalar ve Toplu İş Sözleşmesi Kanunu'nun 75. maddesinde kural altına alınmıştır. 6356 sayılı Kanun m. 75/1'e göre işçi sendikasının kararıyla, uygulanmakta olan grev sonlandırılabilir. Yine 6356 sayılı Kanun m. 75/4 uyarınca grevi uygulayan işçi sendikasının herhangi bir nedenle kapatılması, feshedilmesi veya infisah etmesi hâllerinde grev kendiliğinden sona erer ve yetki belgesi hükümsüz olur. Çalışma konumuzu oluşturan bir diğer sona erme hali ise 6356 sayılı Kanun m. 75/6'da düzenlenmiş olup; anılan hükme göre grevi uygulayan sendikanın, yetki tespiti için başvurduğu tarihte işyerindeki üyesi işçilerin dörtte üçünün sendika üyeliğinden ayrıldıklarının tespiti hâlinde, ilgililerden biri grevin sona erdirilmesi için mahkemeye başvurabilecektir. Başvuru üzerine mahkeme, belirtilen oranda üye kaybını tespit ederse belirleyeceği tarihte grevin sona erdirilmesine karar verir. Mahkeme tarafından belirlenen tarihte grevin sona ereceği, görevli makam tarafından işyerinde ilan edilir. Yargıtay, 6356 Sayılı Kanun m. 75/6 doğrultusunda grevin son bulduğunun tespitinin talep edilebilmesi için öncelikle fiilen uygulanmaya başlamış bir grevin söz konusu olması gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Düzenlemedeki üyelikten ayrılma ifadesinin hangi anlama geldiği ve grevin sonlandırılması kararının yetki belgesine etkisinin ne olacağı hakkında Kanun'da açık hüküm bulunmamaktadır. Çalışmamızda, belirtilen konulara ilişkin doktrindeki farklı görüşlere ve Yargıtay kararlarına yer verilmek suretiyle işçi sendikasının üye kaybı nedeniyle yasal grevin mahkeme kararıyla sona erdirilmesi hakkında açıklamalarda bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Grev, Mahkeme Kararı, Üye Kaybı, Yetki Belgesi

ABSTRACT

The strike ends automatically with the signing of a collective bargaining agreement or the parties' agreement to refer the dispute to special arbitration. Apart from this, Article 75 of Law No. 6356 on Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining Agreements regulates the termination of the strike. According to Article 75/1 of Law No. 6356, the ongoing strike can be terminated by the decision of the labor union. Again, according to Article 75/4 of Law No. 6356, the strike ends automatically and the certificate of authorization becomes invalid in cases where the labor union implementing the strike is closed or dissolved for any reason. Another termination situation that constitutes the subject of our study is regulated in Article 75/6 of Law No. 6356. According to the aforementioned provision, if it is determined that three-quarters of the workers, members of the union implementing the strike on the date it applied for authorization have resigned from their union membership, one of the relevant parties may apply to the court to terminate the strike. Upon application, if the court determines a loss of members at the

specified rate, it decides to terminate the strike on the date it determines. The date on which the strike will end, as determined by the court, is announced by the competent authority at the workplace. The Supreme Court emphasizes that in order to request the determination that the strike has ended in accordance with Article 75/6 of Law No. 6356, there must first be a strike that has actually started to be implemented. There is no clear provision in the Law regarding the meaning of the expression “resignation from membership” in the regulation and the effect of the decision to terminate the strike on the certificate of authorization. Our study will provide explanations regarding the termination of a legal strike by a court decision due to the loss of members of a labor union by including the different opinions in the doctrine on the specified issues and the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Keywords: Strike, Court Decision, Loss of Members, Certificate of Authorization

TÜRK MİRAS HUKUKUNDA DİJİTAL MİRAS

DIGITAL INHERITANCE IN TURKISH INHERITANCE LAW

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ÖZET

Türk hukukunda mirasın kazanılmasında külli halefiyet ilkesi geçerlidir. Bu ilkeye göre ölüm olayı gerçekleştiği an itibarıyla mirasçılar mirasbırakanın mirasını/terekesini bir bütün olarak, kanunen kazanırlar. Miras/tereke mirasbırakanın haklarını ve borçlarını içeren oldukça geniş bir kavramdır. Son yıllarda bu kavramın içine yeni kavramların da dahil edildiğini görmekteyiz. Bilişim teknolojisinin baş döndürücü bir hızla yayıldığı, içeriğinin her geçen gün bizi şaşırtacak boyuta getirdiği yeni dünya düzeninde dijital miras/tereke kavramının ortaya çıktığını görmekteyiz. Burada mirasbırakanın ölümü ile, sosyal medya hesapları, elektronik posta hesapları, çeşitli internet hesapları, alan adları, internet üzerinden sağladığı kullanım ve kiralama hakları, para transfer hesapları ve benzerlerinin akıbeti, bunlar üzerinde mirasçılarının hak sahipliği tartışılmaktadır. Miras hukukunu düzenleyen Türk Medeni Kanununda dijital mirasa yönelik açık bir hüküm yoktur. Dolayısıyla kanuni bir boşluk vardır ve nasıl doldurulması gerektiği sorunu çözüme muhtaçtır. Esasında dijital miras kavramı sadece miras hukuku konusu da değildir. Maddi-manevi içeriği itibarıyla kişilik haklarını ve fikri mülkiyet hukukunu da ilgilendirmektedir. Öte yandan kavram haberleşme-iletişim hakkının gizliliği, kişisel verilerin korunması açısından da önem taşımaktadır. Ancak bu bildiride dijital miras kavramı Türk Miras Hukuku çerçevesinde ele alınacak, kavramının içeriği, karşılaşılan hukuki sorunlar ve çözüm yolları ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mirasbırakan, Tereke, Mirasçılar, Dijital Miras

ABSTRACT

In Turkish law, the principle of universal succession applies in the acquisition of inheritance. According to this principle, as of the moment of death, the heirs legally acquire the inheritance of the testator as a whole. Inheritance is a very broad concept that includes the rights and debts of the testator. In recent years, we see that new concepts have been included in this concept. We see that the concept of digital inheritance has emerged in the new world order where information technology spreads at a dizzying speed and its content surprises us every day. Here, upon the death of the testator, the fate of social media accounts, e-mail accounts, various internet accounts, domain names, usage and leasing rights provided over the internet, money transfer accounts and the like, and the right ownership of the heirs over them are discussed. There is no explicit provision on digital inheritance in the Turkish Civil Code, which regulates inheritance law. Therefore, there is a legal gap and the question of how it should be filled is in need of a solution. In fact, the concept of digital inheritance is not only a matter of inheritance law. It also concerns personal rights and intellectual property law due to its material and moral content. On the other hand, the concept is also important in terms of the privacy of the right to communication and the protection of personal data. However, in this paper, the concept of digital inheritance will be discussed within the framework of Turkish Inheritance Law, and the content of the concept, legal problems encountered and solutions will be discussed.

Keywords: Testator, Inheritance, Inheritors, Digital Inheritance.

TÜRK VE İSVİÇRE HUKUKU BAKIMINDAN NAFKA MİKTARININ BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE AMOUNT OF POST-MARITAL MAINTENANCE UNDER TURKISH AND SWISS LAW

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ÖZET

Yoksulluk nafakası, Türk Medeni Kanunu'nun 175'inci maddesinde yer almaktadır. Kanun koyucu, bu hüküm ile boşanma yüzünden yoksulluğa düşecek olan, boşanmada daha ağır kusurlu olmayan tarafa, karşı tarafın ekonomik gücü nazarında süresiz nafaka isteme hakkı tanır. Söz konusu düzenleme uzun zamandır doktrinde ve uygulamada sayısız eleştiriye konu olmaktadır. En çok eleştirildiği hususlar, nafakanın süresi ve miktarının tespitidir. Yoksulluk nafakasının miktarı, esasen iki şekilde belirlenebilir. Bunlar nafakanın taraflarca veya hâkim tarafından belirlenmesidir. Taraflarca nafaka miktarına dair yapılacak belirlemenin hâkim tarafından onaylanması gerekir. Tarafların anlaşamadığı veya hâkim tarafından onaylanmayan hallerde nafaka miktarı, hâkim tarafından belirlenir.

Türk Medeni Kanunu'nda nafaka miktarının belirlenmesinde hâkime yol gösterecek ölçüt bulunmaz. Kanun sadece “geçimi için” ve “diğer tarafın mali gücü oranında” kısıtlamalarını içerir. Bu bakımdan nafaka alacaklısının zorunlu ihtiyaçları ve nafaka yükümlüsünün ekonomik durumu ölçüt olarak dikkate alınır. Türk Medeni Kanunu'nun hukukî dayanağını İsviçre Medenî Kanunu oluşturmaktadır. Ancak İsviçre Medeni Kanunu'nda 2000 yılında yapılan değişiklikle birlikte daha önceki uygulamadan ileri gelen süreli nafakaya hükmedilmesi ve miktarın belirlenmesi için var olan kriterler yasal düzenlemeye kavuşturuldu.

Doktrinde İsviçre Medeni Kanunu'nda yer alan söz konusu ölçütlerin, Türk Hukuku'nda da uygulanması gerektiği ifade edilmektedir. Nitekim bu ölçütlerden bazıları, nafaka yükümlüsünün veya alacaklısının mali gücünün tespitinde dikkate alınmaktadır. Bu sebeple her iki düzenleme arasında benzer yönler bulunmaktadır. Lakin İsviçre hukukunda yer alan bazı ölçütler hukukumuzda nafaka miktarı belirlenirken dikkate alınmamaktadır. Öte yandan Yargıtay, İsviçre hukukundan farklı olarak söz konusu bu ölçütleri sadece hükmedilecek nafaka miktarının belirlenmesinde kullanır.

Türk ve İsviçre hukuk sistemi kıyaslandığında var olan farklılıklar, söz konusu ölçütlerin doktrin ve Yargıtay uygulamasındaki yerinin incelenmesini gerektirmektedir. Bu sebeple çalışma kapsamında, Türk ve İsviçre Hukuku'nda bulunan yoksulluk nafakasına ilişkin düzenlemelere, doktrinde ve uygulamada yer alan örneklerle karşılaştırmalı olarak değinilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nafaka, Yoksulluk Nafakası, Boşanma, Malî Sonuç

ABSTRACT

Post-marital maintenance is regulated under Article 175 of the Turkish Civil Code. With this provision, the legislator grants the party who will fall into poverty due to divorce, who is not more severely at fault in the divorce, the right to request indefinite maintenance in consideration of the economic power of the other party. This provision has long been subject to numerous criticisms in doctrine and practice. The most criticized issues are the duration and the determination of the amount of Post-marital maintenance. The amount of Post-marital

maintenance can be determined in essentially two ways. These are the determination of maintenance by the parties or by the judge. The parties' determination of the amount of maintenance must be approved by the judge. In cases where the parties cannot agree or the judge does not approve it, the amount of maintenance is determined by the judge.

The Turkish Civil Code does not contain any criteria to guide the judge in determining the amount of maintenance. The law only contains the restrictions “for subsistence” and “in proportion to the financial capacity of the other party”. In this respect, the compulsory needs of the maintenance creditor and the economic situation of the maintenance obligor are taken into consideration as criteria. The legal basis of the Turkish Civil Code is the Swiss Civil Code. However, with the amendment made to the Swiss Civil Code in 2000, the criteria for the awarding of temporary maintenance and the determination of the amount of maintenance, which had arisen from the previous practice, were legally regulated.

In the doctrine, it is stated that the aforementioned criteria in the Swiss Civil Code should also be applied in Turkish Law. As a matter of fact, some of these criteria are taken into consideration in determining the financial capacity of the maintenance obligor or creditor. Therefore, there are similar aspects between both regulations. However, some of the criteria in the Swiss law are not taken into consideration when determining the amount of maintenance in our law. On the other hand, unlike the Swiss law, the Court of Cassation uses these criteria only in determining the amount of maintenance to be awarded.

The differences between the Turkish and Swiss legal systems require an examination of the place of these criteria in the doctrine and practice of the Court of Cassation. For this reason, within the scope of the study, the regulations on maintenance in Turkish and Swiss Law are discussed comparatively with the examples in the doctrine and practice.

Keywords: Maintenance, Post-Marital Maintenance, Divorce, Financial Consequence

POLİAMİD KUMAŞLARDA ÇOK KOYU RENK ELDESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING VERY DARK COLOR ACHIEVEMENT IN POLYAMIDE FABRICS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma kapsamında poliamid 6 kumaşın çok koyu renklerde boyanmasını sağlamak üzere boya ve boyama koşulları değişkenlerinin optimizasyonu yapılarak koyu ton edesi sağlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Poliamid boyamada koyu ton eldesini etkileyen faktörlerden kullanılan boya özelliklerinin ve boyama koşullarının elde edilen koyuluğa etkisinin incelenmesi olmak üzere iki ana konu üzerinde çalışılmıştır. Bu amaçla, öncelikle siyah renkteki boyama için boya sınıfı (1:2 metal kompleks ve asit) ve sülfü grubu sayısının (monosülfonat ve disülfonat) etkisi incelenmiştir. Bunun ötesinde boyama koşullarından pH'nın ayarlanma şekli (Asit donör ve asit tampon) ve egaliz maddesi kullanımının (var ve yok) etkisi incelenmiştir. Çalışmalar sonucunda genel olarak 1:2 metal kompleks boyaları ile elde edilen renk verimi değerlerinin asit boyasından yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Koyu boyama eldesinde ikinci en önemli konu boyanın sülfü grubu içeriği ve molekül büyüklüğüdür. Bunun ötesinde koyu renk eldesi için monosülfonat tipi boyanın daha iyi sonuç verdiği anlaşılmaktadır. Çünkü monosülfonat tipi boyalarda 1 boya molekülü lifte 1 amino grubunu işgal ederken disülfonat tipi boyalarda 1 boya molekülü 2 amino grubunu birden işgal eder ve liflerde zaten kısıtlı olan amino gruplarına daha az miktarda boya bağlanmış olur. Polisülfonat tipi boyalar bu nedenle poliamid için önerilmemektedir. Boyama sonrası haslıklar incelendiğinde boya grupları arasında haslık açısından büyük bir fark görülmemiştir, fakat daha iyi yorum yapılabilmesi için işletme denemeleri yapılmasının faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Poliamid 6, Boyama, 1:2 Metal kompleks, Asit.

ABSTRACT

Within the scope of this study, an attempt was made to achieve a dark shade by optimizing the dye and dyeing conditions variables in order to dye the polyamide 6 fabric in very dark colors. Two main subjects were studied: examining the effects of the dye properties used and the

dyeing conditions on the color depth obtained, which are among the factors affecting the dark shade in polyamide dyeing. For this purpose, firstly, the effect of dye class (1:2 metal complex and acid) and number of sulfo groups (monosulfonate and disulfonate) for black color dyeing was examined. Moreover, the effect of pH adjustment (acid donor and acid buffer) and leveling agent use (with or without) among the dyeing conditions were examined. As a result of the studies, it was determined that the color yield values obtained with 1:2 metal complex dyes were generally higher than those of acid dyes. The second most important issue in obtaining dark dyeing is the sulfo group content and molecular size of the dye. Beyond this, it is understood that monosulfonate type dye gives better results to obtain a dark color. Because, in monosulfonate type dyes, 1 dye molecule occupies 1 amino group in the fiber, while in disulfonate type dyes, 1 dye molecule occupies 2 amino groups at once and less amount of dye is bound to the already limited amino groups in the fibers. Polysulfonate type dyes are therefore not recommended for polyamide. When the fastnesses after dyeing were examined, no significant difference was seen between the dye groups in terms of fastness, but it is thought that it would be useful to conduct operational trials for a better interpretation.

Keywords: Polyamide 6, Dyeing, 1:2 Metal complex, Acid.

VİNİL METİL SİLİKON BİLEŞİKLERİNDE FARKLI DOLGU MALZEMELERİN REOLOJİK VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT FILLER MATERIALS ON RHEOLOGICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES IN VINYL METHYL SILICONE COMPOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

Vinyl Methyl Silicone (VMQ) compounds are an integral part of automotive industry and turbocharger technology, contributing significantly to their efficiency and reliability. These silicone-based materials offer exceptional heat resistance, oil and fuel resistance, superior sealing properties, and resistance to environmental factors. When it comes to turbocharge applications, VMQ compounds are a key factor in ensuring optimal performance and extended shelf life. The final properties of rubber products are influenced not only on the nature of elastomers but also on the characteristics of other ingredients. The choice of white fillers impacts the viscosity, cure characteristics and mechanical properties of the compounds and it is very important for extrudability. They impact the vulcanization, which affect the materials final properties. This work aims to assess the effects of three different filler materials on the rheological and mechanical properties of the rubber blends. The focus of this study revolved around three distinct filler materials: silica-kaolinite mixture (SK), amorphous silica (AS) and wollastonite (W). These fillers were fixed at three different ratios which are 10, 20 and 30 wt.% where optimum mechanical properties were tried to detect. Rheological analyses revealed that silica had a positive impact on the viscosity and then dimensional stability properties of the rubber blends. AS material increased the viscosity of the blends, making them more durable. On the contrary, SK and W negatively influenced the rheological behavior, resulting in lower viscosity in the blends. Mechanical tests showed that except for silica fillers an enhanced strength of the blends was observed. In conclusion, the choice of different filler materials plays a critical role in shaping the rheological and mechanical properties of VMQ rubber blends, with a specific effect for each material. This study contributes significantly to optimize these specialized rubber blends formulation for industrial applications.

Keywords: Vinyl Methyl Silicone (VMQ), White Filler, Silicone, Silica-Kaolinite mixture, Amorphous Silica, Wollastonite

ÖZET

Vinil Metil Silikon (VMQ) bileşenleri otomotiv endüstrisi ve turboşarj teknolojisinin ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır ve bu alandaki verimliliği ile güvenilirlikleriyle bu sistemlere önemli katkılar sağlamaktadırlar. Bu silikon bazlı malzemeler olağanüstü ısı direnci, yağ ve yakıt direnci, üstün sızdırmazlık özellikleri ve çevresel faktörlere karşı direnç sunmaktadır. Turboşarj uygulamalarında, optimal performans ve uzun raf ömrü sağlamak için VMQ bileşenleri kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Kauçuk karışımlarının genel özellikleri yalnızca elastomerlerin doğasından değil, aynı zamanda diğer katkı maddelerinin özelliklerinden de etkilenerek nihai ürünü oluşturur. Bu yüzden beyaz dolgu maddelerinin seçimi, bileşenlerin viskozitesini, kürlenme özelliklerini ve mekanik özelliklerini etkiler ve bu durum, ekstrüde edilebilirlik açısından çok önemlidir. Bu katkı maddeleri aynı zamanda vulkanizasyon prosesini de etkiler ve bu da malzemenin nihai özelliklerinde değişime sebebiyet verir. Bu çalışma, üç farklı katkı maddesinin kauçuk karışımlarının reolojik ve mekanik özellikleri üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın odağı, üç farklı katkı maddesi üzerinde yoğunlaşmıştır: silika-kaolinit karışımı (SK), amorf silika (AS) ve wollastonit (W). Bu katkı maddeleri, ağırlıkça 10, 20 ve 30% oranlarında sabit tutulmuş ve optimum mekanik özellikler belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Reolojik analizler, silikanın karışımların viskozitesi ve boyutsal stabilite özellikleri üzerinde olumlu bir etki yarattığını göstermiştir. AS malzemesi, karışımların viskozitesini arttırarak, yapıyı daha dayanıklı hale getirmiştir. Aksine, SK ve W katkı maddeleri reolojik davranışı olumsuz etkilemiş ve karışımlarda daha düşük viskoziteye neden olmuştur. Mekanik testler, silika dolgu maddeleri hariç, karışımların dayanıklılığında bir artış gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, farklı katkı maddelerinin seçimi, VMQ kauçuk karışımlarının reolojik ve mekanik özelliklerini şekillendirmede kritik bir rol oynamaktadır ve her malzemenin belirli bir etkisi vardır. Bu çalışma, endüstriyel uygulamalar için özel kauçuk karışım formülasyonlarının optimizasyonu adına önemli katkılarda bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vinil Metil Silikon (VMQ), Beyaz Katkı, Silikon, Silika-Kaolin karışımı (SK), Amorf Silika (AS), Wollastonit (W)

EGE DENİZİ İÇİN SABİT VE YÜZER RÜZGÂR TÜRBİNİ TİPLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI

DETERMINATION OF FIXED AND FLOATING WIND TURBINE TYPES FOR THE AEGEAN SEA: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ÖZET

Rüzgar enerjisi, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasında günümüzde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Karasal rüzgâr türbinlerinin kurulu gücü dünya genelinde 944 GW'a ulaşmıştır. Ancak, rüzgar enerjisi bakımından zengin olan karasal alanların çok sınırlı olması ve artan enerji talebi, kıyı ve açık deniz rüzgâr türbinlerine olan ihtiyacı artırmaktadır. Kıyı ve özellikle açık deniz türbinleri, karasal engellerin olmaması sebebiyle daha stabil ve yüksek enerji üretim kapasitesine sahiptir. Deniz üstü rüzgâr enerji santrallerinin (DRES) kurulumu, özellikle su derinliği, deniz tabanı yapısı ile hava ve deniz koşulları gibi faktörlerden dolayı teknik ve ekonomik zorluklar içermektedir. Sabit tabanlı türbinler genellikle 50 metreye kadar olan derinliklerde kullanılırken, daha derin sular için yüzer türbinler tercih edilmektedir. Ancak, yüzer türbinlerin maliyeti ve teknolojik zorlukları, sabit tabanlı türbinlere kıyasla daha yüksektir. Avrupa ülkeleri elektrik üretimindeki en büyük payın 2040 yılında DRES sistemlerinden elde edilmesini hedeflemektedir. Türkiye de bu hedefe katılarak, 2035 yılına kadar 5 GW deniz üstü rüzgâr enerjisi kapasitesine ulaşmayı hedeflemektedir. Ege kıyıları, rüzgâr hızı ve sürekliliği bakımından Türkiye'nin deniz üstü rüzgâr enerjisi potansiyeli en yüksek olan bölgelerinden biridir. Ege Denizi'nde yapılacak rüzgâr türbini yatırımları, ülkenin enerji bağımsızlığı ve sürdürülebilir enerji hedeflerine ulaşması açısından kritik öneme sahiptir. Bu bağlamda, Ege Denizi'ne uygun türbin tiplerinin belirlenmesi, türbinlerin performansı ve ömrü açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Ege kıyılarının jeolojik, meteorolojik ve oşinografik özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak, uygun türbin tiplerinin seçilmesi, enerji üretim verimliliğini artıracak ve yatırım maliyetlerini düşürecektir.

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'nin deniz üstü rüzgâr enerjisi hedeflerine ulaşması için gerekli stratejiler doğrultusunda deniz üstü rüzgar türbinlerinin henüz test aşamasına geçmeden simülasyon ortamında optimize edilerek geliştirilmesi konusundaki temel araştırmaları kapsamaktadır. Araştırmanın devamında özellikle Türkiye'nin Ege Denizi kıyılarında yüksek verimlilik gösterecek sabit ve yüzer tabanlı rüzgar türbinlerinin belirlenmesi için gerekli verilerin edinilmesi, yöntem ve metotların ortaya konması ve parametrik hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği simülasyon çalışmalarının gerçekleştirilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rüzgâr enerjisi, Deniz üstü rüzgâr enerji santralleri, Hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği.

ABSTRACT

Wind energy has an very important place among renewable energy sources today. The installed capacity of terrestrial wind turbines has reached 944 GW worldwide. However, the limited land areas rich in wind energy and the increasing energy demand are increasing the need for coastal and offshore wind turbines. Coastal and especially offshore turbines have a more stable and higher energy production capacity due to the absence of terrestrial obstacles. The installation of offshore wind power plants (OWPP) involves technical and economic challenges due to factors such as water depth, seabed structure, and weather and sea conditions. While fixed-base turbines are generally used at depths of up to 50 meters, floating turbines are preferred for deeper waters. However, the cost and technological challenges of floating turbines are higher compared to fixed-base turbines. European countries aim to obtain the largest share of electricity production from OWPP systems in 2040. Turkey also participates in this goal and aims to reach 5 GW offshore wind energy capacity by 2035. The Aegean coast is one of the regions with the highest offshore wind energy potential in Turkey in terms of wind speed and continuity. Wind turbine investments to be made in the Aegean Sea are of critical importance for the country's energy independence and achieving sustainable energy targets. In this context, determining the turbine types suitable for the Aegean Sea is of great importance in terms of the performance and economic lifetime of the turbines. Selecting the appropriate turbine types considering the geological, meteorological and oceanographic features of the Aegean coast will increase energy production efficiency and reduce investment costs.

This study covers basic research on the optimization and development of offshore wind turbines in a simulation environment before they even enter the testing phase in line with the strategies required for Turkey to achieve its offshore wind energy targets. In the continuation of the research, it is aimed to obtain the necessary data, to present the methods and techniques, and to carry out parametric computational fluid dynamics simulation studies for the determination of fixed and floating wind turbines that will exhibit high efficiency especially on the Aegean Sea coasts of Turkey.

Keywords: Wind energy, Offshore wind energy turbine, Computational Fluid Dynamics.

DENİZ TAŞIMACILIĞINDA SERA GAZI SALINIMININ SINIRLANDIRILMASI

LIMITING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği ve artan çevre kirliliğine paralel olarak sürmekte olan elverişsiz çevre koşulları, son yıllarda denizcilik endüstrisi için önemli bir mesele haline gelmiştir. Bu nedenle, gemi taşımacılığı sektöründe karbon ayak izinin azaltılması sürdürülebilirlik açısından kritik önem taşımaktadır.

Araştırma, farklı gemi tiplerindeki karbon ayak izlerini karşılaştırmalı olarak hesaplamayı ve karbon salınımının azaltılması için yapılan çalışmaların değerlendirilmesini amaçlanmaktadır. Çalışmada gemilerdeki emisyon hesabı için iki farklı tahmin yöntemi, yakıt tüketimi verisine dayanan tahminler ve makine gücüne dayanan tahminler üzerinde durulacaktır. Yakıt tüketimine dayanan emisyon tahminlerinin, gerçek zamanlı ve kesin verilerle yapılması gerektiğinden genellikle daha gerçekçi sonuçlar verdiği varsayılır. Makine gücü yönteminin kullanılması, tüm makine ve gemi seyir bilgilerinin iyi edinilmiş olmasına bağlıdır. Hem yakıt tüketimi hem de gemi makine ve seyir bilgilerinin ayrıntılı bir şekilde bilinmesi durumunda doğru emisyon tahmini için her iki yöntem ile de hesaplama yapılması önerilebilir.

Araştırmanın sonucunda, farklı gemi tiplerinin karbon ayak izleri hesaplanacak ve bu farklılıkları etkileyen faktörler değerlendirilecektir. Bununla birlikte seçilen gemi tipleri üzerinden karbon ayak izini azaltmaya yönelik ayrıntılı çözüm önerileri sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deniz taşımacılığı, karbon ayak izi, sera gazı emisyonları, enerji verimliliği.

ABSTRACT

The ongoing adverse environmental conditions parallel to climate change and increasing environmental pollution have become an important issue for the maritime industry in recent years.

Therefore, reducing the carbon footprint in the shipping sector is of critical importance in terms of sustainability.

The research aims to calculate the carbon footprints of different ship types comparatively and to evaluate the studies carried out to reduce carbon emissions. The study will focus on two different estimation methods for calculating emissions on ships, estimates based on fuel consumption data and estimates based on engine power. It is generally assumed that emission

estimates based on fuel consumption provide more realistic results since they need to be made with real-time and precise data.

The use of the engine power method depends on the acquisition of all engine and ship navigation information. If both fuel consumption and ship engine and navigation information are known in detail, it can be recommended to make calculations with both methods for accurate emission estimation.

As a result of the research, the carbon footprints of different ship types will be calculated and the factors affecting these differences will be evaluated. In addition, detailed solution suggestions will be presented to reduce the carbon footprint on selected ship types.

Keywords: Maritime transport, Carbon footprint, greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency.

KAPADOKYA’NIN BİR KÜLTÜREL PEYZAJ ALANI OLARAK ANALİZİ

THE ANALYSES OF CAPPADOCIA AS A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

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ÖZET

20. yüzyılda daha yoğun olmak üzere, Sanayi Devrimi sonrasında yaşanan mekânsal değişimler, insan ve doğanın karşılıklı etkileşimini ön plana alan yeni kavramların ve yöntemlerin geliştirilmesini sağlamıştır. Doğal ve kültürel miras alanlarının birlikte ve daha geniş bir kapsamda incelenmesine yönelik arayışların sonunda ortaya konulan “kültürel peyzaj” kavramı, bu süreçte ortaya çıkan önemli kavramlardan biridir. Kültürel peyzaj kavramı insan ve doğa arasındaki karşılıklı ilişkinin ve etkileşimin sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan hem kültürel hem de doğal bağlamı ile özgün niteliğe sahip oluşumlar olarak nitelendirilebilmektedir. Kapadokya bölgesi, doğal ve kültürel mirasın yoğun olarak bulunduğu ve farklı kültürlerin yüzyıllar boyunca kendi yaşam tarzlarını deneyimleyip kültürel değerlerini coğrafyaya yansıttığı özgün ve otantik bir alandır. Coğrafi özellikleri, biyoçeşitlilik bakımından zenginliği, toprak özellikleri, kültürel çeşitliliği ve farklı niteliklere sahip yerleşme dokularıyla Kapadokya, önemli bir kültürel peyzaj alanı olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Sahip olduğu nitelikler ve koruma statüleri, kültürel peyzaj özellikleriyle örtüşen ve sadece Göreme kısmı kültürel peyzaj olarak Dünya Mirası listesine alınan Kapadokya, daha geniş bir coğrafi yayılım alanına sahip doğal ve kültürel miras alanıdır. Erciyes Dağının volkanik etkileri ile mekânsal olarak karakteristik bir yayılım alanı ortaya koyan Kapadokya, özgün unsurları olan peribacaları, bağlar, vadiler ve vadi yerleşmeleri, kırsal ya da küçük ölçekli kentsel yerleşmelerin mekânsal özellikleri ile benzersiz bir peyzaj örüntüsü oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, bahsedilen doğal ve kültürel niteliklerin oluşturduğu örüntü kültürel peyzaj kavramı bağlamında analiz edilecektir. Çalışma sonucunda, Kapadokya’nın bir kültürel peyzaj alanı olarak sahip olduğu doğal, kültürel ve mekânsal nitelikler coğrafi bütünlük içinde ortaya konulacaktır. Bu çalışma ile Ülkemizde yakın zamanda ele alınmaya başlanan kültürel peyzajların analizi ve değerlendirilmesine yönelik bir katkı sunulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültürel Peyzaj, Kapadokya, Doğal ve Kültürel Miras, Coğrafya, Dünya Mirası

ABSTRACT

The spatial changes experienced after the Industrial Revolution, more intensely in the 20th century, led to the development of new concepts and methods that emphasize the mutual interaction of human and nature. The concept of "cultural landscape", which was introduced at the end of the search for a wider scope of natural and cultural heritage areas, is one of the important concepts that emerged in this manner. The concept of cultural landscape can be characterized as formations that are the result of the mutual relationship and interaction

between human beings and nature, and that have unique qualities with both cultural and natural contexts. The Cappadocia region is a unique and authentic area where natural and cultural heritage is dense and where different cultures have experienced their own lifestyles for centuries and reflected their cultural values to the geography. Cappadocia stands out as an important cultural landscape area with its geographical features, richness in terms of biodiversity, soil characteristics, cultural diversity and settlement texture. Cappadocia, whose characteristics and protection status overlap with those of cultural landscapes, and of which only the Göreme section is included in the World Heritage list as a cultural landscape, is a natural and cultural heritage site with a wider geographical spread. Cappadocia, which reveals a spatially characteristic distribution area with the volcanic effects of Mount Erciyes, forms a unique landscape pattern with its unique elements of fairy chimneys, vineyards, valleys and valley settlements, spatial characteristics of rural or small-scale urban settlements. In this study, the pattern formed by these natural and cultural qualities will be analyzed in the context of the concept of cultural landscape. As a result of the study, the natural, cultural and spatial qualities of Cappadocia as a cultural landscape will be evaluated in geographical integrity. This study aims to make a contribution to the analysis and evaluation of cultural landscapes, which have recently started to be discussed in our country.

Keywords: Cultural landscape, Cappadocia, Natural and Cultural Heritage, Geography, World Heritage

ŞEKİL HAFIZALI ALAŞIMDAN ÜRETİLMİŞ SİRİRAL YAYIN ANSYS İLE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES VIA ANSYS OF SHAPE MEMORY ALLOY SPIRAL SPRING

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, şekil hafızalı spiral yayın süperelastik davranışının bilgisayar destekli sonlu elamanlar yöntemi kullanılarak incelenmesidir. Elde edilen bulgular daha önceden yapılan çalışmaların deneysel sonuçlarıyla karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında ANSYS® yazılımı kullanılmıştır ve spiral yaydaki kuvvete bağlı yer değiştirme miktarının optimizasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Optimizasyon aşamasında MOGA (Multi-objective Genetic Algorithm) ile Tarama (Shifted Hammersley) yöntemleri kullanılmış ve bu iki modelin karşılaştırması yapılmıştır.

Optimizasyon sonucunda kalibre edilmiş parametreler yer değiştirme miktarı için sunulmuştur. Sonlu elamanlar yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan analiz sonucunda 9 N'luk kuvvet altında spiral yayda meydana gelen yer değiştirme miktarı 56.22 mm olarak belirlenmiştir.

Sonlu elemanlar yöntemi ile yapılan analiz sonucunda elde edilen yer değiştirme miktarı (56.22) ile deneysel sonuç (58.12) arasında 1.9 mm fark gözlemlenmiştir. Analiz aşamasında oluşturulan ağ yapısının analize etkisinin çok yüksek olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Aynı zamanda optimal ağ yapısı tercihi çözüm süresini çok önemli oranda etkilemektedir. Bu durum çok amaçlı optimizasyon çalışmalarında kayda değer değişikliklere neden olmaktadır.

Sonlu elamanlar yöntemi ile çözümü yapılan problemin sonuçları optimizasyon işlemine tabi tutulmuştur. Optimizasyon parametreleri olarak Young modülü, epsilon ve spiral yaydaki maksimum yer değiştirme miktarı seçilmiştir. Tepki yüzey tasarımı sonuçları incelendiğinde Young modülü ve yer değiştirme miktarı arasında korelasyon tespit edilmiştir. Optimizasyon süreci içerisinde kullanılan MOGA ve Tarama yöntemlerinin sonuçları kıyaslandığında MOGA yönteminin daha hassas tasarım noktaları önerdiği tespit edilmiştir. MOGA yönteminin önerdiği tasarım parametreleri tekrar simüle edildiğinde başarılı aday noktalar önerdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Optimizasyon sonrası elde edilen değerler, kuvvet-yer değiştirme ilişkisi içerisinde incelendiğinde deneysel sonuçlara daya yakınsak sonuçlar ortaya çıkardığı gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şekil hafızalı alaşımlar, süperelastisite, sonlu elamanlar yöntemi, optimizasyon.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the superelastic behavior of shape memory alloy (SMA) spiral springs using computer-aided finite element analysis. The findings were compared with experimental results from previous studies. The study employed ANSYS® software, and the displacement in the spiral spring as a function of applied force was optimized. During the optimization phase, both MOGA (Multi-objective Genetic Algorithm) and Shifted Hammersley methods were utilized, and a comparison between these two models was conducted.

The calibrated parameters for displacement were presented because of the optimization. The analysis conducted using the finite element method determined that the displacement of the spiral spring under a 9 N force was 56.22 mm. A difference of 1.9 mm was observed between the displacement amount obtained through finite element analysis (56.22 mm) and the experimental result (58.12 mm). It was noted that the network structure created during the analysis had a significant impact on the results. Additionally, the choice of optimal network structure significantly affected the solution time, leading to notable changes in multi-objective optimization studies.

The results of the problem solved by the finite element method were subjected to optimization. Parameters such as Young's modulus, epsilon, and the maximum displacement in the spiral spring were selected for optimization. Analysis of response surface design results revealed a correlation between Young's modulus and displacement. When comparing the results of MOGA and Shifted Hammersley methods used in the optimization process, it was found that MOGA provided more precise design points. Re-simulation of the design parameters suggested by MOGA showed that it offered successful candidate points. The values obtained after optimization, when examined within the force-displacement relationship, were found to be quite close to the experimental results.

Keywords: Shape memory alloys, superelasticity, finite element method, optimization.

BILE COAGULATION - ANATOMIC STRUCTURE OF BILIARY TRACT DYSKINESIA, CAUSES AND PATHOLOGICAL REFUTATION

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ABSTRACT

Anatomically the human gallbladder is fairly similar to most mammalian species that have been subjected to experimental studies in dogs, cats, opossums, guinea pigs, prairie dogs, and mice. In some species, like the rat, the gallbladder is absent. The gallbladder ends in the cystic duct that is a passive conduit that in humans has a diameter of about 7 mm with a mucosa containing spiral valves (valves of Heister). This duct drains into the common bile duct without a sphincteric structure. The common bile duct courses through the head of the pancreas ending in the sphincter of Oddi, as it penetrates the duodenal wall where it forms the ampulla of Vater. The common bile duct has few unorganized muscle fibers. Neither the cystic duct nor the common bile duct has peristaltic motility.

Keywords: Bile thickening, Biliary dyskinesia, Anatomic structure, Causes, Pathology

KLOZAPININ AĞ SIÇOVULLARA XRONIKI TƏYİNİ FONUNDA FRONTAL QABIQDA LIPID PEROKSIDI MƏHSULLARININ MIQDARINDA ƏMƏLƏ GƏLƏN DƏYİŞİKLİYİN TƏDQIQI

STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE AMOUNT OF LIPID PEROXIDE PRODUCTS IN THE FRONTAL CORTEX AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF CLOZAPINE TO WHITE RATS

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ÖZET

Frontal qabıq (lat. *cortex frontalis*) – böyük beyin yarımkürələri qabığının bir hissəsi olub, alın payının ön hissəsini təşkil edir. İnsanın yaşamaq eşqi, şəxsiyyəti ilə alın payı arasında bir əlaqənin olması barədə fikirləri bir çox alimlər irəli sürürlər. Beyinin bu şöbəsi mürəkkəb koqnitiv davranışların planlaşmasında, şəxsiyyətin üzə çıxmasında, qərarların qəbul olunmasında və sosial davranışların tənzim olunmasında mühüm rol oynayır. Beyinin bu şöbəsinin fikirlərin razılaşdırılmış şəkildə daxili məqsədlərlə tənzimlənməsində mühüm rol vardır. Frontal qabığın əsas funksiyalarından biri icraedici funksiyaların tənzimində mühüm rol oynamasıdır. İcraedici funksiya konfliktli fikirlərin üzə çıxarılmasında, hazırki təsirlərin (yaxşı, pis) müəyyən məqsədlərə çatmasındakı rol, gözləntilərin proqnozlaşdırılmasında da mühüm rol oynayır. Bütün bunlarla yanaşı alın payı konkret qaydaların mənimsənilməsində də mühüm rol oynayır. Bütün bunları nəzərə alaraq xroniki klozapin qəbul edən ağ siçovulların beyin qabığında lipid peroksidi məhsullarının dəyişmə dinamikasını tədqiq etməyi qarşımıza məqsəd qoyduq.

Tədqiqatın material və metodları. Tədqiqatlar çəkisi 170-200q hər iki cinsdən olan 15 erkək ağ siçovul üzərində aparılmışdır. Heyvanlar 3 qrupa ayrıldıqdan sonra, birinci qrup nəzarət qrupu, digər 2 qrupda isə klozapin 10 və 20 mq/kr dozada heyvanların qarın boşluğuna xroniki inyeksiya olunmaqla LPO məhsullarının miqdarına təsiri tədqiq olunmuşdur. Heyvanlara klozapinin tədqiq olunan dozalarının axırncı qarındaxili inyeksiyasından iki saat sonra başları kəsilmiş və beyin strukturlarından frontal qabıq çıxarılarq homogenat hazırlanmış və LPO məhsullarının miqdarı təyin olunmuşdur. Avropa Parlamentinin və heyvanların qorunması üzrə Avropa İttifaqının elmi-tədqiqatlar aparan zaman heyvanlarla düzgün davranmaq qaydalarına əməl olunmuşdur.

Eksperimental məlumatların hesablanması üçün Styudentin t-meyarı, Vilkokson-Manna-Uitninin qeyri-parametrik U-meyarı tətbiq edilmişdir. Nəticələr Microsoft Excel (Office-2010) statistik proqramın köməyi ilə işlənmişdir.

Alınmış nəticələr və onların müzakirəsi. Frontal qabıqdan hazırlanmış homogenatda DK-nın miqdarını tədqiq edən zaman məlum olmuşdur ki, klozapin 10 mq/kg dozada bu göstəricini nəzarət qrupunun göstəricisi ilə müqayisədə 10,9% $p < 0,01$, 20 mq/kg dozada isə 18,2% artırmışdır. HP-in miqdarını tədqiq edən zaman eyni mənzərə müşahidə olunmamışdır. Belə ki, frontal qabıqdan hazırlanmış homogenatda nəzarət qrupunun göstəriciləri $3,16 \pm 0,006$ mkm/l olduğu halda 10mq/kg klozapinin təsirindən demək olar ki, dəyişikliyə məruz qalmayaraq $3,17 \pm 0,007$ mkm/l olmuşdur. 20 mq/kg klozapinin təsirindən isə demək olar ki, dəyişikliyə məruz qalmayaraq $3,2 \pm 0,005$ mkm/l olmuşdur. Bundan fərqli olaraq MDA-nın miqdarında azalma müşahidə olunmuşdur. MDA-nın miqdarı nəzarət qrupunda $2,37 \pm 0,005$ mkm/l olduğu halda 10 mq/kg klozapinin təsirindən statistik dürüst azalaraq $2,12 \pm 0,009$ mkm/l, 20mq/kg klozapinin təsirindən isə $1,99 \pm 0,004$ mkm/l olmuşdur. Buradan belə bir nəticəyə gəlirik ki, klozapin böyük dozada frontal qabıqdan hazırlanmış homogenatda MDA-nın miqdarını hətta nəzarət qrupunun göstəriciləri ilə müqayisədə belə azaltmışdır.

Klozapinin dozadan asılı olaraq lipid peroksidi məhsullarının ilkin məhsulu olan dien konyuqatlarının miqdarını artırması orqanizmin kompensator reaksiyası, lipid hidroperoksidləri və malon dialdehidinin miqdarını azaltması isə onun antioksidant təsirə malik olması ilə birbaşa bağlıdır. Buradan belə bir qənaətə gəlirik ki, klozapinin xroniki uzunmüddətli istifadəsi beyin hüceyrələrinin zədələnməsi və ölümünə səbəb olmur.

ABSTRACT

Relevance. The frontal cortex (lat. *cortex frontalis*) is part of the cerebral cortex and forms the anterior part of the frontal lobe. Many scientists put forward the opinion that there is a connection between a person's love of life, personality and the frontal lobe. This part of the brain plays an important role in planning complex cognitive behavior, personality development, decision making, and regulating social behavior. This part of the brain plays an important role in aligning thoughts with internal goals. One of the main functions of the frontal cortex is to play an important role in regulating executive functions. Executive function also plays an important role in identifying conflicting ideas, the role of current influences (good, bad) in achieving certain goals, and predicting expectations. In addition to all this, the frontal lobe plays an important role in mastering certain rules. Taking all this into account, we were faced with the task of studying the dynamics of changes in lipid peroxidation products in the cerebral cortex of white rats chronically treated with clozapine.

Materials and methods of research. The studies were carried out on 15 white male rats of both sexes weighing 170-200 g. After dividing the animals into 3 groups, the first group was the control; in the remaining two groups, the effect of clozapine at a dose of 10 mg/kg and 20 mg/kg chronically administered to abdominal cavity of animals by the amount of LPO products. Two hours after the last intraperitoneal administration of the studied doses of clozapine, the animals were decapitated and the frontal cortex was separated from the brain structures, a homogenate was prepared, and the amount of lipid peroxidation products was determined. When conducting scientific research, the rules of the European Parliament and the European Union for the protection of animals were observed.

To calculate the experimental data, the Student's t-test and the nonparametric Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney U-test were used. The results were processed using the statistical program Microsoft Excel (Office-2010).

Obtained results and their discussion. When studying the amount of DC in a homogenate prepared from the frontal cortex, it was found that clozapine at a dose of 10 mg/kg increased this indicator by 10,9% $p < 0,01$, and at a dose of 20 mg/kg – by 18,2% $p < 0,01$ compared with the control group. The same picture was not observed when checking the amount of CP. Thus, in a homogenate prepared from the frontal cortex, the indicators of the control group were

3,16±0,006 µm/l, and under the influence of clozapine at a dose of 10 mg/kg – 3,17±0,007 µm/l. It was 3,2±0,005 µm/l without any changes due to the effects of clozapine at a dose of 20 mg/kg. In contrast, a decrease was observed in the amount of MDA. If in the control group the amount of MDA was 2,37±0,005 µm/l, then under the influence of clozapine 10 mg/kg it statistically significantly decreased to 2,12±0,009 µm/l and under the influence of 20 mg/kg to 1,99±0,004 µm/l. We conclude that high doses of clozapine reduced the amount of MDA in the frontal cortex homogenate, even compared with the control group.

The dose-dependent increase in clozapine in the amount of diene conjugates, which are the primary products of lipid peroxide products, is a compensatory reaction of the body, and a decrease in the amount of lipid hydroperoxides and malondialdehyde is directly related to its antioxidant effect. Hence, the conclusion is that chronic long-term use of clozapine does not cause damage or death of brain cells.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN DIFFERENT COFFEE PREPARATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the impact of various coffee preparation methods and durations on antioxidant activity and phenolic content. The samples analyzed include filter coffee (roasted, brewed for 1, 3, and 5 minutes), espresso coffee (roasted, brewed for 1, 3, and 5 minutes), and green coffee. Antioxidant activity was assessed using the DPPH assay, while total flavonol, flavonoid, and phenolic compounds were quantified through standard spectrophotometric methods. The results indicated significant variability in DPPH radical scavenging activity (IC₅₀ values) across different coffee preparations. Filter coffee brewed for 1 minute exhibited the lowest IC₅₀ value (49.70 ± 14.18 mg/mL), indicating the highest antioxidant activity. It was observed that antioxidant activity decreased with increasing brewing time. Filter coffee brewed for 5 minutes had the highest content of total flavonols (7.82 ± 0.08 mg QE/g extract) and phenolic compounds (56.42 ± 2.19 mg GAE/g extract). Despite having a high flavonoid content (59.67 ± 3.22 mg QE/g extract), espresso coffee showed lower antioxidant activity compared to filter coffee. Green coffee had the highest DPPH IC₅₀ value (321.15 ± 59.53 mg/mL), demonstrating the lowest antioxidant activity, but a moderate level of phenolic content (45.54 ± 5.58 mg GAE/g extract). In conclusion, brewing method and duration significantly influence coffee's antioxidant activity and phenolic composition. Filter coffee brewed for 1 minute exhibited the highest antioxidant potential, whereas 5-minute brewed filter coffee showed the highest phenolic content. These findings suggest that health benefits associated with coffee consumption can vary based on the chosen preparation method.

Keywords: Antioxidant activity, phenolic compounds, DPPH assay, brewing methods, flavonoids

İŞİTSEL DAVRANIŞLAR ÖLÇEĞİ: TÜRKÇEYE UYARLAMA, GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI

AUDITORY BEHAVIOR SCALE: ADAPTATION TO TURKISH, VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

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ÖZET

Santral İşitsel İşleme Bozukluğu (SİİB) tanısı, lokalizasyon ve lateralizasyon, sesleri ayırt etme, işitsel örüntü tanıma, zamansal yönler, gürültü ve seslerin bozulmasında akustik sinyallerin yeterli şekilde anlaşılması gibi işitsel yetenekler alanında en az bir zorluğun ortaya çıkması olarak ASHA tarafından tanımlanmaktadır. Santral İşitsel İşleme Bozukluğu, çocukların yaklaşık %2-3'ünde ve yetişkinlerin %10-20'sinde meydana geldiği ve şüphelenilen hasta sayısının artacağı ön görülmektedir. SİİB tanılı bireyler birçok bilişsel zorluk sergilemektedir. SİİB tanısı, psikolojik testler de dahil olmak üzere multidisipliner değerlendirmeye dayanmaktadır. SİİB riski altında olan bireyleri belirlemek için geçerli ve güvenilir ölçeklere ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır. M. Domitz ve Ronald L. Schow tarafından 2000 yılında "Scale of Auditory Behaviors (SAB)" ölçeği tarama aracı olarak geliştirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada İşitsel Davranışlar Ölçeği'nin Türkçe versiyonunun geçerlik ve güvenirliliğinin yapılması ve Türkçe'ye yeni bir santral işitsel işleme bozukluğu tarama aracı kazandırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Türkçeye Uyarlanmış İşitsel Davranışlar Ölçeği (TUİDÖ), SİİB'in çeşitli semptomlarıyla ilgili iki alt boyutlu 12 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçek 5'li likert tipinde: "Sık sık", "Neredeyse her zaman", "Bazen", "Nadiren" ve "Hiç" şeklinde puanlanmaktadır. Ölçekten alınabilecek puanlar 12-60 arasında olup, 30 puanın altındaki sonuçlar, yüksek Santral İşitsel İşleme Bozukluğu riskini gösterir ve işitsel yetenekler eğitimi başlamadan önce kapsamlı bir teşhisin gerekli olduğu anlamına gelmektedir. Ölçek 18-25 yaşları arasındaki 160 bireye uygulanmıştır (20,9 ±1,9). TUİDÖ ögeleri arası korelasyonlarla doğrulanan yüksek iç tutarlılık (Cronbach'ın $\alpha = ,87$) göstermiştir. İstatistiksel analiz sonuçlarına göre SAB'nin Türkçe versiyonunun, özellikle bir tarama aracı olarak, yetişkinlerde SİİB semptomlarını değerlendirmek için geçerli ve güvenilir bir ölçek olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Santral işitsel işleme bozukluğu, işitsel davranışlar ölçeği, uyarlama, geçerlik, güvenirlilik

ABSTRACT

The diagnosis of Central Auditory Processing Disorder (CAPD) is defined by ASHA as the emergence of at least one difficulty in the area of auditory abilities such as localization and lateralization, discrimination of sounds, auditory pattern recognition, temporal aspects, adequate understanding of acoustic signals in noise and distortion of sounds. Central Auditory Processing Disorder occurs in approximately 2-3% of children and 10-20% of adults, and it is predicted that the number of suspected patients will increase. Individuals diagnosed with CAPD exhibit many cognitive difficulties. CAPD diagnosis is based on multidisciplinary evaluation, including psychological tests. Valid and reliable scales are needed to identify individuals at risk for CAPD. The "Scale of Auditory Behaviors (SAB)" scale was developed as a screening tool by M. Domitz and Ronald L. Schow in 2000. This study aimed to determine the validity and reliability of the Turkish version of the Auditory Behaviors Questionnaire and to provide a new central auditory processing disorder screening tool for Turkish. The Auditory Behaviors Questionnaire Adapted to Turkish (TUIDO) consists of 12 items with two sub-dimensions related to various symptoms of TUIDO. The scale is scored on a 5-point Likert-type scale as follows: "Often", "Almost always", "Sometimes", "Rarely" and "Never". Possible scores from the scale range from 12 to 60, with scores below 30 indicating a high risk of CAB and meaning that a comprehensive diagnosis is necessary before starting auditory skills training. The scale was administered to 160 individuals between the ages of 18 and 25 (20.9 ± 1.9). TUIDO showed high internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = .87$) confirmed by inter-item correlations. According to the statistical analysis results, the Turkish version of SAB is a valid and reliable scale for assessing symptoms of CAPD in adults, especially as a screening tool.

Keywords: Central auditory processing disorder, auditory behavior scale, adaptation, validity, reliability

SPORT ACTIVITY FOR STUDENTS IN UST

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ABSTRACT

The importance of this topic is related to the sports activities of students at University of Sports Tirana , especially the connections between sports habits and the health benefits that this brings. The object of this study is to show the connections between the frequency of sports and the variables of physical and mental health. During March, the students anonymously filled out a questionnaire as part of the SMASH(Swiss Multicentric Survey of Adolescents on Health). The questionnaire was completed by 200 students aged 18 –20. According to the results, most students played sports more than twice a week. All those who played sports felt better about themselves, had more confidence in themselves, were less stressed, and were characterized by a high level of self-confidence. They were less likely to commit suicide and tended to wear a seat belt in the car. It was obvious that males were more engaged in sports activities than females. This study clearly shows the positive links between physical activity and healthy behaviors in students. This makes us always more aware of the need to insist on fully including people in different sports activities.

Keywords: Sports Activity, Adolescents, Health Benefits.

IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTANTS ON ATHLETIC PERFORMANCE .REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The effects of air pollution on the body and especially the problems it causes in the respiratory system and the cardiovascular system are well known, therefore pollution is one of the concerns of today. The purpose of this study is to review how air pollution negatively affects the sports performance of athletes. Studies have shown that this happens not only during training, but also during competition. Some air pollutants, along with photochemical smog and global warming, affect the athletic performance of athletes. Multiple studies suggest that the combination of exercise and exposure to pollutants (SO₂ or O₃) during exercise causes lung problems and exercise-induced bronchoconstriction. During sports competitions where ms and mm often determine the success of athletes, air pollution can be an important factor to influence their sports performance. There are fewer studies on specific air pollutants that can cause or worsen breathlessness in athletes, affecting their health and performance. This study examines the standards that should have air quality in sports environments and the appropriate measures for the training of athletes so that the sports performance is at the right level.

Keywords: Air pollution,Athletic performance ,Health impacts,Respiratory diseases

BUILDING CONFIDENCE: COPING WITH CHALLENGES FACED BY ARAB PRESERVICE TEACHERS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION WITHIN JEWISH SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the Ministry of Education has decided to integrate Arab preservice teachers into Jewish schools due to a shortage of Jewish teachers and the recognition of many Arab teachers who are unemployed. This initiative has led to the flourishing of Arab preservice teachers who, upon completing their practical training, are integrated as teachers in the Jewish educational sector. However, this step has presented challenges for Arab preservice teachers who must navigate in a new educational culture. The research aims to examine the self-efficacy of Arab preservice teachers regarding their integration into special education classrooms in Jewish schools. Concurrently, the study explores how academic students successfully cope with challenges encountered during their frontal learning in classrooms. The research included semi-structured interviews with eight special education preservice teachers, which were analyzed to extract central themes. The identified themes are: Self-Validation, Coping, Identity, and Belonging and social Proximity including Language. Each theme is based on responses given during the interviews.

The research findings may contribute to a better understanding of the challenges these preservice teachers face, their coping strategies, and their self-efficacy. This understanding can assist in improving their adaptation and integration into multicultural settings.

Keywords: Coping, Self-Efficacy, Preservice Teachers, Multicultural Education.

ASSESSING EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS AMONG ARABIC-SPEAKING CHILDREN: INSIGHTS INTO COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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ABSTRACT

Executive function (EF) refers to the cognitive processes involved in goal-directed behavior, such as planning, decision-making, working memory, and self-control. Some authors propose that deficits in EFs might be considered as a learning disability since any weakness in these abilities might negatively impact learning processes and daily life management. The development of EF is a complex and dynamic process that begins in early childhood and continues throughout the lifespan. EF are generally thought to include three sub-domains: updating-working memory, inhibition and shifting. In this study we sought to assess EFs in Arabic speaking kindergartens to assess the relationship between various EFs tasks. Ultimately, we aimed at examining whether, in this population and at this age, the relationship between these tasks fits with what was previously described in the literature. To address this question, 742 native Arabic speaking children were examined with a battery of EFs tests including working memory, inhibition, shifting and behavioral self-regulation. Descriptive statistics, correlations and factor analysis were computed. The preliminary analysis reported here confirm that, although correlations were generally weak, the working memory, inhibition and shifting loaded into three different factors. Also, additional analysis suggested the behavioral self-regulation mainly explained by working memory. This study provides new insights into the cognitive basis of EFs in Arabic-speaking children, which will certainly help initiating intervention programs for improving individual and societal outcomes focusing on EFs fostering.

Keywords: Education, Special Education, Learning disabilities.

FOSTERING THE ROLE OF GAMIFICATION TECHNIQUES ENHANCES EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION FOR STUDENTS WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER IN THE 21ST CENTURY INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM SETTINGS

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ABSTRACT

The current study fosters the role of gamification techniques in enhancing effective communication for students with autism spectrum disorder (SwASD) in 21st-century inclusive classroom settings. Autism is at the top of the list of neurological disorders. The effects of autism spectrum disorder are broad since the disorder is associated with a wide range of challenges, such as severe issues with attention and communication. Using gamification and teaching strategies that encourage student-teacher interactions with course material has improved engagement, motivation, and performance among students with ASD. Gamification, premium video games, and serious games are a few games that use such a strategy. In recent years, gamification has gained attention from an increasing number of autistic students. It looks at a framework for gamification techniques that might assist autistic children in enhancing their communication ability. Many aspects of life, including academics, health, social interaction, and communication, can be difficult for autistic persons. A substantial amount of study has focused on these areas and the possible advantages of gamification for children with ASD about enhanced communication. We set out to detail and evaluate the key aspects, misconceptions, and problems with current approaches to gamification techniques. We hope it will help solution developers comprehend and apply gamification techniques to enhance effective communication for students with ASD in 21st-century inclusive classroom settings.

Keywords: Fostering, Role, Gamification Techniques, Enhances, Effective Communication, Students with Autism Spectrum Disorder, 21st Century, and Inclusive Classroom Settings

STRUCTURAL VIOLENCE IN HEALTHCARE: EXAMINING HOSPITAL DETENTION PRACTICES AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN CAMEROON

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ABSTRACT

Hospital detention practices, involving the refusal to release medically discharged patients or the bodies of deceased patients due to unpaid medical bills, are prevalent in about 46 countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. This practice reflects structural violence, where systemic healthcare inequities disproportionately harm vulnerable populations, exacerbating poverty and social exclusion. Despite its long-standing presence in Cameroon, the extent and impact of hospital detention remain poorly understood due to limited research. Grounded in social justice theory, which advocates for fairness, equality, and the protection of human rights, this qualitative study explored the survival and bill settlement strategies of detained patients in Cameroonian hospitals. Using purposive sampling, the study conducted in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and observations with detained patients, hospital managers, nurses, bill clerks, social workers, and security guards in two rural private hospitals in the Fundong Health District, Cameroon. Data were thematically analyzed, with ethical approval from the Cameroon Bioethics Initiative and individual consent from participants. Various survival strategies for food included begging, buying from restaurants, cooking for others in exchange for a share, stealing, and relying on the generosity of other patients and their families. Bill settlement strategies included negotiating installment payments, working for bill reduction, engaging in small businesses, payment in kind, benefiting from clemency, released without payment, and escaping. The harsh and unsustainable living conditions of detained patients highlight significant violations of human rights and social justice. Government needs to implement universal health coverage to prevent hospital detention and address structural violence within the healthcare system.

COPING STRATEGIES AND HEALTH RISKS: FOOD SEEKING BEHAVIOUR AMONG URBAN STREET CHILDREN IN YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

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ABSTRACT

Despite the widespread phenomenon of children permanently living in the streets of major cities of the less developed world, including Cameroon, the government of Cameroon has woefully failed to eradicate the phenomenon. Various aspects of the life-world of street children have been documented. However, much less is known about how they address their food needs. This study explored how street children in the streets of Yaounde, Cameroon interacts with city dwellers in their battle for survival and to meet their basic needs. Underpinned by interactionist and adaptation frameworks, the study further seeks to investigate the income sources of street children, their food seeking behaviors, practices, and its effects on their well-being. In-depth interviews, focus group discussions and observation techniques were used to collect data from street children and community members in Yaounde. Collected data was analyzed thematically. The findings suggest that street children get income by rendering services to individuals, trade, begging, stealing, aggression and prostitution as well as by buying, cooking, stealing and from trash cans. They also take drugs not to feel hungry. Street children engage in risky food seeking behaviors and practices that may affect their health and well-being. Decision makers need to review their intervention strategies to address the phenomenon of street children in Cameroon.

DIDACTIC SEQUENCES: A DECOLONIAL TOOL

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ABSTRACT

Considering the need to efficiently organize didactic work and with the intention of achieving greater clarity in teaching objectives, as well as pedagogical efficiency and active student participation, all in pursuit of establishing meaningful learning and consequently improving educational quality in schools with increasingly heterogeneous and diverse characteristics, this study aims to discuss relevant aspects for the construction of didactic sequences (DS) that promote decolonial education. Therefore, this work aims to define what a didactic sequence is as a pedagogical teaching practice, its educational origin in France in the 1980s, and to point out relevant factors in constructing serialized classroom activities. The research also seeks to analyze concepts of decoloniality as an intellectual movement whose objective is to rethink and reorganize existing power structures while raising criticisms of the American and Eurocentric hegemony in cultural and thought formation, and how decolonial thinking can contribute to and reframe the construction of an emancipatory education that respects the individual when linked to didactic sequences (DS). To achieve what the research proposes by correlating didactic sequences with decoloniality, we will follow a bibliographic study on DS, coloniality, and decoloniality, but from an educational point of view. Thus, by following this research path, we find that developing didactic sequences based on decoloniality broadens educational perspectives as it considers cultural diversity and promotes a more inclusive, critical, and contextualized education.

Keywords: Didactic sequences, decoloniality, education, learning.

TEACHER ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE INCLUSION OF STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS IN BANGLADESH: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TEACHERS' CHARACTERISTICS

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ABSTRACT

The inclusion of students with special needs in mainstream schools is a challenging phenomenon. It is a fundamental right for the social inclusion of students with special needs. Diverse aspects continually hinder the inclusion of students with special needs in mainstream schools before and after enrolment, diminishing the possibilities of development of students with special needs. As pioneers of the education system, teachers are responsible for facilitating the progress of inclusion. Teachers' knowledge, attitudes, personalities, training, and other characteristics significantly impact the prospects for educational inclusion, either by promoting or hindering them. This study investigated the differences in the attitudes of primary school teachers in Bangladesh towards including students with special needs, considering their characteristics, such as gender, training status, and degree of experience. Following a quantitative approach, an adapted survey questionnaire was utilized. A total of hundred participants from eighteen general primary schools were purposefully selected for the survey. The researchers specifically selected individuals with at least one year of experience teaching students with special needs and regular students in a mainstream educational environment. Results show that several teachers' characteristics have impacted their inclusion attitude. The findings indicate that female teachers, those who have previously completed a special education course, and those with fewer students with special needs in their classrooms are more likely to have good attitudes towards inclusion. No significant statistical differences were identified based on their amount of teaching experience. As the findings revealed a more significant association between teachers' characteristics and their attitude towards the inclusion of students with special needs in mainstream schools, a nationwide investigation is recommended in order to ascertain whether the situation is widespread throughout the nation. Systematic training must be introduced for teachers with negative attitudes to ensure the right to education of students with special needs.

Keywords: Social Inclusion, Special Education, Students with Special Needs, Teachers' Attitude

THE PARTICIPATION OF TURKESTAN JADIDS IN THE 1ST CONGRESS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE EAST

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ABSTRACT

After the establishment of the Soviet state, it was surrounded by capitalist countries. Realizing the policy of covert aggression of the Soviet state, many other countries formed alliances against Soviet state. The Eastern states, which were colonized by countries that chose the path of capitalist development - Iran, India, China, and other areas with a predominantly Muslim population, during the Soviet era, spread their policies, made them revolt against the capitalist countries, and in practice invited the Muslim population to Baku for the first Congress of the Peoples of the East as a result of his actions aimed at gaining influence or colonization. About 2,000 deputies participated in the Congress. Representatives of Turkestan also played an important role in the Congress, which was held mainly under the chairmanship of the Bolsheviks. The people of Turkestan elected an educated, intelligent delegation through a fair election, contrary to the instructions of the Soviets to send delegates mainly from workers. The delegates from Turkestan, first of all the Jadids, spoke at the sessions of the Congress and revealed the insidious policy of the Soviet state. They exposed the repressive, inhumane policy of the Soviet state in Turkestan, and the colonial activities in the Congress pulpits and in other meetings with the delegates. The plans that the Soviet state expected from the First Congress of Eastern Nations did not come true. The jadid delegates from Turkestan have a special place and role in this process.

Keywords: Jadid, the First Congress of the Peoples of the East, repression, politics, Turkestan, election, delegate.

JADID ABDURAKHIM YUSUFZADA AND HIS TRAGIC FATE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the life and tragic fate of jadid Abdurakhim Yusufzada who was born in Andijan in 1880. He was a member of Jadidist movement that arose in Bukhara, which grew out of it and shook the Bukhara Emirate, played an important role in ending the Emirate system in Bukhara. A. Yusufzada, who achieved a high rank among the intellectuals of that time as an advanced liberal thinker of his time, a skilled connoisseur of Arabic, Persian and Russian languages, was one of the famous leaders of "Young Bukharas". Initially, in 1921-1922, he worked as an autonomous representative of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic in Afghanistan. He also worked as an autonomous representative of the Bukhara Republic in Moscow and spent a lot of effort on the socio-economic and cultural development of the Republic of Bukhara during his ambassadorial career, and established cooperation with the RSFSR and the USSR. In this position, he was the main organizer of the first feature film in Central Asia - "Tower of Death"(Minaret Smerti). He worked hard for the development of the country and worked in various positions until he was sentenced to death.

Keywords: Jadidism, Bukhara people soviet republic, Abdurakhim Yusufzada, Faizulla Khodjaev, UzSSR, "Troika", repression, USSR.

ENTRANCE AGE AND TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED AS DETERMINANTS OF STANDARD ONE PUPILS' READINESS TO LEARN MATHEMATICS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN KASARANI SUB-COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

Research has shown that when children enter school ready to learn, they perform better. Readiness for school helps to reduce repetition and school dropout rates in primary schools. The purpose of this study was to establish pupils' readiness to learn mathematics at the start of primary school. The study was guided by Ecological Theory by Urie Bronfenbrenner. The theory was selected for this study because it is suitable in understanding school readiness processes and contextual elements related to preparing children for school. The dependent variable was pupils' readiness to learn mathematics. The independent variables were: Pupils' school entrance age and type of pre-primary school pupils attended. The target population was standard one pupils enrolled in primary schools in Kasarani sub-county. Purposive sampling was used to select Kasarani sub-county and standard one pupils. Stratified random sampling was used to select 15% (12) primary schools to be involved in the study. The sample of the study consisted of 15% (123) class one pupils, 248 parents, and 12 class one teachers. Pupils' readiness to learn mathematics check-list and questionnaire for teachers and parents were used to collect data. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize data and inferential statistics were used to analyze data. Results from data analysis were presented using tables. The results showed that more than 25% of the pupils were not ready to learn mathematics. On the other hand, the relationship between pupils' school entrance age and type of pre-primary school attended and pupils' readiness to learn mathematics was significant at 0.05 level. These results imply that pupils school entrance age and the type of pre-primary school attended influence standard one pupil's readiness to learn mathematics. It was recommended that school management should fully comply with education policies by not admitting pupils who are underage. Pre-primary school teachers specifically those in public primary schools should regularly assess children's readiness to learn mathematics so as to enable them to identify pupils with difficulties in mathematics early enough for early intervention.

Keywords: Determinants; Standard One; Pupils; Readiness to Learn Mathematics; Primary Schools

DEVELOPMENTAL AID INTO SOUTH-EAST ASIA POST PANDEMIC AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SDG

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ABSTRACT

South-east Asian countries have been a very promising, attracting FDI, developmental aids and showing a growth rate since a very long time. However, during the covid-19 pandemic most countries around the world had to face a setback. South-east Asian countries in particular saw a 4% decline and did not meet the expectations of growth of 4.4% according to Asian Development Bank (ADB). This paper aims to analyze the socio-economic developmental trajectory of the key recipient countries of developmental aid and its alignment with SDGs.

The paper will draw data from reports of ADB, ASEAN, World Bank, and multiple other international and regional organizations involved in this area. Preliminary findings show a change in trend of the top investors post 2019- the fall of China from number 1 to number 3 and the increase in aid from the ADB to rise to the first place. Thus, the study will also look into the geopolitical reasons for such trends and their impact on the development in the region. The involvement of ESCAP and its partnership with ASEAN will also be explored in this paper.

Ultimately the paper will have a sectoral analysis of development in the various countries in accordance with the important issues in the region such as sustainable urban development, expansion of agriculture, impact of climate change, remittance inflows, tourism rebound, unemployment and the crisis of informal structure.

Keywords: developmental aid, Southeast Asia, post-pandemic recovery, Sustainable Development Goals, ADB, World Bank, Asean, Escap

CHANGES IN THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE AT THE MODERN STAGE

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ABSTRACT

In the article we considered the changes in the functions of the Ukrainian language at the modern stage. These changes which became especially noticeable in the last decade, during the Russian-Ukrainian war 2014-2024. We drew attention to the fact that, in addition to the *communicative function*, which is the main function of the language (means of communication), the Ukrainian language continues to perform the *accumulative function* (accumulation of experience of previous generations); *cognitive function* (educational); *thought-creating, thought-forming* (reflects the connection between language and thinking, the transmission of thoughts using linguistic means); *nominative function* (designation of objects of reality using language units); *phatic, or contact-establishing function* (means of attracting the listener's or reader's attention); *appeal function* (a means of influencing the addressee); *voluntary function* (a means of conveying the will of the speaker); *emotional function* (a means of conveying human feelings); *expressive function* (speaker's means of expression); *impressive function* (a means of influencing the listener); *aesthetic, or poetic, figurative function* (a means of creating and using expressive units).

Over the past decade, there has been increasing the status and prestige of the Ukrainian language. As a result of the redistribution of functions of the Ukrainian language, the main functions have become more powerful and the functions of *(self-)identification* and *consolidation, national-cultural function*, and *nation- and state-building* one were actualized.

During the Russian-Ukrainian war 2014-2024, the Ukrainian language began to perform the special functions: it became *a symbol of Independence, a means of national security, struggle and resistance* to the hostile aggression, and a “*weapon language*”.

Keywords: the function, the Ukrainian language, the redistribution of functions, the special functions.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF SUFI-COSMOPOLITANISM THROUGH THE
PROLIFERATION OF RUMI'S TEACHINGS: ANALYSIS OF A *MIRRORED LIFE***

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ABSTRACT

The research focuses on the significance of the Sufism in the Cosmopolitan world through the proliferation of the teachings of the greatest Sufi, Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi. The article aims in tracing the medium for the spread of Sufism and its impact in personal lives of people all over the globe. This work is explanatory qualitative research that is descriptive in its nature. The delimited text under study is Rabisankar Bal's novel, *A Mirrored Life*. The research amalgamates the Sufism school of thought to the theory of Cosmopolitanism of International Relations. The research has used a relatively new theoretical concept of Sufi-Cosmopolitanism as framework to justify the findings and explain the objectives of the research. It has been determined that it is through the mouth and pen of storytellers that we have come to know about the life of Rumi and various other Sufi saints. Sufism is a complete code of life that is accepting and free of worldly inhibitions. It embraces all religions and does not denounce any human being based on caste, creed, or any mental or physical disability.

Keywords: Sufism, Cosmopolitanism, Sufi-Cosmopolitanism, Maulana Jalal-ud-Din Rumi, Ibn Battuta, Travelers.

DIGITAL VALUE CHAIN SOLUTIONS AND IMPLICATION FOR THE RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A CASE OF CHICKPEA VALUE CHAIN IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Competitive food value chains by linking all stakeholders' particularly farmers with the market have remained a challenge in developing countries like Pakistan. Traditional value chain system involve multiple intermediaries along the chain which reduces the overall efficiency of the chain. Consequently, the producers and the end consumers could not able to fetch the competitive value in the chain. The emergence of digital value chain solutions provides to transform the traditional system to more efficient and effective way of product delivery. This study aimed to identify issues and obstacles that hinder the development of the chickpea value chain by using the lens of value sought by consumers and adoption of digital technology by the stakeholders. Primary data were collected from consumers, producers and the digital solutions service providers to understand consumer value and identify opportunities and options to deliver fair value to producers. Results of focus group discussion with consumers depict that the important quality parameters are cleanliness, grading, and packaging and they are willing to pay the additional value for these graded products. Moreover, the results of the data analysis of producers and other stakeholders revealed that storage and transportation of chickpeas to the end consumer is very challenging and maintain the consistent supplies. However, producer could fetch better price if they worked closely with the transportation and IoT service providers.

AWARENESS OF MOTHERS ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY IN DUTSIN-MA, NORTH-WESTERN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Infant mortality is a significant public health issue in Dutsin-Ma, Nigeria, with a high number of infants dying within the first year of life. This study aimed to assess the awareness of mothers on the causes and prevention of infant mortality in Dutsin-Ma.

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted using structured questionnaire. One hundred (100) mothers attending anti-natal care at Dutsin-Ma General Hospital and Comprehensive Health Center, Dutsin-Ma were randomly selected. Data was analyzed using frequency and percentages.

Results: Results showed that majority (91.2%) of mothers were aware of the common causes of infant mortality such as infections, malnutrition, and inadequate healthcare services. Similarly, knowledge about prevention methods was high, with 88% percent of mothers aware of the importance of prenatal care, immunizations, and breastfeeding in reducing infant mortality rates.

Recommendations: These findings highlight the need for increased education and awareness programs targeting mothers to increase action towards prevention of infant mortality. By empowering mothers with this information, it is hoped that the rates of infant mortality in Dutsin-Ma can be reduced significantly. Further research is needed to explore the effectiveness of interventions aimed at increasing positive actions among mothers in the community.

Keywords: Awareness, infant mortality, mothers, causes, prevention

**TEACHERS' COMPETENCE IN THE EDUCATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF
STUDENTS IN A COMPETENCE BASED EDUCATION IN AMHARA REGION,
ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF TVET TEACHERS AND ASSESSORS**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the assessment literacy, perceived practice, and observed practice of CBA practices among TVET teachers and assessors in private TVET colleges in South Gonder Zone, Ethiopia. The participants included 49 teachers and 14 assessors. Data collection utilized a modified four-option multiple-choice test, the Teacher Assessment Competency Inventory Questionnaire, a five-point Likert scale for perceived and observed practices, a semi-structured observation checklist, and interviews. Descriptive analysis, including mean scores, standard deviation, one-sample t-test, and proportions (%), was employed to analyze the data. Pearson correlation test was used to explore relationships between teacher assessment test scores, observed practices, and perceived practices. Findings revealed that private TVET teachers in the Amhara National Regional State lacked competence in assessing students' competence, falling short of overall and specific standards in both the assessment competence test and real classroom practice. Despite this, teachers modestly perceived their assessment practices across competency domains. Consequently, there were significant differences between teachers' actual competence and practice in educational assessments and their self-perceived practice. Qualitative approaches, employing theme analysis of assessment practice from semi-structured observations and interviews, highlighted poor performance among teachers on most assessment criteria. A small percentage demonstrated competence in specific concepts. Overall, the majority of teachers exhibited low levels of assessment literacy, suggesting a need for professional support in educational assessment approaches to enhance competence among TVET teachers.

Keywords: Competence Based Education, Assessment Literacy, Perceived practice, Observed practice.

IDENTIFYING THE ISLAMIC EMIRATE OF AFGHANISTAN (TALIBAN) FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The Taliban, which uses the term "Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan" to describe its government, formally introduced members of its interim government after occupying Kabul and asked the United Nations to admit its representative to the organization. During the first period of Taliban rule (from 1996 to 2001), despite their effective rule over much of Afghanistan, the government was not recognized by the United Nations. Despite the group's removal from the Security Council's list of terrorist groups in 2011, many high-ranking Taliban officials remain on the Security Council's sanctions committee list. The council also stated in Resolution 2513 (2020) that it does not welcome the recognition of the government of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan and does not recognize it. The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan has not mentioned. The main question of the research is "Will the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan be recognized by the international community and the United Nations or not?" The method of this research is analytical-descriptive and the method of data collection is library. The results of this study show that the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is recognized by the international community, especially the Western states, until it proves cooperation with other governments in the fight against terrorist groups such as ISIS, as well as observing norms such as protecting human and women's rights and forming an inclusive government. Will not.

Keywords: Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, Taliban, Government Recognition, Effective Governance, Democratic Legitimacy

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC DISPARITIES AND POVERTY ON WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES IN PAKISTAN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The impact of economic disparities and poverty on women's opportunities in Pakistan is significant, as it reinforces gender inequality and hinders socio-economic development. Around 24.3% of Pakistan's population resides below the poverty line, with women being disproportionately affected by this statistic. There is a significant disparity in educational attainment between women and men, with women having a literacy rate of 46% compared to men's 71%. This educational disparity greatly hinders women's opportunities for employment, as only 22% of women are engaged in the labor market, primarily in low-paying and unregulated industries. In addition, the wage gap continues to exist, with women earning an average of 34% less than men in similar positions. Healthcare access is a pressing concern, with a significant number of women in rural areas facing challenges in accessing maternal healthcare services. This, in turn, contributes to a relatively high maternal mortality rate of 140 per 100,000 live births. In addition, it is worth noting that malnutrition rates tend to be higher among women. This unfortunate reality further worsens health disparities and hampers their full participation in economic activities. Cultural norms and traditional practices contribute to the existing disparities, limiting women's freedom of movement and their ability to make decisions within their households and communities. To tackle these challenges, focused policy interventions are crucial. For example, by improving access to high-quality education through scholarship programs and vocational training, women can gain economic empowerment and overcome the cycle of poverty. Initiatives that support women's entrepreneurship and offer microfinance opportunities can also foster economic engagement and self-reliance. In addition, it is essential to enhance healthcare infrastructure and services, especially in rural areas, to guarantee the health and well-being of women. An all-encompassing approach that combines education, economic opportunities, and healthcare access is vital for tackling the complex obstacles encountered by women. Enhancing legal frameworks to safeguard women's rights and advocating for policies that prioritize gender sensitivity can provide additional support for these endeavors. Ultimately, it is crucial to tackle the underlying factors contributing to economic inequalities and take focused actions to improve women's prospects and promote inclusive growth in Pakistan. This comprehensive approach can lay the foundation for a fairer society where women can make meaningful contributions to the nation's socio-economic advancement.

Keywords: Economic disparities, Poverty, Women's opportunities, Gender inequality

**LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND STUDENTS' INVOLVEMENT IN LEARNING
SCIENCE: TEXT BASED ANALYSIS OF 7TH GRADE TEXTBOOK LINGUISTIC
COMPLEXITY**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the linguistic features and their impact on student involvement in learning science through a text-based analysis of the 7th-grade science textbook used in Ethiopian schools. By assessing the linguistic complexity of the textbook, the researcher aimed to understand how language influences student's engagement profiles and comprehension in science education. The analysis employs a range of linguistic metrics, including phonological complexity, vocabulary diversity, and semantic complexity considering readability indices as well. Findings reveal that high linguistic complexity in the textbook poses significant challenges for students, potentially hindering their active participation and understanding of scientific concepts. The study underscores the need for linguistically accessible textbooks to enhance student involvement and learning outcomes in science education. Recommendations for textbook authors and educators on simplifying language use while maintaining scientific rigor are also provided, aiming to bridge the gap between linguistic complexity and effective science learning among 7th-grade students in Ethiopian schools.

A REVIEW: CHOLESTEROL AND ITS MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The most important sterol is cholesterol, which is produced by most human cells, mostly in the liver. It is a crucial component of cell membrane and acts as a precursor for the synthesis of bile acids, vitamin D, and steroid hormones. In essence, the body over regulates the homeostasis of cholesterol. This review delves into the origins of cholesterol, its biological functions, its structural description, its biosynthesis, and its byproducts, which include steroid hormone, bile salts, and acid. It also looks at the latest advancements in cholesterol management against cardiovascular disease risk factors, including cardiovascular disease, stroke, and atherosclerosis. Pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical drugs, botanicals, dietary changes, and exercise are all part of the current therapeutic arsenal for the treatment and prevention of cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: Heart-related disease, LDL, HDL, ASCVD, NADPH, ATP

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF FEMALE ENTREPRENEURSHIP ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Female entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in driving rural development, offering transformative potential to revitalize rural economies and enhance community well-being. Women entrepreneurs are increasingly recognized as vital contributors to the diversification and resilience of rural economies. By starting and scaling businesses, they create employment opportunities, stimulate innovation, and promote sustainable practices tailored to local needs. This paper explores the impact of women-led enterprises in rural areas, examining how female entrepreneurs contribute to economic growth, social change, and sustainable development. Drawing on a combination of quantitative data analysis and qualitative case studies from diverse geographical regions, this research highlights the unique strengths and challenges faced by women entrepreneurs in rural settings, such as overcoming traditional gender roles, navigating complex regulatory environments, and securing access to financial and technological resources. It delves into the ways female entrepreneurs leverage their local knowledge and networks to foster community collaboration and drive collective action, ultimately enhancing social cohesion and cultural preservation. Furthermore, the study analyzes the ripple effects of female entrepreneurship on rural communities, including job creation, improved livelihoods, and the empowerment of marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and ethnic minorities. These enterprises often prioritize social and environmental goals alongside economic objectives, leading to broader community benefits and enhanced quality of life. Ultimately, the paper calls for a concerted effort to recognize and harness the potential of women entrepreneurs as key agents of change in rural areas, advocating for a multi-stakeholder approach that includes government bodies, NGOs, and the private sector to create a more equitable and dynamic rural economy.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, Women, Impact and Rural Development

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Plastic waste management is a growing global challenge, and Morocco is no an exception. With increasing plastic consumption and the need for enhanced waste management infrastructure, Morocco is striving to develop sustainable solutions to minimize the environment and health impacts of plastic waste. Annually, Morocco generates about 1million tons of plastic waste. Challenges in Morocco's waste management include inadequate infrastructure, limited public awareness of recycling practices, and significant environmental impacts, particularly on marine ecosystems. The main objective of research is to address several critical dimensions of this issue. It aims to identify the key challenges and sources of plastic waste and evaluate the effectiveness of existing government policies and regulations. The research seeks to explore innovative solutions, such as emerging technologies that can convert plastic waste into valuable resources, and promote a circular economy where materials are efficiently reused and recycled. The study begins by conducting a comprehensive literature review to identify research gaps and best practices. Collect quantitative and qualitative data on waste production and management practices through surveys, interviews, and field observations. We also analyze existing policies to assess their effectiveness and identify areas for improvement, investigate and evaluate emerging recycling technologies for their feasibility in Morocco. Conduct economic and environmental impact analyses to identify the most effective waste management solutions, develop evidence-based recommendations for policy improvements and establish monitoring mechanisms to evaluate progress and adapt strategies as needed.

Keywords: Plastic waste, Management, circular economy. National School of Business and Management of Casablanca, Hassan II University Casablanca

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIVE MEMORY IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

This article provides a comprehensive overview of the theoretical foundations of associative memory formation in the context of teaching English as a foreign language. Associative memory plays an important role in language learning and memory, thus understanding its theoretical basis can greatly improve English language learning. Based on a review of relevant literature and theoretical frameworks, this study brings insights from cognitive psychology and language acquisition theory to explain the underlying mechanisms of memory formation in language learning situations. The review begins by explaining the fundamental principles of associative learning, examining classic theories such as behaviorism and connectionism and their implications for language acquisition. These theoretical frameworks provide valuable knowledge into the underlying mechanisms of associative memory formation and suggest that memory activity is formed by creating and strengthening connections between different pieces of information. The article then takes a deeper look at the cognitive perspective, emphasizing the role of mental representations, schemas, and cognitive structures in the formation and organization of associative memory networks. Overall, this article aims to provide a complete theoretical framework for the formation of associative memory in English language learning. By synthesizing various theoretical perspectives, it offers a valuable resource for researchers, educators, and curriculum developers seeking to improve language learning outcomes and promote effective English language teaching.

Keywords: language learning, associative learning, associative memory, teaching English.

THE ENGAGING JOURNEY OF LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH GAMIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Contemporary educational research explores the intersection of game design and pedagogy, with a growing focus on gamification as a key driver of learner motivation and engagement. While traditional learning methods can sometimes struggle to compete with the inherent appeal of games, Game-based learning (GBL) bridges this gap by incorporating engaging game elements into the educational experience. In addition, GBL offers a safe environment where learners can explore and learn from their mistakes. The iterative nature of gameplay allows for immediate feedback and opportunities for improvement, fostering a growth mindset. This study takes as its departure point the notion that the key features of GBL can effectively capture the learners' attention and motivation. The key of GBL's effectiveness is its capacity to turn learning into a fun, an enjoyable and engaging experience. By tapping into the intrinsic desire for fun and challenge, learners become active participants in their own education. The study will examine how GBL employs elements like points, badges, and leaderboards to cultivate a feeling of accomplishment and stimulate positive competition on the one hand. On the other hand, it will highlight the role of GBL in promoting critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making skills within a stimulating environment. Using a mixed-methods approach, the researcher gathered data via questionnaires and interviews for both teachers and learners to comprehensively assess the multifaceted impact on pupils' attitudes and motivation towards the use of gamification to learn English. Results revealed that GBL can transform education into a captivating and rewarding experience, ultimately leading to deeper understanding and knowledge retention.

Keywords: Engagement- Feedback- Game-based Learning- Gamification- Motivation

FROM QUANTUM RELATIONSHIPS TO APOCALYPTIC LAUGHTER: THE REPRESENTATION OF THEATRICAL DYSTOPIA IN SELECTED TURKISH PLAYS

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ABSTRACT

Despite the ever-increasing role of technological advancements and evolving social structures, dystopian representations on stage are relatively less common than in other mediums, such as novels and cinema. This presents many opportunities for dystopian imagery to be explored in the theatrical realm. This study will delve into the theatrical dystopia on the Turkish stage with the comparative juxtaposition of two new plays, *Kırılma* (*The Fracture*, 2024) and *Yan Dünya* (*The Other World*, 2024), and seek to apply influential sociology theories from Erving Goffman's "dramaturgical analysis" and Zygmunt Bauman's "Liquid Modernity" to analyze the dystopian undercurrents in the selected Turkish theatrical productions. *Kırılma*, produced by Independents Club, delves into the relationship between scientist Ali and his partner Melek. Their lives become intertwined with the mysterious presence of a passerby, Osman Rauf, whose insightful perspective reveals hidden issues within the couple's relationship. The play raises questions about whether we can foresee the outcomes of our choices and whether our lives are guided by fate or probabilities. It also explores the idea of our relationships being influenced by external observations, referencing the world of quantum physics, which conceives an interconnected and holistic view of the universe. Kumbaracı 50's production *Yan Dünya*, on the other hand, portrays the final day of our present world. The following day, individuals will awaken in an alternative world where everything will begin anew. The play centers on the conflicting portrayal of characters' worldly desires, suppressed psychological issues, and their perception of the ephemeral world juxtaposed against the concept of doomsday from a cheerful and humorous perspective. Ultimately, this comparative study concludes that both theatrical representations exhibit distinct and defining layers of dystopian tenets within the light of Bauman's and Goffman's theories.

Keywords: Dystopia, Turkish Theatre, Bauman, Liquid Modernity, Goffman

REINTERPRETING EXCLUSION: MARGINALIZATION AND PRECARIETY IN *ÖTEKİ VENEDİK TACİRİ*

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ABSTRACT

William Shakespeare's late sixteenth-century play *The Merchant of Venice* has resonated with the modern audience more than ever with its portrayal of antisemitism and the complex character of Shylock, who is both a victim and a villain. Shakespeare's profound script facilitates discussions about racial, religious, and class intolerance, which are increasingly prevalent in the current epoch. This essay will explore *Öteki Venedik Taciri* (2024, *The Other Merchant of Venice*), a thought-provoking reinterpretation of Bard's timeless play produced by Kumbaracı 50 in Istanbul. Performed at Kumbaracı 50's small, cozy, and friendly theatre hall in the historical Beyoğlu town, the play introduces key rewriting strategies to make the original script's four-century-old messages enduringly felt. The director, İsmail Sağır, conveys his reinterpretation of the culture of harassment by provoking reflection on the "marginalized" and "otherized" individuals, both globally and locally. The play replaces Shylock's daughter Jessica with his son as a critical rewriting invention. As non-Christians, Shylock and his son suffer from relentless harassment and discrimination in the Venetian community, being constantly labeled as infidels, outsiders, and traitors by other characters in the play. In one scene, the degree of hatred escalates to the point where Shylock is shockingly depicted being spat at and marked with an inscribed cross on his back, clearly symbolizing his ostracized status. Drawing from the emphasized focus on otherness, this study offers a theoretical framework centered on the concept of 'precarity.' It references the works of Judith Butler, Giorgio Agamben, and Arne Kalleberg to explain the potential precariousness of modern individuals' lives. Although the play roughly follows the Shakespearean plotline with occasional involvement of the original script, the biggest surprise emerges at the denouement, in which Antonio, a respected merchant of the Christian community, is shown ousted as he sits face-to-face with Shylock in the final scene. His clothes are torn apart, and his back is marked with an X inscription. This shocking final scene concludes the main argument of the study, which is about how anyone, regardless of class, race, religion, etc., is prone to be marginalized at any time.

Keywords: *The Merchant of Venice*, Reinterpretation, Turkish Theatre, Otherness, Precarity, Shakespeare

MƏKTƏBƏQƏDƏR YAŞLI UŞAQLARDA DİDAKTİK OYUNLARDAN İSTİFADƏ

USE OF DIDACTIC GAMES IN PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə didaktik oyunların məktəbəqədər yaşlı uşaqların təfəkkürünün, təxəyyülünün və riyazi düşünmə qabiliyyətinin inkişafında mühüm rolundan bəhs edilir. Bu istiqamətdə bir çox elmi tədqiqatlar incələndi. Tədqiqatlar və təcrübələr göstərir ki, oyun zamanı uşaqlar öz fikirlərini daha yaxşı ifadə edirlər. Həmçinin qeyd edək ki, insanın fəaliyyət subyekti kimi formalaşması oyundan başlayır. Məktəbəqədər müəssisələrdə didaktik oyunlar tərtib edərək müxtəlif növ fiqurlardan, simvollarından, məsələlərdən, məntiqi çalışmalardan istifadə edilir. Bu zaman elə oyun forması seçmək lazımdır ki, azyaşlıların dərketmə qabiliyyətinin inkişafına təkən versin. Bu həmçinin azyaşlıların sonrakı tədris mərhələlərini daha uğurlu və özünəinamlı şəkildə addımlamağına səbəb olur. Didaktik oyunlar şagirdlərin fikirlərini sərbəst ifadə etmələrinə və beləliklə də dərslərin daha yaxşı keçirilməsinə şərait yaradan fəaliyyət növüdür. Məktəbəqədər yaşlı uşaqların oyun prosesində təzahür edən xüsusiyyətləri yaşadığı tarixi dövrün – coğrafi, iqtisadi, mədəni şəraitin, mikro və makromühitin təsiri ilə təşəkkül tapır. Bu yaş dövründə didaktik oyunun uşaq fəaliyyətində aparıcı rola malik olması heç də ondan irəli gəlmir ki, müasir uşaqlar vaxtının çox hissəsini, adətən, əyləncəli oyunlara sərf edir, əksinə, oyunun dominant fəaliyyət növünə çevrilməsi uşağın psixi inkişafında əsaslı dəyişikliklərin yaranmasına səbəb olur. Məktəbəqədər yaşlı uşaqların xeyli hissəsi arasında riyaziyyata marağın yaranması xeyli dərəcədə onun tədrisi metodikasından, tədris işinin nə qədər ustalıqla qurulmasından asılıdır. Eyni zamanda pedaqoqlar da hər bir uşağın dərslərin zamanı fəal və həvəslə işləməsinə təmin etmək məqsədilə məktəbəqədər yaş qruplarında didaktik oyunların düzgün təşkilinə hakim olmalıdır. Əyləncəli məsələlər, didaktik oyunlar uşaqlarda müşahidəçilik, hazırcavablıq, səbrlilik, müstəqillik, araşdırmaçılıq kimi bir çox müsbət keyfiyyətləri inkişaf etdirir.

Anahtar Kelimələr: Didaktik oyunlar, Oyun Əsaslı Təhsil, Məktəbəqədər uşaq, Mathematical thinking, Fun math.

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the important role of didactic games in the development of thinking, imagination and mathematical thinking ability of preschool children. Many scientific studies have been carried out in this direction. Studies and experiments show that children express their ideas better during play. We should point at that the formation of a person as a subject of activity begins with the game. When designing didactic games in preschool institutions, different types of figures, symbols, problems, and logical studies are used. At this time, it is necessary to choose a form of play that will stimulate the development of the understanding of minors. It also makes the minors step into the next stages of education in a more successful and confident manner. Didactic games are a type of activity that allows students to freely express their ideas and thus make the lesson better. Preschool children's characteristics manifested in the game process are formed under the influence of the historical period in which they live - geographical, economic, cultural conditions, micro and macro environment. The fact that

didactic games play a leading role in children's activities at this age does not mean that modern children usually spend most of their time playing fun games, on the contrary, turning games into a dominant type of activity causes fundamental changes in the child's mental development. The emergence of interest in mathematics among a large number of preschool children depends to a large extent on the methodology of its teaching and how skillfully the teaching work is structured. At the same time, educators should master the correct organization of didactic games in preschool age groups in order to ensure that every child works actively and enthusiastically during the lesson. Fun issues, didactic games develop many positive qualities in children, such as observation, wit, patience, independence, research.

Keywords: Didactic games, Game-Based Education, Preschool child, Mathematical appreciation, Fun math.

CHOOSING THE BEST DATA MINING TOOL USING MULTIPLE-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHOD

ÇOKLU KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME METODU KULLANARAK EN İYİ VERİ MADENCİLİĞİ ARACI SEÇİMİ

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ABSTRACT

Data mining is the process of sorting through large data sets to identify patterns and relationships that can help solve business problems through data analysis. Data mining techniques and tools help enterprises to predict future trends and make more informed business decisions. It is an inevitable fact that data mining tools have become one of the indispensable things today due to the important role they play in the field of data mining. There are many data mining tools available today, but it is essential to choose the appropriate one in terms of several criteria. In this article, a comparison was made between four data mining tools KNIME, SPSS modeler, WEKA and RapidMiner using MCDM based on AHP method. In addition, here is the analysis of each of them and also the demonstration of their advantages and disadvantages. This study will save time for users who deal with these tools.

Keywords: KNIME, SPSS, MCDM, AHP, Data Mining Tools.

ÖZET

Veri madenciliği, veri analizi yoluyla iş problemlerini çözmeye yardımcı olabilecek kalıpları ve ilişkileri belirlemek için büyük veri kümelerini ayıklama sürecidir. Veri madenciliği teknikleri ve araçları, işletmelerin gelecekteki eğilimleri tahmin etmelerine ve daha bilinçli iş kararları almalarına yardımcı olur. Veri madenciliği araçlarının, veri madenciliği alanında oynadıkları önemli rol nedeniyle günümüzde vazgeçilmez şeylerden biri haline geldiği kaçınılmaz bir gerçektir. Günümüzde birçok veri madenciliği aracı mevcuttur, ancak birkaç kriter açısından uygun olanı seçmek esastır. Bu makalede, AHP yöntemine dayalı MCDM kullanılarak dört veri madenciliği aracı KNIME, SPSS modeler, WEKA ve RapidMiner arasında bir karşılaştırma yapılmıştır. Ayrıca, burada çalışmada her birinin analizi ve ayrıca avantaj ve dezavantajlarının gösterilmesidir. Bu çalışma, bu araçlarla uğraşan kullanıcılar için zaman açısından kazanım sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KNIME, SPSS, MCDM, AHP, Veri Madenciliği Araçları.

BLOCKCHAIN AND DIGITAL TWINS FOR SMART GRID

AKILLI ŐEBEKE İÇİN BLOCKCHAIN VE DIJİTAL İKİZLER

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ABSTRACT

The energy sector is rapidly changing due to digitalization and innovative technologies. Smart grids aim to go beyond traditional energy transmission and distribution systems and provide a more flexible, efficient, and sustainable energy infrastructure. In this context, innovative tools such as blockchain technology and digital twins play an important role in increasing the potential of smart grids. The use of blockchain technology in smart grids offers numerous advantages in terms of reliable data sharing, automatic transactions, and security. These advantages can create a more transparent and reliable environment in the energy sector while also increasing efficiency. This paper examines the role of blockchain technology and digital twins in smart grids. It examines how these innovative approaches, which are crucial to energy sector transformation, can shape future energy infrastructure.

Keywords: Blokchain, Digital Twins, Smart Grid, Energy Systems.

ÖZET

Enerji sektöründeki dijitalleşme ve yenilikçi teknolojilerin etkisiyle hızla değişiyor. Akıllı şebekeler, geleneksel enerji iletim ve dağıtım sistemlerinin ötesine geçmeyi ve daha esnek, verimli ve sürdürülebilir bir enerji altyapısı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir. Bu bağlamda, blokzincir teknolojisi ve dijital ikizler gibi yenilikçi araçlar akıllı şebekelerin potansiyelini artırmak için önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Akıllı şebekelerde blokzincir teknolojisinin kullanımı, güvenilir veri paylaşımı, otomatik işlemler ve güvenlik açısından büyük avantajlar sunmaktadır. Bu avantajlar, enerji sektöründe daha şeffaf ve güvenilir bir ortam oluştururken aynı zamanda verimliliği de artırabilir. Bu bildiride, akıllı şebekelerde blok zinciri teknolojisinin ve dijital ikizlerin rolünü incelenmiştir. Enerji sektöründeki dönüşümün önemli bir parçası haline gelen bu yenilikçi yaklaşımların gelecekteki enerji altyapısını şekillendirmede nasıl bir etkiye sahip olabileceği araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blok Zinciri, Dijital İkizler, Akıllı Şebeke, Enerji Sistemleri.

HASTA LA VISTA MFCC

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at investigating the features of speech processing applications and proposing a new feature set to dethrone MFCC which is still state-of-the-art in this arena. Speech consists of phonemes and each phoneme has its own frequency characteristic inside the audible spectrum. Hence it is essential to exactly determine the frequency spectrum of phonemes to better process the speech signal and implement the classification experiments. Researchers spent immense efforts and lots of times to imitate the analysing ability of human ear. Human auditory system is an extremely complicated frequency analyzing mechanism and operates very compatibly with human speech production system. Myriad of models have been proposed to mimic the analyzing capabilities of human ear and MFCC is one of the most used feature set. MFCC is transformed from 40 triangular Mel filters and facilitates 13 decorrelated coefficients which are transformed via DCT. We propose a novel mechanism to replace MFCC coefficients in speech processing applications including keyword spotting, phone detection, speech emotion recognition, speaker identification, and gender detection. Our experiments concretely proves that the proposed novel features are more suitable to represent the human speech and they can safely substitute MFCC in all these diverse speech processing fields.

Keywords: Speech Filters, MFCC, Convolutional Networks, LSTM.

PARKİNSON HASTALIĞI TESPİTİ İÇİN BİLİŞSEL HESAPLAMA TEMELLİ YENİ BİR KARAR DESTEK SİSTEMİ

A NEW DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM BASED ON COGNITIVE COMPUTING FOR DETECTION OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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ÖZET

Parkinson hastalığı, ileri yaşlarda en sık görülen ve ciddi etkileri olan nörolojik hastalıklardan biridir. Erken tedavi edilmediğinde hastalar, yaşam kalitelerini önemli ölçüde kaybederek yatağa bağımlı hale gelebilmektedir. Belirti vermeden ilerleme potansiyeli yüksek olduğundan, hastalığın belirtileri genellikle geç fark edilebilmektedir. Bu nedenle, erken teşhis hayati bir önem taşımaktadır. Parkinson hastalığının teşhisi alanında uzman doktorlar tarafından yapılmaktadır. Ancak, uzmanın deneyim seviyesinin düşük olması durumunda, hastalık teşhis edilebilmesinde geç kalınabilmektedir. Parkinson hastalığı; hastanın fiziksel hareket kısıtlanmalarından, el becerileri kaybindan ve konuşma bozuklarından belirti verebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, ses sinyalleri üzerinden Parkinson hastalığının makine öğrenmesi ve derin öğrenme algoritmaları aracılığıyla sınıflandırılmasını amaçlanmıştır. Literatürde yaygın olarak kullanılan Karar ağacı (DT), Rastgele Orman (RF), K-Enyakın komşu (KNN), Naive Bayes (NB), Destek vektör makinesi (SVM) ve Evrişimli sinir ağı (CNN) yöntemleri ile karşılaştırmalı sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Hatalı teşhislerin önüne geçmek ve hastalığın erken teşhisini sağlamak amacıyla, bilişsel hesaplama temelli yeni bir karar destek sistemi önerilmiştir. Önerilen modelin başarımı UCI veri seti deposunda sunulan "Oxford Parkinson Hastalığı Tespiti Veri Seti" veri seti üzerinden değerlendirilmiştir.

Önerilen yöntemde, ana sınıflandırıcı olarak derin öğrenme modeli olan CNN kullanılmaktadır. CNN'in modelinin üretmiş olduğu sonuçlardan kararsız bölgede olanlar, tekrardan diğer makine öğrenmesi modelleri ile sınıflandırılmaktadır. Kararsız alandaki örneklerin belirlenmesi için eşik değerler 0,1, 0,3 ve 0,5 olarak belirlenmiştir. Her bir sınıflandırıcı için 5 farklı koşma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre CNN için kararsız bölge olduğu tespit edilen veriler için ortalama da DT en çok %42,22, RF da en çok %25,55, SVM'de %3,33, NB'de - %41,11, ve KNN'de ise %42,22 hata düzeltme değerleri elde edilmiştir. KNN ve DT benzer değerler elde edilirken, DT'nin ortalama koşma süresi 11,4 sn iken KNN'nin 12,4 sn olduğu gözlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, DT yöntemi 11,4 saniye 42,22 kazanç ile diğer rakip yöntemlere göre en verimli yöntem olarak öne çıkmıştır. Parkinson hastalığının ses sinyalleri üzerinden tespiti için önerilen bilişsel hesaplama temelli modelde, CNN+DT kullanılması en etkin mimari olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilişsel hesaplama, derin öğrenme, karar destek sistemi, parkinson, makine öğrenmesi.

ABSTRACT

Parkinson's disease is one of the most common and serious neurological diseases in older adults. Because of not treating early, patients can significantly lose their quality of life and become bedridden. Due to its high potential to progress without symptoms, the signs of the disease are generally realized as lately. Therefore, the early diagnosis is of vital importance. Parkinson's disease diagnosis is performed by specialist doctors. However, there can be delays in diagnosis provided that the specialist's level of experience is inadequate. Parkinson's disease can present symptoms such as physical movement restrictions, loss of hand skills, and speech disturbances.

In this study, we aimed to classify Parkinson's disease through machine learning and deep learning algorithms using voice signals. Comparative results have been obtained with commonly used methods in the literature, including Decision Tree (DT), Random Forest (RF), K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Naive Bayes (NB), Support Vector Machine (SVM), and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). A new decision support system based on cognitive computing has been proposed to prevent misdiagnosis and ensure early diagnosis of the disease. The performance of the proposed model has been evaluated on the "Oxford Parkinson's Disease Detection Dataset" dataset provided in the UCI dataset repository.

In the proposed method, a deep learning model, CNN, is utilized as the main classifier. The results produced by the CNN model are reclassified with other machine learning models for samples in the uncertain region. Threshold values of 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 have been set to identify the samples in the uncertain area. Each classifier has been executed as 5 different runs. According to the findings, for the data determined to be uncertain regions from the CNN, the average error correction values were 42.22% for DT, 25.55% for RF, 3.33% for SVM, -41.11% for NB, and 42.22% for KNN. While similar results have been obtained for KNN and DT, the average running time of DT was 11.4 s and the average running time of KNN was 12.4 s have been observed. In consequence, the DT method has been stood out as the most efficient method compared to other competing methods with a gain of 42.22% in 11.4 seconds. In the proposed cognitive computing-based model for the detection of Parkinson's disease via audio signals, the use of CNN+DT has been found to be the most effective architecture.

Keywords: Cognitive computing, deep learning, decision support system, Parkinson's disease, machine learning.

**NEOLİTİK BİR YERLEŞİMDE DİJİTAL YERLİLER: KÜLTÜREL MİRAS
EĞİTİMİNE YÖNELİK ARAÇ GELİŞTİRME SÜRECİNDE DİJİTAL YERLİLERİN
MÜZEDE BİLGİ İLETİŞİMİNE İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**DIGITAL NATIVES IN A NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT: EVALUATING THE
OPINIONS OF DIGITAL NATIVES ON INFORMATION COMMUNICATION IN
MUSEUMS FOR THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING TOOLS FOR CULTURAL
HERITAGE EDUCATION**

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ÖZET

Günümüz dijital kültürü içinde, dijital teknolojiyle doğup büyüyen dijital yerliler, bilgiyle etkileşimlerinde belirgin tercih ve davranışlar sergilemektedir. Medeniyetin derin tarihsel bilgilerini koruma ve sunma misyonunu üstlenen arkeoloji müzeleri için ise, ziyaretçilerinin öğrenim deneyimlerini iyileştirmek üzere hedef kitlelerinin beklentilerini analiz etmek ve gelişmekte olan kültür içinde özellikle dijital yerlilerin bakış açılarını anlamak zorunlu hale gelmiştir. Arkeoloji müzeleri, etkileşimli ve dinamik dijital içeriğe alışkın bir neslin ilgisini çekmek ve aktif kılmak için, müze içi ve müze dışı iletişim süreçlerine dijital araçları entegre etme zorluğuyla karşı karşıyadır. Ne var ki, bu tür dijital müdahalelerin etkililiği, dijital yerlilerin beklentileri ve öğrenme tarzlarıyla uyumuna bağlıdır. Bu araştırma, dijital yerlilerin arkeoloji müzelerindeki bilgi iletişimi konusundaki görüşlerini, dijital bir eğitim aracı geliştirme sürecinde değerlendirmektedir. İzmir kent merkezinde yer alıp kentin ilk yerleşim yeri kabul edilen ve Neolitik, Kalkolitik ve Tunç Çağı eserlerini içeren Yeşilova Höyüğü kazı alanının yanında konumlanan bir arkeoloji müzesi olarak Yeşilova Höyüğü Ziyaretçi Merkezi'nin kurumsal aktiviteleri bağlamında yürütülen çalışmada, odak grup anketleri aracılığıyla şehirdeki 14-17 yaş aralığındaki 67 öğrenciden, müze deneyimleri ve dijital beklentileriyle ilgili tercihleri, zorlukları ve önerilerini içeren bilgiler toplamıştır. Anketin sağladığı veriler, betimsel analizle değerlendirilmiş ve bulgular, dijital yerlilere hitap eden, onların katılımını ve öğrenme sonuçlarını artıran dijital eğitim araçlarının geliştirilmesine bilgi sağlayacak şekilde düzenlenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda öne çıkan “simülasyon” “etkileşimli ekranlar”, “oyun” ve “oyunlaştırma” gibi temaların, müzelerin dijital entegrasyonu bağlamında geleneksel arkeolojik içerik ile çağdaş dijital arayüzler arasındaki boşluğu kapatarak, yenilikçi

ürün geliştirme süreçlerine ve müze içi ve dışı iletişim stratejilerine katkıda bulunacağını düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Yerliler, Müze, Bilgi İletişimi, Kültürel Miras.

ABSTRACT

In the contemporary digital culture, digital natives—those born and raised amidst digital technology—exhibit distinct preferences and behaviors in their interactions with information. For archaeology museums, which have the mission of preserving and presenting the deep historical knowledge of civilization, in order to enhance the learning experiences of their visitors, it has become imperative to analyze the expectations of their target audience and understand especially the perspectives of digital natives within the evolving digital culture. Archaeology museums face the challenge of integrating digital tools into both their in-museum and external communication processes to attract and engage a generation accustomed with interactive and dynamic digital content. However, the effectiveness of such digital interventions depends on their alignment with the expectations and learning styles of digital natives. This research evaluates the opinions of digital natives on information communication in archaeology museums within the process of developing a digital educational tool. The study was conducted within the institutional activities of the Yeşilova Höyük Visitor Center, an archaeology museum located next to the excavation site of Yeşilova Höyük in the city center of Izmir, which is considered the first settlement of the city and contains artifacts from the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Bronze Ages. Focus group surveys were conducted with 67 students aged 14-17 from the city, gathering information on their preferences, challenges, and suggestions regarding their museum experiences and digital expectations. The data provided by the survey were evaluated using descriptive analysis, and the findings were organized to inform the development of digital educational tools that resonate with digital natives, enhancing their engagement and learning outcomes. Themes such as “simulation,” “interactive screens,” “games,” and “gamification” emerged as prominent in the study's findings. These themes are expected to bridge the gap between traditional archaeological content and contemporary digital interfaces within the context of museums' digital integration, contributing to innovative product development processes and communication strategies both within and outside the museum.

Keywords: Digital Natives, Museum, Information Communication, Cultural Heritage.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS BASED ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION ESTIMATION

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ABSTRACT

With the development of technology, global electricity consumption is increasing significantly. Since electricity cannot be stored and energy resources are limited, energy companies need to make strategic plans to meet future electricity demands and ensure sufficient electricity production. Electricity consumption forecasting stands out as an important tool that enables the prediction of total electricity consumption, the anticipation of supply and demand relationships, and more effective planning in the electricity sector. In this study, deep learning-based time series algorithms have been used to develop electricity consumption forecasting models. The dataset used in the study covers electricity consumption data from January 1, 2016, to April 30, 2024, which has been scraped from the Energy Exchange Istanbul (EXIST). Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) and Convolutional Long-Short Term Memory (ConvLSTM) algorithms have been utilized to generate predictions. To improve the performance of the models, time lag implementation has been applied, and the number of input-output lags has been determined to train the algorithms. The developed models have been tested on one week of data. The performance of the developed models has been evaluated using the Coefficient of Determination (R^2), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Mean Squared Error (MSE). The results show that the RNN-2 model provides superior performance in predicting electricity consumption.

Keywords: Electricity Consumption, Time Series, Deep Learning.

THE INTEGRATION OF GDPR COMPLIANCE INTO SMART CITY DIMENSIONS: A FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

As city around the world increasingly use smart city technologies, it is becoming increasingly crucial to ensure the privacy and security of personal data. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provides a solid foundation for data protection, which can be used to increase citizen trust and engagement in smart city initiatives. This paper provides a comprehensive framework for integrating GDPR compliance into the different dimensions of smart cities. The concept of a smart city includes six dimensions, namely mobility, environment, governance, economy, living conditions and well-being of the population. Each dimension mentioned above relies on data collection and analysis to facilitate the improvement of urban life. While the environmental dimension target to increase sustainability with the help of efficient monitoring and management of resources, the mobility dimension focuses on optimizing transport systems through real-time data, Finally, the human dimension emphasises the participation and involvement of citizens through data-driven initiatives. Applicability of GDPR can be attained by aligning relevant aspects with other vital activities like the permission management, data management and reduction, and security protocols. Smart cities' ideal coordination with the GDPR standards, in turn, fosters a public space that is secure, open, and centered around the citizens' needs. The aim of this paper is to provide practical guidelines and best practices to the governmental sector, technology specialists, and urban planners for the implementation of efficient and GDPR-compliant smart city technologies. The proposed model involves obtaining explicit and informed consent from citizens for the use of data, reducing significantly the collection and storage of personal information, and implementing both technical and institutional safeguards for data thus making data management secure and protected by the end of the day. This contribution will not only contain useful recommendations and information on the development of smart city projects that are GDPR-compliant but will also include case studies of best practices and a review of the literature.

Keywords: Smart City, GDPR, Data Privacy, Data Security, Citizen Participation

MONITORING INDOOR AIR QUALITY with LOW-COST IOT SENSORS: A PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has starkly highlighted the significance of air quality by underscoring its link to air pollution and respiratory illnesses. In this context, IoT technology emerges as a novel and innovative solution for indoor air quality monitoring and human health protection. This paper presents an IoT-based air quality monitoring system designed to mitigate the detrimental effects of indoor air pollution and foster a healthier indoor environment. The system employs sensors to measure critical air pollutants, including PM10 particulate matter, Carbon Monoxide (CO), and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). Sensor data is collected and analyzed in real-time via an IoT platform, enabling continuous monitoring of air quality status. The IoT-based air quality monitoring system is applicable to various indoor environments, including homes, offices, schools, and hospitals. Its implementation can effectively reduce indoor air pollution, promote human health, and contribute to healthier living spaces. The proposed prototype consists of various sensors designed to measure the level of air pollution and an IoT system that does not transmit this data. The prototype transfers the air quality data it collects through IoT sensors to the cloud. The highlight of this study is the design of a low-cost air quality monitoring system with the Node-RED platform. This platform sends air quality monitoring information to inform users through the web browser on all devices with internet access, such as mobile phones, tablets or computers. Thus, it offers a solution without requiring any cost for users.

Keywords: COVID-19, Air Quality, IoT, Indoor Environments, Low-cost Monitoring, Smart Indoor Air Quality Monitoring.

EVALUATION OF TREATMENT EFFICACY IN GERIATRIC MULTIPLE MYELOMA PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a hematologic disease that mainly affects the elderly. In the present study, we performed a retrospective evaluation of 105 geriatric MM patients diagnosed with multiple myeloma who underwent autologous stem cell transplantation (ASCT) after induction chemotherapy or maintenance chemotherapy alone. We evaluated the efficacy and feasibility of MM treatments in elderly patients with MM. A total of 105 geriatric MM patients who were referred to consolidation chemotherapy after induction chemotherapy or ASCT after induction chemotherapy between 2010 and 2024 at Selcuk University Hospital were evaluated. A total of 105 patients, 35 (33.3%) patients received ASCT after induction chemotherapy, 70 (66.7%) patients received only induction and consolidation chemotherapy. The median age was 69 (65-86) years at the time of diagnosis. The OS for patients who received ASCT after induction chemotherapy was 181.9 ± 13.6 versus 33.5 ± 5.8 months for patients who received only induction and consolidation chemotherapy with statistically significant difference ($p < 0.001$). The DFS for patients who received ASCT after induction chemotherapy was higher than the DFS for patients who received only induction and consolidation chemotherapy (139.2 ± 20.4 versus 65.0 ± 10.5 months), however it was not statistically significant ($p = 0.11$). It has been showed that with this study, ASCT represented an important treatment modality even in MM patients with good performance status even if the patients was older than 65. Individualized of treatment is important in geriatric MM patients, aiming to obtain the best response while decreasing adverse events.

Keywords: geriatric patients, multiple myeloma, treatment efficacy

EVALUATION OF HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES IN IMMUNODEFICIENT PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Hematologic neoplastic diseases may complicate the clinical course of primary (PID) immunodeficiency states. The aim of this study is to assess the impact of hematological malignancies on the clinical status and survival of the patients with PID. Twenty-two patients with PID referred to Hematology Department of Selcuk University Hospital between the years of 2010 and 2024 were evaluated. In this study, 22 (100%) patients had PID. Twenty of the PID patients had common variable immunodeficiency syndromes (CVID) and 2 of them were in the subgroup of congenital defects of phagocyte number and/or function. There were 8 males and 14 females with a median age of 34 (range, 20–66) years at the time of reference to hematology outpatient clinic with PID. Hematological neoplastic disease developed in four (18.1%) patients with PID. B-cell Non-Hodgkin lymphoma was observed in 1 (4.5%) patient, two patients (9%) had T cell lymphoma and one (4.5%) patient had aplastic anemia in PID patients. Hematological malignancies are frequently observed in patients with PID. Several types of PID lead to an increased risk of hematopoietic malignancies. Awareness about this specific risk is important in those patients.

Keywords: hematological malignancy, primary immunodeficiency, Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

**ALTINBAŞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ RADYOTERAPİ MERKEZİNDE ÇALIŞAN
RADYOTERAPİ TEKNİKLERİNİN MARUZ KALDIĞI PROFESYONEL
PERSONEL DOZLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL DOSES EXPOSED TO
RADIOTHERAPY TECHNICIANS WORKING AT ALTINBAŞ UNIVERSITY
RADIOTHERAPY CENTER**

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ÖZET

Radyoterapi, yüksek enerjili iyonize radyasyon kullanılarak uygulanan tümör tedavisi yöntemidir. Radyoterapi esnasında yüksek enerjili radyasyon üreten lineer hızlandırıcılar kullanılmaktadır. Teknikerlerin kullandıkları cihazın özellikleri, hastaya uyguladıkları radyasyon miktarı ve çalıştıkları kliniklerin radyasyon zırlamasına bağlı olarak maruz kalacakları radyasyon miktarı değişiklik göstermektedir. Bu açıdan radyoterapi teknikerlerinin çalıştıkları yere bağlı radyasyona maruziyetlerinin değerlendirilmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışma ile Altınbaş üniversitesi araştırma hastanesinde yer alan radyoterapi kliniğinde çalışan radyoterapi teknikerlerinin mesleki radyasyon maruziyetinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Kliniğimizdeki radyoterapi teknikerlerine kendi kullandıkları dozimetrelere ilave olarak gün içerisinde aldıkları dozları takip edebilmeleri için dijital bir dozimetre verdik. Elde edilen sonuçlar standart dozimetre sonuçları ile karşılaştırıldı. Kliniğimizde bir teknikerin mesai süresi boyunca aldığı günlük hasta sayısı ortalama 18.45 olarak belirlenmiştir. Tedaviye giren hastaların büyük çoğunluğuna arc tedavi verilmiştir. Teknikerlerin aldıkları maruz kaldığı yıllık doz $0,11 \pm 0,02$ mSv olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bu değer Türkiye Enerji, Nükleer ve Maden Araştırma Kurumu (TENMAK)'ın radyasyon alanlarında çalışan yetişkinler için belirlediği etkin doz (ardışık beş yılın ortalaması 20 mSv'i, herhangi bir yılda ise 50 mSv'i geçemez) tanımının çok altındadır. Radyoterapi teknikerlerinin radyasyon güvenliği konusunda bilinçlendirilmesi, ALARA prensibine bağlı çalışmaları ve düzenli dozimetre ölçümleriyle maruziyetin izlenmesi bu profesyonellerin sağlığını korumak için çok önemlidir. Bu nedenle radyoterapi kliniklerindeki radyoterapi teknikerlerinin radyasyon güvenliği ihmal edilmemesi gereken bir önceliktir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radyoterapi, Personel doz, Dozimetri, Radyasyon güvenliği

ABSTRACT

Radiotherapy is a tumour treatment method applied using high-energy ionizing radiation. Linear accelerators that produce high-energy radiation are used during radiotherapy. The amount of radiation that technicians will be exposed to varies depending on the device's characteristics, the amount of radiation they apply to the patient, and the radiation shielding of the clinics they work in. In this respect, it is important to evaluate the radiation exposure of

radiotherapy technicians depending on where they work. This study aimed to assess the occupational radiation exposure of radiotherapy technicians working in the radiotherapy clinic located at Altınbaş University Research Hospital. In addition to the dosimeters they use, we provide the radiotherapy technicians in our clinic with a digital dosimeter so that they can follow the doses they receive during the day. The results obtained were compared with the standard dosimeter results. The average number of patients a technician receives daily during the working hours in our clinic was determined to be 18.45. The vast majority of patients receiving treatment were given arc therapy. The annual dose to which the technicians were exposed was calculated as 0.11 ± 0.02 mSv. This value is well below the effective dose definition (an average of five consecutive years cannot exceed 20 mSv, and 50 mSv in any given year) determined by the Turkish Energy, Nuclear and Mining Research Council (TENMAK) for adults working in radiation areas. Raising awareness of radiation safety among radiotherapy technicians, working under the ALARA principle, and monitoring exposure with regular dosimeter measurements are crucial to protecting the health of these professionals. Therefore, the radiation safety of radiotherapy technicians in radiotherapy clinics is a priority that should not be neglected.

Keywords: Radiotherapy, Personnel dose, Dosimetry, Radiation safety.

RISK FACTORS AND CAUSES OF INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION

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ABSTRACT

Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is a condition in which an unborn baby's growth is too slow. IUGR is sometimes called fetal growth restriction (FGR) or small for gestational age (SGA). IUGR can be caused by problems with the placenta or uterus, as well as underlying maternal or fetal health issues. Certain risk factors and physical examination results help doctors suspect IUGR prenatally; it can then be diagnosed by ultrasound. Babies with IUGR need to be delivered early because they typically do not tolerate contractions or labor well. Because IUGR is such a dangerous condition, failure to diagnose it and recommend an early delivery constitutes medical malpractice.

Babies that have IUGR are at risk of the following:

- Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy (HIE)
- Brain damage
- Cerebral palsy
- Seizure disorders
- Intellectual disabilities
- Developmental delays
- Fetal acidosis

There are a variety of factors related to the placenta/uterus, maternal health, or fetal health that can lead to IUGR. Causes and risk factors for IUGR include the following:

Placental Factors:

Placental abruption: This is when the placenta separates, either completely or partially, from the wall of the uterus before the baby is born. Partial placental abruption can cause IUGR.

- Infection of the tissues that surround the growing baby.
- Decreased blood and nutrient flow in the uterus and/or placenta.

Maternal Factors:

- Maternal high blood pressure/preeclampsia
- Diabetes
- Maternal heart issues
- Maternal kidney diseases
- Maternal infection
- Malnutrition
- Anemia
- Small mother and parents
- Poor weight gain in pregnancy
- Mother weighs less than 100 lbs at the start of pregnancy
- Use of cigarettes during pregnancy

Fetal Factors:

- Fetal infection
- Multiples pregnancy (twins or more)
- Genetic issues

IUGR has been diagnosed using both ultrasound examinations and fundal height measurements. Fundal height is measured during a routine prenatal exam. The fundal height (distance from the pubic bone to the top of the uterus) may suggest the baby is too small for the gestational age.

The fundal height measurement can be inaccurate, so standard of care requires other testing to make sure the baby has a healthy development.

Ultrasound-The main test for checking a baby's growth in the womb is an ultrasound, which involves using sound waves to create pictures of the baby. Ultrasound can be used to measure the baby's head and abdomen. The doctor can compare those measurements to growth charts to estimate the baby's weight. An ultrasound is accurate in diagnosing FGR about 80 – 90% of the time. The test can also be used to determine how much amniotic fluid is in the womb. A low amount of amniotic fluid (oligohydramnios) could indicate FGR.

Doppler flow-Doppler flow uses sound waves to measure the amount and speed of blood flow through the blood vessels. This test is sometimes used to check the flow of blood in the umbilical cord and vessels of the uteroplacental circulation.

Weight checks. The mother's weight is checked at every prenatal visit. If a mother is not gaining weight, it could indicate a growth problem in the baby.

Amniocentesis-This is a procedure where a needle is inserted through the mother's abdomen and into her uterus to withdraw a small amount of amniotic fluid for testing. Tests may detect infection or some chromosomal abnormalities that could lead to FGR.

Fetal monitoring-The physician will initiate a regular schedule of prenatal tests up through the time of delivery. These tests typically include weekly nonstress tests, biophysical profiles and serial ultrasounds to assess the baby's heart rate in response to her movement, level of amniotic fluid and to determine the level of fetal growth.

Keywords: Intrauterine Growth Restriction, Baby, Fetus, Unborn, Risk Factors.

THE INVESTIGATION OF CRANIAL FOSSAE IN THE INTRACRANIAL CAVITY OF FIXED CADAVERIC SKULL BASES: ASSOCIATIONS WITH SEX, LATERALITY, AND CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Our study aims to investigate three parts of the intracranial cavity, their distances to essential anatomical landmarks, and the correlations between these distances with sex, laterality, and surgical significance.

Methods: The cranial nerve foraminae and essential surgical landmarks of each fossa were investigated bilaterally in 30 adult formalin-fixed cadaveric heads. Measurements were recorded on both sides, including lengths, depths, diameters, distances to each other, and distances to the lateral side of the skull.

Results: The optic canal (OC) depth, internal auditory meatus (IAM) width, CNVII and CNIX diameters, and accessory hypoglossal canal (HC) distance were significantly greater on the left side ($p < 0.05$). CNVI length, CNV diameter, CNXI length, and the distances of the HC and accessory HC from the skull were significantly greater on the right side ($p < 0.05$). In males, correlations were found between the length of the left CNVIII and the right IAM diameter ($r = 0.864$, $p = 0.001$), right CNVIII length ($r = 0.709$, $p = 0.022$), right accessory HC length ($r = 0.847$, $p = 0.016$), and right-sided skull distance ($r = 0.829$, $p = 0.042$). In females, correlations were noted between IAM depth and length, right IAM location relative to the skull, left CNIX and CNX lengths, left CNXII length, left accessory HC location relative to the skull, and accessory HC length.

Conclusions: The findings of the current study indicate inherent asymmetry, sexual dimorphism, and variability in certain cranial nerves among cadaveric heads, which could have implications for surgical procedures, neuroanatomical studies, and clinical assessments. The study revealed side disparities and correlations within cranial fossa formations and essential surgical landmarks in both genders.

Keywords: Intracranial Cavity; Foramina; Fixed Cadaver; Anatomic Variations; Skull Base

HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN PRETERM AND TERM PLACENTAS WITH PREMATURE MEMBRANE RUPTURE

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ABSTRACT

Aim: This study investigated pathology in placentas of patients diagnosed with term and preterm premature rupture of membranes (PROM).

Materials and Methods: Placentas of 40 healthy patients and 40 preterm and 40 term patients diagnosed with term PROM who gave birth in Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic of Dicle University were subjected to histological tissue embedding protocol. Tissue sections were dehydrated, soaked in xylene and incubated in paraffin wax. Paraffin blocks were cut with microtome and 5 µm sections were cut for Hematoxylin Eosin staining. All preparations were analyzed under light microscope.

Results: In control group, chorionic villi were in normal structure, syncytiotrophoblasts, cytotrophoblasts, chorionic capillaries and connective tissue were regular. Number of syncytial knots were few and sections included minimal fibrin deposition. In preterm PROM group, histological abnormalities such as vascular dilatations and congestion, hemorrhage, edema, increased fibrinoid accumulation, pyknotic nuclei of syncytiotrophoblast and cytotrophoblasts, and intervillous immune cells were observed. Similar to preterm PROM group, term PROM group also showed vascular dilatation and congestion, intense hemorrhage, increased syncytial knots and fibrinoid accumulation, edema.

Conclusion: Compared to control group, significant histopathological changes were observed in preterm PROM and term PROM groups, indicating PROM increased placental inflammation and structural disruption of placental components.

Keywords: Premature Membrane Rupture, Term, Preterm, histopathology

A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF PUBLICATIONS ON PEDIATRIC ANESTHESIA FROM TURKEY BETWEEN 1980-2023: CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PUBLICATION TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze pediatric anesthesia publications of Turkish origin from a bibliometric perspective, using the Web of Science (WoS) All Databases collection for citation analysis. The study covered publications from January 1, 1980, to December 31, 2023. The keywords used during this search were "pediatric anesthesia," "pediatric sedation," and "children anesthesia." These keywords were scanned in the titles, abstracts, and keywords of the WoS All Databases collection to identify relevant publications. The selected publications were then reviewed for relevance. Data on authors, organizations, journals, document types, publication distribution by years, and frequently used keywords were extracted from the WoS collection. Descriptive analyses were conducted on all obtained data.

A total of 1,284 publications of Turkish origin related to pediatric anesthesia were identified. The most prolific author was Güner Kaya from Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, with 27 publications and 200 citations. The top organizations were Istanbul University (98 publications and 1,082 citations), University of Health Sciences Turkey (62 publications and 192 citations), Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa (61 publications and 583 citations), Hacettepe University (60 publications and 999 citations), and Gazi University (59 publications and 697 citations). These publications appeared in 434 different journals, with "Pediatric Anesthesia" having the highest number of publications (83) and citations (2,081), followed by "Journal of Clinical Anesthesia" with 34 publications and 438 citations. The majority of publications (92.6%) were articles, and there was a notable increase in publications over the last decade. The most frequently used keywords in the 1,284 publications were "children," "general anesthesia," "anesthesia," "pediatric anesthesia," and "anxiety."

As a result, studies on pediatric anesthesia are gaining increasing attention. The noticeable rise in the number of annual publications indicates that this field of research is becoming increasingly important worldwide, and this significance continues in Turkey as well. In a country like Turkey, with a relatively young population, we believe that publications on pediatric anesthesia will continue to increase, especially over the next 10 years.

Keywords: Anesthesia, Pediatric, Bibliometric.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF FRAILTY-RELATED PUBLICATIONS IN JOURNALS IN THE FIELD OF ANESTHESIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to analyze publications related to frailty, which has been on the agenda of medicine since the early 2000s, in Web of Science (WoS) All Databases collection anesthesiology journals. Between 01.01.1980-31.12.2023, the WoS All Databases collection was searched for publications related to frailty. The keywords used during this search were frailty, and frail. These keywords were scanned in title, abstract and keywords in the WoS All Databases collection anesthesiology journals in order to identify relevant publications. After this search, the selected publications were scanned one by one to determine whether they were suitable for the present study. The authors, organisations, journals, document types, distribution of publications by years, countries and most used keywords were obtained from the WoS All Databases collection. In total, 557 frailty-related publications were found in WoS anesthesiology journals. The author with the highest number of publications was Daniel I. McIsaac from University of Ottawa [35 (6.2%) publications and 689 citations]. University of Ottawa had the most publications by organization [35 (6.2%) publications and 689 citations]. These publications were spread across 52 different journals, with " Anesthesia And Analgesia " having the highest number of publications (68 [12.2%]) and citations (1563). The majority of publications (58.1%) were articles. The years with the highest number of publications were 2020 (99), 2021 (83), and 2022 (99). Contributions came from 48 countries, with the USA leading in publications with 156 (28.0%) and 2747 citations. Other countries in the top 5 are as follows: England (93 publications, 16.6%), Canada (68 publications, 12.2%), Australia (52 publications, 9.3%), and Germany (41 publications, 7.3%). The most frequently used keywords were "frailty, surgery, perioperative medicine, sarcopenia, and cardiac surgery". With the increasing elderly population every day, the definition and usage of the concept of frailty have also shown a parallel rise. Considering that the world population is expected to age even further in the near future, we believe that the concept of frailty will appear more frequently in anesthesiology-related publications.

Keywords: Frailty, Anesthesiology, Bibliometric.

HIGH PERFORMANCE AND GREEN MAGNETIC CATALYSTS FOR NITROARENE CATALYTIC REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The reduction of the nitro group to the amine is one of the most popular reactions for the synthesis of amines, which are of great importance in various industrial and pharmaceutical fields. Heterogeneous catalytic systems based on metal nanoparticles are considered to be among the most promising routes for implementing the reduction of the nitro group to amine under sustainable conditions. In this context, we report on the preparation of new magnetic catalysts based on silver and copper nanoparticles supported on a Fe₃O₄-Glycine magnetic nanocomposite. These heterogeneous catalysts have been characterized by several techniques, including X-ray Diffraction (XRD), Fourier Transform Infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy, Raman spectroscopy, Energy Dispersive X-ray (EDX), and Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). These catalysts demonstrated excellent catalytic activity in the reduction of nitroarenes to their amino arene counterparts in an aqueous medium, and they are magnetically separable using an external magnet without traditional methods such as centrifugation and/or filtration. Additionally, they are recyclable for up to five cycles without a significant loss of catalytic activity or selectivity.

THE EFFECT OF TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON INNOVATION: EVIDENCE FROM SELECTED AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING COLLEGES IN ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

Considerable effort has been devoted over the years by many organizations to adopt total quality management practices, but few studies have assessed the relationship between TQM practices and innovation in service industry. So, the main aim of this study was to investigate the assessment of the relationship between TQM practices and innovation in a three selected MoA ATVET Colleges (i.e., Ardaita, Agarfa and Alage). The researcher employed a cross-sectional descripto-explanatory research design and also a quantitative research approach was used to collect and analyze primary data. In order to collect primary data a survey instrument was adapted from business quality management practices literatures and by using stratified sampling techniques 150 questionnaires were distributed to employees, senior and functional managers of MoA ATVET Colleges and only 140 questionnaires were fully filled and returned with a 93% response rate. The survey data were analyzed through descriptive statistics, correlation and multiple regression analysis to investigate the relationship between TQM practices dimensions (independent variables) and innovation (dependent variables). The findings of multiple regression analysis insured that in the MoA ATVET Colleges all of the seven TQM practices dimensions (management leadership, employee involvement, training and education, employee empowerment, customer focus, information and analysis and continuous improvement) have positive and significant relationship with innovation at 95% confidence level. From the seven TQM practice dimensions, management leadership dimension with beta value of 0.174 was the most influential TQM practice dimension to have positive and significant effect on innovation followed by customer focus with beta value of 0.131. Information and analysis dimension was the third influential TQM practice dimension with beta value of 0.115, followed by continuous improvement dimension with beta value of 0.113. Employee involvement dimension was the fifth influential TQM practice dimension with beta value of 0.111, followed by training and education with beta value of 0.092. Finally employee empowerment dimension was the least influential TQM practice dimension to have positive and significant effect on innovation with beta value of 0.080. Also, regression result also shows that in MoA ATVET Colleges, the fore mentioned seven dimensions of TQM practices explained 88.3% of the variations in innovation. Therefore the researcher recommended that the management bodies of the colleges should give their employees a high degree of autonomy in order to do their job and participate in the implementation of TQM practices so as to increase their innovativeness. Additionally, the management bodies of the MoA ATVET Colleges should establish their quality management systems according to the requirement of ISO 9001:2008 standards to increase innovation in the colleges.

Keywords: TQM Practices Dimensions, Innovation, MoA ATVET Colleges

BIOSORPTION OF HAZARDOUS SOLID GREEN O DYE BY POLYINDOLE@WALNUT SHELL BIOCOMPOSITE

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ABSTRACT

A biocomposite is a substance composed of two or more distinct constituent materials, at least one of which is obtained naturally, combined to provide a new material that performs better than the separate constituent elements. This study highlights the synthesis of biocomposite based on polyindole and walnut shell that was used in the wastewater treatment. One simple and efficient method of treating wastewater, particularly industrial effluents containing hazardous dyes, is biosorption. When these soluble dyes in the form of waste industrial water or effluent are dump into water sources, they pose a risk to both human and animal health. Therefore it is important to use cost effective and efficient materials that are environmentally friendly with good reusability option to treat wastewater. The synthesized biocomposite was used to remove solid green O dye from aqueous solution under optimized conditions such as pH, biosorbent dose, dye dose, stirring speed and temperature. The dye removal was found to be >95% with a good reusability upto five (5) studied cycles.

COMBINATION OF QUATERNARY SOLVENTS AS AN ULTRA-EFFICIENT MEDIATING AGENT FOR SENSITIZER-MEDIATOR REACTION IN DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS

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ABSTRACT

There is an immediate need for research into renewable energy sources, such as solar energy, to meet the world's rising energy needs and mitigate the environmental damage caused by the overuse of non-renewable fossil fuels. Dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs), a type of third-generation solar cell with a high photon-to-electrical energy conversion efficiency and low cost of production, have a lot of commercial potential. However, because utilizing one organic solvent or mixing it with another organic solvent might lead to evaporation and leakage, achieving high cell efficiency requires using a combination of solvents in the dye-electrolyte formulation. As a result, quaternary solvent mixture consisting of water:dioxane:dimethyl sulfoxide:tert-butanol in a ratio of 80:10:5:5 (v/v) was used as a reaction media. Meanwhile, photosensitive iron complex such as ferricypyr was used as a dye that is non-toxic and inexpensive as compared to ruthenium complexes. The findings demonstrated that the reaction between dye-electrolyte occurred through diffusion controlled mechanism by parallel reactions that may certainly aid in stability and efficiency of a DSSC.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY ON THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF *GUIERA SENEGALENSIS* LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

The leaves of *Guiera senegalensis* are account to possess medicinal properties according to Nigerian mythology. Medicinal properties of the plant may be attributed to the quality of their bioactive constituents. This study investigated the phytochemical constituents and antibacterial activity of the leaves extract of *G. senegalensis*. Powdered mixture of the leaves of *Guiera senegalensis* was subjected to maceration (extraction) using ethanol (90%, v/v). After extraction, the crude extract was obtained, which is oily and sticky in texture and brownish green in color. The phytochemical screening of the extract was carried out using standard methods. The result for phytochemical screening test showed the presence of phenolic, tannins, saponins, terpenoids, steroids, alkaloids and absence of anthraquinone, and also partially presence of flavonoids which all accounted to its medicinal properties. The antibacterial activity test was evaluated qualitatively through agar disc diffusion method against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* bacterial isolates. The results showed that *E. coli* is highly susceptible to *G. senegalensis* leaves extract at high concentration of 250mg/ml with highest zone of inhibition 16mm. The extract showed moderate activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* at high concentration of 250mg/ml with a zone of inhibition 14mm. However, the result showed that the plant *G. senegalensis* can be a promising source of naturally occurring antibiotics and hence justify the claim made by traditional medicine and practitioners.

Keywords: Phytochemical, antibacterial, ethanolic extract and leaves

NANOCELLULOSE-BASED PLATFORMS AS A MULTIPURPOSE CARRIER FOR DRUG AND BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS: FROM ACTIVE PACKAGING TO TRANSDERMAL AND ANTICANCER APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The nanocellulose has unique characteristics, such as biocompatibility, good mechanical strength, and low cytotoxicity. The nanocellulose crystalline portion is responsible for good mechanical resistance, while the amorphous portion is responsible for flexibility. Such features make it a promising candidate for multiple applications related to the modulation of substance release: targeted cancer therapy, transdermal drug delivery, and controlled-release packaging materials. Thus, in this study, we discussed nanocellulose as a multipurpose material for drug delivery and bioactive compound carriers in controlled delivery systems with varied applications in pharmaceutical fields. Herein, we focus on understanding key factors such as i) polymer-drug interactions and surface modification strategies in controlled release rates, ii) therapeutic efficacy, and iii) biocompatibility aspects. The tunable chemistry surface plays a fundamental approach limiting the quick release of active substances in drug delivery systems. Several works on a pre-clinical stage of investigation were overviewed, reporting robust evidence on nanocellulose to design bioactive compounds/drug delivery carriers based on stimuli-responsive drug release and controlled delivery systems for higher efficiency in cancer therapies, purposing target therapy and reduced side effects. Nanocellulose was also identified as a solid candidate material in active packaging for pharmaceutical products. Cellulose nanocrystals and bacterial cellulose demonstrated strong potential to overcome the challenge of controlled release profile and open novel insights in advanced active packaging materials for pharmaceuticals with controlled release of antioxidant and antimicrobial substances. Moreover, the concept overview in this work might be extended in active food packaging technologies to flavor-releasing/absorbing systems or antimicrobial/antioxidant carriers for extending the shelf life of foods.

Keywords: Nanocellulose, Bioactive Compounds, Drug Delivery, Active Packaging.

SUSTAINABLE COPPER-CATALYZED 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE SYNTHESIS USING BIOMASS WASTE-DERIVED CATALYSTS: AN ECO-FRIENDLY APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The 1,2,3-triazoles represent an important class of heterocyclic compounds and they find extensive applications in pharmaceutical, biological chemistry, and drug delivery research. The copper(I) catalyzed [3+2] cycloaddition (CuAAC) reaction between a terminal alkyne and organic azide, commonly known as the “click reaction”, provides easy access to the regioselective synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted-1,2,3-triazole compounds. However, the major limitation of the CuAAC protocol is their performance under homogenous fashion, thus leading to separation problems of catalyst/product(s), together with the requirement of adding reducing agents and stabilizing ligands to the copper(I) catalyst. Therefore, the development of stable, cheaper, and sustainable heterogeneous copper catalysts with improved catalytic activity in absence of any oxidizing/reducing agents is highly desirable.

For this reason, we report on an efficient greener catalytic system based on using copper(II) immobilized on a waste solid biomass for CuAAC reaction. This solid biomass waste was used in this case as both a support and a reducing agent for copper(II). This heterogeneous catalyst is

highly active in the regioselective synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted-1,2,3-triazoles by clicking a variety of azides and alkynes with good to excellent yields (78-89%) at room temperature and in water as green solvent. Moreover, this heterogeneous catalyst was easily recovered and reused without significant decrease in its activity or selectivity.

Keywords: Click chemistry, Azides, Alkynes, Copper (I), solid, Triazole, Recycling, Water.

PECULARITIES OF THE ANABOLIC-CATABOLIC BALANCE DEPENDING ON THE BODY COMPOSITION AND HORMONAL-METABOLIC PHENOTYPE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

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ABSTRACT

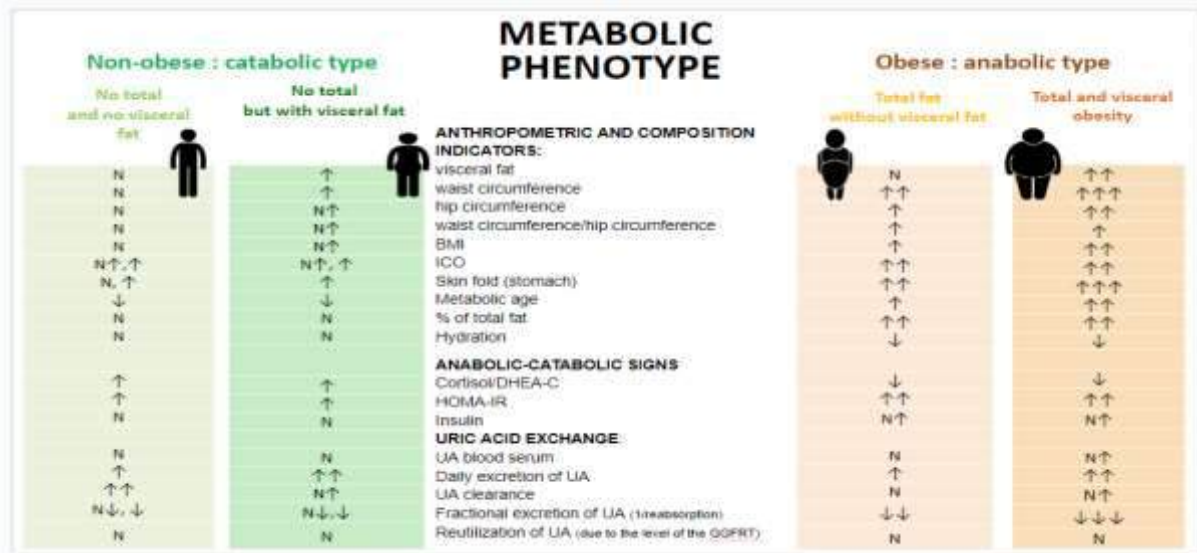
Background and aims. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a heterogeneous disease that includes subphenotypes with different pathophysiological bases. According to our assumption, anabolic-catabolic balance determines the organism's morphometric, hormonal and metabolic features, including fat tissue distribution. The obese phenotype is characterized by predominance of anabolic processes as consequence of hyperinsulinemia, while the non-obese phenotype is accompanied by prevalence of catabolic processes, with relatively low levels of insulin and an increased level of catabolic stress hormones. **The aim:** to reveal the peculiarities of hormonal and metabolic characteristic of metabolic phenotypes in T2DM patients depending on the degree of general and visceral obesity

Materials and methods: 165 T2DM patients (94 men, 71 women), aged 32 to 82 years with were included. Anthropometric parameters were measured, body composition determined by bioelectric impedance. Serum insulin, morning cortisol, dehydroepiandrosteron sulfate (DHEAs), lipid spectrum (triglycerides, TG; cholesterol of low-density and high-density lipoproteins, LDL-C and HDL-C), serum uric acid (UA) and 24h UA excretion, fasting blood glucose and HbA1c levels were evaluated.

Results Patients were divided into groups depending on BMI: 1 – non-obese ($<30 \text{ kg/m}^2$); 2 – obese ($\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$). In each of them, subgroups with normal VF level (<12 units) and with an increased level ($\text{VF} \geq 12$ units) were formed.

In obese patients, there were higher level of total fat and VF, muscle mass, bone mass, basal metabolism, and metabolic age ($P < 0,05$). Higher insulin and HOMA-IR levels, increased concentrations of TG, LDL-C and reduced levels of HDL-C, higher serum UA were observed comparing to non-obese group, especially in the presence of visceral obesity. Lower cortisol and cortisol/DHEA-C ratios were recorded regardless of VF content.

The non-obese phenotype accompanied by lower levels of total fat and VF, lower UA levels, because of less urate's tubular reabsorption, higher urate elimination (clearance, fractional UA excretion) and a relative deficiency of calculated urate's reutilization anabolic pathway. Higher levels of the catabolic hormone cortisol, DHEAs /cortisol ratio and lower anabolic hormone (insulin and DHEA-C), together indicate a predominantly catabolic type of metabolism in this group.



Conclusion: The results indicate a difference in the state of anabolic-catabolic balance between patients with different phenotypes. Obese phenotype is associated with domination of anabolic processes, including lipogenesis and purine synthesis de novo, which leads to accumulation of fat and higher uricemia. Non-obese phenotype is accompanied by prevalence of catabolic pathways that increase breakdown of lipides, proteins and purines (the last – to the end product, UA). As a result, in both cases, insulin resistance, disglycemia, and dyslipidemia develop, which both are characteristic of T2DM, but may be caused by different patophysiological mechanisms.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes, Hormonal-Metabolic Phenotype, Obesity, Body Composition, Lipid Spectrum, Uric Acid, Insulin, Cortisol, Dehydroepiandrosteron, Anabolic-Catabolic Balance.

POLYMORPHISMS OF THE FOLATE CYCLE GENES WHICH AFFECT SERUM LEVELS OF HOMOCYSTEINE AS RISK FACTORS OF CARDIO-METABOLIC DISORDERS IN THE ACUTE PERIOD OF COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

The aim of paper to recognize the association between folate cycle enzyme gene polymorphisms and cardiometabolic risk factors such as increased serum homocysteine levels and folic acid (FA) deficiency in patients in the acute period of COVID-19. In 51 patients who suffered from COVID-19, polymorphisms of the genes: methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, MTHFR 677C>T and 1298A>C; methionine synthase, MTR 66A>G; methionine synthase reductase, MTRR 2756A>G were determined by real time polymerase chain reaction; assessment of serum homocysteine and folic acid was carried out. For each of the named polymorphisms, the observed patients were divided into 3 groups according to the nucleotide alleles in the corresponding position: 1) homozygous dominant, 2) heterozygous and 3) homozygous recessive. For the MTHFR gene at position 677, serum levels of homocysteine and folate did not differ between the groups 1 and 2 with genotypes 677 C/C (n=26) and 677 C/T (n=21), (p>0.05); in group 3, the recessive genotype 677 T/T was found in only 4 people (8%), that did not allow comparison of indices. The distribution of patients into 3 groups according to the genotype of the same gene at position 1298 revealed that the recessive 1298 C/C mutation in group 3 (n=9) associated with an increased homocysteine level (19.56±1.89 µmol/l), vs 10.68±0.76 (p=0.012) and 11.63±1.25 µmol/l (p=0.013) in groups 1 (n=20) and 2 (n=22), with no difference in folate levels between groups. Group 3 differed by a higher degree of obesity, a higher frequency of hypertension disease and chronic heart failure (in 85% of patients in group 3, vs 41 and 50% in groups 1 and 2), a higher number of platelets, a longer duration of hospitalization due to COVID-19, a higher level of D-dimer. Comparison between groups of patients, divided depending on the genotype of MTRR at position 66, showed that carriers of the recessive homozygous 66 G/G mutation (group 3, n=15) had increased serum

homocysteine level ($16.56 \pm 1.64 \mu\text{mol/l}$) in comparison with individuals of group 1 (n=17) 66 A/A ($10.28 \pm 1.17 \mu\text{mol/l}$; $p=0.004$) and group 2 (n=19) 66 A/G ($11.32 \pm 1.17 \mu\text{mol/l}$, $p=0.013$). In group 3, a longer duration of hospitalization due to COVID-19 was noted ($p=0.008$), higher frequency of hypertension (67% vs. 35%) and heart failure (67% vs 29%) compared to group 1. According to the results of the research, the determining of polymorphisms of folate cycle key genes made it possible to identify groups of patients predisposed to an increased risk of developing cardiometabolic complications associated with hyperhomocysteinemia, in particular, in the presence of recessive homozygous mutations in certain positions of these genes.

Keywords: folate cycle enzymes, polymorphisms of genes, recessive homozygous mutations, serum homocysteine, folic acid, cardiometabolic risk, coronavirus disease.

EVALUATIONS OF STUDENTS' OPINIONS ON THE NECESSITY OF THE ONCOLOGY PHARMACY COURSE IN THE PHARMACY FACULTY CURRICULUM

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROOUND: Oncology pharmacists undertake significant duties and responsibilities for cancer patients in their treatments. These are preparing of anti-cancer drugs, monitoring of anti-cancer drugs, checking drug interactions, and providing patient education about anti-cancer drugs and treatments. Therefore, pharmacy students should be well educated in the field of oncology pharmacy into pharmacy education.

METHODOLOGY: This study was conducted as a cross-sectional study aimed at 4. Year and 5. Year pharmacy students studying at the International Cyprus University for a period of 2 months between June 1, 2024, and July 31, 2024. The aim of the study was to evaluate of pharmacy students' opinions on the necessity of the oncology pharmacy course in the pharmacy faculty curriculum. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences version 21 was used to evaluate the study's data. Ethical approval was received from scientific ethics committee of Cyprus International University (EKK23-24/011/06).

RESULTS: One hundred and sixty eight pharmacy students participated to this study. The participation rate in this study was 69.13%. Most of pharmacy students (116, 69.04 %) found that it is necessary to include the oncology pharmacy course in the pharmacy curriculum. 114 (67.85 %) of pharmacy students revealed that they would like more practical experience or internship opportunities in the oncology pharmacy course. 120 (71.42 %) of pharmacy students thought that oncology pharmacy courses will provide information about the efficacy and side effects of drugs used in cancer treatment. 116 (69.04 %) of pharmacy students thought that oncology pharmacy courses will provide information about the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs used in cancer treatment. 119 (70.83 %) of pharmacy students thought that oncology pharmacy courses will raise awareness about public health strategies and early detection programs related to cancer.

CONCLUSION: According to the findings of this study, most of pharmacy students think that the oncology pharmacy course is necessary in their pharmacy education. Oncology pharmacy course should be added in the pharmacy curriculum as a compulsory course.

Keywords: Pharmacy Students, Oncology Pharmacy, Oncology, Pharmacy Faculty, Northern Cyprus

DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF ANTIOXIDANT PHYTOTHERAPEUTIC SYSTEMS BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

The present work aims to obtain a phytotherapeutic system based on three selective extracts obtained from the plant species: *Ocimum basilicum* L., *Crataegus monogyna* L., *Camellia sinensis* L. in different combination ratios. In a first stage the study aimed establishing the optimal conditions for the Soxhlet classic extraction technique of phenolic compounds from the herbal species. The effects of different parameters, i.e., operation temperature, extraction time, extraction solvent (ethanol in different concentrations), as well as the combination ratios of the selective obtained extracts, were evaluated from a biochemical point of view and of antioxidant effect generated. The phytotherapeutic system as well as the selective extracts component, were characterized by UV-VIS spectrometric method by determining total phenolic contents (TPC) expressed as gallic acid equivalent/g (mg/GAE g^{-1}), using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, and total flavonoid contents (TFC) expressed as rutin equivalent/g (mg/RE g^{-1}), by aluminium chloride colorimetric assay and the caffeic acid derivatives content (CADc) expressed as mg caffeic acid equivalent/g dry extract (mg/CAG^{-1}) by using Arnows' reagent. The antioxidant effect of phytotherapeutic system was evaluated in vitro non cellular assays, by chemiluminescence method in luminol-hydrogen peroxide system, by DPPH(2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) and ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis (3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) free radical scavenging assay. These investigations highlighted a synergistic antioxidant effect generated by the generally by the complex matrix formed by consisting of the optimal combination of three polyphenolic standardized extracts and gives the possibility of using the phytotherapeutic system in diseases in which oxidative stress is involved.

Keywords: antioxidant activity, phenolic compounds, chemiluminescence, herbal extracts

THE PHARMACIST'S ROLE IN MEDICATION THERAPY COUNSELING

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ABSTRACT

Objective

The current article is aimed at identifying the best practice for counseling around depression in community and outpatient pharmacies, resulting in a draft guideline, proposing key steps and an algorithm for integration of community pharmacists into care for patients with depression.

Methods

A literature review was performed followed by a detailed analysis, for the purpose of creation a short draft document used as a basis for creation of a guideline for pharmaceutical care for patients with depression. The technological scheme PRISMA flow diagram was applied. The paper is based on current knowledge, taking into consideration already published articles, guidelines, and recommendations about pharmaceutical care for patients with depression, giving a basis for further studies.

Results

This paper includes two main sections: 1) depression – a short description of the main symptoms, risk factors and pharmacotherapy guidelines available in Bulgaria important for the purposes of ensuring qualitative community-based pharmaceutical care; and 2) the pharmacists' role in providing high-quality care – the main aspects of pharmaceutical care for patients with depression with specific examples.

Conclusion

The involvement of pharmacists in supporting depressive patients is crucial taking into account the specific characteristics of the pharmacological treatment: delayed onset of clinical results, risks in case of sudden pharmacotherapy abruption without physician consultation, multiple adverse drug reactions and drug–drug, drug–food and drug–alcohol interactions, etc. The current article could also be used as an initial document for creating a methodological guideline for providing pharmaceutical care services for patients with depression.

Keywords: depression, drug-related problems, pharmaceutical care, pharmacists, guideline

IDENTIFICATION OF *SOLANUM NIGRUM* (LEAVES EXTRACT) PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, THEIR EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY OF ROTENONE INDUCED PARKINSON'S RAT MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Parkinson disease (PD) is a chronic disease of the central nervous system which is mostly induced by chemicals. Rotenone is an inducer of Parkinson's rat model in this project which is an active compound of insecticides. The study aimed to find out the toxic effect of chemicals on level of neurotransmitters, interlinked disfunction of body organs and possible therapy by *Solanum nigrum* leaves active compounds in rotenone induced Parkinson's disease rat model. SN leaves extract contents were identified by Gas chromatograph mass spectrometry (GCMS) analysis and Identified compounds might be having phenolic compounds with rich antioxidant capacity. First group was considered as control, second group was administered with rotenone, third group with rotenone + SNE and the fourth one with SN leaves extract only. Our results demonstrated that consecutive 8 days treatment of rotenone create oxidative stress in brain and body as well confirmed by blood biochemistry, serum and neurochemical analysis. 28 days treatment of SN leaves extract significantly decreased symptoms of PD by decreasing oxidative stress in whole body. Behavior analysis of our study indicated that PD carriers lost basal ganglion movement, muscle strength, coordination, balance and muscle stability. In blood serology low level of hemoglobin is associated with iron deficiency, an indicator of reduce dopaminergic activity and basic cause of PD. Similarly high level of glucose is also reduced dopaminergic activity. SNE treated groups have higher level of hemoglobin as compared to control and rotenone treated groups alternatively platelets count was also very low in SN treated group. In antioxidant assay ROS level was significantly low in SNE group as compared to control, rotenone and Solanum+ rotenone groups. It concludes that *Solanum nigrum* contents have antioxidant and therapeutic effect on PD.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease ,neurodegeneration, neurotransmitters, polyphenols, *Solanum nigrum*

NEUROCOGNITIVE DISORDERS IN HIV+ PATIENTS: EVIDENCE FROM ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The current paper aims to explore the comorbidity of neurocognitive disorders (NCDs) in HIV-infected patients in Albania. This “symbiotic living” often results in a decline in quality of life, poorer adherence to combined antiretroviral treatment (cART), and decreased survival rates of the patient. The introduction of c-ART has brought about a shift in the care landscape, with an observed rise in the prevalence of asymptomatic ANI (Asymptomatic Neurocognitive Impairment). The etiology behind these neurocognitive impairments remains elusive, with various hypotheses proposed, including irreversible brain damage from HIV before treatment initiation, neurotoxicity linked to certain antiretroviral therapies, and ongoing viral replication within the central nervous system (CNS) due to limited penetration of certain ARVs. Clinical diagnosis necessitates the administration of a series of neuropsychological assessments and educational programs by a trained health or clinical psychologist and a meticulous differential diagnosis to rule out other confounding comorbidities or factors. Detection of viral replication within the CNS is only feasible through HIV viral load measurement in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and may lead to the emergence of drug resistance. Optimal diffusion of ARVs into the CNS may prove critical for individuals with TNCs. From a cross-sectional examination of the Public Health service in the country, patients frequently report cognitive issues, even when undergoing treatment and maintaining viral load suppression. Multiple risk factors that have been linked to NCDs are examined in the paper, commencing from lower nadir CD4 count, ARV resistance, host-related factors including advanced age, metabolic disruptions, genetic predispositions, cardiovascular risks), and comorbidities (HCV co-infection, depression). Common cognitive complaints among individuals with mild NCDs also include subtle alterations in attention and working memory. The prevalence of HIV-related NCDs stands at approximately 40% in Albania, even among individuals under treatment with undetectable viral loads. In essence, NCDs represent a significant contemporary health challenge due to their elevated prevalence and the repercussions on the well-being and longevity of individuals living with HIV. Successful antiretroviral (ARV) therapy, in conjunction with the comprehensive treatment of coexisting medical conditions, psychological well-being, and initiatives in Public Health, plays a critical role in enhancing the efficacy and sustainability of the treatment.

Keywords: neurocognitive disorders, HIV+ patients, combined treatment, mental health conditions screening, Public Health programs

FIRST APPLICATION OF NEXT-GENERATION SEQUENCING IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY IN MOROCCO AND REPORT OF A NOVEL FRAMESHIFT MUTATION OF *MYBPC3* GENE

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ABSTRACT

Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a myocardial disease characterized by an unexplained left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), usually asymmetrical and involving the interventricular septum. HCM is a relatively frequent disorder, affecting one of 500 individuals from the general population. Some patients may not have any symptoms during their whole life, whereas in other cases, HCM may lead to severe symptoms such as syncope or dyspnea, sudden death, or congestive heart failure. It remains the most prevalent cause of unexplained sudden death in athletes during exercise. HCM is a familial disease in at least 50% of cases, with mainly an autosomal dominant mode of inheritance with variable expression and incomplete penetrance. It may be also inherited in autosomal recessive pattern or X-linked manner. HCM are caused by mutations in nearly 22 different genes, >17 genes are involved in autosomal dominant HCM.

The most frequently mutations fall within myosin heavy chain 7 (*MYH7*) and myosin binding protein C (*MYBPC3*), both accounting for up to 50% of HCM cases. The present study reports the molecular results of a series of six unrelated Moroccan patients with HCM using for the first time in Morocco a next generation sequencing (NGS) customized multigene panel to investigate the two major HCM genes *MYH7* and *MYBPC3*. Genetic testing lead to the identification of a novel *MYBPC* mutation (c.1049delA; p.Lys350fs) and three others previously described variants at heterozygous state. Molecular diagnosis by NGS customized multigenes panel allowed us to set up a fast and firstline upon request cost-efficient strategy in order to screen various genes and diseases including HCM. This approach is well suited to general medical genetics laboratories dealing with almost all types of rare genetic diseases with limited funds for a molecular testing more cost-effective.

Keywords: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, Moroccan patients, Next-generation sequencing, Customized panel

THE IMPACT OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND DISABILITY ON WOMEN'S SEXUALITY

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ABSTRACT

In the context of evolving perceptions of sexuality, particularly within the realm of health and disability, this study investigates the impact of multiple sclerosis (MS) on female sexual function and quality of life. A quantitative study involving 130 female MS patients aged 35 to 50 was conducted, employing measures such as The Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), The Multiple Sclerosis Intimacy and Sexuality Questionnaire-19 (MSISQ-19), and The Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS). Results indicate a significant association between greater sexual dysfunction and poorer quality of sex life, alongside the correlation of increased fatigue with diminished sexual satisfaction. Specifically, the mean FSFI score was 20.8 (SD = 9.36), with 83.8% of participants experiencing severe fatigue (FSS score ≥ 36). Sexual dysfunction demonstrated a strong, negative correlation with all FSFI subscales ($p < 0.01$). Factors such as education level ($p = 0.016$), time of diagnosis ($p = 0.035$), and treatment regimen ($p = 0.041$) also significantly influenced outcomes. Findings underscore the importance of supportive interventions, including counseling, to enhance the quality of sex life for women with disabilities, particularly those with MS

Keywords: sexual dysfunction; multiple sclerosis; quality of sex life; female sexual function; disability; fatigue; supportive care interventions; counseling.

PERINATAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE APPEARANCE OF ASD IN THE CHILD

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ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is described by neurodevelopmental disorders, defined by deficits in the individual's communication, social, and cognitive abilities, restricted interests and repetitive patterns of behavior. Initial causes may be related to faulty genes, chromosomal abnormalities, medical conditions, prenatal complications, infectious viruses, stressors and environmental factors during the prenatal or early postnatal period. [1-5]. The present study aims both to enrich the existing literature and to cover research gaps, trying to identify and analyze possible correlations between various study variables. Specifically, the main goal is to investigate prenatal and perinatal risk factors that may be associated with the onset of autism spectrum disorders in children. The control of the normality of the distribution of continuous variables (mean value, standard deviation, median and interquartile range) was done using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The internal consistency reliability of the subcategories of the questionnaires was assessed by calculating the Cronbach alpha coefficient. Aspects of the mother's perinatal period were studied retrospectively, distributing questionnaires to specialized special education schools, day centers and associations for the disabled throughout the territory. Of the total of 516 interviewed mothers with children with ASD, aged 4-7 years, 90.1% both parents live together in the same house, 42% have an income between 20,000 and 40,000 euro's, 56.3% do not live in the 2 major urban centers (Athens and Thessaloniki). Most mothers had a high education (43.5% tertiary education) and fathers respectively (35% tertiary education). Subsequently, the average age of the respondent's mother and father was 40 and 43 years respectively. The mean age of the mothers at conception was 33 years. The majority of children with ASD (81%) were boys, the 62.3% of children were high functioning and 67.3% of families were the first with a child with ASD. It is worth noting, 17.5% also had another child with ASD. The percentage of families with a history of ASD is high, 32.3% from the mother and 39.1% from the father. Also, 31.3% of mothers had a vaginal delivery and 62.7% had a caesarean section. The mean gestational age was 38 weeks with a median delivery time of 120 minutes. According to the results of the research, 6% came into contact with pesticides, 14% came into contact with loud noise while 7.2% lived near a PPC substation. The mother's weight before pregnancy was 66 kg. In addition, 13.7% of mothers smoked during pregnancy, 18.8% had gestational diabetes, 13.2% hyperemesis, 23.4% vaginal bleeding, 12.4% infection, 7.9% high blood pressure and 3.9% eclampsia. Furthermore, 41.2% stated that they were not given any medication during childbirth. Overall, 7.4% of the newborns had an infection and 9.5% of the mothers stated that the baby did not cry at birth. Moreover, 36.9% of mothers followed breast feeding, 47% mixed feeding while 16% used formula milk. Lack of knowledge about autism by healthcare professionals, especially midwifery care providers, can be a significant barrier to early diagnosis and family support [6]. It is critical to promote mental health during pregnancy in order to prevent or reduce stress in pregnant women who are at high risk of developing ASD in their child. Enhancing the education and knowledge of healthcare professionals on aspects of autism is essential. The financial and emotional costs of the disorder to families are enormous, so the benefits of preventing even a single incident of ASD can be decisive. Perinatal care professionals will learn about possible maternal risk factors perinatally in order to control the increasing prevalence of the disease.

Keywords: Perinatal factors, risk factors, Autism, ASD

BREAKFAST CONSUMPTION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ALBANIA: RESULTS FROM HBSC STUDY 2022

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ABSTRACT

“Health Behaviour in school-aged Children” is an international survey that focuses on a wide range of health issues; education, social and family measures that affect young people’s health and wellbeing. Healthy eating habits during childhood and adolescence promote optimal childhood health, growth and development. In addition, breakfast consumption increases the performance in academic achievement by improving memory, concentration and mood in general.

The HBSC study was conducted in May 2022, including a nationwide representative sample of 5,454 schoolchildren aged 11, 13 and 15 years old (about 48% boys and 52% girls). A structured and anonymous questionnaire was administered. Among a number of questions it also contained questions about breakfast consumption practices in children.

On the whole, more than a quarter (27%) of the young people never had breakfast during weekdays which is a cause of concern, and around 12% never had breakfast over weekend. Breakfast skipping was more prevalent among girls than boys respectively 31% vs 23%.; $P < 0.001$. Also the youngest children (11 years) reported a significantly higher frequency of breakfast consumption during weekdays compared to 13-years old and especially 15-years old children (frequency of “five days” consumption: 62%, 46% and 38%, respectively; $P < 0.001$). Comparing with the other rounds of HBSC conducted in Albania, in this round breakfast skipping during weekdays and also in weekends has slightly increased.

Compared to other countries, the prevalence of breakfast consumption in Albania continues to be lower than in many other European countries, where breakfast consumption is considered a very important factor for children’s health and well-being. New interventions has to be planned, in order to carefully address this troubling problem and find solutions that facilitate the students’ consumption of breakfast, as well as provide solutions based on local context.

Keywords: schoolchildren, breakfast, Health Behaviour in school-aged Children

A PREGNANT MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING

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ABSTRACT

Breast milk is crucial for infants' growth and development, providing them with the necessary nutrients in the first six months of life, ensuring their full potential is realized. Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) is a crucial nutrition practice for children's health, growth, and nutrition. Understanding knowledge about BF can help develop intervention strategies to promote EBF. The study aims to analyze the level of knowledge of pregnant mothers about exclusive breastfeeding and the factors that influence it. The sample of this study was 62 third trimester pregnant women who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection used a questionnaire. Statistical test using Fisher exact test. We found almost all participants had good knowledge (90.3%) about exclusive breastfeeding. Participants aged <21 and >35 were all knowledgable (100%), multiparous were knowledgable 95.2%, high school - university education was knowledgable 91.1%, and non-working mothers were well informed 92.6%. There was no association between age, parity, education, and employment with knowledge of exclusive breastfeeding ($p > 0.05$). This study found that mothers' level of knowledge about exclusive breastfeeding was good. We hope that this good level of knowledge will be applied to exclusive breastfeeding practices.

Keywords: Exclusive Breastfeeding, Knowledge.

HEALTH IMPORTANCE OF HEEL HORN EROSION IN CATTLE

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ABSTRACT

Heel horn erosion is part of the interdigital dermatitis disease complex. This was also known as slurry heel, is a relatively common affliction of cattle that is often found in dairy herds and is more prevalent in housed herds than pastured ones. When affected by slurry heel, the heel horn becomes eroded due to extended contact with slurry. While relatively benign at its earliest form, slurry heel can progress from slight pitting and discoloration of the heel horn to complete erosion if left untreated. An eroded heel horn leaves the cow susceptible to secondary complications such as sole ulcers, digital dermatitis and white line defects. In fact, many of these are so often seen with heel horn erosion that it is difficult to determine where the issues from each begin and end. As slurry heel progresses, erosion alters the balance of the foot, affects the cow's gait and diminishes the shock absorption capabilities of the heel horn. Treatment for heel horn erosion is limited, as most corrective measures run the risk of creating a bigger problem. The most common treatment is to trim both heels to the same height which, depending on the stage to which the slurry heel has progressed, may or may not be a viable option. Prevention is the best course of action. Since there is no single cause of heel horn erosion, even though erosion through extended contact with slurry seems the most probable, accounting for several of the possible causes will best protect your herd. Reducing slurry exposure and paying close attention to hygiene are essential. Trim claws twice yearly or as needed to remove pitted and damaged areas where infection could become trapped and consider adding lime, which acts as both a drying agent and disinfectant, to cubicles.

Keywords: Cattle, Heel Horn Erosion, Prevention.

POMOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PICHOLINE OLIVE (OLEA EUROPEAE L.) VARIETY GROWN IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

The Moroccan olive sector is characterized by a great variety of varieties, of which Moroccan Picholine is the dominant variety with nearly 96% of the crops. The objective of this work is the pomological characterization of olives and nuclei of the Moroccan Picholine variety grown in two major regions. The northern region represented by three stations (Tetouan, Chaouan and Ouazzane) and the central region represented by the stations of Settât, Kelaa of the Sraghna and Marrakech. At each site, five trees were sampled with 40 fruits collected per tree. Eleven quantitative characters related to the weight, size and shape of olives and stones are considered and then an indirect estimate of the oil content through the analysis of the pulp percentage (PP) is made. The results obtained have shown that Moroccan Picholine differentiates in the stations studied according to a gradual change in size and of productive potential, the characters related to the form play a secondary role in this differentiation. The olives are large in the Kelaa Sraghna and Marrakech stations, and small in the northern Moroccan stations (Ouazzane and Tétouan). At the other stations (Chaouan and Settât), olives are characterized by an intermediate size. This is explained by the environmental conditions, especially those related to the climate, but also by the nature of the cultivation system. The irrigated system shows larger olives and higher oil content compared to the rain system. These results are in line with the results found during the previous agricultural association (2022/2023) which confirms that the irrigated cultivation system gives good results as regards the weight, size and oil content of the olives compared to the rain-fed cultivation system.

Keywords: Olive Tree, Moroccan Picholine, Regions, Diversity, Climate, Culture System, Pomological Criteria, Oil Content.

RESEARCH ON THE REUSE OF IRRIGATION WATER AND OBTAINING NEW WATER SOURCES IN THE CONDITIONS OF DESERTIFICATION IN THE ROMANIAN PLAIN

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ABSTRACT

Due to the climate changes in recent years, which have led to an uneven distribution of precipitation, the climate scenarios provided by the Romanian National Agency for Romania are increasingly worrying for the future, estimating an increase in the average annual temperature by 1 to 3 Celsius degrees until 2030, with thermal extremes and an increasing number of days with heat waves, estimating a gradual amplification of the warming process, especially after 2050.

Water is the essence of life and that is why we need to save it, reuse it and even produce it.

Agriculture is the main consumer of water, especially for animal production, 63% of the total arable land in the European Union being dedicated to animal feeding.

Regarding the water required to produce one kg of other types of agri-food products, statistical studies have shown that the production of one kg of rice requires 2,497 l of water, one of flour pasta 1,849 l, and one of bread 1,608 l. Also, for a kg of apples requires 822 l of water, for one banana 790 l, for one potato 287 l, for one kg of cabbage 237 l, for one kg of tomatoes 214 l. In addition, 1,020 l are consumed to make one liter of milk of water, for one of wine 436 l, and for one of beer 296 l.

However, as the heat and drought increase in some areas, the water consumption will be more pronounced for each product.

Therefore, saving irrigation water through irrigation with efficient systems (drip or fine spraying) and applied at times when evapotranspiration is minimal (evening or night) is very important for sustainable agriculture. However, the reuse of water from the drainage channels and even the production of water by capturing the vapors from evapotranspiration, is becoming an increasingly important desideratum for the agriculture of the future.

The project of the Agricultural Development Research Station Braila Romania, called IRINOVA, promotes innovative irrigation for the future, through the reuse of waste water and the production of water captured from the evapotranspiration of crop plants.

Keywords: Desertification, Agriculture, Water reuse, Water production.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF RED DEER ANTLERS (CERVUS ELAPHUS MONTANUS, BOTEZAT, 1903)

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In Europe, the largest wild animal is the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*). It is widespread, practically in all countries on the European continent. Despite numerous efforts that have lasted for decades, a unified zoological systematics of the red deer has not yet been created. The large number of subspecies and varieties complicates this task. One of the varieties that inhabits the territory of Romania (*Cervus elaphus montanus*, Botezat, 1903) (Cotta et al. 2001, Obletenov, 2010, Urošević B.M. 2015) was the subject of our research.

Thirty deer antlers were analyzed, hunted in Romania, and exhibited at a hunting exhibition in Bucharest in 1997. The data was taken from the official catalog. The morphological parameters examined were: the length of the left beam of the antler, the length of the right beam of the antler, the length of the left brow tine, the length of the right brow tine, the length of the left frontal tine, the length of the right frontal tine, and the girth of the left and right coronets.

It was found that the average length of the left beam of the antler is 114.11 cm, and the right one is 115.05 cm. The average length of the left brow tine was 41.62 cm, and the right one was 40.88 cm. Regarding the frontal tine, the average length of the left one was 41.82 cm, and the right one was 40.52 cm. The average value for the girth of the left coronet was 26.98 cm, and the right one was 27.00 cm.

In absolute values, the differences between the arithmetic values for the morphological parameters on the left and right beams are minimal.

Keywords: Red Deer, Trophy Antlers, Romania

COLONIZATION OF VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE MAZAGAN FORTRESS, MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Moroccan archaeological sites are subject to various degradation factors, including biological factors, especially the vascular plants that grow there. To study these effects, we collected 70 plant species in the Mazagan fortress and analyzed their potential impacts on the substrate. After sampling and identifying the collected plants, we established a list of 64 species belonging to 25 families. The Asteraceae family is the richest in species with 11 species followed by Amaranthaceae with 6 species, Poaceae with 5 species and Solanaceae and Plantaginaceae and Brassicaceae with 4 species. Therophytes are the most represented in Mazagan with a proportion of nearly 57% followed by Hemicryptophytes which group together nearly 26%, phanerophytes with nearly 11%, geophytes 5% and chamephytes 1% of the species recorded. Spontaneous plants are more represented nearly 62% in this study site. The root system of plants exerts a potential effect on the substrate and their high nutrient requirements, are the first involved in the mechanical and chemical degradation of the material. The lateral secondary roots are carried by the bundles of the main roots allowing the widening of the interaction surface between the roots and the substrate. Their action can also be physical, by the pressure exerted by the growth of the roots and chemical by the production of acidity and exudates from their rootlets. The search for an effective method of devegetation is necessary to control the development of these plants and avoid the destruction of historical monuments.

Keywords: Archaeology, Biodeterioration, Historical monuments, Mazagan fortress, vascular plant.

BIOCHEMICAL COMPOSITION, ANTI-OXIDATIVE STRESS AND LIPID METABOLISM RESTAURATION OF LOQUAT JUICE (ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA L. VAR. MKARKEB) IN HIGH-FAT/HIGH FRUCTOSE DIET FED MICE

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ABSTRACT

Loquat fruit is consumed for its flavorful taste and rich array of health-promoting compounds like phenolics, flavonoids and carotenoids. The study aimed at the biochemical characterization of fresh juice from the Moroccan *Mkarkeb* variety of loquat and the evaluation of its effects on lipid homeostasis and liver steatosis in hyperlipidemic mice. The biochemical characterization followed AOAC methods. In vivo study involved hyperlipidemic mice fed a high-fat, high-fructose diet for 6 weeks and treated with loquat juice at 3.5 and 7 mL/kg or fenofibrate at 4 mg/kg. The concentrations of lipids in plasma, liver, adipose tissue, feces, and bile, as well as blood glucose levels, were quantified. Liver steatosis was visually examined and confirmed histologically, and liver injury markers (AST, ALT, LDH, and TB) were measured. Liver oxidative stress was assessed by measuring MDA content and antioxidative enzyme activities. Our findings indicate that fresh loquat juice, is poor in fat and protein and contains a moderate amount of sugars with a low energy value (40.82 ± 0.25 kcal/100g). It is also rich in minerals, vitamin C, phenolic acids, flavonoids and carotenoids. The juice effectively restored lipid metabolism by enhancing reverse cholesterol transport and lowering LDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, and the atherogenic index. The studied juice decreases blood glucose and prevents weight gain and lipid accumulation in liver and adipose tissue. The juice prevents lipotoxicity-induced liver injury, correcting toxicity markers and improving the liver morphological and histological structures. It also reduces oxidative stress by lowering MDA and activating SOD and catalase. Overall, the juice holds high nutritional and medicinal value, potentially preventing lipid disorders and cardiovascular issues.

Keywords: lipid metabolism; loquat juice; hepatic steatosis; high-fat/high fructose diet; mice.

SYMBIOTIC PASTA - THE IMPACT OF MICROENCAPSULATION ON PRODUCT QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

The development of functional foods has led to the innovation of symbiotic pasta, a product that combines prebiotics and probiotics to promote digestive health. Microencapsulation, a cutting-edge technology, plays a crucial role in preserving the viability of probiotics during pasta processing and storage, thus enhancing the overall quality and health benefits of the final product. Microencapsulation involves coating probiotic bacteria and polyphenols with protective materials, forming a barrier that shields them from external stressors such as high temperatures, moisture, and acidic conditions during pasta production. This technique ensures that a significant proportion of probiotics remain viable throughout the manufacturing process and during storage. Consequently, when consumed, these probiotics can effectively reach the gastrointestinal tract, where they contribute to the maintenance of a healthy gut microbiome. Therefore, the aim of this study was to the impact of microencapsulation microorganisms and polyphenols on pasta quality. The incorporation of microencapsulated probiotics into pasta not only enhances its nutritional profile but also improves the product's shelf life and sensory attributes. The protective coating prevents the probiotics from interacting with other ingredients, thus avoiding any adverse reactions that could compromise the taste, texture, or appearance of the pasta. Additionally, the stability provided by microencapsulation allows for the inclusion of a wider variety of probiotic strains, each offering unique health benefits, further increasing the functional value of the symbiotic pasta. Moreover, microencapsulation has the potential to improve the bioavailability of prebiotics present in the pasta. By protecting these sensitive compounds from degradation during processing, microencapsulation ensures that they remain intact until they reach the lower intestine, where they can effectively promote the growth of beneficial bacteria. In conclusion, microencapsulation is a key technology in the production of symbiotic pasta, significantly enhancing the quality and efficacy of the product. It preserves the viability of probiotics, maintains the integrity of prebiotics, and ensures that the pasta retains its desired sensory characteristics. As consumer interest in functional foods continues to grow, microencapsulation offers a promising solution for developing innovative products that support overall health and well-being.

Keywords: Synbiotic pasta, antioxidant pasta, prohealthy; probiotic microorganisms.

ANTROPOMORFİZM VE HRİSTİYANLIK

ANTHROPOMORPHISM AND CHRISTIANITY

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ÖZET

“İlâhî” diye adlandırılan dinlerin kullandığı ifadelerin çok büyük bir kısmı, dolaylı veya dolaysız olarak Tanrı ile ilgilidir. Özellikle bu dinlerde Tanrı hakkında konuşmak kaçınılmazdır. Çünkü onların dayandığı “kutsal metinler”in önemli bir kısmı Tanrı’nın kendi varlığı hakkında konuşması sonucu ortaya çıkmış bulunmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, Aşkın bir varlık hakkında söz söylemek, imkânsız olmasa da, birtakım problemler barındırmaktadır. Çünkü Tanrı hakkında konuşan kişiler olarak bizler, O’ndan söz ederken ve O’na birtakım sıfatlar atfederken, kullandığımız terimlerin anlamlarını, o terimlerin beşerî düzlemde olağan kullanımlarındaki anlamlarından almaktayız. Ancak bu, hakkında konuşulan varlığın Aşkın oluşu, dili kullanan insanın yeti ve yeteneklerinin sınırlı olması ve bizzat dilin doğasından kaynaklanan yetersizlikler (kelimelerin nesnelere bire bir temsilindeki eksiklikler vs.) nedeniyle o kadar da kolay olmamaktadır. Çünkü beşerî dilde doğrulanıp anlam kazanmış kelimelerin Tanrı’ya atfedilmesiyle ilgili olarak, kavramların literal anlamlarıyla Tanrı’ya atfedilmesi durumunda sıkı bir *antropomorfizme (insan-biçimcilik)* düşme ve literal anlamlarından her uzaklaşmada da belli bir oranda anlam kaybı söz konusu olmaktadır.

İnsan ve Tanrı arasında analogik dil kullanmak, mitolojik düşüncenin etkisi altındaki felsefenin başlangıcından insan düşüncesinin en gelişmiş aşamalarına kadar en sofistike felsefî kavramlar biçiminde bile her zaman var olmuştur. Tek Tanrılı düşünceye dayanan Hristiyanlık, Tanrı’yı bazı insan özellikleri kullanarak tanımlar. Bu dinin temel teolojik meselesi, Tanrı’nın doğası ve O’nun evrenle, özellikle de insanla olan ilişkisi hakkındadır. Bu tebliğde, antropomorfizm genel olarak tanımlanacak ve Hristiyanlık bağlamında değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tanrı, Hristiyanlık, Teslis, Antropomorfizm, İnsan.

ABSTRACT

The vast majority of expressions used by religions referred to as “divine” are directly or indirectly related to God. Especially in these religions, speaking about God is inevitable. This is because a significant portion of their “sacred texts” emerged as a result of God speaking about His own existence. However, speaking about a Transcendent being, while not impossible, entails certain problems. This is because as individuals who speak about God and attribute certain qualities to Him, we derive the meanings of the terms we use from their ordinary usage on the human level. However, this is not always easy due to the Transcendent nature of the being discussed, the limitations of the human using language, and the inherent limitations of language itself (such as deficiencies in the direct representation of objects by words). For when concepts verified and given meaning in human language are attributed to God, strict anthropomorphism (human-like attributions) occurs if the concepts are attributed to God in their literal meanings, and with each departure from their literal meanings, there is a certain degree of loss of meaning.

Using analogical language between human and God has always existed, from the beginning of philosophy under the influence of mythological thinking to the most advanced stages of human thought, even in the form of the most sophisticated philosophical concepts. Christianity, based on monotheistic thinking, describes God using some human characteristics. The fundamental theological issue of this religion concerns the nature of God and His relationship with the universe, especially with humans. In this paper, anthropomorphism will be generally defined and evaluated within the context of Christianity.

Key Words: God, Christianity, Trinity, Anthropomorphism, Human.

MEVLÂNÂ VE BATI DÜŞÜNÇESİNDEKİ İNSANLIK SEVGİSİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF MEVLÂNÂ'S LOVE FOR HUMANITY AND WESTERN THOUGHT

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ÖZET

Günümüzde Mevlânâ, insanlık ve insan sevgisiyle ilgili olarak ifade ettiği söylemlerinden hareketle bazı çevrelerce hümanist olarak yorumlanmaktadır. Bu kanaate katılmak mümkün değildir. Çünkü Batı düşüncesinde hümanizm ya da insan sevgisi, insanı evrenin merkezine oturtmakta, onu metafizik ve değerlerden arındırarak ele almakta, bir anlamda insanı ilahlaştırmaktadır. Oysa Mevlânâ'nın insan görüşünün arka planında Allah vardır. Çünkü Mevlânâ, insanı Allah'ın isimlerinin bir aynası olarak görmekte, Allah'tan kopuk bir insan tasavvurunu reddetmektedir. Dolayısıyla ondan Batılı mânâda bir hümanizm ortaya çıkması mümkün değildir. Mevlânâ'nın temel görüşü, insan ve insan sevgisidir. Onun insan ve insan sevgisi görüşü, bilgi ve ahlâk görüşüyle ilişkilidir. Mevlânâ, kısaca "İlim, malûmu bilmektir." demektedir. Malûm, varlık âleminde olan şeylerdir; ilim, bunları bilmeyi gerektirir. Mevlânâ'ya göre, kuru bir bilgi veya kuru bir öğrenme, öğrenilen veya elde edilen bilgiyi malumat kılar ve bu malumatın da insana faydası yoktur. Bir bakıma bugün enformatik yollarla elde edilen bilgiler, aslında birer malumattır. Mevlânâ, yüzlerce sene öncesinden buna net bir şekilde değinmektedir.

Biz de, bu tebliğimizde, Mevlânâ'nın tefekkür dünyasını oluşturan insan sevgisi üzerinde durup, bu sevgiyi Batı düşüncesindeki hümanizmle karşılaştırmaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mevlânâ, insanlık, insan, hümanizm, Batı düşüncesi.

ABSTRACT

Today, Mevlânâ is interpreted by some circles as a humanist based on his expressions concerning humanity and human love. However, it is not possible to agree with this opinion. In Western thought, humanism or love of humanity places humans at the center of the universe, considering them devoid of metaphysics and values, and in a sense, deifying them. In contrast, Mevlânâ's view of humanity has God as its backdrop. Mevlânâ sees humans as mirrors reflecting God's names and rejects any conception of humanity detached from God. Therefore, it is impossible for Western-style humanism to emerge from his views. Mevlânâ's fundamental perspective is centered on humanity and human love. His views on humanity and human love are related to his views on knowledge and ethics. Mevlânâ briefly states, "Knowledge is knowing the known." The known are the things that exist in the realm of being, and knowledge requires understanding them. According to Mevlânâ, dry knowledge or mere learning turns the acquired knowledge into information, which is of no benefit to humans. In a way, the information obtained through today's informational methods is actually just data. Mevlânâ clearly addressed this issue centuries ago.

In this paper, we will focus on Mevlânâ's love of humanity that shapes his world of thought and compare this love with the concept of humanism in Western thought.

Key Words: Mevlânâ, Humanity, Human, Humanism, Western Thought.

GONCA KEÇECİ, PELİN YILDIRIM, "TÜRK-İSLAM BİLİM MİRASI VE FEN EĞİTİMİ: GEÇMİŞTEN GELECEĞE YOLCULUK", İKSAD YAYINEVİ, ANKARA: 2023, ss. 64

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ÖZET

"Türk-İslam Bilim Mirası ve Fen Eğitimi: Geçmişten Geleceğe Yolculuk" kitabı, Türk-İslam bilim adamlarının fen bilimlerine yaptığı katkıları ve bu bilgilerin fen eğitiminde nasıl entegre edilebileceğini detaylı bir şekilde inceler. Doç. Dr. Gonca Keçeci ve Dr. Pelin Yıldırım tarafından kaleme alınan bu eser, bilim tarihi ve fen eğitimini birleştirerek, öğrencilerin bilimsel düşünme becerilerini geliştirmeyi hedefler. Kitapta, İbn Sina, Farabi, El-Cezeri ve İbnü'l-Heysem gibi alimlerin çalışmaları üzerinden Türk-İslam bilim tarihine ışık tutulmakta ve bu çalışmaların modern bilim üzerindeki etkileri vurgulanmaktadır. Eğitimciler ve öğretmenler için rehber niteliğinde olan bu çalışma, fen eğitimi alanında yenilikçi bir bakış açısı sunar ve teknolojik araçların eğitimde kullanımının önemine dikkat çeker.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk-İslam Bilimi, Fen Eğitimi, Bilim Tarihi, İbn Sina, Eğitim Teknolojileri.

ABSTRACT

"The Turkish-Islamic Scientific Heritage and Science Education: A Journey from the Past to the Future" meticulously explores the contributions of Turkish-Islamic scholars to the sciences and how this knowledge can be integrated into science education. Authored by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gonca Keçeci and Dr. Pelin Yıldırım, this work combines the history of science with science education, aiming to enhance students' scientific thinking skills. The book sheds light on the Turkish-Islamic history of science through the works of scholars such as Avicenna, Al-Farabi, Al-Jazari, and Ibn al-Haytham, highlighting their impact on modern science. Serving as a guide for educators and teachers, this study offers an innovative perspective in the field of science education and emphasizes the importance of utilizing technological tools in education.

Keywords: Turkish-Islamic Science, Science Education, History of Science, Avicenna, Educational Technologies.

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ÖZET

Kitabın *Giriş*'inde müellif Osmanlı Askeri Teşkilatı bünyesinde yer alan "Deli Ocağı", hakkında genel bilgiler vermiştir. Bu ocak genellikle sınır boylarında görev alan Rumeli Beylerbeyi veyahut Sancakbeyleri emrinde bulunan hafif süvari birliklerinden oluşmaktaydı. Gerek göstermiş oldukları olağanüstü cesaretleriyle gerekse oldukça gösterişli kıyafetleriyle gözlerini hiç kırpmadan düşmana saldırılarından dolayı kendilerine "deli" denilen bu ocağın askerleri sadece Osmanlı'nın değil dünya askeri tarihinin de en renkli ve olağanüstü askeri birliklerindendi. Bu ocağa mensup askerlerin büyük bir çoğunluğu Türklerden oluşmaktaydı. Deli Ocağını diğer askeri birliklerden ayıran en önemli özelliklerden biri de giyim ve kuşamlarıydı. Tek bir tip kıyafetleri olmamasına rağmen kıyafetlerinde ciddi anlamda ayırt edici çok önemli özellikler bulunmaktaydı. Deliler Ocağına mensup askerler, düşmanlarına dehşet salmak için giysilerine bilhassa kartal motiflerinin yanı sıra aslan, kar leoparı, kurt, ayı motifli kıyafetler giyerlerdi. Bu korkunç görünümüleriyle, savaş becerileri ve azimleriyle. XV. asrın sonlarına doğru oluşturulan Delilere, savaşlarda göstermiş oldukları olağanüstü cesaretlerinden ötürü istihdam edilmiş ve bu özelliklerinden dolayı "Deli" adı verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Kıraat, Osmanlı, Şahbaz Mehibe.

ABSTRACT

In the Introduction of the book, the author provided general information about the "Crazy Hearth" within the Ottoman Military Organization. This hearth generally consisted of light cavalry units under the command of the Rumelian Beylerbey or Sanjakbeys who were on duty along the border. The soldiers of this hearth, who were called "crazy" because of their extraordinary courage and their flashy outfits and their ability to attack the enemy without blinking, were one of the most colorful and extraordinary military units not only in the Ottoman Empire but also in world military history. The vast majority of the soldiers belonging to this hearth were Turks. One of the most important features that distinguished the Crazy Hearth from other military units was their clothing. Although they did not have a single type of clothing, there were very important features that were seriously distinguishing in their clothing. The

soldiers belonging to the Crazy Hearth wore clothes with lion, snow leopard, wolf and bear motifs, especially eagle motifs, in order to instill terror in their enemies. With this fearsome appearance, their fighting skills and determination. XV.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Recitation, Ottoman, Shahbaz Mehibe.

SÛFÎ GELENEĞİNDE BATILI BİR KADIN: İRİNA TWEEDİE’NİN RUHSAL YOLCULUĞU

A WESTERN WOMAN IN THE SUFI TRADITION: IRINA TWEEDIE’S SPIRITUAL JOURNEY

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ÖZET

Irina Tweedie (20 Nisan 1907-23 Ağustos 1999), 1907’de Rusya’da doğmuş ve eğitimini Viyana ve Paris’te tamamlamıştır. Daha sonra İngiltere’ye taşınarak bir deniz subayıyla evlenmiş; ancak eşinin erken ölümü, onu derinden sarsmıştır. Bu dönemden itibaren teosofî cemiyeti’ne katılan Tweedie, ruhsal huzura ermek amacıyla bir arayış içerisine girmiştir. Hindistan’a yaptığı bir seyahatte bu mânevî arayışını sürdürmüştür. 1961’de bir arkadaşının [Lilian Silburn (1908-1993)] tavsiyesi ile Ganj Nehri kıyısında yaşayan ve Nakşibendiyye tarikatının Müceddidiyye koluna mensup sûfilerinden -Hindu kökenli- şeyh Bhai Sahib (Radha Mohan Lal) (1900-1966) ile tanışmış ve bu tanışma, onun hayatında derin bir etki bırakmıştır. Tweedie, öğrencisi olduğu mânevî hocasının rehberliğinde zorlu bir yolculuğa çıkmıştır. O, Bhai Sahib’in sert ve talepkâr eğitim yöntemlerine karşı sabır ve teslimiyet göstermiş, bu da Tweedie’nin mânevî yolculuğunda bir dönüşüm yaşamasını sağlamıştır. Tweedie, şeyhinin talebi doğrultusunda günlük tutarak yaşadığı tecrübelerin kaydını “*Daughter of Fire: A Diary of a Spiritual Training with a Sufi Master*” adlı kitabında toplamıştır. Eserinde, Bhai Sahib’in rehberliğinde kendisinin kişisel arzular ve zihinsel engellerden arınma sürecini ve bu sürecin içsel huzur ve sevgi dolu bir yaşama nasıl dönüştüğünü anlatmaktadır. Irina, şeyhinin vefat etmesinden sonra İngiltere’ye dönmüş ve Kaliforniya Inverness’te sûfî merkezi kurmuş, Nakşibendî öğretilerini yaymaya çalışmıştır. Tweedie, rüyalar ve sûfî pratikleri gibi konularda çalışmalar yapmıştır. Zamanla Kanada ve Amerika’nın çeşitli bölgelerinde meditasyon grupları oluşturmuştur. Çalışmalarını sürdürmek ve öğretilerini yaymak üzere Llewellyn Vaughan-Lee’yi halefi olarak belirledikten sonra 1999 yılında vefat etmiştir. Onun anlayışında inziva hayatları, kalbin sessiz meditasyonu ve kalpten kalbe yönelik öğretiler, mânevî eğitim ve gelişim için ana odak noktalarındadır. Sabır, sevgi ve teslimiyet üzerine inşa edilen öğretiler, kişinin içsel engellerini aşmasına, daha derin bir sevgi ve anlayış geliştirmesine yardımcı olmayı amaçlamaktadır. O, aşkın ve acının birbirine bağlı olduğunu ve gerçek mânevî yolculuğun tam bir teslimiyetle başlayacağını savunmaktadır. Mânevî pratiğin disiplini ile farklı yaşam formlarının ötesindeki ebedî birlik ve bütünlük bilincine ulaşılacağı yönünde de bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tasavvuf, Irina Tweedie, Bhai Sahib, Nakşibendi, Meditasyon.

ABSTRACT

Irina Tweedie (April 20, 1907-August 23, 1999) was born in Russia in 1907 and educated in Vienna and Paris. She later moved to England and married a naval officer, but the early death of her husband shook her deeply. Tweedie, who joined the Theosophical Society from this period onwards, embarked on a quest for spiritual peace. He continued this spiritual quest during a trip to India. In 1961, on the recommendation of a friend [Lilian Silburn (1908-1993)], he met Sheikh Bhai Sahib (Radha Mohan Lal) (1900-1966), a Sufi of Hindu origin who lived

on the banks of the Ganges River and belonged to the Mujaddidiyya branch of the Naqshbandiyya order, and this meeting had a profound impact on his life. Tweedie embarked on a challenging journey under the guidance of his spiritual master, of whom he was a disciple. He showed patience and submission to Bhai Sahib's harsh and demanding teaching methods, which led to a transformation in Tweedie's spiritual journey. At his sheikh's request, Tweedie kept a diary and recorded his experiences in "Daughter of Fire: A Diary of a Spiritual Training with a Sufi Master". In it, she describes the process of purifying herself of personal desires and mental blocks under the guidance of Bhai Sahib and how this process led to a life of inner peace and love. After the death of her shaykh, Irina returned to England and established a Sufi center in Inverness, California, where she spread Naqshbandi teachings. Tweedie studied subjects such as dreams and Sufi practices. Over time, he organized meditation groups in various parts of Canada and the United States. He died in 1999 after naming Llewellyn Vaughan-Lee as his successor to continue his work and spread his teachings. In his understanding, retreat lives, silent meditation of the heart and heart-to-heart teachings are the main focus for spiritual training and development. Built on patience, love and surrender, the teachings aim to help one overcome inner obstacles and develop a deeper love and understanding. He argues that love and suffering are interconnected and that the true spiritual journey begins with complete surrender. He also teaches that through the discipline of spiritual practice, one can attain a consciousness of eternal unity and wholeness that transcends different forms of life.

Keywords: Sufism, Irina Tweedie, Bhai Sahib, Naqshbandi, Meditation.

ZERDÜŞT MİTOLOJİSİNDE GAYOMART VE TASAVVUFÎ PERSPEKTİFLER

GAYOMART AND MYSTICAL PERSPECTIVES IN ZOROASTRIAN MYTHOLOGY

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ÖZET

Gayomart

(Keyûmers), Zerdüş mitolojisinde Ahura Mazda tarafından yaratılan ilk insan ya da insanlığın atası olarak kabul edilen bir figürdür. Bu mitolojide Gayomart'ın ruhu, yaratılışın ruhsal olduğu dönemde üç bin yıldır hüküm sürmüştür. Bu dönem içerisinde bu ruh, mutlak kötülüğü temsil eden Ahriman ile savaşmıştır. Daha sonra Zerdüş ritüellerin merkezinde yer alan Ahura Mazda, Gayomart'ı güneş gibi parlayan bedensel bir varlık olarak yaratmış, ona diğer varlıklarda olmayan özel bir tohum yerleştirmiştir. Mitolojiye göre Gayomart, insanlığın başlangıcını oluşturmakta, iyilik ve kötülük arasındaki kozmik düzenin korunmasını sağlamaktadır. Kozmik mücadelede önemli roller üstlenen Gayomart'ın sembolik rolü ve anlamı üzerine çeşitli yorumlar yapılmış ve geliştirilmiştir. Mitolojide, Gayomart'ın mağaralarda yaşadığı, hayvan postu giydiği ve zamanla evler yaparak köyler ve şehirler kurduğu anlatılır. Onun otuz yıl boyunca hüküm sürdüğü ve bu dönemde Gayomart'ın yönetimi altındaki toplumun, Ahura Mazda'nın yardımı ve rehberliği ile ilâhî düzene uygun bir şekilde hayat yaşadığı dile getirilir. Bu bakımdan Gayomart'ın tarihsel ve mitolojik önemi hem Zerdüş mitolojisinde hem de İran'ın eski kültürel mirasında derin izler bırakmıştır. Onun ölümünden sonra bedeni, dünyanın metallerine ve minerallerine dönüştüğü, tohumlarından ilk insan çifti Mašīa ve Mašyāna'nın türediği, bu çiftin de insan ırkının kökenini oluşturduğu söylenmektedir. Diğer bir ifadeyle, Gayomart'ın tohumundan türeyen ilk insan çifti, insan ırkının kökenini temsil etmekte ve tohumlar yeryüzüne yayılarak yaşamın temelini oluşturmaktadır. Gayomart, İran toplumunun eski dini inançlarında Âdem ile özdeşleştirilmiştir. Onun yaratılışı, saflığı ve ilâhî düzenin korunmasındaki rolü, tasavvuf literatüründe yer alan “insan-ı kâmil” kavramını çağrıştırmaktadır. Tasavvufun temel kavramlarından olan insan-ı kâmil, Allah'a en yakın insanı temsil etmekte ve yeryüzündeki en mükemmel ilâhî tecelli olarak kabul edilmektedir. Gayomart anlayışının insan-ı kâmil ile yüzeysel tarafları olsa da bu iki kavramın doğrudan bir bağlantısı olmadığı görülmektedir. Elde edilen bilgiler ışığında, Gayomart ve insan-ı kâmil kavramları arasındaki benzerlikler ve farklılıklar karşılaştırmalı bir analizle değerlendirilmiştir. Bu analizde, her iki varlığın yaratılışı, özellikleri, sembolik anlamları ve mânevî rollerine odaklanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tasavvuf, Zerdüş, Mitoloji, Gayomart, İnsan-ı Kâmil.

ABSTRACT

Gayomart (Keyûmers) is a figure in Zoroastrian mythology considered to be the first human being created by Ahura Mazda, or the ancestor of humanity. In this mythology, the spirit of Gayomart reigned for three thousand years during the spiritual period of creation. During this period, this spirit fought with Ahriman, who represented absolute evil. Later, Ahura Mazda, who is at the center of Zoroastrian rituals, created Gayomart as a corporeal being shining like the sun and implanted in him a special seed that other beings do not have. According to mythology, Gayomart constitutes the beginning of humanity and maintains the cosmic order between good and evil. Various interpretations have been made and developed on the symbolic role and meaning of Gayomart, who plays an important role in the cosmic struggle. In mythology, Gayomart is described as living in caves, wearing animal skins and building houses, villages and cities over time. He is said to have ruled for thirty years, during which time the society under his rule lived in accordance with the divine order with the help and guidance of Ahura Mazda. In this respect, the historical and mythological significance of Gayomart has left deep traces both in Zoroastrian mythology and in the ancient cultural heritage of Iran. After his death, his body is said to have been transformed into the metals and minerals of the earth, from whose seeds the first human couple, Mašīa and Mašyāna, were born, and this couple is said to be the origin of the human race. In other words, the first human couple, who descended from Gayomart's seed, represents the origin of the human race, and the seeds spread throughout the earth and formed the basis of life. Gayomart is identified with Adam in the ancient religious beliefs of Iranian society. His creation, purity and role in the preservation of the divine order evoke the concept of "human being" (al-Insān al-Kāmil) in Sufi literature. One of the basic concepts of Sufism, the human being (al-Insān al-Kāmil) represents the closest human being to God and is considered to be the most perfect divine manifestation on earth. Although the Gayomart understanding has superficial aspects with the concept of the human being, it is seen that these two concepts do not have a direct connection. In the light of the information obtained, the similarities and differences between the concepts of Gayomart and the human being were evaluated through a comparative analysis. This analysis focuses on the creation, characteristics, symbolic meanings and spiritual roles of both beings.

Keywords: Sufism, Zoroastrianism, Mythology, Gayomart, Human Being (al-Insān al-Kāmil).

İSLAM KÜLTÜR MİRASI- AHİLİK VE ANADOLU BACILARI (BACİYANI RUMİ)

ISLAMIC CULTURAL HERITAGE- AHILIK AND ANATOLIAN SISTERS ORGANIZATION

ИСЛАМСКОЕ КУЛЬТУРНОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ - ОРДЕН АХИ И ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ АНАТОЛИЙСКИХ СЕСТЕР

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ÖZET

Anadolu’da 13. yüzyılda kurulmuş olan Ahilik Teşkilatı gerçekleştirdiği birçok ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel faaliyetleriyle Anadolu’nun Türkleşmesine katkı sunmuştur. Anadolu Selçuklu ve Osmanlı dönemlerinde devlet, toplum ve insanı merkeze alarak ciddi bir kurumsal örgüt haline gelmiştir. Bilim, sanat ve ahlak sentezinin özelinde tarihte bu güne kadar ulaşan çok derin izler ve kadim bir kültürel ve ahlaki miras bırakmıştır. Bunun yanı sıra Ahilik Teşkilatı’nın neredeyse aynısı gibi faaliyet gösteren ve toplumda insanı önceleyen, cinsiyet ayrımcılığı yapmadan ve dönemin erk sahibi erkekleri tarafından da desteklendiği düşünülen kadın örgütleri vardır. Ahi Evran’ın karısı Fatma Bacı tarafından kurulan “Bacıyân-ı Rûm” diğer adıyla “Anadolu Bacılar Teşkilatı”, bunlardan birisidir. Kadınların toplumun ekonomik anlamda kalkınması ve gelişmesine olduğu kadar, ahlaki anlamda da gelişmesine katkı sağladığı bu yapılar, en az erkeklerin kurmuş olduğu Ahilik Teşkilatı kadar önemli ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel etkinliklerde bulunmuştur. Bir erkek teşkilatı yapılanması olan Ahilik Teşkilatı’nın esnaf/zanaatkâr ahlakı ve bu açıdan meslek ahlakı ile ilgili kurallar oluşturmuş ve bu kuralların uygulanmasını denetlemiş bir yapı olduğunu biliyoruz. Daha çok esnaf ve sanatkârlık yönüyle bilinen ve Ahilik Teşkilatı’nın kurucusu olan Ahi Evran’ın, bazı kaynaklarda hekim olduğuna dair iddiaların olduğu da bilgimiz dâhilindedir. Ahi Evran’ın eşi olan Fatma Bacı’nın Ahilik Teşkilatı’na benzer bir yapıyı bir kadın örgütü olarak oluşturmuş olması tarafımızdan incelenmeye değer bulunmuştur. Böyle bir kadın örgütünün bilimsel bir çalışma konusu olarak ilgimizi çekme nedeni, Fatma Bacı’nın da en az eşi kadar aktif ve üretken olduğunu fark etmemiz olmuştur. Makalenin devamında da ifade edeceğimiz gibi bu yapılanma ‘‘Bir elmanın yarısı erkeğe yarısı da kadındır’’ anlayışının pratiğe yansımalarıdır. Bu açıdan baktığımızda Ahilik Teşkilatı’nın kadın versiyonunu oluşturan Bacıyân-ı Rûm teşkilatını gün ışığına çıkarmak ve kadınların tarihte sessizleştirilmesine sessiz kalmamak amacımızdır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: İslam Tarihi, Kültür Tarihi, Ahilik, Anadolu Bacıları.

ABSTRACT

The Ahi Organization, founded in Anatolia in the 13th century, contributed to the Turkification of Anatolia with its numerous economic, social and cultural activities. During the Anatolian Seljuk and Ottoman periods, the state developed into a serious institutional organization by focusing on society and people. In particular, the synthesis of science, art and morality left very deep traces in history and an ancient cultural and moral heritage that has survived to this day. In addition, there are women's organizations that operate almost identically to the Ahi Organization, give priority to people in society, do not discriminate based on gender and are believed to be supported by influential men of that period. One of them is Bacıyan-i Rum, also known as the "Anatolian Sisters Organization", founded by Ahi Evran's wife Fatma Bacı. These structures, in which women contributed to both the moral and economic development of society, carried out economic, social and cultural activities at least as important as the Ahi Organization, which was founded by men. We know that the Ahi Organization, a men's organization, is a structure that developed rules regarding the ethics of the merchant/artisan and professional ethics in this regard and supervised the implementation of these rules. To our knowledge, some sources claim that Ahi Evran, better known as a merchant and artisan and the founder of the Ahi Organization, was a doctor. We found it useful to study the fact that Fatma Bacı, the wife of Ahi Evran, established a structure similar to the Ahi Organization as a women's organization. The reason why such a women's organization attracted our attention as an object of scientific study was that we realized that Sister Fatma was as active and productive as her husband. As we will express in the rest of the article, this structuring is a reflection in practice of the understanding that "If half an apple is male, then half an apple is female." When we look at it from this perspective, our goal is to reveal the Bacıyan-ı Rûm organization, which is a female version of the Ahi organization, and not to remain silent against the silencing of women in history.

Keywords: History of Islam, History of Culture, Ahi Organization, Anatolian Sisters, Anatolian Sisters.

АБСТРАКТ

Организация Ахи, основанная в Анатолии в 13 веке, способствовала тюркификации Анатолии своей многочисленными экономическими, социальными и культурными мероприятиями. В периоды анатолийского сельджуков и османов государство превратилось в серьезную институциональную организацию, сосредоточив внимание на обществе и людях. В частности, синтез науки, искусства и морали оставил очень глубокие следы в истории и древнее культурно-нравственное наследие, сохранившееся до наших дней. Кроме того, существуют женские организации, которые действуют почти идентично Организации Ахи, отдают приоритет людям в обществе, не проводят дискриминацию по признаку пола и, как полагают, поддерживаются влиятельными мужчинами того периода. Одна из них – «Баджиян-и Рум», также известная как «Организация анатолийских сестер», основанная женой Ахи Эвраана Фатмой Баджи. Эти структуры, в которых женщины вносили вклад как в нравственное, так и в экономическое развитие общества, осуществляли экономическую, социальную и культурную деятельность, по крайней мере, столь же важную, как Организация Ахи, основанная мужчинами. Мы знаем, что организация Ахи, мужская организация, представляет собой структуру, которая разработала правила, касающиеся этики торговца/ремесленника и профессиональной этики в этом отношении, и контролировала выполнение этих правил. Насколько нам известно, в некоторых источниках утверждается, что Ахи Эвран, более известный как торговец и ремесленник и основатель

организации Ахи, был врачом. Мы сочли целесообразным изучить тот факт, что Фатма Баджи, жена Ахи Эврана, создала структуру, аналогичную организации Ахи, как женскую организацию. Причина, по которой такая женская организация привлекла наше внимание как объект научного изучения, заключалась в том, что мы осознали, что сестра Фатма была такой же активной и продуктивной, как и ее муж. Как мы выразим в оставшейся части статьи, такое структурирование является отражением на практике понимания «Если половина яблока мужская, то половина яблока женская». Когда мы смотрим на это с этой точки зрения, наша цель состоит в том, чтобы выявить организацию *Vası̇n-1 Rûm*, которая представляет собой женскую версию организации Ахи, а не хранить молчание против замалчивания женщин в истории.

Ключевые Слова: История Ислама, История Культуры, Организация Ахи, Анатолийские сестры, Анатолийские Сестры.

EVİRİMSSEL OYUN TEORİSİNİN (EOT) GELECEĞİ: OLASILIKLAR VE SINIRLAR

THE FUTURE OF THE EVOLUTIONARY GAME THEORY(EGT): POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

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ÖZET

Evrimsel oyun teorisi, rasyonel oyuncular arasındaki stratejik etkileşimleri ve oyuncuların tercihlerine veya faydalarına göre ortaya çıkan sonuçları inceleyen klasik oyun teorisinden daha geniş bir alanı incelemektedir. Geleneksel oyun teorisinin temelleri John von Neumann ve Oskar Morgenstern tarafından atılmıştır ve başlangıçta bir oyuncunun kazancının diğerinin kaybı olduğu iki kişilik sıfır toplamlı oyunlara odaklanılmıştır. Bu çerçeve daha sonra sıfır toplamlı olmayan oyunlara ve ekonomi ve mantık dahil çeşitli uygulamalarla genişletilmiştir. EOT, özellikle insana özgü davranış ve duyguları (kıskançlık, pişmanlık, aşk, arzu, fedakârlık vb.) replikatör dinamikleri yardımıyla modelleme becerisiyle çağdaşları arasında fark yaratmıştır. Bu yaklaşım matematiksel olarak temellenmiş ve anlaşılabilir bir çerçeve olmasına rağmen çeşitli eleştiriler ile karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Bu eleştirilerden ilki evrimsel durağan strateji konseptine yöneltilmiştir. Bir başka eleştiri alanı, evrimsel oyun teorik modellerin deneysel ve ampirik olarak doğrulanması olarak öne çıkmıştır. EOT'nin, deneysel verilerin insanların rasyonel ekonomik aktörler olduğu hipotezini çürüttüğü iddiasına karşın bu iddianın sürdürülebilir olmadığına ilişkin eleştiriler yöneltilmiştir. Bu sürdürülebilirlik eksikliği, günümüzde evrimsel oyun teorisinin daha geniş bağlamlara uygulanmasında zorluk teşkil etmektedir. Bununla beraber evrimsel oyun teorisinin gerçek dünyadaki sosyal ve politik senaryolarda yer alan karmaşık dinamikleri hesaba katması gerektiğine dair güncel eleştiriler de bulunmaktadır. Yine de gelecekte evrimsel oyun teorisinin kümelenme dinamikleri, zamansal ve mekansal etkiler, strateji güncelleme kuralları gibi konularda önemli gelişmeler göstermesi beklenmektedir. Bu çalışma, evrimsel oyun teorisinin gelecekteki olası gelişimine ve bu gelişimin sınırlamalarına tarafsız bir pencere açmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evrimsel Oyun Teorisi, Replikator Dinamiği, Evrimsel Durağan Strateji

ABSTRACT

The theoretical underpinnings of evolutionary game theory trace back to the broader domain of game theory, which examines strategic interactions among rational players and the resulting outcomes with respect to their preferences or utilities. Traditional game theory was pioneered by John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern in 1944, initially focusing on two-person zero-sum games where one player's gain is another's loss. This framework was later extended to non-zero-sum games and diversified applications, including economics and logic. EGT has made a difference among its contemporaries, especially with its ability to model human-specific behaviors and emotions (jealousy, regret, love, desire, altruism, etc.) with the help of replicator dynamics. Evolutionary game theory, while a robust and insightful framework, faces several challenges and controversies. One of the primary challenges is the interpretation of cumulative adjectives in describing concepts such as the "evolutionary stable strategy" (ESS).

When "evolutionary" modifies "stable strategy," it may misleadingly suggest that the strategy changes in a stable manner, which is not the original intended meaning of ESS. Another area of contention lies in the experimental validation of game-theoretic models. It is often claimed in popular presentations that experimental data refute the hypothesis that people are rational economic agents. However, such claims are deemed too imprecise to be sustainable interpretations of the results. This lack of generality poses a challenge for applying evolutionary game theory to broader contexts. Additionally, evolutionary game theory must account for the complex dynamics involved in real-world social and political scenarios. However, evolutionary game theory is expected to show significant developments in subjects such as cluster dynamics, temporal and spatial effects and strategy update rules in the future. This study opens a window to the possible future development of evolutionary game theory and the limitations to this development.

Keywords: Evolutionary Game Theory, Replicator Dynamics, Evolutionary Stable Strategy

İŞLETMELERİN COĞRAFI İŞARETLİ ÜRÜNLERİNİ MARKALAMA BARIYERLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH ON DETERMINING THE BRANDING BARRIERS OF BUSINESSES GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION PRODUCTS

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, coğrafi bölge ile kalitesi ve özellikleri tescil altına alınmış ürünleri üreten işletmelerin ürünlerini markalamaya yönelik engellerini belirlemek ve yöneticilerin markalama karşısındaki algı ve tutumlarını ortaya koymaktır. İşletme yöneticilerinin ve şirketlerin demografik özelliklerinin algı ve tutumlar üzerindeki etkilerini araştırmak ise bir diğer amacı teşkil etmektedir. Bu amaca yönelik olarak hazırlanan anket ölçeği, coğrafi işaretli ürün üreten işletme yöneticileri, kurucu ve ortakları, yönetici yardımcısı, birim müdürleri (muhasibe, pazarlama, insan kaynakları vb.) gibi yönetim kademesindeki 207 kişiye kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle uygulanmıştır. Örnek teşkil eden çalışmalara ulaşabilmek için marka engelleri, marka bariyerleri başlıklarında araştırmalar yapılmış makale, tez ve kitaplar incelenmiştir. İnceleme sonucunda markalama engelleri ya da bariyerleri konusunda çok kısıtlı çalışma olduğu belirlenmiştir. Türkiye’de gelinlik sektöründe yaşanan markalaşma sorunlarını ele alan örnek bir çalışma ve uygulama ölçeğinin temin edildiği ‘Uluslararası Firmalarda Ürün Markalaşmasına Yönelik Engelleri Ölçmek İçin Çok Boyutlu Bir Ölçek Geliştirmek’ adlı çalışmalar araştırmaya destek oluşturmuştur. Araştırma yüksek lisans tez çalışması olarak ‘marka, coğrafi işaret, malatya kayısı sanayi’ konularında, yöntem, bulgular ve sonuçlar başlıklarında yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre işletmelerin markalama bariyerleri 9 faktör başlığında belirlenmiştir. Ölçek maddelerine verilen cevapların ortalama değerlerine göre katılımcıların markalamanın önemi konusunda algılarının yüksek olduğu, yöneticilerin tutumlarında ise markanın önemli olduğu saptanmıştır. Cinsiyet değişkenine göre faktörler arasında farklılığa rastlanmazken, medeni durum, yaş, eğitim seviyesi, genel çalışma deneyimi gibi değişkenlerle faktörler arasında farklılık rastlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Marka, Markalama, Markalama Bariyeri, Coğrafi İşaret, Malatya Kayısı.

ABSTRACT

The goal of this paper is to set forward the obstacles to branding the products of businesses that produce products whose quality and features are registered by geographical region and to reveal the perceptions and attitudes of managers towards branding. Another aim is to investigate the effects of demographic characteristics of business managers and the companies on perceptions and attitudes. The survey scale prepared for this purpose is applied by convenience sampling method to 207 people at the management level, such as business managers, founders and partners, assistant managers, unit managers (accounting, marketing, human resources, etc.) producing geographically indicated products. In order to reach exemplary studies, articles, theses and books were researched written under the titles of brand barriers and brand barriers. As a result of this review, it was determined that there are very limited studies on branding barriers or barriers. The studies titled 'Developing a Multidimensional Scale to Measure Obstacles to Product Branding in International Companies', which provides a sample study and application scale addressing the branding problems experienced in the bridal gown industry in Turkey, provided support for the research. The research was carried out as a master's thesis on the topics of 'brand, geographical indication, Malatya apricot industry', under the headings of method, findings and results. According to the results of the research, the branding barriers of businesses were determined under 9 factors. According to the average values of the answers given to the scale items, it was determined that the participants' perception of the importance of branding was high and that the brand was important in the attitudes of managers. While there was no difference between the factors according to the gender variable, differences were found between the factors with variables such as marital status, age, education level, and general working experience.

Keywords: Brand, Branding, Branding Barrier, Geographical Indication, Malatya Apricot.

DİJİTAL TEKNOLOJİLERİN LOJİSTİK VERİMLİLİĞİNE ETKİSİ VE FİRMALARIN PAZARLAMA ÇIKTILARINA KATKISI

EFFECT OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES ON LOGISTICS EFFICIENCY AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO COMPANIES' MARKETING OUTPUTS

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ÖZET

Tanım olarak 'lojistik' kavramı günümüze dek farklı şekillerde ifade edilmiştir ve hala net bir tanımı da yoktur. Yıllar içinde geçirdiği değişimle beraber tedarik zinciri kavramının en önemli faaliyetlerinden biri olarak literatürde yerini almaya devam etmektedir. Günümüzde özellikle Covid 19 Pandemisinin sonras lojistiğin tedarik zincirindeki önemli rolü daha da iyi anlaşılmış ve verimliliğe katkısı tekrar gözden geçirilmeye başlanmıştır. Çünkü lojistik süreçleri yürütürken yöneticilerin bir hedefi de zaman ve maliyet tasarrufu sağlayarak verimliliği artırmaktır. Bazı firmalar verimliliği nasıl artıracakları konusunda birtakım zorluklar yaşamaktadır; hangi faaliyetleri ve hangi süreçleri öncelikli hale getirmeleri gerektiğini de tam olarak bilememektedirler. Bazen bir firma için depolama ya da stok yönetimi çok daha kritik bir karar iken başka bir firma için taşımacılık ya da çevresel sürdürülebilirlik en önemli odak noktası haline gelebilmektedir. Aslında lojistik yöneticileri hangi stratejik kararı alırlarsa alsınlar daha çok lojistik verimliliği nasıl artıracaklarına ve bunu hem müşterilerine hem paydaşlarına hem de pazarlama stratejilerine nasıl yansıtacakları üzerinde durmalılar. Özellikle lider ve kurumsal firmalar bu süreci kolaylaştırabilmek, dinamik yapılarına ivme kazandırmak ve stratejik hedeflerine daha hızlı ulaşmak için dijital teknolojilerden de yararlanmaya başlamıştır. AI (yapay zeka) , makine öğrenimi, robotik ve veri analitiği, blockchain, akıllı depo yönetim sistemleri gibi sistemleri kullanarak hem verimlilik hedeflerine hem de pazarlama performansına katkı sağlamaktadırlar. Derleme niteliğindeki bu çalışmada lojistik verimlilik kavramı üzerinde durulacak ve dijital teknolojilerin lojistik verimliliğe ve pazarlama hedeflerine katkısı gözler önüne serilecektir.

Keywords: Lojistikte verimlilik, dijital dönüşüm, pazarlama performansı

ABSTRACT

The concept of 'logistics' has been defined in different ways until today and still does not have a clear definition. With the changes it has undergone over the years, it continues to take its place in the literature as one of the most important activities of the supply chain concept. Today, especially after the Covid 19 Pandemic, the important role of logistics in the supply chain has been better understood and its contribution to efficiency has begun to be reviewed. Because while carrying out logistics processes, one of the goals of managers is to increase efficiency by saving time and reduce cost. Some companies experience some difficulties in how to increase efficiency; they do not know exactly which activities and processes they should prioritize. Sometimes, while storage or inventory management is a much more critical decision for a company, transportation or environmental sustainability may become the most important focus for another company. In fact, no matter what strategic decision they make, logistics

managers should focus more on how to increase logistics efficiency and how to reflect this to their customers, stakeholders and marketing strategies. Especially leading and corporate companies have started to benefit from digital technologies in order to facilitate this process, accelerate their dynamic structures and reach their strategic goals faster. They contribute to both efficiency targets and marketing performance by using systems such as AI (artificial intelligence), machine learning, robotics and data analytics, blockchain, smart warehouse management systems. This compilation study will focus on the concept of logistics efficiency and reveal the contribution of digital technologies to logistics efficiency and marketing targets.

Keywords: Efficiency in logistics, digital transformation, marketing performance

ƏMƏK HÜQUQU VƏ MÜASİR İŞ ŞƏRAİTİ

LABOR RIGHTS AND MODERN WORKING CONDITIONS

Əliyeva Elnarə Yaşar qızı

Azərbaycan Respublikası Maliyyə Nazirliyi, İnsan resurslarının idarə edilməsi şöbəsinin,
Dövlət qulluğu üzrə qanunvericiliyin tətbiqi və kadrlarla işin təşkili sektorunun müdiri

XÜLASƏ

Müasir iş şəraiti əmək hüququna yeni çağırışlar və imkanlar yaradır. Texnoloji inkişaf, rəqəmsallaşma, pandemiyanın təsirləri və qlobal iqtisadi dəyişikliklər işçilərin və işəgötürənlərin qarşısında yeni problemlər qoyur. Əmək hüququ bu yeni şəraitdə işçilərin hüquqlarını qorumaq, işəgötürənlərin öhdəliklərini müəyyən etmək və əmək münasibətlərinin ədalətli və balanslı olmasını təmin etmək üçün vacibdir.

Müasir iş şəraitində işçilərin sağlamlığı və təhlükəsizliyi xüsusi əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. İş yerlərində təhlükəsizlik standartlarının təmin edilməsi, işçilərin fiziki və psixoloji sağlamlığının qorunması əmək hüququnun əsas tələblərindəndir. Uzaqdan iş və digər yeni iş formalarında işçilərin sağlamlığı və təhlükəsizliyi üçün yeni hüquqi tənzimləmələr tələb olunur.

Müasir iş şəraiti əmək hüququna yeni çağırışlar və imkanlar yaradır. Texnoloji inkişaf, rəqəmsallaşma, pandemiyanın təsirləri və qlobal iqtisadi dəyişikliklər işçilərin və işəgötürənlərin qarşısında yeni problemlər qoyur. Əmək hüququ bu yeni şəraitdə işçilərin hüquqlarını qorumaq, işəgötürənlərin öhdəliklərini müəyyən etmək və əmək münasibətlərinin ədalətli və balanslı olmasını təmin etmək üçün vacibdir.

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İşçilər həmçinin təhsil və peşəkar inkişaf imkanlarına malikdirlər. İşçilərin peşəkar bacarıqlarının artırılması və təlimlərdə iştirak etməsi əmək hüququnun əsas tələblərindən biridir. Bu, işçilərin peşəkar inkişafını təmin edir və onların əmək bazarında rəqabət qabiliyyətini artırır.

Açırsözlər: Əmək, İnkişaf, Təhlükəsizlik, Şərait,

In modern working conditions, the health and safety of workers are of particular importance. Ensuring safety standards in workplaces and protecting the physical and psychological health of workers are fundamental requirements of labor law. New legal regulations are needed to safeguard the health and safety of workers in remote work and other new forms of employment. Labor law provides extensive protections for workers' rights. These protections include safeguarding workers' physical and psychological health, ensuring safe working conditions, timely and full payment of wages, guaranteeing vacation rights, and preventing unlawful dismissal.

Workers also have access to education and professional development opportunities. Enhancing workers' professional skills and participating in training are key requirements of labor law. This ensures workers' professional growth and increases their competitiveness in the labor market.

ABSTRACT

Modern working conditions bring new challenges and opportunities to labor law. Technological advancements, digitalization, the impacts of the pandemic, and global economic changes present new problems for both employees and employers. Labor law is crucial in this new context for protecting workers' rights, defining employers' obligations, and ensuring that labor relations are fair and balanced.

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Keywords: Labor, Development, Safety, Conditions

İŞLETMELERDE YAPAY ZEKÂ UYGULAMALARININ KALİTE YÖNETİMİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN BUSINESS ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Dijital devrim niteliğinde gelişmelerin yaşandığı günümüzde, fiziksel dünyanın dijital dünyaya aktarılması, depolanması, işletilmesi ve yeni sonuçlar üretilmesi işletmelerin faaliyetlerinden ve gündelik hayattan beklentileri farklı bir boyuta taşımaktadır. Yaşanan bu hızlı ve dijital tabanlı teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte iş dünyasının daha kaliteli ürün ve hizmet üretme ve servis etme yolu ve yöntemi de farklılaşmaktadır. İşletmeler için bu değişim ve dönüşüme uyum sağlamak, hayatta kalmanın birinci koşulu haline gelmektedir. Bu süreçte, dijitalleşirken aynı zamanda kalite kriterlerini de korumak ve yükseltmek birtakım zorluklara sebep olmaktadır. İşletmelerin dijital çağa uygun ürün ve hizmet üretirken aynı zamanda kalite kriterlerini de geliştirebilmeleri adına yapay zekâ uygulamaları yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Yapay zekâ uygulamaları, kalite kriterlerini olumlu yönde etkilemektedir. İşletmeler dijitalleşme sürecinde kaliteli ürünler üretebilmek amacıyla yüksek maliyetlerle eğitim ve donanım ihtiyaçlarını tamamlamaktadırlar. İşletmeler ürün ve hizmet üretiminde yapay zekâ uygulamalarını bünyelerine katıp rekabet üstünlüğü sağlayarak, kaliteli ürün ve hizmet üretme yarışı içerisine girmektedir. Bu çabanın sonucu olarak üretim, hizmet ve tarım sektörlerinde farklı platformlarda ve farklı yöntemlerle geliştirilen birçok yapay zekâ uygulaması, işletmelerin kalite kriterlerinin gelişerek gelişmesine yön vermektedir. Çalışmada ek olarak yapay zekâ uygulamaları ile kalite yönetimi arasındaki ilişkiye yer verilmekte ve kaliteli dijitalleşmenin zorlukları incelenmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay Zeka Uygulamaları, Dijitalleşme, Kalite, Kalite Yönetimi, Dijital Kalite

ABSTRACT

In today's world where digital revolutionary developments are experienced, the transfer, storage, operation and production of new results of the physical world to the digital world carry the expectations of businesses from their activities and daily life to a different dimension. With these rapid and digital-based technological developments, the way and method of producing and serving higher quality products and services in the business world is also changing. Adapting to this change and transformation has become the first condition of survival for businesses. In this process, while becoming digital, maintaining and increasing quality criteria causes some difficulties. Artificial intelligence applications are widely used so that businesses can develop their quality criteria while producing products and services suitable for the digital age. Artificial intelligence applications positively affect quality criteria. In order to produce

quality products in the digitalization process, businesses complete their training and equipment needs at high costs. Businesses enter the race to produce quality products and services by incorporating artificial intelligence applications into their own structures and gaining competitive advantage in product and service production. As a result of this effort, many artificial intelligence applications developed on different platforms and with different methods in the production, service and agriculture sectors direct the development of the quality criteria of the enterprises. In addition, the study includes the relationship between artificial intelligence applications and quality management and examines the difficulties of quality digitalization.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence Applications, Digitalization , Quality, Quality Management, Digital Quality

ANTROPOSEN'DE DÖNGÜSEL EKONOMİ UYGULAMALARININ AKTİF VE ÖZSERMAYE KARLILIĞINA ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF CIRCULAR ECONOMY PRACTICES ON RETURN ON ASSETS AND EQUITY IN THE ANTHROPOCENE

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ÖZET

"Antroposen" terimi 2000'li yılların başında, insan egemenliğindeki zaman dilimini ifade etmek için ortaya atılmıştır. Doğal Dünya'nın tüm kimyasal, biyolojik ve jeolojik süreçlerinin insan faaliyetlerinden giderek daha fazla etkilendiği yeni bir jeolojik çağ olarak kabul edilmektedir. Antroposen çağının getirdiği zorluklar ve çevresel krizler, sürdürülebilirlik yaklaşımlarını ve ekonomik modelleri yeniden değerlendirme gerekliliğini ortaya koymuştur. Döngüsel ekonomi bu bağlamda, sürdürülebilirliğin sağlanmasında kritik rol oynayan bir paradigma olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Aslında döngüsel ekonomi, kaynakları verimli kullanmayı, atıkları minimize etmeyi ve ürünlerin ömrünü uzatmayı amaçlayan bir ekonomik modeldir. Buradan hareketle; İmalat (Dayanıklı Tüketim), Otomotiv/İmalat (Metal Eşya, Makine, Elektrikli Cihazlar ve Ulaşım Araçları), Mali Kuruluşlar (Holding ve Yatırım Şirketleri), İmalat (Taş ve Toprağa Dayalı), Enerji (Elektrik, Gaz ve Su/Buhar) olmak üzere farklı sektörlerde faaliyet gösteren (Sırasıyla Arçelik, Tofaş, Eczacıbaşı, Çimsa ve Zorlu Enerji (Sürdürülebilirlik Raporu yayınlayan) 5 şirketin döngüsel ekonomi uygulamaları geliştirerek, iş, akış ve üretim sürecine entegre etmelerinin özsermaye ve aktif karlılık üzerindeki etkisi 2020-2023 yılları kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Döngüsel ekonomi stratejilerinin finansal performans üzerindeki etkilerini ölçmek ve değerlendirmek amacıyla; ROA (Aktif Karlılık) ve ROE (Özkaynak Karlılığı) ele alınmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre; Her şirketin döngüsel ekonomi uygulamalarının etkisi, ROA oranları üzerinden tam olarak anlaşılmayabilir. Ancak, Zorlu Enerji ve Tofaş gibi yüksek ve artan ROA oranlarına sahip şirketler, bu uygulamaların olumlu etkilerini gösterebilir. Diğer yandan, Çimsa ve Arçelik gibi dalgalı performansa sahip şirketler açısından döngüsel ekonomi uygulamalarının etkilerini daha iyi yansıtmak için ek analizler gerekebilir. Şirketlerin ROE oranları döngüsel ekonomi uygulamalarının etkilerini çeşitli şekillerde yansıtıyor olabilir. Zorlu Enerji ve Tofaş'ın yüksek ROE oranları, bu uygulamaların olumlu etkilerini gösterebilir. Çimsa'nın büyük dalgalanmaları ve Arçelik'in azalan ROE'si, döngüsel ekonomi uygulamalarının etkilerini daha net bir şekilde anlamak için daha fazla analiz gerektirebilir. Bu analizler, her şirketin performansını ve döngüsel ekonomi uygulamalarının etkilerini daha iyi anlamak için başlangıç noktası sağlar. Detaylı bir değerlendirme için daha fazla finansal veri ve stratejik bilgi gerekecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antroposen, Döngüsel Ekonomi, Sürdürülebilirlik, Aktif Karlılık, Özsermaye Karlılığı

ABSTRACT

The term "Anthropocene" was introduced in the early 2000s to refer to the period of time dominated by humans. It is considered a new geological era in which all chemical, biological and geological processes of the natural world are increasingly affected by human activities. The challenges and environmental crises brought about by the Anthropocene era have revealed the necessity to re-evaluate sustainability approaches and economic models. In this context, the circular economy stands out as a paradigm that plays a critical role in ensuring sustainability. In fact, the circular economy is an economic model that aims to use resources efficiently, minimize waste and extend the life of products. Based on this; Manufacturing (Consumer Durables), Automotive/Manufacturing (Metal Goods, Machinery, Electrical Devices and Transportation Vehicles), Financial Institutions (Holding and Investment Companies), Manufacturing (Rock and Soil Based), Energy (Electricity, Gas and Water/Steam) (Arçelik, Tofaş, Eczacıbaşı, Çimsa and Zorlu Enerji (respectively publishing the Sustainability Report) operating in 5 different sectors, the impact of developing circular economy applications and integrating them into the business, flow and production process on equity and active profitability was evaluated within the scope of 2020-2023. In order to measure and evaluate the effects of circular economy strategies on financial performance, the ratios measuring capital efficiency; ROA (Return on Actives) and ROE (Return on Equity) were considered. According to the results obtained; The impact of circular economy applications of each company may not be fully understood through ROA ratios. However, high and Companies with increasing ROA ratios may indicate positive effects of these practices. On the other hand, companies with volatile performance such as Çimsa and Arçelik may require additional analysis to better reflect the effects of circular economy practices. Companies' ROE ratios may reflect the effects of circular economy practices in various ways. The high ROE ratios of Zorlu Enerji and Tofaş may indicate positive effects of these practices. Çimsa's large fluctuations and Arçelik's decreasing ROE may require further analysis to more clearly understand the effects of circular economy practices. These analyses provide a starting point to better understand each company's performance and the effects of circular economy practices. More financial data and strategic information will be required for a detailed assessment.

Keywords: Anthropocene, Circular Economy, Sustainability, Return on Assets, Return on Equity

TÜRKİYE'DE SANAYİ ÜRETİMİ, ENERJİ TÜKETİMİ VE İHRACATIN ÇEVRE KİRLİLİĞİNE ETKİSİ: KISA VE UZUN DÖNEMLİ BİR ANALİZ

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, ENERGY CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION IN TURKEY: A SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Geçmişten günümüze her geçen gün dünyanın iklim değişikliği ile olan sınıvı zorlaşmaktadır. Hem küresel boyutta hem de ulusal boyutta iklim değişikliği ile mücadelede farklı politikalar uygulanmaktadır. Bu politikaların başında fosil enerji kullanımının sınırlandırılarak üretim ve tüketimde temiz enerji kaynaklarının kullanımının yaygınlaştırılması gelmektedir. Türkiye büyüme potansiyeli yüksek olan bir ülkedir. Buna bağlı olarak sanayileşme yapısında meydana gelen değişmelerin ve kentleşmenin sürdürülebilir kalkınma üzerinde önemli etkisi vardır. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’de 1990-2021 dönemi dikkate alınarak sanayi üretim endeksinin, ihracatın, temiz enerji kullanımının ve fosil enerji kullanımının çevre kirliliği üzerindeki etkisi incelenmiştir. Öncelikle değişkenlerin durağanlık özellikleri, ADF birim kök testi ile incelenmiştir. Bu testten elde edilen sonuçlar tüm değişkenlerin farkta durağan olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Daha sonra, değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymak amacıyla Autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) (Pesaran vd., 2001) yöntemi uygulanmıştır. ARDL eş-bütünleşme testi sonuçları sera gazı emisyonlarının, sanayi üretim endeksinin, temiz enerji ve fosil enerji kullanımının uzun dönemde ilişkili olduğunu doğrulamıştır. Elde edilen ampirik sonuçlara göre; uzun dönemde sanayi üretimi, ihracat ve fosil enerji kullanımının sera gazı emisyonlarında artışa yol açmaktadır. Ancak temiz enerji kullanımının ise sera gazı emisyonlarının azalmasına katkıda bulunduğu görülmüştür. Dolayısıyla Türkiye’de daha temiz ve yaşanabilir bir çevre ortamının sağlanabilmesi için üretimde temiz enerji kaynaklarının payını artırılması önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sera Gazı Emisyonu, Endüstriyel Üretim, İhracat, Enerji Kullanımı, ARDL

ABSTRACT

Climate change has become more challenging every day from the past to the present. Various policies are being implemented at global and national levels to combat climate change. Limiting fossil energy use and increasing clean energy consumption are two of these policies. Turkey is a country with high growth potential. Accordingly, changes in the industrialization structure and urbanization have a significant impact on sustainable development. In this study, the effects of industrial production index, exports, clean energy use and fossil energy use on environmental pollution are analyzed from 1990-2021 in Turkey. First, the stationarity properties of the variables are analyzed using the ADF unit root test. The results of this test show that all variables are stationary in difference. Then, the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) method (Pesaran et al., 2001) was applied to reveal the relationship among the variables. The results of the ARDL cointegration test confirmed that greenhouse gas emissions, industrial production index, exports, clean energy and fossil energy consumption are related in the long run. According to the empirical results, industrial production, exports and fossil energy use increase GHG emissions in the long run. However, the use of clean energy contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, increasing the share of clean energy sources in production is important to ensure a cleaner and liveable environment in Turkey.

Keywords: Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Industrial Production, Exports, Energy Use, ARDL

TÜRKİYE'DE DOĞRUDAN VE PORTFÖY YATIRIMLARININ EKONOMİK BÜYÜME VE İŞSİZLİK ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF DIRECT AND PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Ekonomik büyüme ve işsizlik oranları en önemli makroekonomik konular arasında yer almaktadır. Ekonomik büyüme yoksulluğun azaltılması, kalkınma ve yaşam standartlarının iyileştirilmesi için itici güçtür. İşsizlik ise bireyler ve toplum üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olan en önemli ekonomik sorunlardan biridir. Yüksek işsizlik oranı, işgücünün verimli kullanılmadığı anlamına gelir. Dolayısıyla bir ülkede, özellikle de gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ekonomik büyümeyi ve işsizliği etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi, politika yapıcıların politikalarını belirlemesinde önemli bir etken olabilir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışma 1992-2022 dönemi için Türkiye'de ekonomik büyüme ve işsizlik oranlarını etkileyen faktörleri belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla ARDL yöntemi kullanılarak iki model oluşturulmuştur. İlk modelde doğrudan yatırım, portföy yatırımı, Ar-Ge harcamaları ve istihdamın ekonomik büyüme üzerindeki etkileri analiz edilmiştir. İkinci modelde ise doğrudan yatırımlar, portföy yatırımları, ortalama eğitim yılı, Ar-Ge harcamaları ve enflasyon oranının işsizlik oranları üzerindeki etkileri analiz edilmiştir. İlk modelde, doğrudan yatırım, Ar-Ge harcamaları ve istihdam oranlarının uzun dönemde ekonomik büyümeyi desteklediği, portföy yatırımlarının ise ekonomik büyüme üzerinde negatif bir etkiye sahip olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. İkinci modelde, portföy yatırımları ve Ar-Ge harcamaları işsizliği kötüleştirirken, DYY, eğitim yılı ve enflasyon oranları işsizliği iyileştirmektedir. Sonuç olarak, Türkiye'de DYY'nin ekonomik büyümeyi teşvik ettiği ve işsizlik oranlarını düşürdüğü tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla, politika yapıcılar tarafından DYY'yi teşvik politikalarının uygulanması, büyümenin sağlanmasında ve işsizliğin azaltılmasında önemli bir rol oynayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik Büyüme, İşsizlik, Doğrudan Yatırımlar, Portföy Yatırımları.

ABSTRACT

Economic growth and unemployment rates are among the most important macroeconomic issues. Economic growth is the driving force for poverty reduction, development, and improvement of living standards. In contrast, unemployment is a major economic problem that negatively impacts both individuals and society. A high unemployment rate means that labor is not used efficiently. Therefore, identifying the factors that affect economic growth and unemployment in a country, especially in developing countries, can be an important factor in determining the policies of policymakers. For this reason, this study aims to determine the factors affecting economic growth and unemployment rates in Turkey for the period 1992-2022. For this purpose, two models have been constructed using the ARDL method. In the first model, the effects of direct investment, portfolio investment, R&D expenditure and employment on economic growth are analyzed. The second model analyzes the effects of direct investments, portfolio investments, average years of education, R&D expenditures, and inflation rate on unemployment rates. According to the first model, direct investment, R&D expenditure, and employment rates promote economic growth in the long run, while portfolio investment hinders it. In the second model, portfolio investment and R&D expenditures worsen unemployment while FDI, years of education and inflation rates improve unemployment. In conclusion, FDI in Turkey was found to promote economic growth and reduce unemployment rates. Therefore, the implementation of FDI promotion policies by policymakers can play an important role in ensuring growth and reducing unemployment.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Unemployment, Direct Investment, Portfolio Investment.

EFFECTS OF GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS ON DENTAL CARIES

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ABSTRACT

Dental caries are one of the most common chronic diseases worldwide. A high-carbohydrate diet, inadequate fluoride exposure, the presence of dental plaque, and an increase in pathogenic bacteria are factors that accelerate the formation of dental caries. Additionally, some individuals were found to be more susceptible to caries. This situation may be due to differences in genetic factors that affect caries-etiopathogenicity. Polymorphisms in genes that are effective in tooth mineralization, quality and quantity of saliva, the immune system, and taste receptors are thought to affect dental caries. It has been reported that some genetic polymorphisms increase susceptibility to caries, whereas others reduce the formation of caries. It has been shown that different sequences on the same genome can produce very different effects. Many studies have examined the effects of polymorphisms in genes related to mineralization in dental caries. Polymorphisms related to mineralization include matrix metalloproteinase-3 (MMP3), matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP9), bone morphogenetic protein-2 (BMP2), bone morphogenetic protein-4 (BMP4), arachidonate 15-lipoxygenase (ALOX15), amelogenin-X (AMELX), ameloblastin (AMBN), distal-less homeobox-3 (DLX3), enamel (ENAM), Tuftelin-1 (TUFT1), tuftelin-interacting protein-11 (TFIP11), Metalloproteinase-2 tissue inhibitors (TIMP2), and Vitamin D receptor (VDR) genes. Polymorphisms related to the immune system include beta-defensin 1 (DEFB1), lactotransferrin (LTF), mannose-binding lectin (MBL2), T cell receptor alpha (TRAV), angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE), microRNA202, mannose-binding lectin-associated serine protease-2 (MASP-2), and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α) genes. Polymorphisms related to taste belong to taste receptor genes 2, 3, and 38 (TAS1R2, TAS1R3, TAS2R38), glucose transporter 2 (GLUT2), and guanine nucleotide binding protein (GNAT-3) genes. Polymorphisms related to saliva include carbonic anhydrase 6 (CA6), mucin (MUC), and Acidic Proline Rich Protein 1 (PRH1). Current studies are fundamental for the development of new therapeutic methods such as caries vaccines, gene therapy, and molecular vaccines. However, the large number of genes that may be associated with dental caries, the fact that many polymorphisms can be seen in different genes in different societies, researchers may prefer to work on different tooth groups, and environmental factors such as variability can cause heterogeneity and inconsistencies. Although there is a common opinion in the scientific world that genetic polymorphisms affect dental caries, further studies are needed to obtain reliable and definitive results.

Keywords: Dental caries, Genes, Polymorphisms

TRAVMA SONRASI MAKSİLLA VE MANDİBULANIN ZİGOMATİK VE DENTAL İMPLANTLAR İLE REHABİLİTASYONU: VAKA SUNUMU

REHABILITATION OF MAXILLA AND MANDIBULA WITH ZYGOMATIC AND DENTAL IMPLANTS AFTER TRAUMA: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Zigomatik implantlar tümör rezeksiyonu, travma ya da atrofi gibi nedenler dolayısıyla çene kemiğinde yeterli kemik bulunmayan hastalarda protetik rehabilitasyon amacıyla kullanılan implantlardır. Kemik grefti ve distraksiyon osteogenezisine alternatif bir tedavi yöntemidir. İmplant üstü overdenture protezler retansiyon ve stabiliteye olumlu katkılarından dolayı tam dişsiz hastaların yaşam kalitelerini artırmakta ve günümüzde standart bir tedavi protokolü olarak kabul edilmektedir.

60 yaşında erkek hasta geçirdiği trafik kazası sonucu oluşan tam dişsizlik şikayetiyle Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, Protetik Diş Tedavisi anabilim dalına başvurmuştur. Travma nedeniyle posterior maxillada yeterli kemiği olmadığı için sağ ve sol zigomatik kemiğe iki adet zigomatik implant (Implance, AGS Medical, Turkey) yapılmıştır. Anterior maksillaya ise yeterli kemiğin bulunduğu santral dişler bölgesine 2 adet dental implant yapılmıştır. (Implance, AGS Medical, Turkey) Maksilla vida tutuculu hibrit protez ile rehabilite edilmiştir. Hasta kliniğe geldiğinde mandibulada 2 adet implantı mevcuttu. (Direct Implant, USA) Mandibulada yeterli kemiği olmadığından ve mevcut iki implant arası mesafe çok fazla olduğundan aralarına 1 adet ilave implant yapılmış ve bar tutuculu overdenture protez ile rehabilite edilmiştir.(Implance, AGS Medical, Turkey). İmplantların açısına ve dişeti seviyesine uygun multiunit abutmentler seçildikten sonra kapalı ölçü postlarıyla ilk ölçü alınmıştır. Ardından açık ölçü postları ağız içinde patern rezin (GC Pattern, America Inc.) ile bağlanarak bireysel kaşıkla A tipi silikon (Elite HD, Zhermack, Badia Polesine, Italy) kullanılarak 2. ölçü alınmıştır. Alt ve üst çenelerin okluzal dikey boyutu mum duvarlar ile belirlenmiştir. Laboratuvardan gelen bar tutucular ağız içinde prova edilip, dişli prova yapılarak protezler bitirilmek üzere laboratuvara gönderilmiştir. Laboratuvardan gelen protezlerin ağız içi gerekli kontrolleri yapılarak protezler hastaya teslim edilmiştir.

Bu olgu sunumu, yetersiz kemiğe sahip dişsiz hastaların protetik rehabilitasyonunda dental ve zigomatik implantlar ile implant üstü overdenture protezlerin başarılı bir tedavi alternatifi olarak kullanılabileceğini desteklemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bar ataçman, Dental implant, Implant destekli overdenture, Zygomatics implants

ABSTRACT

Zygomatic implants are used for prosthetic rehabilitation in patients with insufficient bone in the jawbone due to tumor resection, trauma or atrophy. It is an alternative treatment method to bone grafting and distraction osteogenesis. Implant-supported overdenture prostheses are successful in terms of aesthetics, stability and patient satisfaction.

A 60-year-old male patient applied to Department of Prosthodontics, with complain of edentulism due to a traffic accident. Since there wasn't enough bone in the posterior maxilla because of trauma, two zygomatic implants (Implance, AGS Medical, Turkey) were placed on the right and left zygomatic bones. Two dental implants were placed in the central teeth area in anterior maxilla. (Implance, AGS Medical, Turkey) The patient had 2 implants in the mandible. (Direct Implant, USA) Because there was not enough bone in the mandible and the distance between these two implants was too long, an additional implant was placed between them. (Implance, AGS Medical, Turkey) Maxilla was rehabilitated with a screw-retained hybrid prosthesis and the mandible was rehabilitated with a bar-retained overdenture prosthesis. After selecting multiunit abutments suitable for the angle of the implants, open tray impression copings were splinted with pattern resin (GC Pattern, America Inc.) and the second impression was taken. Fitting of the bar retainers and occlusal adjustments was made intraorally and the prostheses were delivered to the patient.

This case report supports that dental and zygomatic implants and implant-supported overdenture prostheses can be used as successful treatment alternatives in the prosthetic rehabilitation of edentulous patients with insufficient bone.

Keywords: Bar attachment, Dental implant, Implant supported overdenture, Zygomatics implants

TRAVMATİK KÖK KIRIĞI YARALANMALARINDA TEDAVİ YAKLAŞIMLARI: OLGU SUNUMU

TREATMENT APPROACHES IN TRAUMATIC ROOT FRACTURE INJURIES: CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Travmatik diş yaralanmaları (TDY) çocuklarda ve genç yetişkinlerde sıklıkla görülür. Travma sonucunda dişin kökünde meydana gelen kırıklar kökün anatomik yapısına göre; koronal, orta veya apikal üçlüde görülebilmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda, 3 farklı hastada travma sonucu oluşan kök kırıklarına uygulanan tedavi yaklaşımlarının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Kliniğimize farklı zaman dilimlerinde başvuran, dental travma geçmişi olan üç farklı hastanın yapılan klinik ve radyografik incelemelerinde kök kırığı teşhis edilmiştir. İlk vakada 8 yaşında kız hastanın 11 numaralı dişinde, ikinci vakada ise, 8 yaşında erkek hastanın 11 numaralı dişinde kök kırığı saptanmıştır. Hastalara ilk müdahaleler yapılmış olup, takipler sırasında hastaların düzenli olarak kontrollere gelmediği ve ortalama 4 yıl sonra üst anterior bölgede şişlik ve ağrı şikayetleri ile kliniğe başvurduğu görülmüştür. İlk vakada nekrotik olan üst santral dişin koronal kök parçası MTA+ guta perka ile doldurulmuş olup, dişin restore edilebilirliğini sağlamak amaçlı fiber post uygulanarak, strip kron+kompozit dolgu ile restore edilmiştir. Diğer vakada nekrotik santral dişin koronal kök parçasının tamamı, MTA ile doldurulmuş ve diş kompozit dolgu ile restore edilmiştir. Üçüncü vakada ise, travmadan 1 gün sonra kliniğimize başvuran 13 yaşında erkek hastanın 11 numaralı dişinde kök kırığı saptanmış olup, hastaya 4 hafta süre ile pasif esnek splint yapılmıştır. Düzenli takipleri yapılan hastada herhangi bir semptom olmadığı saptanmıştır. Travma sonucu kök kırığı saptanmış dişlerin uzun süreli takip edilmesi önemli bir unsurdur. Kontrol randevularında, pulpanın vitalitesinin korunduğu durumlarda herhangi bir tedavi uygulanmadan iyileşme beklenirken pulpanın nekrotik olduğu durumlarda ise diş gelişimine uygun olan endodontik tedavi prosedürü uygulanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Travma, Kök kırığı, Splint, Kontrol.

ABSTRACT

Traumatic dental injuries (TDI) are frequently observed in children and young adults. Root fractures resulting from trauma can occur in the coronal, middle, or apical thirds of the root, depending on its anatomical structure. This case report aims to evaluate the treatment approaches applied to root fractures resulting from trauma in three different patients. In our clinic, root fractures were diagnosed through clinical and radiographic examinations in three different patients who presented at different times with a history of dental trauma. In the first case, a root fracture was detected in tooth number 11 of an 8-year-old female patient, and in the second case, a root fracture was detected in tooth number 11 of an 8-year-old male patient. Initial interventions were performed on the patients, and during follow-ups, it was observed that the patients did not come for regular check-ups and applied to the clinic with complaints of swelling and pain in the upper anterior region after an average of 4 years. In the first case, the necrotic coronal root fragment of the upper central incisor was filled with MTA and gutta-percha. To restore the tooth's functionality, a fiber post was applied, and the tooth was restored with a strip crown and composite filling. In the other case, the entire coronal root fragment of the necrotic central incisor was filled with MTA, and the tooth was restored with a composite filling. In the third case, a 13-year-old male patient was admitted to our clinic 1 day after the trauma and a root fracture was detected in tooth number 11, and a passive flexible splint was applied to the patient for 4 weeks. During regular follow-ups, no symptoms were observed in the patient. Long-term follow-up of teeth with root fractures caused by trauma is a crucial aspect of treatment. During follow-up appointments, if the pulp vitality is maintained, healing is expected without any intervention. However, if the pulp becomes necrotic, endodontic treatment procedures appropriate for the tooth's developmental stage should be applied.

Keywords: Trauma, Root Fracture, Splint, Follow-up.

DİŞ HEKİMLİĞİNDE PROBİYOTİKLERİN KULLANIM ALANLARI

USES OF PROBIOTICS IN DENTISTRY

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü/ Gıda ve İlaç İdaresinin raporuna göre probiyotikler, “yeterli miktarda tüketildikleri zaman konak sağlığı üzerinde olumlu etkiler görülmesini sağlayan canlı mikroorganizmalar” olarak ifade edilmektedir. Probiyotikler hastalıkların tedavi edilmesinde ve genel sağlığı desteklemede kullanılmaktadırlar.

Probiyotiklerde en yaygın bulunan laktik asit bakterileri: *Lactobacillus* ve *Bifidobacterium* türleridir. Probiyotik bakterilerin diş çürüğünü engellemesi ve yavaşlatabilmesi için, diş yüzeylerine yapışabilmesi ve mikrobiyal dental plağı oluşturan bakterilerin arasına katılması gerekmektedir. Bununla birlikte probiyotik bakteriler karyojenik bakterilerle yarışabilmeli, üremelerini önleyebilmeli ve bu bakterilere zarar verebilmelidir. Ayrıca probiyotik bakteriler karbonhidrat metabolizmasını etkileyerek, asit üretimini azaltabilmelidir.

Probiyotikler ağız mikrobiyolojisi ve ağız hastalıkları alanlarında yeni ve ilginç bir araştırma konusudur. Bu konuda yapılacak geniş kapsamlı epidemiyolojik araştırmalar, probiyotiklerin insan sağlığı üzerine daha farklı yararlarını ortaya koyabilecektir.

Bu derleme, probiyotiklerin ağız sağlığı üzerine potansiyel etkileriyle ilgili mevcut bilgilerin özetlenmesini hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme; Diş Çürüğü; Mikroorganizma; Probiyotikler; Ağız Sağlığı.

ABSTRACT

According to the report of World Health Organization / Food and Drug Administration, probiotics are expressed as, “live microorganisms that have a positive effect on the health of the host when consumed in sufficient quantities”. People use probiotics to treat diseases and to promote general health.

The most common lactic acid bacteria found in probiotics are: *Lactobacillus* and *Bifidobacterium* species. Probiotic bacteria should adhere to the tooth surface to prevent and slow down the tooth decay and also should join to the microbial dental plaque bacteria. However, probiotic bacteria should damage and compete with the cariogenic bacteria and prevent the growth of bacteria. In addition, probiotic bacteria should be able to reduce the acid production by affecting the carbohydrate metabolism.

Probiotic is a new and interesting research topic in oral microbiology and oral diseases. A wide range of epidemiological investigations will demonstrate the different benefits of probiotics on human health. In this template, the congress formatting requirements are described.

This article summarizes the currently available data on the potential benefits of probiotics for oral health.

Keywords: Nutrition; Dental Caries; Microorganisms; Probiotics; Oral Health.

TRAVMA SONUCU KOMPLİKE OLMAYAN KURON KIRIĞI GÖRÜLEN ANTERİOR DİŞLERİN TEDAVİ SEÇENEKLERİ: 2 OLGU SUNUMU

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR ANTERIOR TEETH WITH UNCOMPLICATED CROWN FRACTURES DUE TO TRAUMA: A REPORT OF TWO CASES

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ÖZET

Daimi dişlerde görülen travmatik yaralanmalar sıklıkla kuron kırıkları ile sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu kırıklar çoğunlukla maksiller kesici dişlerde görülüp estetik ve fonksiyonel olarak problemlere sebep olmaktadır. Travmaya bağlı gelişen komplike olmayan kuron kırıkları mine ve dentin ile sınırlı kalıp pulpayı içine almadığı için ağrı ve hassasiyete sebep olmayabilirler, fakat artan estetik kaygı ve beklentiler hastaların tedavi arayışına girmelerine neden olmaktadır. Anterior dişlerde görülen komplike olmayan kuron kırıkları kompozit restorasyonlarla veya kırılan diş parçasının kendisi ile estetik olarak rehabilite edilebilmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunun amacı komplike olmayan kuron kırığı bulunan iki farklı hastaya uygulanan tedavi seçenekleri ve takiplerinin değerlendirilmesidir.

Bulgular

Olgu 1: Kliniğimize başvuran 7 yaşındaki hastanın alınan anamnezinde ve yapılan ağız içi muayenesinde 21 numaralı dişinde komplike olmayan kuron kırığı tespit edilmiştir. Kırılan diş parçası hasta velisi tarafından süt içerisinde getirilmiştir. Yapılan radyografik inceleme ve vitalite testlerinden sonra dişin canlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Adeziv materyaller ile kırık diş parçası yapıştırılarak estetik sağlanmıştır ve dişin tedavisi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Olgu 2: 9 yaşındaki çocuk hasta travma sonucu diş kırığı ile kliniğimize acil olarak başvurmuş olup yapılan muayene sonucunda 11 numaralı dişinde komplike olmayan kuron kırığı tespit edilmiştir. Yapılan radyografik inceleme ve vitalite testlerinden sonra dişin canlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Kompozit rezin restorasyon ile diş estetik olarak tedavi edilmiştir. Yapılan takipler sonucunda dişlerin sağlıklı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Sonuç: Komplike olmayan mine-dentin kırığı hem kırık diş parçası ile hem de direkt kompozit rezin restorasyonlarla estetik ve fonksiyonel olarak tedavi edilebilmektedir. Böylelikle protetik tedavilere göre daha düşük maliyetli tedaviler gerçekleştirilmekte ve hastalara kısa sürede estetik sonuçların alındığı konservatif tedavi imkanı sağlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Travma, komplike olmayan kuron kırığı, restorasyon.

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Traumatic injuries to permanent teeth frequently result in crown fractures. These fractures are most commonly observed in maxillary incisors, leading to both aesthetic and functional issues. Uncomplicated crown fractures caused by trauma are confined to the enamel and dentin, without involving the pulp, and therefore may not cause pain or sensitivity. However, increased aesthetic concerns and expectations drive patients to seek treatment. Uncomplicated crown fractures in anterior teeth can be aesthetically restored either with composite restorations or by reattaching the broken tooth fragment. The purpose of this case report is to evaluate the treatment options and follow-up results for two different patients with uncomplicated crown fractures.

Findings

Case 1: A 7-year-old patient presented to our clinic with a non-complicated crown fracture of tooth 21, as determined through history and intraoral examination. The broken tooth fragment was brought by the patient's guardian in milk. After radiographic examination and vitality testing, the tooth was found to be vital. The broken tooth fragment was reattached using adhesive materials, restoring aesthetics and completing the treatment.

Case 2: A 9-year-old patient presented to our clinic as an emergency case due to a traumatic tooth fracture. Examination revealed a non-complicated crown fracture of tooth 11. Radiographic examination and vitality testing confirmed the tooth was vital. The tooth was aesthetically restored using a composite resin restoration. Follow-up evaluations confirmed the teeth remained healthy.

Conclusion

Uncomplicated enamel-dentin fractures can be treated both aesthetically and functionally using either the broken tooth fragment or direct composite resin restorations. These treatments provide a more cost-effective alternative to prosthetic treatments and offer patients a conservative treatment option that yields aesthetic results in a shorter time.

Keywords: Trauma, uncomplicated crown fracture, restoration.

**B3B MOLEKÜLÜNÜN ELEKTRONİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ: BİR
DFT ÇALIŞMASI**
**INVESTIGATION ELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF STABLE B3B MOLECULE: A
DFT STUDY**

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ÖZET

Bir B3B, iki elektron değerliğine sahip nötr bir karbon atomu içeren organik bir molekül olan bir karbendir. Bu çalışmada, son derece kararlı olan üçlü bir organik molekülü inceledik. Doğrusal olmayan optik (NLO) özellikler, elektromanyetik radyasyon ile etkileşime girdiğinde bir malzemenin indüklenen polarizasyonunun davranışını anlamak için çok önemlidir. DFT'nin kullanımı, moleküler sistemlerin polarize edilebilirliğini, dipol momentlerini ve hiperpolarize edilebilirliğini tahmin etmede giderek daha önemli hale gelmiştir. Bu çalışma, teorik analiz için çeşitli kuantum kimyasal teknikler kullanarak kararlı bir molekülün elektronik yapısal özelliklerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu süreçte özellikleri tahmin etmek için DFT ve TD-DFT gerçekleştirilmiştir. B3B molekülü Gaussian-16 yazılımı kullanılarak DFT yaklaşımı ve B3LYP fonksiyoneli ile 6-311G+(d,p) temel setlerinde optimize edilmiştir. Moleküler yapının kararlılığı, sıfır noktası düzeltilmiş enerji, geometrik parametreler, optimizasyon verimliliği ve spesifik termodinamik özellikler kullanılarak tahmin edilmiştir. Elektrostatik potansiyel (ESP) haritasına ek olarak, optimize edilmiş yapıya dayanan DFT/TD-DFT, çeşitli hibrit yönler ve uzun menzilli fonksiyonel özellikler dahil olmak üzere başka yararlı bilgiler sağlayabilir. Doğal Bağ Orbitali (NBO) ve diğer reaktif özellikler de dikkate alınmaktadır. Polarize edilebilirlik ve birinci dereceden hiper-polarize edilebilirlik gibi NLO nitelikleri de B3B için incelenmiştir. Son olarak, ESP yüzeyi karbondiyoksit hakkında bilgi sağlar. Elektrofilik durum, en büyük negatif potansiyeli ortaya çıkaran iki fenil halkası arasına yerleştirilmiştir. Karbenin absorpsiyon ve floresans spektrumlarını gözlemlemek için, farklı çözücülerin etkilerini incelemek üzere bir PCM modeli kullanılmıştır. S₀→S₁ geçiş durumlarında hesaplanan absorpsiyon pikleri, ortama bağlı olarak 327-340 nm'de sergilenmektedir. Ek olarak, çeşitli hibrit fonksiyonlar tarafından tahmin edilen NLO özellikleri (dipol moment, polarize edilebilirlik ve birinci dereceden hiperpolarize edilebilirlik), karbenin farklı NLO uygulamalarında kullanılabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TD-TDFT, Carbene, Doğal Bağ Orbitali, Absorption

ABSTRACT

A B3B is a carbene, which is an organic molecule containing a neutral carbon atom with a valence of two electrons. In this study we investigated a triplet organic molecule that is exceptionally stable. Nonlinear optical (NLO) properties are crucial in understanding the behavior of a material's induced polarization when interacting with electromagnetic radiation. The use of DFT has become increasingly important in predicting the polarizability, dipole moments, and hyperpolarizability of molecular systems. This study aims to examine the electronic structural properties of a stable molecule using various quantum chemical techniques for theoretical analysis. DFT and TD-DFT are performed in this process to predict features. The B3B molecule was optimized using the Gaussian-16 software with the DFT approach and the B3LYP functional at 6-311G + (d,p) basis sets. The stability of the molecular structure was

estimated using zero-point corrected energy, geometrical parameters, optimization efficiency, and specific thermodynamic properties. In addition to the electrostatic potential (ESP) map, DFT/TD-DFT based on the optimized structure can provide other useful information, including various hybrid aspects and long-range functional characteristics. Natural Bond Orbital (NBO) and other reactive features are also considered. The NLO qualities, such as polarizability and first-order hyper-polarizability, are also examined for B3B. Finally, the ESP surface allows information about the carbene molecule. The electrophilic case is positioned between two phenyl rings, revealing the largest negative potential. To observe the absorption and fluorescence spectra of the carbene, a PCM model was utilized to examine the effects of dissimilar solvents. The calculated absorption peaks in $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ transition cases are exhibited at 327-340 nm, dependent on the medium. Additionally, the NLO properties (dipole moment, polarizability, and first-order hyperpolarizability) estimated by several hybrid functions demonstrate that carbene can be utilized in different NLO applications.

Keywords:TD-TDFT, Carbene, Natural Bond Orbital, Absorption

COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES AND INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE IN NURSING CARE FOR MASTECTOMY PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that breast cancer affected 2.3 million women worldwide in 2020 and many countries like Turkey breast cancer is top of the cancer list. Treatment for breast cancer depends on the patient's condition, but usually involves mastectomy with or without radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Mastectomy is removal of breast tissues partially or totally, is the most common treatment for breast cancer, which has biopsychosocial effects on patients. The use of complementary therapies and integrative medicine in nursing care is an important part of the management of symptoms such as anxiety, pain, sleep, fatigue, well-being, quality of health, decreased mobility of the upper extremities in mastectomy patients. In the absence of pain and anxiety management, postoperative recovery is delayed, hospitalization is prolonged, and there is an increase in postoperative complications and opioid use. Mastectomized patients may also experience long-term neuropathic pain called post-mastectomy pain syndrome (PMPS) and lymphedema. Patients might also experience a variety of stressors, such as loss of femininity, changes in various social roles, body image, sexual concerns and changing relationships with others. These explain the importance of using complementary integrative medicine in holistic nursing care. In this review, complementary and integrative practices which are mind body techniques, music therapy, herbal medications, aromatherapy and physical therapies are explained in detail in order to enable nurses to effectively manage patients' symptoms and to provide holistic care. In conclusion, complementary and integrative practices applied in combination rather than alone are more beneficial in mastectomy patients.

Keywords: Mastectomy, breast cancer, patient, complementary therapies, integrative medicine, nursing care.

TRANSITION TO A CHRONIC ADULT DISEASE: NURSING CARE OF ADULT CYSTIC FIBROSIS PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Cystic fibrosis is an autosomal recessive metabolic disorder that occurs when a mutation in the CFTR (Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Regulatory) gene on chromosome 7th is inherited from both parents who are carriers. In cystic fibrosis, the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems are severely affected by congestion caused by increased mucous gland secretions and many comorbidities occur. In the 1930s, when cystic fibrosis was first described, 70% of infants died in the first year of life, whereas the average life expectancy in patients with cystic fibrosis is now 47 years and life expectancy in infants is over 50 years, showing the transition of cystic fibrosis from a pediatric disease to an adult disease. This increase in life expectancy has been possible thanks to the continuous development and renewal of the methods used in the diagnosis of the disease, the drugs used in treatment and the nursing care provided to the patient. Currently developed mutation-targeted and mutation-specific CFTR Modulators and gene therapies in their infancy are expected to further increase life expectancy in cystic fibrosis. In parallel with the advances in the treatment of the disease, nurses encounter more adult patients with cystic fibrosis and this increases the need for a comprehensive nursing care for adult patients. A quality nursing care given to adult patients with cystic fibrosis is crucial in improving and promoting patients' quality of life and thus increasing their life expectancy. The aim of this review is to present the picture of cystic fibrosis and nursing care in adult patients and to facilitate nurses to provide effective and holistic care to the adult cystic fibrosis patient population.

Keywords: Cystic fibrosis, adult, patient, life expectancy, nursing care.

AFETLER VE AFET OKURYAZARLIĞINDA HALK SAĞLIĞI HEMŞİRESİNİN YAKLAŞIMI

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE'S APPROACH IN DISASTERS AND DISASTER LITERACY

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı; afetler, afet okuryazarlığı hakkında bilgi vermek ve halk sağlığı hemşiresinin afetlerdeki yaklaşımının önemine vurgu yapmaktır. Afetler; ani bir şekilde gelişmektedir ve can ve mal kayıplarına, sağlık sorunlarının oluşmasına ve sosyal hayatının olumsuz etkilenmesine neden olan önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu olmaktadır. Afetlerin olumsuz etkilerinin azaltılabilmesi amacıyla, etkili bir afet yönetimi ve toplumun afetlere karşı bilincinin geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bireylerin afetlere karşı bilgi, tutum ve davranışlarının yetersiz olması afetlerin olumsuz etkisinin artmasına neden olabilmektedir. Bu sebeple afet okuryazarlığı kavramı ön plana çıkmaktadır. Afet okuryazarlığı; afetin önlenmesi, afete hazırlık ve müdahale ile birlikte afet sonrası iyileştirme çalışmalarının sağlanmasında bireylerin bilgi, tutum ve davranışlarının geliştirilmesi olarak tanımlanabilmektedir. Afet okuryazarı olmak kişilerin afetlerin oluşum nedenlerini bilmesi, afetlerin yapacağı tahribatın farkında olması, afet öncesi, sonrası ve afet sırasında gerekli tedbirleri alması gibi davranışların oluşmasını sağlamaktadır. Afet okuryazarlığı üç boyutta incelenmektedir. İlk boyut bilgi, ikinci boyut sahip olunan bilgilerin özümsemesi ve yorumlanması, üçüncü boyut ise edinilen bilgilerin davranışlara aktarılmasıdır. Afetler karşısında oluşacak sağlıklı bir ortamın sağlanabilmesi açısından afet okuryazarı olmanın öneminin vurgulanması gerekmektedir. Afet okuryazarlığı kavramının gelişimi için de halk sağlığı hemşirelerinin önemli rolleri bulunmaktadır. Afet okuryazarlık düzeyi eğitim yoluyla artabilmekte ve bu sayede afetlerin oluşturabileceği zararların azaltılabilmesi mümkün olabilmektedir. Halk sağlığı hemşirelerinin; toplumun katılımının sağlanması, bireylere farkındalık oluşturulması, afet öncesi, sonrası ve afet sırasında müdahale, iyileştirme aşamalarında pek çok sorumluluğu bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle halk sağlığı hemşireleri, toplumun afet okuryazarlık düzeylerini yükseltebilmek amacıyla güncel verilerle birlikte topluma bilgilendirilmeler yapması, seminer, kongre, eğitim gibi faaliyetlerle birlikte afet farkındalığını artırmaları önerilebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet, afet okuryazarlığı, halk sağlığı, halk sağlığı hemşiresi, hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to give information about disasters, disaster literacy and to emphasise the importance of public health nurse's approach in disasters. Disasters develop suddenly and become an important public health problem that causes loss of life and property, health problems and negative effects on social life. In order to reduce the negative effects of disasters, it is necessary to develop an effective disaster management and awareness of the society against disasters. Inadequate knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of individuals against disasters may cause the negative effects of disasters to increase. For this reason, the concept of disaster literacy comes to the fore. Disaster literacy can be defined as the development of

knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of individuals in disaster prevention, disaster preparedness and response as well as post-disaster recovery activities. Being disaster literate enables individuals to know the causes of disasters, to be aware of the destruction caused by disasters, to take necessary precautions before, after and during disasters. Disaster literacy is analysed in three dimensions. The first dimension is knowledge, the second dimension is assimilation and interpretation of the knowledge, and the third dimension is transferring the acquired knowledge to behaviours. The importance of being disaster literate should be emphasised in order to provide a healthy environment in the face of disasters. Public health nurses have important roles for the development of the concept of disaster literacy. Disaster literacy level can be increased through education and thus it is possible to reduce the damages that may be caused by disasters. Public health nurses have many responsibilities in ensuring community participation, raising awareness among individuals, intervention before, after and during disasters, and improvement stages. For this reason, public health nurses can be recommended to inform the society with current data in order to increase the disaster literacy levels of the society and to increase disaster awareness with activities such as seminars, congresses and trainings.

Keywords: Disaster, disaster literacy, public health, public health nursing, nursing

ÜÇÜNCÜ EL SİGARA DUMANINA HEMŞİRELİK YAKLAŞIMI

NURSING APPROACH TO THIRD-HAND SMOKE

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı; üçüncü el sigara dumanı hakkında bilgi vermek ve hemşirelerin üçüncü el sigara dumanına yaklaşımının önemine değinmektir. Tütün ürünlerinin kullanımı giderek yaygınlaşarak önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu haline gelmektedir. Üçüncü el sigara dumanı, 2009'da tanımlanmış olup herhangi bir tütün ürünü kullanımından sonra ortaya çıkan dumanın çevredeki mobilyalarda, giysilerde, saçlarda, tırnaklarda bıraktığı kalıntıları ifade etmektedir. Bu kalıntılar yapıştıkları yüzeyde aylarca kalabilir ve geleneksel temizlik yöntemleri ile de temizlenmeyebilir. Üçüncü el sigara dumanı hem tütün ürünlerini tüketen kişide ve tüketilen yerde kalıntı olarak kaldığı gibi havadaki kimyasallarla reaksiyona girerek daha toksik ve kanserojenik maddelere dönüşebilmektedir. Bu kalıntılar inhaler, dermal ve sindirim yoluyla vücuda alınmaktadır. Yapılan bazı çalışmalarda üçüncü el sigara dumanı maruziyetinin DNA'da önemli derecede hasara sebep olduğu bulunmuştur. Sigara kullanımı, cinsiyet, yaş ve eğitim gibi etkenler pasif içiciliğin sağlığa zararları konusundaki inanışlarında farklılığa neden olabilmektedir. Günümüzde üçüncü el sigara dumanının yeni bir kavram olması, sınırlı sayıda çalışmaların olduğunu göstermektedir. Üçüncü el sigara dumanının toplum tarafından hem çevre hem de sağlık üzerine olan olumsuz etkilerinin yeterli düzeyde bilinmediği görülmektedir. Buna yönelik kapsamlı çalışmaların yapılması ve politikaların geliştirilmesi önemli olmaktadır. Toplumun üçüncü el sigara dumanının riskleri hakkında bilgilendirilmesi, zararlarına ilişkin inanışların geliştirilmesi ve bilgilendirilmesi hemşirelerin yapabileceği uygulamalar arasında sayılabilmektedir. Aynı zamanda bireylerin farkındalıklarını ve bilgi düzeylerini artırabilmek amacıyla hemşirelerin topluma eğitimler düzenlemeleri, taramalar ve farkındalık çalışmaları yapmaları önerilebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik, üçüncü el sigara dumanı, sigara, tütün.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to give information about third-hand smoke and to emphasise the importance of nurses' approach to third-hand smoke. The use of tobacco products is becoming increasingly widespread and becoming an important public health problem. Third-hand smoke was defined in 2009 and refers to the residues left by the smoke after the use of any tobacco product on the surrounding furniture, clothes, hair and nails. These residues may remain on the surface they adhere to for months and may not be cleaned by conventional cleaning methods. Third-hand smoke can remain as residue both in the person who consumes tobacco products and in the place where they are consumed, and can react with chemicals in the air and turn into more toxic and carcinogenic substances. These residues are taken into the body through inhaler, dermal and digestion. Some studies have found that exposure to third-hand cigarette smoke causes significant damage to DNA. The factors such as smoking, gender, age and education may cause differences in the beliefs about the health hazards of passive smoking. Today, the fact that third-hand smoke is a new concept shows that there are limited number of studies. It is seen that the negative effects of third-hand smoke on both the environment and health are not sufficiently known by the society. It is important to carry out comprehensive studies and develop policies for this. Informing the society about the risks of third-hand smoke, developing beliefs about its harms and raising awareness can be counted among the practices that nurses can do. At the same time, in order to increase the awareness and knowledge levels of individuals, it may be recommended that nurses organise trainings, screenings and awareness studies for the community.

Keywords: Nursing, third-hand smoke, smoking, tobacco.

MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ TIP FAKÜLTESİ DÖNEM III ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SMA HASTALIĞI İLE İLGİLİ BİLGİ VE FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS LEVELS OF 3RD YEAR STUDENTS OF MERSIN UNIVERSITY MEDICINE FACULTY ABOUT SMA DISEASE

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ÖZET

Amaç: Spinal musküler atrofi (SMA), omuriliğin ön boynuzundaki alfa motor nöronların dejenerasyonunun yol açtığı hipotoni, ilerleyici proksimal kas güçsüzlüğü ve solunum sıkıntısı ile karakterize nöromusküler bir hastalıktır. Otozomal resesif bir hastalık olarak kalıtılan SMA, taşıyıcıların genetik danışma almasıyla ve genetik tanı yöntemlerini kullanmasıyla önlenmektedir. Bu çalışmada öğrencilerin SMA hastalığının genetik temelleri hakkında bilgi düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Kesitsel ve tanımlayıcı türdeki bu çalışmada Mersin Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi dönem 3 öğrencilerine (n=78) 15 soruluk anket uygulanmıştır.

Bulgular: Ankete katılan öğrencilerin %98,7'si 19-24 yaş ve %1,3'ü 25-30 yaş aralığında olup, %52,6'sı kadın ve %46,4'ü erkektir. Öğrencilerin %92,3'ü, SMA'nın çoğunlukla otozomal resesif, nadiren de X'e bağlı resesif veya otozomal dominant genetik geçiş gösteren bir nöromusküler hastalık olduğunu bilmiştir. Öğrencilerin tamamı akraba evliliklerinin SMA hastalığını ortaya çıkma riskini artırdığının farkındadır. Katılımcıların %93,6'sının, SMA taşıyıcılığının genetik testlerle belirlenebileceği bilgisine sahip olduğu saptanmıştır. SMA taşıyıcısı bireylerin bir adet SMN1 gen kopyasına sahip olduğu ve SMN1 kopya sayısı iki olanların da taşıyıcı olabileceği bilgisinin ölçüldüğü soruyu öğrencilerin %53,8'i doğru olarak cevaplamıştır. Öğrencilerin sadece %65,4'ünün, Evlilik Öncesi SMA Taşıyıcı Tarama Programı kapsamında 'SMA Taşıyıcı Tarama' testinin ücretsiz olarak yapıldığı bilgisine sahip olduğu gözlenmiştir. Yetmiş sekiz öğrenci SMA taşıyıcı çiftlerin genetik danışma alması gerektiğini bilmiştir. Buna rağmen öğrencilerin %85,9'u taşıyıcı çiftlerin preimplantasyon genetik tanı işlemleri ile sağlıklı bebek sahibi olabileceklerini onaylamış, %12,8'i de kararsız olduğunu ifade etmiştir. 'SMA hastalarının %95'inde, SMN1 geninin 7. ekzonunda meydana gelen homozigot delesyon mevcuttur' bilgisine, öğrencilerin %71,8'inin sahip olduğu saptanmıştır. Katılımcıların %52,6'sı SMA'nın erişkinlerde de görülebileceğini bilirken, %43,6'sı SMA'nın klinik şiddetinin SMN2 kopya sayısı ile ters ilişki gösterdiğini bilmiştir. Katılımcıların %85,9'u terapötik yaklaşımların presemptomatik dönemde etkili olduğunun farkındadır.

Sonuç: Dönem 3 öğrencilerinin SMA konusunda bilgi ve farkındalık düzeyleri açısından geliştirilmesi gereken noktalar olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca evlilik öncesi uygulanan SMA Taşıyıcı Tarama Programı hakkındaki öğrencilerin farkındalığının artırılmasına ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genetik Danışma, SMA, SMA Taşıyıcılığı Otozomal Resesif.

ABSTRACT

Objective: Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is a neuromuscular disorder characterized by hypotonia, progressive proximal muscular weakness and respiratory distress caused by degeneration of alpha motor neurons from anterior horn in the spinal cord. SMA, which is inherited as an autosomal recessive disease, can be prevented by carriers receiving genetic counseling and using genetic diagnostic methods. This study aimed to determine the knowledge levels of students about the genetic basis of SMA disease.

Material and Methods: In this cross-sectional and descriptive study, a 15-question survey was applied to 3rd grade students (n=78) of Mersin University Faculty of Medicine.

Results: Of the students participating in the survey, 98.7% were between the ages of 19-24 and 1.3% were between the ages of 25-30; 52.6% were female and 46.4% were male. Ninety-two point three percent of the students knew that SMA is a neuromuscular disease with mostly autosomal recessive, rarely X-linked recessive or autosomal dominant genetic inheritance. All students are aware that consanguineous marriages increase the risk of SMA disease. It was determined that 93.6% of the participants had knowledge that SMA carriage could be determined by genetic testing. Fifty-three point eight percent of the students correctly answered the question measuring the knowledge that SMA carrier individuals have one copy of the SMN1 gene and that those with two copies of SMN1 can also be carriers. It was observed that only 65.4% of the students had the knowledge that the 'SMA Carrier Screening' test was carried out free of charge within the scope of the Pre-Marriage SMA Carrier Screening Program. Seventy-eight students knew that couples who are SMA carriers should receive genetic counseling. Despite this, 85.9% of the students approved that carrier couples could have healthy babies with preimplantation genetic diagnosis procedures, and 12.8% of the students were undecided. It was determined that 71.8% of the students had the knowledge that 'Ninety-five percent of SMA patients have a homozygous deletion in exon 7 of the SMN1 gene'. While 52.6% of the participants knew that SMA can also occur in adults and 43.6% knew that the clinical severity of SMA is inversely associated with SMN2 copy number. Eighty-five point nine percent of the participants are aware that therapeutic approaches are effective in the presymptomatic period.

Conclusion: It was determined that there are points that need to be improved in terms of knowledge and awareness levels of 3rd grade students about SMA. In addition, there is a need to increase the awareness of students about the SMA Carrier Screening Program applied before marriage.

Keywords: Genetic Counseling, SMA, SMA Carriage Autosomal Recessive.

KORONER BYPASS GREFT AMELİYATI SONRASI FARKLI YOLLARLA VERİLEN ZENCEFİLİN BULANTI, AĞRI VE UYKUYA ETKİSİ

EFFECTS OF GINGER GIVEN IN DIFFERENT WAYS ON NAUSEA, PAIN AND SLEEP AFTER CORONARY BYPASS GRAFT SURGERY

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ÖZET

Koroner arter hastalıkları (KAH), kalp ve damarlara ilişkin hastalıklar arasında morbidite ve mortalite nedenleri arasında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. KAH'ın tedavisinde Koroner Arter Bypass Graft (KABG) cerrahisi ile miyokardın perfüzyonu sağlanmaktadır. Ancak KABG cerrahisi sonrası bazı komplikasyonlar görülebilmektedir. En sık karşılaşılan komplikasyonlar bulantı, ağrı ve uyku problemleridir. Bu çalışmanın amacı koroner bypass ameliyatı sonrası farklı yollarla hastalara verilen zencefilin ilk 24 saat içinde meydana gelen bulantı, ağrı ve uyku kalitesine etkisini belirlemektir. Randomize kontrollü olarak planlanan bu araştırma bir eğitim araştırma hastanesinin Kalp-Damar cerrahi yoğun bakım ünitesinde yürütüldü. Verilerin toplanmasında Hasta Bilgi Formu, bulantı şiddetini ölçmek için VAS-Bulantı, ağrı şiddetini değerlendirmek için VAS-Ağrı ve hastaların uyku kalitesini belirlemek için ise Richard-Campbell Uyku Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Randomizasyon yöntemi ile hastalar üç gruba atanmıştır. 1) Zencefil İnhaler Aromaterapi Grubu (n=30), 2) Zencefil Gargara Grubu (n=30) ve 3) Kontrol Grubu (n=30) olmak üzere örneklem toplam 90 katılımcıdan oluşmuştur. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde, tanımlayıcı istatistikler, Kruskal Wallis, Mann Whitney U ve Ki kare Analizi kullanıldı. Anlamlılık $p < 0.05$ olarak kabul edildi. Araştırmada katılımcıların yaş ortalaması zencefil inhaler aromaterapi grubunda 60.36 ± 11.29 yıl, zencefil gargara grubunda 58.16 ± 10.86 yıl ve kontrol grubunda 59.09 ± 10.60 yıldır. Katılımcıların % 85.5'i evli ve %43.3'ü kadındır. Katılımcıların %44.4'ünde diyabet, %52.2'sinde hipertansiyon ve %10'unda kronik böbrek yetmezliği vardır. Ameliyat sonrası üç farklı zamanda yapılan ölçümlerde uygulamalar arasındaki bulantı ve ağrı puan değişimlerinin düşüş yönünde olduğu, en çok düşüşün gargara grubunda ve en az düşüşün kontrol grubunda olduğu gözlemlendi. Uyku kalitesi değerlendirildiğinde ise kontrol grubuna göre inhaler aromaterapi grubunda istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı fark vardır. Araştırma bulguları Koroner Arter Bypass Graft cerrahisi geçiren hastalarda

posoperatif ağrı ve bulantı için zencefil gargarasının, uyku kalitesinin iyileştirilmesinde zencefile hazırlanan inhaler aromaterapi ve gargaranın olumlu etkisinin olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zencefil, Postoperative Nausea, Aromatherapy, Mouthwashes, Coronary Artery Disease

ABSTRACT

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among heart and vascular diseases. In the treatment of CAD, myocardial perfusion is provided with Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) surgery. However, some complications can be seen after CABG surgery. The most common complications are nausea, pain and sleep problems. The aim of this study is to determine the effects of ginger given to patients in different ways after coronary bypass surgery on nausea, pain and sleep quality in the first 24 hours. This randomized controlled study was conducted in the cardiovascular surgery intensive care unit of a training and research hospital. Patient Information Form, VAS-Nausea to measure nausea severity, VAS-Pain to evaluate pain severity and Richard-Campbell Sleep Scale to determine the sleep quality of the patients were used in data collection. Patients were assigned to three groups with the randomization method. The sample consisted of 90 participants in total, 1) Ginger Inhaler Aromatherapy Group (n=30), 2) Ginger Mouthwash Group (n=30) and 3) Control Group (n=30). Descriptive statistics, Kruskal Wallis, Mann Whitney U and Chi-square Analysis were used to evaluate the data. Significance was accepted as $p < 0.05$. The mean age of the participants in the study was 60.36 ± 11.29 years in the ginger inhaler aromatherapy group, 58.16 ± 10.86 years in the ginger gargle group and 59.09 ± 10.60 years in the control group. 85.5% of the participants were married and 43.3% were female. 44.4% of the participants had diabetes, 52.2% had hypertension and 10% had chronic renal failure. In the measurements made at three different times after the surgery, it was observed that the nausea and pain score changes between the applications were in the direction of decrease, the most decrease was in the gargle group and the least decrease was in the control group. When the sleep quality was evaluated, there was a statistically significant difference in the inhaler aromatherapy group compared to the control group. It was determined that ginger mouthwash had a positive effect on postoperative pain and nausea in patients undergoing Coronary Artery Bypass Graft surgery, and inhaler aromatherapy and mouthwash prepared with ginger had a positive effect on improving sleep quality.

Keywords: Ginger, Postoperative Nausea, Aromatherapy, Mouthwashes, Coronary Artery Disease

GASTROİNTESTİNAL SİSTEM HASTALIĞI OLAN VE ENDOSKOPİ İŞLEMİ UYGULANAN ÇOCUK VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

THE CHILD WITH GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT DISEASE AND ENDOSCOPY PROCEDURE AND NURSING CARE

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ÖZET

Gastrointestinal Sistem gelişimin tüm evreleri ile birlikte değişkenlik göstermektedir. Gastrointestinal sistem besinlerin sindirimi ve emilimi görevlerini üstlenir ve bu görevlerini endokrin sistem ve bağışıklık sistem desteği ile yapar. Gastrointestinal Sistem Hastalıkları üst ve alt gastrointestinal sistem hastalıkları olarak ayrılır. Çocuklarda ortaya çıkan gastrointestinal sistem değişikliklerin tanınmasında birçok tanılama yöntemi kullanılır. Endoskopi işlemi en sık kullanılan tanı yöntemlerindedir. Bunun nedeni düşük maliyetli, daha az komplikasyonlu, hızlı ve ulaşılabilir olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Ancak çocuk için işlem hakkında yeterli bilgisinin olmaması, hastalık ve hastaneye yatma süreci ve bilinmezlikler, çocuğun rutin hayatının dışına çıkıp alışık olmadığı bir ortamda olması korkunun ve anksiyetenin temel sebebini oluşturmaktadır. Çocukların korkularını en aza indirmek için yapılacak işlemler, hastane ortamının tanıtılması ve aileyi süreç hakkında bilgilendirmek gerekir. Çocuğun korkusu aileyi de etkileyeceğinden aileyi tüm süreçlere dahil etmek hem çocuğun hem de ailenin mevcut durumunu iyi yönetmesini sağlar.

Ülkemizde çocuk gastrointestinal sistem hastalıklarının tanınmasında en çok endoskopi işlemi kullanılması ve işlem ile ilgili çocuklarda korku ve anksiyete düzeyinin arttığı bilinmesi ancak korku ve anksiyetenin iyi yönetilmediği, bu konuda literatür bilgisinin de yetersiz olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gastrointestinal sistem, çocuk, endoskopi

ABSTRACT

The gastrointestinal system varies with all stages of development. The gastrointestinal system undertakes the digestion and absorption of nutrients and performs these tasks with the support of the endocrine system and immune system. Gastrointestinal System Diseases are divided into upper and lower gastrointestinal system diseases. Many diagnostic methods are used in the diagnosis of gastrointestinal system changes in children. Endoscopy is one of the most commonly used diagnostic methods. This is due to its low cost, fewer complications, rapidity and accessibility. However, the lack of sufficient information about the procedure for the child, the disease and hospitalization process and the unknowns, the fact that the child is out of his/her routine life and in an unfamiliar environment constitute the main cause of fear and anxiety. In order to minimize children's fears, the procedures to be performed, the hospital environment should be introduced and the family should be informed about the process. Since the child's fear will also affect the family, involving the family in all processes ensures that

both the child and the family manage the current situation well. In our country, endoscopy is the most commonly used procedure in the diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal system diseases and it is known that the level of fear and anxiety increases in children related to the procedure, but it is thought that fear and anxiety are not well managed and the literature on this subject is insufficient.

Keywords: Gastrointestinal system, child, endoscopy

DEVELOPING NOVEL COMBINATION TO TARGET TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Triple-negative breast cancer is aggressive sub-type of breast cancer in which cancer cells lacks three of the main markers – the hormones estrogen, progesterone, and HER2 proteins. These receptors typically promote breast cancer growth, and doctors use these markers for treatment through hormone therapy or other drugs. But in case of triple-negative breast cancer, fewer treatment options are available due to lack of these hormone receptors, heterogeneity and aggressive phenotype. Combination therapy is showing substantial improvement at preclinical and clinical levels in different type of cancer. Some biguanide class compounds have been withdrawn from the market due to metabolic toxicity in patients. Thus, in the present study, we utilized combination of biguanide (BG) and natural compound (NC, possessing anticancer potential). We also checked the efficacy of the test compounds alone or in combination on breast normal cells proliferation. Results showed that BG+NP synergistically inhibited ($p < 0.05$) cellular proliferation in MDA-MB-231 cells at μM concentrations (20-240 μM) in 48 h treatment. We also found that the combination did not show significant cell proliferation in breast normal cells (MCF-10A). Our study further necessitates *in vitro* and *in vivo* anti-cancer experiments to establish the molecular mechanism in TNBC model.

Keyword: Triple-negative breast cancer; Synergistic activity; Toxicity; Cell proliferation; Phytochemical

METFORMIN'S EFFECTIVENESS IN TREATING PCOS AND THE COURSE OF INSULIN RESISTANCE IN PCOS - A SHORT REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is one of the readily recognised endocrine gland illnesses in women, with an incidence range from 2.2% to 26% in India. Patients experiencing PCOS experience issues involving irregular menstrual periods, hirsutism, acne, being overweight, and impotence. Long-term, inflammation has emerged as a crucial factor leading to PCOS. A rise in glucose levels may stimulate oxidative stress and stands as an important factor in the development of PCOS. In this review various articles were analysed to find the background of PCOS and the association with insulin resistance. In summary, data reveal the substantial risks of insulin resistance in PCOS. In addition, Metformin is an effective ovulation induction agent for non-obese women with PCOS and offers some advantages over other first line treatments for anovulatory infertility.

Keywords: Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Insulin resistance, Metformin

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MICROORGANISMS FROM HERBAL MIXTURE SOLD IN MALETE METROPOLIS

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ABSTRACT

Herbal mixtures, popular for their natural medicinal properties, can carry harmful microorganisms. By analyzing these products, the research aims to assess their microbiological quality and enhance public health safety in the region. This study investigates the isolation and identification of microorganisms in herbal mixtures sold in Malete Metropolis, Kwara State, Nigeria. A total of (4) samples including two (2) finished herbal preparations and two local herbal preparations were purchased from pharmaceutical shops and local hawkers respectively. All samples were evaluated for bacterial load using aerobic plate count method and bacterial isolates were presumptively identified using standard microbiological methods. The antimicrobial sensitivity testing organisms isolated from different herbal mixtures was carried out against some selected antibiotics using disc diffusion method on Muller Hinton agar. pH and bacterial load of samples ranged from 2.51 to 5.11 and 1.76×10^6 to 2.02×10^8 cfu/ml respectively. Bacterial and fungal contaminants isolated and their frequency of occurrence in the herbal preparations included, *Salmonella sp.* (7.12%), *Klebsiella sp.* (7.12%), *Bifidobacterium longum* (7.12%), *Anthrobacterium oxydans* (7.12%), *Actinomyces sp.* (7.12%), *Proteus vulgaris* (7.12%), *Cladosporium herbarum* (7.12%), *Aspergillus flavus* (7.12%) and *Bacillus sp.* (7.12%), which were isolated at the same frequencies while *Fusarium sp.* (14.28%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (14.28%) being the highest occurrence in frequency. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus sp.* are the most sensitive organism with *S. aureus* having a zone of inhibition of 20mm for gentamycin, 22mm for ciprofloxacin, and *Bacillus sp.* having a zone of inhibition of 16mm for gentamycin, 27mm for ciprofloxacin among others. While *Klebsiella sp.* and *Salmonella sp.* were the only organism less sensitive to all the antibiotics with *Klebsiella sp.* having a zone of inhibition of 20mm for gentamycin and *Salmonella sp.* having a zone of inhibition of 21mm for gentamycin, whereas they show no zone of inhibition for other antibiotics been tested against them. The observed high bacterial load and the presence of *S. aureus* as well as enteric bacteria of public health importance in these herbal mixtures underscore the potential risk inherent in the consumption of these preparations. Therefore, public health awareness campaign on the dangers of unapproved liquid herbal preparations consumption should be instituted.

Keywords: Contamination, pathogenic bacteria, herbal, Nigeria

BREAST MILK MICROBIOME AND ITS POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC ROLE IN TARGETING TUMORIGENESIS PATHWAYS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to check In the present study, we investigated the protective role of commensal probiotic LGG on early or pre-neoplastic CRC development using SD rat model. The probiotic LGG effectively reduced colon ACF incidence and multiplicity in the CRC model. This change in incidence and multiplicity depicts a possible protective activity against colon cancer initiation and progression as observed in our study. It is well established that noxious activities of gut bacterial arising from microbiota dysbiosis play Human milk contains a number of nutritional and bioactive molecules including microorganisms that constitute the so-called “Human Milk Microbiota (HMM) Recent studies have shown that not only bacterial but also viral, fungal, and archaeal components are present in the HMM. Previous research has established, a core microbiome. *Streptococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, *Proteobacteria*, *Serratia*, *Pseudomonas*, *Ralstonia*, *Sphingomonas*, *Bradyrhizobium*), and *Actinobacteria* ., *Propionibacterium*, *Corynebacterium*). This review aims to summarize the main characteristics of HMM and the role it plays in shaping a child’s health. We reviewed the most recent literature on the topic (2019-2021), using the PubMed database. The main sources of HMM origin were identified as the retrograde flow and the entero-mammary pathway. Several factors can influence its composition, such as maternal body mass index and diet, use of antibiotics, time and type of delivery, and mode of breastfeeding. The COVID-19 pandemic, by altering the mother-infant dyad and modifying many of our previous habits, has emerged as a new risk factor for the modification of HMM. Some human milk-derived bacterial strains can be considered as potential probiotics .for example, *Lactobacillus reuteri*, which is found in gut and breast milk, has an anti-inflammatory role.

EXPLORING FACTORS SHAPING HOSPITAL REPUTATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDIAN HEALTHCARE

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ABSTRACT

Amidst the dynamic healthcare landscape of India, hospitals are engaged in a spirited pursuit to uphold their prominence and trust among patients. This study embarked on a journey to unravel the intricate factors shaping the brand equity of hospitals. Following meticulous standardization, we distributed questionnaires to 200 patients admitted to hospitals in Northern Indian states. Finally, we employed Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using Smart PLS software to evaluate the causal relationships between variables. The path coefficient between brand trust, brand loyalty, and brand equity was positive. These results underscore the importance for hospitals to prioritize attention to dimensions and factors affecting brand equity to sustain their societal position and deliver effective services.

IMPACT OF MEDICINAL PLANT-DERIVED NANOCARRIERS ON DRUG DELIVERY EFFICIENCY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

The treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), a chronic inflammatory disorder, is often challenged by the limited bioavailability, poor solubility, and systemic side effects of conventional therapies. The integration of nanotechnology with medicinal plant-derived compounds presents a promising strategy to overcome these limitations. This study investigates the impact of plant-based nanocarriers on the efficiency of drug delivery in RA treatment. Nanocarriers, such as nanoparticles, liposomes, and dendrimers, were engineered to encapsulate active phytochemicals known for their anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties. These nanocarriers were designed to enhance the stability, solubility, and targeted delivery of the encapsulated compounds to inflamed joint tissues. Through controlled release mechanisms, the nanocarriers maintained therapeutic drug levels over extended periods, potentially reducing the frequency and dosage of administration. In vitro and in vivo models of RA were employed to evaluate the efficacy of these nanocarriers in comparison to traditional delivery methods. The results demonstrated a significant increase in bioavailability and targeted delivery, leading to improved therapeutic outcomes with reduced systemic side effects. The study also highlighted the importance of biocompatibility and safety in the design of nanocarriers, ensuring minimal toxicity and adverse immune reactions. This research underscores the potential of medicinal plant-derived nanocarriers as a novel therapeutic approach in RA treatment, offering enhanced drug delivery efficiency and better management of the disease. Future work will focus on optimizing the formulation of these nanocarriers and exploring their application in clinical settings.

Keywords: Nanocarriers, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Medicinal Plants, Drug Delivery, Phytochemicals.

A SPONTANEOUS TERM PREGNANT WOMAN WITH INTACT MICROPERFORATE HYMEN

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ABSTRACT

The Hymen is the membranous vestige that generally perforates during fetal life to establish a connection between the vaginal lumen and perineum. Various Hymeneal abnormalities include imperforate, microperforate, cribriform, annuler and septate types. Although Imperforate Hymen is typically sporadic, with an incidence of approximaly 1 in 1000 to 2000 women, in family members have been reported. Patient with microperforate, cribriform as septate hymen will typically complain of menstrual irregularities or diffuculties with sexual intercourse.

CASE REPORT

21-year-old married patient who have 38w6d pregnancy according to LMD and ultrasound. On inspection of the external genitalia and vaginal examination, a membranous, flexible and extensive structure covering the vagina was detected. A pinhole-sized hole through which secretions came was detected in the middle of the membranous structure.(**Image-1**) During the interview with the patient and her husband, who had been married for 2 years, it was learned that they did not have any difficulties in sexual intercourse.In order to avoid possible birth complications for the patient, who learned about this abnormality in her vagina and had pains and uterine contractions, a cesarean delivery was planned upon the patient's request.

Like imperforate hymen, microperforated hymen can also clinically cause cyclic pelvic pain and sexual intercourse complaints. As in the current case, the microperforated hymen can stretch, extend and allow sexual intercourse and even pregnancy. To avoid birth complications, cesarean delivery is an option. After taking a detailed anamnesis for couples' complaints about sexual penetration, hymenotomy can be performed during cesarean section to improve sexual penetration.(**Image-2**)



Image-1:Microperforate Hymen



Image-2: Hymenotomy after Cesarean Section

Keywords: Imperforate Hymen, Microperforate Hymen,

ABORTION ACCOUNTS FOR HALF OF ALL HOSPITALISED GYNAECOLOGY PATIENTS: TYPES AND CAUSES BEHIND THIS ALARMING FIGURE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to address the fact that half of the patients brought to the gynaecology department are diagnosed with abortion. The study further aims at comparing spontaneous with induced abortions and identifying the types and causes of abortion cases. The study has been conducted at the Gynaecology and Obstetrics Department, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical College Hospital, Bangladesh. This study consequently included 150 women of reproductive age who were admitted to the hospital between January 2024 and May 2024. A thorough evaluation of related literature concerning recent abortion cases, spontaneous and induced abortions was conducted. During this time, 51% of the patients who were admitted to the Gynaecology ward were diagnosed with various types of abortion. The study's sample of abortions can be broadly classified as either spontaneous (6%) or induced. The most common type among spontaneous cases (36.67%) is Incomplete; other varieties include Threatened (25.33%), Missed (14%), Septic (10.67%), and Inevitable (2%) abortion. The paper goes on to discuss the reasons for these high rates. In the case of induced abortion, most women take the MM kit (75%), a combination of Misoprostol and Mifepristone. In spontaneous abortion, endocrinological diseases account for 30% of all cases; age (less than 16 and over 35 years) explains 21.33%; anatomical diseases 6%; and infections 5.33%. The study discovers a striking association between environmental conditions and having one or more previous histories of Caesarean sections as two significant risk factors for abortions. The ratios are 12.67% and 8%, respectively.

DIGITAL HEALTH AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR PARENTS WITH A DEAF MOTHER – LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Background

Nowadays, postnatal care is undervalued. Some women express dissatisfaction with the health care services provided, while at the same time unequal health care is presented to deaf mothers, mainly due to access problems, lack of reliable health-related information and poor communication with health professionals. This leads to feelings of mistrust and lack of trust, lack of support and awareness from health professionals and women's lack of sense of control (Sacks, et al., 2022) ; (Kern-Goldberger & Srinivas, 2020).

It is emphasized that postnatal care services are a fundamental component of the continuum of maternal, newborn and child care and are also key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for reproductive, maternal and child health (Wiegers, 2006) ; (World Health Organization, WHO recommendations on postnatal care of the mother and newborn, 2014) ; (Pratley , 2016).

Electronic health (e-health) has brought about transformative advances in healthcare and opened up new possibilities for remote patient monitoring, personalized healthcare and effective medical interventions (Feldman & Perret, 2023).

E-health, in its broadest sense, can be a useful additional technique to provide support tools, providing a sense of control, in the postpartum period to new parents of whom the mother is deaf, through the plethora of new technologies (Griffiths, et al., 2018); (Guerra-Reyes, Christie, Prabhakar, Harris, & Siek, 2016); (Poon & Tan, 2022) ; (Slomian, et al., 2017); (Shorey, Yang, & Dennis, 2018); (van den Heuvel, et al., 2018).

This literature review aims to explore the newest technological tools, such as smartwatches, trackers and biosensors, combined with the Internet of Things (IoT) to monitor health parameters, monitor activity and provide personalized interventions for the health of a deaf mother and her newborn, in order to contribute to the upgrading of the level of postnatal care provided.

Materials and Methods

The search was conducted using multiple databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar, to identify relevant studies published in English between 2000 and 2024. Keywords used in the search included " deaf-mothers", " sensory-disabilities", "postnatal-care", " Maternal-health-services", " new-technologies ", 'e-health', etc.. The initial search yielded a broad range of articles, which were then screened for relevance based on titles and abstracts. The authors to ensure the inclusivity according the criteria, reviewed full

texts of potentially relevant articles. Articles that did not meet the criteria were excluded from this review.

Results

Artificial intelligence technologies can play an important role in removing communication barriers for deaf or hard of hearing people, contributing significantly to their social inclusion. Recent advances in both detection technologies and artificial intelligence algorithms have paved the way for the development of various applications aimed at meeting the needs of the deaf and hard of hearing communities. These approaches are of great importance as they translate sign language into spoken language and can be used to facilitate communication between the Deaf community and other.

In addition to, Mobile health (mHealth), mobile applications and mobile devices with interactive applications with video conferencing capabilities and real-time translation capabilities can facilitate communication between deaf mothers and health care providers. Additionally, smartwatches and biosensors can monitor vital signs and postpartum health indicators, providing real-time feedback to both deaf mothers and healthcare professionals. At the same time, the Internet of Things (IoT) and its technologies help through smart applications.

Furthermore, Telehealth services allow deaf mothers to consult with health care providers remotely, eliminating the need for in-person and home appointments and reducing communication barriers through telemedicine platforms.

Conclusion

Innovative technologies hold great promise for enhancing postnatal support for deaf mothers by addressing communication barriers, improving accessibility and offering tailored support options. By leveraging artificial intelligence, IoT devices, telemedicine platforms and other digital health solutions, deaf mothers are empowered in the postpartum period to confidently experience the parenthood of their dreams and ensure optimal outcomes for both themselves and their infant.

In a rapidly evolving society, it is essential to prioritize the development and implementation of technology-driven solutions that address the unique needs of deaf mothers during the postpartum period. This requires collaboration between healthcare professionals, technology developers and deaf community advocates to ensure that solutions are culturally sensitive, linguistically appropriate and accessible to all. In addition, continued research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of technology-based postpartum support interventions for deaf mothers and to identify areas for improvement.

Keywords: deafness, postnatal care, eHealth, artificial intelligence, innovative interactive applications, Internet of Things (IoT).

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE OF MULTI-STOREY BUILDINGS ACCORDING TO ALGERIAN CODE REQUIREMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The seismic behavior of building structures can be estimated using various analytical methods, each with different assumptions and complexity levels. The traditional approach involves equivalent static analysis, while modern design practices tend to favor nonlinear analysis. In our study, we looked into the seismic performance of multi-storey buildings designed according to the Algerian code. We utilized nonlinear analysis to assess the static and equivalent response spectra procedures as recommended in the Algerian code. We conducted a preliminary study on a building using three analytical procedures to assess the seismic response and the variations in results among the methods. We also examined their ability to predict deformation requirements and potential failure mechanisms. The results indicated differences in the predictions. We analyzed the pros and cons of each method in terms of ease of use and accuracy in predicting the seismic response. It is important to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each method when selecting a seismic analysis method for a specific structure.

Keywords: RPA99/2003-2024, Building lateral rigidity, Pushover analysis, RC framed building.

MODULAR BUILDING EVALUATION AND MONITORING

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In this paper, a mobile diagnostic complex for monitoring is developed, using non-destructive control methods and tools, it allows obtaining objective numerical parameters in the operational monitoring mode, which are related to the total structural loads, as well as the residual resource of the building's stability, seismic resistance and durability.

The mobile diagnostics complex includes: a complex for determining the frequencies of own oscillations of buildings, structures, technological systems; tools for determining the strength of structural elements; tools for conducting geophysical and geological surveys of the construction site

Building evaluation and recalculating a spatial model based on the parameters of buildings and structures using a computer program, where all normative permanent and dynamic forces will be taken into account.

In the article are developed the algorithm of performing of evaluation process, methodology of determining labor costs and time will provide great help to expert bureaus working in the field of real estate evaluation.

Keywords: Modular Buildings, Diagnostics, Monitoring, Methodology.

INVESTIGATION OF THE DEEP DRAWING TECHNICAL USED PUNCH MADE FROM HYBRID METAL MATRIX COMPOSITE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effects of integrating a hybrid metal matrix composite (HMMC) material into the deep drawing process. The primary goal was to produce deep cups using punches crafted from iron-based hybrid metal matrix composites. These were reinforced with 3 vol % of a consistent blend of 20 vol % zirconia with 80 vol % alumina powder metallurgy. After choosing the best HMMC from five different sets for punch nose production, we compared steel to see how different radius values affected drawing force, forming energy, cup surface roughness, cup thickness, and cup height. The results show that the drawing force decreases as the punch nose radius increases at a zero blank holder angle. Specifically, the drawing force for the HMMC punch nose is 5% lower than that of DIN 1006-02 steel, attributed to the punch nose radius. Consequently, forming energy decreases with an increasing punch nose radius, with the lowest energy recorded at a 1.2 cm punch nose radius and a 4° blank holder angle. The effect of the punch nose radius on cup height parallels its impact on cup thickness, highlighting the advantages of HMMC over DIN 1006-02 steel punch nose materials.

Keywords: Composite materials, punch nose radius, hybrid metal matrix composites.

THE ROLE AND INFLUENCE OF TEACHING IN HEALTH AWARENESS IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The rapid changes that have affected society in recent decades have also included the teaching staff in service and the future teachers who are required, already within the training of initial skills, more and more. The pedagogical staff has had a lot to change the way of teaching to adapt to the transition from a school of knowledge to a school of competence. So no more simple transmission of notions from the teacher to the student, but a training that stimulates through discovery, teamwork, the help of new technology, the acquisition of skills. This new role of the teacher requires specific training aimed at the acquisition of teaching techniques and strategies suitable for connecting with increasingly heterogeneous students, who, especially in primary school, present significant cultural differences, abilities, interests and values. .

Health education, especially in primary schools, seems to be a neglected area. This article explores the health education needs of primary school students. The purpose of this study is to evaluate health education and the needs of primary school students. The study has a mixed research approach (qualitative and quantitative) for data collection. Quantitative data were collected through the administration of a piloted questionnaire in primary schools.

The same participants were also interviewed in student groups. The data collected through the questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively; while, the interviews were analyzed thematically.

Primary school students were very aware of the main constructs of health education and needed awareness, especially in nutrition, hygiene, seasonal and tropical diseases, infectious diseases and psychological problems.

The appropriate school health education program can be effectively developed for primary school students.

Key words : Teaching, Medical Terms, Medical Awareness.

INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS FOR SCADA-COMMUNICATION FAILURES: LEVERAGING VPN TECHNOLOGY FOR RELIABLE SUB-STATION DATA TRANSFER

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ABSTRACT

The Nigerian National power grid collapses indiscriminately. According to available literature, the grid has incredibly collapsed for Seven hundred and seventy five (775) times over a twenty-four (24) year period beginning from year 2000. This alarming collapse frequency is majorly attributed to the lack of a reliable SCADA/EMS system necessary to perceive disturbances and activate mitigating actions. SCADA systems acquire real-time data from remote field equipment for the purpose of supervision, control and system analysis. In order to achieve a dependable SCADA system, a survivable and resilient telecommunication infrastructure must exist. However, the Nigerian SCADA network of over two hundred and thirty (230) substations is plagued by weak, unreliable, radial, obsolete and non-interoperable telecommunication infrastructure. This has rendered the SCADA system inefficient and only capable of a real-time substation visibility of about 20% of the entire grid network. For a fact, robust telecommunication backbones are high priced and even when successfully deployed, require huge amounts and support for maintenance. In this paper, the use of Virtual Private Network (VPN) technology to remotely transmit real-time substation data to the NCC for enhanced power system operations at very low cost of deployment and maintenance is explored. By integrating VPN technology, we aim to enhance data security, reduce latency, and ensure seamless communication between substations and the NCC. This technology is good as a stop-gap telecommunication solution and for low budget power systems. Using the Nigerian National Power Grid for demonstrations and investigations, theoretical models and equations are presented to illustrate the solution's impact on data transmission performance. The proposed solution is evaluated through field deployments, demonstrating its efficacy in maintaining data integrity and availability.

ART, MUMMIES AND DNA. STUDY AND ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE AND EVOLUTION OF THE CAT DURING THE ANCIENT EGYPT

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ABSTRACT

The article aims to analyse the role of the cat in Egyptian society and art, and to reconstruct the history of genetic studies, with the purpose of understanding the evolution of the feline species from its dawn to the present day. The first part of the study deals with the symbolism of the cat in Egyptian art. Where its function in the sacred sphere and the link with the major known deities are reconstructed. For this purpose, iconographic reading and a careful examination of ancient sources proved extremely useful. It has allowed us to understand the synergistic relationship, already in a remote age, between man and cat. It also has helped us understand its function in Egyptian society of the dynastic age and the contribution given to the sacred and religious sphere. Through the in-depth analysis of a series of case studies of mummified cat remains, the main cases in which mummification is applied are analysed. Thus, mummies made for ritual, sacred and pet purposes are distinguished. The aforementioned types of mummies, used for different purposes, seem to be linked to the methods and causes of death of the animal. Finally, the theories linked to the evolutionary path of the feline species are reconstructed. The main genetic analyses carried out to date and the results obtained are commented on, elaborating and clarifying the different theories of diffusion, development of the species, as well as the methods of approach between the human and animal spheres. In conclusion, it became clear that not only was the cat fundamental in Egyptian culture, but at the same time ancient Egypt seems to have had a cardinal role in the development of the different feline species and their diffusion throughout the rest of the European continent.

Keywords: Ancient Egypt, Mummies, Cats, Genetics, Zooarcheology.

FOREST FIRE RISK IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyse forest fires, a serious hazard in Albania causing numerous environmental and socio-economic issues. Over the last years, wildfires have become issues of great importance in the country, and numerous efforts are focus on controlling the negative effects. Fire causes are of both anthropogenic origin (human negligence, pasture burning and, to a lesser extent, arson) and natural origin (lightning). Human misuse of fire, accompanied with deforestation and grazing practices, are no doubt largely responsible for the forest destruction. For the past few decades, forest fires in Albania have increased in both number and intensity. Recent fire seasons, such as during 2007, 2011, 2012, and 2017, were some of the most destructive fire seasons Albania has faced in terms of number of fires and total amount of burnt area. Climate change is a leading contributor to this, due to rising temperatures and decreasing precipitation, which can lead to heat waves and droughts that dry out vegetation. Human activity is the major cause of forest fires in the Mediterranean region, through both negligent and intentional fire setting. Fire events cover the entire Albanian territory, from the north to the south. The fire situation in Albania has a seasonal component. The most affected months appear to be from August to September. Collaborating with the developed countries can help the underdeveloped countries learn and acquire sustainable techniques in fire protection.

Keywords: Wildfires, Forecast, Risk, Natural Hazards, Climate Change.

THE CITY IN THE NEAR EAST AND HELLENIC GEOGRAPHY: AN EVALUATION ON SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

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ABSTRACT

The urban phenomenon is an active (living) concept with different meanings in almost every period of history. The city has always been used as a synonym for civilization and cities are regulated by very specific rules of rights and law. The word "civilization", which we encounter in languages of Latin origin, derives from the word "civitas" meaning city. The aim of this paper is to understand the emergence-development processes of the cities in the Near East and Hellenic geographies and to reveal some differences between these cities in line with these processes. The first settlements in the Near East are the settlement of Eridu, which emerged around 4500 BC in the south of the Mesopotamian plain, and Uruk, which appeared a thousand years later. Uruk became a city because it fully met the criteria that Gordon Childe defines as "The Urban Revolution". The city, which was not surrounded by walls when it was first founded, was surrounded by walls from the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC as threats increased. The characteristic form of organization of Hellenic society is the polis, which is defined as the city-state or city-state. The polis is considered to be the form of social and political organization that has left its mark on the political order and political thought of Hellenic society. Aristotle, in his "Politics", attributes the formation of the polis to synoikismos (the union of villages). However, the most important emphasis in the work is that the polis is a "community of citizens". Furthermore, it is argued that the ideal size of the polis should be self-sufficient and independent. The emergence and development of the concept of city in the Near East and Hellenic geography are quite different from each other. In the Near East, in order for a city to qualify as a city-state, it had to have a large population, a large proportion of individuals within this population living together, the settlement had to have monumental structures, and it had to be ruled by a single power such as a king or a god. The concept of the city in Hellenic society, on the other hand, is associated with centralization, the construction of public spaces, the formation of citizenship and organized trade. In conclusion, the emergence of cities and city-states as a political organization can be evaluated as economically and politically based formations with the central city and the fertile agricultural areas around it in the Near East. In Hellenic geography, on the other hand, this process was realized with the completion of this process by cities and cities as polis (city-state). The emergence of city-states reveals some common factors as well as some regional and temporal differences.

Keywords: urban phenomenon, Near East, Hellenic.

CONSUMER SATISFACTION AND LAW REGULATIONS IN E-COMMERCE -THE CASE OF ALBANIA-

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ABSTRACT

Recently, the number of Internet users has increased significantly. Internet users have multiplied so quickly that they have spread widely in all walks of life. Internet usage is no longer limited to entertainment or curiosities. It has opened tremendous business opportunities for its users. Customer satisfaction has naturally become a critical issue in the success of any business system, traditional or online store chain. International trade has been traded with science and technology in the development of continuous improvement and refinement. The development of electronic commerce is on an "extraordinary" scale that permeates all aspects of society, which has significant impacts on international trade.

Electronic commerce represents the future direction of trade development; the market has great potential and a broad development perspective. So, they have greatly reduced transaction costs, which not only profoundly changed the traditional way of producing and managing existing services and consumption patterns, but also had far-reaching implications.

With the improvement of living standards and the acceleration of the pace of life, the shopping behavior of consumers has changed a lot. Electronic commerce represented by the network economy is changing the way people live. Nowadays, more and more consumers have decided to shop online for many reasons.

Globalization of e-commerce as a development of enterprises offered many opportunities, but it is still in the initial stage of development as far as Albania is concerned.

The study aims to assess market trends, consumer behavior, and technological adoption within the Albanian eCommerce landscape. The study concludes that while the Albanian ECommerce sector holds substantial promise, targeted interventions and policy enhancements are essential to overcoming existing barriers and fostering sustainable growth.

As eCommerce grows in the country, Albanian laws and regulations are evolving to address the unique challenges and opportunities presented by digital commerce. The legal framework for eCommerce in Albania is designed to regulate online business activities, protect consumer rights, and ensure fair competition. This regulatory landscape is influenced by both domestic legislation and international standards, particularly those aligned with European Union (EU) directives.

Keywords: eCommerce, Albania, Digital Marketing, Electronic Ecommerce, Consumer Behavior, Globalization.

BENEFITS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a relatively new technology, which is the future of humanity in the near future and will help many people by making many jobs easier, but there is also a fear that it will not replace them. In certain cases, the people themselves, the work they do, will undoubtedly have a revolutionary impact in some relevant fields, including in particular human rights.

Human rights are about the right which is protected by law and the freedom and equality between people. We find this in the first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, where all people are born free and equal in dignity and rights. With the development of technology, artificial intelligence has affected human rights. This influence is seen in some aspects as positive and in some other aspects as negative.

The research method used in this case was secondary research. This article will focus on the presentation of the concept of artificial intelligence and human rights as well as a combination of these two concepts, the advantages and disadvantages that artificial intelligence offers in human rights. In this paper, some specific examples will be presented to clarify the connection between the two concepts of artificial intelligence and human rights.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, AI, Humanity, Human rights, Future

COUNTRY RISK PREMIUM AND THE FISCAL EXPECTATIONS FOR TRADE DEFICIT POST COVID-19 IN TÜRKİYE

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ABSTRACT

This study addresses the risk premium phenomenon in Türkiye and examines a structure that can represent the additional return for the risk of a particular investment or debt in the financial context of interest rates related to foreign trade deficits. The risk premium in Türkiye and its associated subject matter, which has been the subject of much discussion, is seen to express a meaningful position through the mutual evaluation of expectations directly affected by the exchange rate expectations, the position of the foreign trade deficit, the status of selected goods and the position of developments in Türkiye concerning emerging markets. This position also implies a structure that can be interpreted with different values in terms of risk unit and is directly related to the reserves under the direct protection of the Central Bank and the treasury, particularly about net fixed government debts in terms of macroeconomic effects. In this context, it is understood that especially in the recent period when the foreign trade deficit persists, the interest rates dependent on exchange rate variability and the relationship with the exchange rate variable are also being questioned, thus necessitating the formulation of a structure. This inevitable structure in Türkiye has brought to the agenda the effects it has triggered and the expectations of a financial phenomenon in which the negative changes in foreign trade deficits have also occurred, resulting in a significant deviation effect that can be expressed with different values. The phenomenon of a high-risk premium in Türkiye recently has increased financial risks for Türkiye as a developing country, in particular. In brief, investors must bear higher borrowing costs within a borrowing trend where they can demand higher returns recently. In this context, this adverse situation in terms of the foreign trade deficit also indicates increased demand due to fiscal conflict within the country, necessitating the implementation of policies that can encourage higher exports and become integrated into the process.

Key Words: Country Risk Premium, Fiscal Expectations, Monetary Policy, Public Debts, Trade Deficits.

CAN RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION DRIVE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH?

EVIDENCE FROM ITALY THROUGH A GRANGER CAUSALITY TEST

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ABSTRACT

In the last two decades, we have witnessed an increase in energy consumption due to higher welfare standards and high production levels that have affected the world on a global scale. However, related climate and environmental issues have generated “shared” concerns that have steered all production towards more sustainable models. Energy is one of the elements most affected by the transition process, as it is among the main exponents of climate change. However, an economic system without energy would be unproductive and inefficient. Recently, many studies have tried to observe the relationship between renewable energy consumption and economic growth in order to observe the possible causal relationship between these two variables. Energy consumption underpins the economic growth and development of states but is also a major cause of atmospheric emissions and pollution. In the last decade, technological maturity and sustainable finance, have generated substantial improvements in the development of renewable energy sources, with repercussions also in terms of consumption and efficiency. The objective of this study is to provide an overview of the energy transition in Italy and to analyse, using the Granger test, the causal relationship between renewable energy consumption and economic growth. The analysis is carried out for the Italian territory for the period from 1990 to 2019. The main results document that economic growth could cause, in Granger's sense, the consumption of renewable energy. In addition, the analysis provides important policy recommendations on the economic and social implications that could result from increased consumption of renewable energy. Looking at the problem from different perspectives, the aim is to investigate how the energy transition could be accelerated for Italy, as well as the importance of the conversion of old plants and the repowering of existing plants.

Keywords: Renewable Energy; Green Economy; Sustainable Development; Granger Causality Test.

THE USE OF PESTEL ANALYSIS IN PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT OF INSURANCE INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The insurance industry is one of the most important financial sectors and as such allows the use of many different analyzes to reach conclusions that serve all actors participating in the industry.

Insurance companies carry out processes such as strategic planning, risk self-assessment and solvency assessment. Usually the analyzes that are used in this industry are in-depth and comprehensive, but in this article has been treated only a part of it, which is the PESTEL analysis. The planning of one-year and medium-term strategic indicators requires the development of such an analysis, which must be based on the most scientific basis in order for the conclusions to be structured, real and serve decision-making to make the right decisions. for the progress of the companies and the industry in total . Companies in general, but especially financial ones, are faced with numerous, frequent risks that are often not recognized and pose risks to its success. PESTEL analysis interwoven with detailed analysis of risk assessment in all its components and other analysis like SWOT , assume great importance for strategic, budget planning and risk assessment.

The article undertakes to analyze the PESTEL factors in insurance company and their role in the decision-making of senior management. Also, through the development of a questionnaire in insurance companies, it is aimed to measure the level of knowledge and perception of the importance of using these analyzes by the middle and high management level. The article brings conclusions on the importance of these analyses.

Keywords: Insurance, analysis, PESTEL, planing, evaluation, Albania.

THE IMPACT OF EMPLOYMENT ON THE DEMAND FOR LIFE AND NON-LIFE INSURANCE IN THE PREFECTURES OF ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The insurance industry in Albania is one of the sectors that from year to year is receiving a special focus in the financial industry in general and also in the growth of the culture of insurance from the population. The insurance market in Albania consists of 12 life and non-life insurance companies. From year to year, these companies have made possible the extension of their infrastructure throughout the country to create opportunities to be close to their customers in offering the products they sell. There are many macroeconomic and microeconomic factors that affect the demand for insurance, but this paper will analyse the employment in the prefectures of Albania. It is to be emphasized that this paper will analyse employment and the number of contracts concluded in both life insurance and non-life insurance policies for all the prefectures of Albania. The main purpose of this paper is to verify if there is a relationship between the employment of the population in each prefecture and the number of insurance contracts that have been purchased. The verification of this connection will be accompanied by the explanation of how strong this connection is and what impact it has on the population. The methodology used will be based on the use of regression analysis and other analyzes of the presentation of explanatory tables and graphs. The conclusion from this article is that there is a strong relationship between employment and the number of contracts according to the main prefectures in Albania.

Keywords: Insurance, analysis, employment, population, number of policies, Albania.

VOLATILITY SPILLOVER AMONG CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY MARKET: A DCC-GARCH APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the volatility spillover effect of climate change on the sustainable finance market and renewable clean energy. The S&P 500 Carbon Efficient Index (RSPCE) and S&P 500 Fossil Fuel Free Index (RSPFFF) represent climate change, while the S&P 500 ESG Index (RSPESG) is used as a proxy for sustainable finance. Similarly, the S&P Global Clean Energy Index (RSPGCE) is used as a proxy for the renewable energy market. A Dynamic Conditional Correlation-GARCH (DCC-GARCH) model is applied to daily data from July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2024. The findings indicate the presence of volatility among the studied series. The DCC results reveal that there is a volatility spillover effect from climate change to the sustainable finance market and the renewable energy market in both the short run and the long run. It suggests that investment in these assets for a longer period has caused losses due to market fluctuations. Surprisingly, the spillover of carbon-efficient with ESG is only spotted in the long run, and no dynamic linkage exists in the short run. This suggests portfolio diversification opportunities only in the short run, with no such benefits available in the long run. This study has substantial implications for policymakers, investors, and portfolio managers.

Key Words – Climate Change, Sustainable Finance, Carbon Efficient, Fossil Fuel, ESG, Renewable Energy, Volatility Spillover, Dynamic Conditional Correlation

PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS, ACADEMIC STRESS, AND SUICIDAL IDEATION: A STUDY OF KOTA STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Suicide among medical students is on the rise. The news of coaching students committing suicide is now a common occurrence. Parental over ambition, student circumstances, and inadequacies can create a conflict between the student's aspirations and the parent's expectations. The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between parental expectations, academic stress & suicidal ideation.

Method: Data was gathered from 100 ALLEN Institute of Kota (Rajasthan) students. 50 NEET and 50 IIT students. The responses were tabulated using frequency distribution tables, and SPSS version 19 was used for t-tests.

Results: The results show that there is no significant difference in parental expectations and academic stress among both the aspirants. While there is a significant difference found in suicidal ideation among both the aspirants. Additionally, it is found that suicide ideation can be influenced by various factors such as personal relationship issues parental pressure, addiction disorders, and competitive atmosphere.

KEYWORDS

Kota, Suicide, Competition, Parental Expectations, Academic Stress

UNVEILING THE CONSCIOUSNESS GAP IN ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH LEADERSHIP AS A CONSCIOUSNESS TOOL

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ABSTRACT

As the world today is suffering from myriad number of problems at the physical, personal, economic and societal levels, leadership as a critical catalyst comes to mind because of its sphere of influence. It has been a very common practice to focus on the outer world of the leader and the competencies it required. Usually those competencies made the leaders more competent, but not necessarily more conscious. Looking at the way we are trying to solve problems today, it seems it is not working effectively or efficiently. Here the concept of consciousness comes to the fore as it not only enables transformation in leader's inner world, but also in his/her outer world due to the leader's position in the society (see Anderson and Adams, 2016). Change should happen from inside out. For that to emerge, leaders need to be both willing and able to undertake the initially daunting task of getting to know themselves which is the first step towards any positive change. Secondly, they need to understand the role they have with regards to relational consciousness (Hay and Nye, 1998) that requires them to be aware of phenomena at the interpersonal and even at the inter-group levels. Although training programs based on consciousness are rare, they are not non-existent. Whatever and whenever possible, leaders need to seek and find the ways of elevating their consciousness levels to be able to become effective catalysts of future societal transformation.

Keywords: Leadership, Consciousness, Relational consciousness, Competencies

UYKU VE RÜYA TEORİLERİ

SLEEP AND DREAM THEORIES

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ÖZET

Uyku ve rüya biyolojik olarak insanın doğasının bir parçasıdır. Fizyolojik olduğu kadar ruhsal bir ihtiyaç olarak da hayatın bir parçasıdır. Uyku non-REM uykusunu tasarlayan 1.nci ve 2.nci evreleri içeren EEG aktivesidir. En derin olan evre ise yavaş dalga olarak bilinen 3.ncü ve 4.ncü evredir. Çağlar boyunca uyku ile ilgili araştırmalar yapılmıştır. Günümüze kadar gelen tüm kültürler uyku alanında araştırmalar yapmış ve uykunun insan üzerindeki etkilerini anlamaya çalışmıştır. Bastırılmış olan dürtüler, cinsel arzular, öfkeler gibi ilken benlikler simgeler yoluyla rüya kanalıyla dışarı çıkar. Çoğu rüya güncel günlük hayatın akışını yansıtır. Bu araştırmanın amacı uyku ve rüya ilişkisi üzerinden insanın ruhsal ve biyolojik dengesini sağlaması için gerekli olan uyku ve rüya teorileri; makaleler, tezler, kitaplar ve araştırmalar üzerinden incelenmiştir. Freud Psikoloji alanına rüya kavramı ile önemli katkılar yapmış ve onun temellerini attığı bilinçdışı kavramı ile yeni kuramlar ve ekoller gelişmiştir. Uyku bireysel olmakla beraber, rüyalar; bireysel, toplumsal, sosyal ve ruhsal olgulardır. Yapılan çalışmalar psikoloji alanına katkı sağlamaya devam edecektir. Anahtar kelimeler: uyku, rüya, bilinçdışı, sembolü

ABSTRACT

Sleep and dream are biologically a part of human nature. It is a part of life as a physiological as well as a spiritual need. Sleep is the EEG activation that includes the 1st and 2nd stages that design non-REM sleep. The deepest stage is the 3rd and 4th stages known as slow waves. Research has been conducted on sleep throughout the ages. All cultures that have survived to the present day have conducted research in the field of sleep and tried to understand the effects of sleep on humans. Repressed impulses, sexual desires, anger, etc. primarily come out through the dream channel through symbols of the ego. Most dreams reflect the flow of daily life. The

purpose of this research is to examine the sleep and dream theories that are necessary for a person to maintain their spiritual and biological balance through the relationship between sleep and dreams; articles, theses, books and research. Freud made significant contributions to the field of psychology with the concept of dream and new theories and schools developed with the concept of the unconscious that he laid the foundations for. While sleep is individual, dreams are individual, social, social and spiritual phenomena. The studies conducted will continue to contribute to the field of psychology.

Keywords: sleep, dream, unconscious, symbol

ÖRGÜTSEL DAVRANIŞIN DUYGU YÖNETİMİ İLE İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR WITH EMOTION
MANAGEMENT

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ÖZET

Günümüzün hızla değişen ve monotonlaşan ilişkiler ortamında, duyguların kontrol edilmesi daha karmaşık bir hale gelmiştir. Bu durumda, bireyler çoğunlukla duygusal boşluğa düşmekte ve doyumsuzluk yaşamakta, grup içi ilişkilerde ise duygusal yönetim önemli bir sosyal sermaye olarak önem kazanmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, toplum içinde duyguların bilinçli bir şekilde gözlemlenmesi, kişilerin sosyal uyumlarını ve ilişkilerini olumlu yönde etkileyen bir faktör olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın temelinde, duygu yönetimi sürecini ve bu sürecin karakteristik özelliklerini kapsamlı bir şekilde tanımlamak ve duygu yönetiminin iş hayatı ile sosyal hayat üzerindeki değerini vurgulamak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada önyargı, ayrımcılık, sosyal dışlanma gibi olumsuz durumlara yer verilmiştir. Ayrıca duygu yönetiminin temel unsurları, psikolojik şiddet, duygu yönetiminin önemi ve etkili duygu yönetim sürecinin sağlanabilmesi için kullanılacak önerilere ve stratejilere yer verilmiştir. Özellikle zor duygularla baş etme becerileri üzerinde durulmuş, bu becerilerin geliştirilmesi ve uygulanması için öneriler sunulmuştur.

Bu kapsamlı inceleme, duygu yönetiminin hem bireyler hem de örgütler için önemli bir sosyal beceri olduğunu sunmakta ve etkili duygu yönetimi ile ilgili yöntem ve bilgiler sunarak, duygusal doyum ve sağlıklı ilişkiler geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygu yönetimi, ön yargı, baş etme, iletişim, duygusal tetiklenme

ABSTRACT

In today's rapidly changing and monotonous relationship environment, controlling emotions has become more complex. In this case, individuals often fall into an emotional void and experience dissatisfaction, and emotional management gains importance as an important social capital in intra-group relations. At the same time, conscious observation of emotions in society is considered a factor that positively affects people's social adaptation and relationships.

The basis of this study is to comprehensively define the emotion management process and the characteristic features of this process and to emphasize the value of emotion management on business and social life. Negative situations such as prejudice, discrimination and social exclusion are included in the study. In addition, the basic elements of emotion management, psychological violence, the importance of emotion management, and suggestions and strategies that can be used to ensure an effective emotion management process are included. Particular emphasis was placed on skills for coping with difficult emotions, and suggestions were offered for the development and implementation of these skills.

This comprehensive review presents that emotion management is an important social skill for both individuals and organizations, and aims to contribute to the development of emotional satisfaction and healthy relationships by providing methods and information about effective emotion management.

Keywords: Emotion management, prejudice, coping, communication, emotional triggering

PREMENSTRUAL SENDROMU OLAN GENÇ KADINLARDA OBJEKTİF UYKU KALİTESİ, SUBJEKTİF UYKU KALİTESİ VE BİLİŞSEL İŞLEVLER ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLER

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN OBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY, SUBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY AND COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS IN YOUNG WOMEN WITH PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME

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ÖZET

Premenstrüel sendromu (PMS) olan kadınlar menstrasyon öncesi hafta boyunca uykusuzluk ve uyku yoksunluğu yaşadıklarını bildirmektedir. Bu nedenle de bilişsel ve psikomotor becerilerin performansında güçlükler olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, PMS düzeyine göre belirlenmiş olan orta-şiddetli PMS ve hafif/olmayan PMS düzeyine sahip genç kadınlarda objektif uyku kalitesi (aktigrafik değişkenler), subjektif uyku kalitesi (uyku ölçekleri) ve bilişsel işlevlerdeki değişiklikleri (yönetici işlevler, dikkat, psikomotor hız, uzamsal çalışma belleği) araştırmaktır. Bu çalışma gönüllü katılan 18-21 yaş arası 46 kadın üniversite öğrencileri üzerinde yapılmıştır. Tüm katılımcılara Premenstruel Sendrom Ölçeği (PMSÖ), Pittsburgh Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi, Epworth Uykululuk Skalası, Uykusuzluk Şiddeti İndeksi uygulanmıştır. PMSÖ ölçeğinden alınan puanlara göre orta-şiddetli PMS semptomlarına sahip olanlar ve hafif veya PMS semptomu bulunmayanlar (karşılaştırma grubu) olmak üzere iki grup oluşturulmuştur. Araştırmada bilişsel değerlendirme için her bir katılımcıya menstrasyondan önceki dört günden birinde Cambridge otomatize nöropsikolojik test bataryası uygulanmıştır. Bilişsel değerlendirme uygulanmadan önceki üç gece uykusu katılımcıların baskın olmayan bileklerine takılan aktigrafisi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Verilerin analizinde homojenlik testlerine göre normal dağılım göstermeyen verilere Mann-Whitney U testi ve Spearman korelasyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Bu araştırmada orta-ağır PMS grubundaki

kadınlarda, hafif/PMS olmayan gruptaki kadınlara göre daha uzun yatakta geçirilen süre ve daha uzun uyku başlangıcı gecikme süresi ve daha kötü uyku kalitesi bulunmuştur. Bilişsel görevlerden sadece yönetici işlevler görevi performansı orta-şiddetli PMS olan kadınlarda PMS hafif/olmayan kadınlara göre hafif düzeyde daha kötü bulunmasına karşılık duygusal tanıma görevinde daha iyi performans bulunmuştur. Bu araştırmanın bulguları, luteal evrede PMS düzeyinin şiddetinin arttıkça uyku kalitesinin azaldığını, duygusal uyarılma, stres ve hormonal dalgalanmalar nedeniyle de bilişsel ve duygusal performansın etkilendiğini göstermektedir. PMS olan kadınlarda luteal evrede duygusal tanıma performansı ile hormon düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkileri çalışan ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

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Anahtar Kelimeler: Uyku Kalitesi, Bilişsel İşlevler, Premenstrual Sendrom, Genç Kadınlar

ABSTRACT

Women with premenstrual syndrome (PMS) report experiencing insomnia and sleep deprivation during the week before menstruation. Therefore, it is stated that there are difficulties in the performance of cognitive and psychomotor functions. The aim of this study is to examine objective sleep quality (actigraphic variables), subjective sleep quality (sleep scales) and changes in cognitive functions (executive functions, attention, psychomotor speed, to investigate spatial working memory). This study was conducted on 46 female university students aged 18-21 who participated voluntarily. Premenstrual Syndrome Scale (PMSS), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, and Insomnia Severity Index were administered to all participants. According to the scores obtained from the PMS scale, two groups were formed as those with moderate-to-severe PMS symptoms and those with mild or no PMS symptoms (comparative group). For cognitive assessment in the study, Cambridge automated neuropsychological test battery was applied to each participant on one of the four days before menstruation. Three nights' sleep prior to the cognitive assessment was assessed with an actigraphy worn on the participants' non-dominant wrists. In the analysis of the data, Mann-Whitney U test and Spearman correlation analysis were applied. In this study, women in the moderate-to-severe PMS group found longer bedtime, longer sleep onset latency, and worse sleep quality than women in the mild/non-PMS group. Among the cognitive tasks, only executive task performance was found to be slightly worse in women with moderate-to-severe PMS compared to women with mild/no PMS, but better performance in emotional recognition task. The findings of this study show that as the severity of PMS level increases in the luteal stage, sleep quality decreases, and cognitive and emotional performance is affected due to emotional arousal, stress and hormonal fluctuations. Further studies are needed to examine the relationship between emotional recognition performance and hormone levels in the luteal phase in women with PMS.

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Keywords: Sleep Quality, Cognitive Functions, Premenstrual Syndrome, Young Women.

ÜNİVERSİTE BİRİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE RUMİNASYON VE SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIĞI: YALNIZLIK VE ÖZNEL MUTLULUĞUN ARACI ROLÜ

RUMINATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION IN FIRST-YEAR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF LONELINESS AND SUBJECTIVE HAPPINESS

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ÖZET

Gelişimsel, sosyal ve ekonomik açıdan pek çok değişimi aynı anda yaşayan üniversite birinci sınıf öğrencilerinin ruminatif düşüncelerinde artış olduğu bilinmektedir. Artan ruminasyon sonucunda bireyler, sosyal medya araçlarını daha uzun süreli ve uygunsuz şekilde kullanarak esas sorun yaratan duygu ve düşüncelerinden uzaklaşmakta ve döngüsel bir sürecin içerisine girerek bu durumu engellemekte zorlanmaktadır. Bu noktada ruminasyonun sosyal medya bağımlılığıyla ilişkisinde koruyucu olabilecek değişkenlerin neler olduğunun incelenmesi önemlidir. Bu amaçla çalışmada üniversite öğrencilerinin ruminasyon düzeylerinin sosyal medya bağımlılığı ile ilişkisinde öznel mutluluk ve yalnızlığın aracı rolü incelenmektedir. Araştırmanın örneklemini Türkiye'deki üniversitelerde öğrenim gören 588 hazırlık sınıfı ve birinci sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak Ruminasyon Ölçeği Kısa Formu, Öznel Mutluluk Ölçeği, Ucla Yalnızlık Ölçeği ve Bergen Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Yapısal eşitlik modeli analizi sonucunda elde edilen değerler test edilen aracılık modelini doğrulamıştır. Analizler sonucunda ruminasyonun öznel mutluluğu negatif yönde doğrudan yordadığı, sosyal medya bağımlılığını ve yalnızlığı ise pozitif yönde doğrudan yordadığı görülmüştür. Öznel mutluluğun sosyal medya bağımlılığını negatif yönde doğrudan olarak yordadığı görülürken, yalnızlığın sosyal medya bağımlılığını pozitif yönde doğrudan yordadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca elde edilen sonuçlar ruminasyon ile sosyal medya bağımlılığı ilişkisinde öznel mutluluk ve yalnızlığın kısmi aracı rolü olduğunu göstermektedir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlar, özellikle gelişimsel açıdan çeşitli zorlukluklar yaşayan ve üniversite yıllarının başlangıç aşamasında olan gençlerde sosyal medya bağımlılığının önlenmesine yönelik alınabilecek tedbirler açısından önemlidir. Bu noktada ruminatif düşüncelerin sosyal medya bağımlılığıyla ilişkisinde öznel mutluluktaki artışın ve yalnızlıktaki azalmanın koruyucu bir faktör olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ruminasyon, Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı, Öznel Mutluluk, Yalnızlık, Üniversite Öğrencileri.

ABSTRACT

It is known that there is an increase in ruminative thoughts in first-year university students who experience many developmental, social, and economic changes simultaneously. As a result of increased rumination, individuals use social media tools for longer periods of time and inappropriately distance themselves from the emotions and thoughts that cause the real problem and enter a cyclical process, having difficulty preventing this situation. At this point, it is important to examine what variables may be protective in the relationship between rumination

and social media addiction. For this purpose, the mediating role of subjective happiness and loneliness in the relationship between university students' rumination levels and social media addiction is examined in this study. The sample of the study consists of 588 preparatory classes and first-year students studying at universities in Turkey. The Rumination Scale Short Form, Subjective Happiness Scale, UCLA Loneliness Scale, and Bergen Social Media Addiction Scale were used as data collection tools in the study. The values obtained as a result of the structural equation model analysis confirmed the tested mediation model. As a result of the analyses, it was seen that rumination directly predicted subjective happiness in a negative direction and social media addiction and loneliness in a positive direction. While subjective happiness was found to predict social media addiction in a negative direction directly, loneliness was found to predict social media addiction in a positive direction directly. In addition, the results show that subjective happiness and loneliness have a partial mediating role in the relationship between rumination and social media addiction. The results obtained from the study are important in terms of measures that can be taken to prevent social media addiction, especially in young people who have various developmental difficulties and are in the early stages of their university years. At this point, it can be said that the increase in subjective happiness and the decrease in loneliness are protective factors in the relationship between ruminative thoughts and social media addiction.

Keywords: Rumination, Social Media Addiction, Subjective Happiness, Loneliness, University Students.

**ÇALIŞMA HAYATINDA MİNNETARLIK ÖLÇEĞİ'NİN TÜRKÇEYE
UYARLANMASI (THE WORK GRATITUDE SCALE)**

**ADAPTATION OF THE GRATITUDE IN WORKING LIFE SCALE INTO TURKISH
(THE WORK GRATITUDE SCALE)**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Youssef-Morgan ve arkadaşları (2022) tarafından geliştirilen Çalışma Hayatında Minnettarlık Ölçeği'nin Türkçe'ye uyarlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Ölçeğin orijinal ismi 'The Work Gratitude Scale' olup, çalışan kişilerin, çalışma hayatındaki minnettarlık tutumlarını ölçmek için geliştirilmiştir. Ölçeğin geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik çalışmaları için aktif olarak çalışan 298 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Ölçüt geçerliliği için 100 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Ölçeğin uygulanmasının ardından geçerlilik ve güvenilirlik testleri için doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ve ölçüt geçerliliği kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, ölçeğin orijinalinde olduğu gibi üç farklı alt boyuta sahip olduğu, güvenilir ve geçerli bir ölçek olduğu söylenebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Minnettarlık, Çalışma Hayatında Minnettarlık, Ölçek Uyarlama.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the purpose is to adapt the The Work Gratitude Scale, developed in 2022 by Youssef- Morgan and her colleagues into Turkish. The scale was developed to measure the gratitude attitudes of people who are working. In the adaptation study, 298 participants were involved, 100 of them is for criterion validity. For the validity and reliability studies, confirmatory factor analysis and criterion validity tests were conducted. The results indicate that, as in the original, there are three sub-dimensions and the scale is valid and reliable in this sample.

Keywords: Gratitude, Work Gratitude, Scale Adaptation.

AN EVALUATION ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WHO ARE BOTH IN EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL WORK

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ABSTRACT

The number of university students working is increasing. The fact that these students work may bring risks such as shifting the main focus of the students' from education, development and gaining qualifications in their profession to working life. Therefore, university students may have their access to education limited due to the many problems they experience. In addition, these students may experience problems in many areas of their lives due to their employment. In this case, students work to carry out both education and work life together and have to assume many roles at the same time. In this context, the problems of students both in their education life and in the jobs they work need to be revealed in detail. It is important to evaluate this phenomenon by taking into account the negative aspects as well as the benefits such as experience and time management for students. As a result, in order for students to access education and benefit from this education effectively, their problems and needs should be identified and appropriate policies and services should be established. In this context, the study examined the situation of working university students from a social work perspective.

Keywords: University student, education, employment, social work.

**YANLIŞLIKLA ŞİFÂÎ ŞABAN EFENDİ'YE AİT GÖSTERİLEN BİR ESER:
HULÂSATU'L-EBDÂN**

**A WORK BY MISTAKE SHOWN AS BELONGING TO ŞİFÂÎ ŞABAN EFENDİ:
HULÂSATU'L-EBDÂN**

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ÖZET

Şifâî Şaban Efendi Ayaş'ta doğmuş ve Ayaşlı tabip Şa'bân Efendi diye meşhur olmuştur. İstanbul'da Süleymaniye Tıp Medresesinde tıp öğrenimi görmüş, zamanın Hipokrat'ı olarak ünlenen hekimbaşı Hayâtizâde Mustafa Feyzî'nin desteği ve Dârüssaâde ağası Yusuf Ağa'nın yardımı ile saray hekimleri arasına girmiş, Süleymaniye Darüşşifası başhekimisi ve ordu hekimbaşısı olmuştur. Çeşitli medreselerde dersler vermiş, son olarak da Diyarbakır kadısı olmuş, 1704'de bu görevinden ayrılıp gelirken Ankara'da vefat etmiştir. Tatlı dilli, güler yüzlü ve tedaviden önce hastalarının kalbine tatlı sözlerle kuvvet veren bir hekim olarak tanınmış, ustaca şiirler yazmıştır. Onun panzehir özellikli taşlar üzerine yazdığı bir tıp kitabı olup oldukça meşhur olmuştur. Bu eser dışında başka tercüme eserleri de bulunmaktadır. Ancak isim benzerliğinden dolayı Ömer Şifâî Efendi'ye ait olan *Hulâsatü'l-ebdân* adlı eser birçok kaynakta yanlışlıkla kendisine ait gösterilmiştir. Bu yanlışlık büyük ölçüde hem bu eserin bir tıp kitabı olması, hem bu iki şahsın yaklaşık aynı dönemde yaşamaları hem de ikisinin de Şifâî mahlasını kullanmalarından kaynaklanmıştır. Oysa ölüm tarihleri birbirine çok yakın değildir, Şifâî Şaban Efendi 1704'te, Ömer Şifâî Efendi ise 1742'de ölmüştür. Bu yüzden sırf Şifâî lakabının benzerliği ve ikisinin yaklaşık aynı dönemde yaşamış olması böyle bir yanlışın hâlen kütüphane kataloglarında geçmesine sebep olmuş ve yapılan birçok çalışmaya da bu yanlış maalesef yansımıştır. Bu çalışmada bu husus açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şifâî Şaban Efendi, Ömer Şifâî Efendi, Hulasatu'l-ebdân, yanlışlık.

ABSTRACT

Şifâî Şaban Efendi was born in Ayaş and became famous as Ayaşlı Physician Şa'ban Efendi. He studied medicine at the Süleymaniye Medical School in Istanbul, and with the support of the chief physician Hayâtizâde Mustafa Feyzî, who was famous as the Hippocrates of the time, and the help of the Dârüssaâde Ağa Yusuf Ağa, he became one of the palace physicians and became the chief physician of the Süleymaniye Hospital and the chief physician of the army. He gave lectures at various madrasahs and finally became the judge of Diyarbakır, and in 1704 he left this position and died in Ankara on his way back. He was known as a sweet-tongued, cheerful physician who strengthened the hearts of his patients with sweet words before treatment, and he wrote masterful poems. He wrote a medical book on stones with antidote properties, which became quite famous. Apart from this work, he also has other translated works. However, due to the similarity of names, the work *Hulâsatü'l-ebdân*, which belongs to Ömer Şifâî Efendi, has been mistakenly shown as his own in many sources. This mistake is

largely due to the fact that this work is a medical book, that these two individuals lived in approximately the same period, and that both of them used the pseudonym Şifâî. However, their dates of death are not very close to each other, and Şifâî Şaban Efendi died in 1704, and Ömer Şifâî Efendi in 1742. Therefore, the similarity of the nickname Şifâî and the fact that the two lived in approximately the same period have caused such a mistake to still appear in library catalogs, and unfortunately, this mistake has been reflected in many studies. This issue will be explained in this study.

Keywords: Şifâî Şaban Efendi, Ömer Şifâî Efendi, Hulasatu'l-ebdân, mistake.

ŞİFÂİYYE ADLI TIP ESERİNDE YER ALAN GARİP HİKÂYELER ÜZERİNE

ON THE STRANGE STORIES IN THE MEDICAL WORK CALLED ŞİFÂİYYE

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ÖZET

Şifâiyye adlı tıp eseri Şifâî Şaban Efendi tarafından 1699 yılında tamamlanmış bi eser olup panzehir türleri ve ağırlıklı olarak da panzehir özellikli taşlar açıklanmıştır. Çok sevilen, yetenekli ve başarılı bir saray hekimi tarafından kaleme alınan bu eser birçok önemli tıp kitabı araştırılarak tecrübeler de katılarak yazılmış, panzehir taşların kullanım şekil ve miktarı da en ince ayrıntısına kadar açıklanmıştır. Eserin bir başka önemli yönü çok sayıda nakil ve hikâye lere yer verilmiş olmasıdır ki bu hikâyeler bazı taşların mahiyetleri için delil gösterilmiştir. Mesela bir hikâyede şöyle anlatılır: Bir avcı, kuyruğunda zehirli boğum bulunan bir dağ keçisini avlayıp o boğumu hükümdara hediye olarak götürmek üzere kesmiş ve etinden de biraz yemiştir. Daha sonra biraz uyumak için yatmış, uyanıp şehre gittiğinde ise üç gün geçmiş olduğunu farketmiştir. Bunun sebebi ise o boğumun uyuşturucu kuvvetinin yanındaki ete geçmiş olmasıdır. Bir kimse eğer o boğumu yemiş olsa ağır bir uyku gelip sürekli uyuyacak ve uyku esnasında kalbindeki kan donduğundan hiçbir şey hissetmeden ölüp gidecek, kıyamet sabahı uyanacaktır. İşte eserde buna benzer şekilde panzehir özellikli taşlara ait birçok garip hikâye anlatılmaktadır. Bu hikâyelerin çoğunluğu taşların özelliklerini iyi bilen tecrübeli kişilerden, bir kısmı da eser yazmış usta tabiplerden aktarılmıştır. Bu çalışmada eserde yer alan bu garip hikâyeler tanıtılacaktır.

Bu çalışmada bu husus açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şifâî Şaban Efendi, Şifâiyye, panzehir, taş, garip hikâye.

ABSTRACT

The medical work called Şifâiyye was completed by Şifâî Şaban Efendi in 1699 and explains the types of antidotes and especially the stones with antidote properties. Written by a very popular, talented and successful palace physician, this work was written by researching many important medical books and adding experiences, and the method and amount of use of antidote stones were explained in great detail. Another important aspect of the work is that it includes many narrations and stories, which are shown as evidence for the nature of some stones. For example, one story tells the following: A hunter hunted a mountain goat with a poisonous joint on its tail, cut off that joint to take as a gift to the ruler and ate some of its meat. He then went to bed to get some sleep, but when he woke up and went to the city, he realized that three days had passed. The reason for this was that the narcotic power of that joint had passed into the meat next to it. If a person had eaten that joint, he would fall into a heavy sleep and sleep continuously, and since the blood in his heart would freeze during sleep, he would die without feeling anything and wake up on the morning of the apocalypse. In the work, many

strange stories are told about stones with antidote properties. Most of these stories are told by experienced people who know the properties of the stones well, and some are told by master physicians who have written works. In this study, these strange stories in the work will be introduced.

Keywords: Şifâî Şaban Efendi, Şifâiyye, antidot, stone, strange stories.

ROLE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CONTINUOUS EDUCATION OF ELDERS

YAŞLILARIN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR EĞİTİMİNDE HALK KÜTÜPHANELERİNİN ROLÜ

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ABSTRACT

Libraries occupy one of the leading places among institutions that organize personal education of the elders. Today, the responsibility of modern life falls on the elderly population. That is why the education of the elderly in the international world is considered as the key of the 21st century. The elderly population working in various fields of the national economy try to keep up with the changes and innovations in the society and improve regularly. For this reason, this group of readers is more inclined towards private education.

Elderly people who prefer private education do not stay out of the processes taking place in the life of society through reading and become its participants. Through personal education, the elderly get to know the culture and the wealth of artistic words and correctly define their vital function. It is known that no higher and secondary educational institution can provide graduates with information in a certain specialty to the extent required by modern life. Because every higher and secondary specialty institution is limited by a certain time and does not have the opportunity to provide all the information.

For this reason, it is necessary to study for a lifetime in the new society and to read regularly in order to integrate the innovations that are happening. Colorful, comprehensive reading should not be occasional, but regular, that is, uninterrupted. The article highlights the social importance of reading, the role of libraries (public libraries) in organizing the reading process. At the same time, the importance of innovations in increasing the effectiveness of the reading process, the necessity of using new forms of propaganda is justified. The importance of public libraries as an organizer of general education reading in the organization of the continuous educational process and the important tasks facing them are noted. In order to help the comprehensive and harmonious development of people, it is a basic condition that these tasks should be carried out in a complex manner.

Public libraries should prioritize the promotion of literature on all areas of spiritual education in order to help the formation and comprehensive development of the personality, should try to raise the intellectual level of the elderly population, improve their professions, and socialize people in connection with the development process of society.

A person with a high culture, intellectual level and worldview reads throughout his life. Serving such people places important specific tasks on libraries and requires special professionalism from librarians. In order to serve readers from this group in libraries, it is necessary to allocate librarians with a high professional level and to specialize them. In order for librarians to adapt to the innovations taking place in society, it is given as an important condition that they improve their professional education and be open to innovations.

Keywords: education of the elderly, sustainable education, public libraries, reading

ÖZET

Yaşlıların şəxsi təhsilini təşkil edən müəssisələr icərisində kitabxanalar aparıcı yerlərdən birini tutur. Bu gün müasir həyatın məsuliyyəti yaşlı əhalinin üzərinə düşür. Məhz buna görə də beynəlxalq aləmdə yaşlıların təhsili XXI əsrin açarı kimi qiymətləndirilir. Xalq təsərrüfatının müxtəlif sahələrində fəaliyyət göstərən yaşlı əhali cəmiyyətdə baş verən dəyişikliklərə, yeniliklərə ayaq uydurmağa, müntəzəm olaraq təkmilləşməyə səy göstərirlər. Bu səbəbdən də bu oxucu qrupu şəxsi təhsilə daha çox meyl edirlər.

Şəxsi təhsilə üstünlük verən yaşlılar mütləq vasitəsilə cəmiyyət həyatında baş verən proseslərdən kənar qalmır onun iştirakçısına çevrilir. Şəxsi təhsil vasitəsilə yaşlılar mədəniyyətə, bədii söz sərəvətinə qovuşaraq öz həyatı funksiyasını düzgün müəyyənləşdirir. Məlumdur ki, heç bir ali və orta təhsil müəssisəsi məzunlara müəyyən ixtisas üzrə müasir həyatın tələbi həcmində məlumat verə bilmir. Çünki, hər ali və orta ixtisas müəssisələri müəyyən vaxtla məhdudlaşdığından bütün məlumatları vermə imkanına malik deyil. Bu səbəbdən yeni cəmiyyətdə ömür boyu təhsil almaq və baş verən yeniliklərə inteqrasiya üçün müntəzəm olaraq mütləq etmək gərəkdir. Rəngarəng, hərtərəfli mütləq isə vaxtaşırı deyil, müntəzəm, yəni fasiləsiz olmalıdır. Məqalədə mütləqənin sosial əhəmiyyəti, mütləq prosesinin təşkilində kitabxanaların (kütləvi kitabxanaların) rolu işıqlandırılır. Eyni zamanda mütləq prosesinin effektivliyinin artırılmasında innovasiyaların əhəmiyyəti, yeni təbliğat formalarının istifadəsinin zəruriliyi əsaslandırılır. Ümumtəhsil mütləqəsinin təşkilatçısı kimi kütləvi kitabxanaların fasiləsiz təhsil prosesinin təşkilində əhəmiyyəti, onların qarşısında duran mühüm vəzifələr qeyd edilir. İnsanların hərtərəfli ahəngdar inkişafına kömək məqsədilə bu vəzifələrin kompleks şəkildə, bir-biri ilə əlaqədar həyata keçirilməsi əsas şərtidir.

Kütləvi kitabxanalar şəxsiyyətin formalaşmasına, hərtərəfli inkişafına kömək etmək məqsədilə mənəvi tərbiyənin bütün sahələrinə dair ədəbiyyatın təbliğini ön plana çəkməli, yaşlı əhalinin intel-lektual səviyyəsinin yüksəldilməsinə, peşələrinin təkmilləşdirilməsinə cəmiyyətin inkişaf prosesi ilə əlaqədar insanların sosiallaşdırılmasına çalışmalıdır.

Yüksək mədəniyyətə, intellektual səviyyəyə, dünyagörüşünə malik olan insan bütün ömrü boyu mütləq edir. Bu cür insanlara xidmət kitabxanaların qarşısında mühüm spesifik vəzifələr qoyur və kitabxanaçılardan xüsusi peşəkarlıq tələb edir. Kitabxanalarda bu qrupdan olan oxuculara xidmət etmək üçün yüksək peşəkarlığa malik kitabxanaçılar ayırmaq, onları ixtisaslaşdırmaq zərurəti qarşıya çıxır. Kitabxanaçı kadrların cəmiyyətdə baş verən yeniliklərə uyğunlaşması üçün peşə təhsilini təkmilləşdirməsi artırması, yeniliklərə açıq olması vacib şərt kimi verilir.

Anahtar Kelimələr: Yaşlıların Eğitimi, Sürdürülebilir Eğitim, Halk Kütüphaneleri, Kitap Okuma

REPRESENTATION OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC CULTURAL CODE BY MEANS OF ABSTRACT LEXICON IN ANTHROPONYMS (ON THE MATERIAL OF AZERBAIJANI AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES)

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ÖZET

Diğer dil birimleri gibi antroponimler de dil-kültür çalışmalarında, kültürlerarası iletişimde, etnolinguistikte, yani dil ile halkın manevi kültürü arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen disiplinlerde araştırma konusu olabilir. Herhangi bir dilin antroponim fonu, ulusal isimlerden ve dile diğer kültürlerden gelen isimlerden oluşur. Bununla birlikte, halkın tarihini, ulusal karakterini ve kültürünü yansıtan "kültürel hafızasının" koruyucusu olduğu için belirgin bir ulusal özgüllüğe sahiptir.

Makale, iki farklı dilin - Azerice ve Rusça - onomastik alanının bir parçasının incelenmesine yönelik dil-kültürel bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Nesne, onomastik birimlerdir - Rus ve İngiliz dillerinin "soyutluk" bileşenine sahip kişi adları ve soyadları. Çalışmanın amacı, Rusça ve Azerice antroponimlerdeki soyut kelime dağarcığı aracılığıyla kültürün antropomorfik kodunun üretkenliğinin izini sürmektir. Belirlenen hedef, belirli görevlerin aralığını belirler: 1. Soyut söz varlığının incelenen dillerin antroponimisi üzerindeki etkisini belirlemek; 2. İncelenen dillerin antroponimisinde işleyen antropomorfik kültürel kodun özelliklerini dikkate almak; 3. Azerbaycan ve Rus dillerinin antroponimlerinde soyut söz varlığının antropomorfik kültürel kod aracılığıyla kavranmasının özgüllüğünü ortaya çıkarmak. Görevi çözmek için yazar tanımlayıcı, karşılaştırmalı-tarihsel ve karşılaştırmalı yöntemler kullanmıştır.

Araştırma sırasında antropomorfik kültür kodunda soyut kelimelerin sözelleştirilme yolları ortaya çıkarılmış ve tanımlanmıştır. Antroponimi kodunda nesnelleştirmenin hem olumlu hem de olumsuz çağrışımlarla temsil edildiği tespit edilmiştir. Rusçanın aksine, Azericede "soyutluk" bileşenine sahip çok sayıda kişi adı ortaya çıkmıştır ve analiz edilen onomastik birimlerin, incelenen dillerin zihniyet ve ulusal kültürünün bir tür bağlantı halkası olarak hizmet ettiği belirtilmelidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: antropomorfik kültür kodu, Azeri, Rus, antroponimler, soyut söz

ABSTRACT

Anthroponyms, like other language units, can be the object of research in linguocultural studies, intercultural communication, ethnolinguistics, i.e. disciplines that study the relationship between language and spiritual culture of the people. The fund of anthroponyms of any language consists of national names and names that came into the language from other cultures. However, it has a distinct national specificity, as it is the keeper of the "cultural memory" of the people, reflecting their history, national character and culture.

The article presents a linguocultural approach to the study of a fragment of onomastic space of two dissimilar languages - Azerbaijani and Russian. The object was onomastic units - personal names and surnames with the component of "abstractness" of Russian and English languages. The aim of the work is to trace the productivity of anthropomorphic code of culture through abstract vocabulary in Russian and Azerbaijani anthroponyms. The set goal determines the range of certain tasks: 1. To determine the influence of abstract lexicon on the anthroponymy of

the languages under study; 2. To consider the peculiarities of anthropomorphic cultural code functioning in the anthroponymy of the languages under study; 3. To reveal the specificity of comprehension of abstract lexicon in anthroponyms of Azerbaijani and Russian languages through anthropomorphic cultural code. To solve the task the author used descriptive, comparative-historical and comparative methods.

In the course of the research the ways of verbalisation of abstract vocabulary in the anthropomorphic code of culture were revealed and described. It has been established that in the anthroponymy code objectification is represented in both positive and negative connotation. In contrast to the Russian language, in Azerbaijani a huge number of personal names with the component of "abstractness" is revealed, and it should be noted that the analysed onomastic units serve as a kind of connecting link of mentality and national culture of the languages under study.

Keywords: anthropomorphic code of culture, Azerbaijani, Russian, anthroponyms, abstract words

ABD EDEBİYATINDA "KÜÇÜK ADAM" İMAJININ OLUŞUMU

FORMATION OF THE IMAGE OF "LITTLE MAN" IN THE LITERATURE OF THE USA

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ÖZET

Dünyadaki tüm ulusların düzyazılarında olduğu gibi, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin düzyazısında da fikir modelleme süreci devam etmektedir. Elbette mensur eserlerin olay örgüsü-masal ve genel olarak şiir sistemi açısından zaman içinde değişimlere uğraması gerekli ve doğal bir süreçtir. Dolayısıyla her yazılı eser, her sanatsal düzyazı metni önerilen bir fikirden yaratıldığı için, modern ABD edebiyat sürecinde bu fikirleri anlamak uzun zaman alır. Düzyazı metinlerle ortaya atılan fikir er ya da geç modellenir. Bu, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri de dahil olmak üzere dünya çapında düzyazının gelişimindeki genel bir düzenliliktir. Şimdi, Amerikan nesrinin gelişimi açısından, 19. ve 20. yüzyıllarda bireysel yazarlar tarafından ortaya atılan fikirler, tipik Amerikan okuyucusunun hafızasında, Amerikan okuyucusunun edebi zevkine uygun bir biçimde, mitlerle harmanlanarak başka biçim ve türler içinde modellenmiştir.

Aslında tüm düzyazı eserler, ortak bir temanın ayrı kırıntıları ve parçaları olarak giderek daha farklı yönleriyle ilgi odağı haline geliyor, insanların düşüncesini ve dünya görüşünü etkiliyor. Edebiyat teorisinde bir "tür alanları" kavramı vardır. Tür bir model fikrini kabul ettiğinde, düzyazının şiirsel sisteminde farklı olaylar meydana gelir, tür alanları, dedikleri gibi, yer ve konumlarını değiştirir, açıklama anı, kıskırtma stratejisi dönüşür. Mitin doğal dili gasp etmesi, sonuçta onun yerini alması ve onun adına konuşması, aynı zamanda biçimin konuşmasının da önünü açar.

Tüm bu hususları tek bir bağlamda açıklamak, yorumlamak, ortak ve ayırt edici özelliklerini sınıflandırmak için M. Twain, W. Faulkner, E. Hemingway ve M. F. O'Connor. Bizce bu yazarların yaratıcılıklarındaki, keşfettikleri sanatsal imgelerdeki tüm ortak özellikler onların genetik hafızasından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bir nesilde, aynı ailede doğan insanların onlarca yıldır kanında akan tutku, duygu ve hisleri bazen bazı bireylerde ifade buluyor. Büyük, küresel meselelere yönelen, "küçük adam" sorununu ortaya çıkaran ve küçük adamın içindeki muazzam enerjiyi keşfedenler yukarıda adı geçen yazarlar oldu. Kanaatimizce bu kısmen onların hayat hikâyeleriyle de alakalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: mit, edebi süreç, düzyazı, çağrışım, sanatsal imge

ABSTRACT

As in the prose of all the nations of the world, the process of idea modeling is going on in the prose of the United States. Of course, it is a necessary and natural process for prose works to undergo changes over time in terms of plot-fable and poetic system in general. So, since every written work, every artistic prose text is created from a proposed idea, it takes a long time to understand these ideas in the modern US literary process. The idea put forward by means of prose texts is modeled sooner or later. This is a general regularity in the development of prose throughout the world, including the United States. Now, in terms of the development of American prose, the ideas put forward by individual writers in the 19th and 20th centuries are modeled within other forms and genres, mixed with myths in the memory of the typical American reader in a way that suits the literary taste of the American reader.

In fact, all prose works come to the center of attention with more and more different aspects as separate scraps and fragments of a common theme, influencing people's thinking and worldview. There is a concept of "genre spheres" in literary theory. When the genre accepts the idea of a model, different events take place in the poetic system of prose, genre spheres, as they say, change their place and position, the moment of description, the strategy of incitement is transformed, and so on. The myth's hijacking of natural language, ultimately taking its place and speaking on its behalf, also opens the way for the form to speak.

In order to explain and interpret all these aspects in one context, as well as to classify their common and distinguishing features, it is necessary to turn to the biographies of writers such as M. Twain, W. Faulkner, E. Hemingway, and M. F. O'Connor. In our opinion, all common qualities in the creativity of those writers, in the artistic images they discovered, come from their genetic memory. The passion flowing in the blood of people born in one generation, one family for decades, their feelings and emotions sometimes find expression in some individual. It was the aforementioned writers who turned to big, global issues and revealed the problem of the "little man" and discovered the enormous energy that lies within the little man. In our opinion, this is partly related to their life history.

Keywords: Myth, Literary Process, Prose, Evocation, Literary Image.

THE PROBLEM OF LACUNARITY IN THE TRANSLATION OF I. SHYHLY'S NOVEL "DƏLİ KÜR" INTO RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ÖZƏT

Çevirmenlerin, bir ya da daha fazla dilde bulunan ve kural olarak başka bir dile birebir çevrilemeyen tutarsızlıklar olan boşlukların çevirisinde sıklıkla sorunlarla karşılaştıkları, bu nedenle yazarların, yazarın fikrini okuyucuya aktarmak için benzetmeler buldukları ya da bunların yokluğunda kelimeyi veya ifadeyi deşifre ettikleri unutulmamalıdır. Birçok çalışma, boşlukların çevrilmesindeki zorlukların, iki veya daha fazla dil-kültürel topluluğun kültürel, ulusal, etik, estetik ve diğer kategorilerinin özelliklerinden kaynaklandığını göstermektedir

Araştırma materyali, İsmail Şihli'nin "Dəli Kür" adlı eserinden bir örneklemin yanı sıra romanın V. Soloukhin tarafından yapılan Rusça çevirisinin verileridir. Araştırmacıların çevirilerin kalitesi sorununa, yazarın niyetini aktarma sorununa, ulusal lezzeti koruma sorununa, Azerbaycan metninin okuyucuların alışkanlıklarına, yabancı edebiyat geleneklerine uyarlanma derecesi sorununa dikkat ettiklerini belirtmek gerekir. Araştırma malzemesi, yabancı dile çeviride belirli zorluklara neden olan ve aynı zamanda İ. Şihli'nin anlatım tarzını en canlı şekilde karakterize eden çok çeşitli sözcüksel, deyimsel birimleri ve metin öğelerini ve bunların çevirisinin çeşitli versiyonlarını içermektedir.

İsmail Şihli, romanlarında alışlagelmiş toplumsal temelleri sorgular, olumsuz yanlarını ortaya koyar ve toplumda değişim çağrısında bulunur. Eserleri derin bir içerikle, bilgece düşüncelerle ve insana karşı merhamet duygusuyla doludur. Bu makalede, İ. Şihli'nin "Dəli Kür" ("Şiddetli Kür") adlı romanının Rusçaya çevirisi ele alınacaktır; bu romanın incelenmesi, bu eserin algılanmasını ve anlaşılmasını zorlaştıran ve üstesinden gelmeye çalışacağımız birçok engeli ortaya çıkarmıştır. Çeviride V. Soloukhin'in Azericeden Rusçaya çevirisinin esas alındığını vurgulamakta fayda var.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İ.Şihli, "Dəli Kür" ("Şiddetli Kür"), lacuna, çeviri sorunu, Azerice, Rusça

ABSTRACT

It should be noted that translators often face problems in translating blanks, which are inconsistencies that exist in one or more languages and, as a rule, cannot be translated into another language one-to-one, so writers find analogies to convey the author's idea to the reader or, in their absence, decipher the word or expression. Many studies show that difficulties in translating blanks are caused by the peculiarities of cultural, national, ethical, aesthetic and other categories of two or more language-cultural communities

The research material is a sample of Ismail Shikhli's work "Dəli Kür", as well as the data of the Russian translation of the novel by V. Soloukhin. It should be noted that the researchers paid attention to the problem of the quality of translations, the problem of conveying the author's

intention, the problem of preserving the national flavour, the problem of the degree of adaptation of the Azerbaijani text to the habits of readers, to foreign literary traditions. The research material includes a wide range of lexical, idiomatic units and textual elements and various versions of their translation, which cause certain difficulties in translation into a foreign language and at the same time most vividly characterise the narrative style of Ismail Shikhly.

In his novels, Ismail Shikhli questions the usual social foundations, exposes their negative aspects and calls for change in society. His works are full of deep content, wise thoughts and a sense of compassion for humanity. In this article, the translation of I.Shikhli's novel "Dəli Kür" ("Severe Kür") into Russian will be considered; the study of this novel has revealed many obstacles that make it difficult to perceive and understand this work, which we will try to overcome. It should be emphasised that the translation is based on V. Soloukhin's translation from Azerbaijani into Russian.

Keywords: I.Shikhli, "Dəli Kür" ("The Violent Kura"), lacuna, translation problem, Azerbaijani, Russian

HÜSEYN CAVID YARADICILIĞINDA ROMANTİK BƏDBİNLİK

ROMANTIC PESSIMISM IN HUSEYN JAVID'S WORKS

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Xülasə

Azərbaycan ədəbiyyatının təkrarsız, individual poetik fikir xətti olan, poetikanının romantik fəlsəfəsini silinməz izlərlə əks etdirən unudulmaz şairi Hüseyn Caviddir. Fəlsəfi təfəkkür sferasında sözün əsl mənasında insani duyğularla zaman-zaman mənfur niyyətlərdən sarsılan, həyata, sevgiyə və yaşama inamını itirən, ürəyinin dərinliklərində isə varlığı real olan məhəbbətə səcdə edən, vüsala inanan, mənəvi böhran burulğanında mübarizə aparan şair H.Cavid Azərbaycan xalqının XX əsrdə yetişdirdiyi ən böyük filosof-şairidir. Fədakar, sadıq aşiqi canlandırان, kövrək, incə düşüncəli şair dövrün təlatümlərində sərt və pisniyyətli insanların zərbəsindən yığılır, mənəvi puçluq gördüyü zamanın ətəyindən tutub dikəlir. Yaşamaq, yaratmaq duyğusuna əsir düşən H.Cavidi addım-addım izləyən yorğun, tükənmiş eşqi zamanın qaragüruh münasibətlərinin hədəflədiyi Tanrı yolunda yenidən tumurcuqlayır. Payına düşən bədbin duyğularla çarpışmada sadə amalını, əqidəsini ifadə etməkdən heç vaxt çəkinmir. Onun mənəvi dünyası dərin, qaranlıq bir quyudur. Sanki iynənin ucu boyda işığa möhtac Cavid həyatının obraz-inikası kimi nəzmə süzülən duyğularının təbiliyi tərəddüd və ziddiyyət böhranı ilə üz – üzədir. Lirik romantizmi böyük coşqu ilə tərənnüm edən həssas ruhlu H.Cavid yaşamaq üçün Tanrının ona ayırdığı zaman kəsiyində çoxsaylı mənəvi zərbələr alsa da yorulmur, bədbinliyə düşər olsa da ümidini itirmir. İç dünyasının bədii xatirəsini misralara tökən şair yaradıcılığı boyu fərdi bədii gedişlər edir. Cavid bədbin romantik lirikada kədərə öz möhürünü vurur. Şair Azərbaycan poeziyasında bədii fəhmi ilə minlərlə misranı fikir süzgəcindən keçirərək özünəxas romantik bədbinliyi ilə insanların duyğularının carçısı olur. H.Cavid günahsız olaraq ittiham olunsa da, bir müddət yasaq edilsə də öz fəlsəfi təfəkkür tərzilə yaratdığı sənət xəzinəsi xalqımızın, millətimizin sarsılmaz qüdrəti ilə oxucusunun ürəyində həmişə xatırlanmışdır.

Açar sözlər: romantik fəlsəfə, filosof-şair, bədbin duyğu, poeziya, obraz, aşiq, bədbinlik, fəlsəfi təfəkkür

Summary

Huseyn Javid is an unforgettable poet who reflects the romantic philosophy of poetics, which is a unique, individual poetic line of thought of Azerbaijani literature, with indelible traces. In the sphere of philosophical thinking, in the literal sense of the word, the poet H. Javid, who is shaken by human emotions and hateful intentions from time to time, who loses faith in life, love and living, who prostrates himself to love whose existence is real in the depths of his heart, who believes in the world and struggles in the vortex of spiritual crisis, is the greatest philosopher-poet raised up by the Azerbaijani people in the 20th century. The fragile, delicate-minded poet who portrays a selfless, faithful lover, falls under the blows of harsh and abusive people in the turmoil of the times, and stands up by the skirt of the time he sees as moral emptiness. The tired, exhausted love that follows H. Javid step by step, captured by the feeling of living and creating, sprouts again in the path of God aimed at by the black group

relationships of the time. He never hesitates to express his simple action and conviction in the collision with pessimistic emotions. His spiritual world is a deep, dark well. As if Javid needs light at the tip of a needle, the tameness of his emotions, filtered into the poem as an image of his life, is faced with a crisis of hesitation and contradiction. H. Javid, a sensitive soul who glorifies lyrical romanticism with great enthusiasm, does not get tired even though he receives many spiritual blows during the time allotted to him by God to live, and he does not lose hope even if he falls into pessimism. The poet, who pours the artistic memory of his inner world into verses, makes individual artistic journeys throughout his work. Javid puts his stamp on sadness in a pessimistic romantic lyric. The poet filters thousands of verses in Azerbaijani poetry with his artistic understanding and becomes the herald of people's feelings with his unique romantic pessimism. Although H. Javid was innocently accused and banned for a while, the art treasure he created with his philosophical way of thinking has always been remembered in the hearts of our readers with the unshakable power of our nation.

Keywords: romantic philosophy, philosopher-poet, pessimistic feeling, poetry, image, lover, pessimism, philosophical thinking

DERVISH MOTIF IN AZERBAIJAN AND KYRGYZ MYTHOPOETIC SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Bir eseri değerli kılan farklı kriterler vardır. Bu kriterler ait olduğu toplumun kültürel değerlerini ve mitsel düşünce biçimini yansıtan dinamikler görevi görür. Sözlü halk edebiyatı örnekleri bu dinamiğin en önemli unsuru sayılabilir. Folklor ve mit unsurları ait oldukları toplumların davranışlarını korur ve gelecek nesillere aktarır.

Azerbaycan ve Kırgız mitoloji sisteminde halk yaratıcılığında ortak mitsel unsurlar ve mitolojik karakterler bulunmaktadır. Bu unsurlar sadece mevcut değildi, aynı zamanda her iki ulusun yazılı edebiyatını da olumlu yönde etkiledi.

Ortak düşünce ve yaşama biçimi dikkate alınarak halk örnekleri ve bunların her iki milletin yazılı edebiyatında kullanılması yazarların temel misyonu olmuştur.

Bu açıdan bakıldığında Azerbaycan ve Kırgızistan yazılı edebiyatında başta mitolojik derviş imgesi olmak üzere pek çok ortak unsur bulunmaktadır. Derviş hem yazılı hem de halk edebiyatında yaygın olarak kullanılan bir imgedir. Halk edebiyatında zamanla karıştırılan, yazılı edebiyatta ise yazarın bilinçli olarak eserine dahil ettiği, okuru mitsel düşüncenin derinliklerine doğru yolculuğa çıkaran, düşüncesinde birçok yüzleşmeye neden olacak bir yöntemdir.

Araştırmamızda Azerbaycan ve Kırgız edebiyatında son dönemlerde yazılan eserlerde derviş imajını inceleyerek her iki milletteki gelişme imkânları ve yeri hakkında konuşacağız. Dervişlerin farklı mezheplere mensup olup olmadığına bakılmaksızın derviş müessesesinin temel ilkeleri aynıdır. Bu ilkelere göre dervişlerin nefislerini kontrol etmeye çalışmaları, manevi olgunluğa ve manevi mükemmelliğe erişmeleri gerekiyordu. Ayrıca yazarların eserlerinde dervişin kullanımından dini ve folklorik olmak üzere iki şekilde bahsedeceğiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Kırgız, nesir, derviş, kült, ortak özellikler

ABSTRACT

There are different criteria that make a work valuable. These criteria serve as dynamics that reflect the cultural values and mythical way of thinking of the society it belongs to. Oral folk literature examples can be considered the most important element of this dynamic. Folklore and myth elements preserve the behaviors of the societies they belong to and pass them on to future generations.

There are common mythical elements and mythological characters in the Azerbaijani and Kyrgyz mythology systems in folk creativity. These elements were not only present, but also positively affected the written literature of both nations.

Taking into account the common thought and way of life, folk examples and their use in the written literature of both nations have been the main mission of the writers.

From this perspective, there are many common elements in the written literature of Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan, especially the mythological dervish image. Dervish is an image widely used in both written and folk literature. It is a method that has been confused over time in folk literature, but is consciously included in the work by the writer, takes the reader on a journey into the depths of mythical thought, and causes many confrontations in his thought.

In our research, we will examine the image of the dervish in the works written in recent periods in Azerbaijani and Kyrgyz literature and talk about the development opportunities and place in both nations. Regardless of whether the dervishes belong to different sects, the basic principles of the dervish institution are the same. According to these principles, dervishes had to try to control their egos and reach spiritual maturity and spiritual perfection. We will also talk about the use of the dervish in the works of writers in two ways: religious and folkloric.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz, prose, dervish, cult, common features

RÜFET AHMEDZADENİN “KIRPI” DERGISİNDEKİ YARATICILIK FAALİYETİ RUFAT AHMADZADEH’S CREATIVE ACTIVITY IN THE "KIRPI" MAGAZINE

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ÖZET

Rüfet Ahmedzade Azerbaycan edebiyatında kendine özgü yaratıcılığı ve aktif katılımıyla tanınır. Onun yaratıcılığı çeşitli türleri kapsar, ancak özellikle "Kirpi" dergisindeki faaliyeti edebi ve satirik gazetecilik alanındaki istisnai katkılarıyla hatırlanır.

"Kirpi" dergisi, Azerbaycan satirik gazeteciliğinin en önemli organlarından biridir. 1952'den itibaren yayımlanmaya başlayan bu dergi, kendi döneminde toplumun güncel sorunlarını satirik bir şekilde yansıtmıştır.

Rüfet Ahmedzade, "Kirpi" dergisinin başlıca yazarlarından biri olarak derginin okuyucu kitlesine özel etki gösteren yazılarını yayımlıyordu. O, satirik eserleriyle toplumun çeşitli kesimlerinde bulunan sorunları, sosyal adaletsizlikleri, rüşvet ve yolsuzluk gibi olumsuz durumları eleştiriyordu. Eserlerindeki keskin dil ve güçlü ironi, toplumdaki negatif olaylara karşı belirgin duruşunu ortaya koyuyordu.

1956 yılında Rüfet Ahmedzadenin beste üzerine yazdığı "Ne Vakte Kaldı" ("Nə vaxta qaldı") şiiri "Kirpi" dergisinin 15. sayısında yayınlanmıştır. Bu şiir, R. Ahmedzadenin satirik yaratıcılığında önemli bir yer tutan eserlerden biri olarak hem okuyucular tarafından ilgiyle karşılanmış hem de derginin en çok dikkat çeken örneklerinden biri olmuştur.

"Kirpi"de dini radikalizmin ve hurafeciliğin toplumda yarattığı olumsuz etkileri sert bir şekilde eleştirmiştir. Derginin sayfalarında bu konuda yazılmış makaleler, şiirler, dini tarikatların ve fanatiklerin eğitim, sosyal hayat ve kültür üzerindeki zararlı etkilerini açık bir şekilde gözler önüne sermiştir.

Bu bağlamda Rüfet Ahmedzadenin "Mollalar" ("Mollalar") şiiri özel bir dikkat çeker. Şiirde R. Ahmedzade, dini fanatizmin toplumu nasıl geri sürüklediğini ve eğitimsiz insanların topluma nasıl zarar verdiğini sert bir eleştiriyle tasvir etmiştir.

R. Ahmedzadenin satirik kahramanları, gerçek hayattan alınmış karakterler gibi, insanların günlük hayatında karşılaşılan ancak çoğu zaman fark edilmeyen olumsuz olayların aynasıydı. O, bu karakterleri büyük bir ustalıklarla tasvir eder, onların zayıf yönlerini ve çirkin taraflarını satirik bir yolla ortaya çıkarırdı. Her bir şiirdeki kahraman, onun satirik yaratıcılığının güçlü yanını ve sosyal eleştirel duruşunu yansıtıyordu.

Anahtar kelimeler: Rüfet Ahmedzade, "Kirpi" dergisi, satirik şiir, toplum, basın.

ABSTRACT

Rufat Ahmadzadeh is recognized for his distinctive creativity and active participation in Azerbaijani literature. His work spans various genres, but his activity in the "Kirpi" magazine is particularly remembered for his exceptional contributions to literary and satirical journalism.

"Kirpi" magazine is one of the most significant organs of Azerbaijani satirical journalism. First published in 1952, this magazine reflected the pressing issues of its time through satire.

As one of the key authors of "Kirpi" magazine, Rufat Ahmadzadeh published writings that had a profound impact on the magazine's readership. Through his satirical works, he criticized societal problems, social injustices, and negative phenomena such as bribery and corruption.

His sharp language and strong irony in these works clearly expressed his firm stance against the negative occurrences in society.

In 1956, Rufat Ahmadzadeh's poem "When Will It Be?" ("Nə vaxta qaldı") , based on a song, was published in the 15th issue of "Kirpi" magazine. This poem holds a significant place in Ahmadzadeh's satirical creativity, being both warmly received by readers and one of the most notable examples in the magazine.

In "Kirpi," he harshly criticized the negative impacts of religious radicalism and superstition on society. Articles and poems on this topic published in the magazine openly demonstrated the harmful effects of religious sects and fanatics on education, social life, and culture.

In this context, Rufat Ahmadzadeh's poem "The Mullahs" ("Mollalar") stands out. In the poem, Ahmadzadeh harshly criticizes how religious fanaticism drags society backward and how uneducated individuals harm society.

Ahmadzadeh's satirical characters, drawn from real life, were mirrors reflecting the negative phenomena often encountered in daily life but seldom noticed. He skillfully depicted these characters, exposing their weaknesses and ugly sides through satire. Each character in his poems reflected the strong aspects of his satirical creativity and his stance on social criticism.

Keywords: Rufat Ahmadzadeh, "Kirpi" magazine, satirical poetry, society, press.

EFFECTS OF CAPSAICIN on THE AUTOPHAGY SIGNALING PATHWAY in HUMAN GLIOMA CELLS

KAPSAİSİNİN İNSAN GLİOMA HÜCRELERİNDEKİ OTOFAJİ SİNYAL YOLAĞINDAKİ ETKİLERİ

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ABSTRACT

Capsaicin, an alkaloid molecule, is recognized for its remarkable biological activity. Numerous studies have demonstrated that capsaicin exerts significant antitumor effects on various cancer cell lines, including gliomas. However, the specific mechanism by which capsaicin affects glioma cells remains unclear. Autophagy, a critical process for cellular energy consumption, survival, and defense, plays a notable role in several human cancers, though its molecular mechanisms in glioma are still not well understood. In this study, we examined capsaicin-induced autophagy in human glioma U87 cells. We first assessed the impact of capsaicin on cell viability using the MTT assay (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide). We then measured the levels of Beclin1, P62, and LC3 in capsaicin-treated cells using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Capsaicin demonstrated antiproliferative effects in U87 cells, showing a concentration-dependent decrease in cell viability. Furthermore, capsaicin treatment resulted in elevated levels of Beclin1, P62, and LC3 in U87 cells. Overall, our findings suggest that capsaicin induces autophagy and decreases cell viability in U87 cells. Therefore, targeting the capsaicin-mediated signaling pathway could be considered a promising therapeutic strategy for glioma treatment.

Keywords: Autophagy, Glioma, Capsaicin

ÖZET

Bir alkaloid molekül olan kapsaisin, dikkat çekici biyolojik aktivitesiyle tanınır. Çok sayıda çalışma, kapsaisinin gliomalar da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli kanser hücre hatlarında önemli antitümör etkileri gösterdiğini göstermiştir. Ancak, kapsaisinin glioma hücrelerini etkilediği spesifik mekanizma henüz net değildir. Hüresel enerji tüketimi, hayatta kalma ve savunma için kritik bir süreç olan otofaji, birçok insan kanserinde önemli bir rol oynar, ancak gliomadaki moleküler mekanizmaları hala iyi anlaşılmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, insan glioma U87 hücrelerinde kapsaisin kaynaklı otofajiyi inceledik. İlk olarak, kapsaisinin hücre canlılığı üzerindeki etkisini MTT testi (3-(4,5-dimetiltiazol-2-il)-2,5-difenil tetrazolyum bromür) kullanarak değerlendirdik. Daha sonra, enzim bağlantılı immünosorbent testi (ELISA) kullanarak kapsaisinle tedavi edilen hücrelerde Beclin1, P62 ve LC3 seviyelerini ölçtük. Kapsaisin, U87 hücrelerinde antiproliferatif etkiler gösterdi ve hücre canlılığında konsantrasyona bağlı bir azalma gösterdi. Dahası, kapsaisin tedavisi U87 hücrelerinde Beclin1,

P62 ve LC3 seviyelerinin yükselmesine neden oldu. Genel olarak bulgularımız, kapsaisin otofajiyi indüklediğini ve U87 hücrelerinde hücre canlılığını azalttığını göstermektedir. Bu nedenle, kapsaisin aracılı sinyal yolunu hedeflemek, glioma tedavisi için umut verici bir terapötik strateji olarak düşünülebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otofaji, Glioma, Kapsaisin

**EFFECTS OF CAPSAICIN on THE AUTOPHAGY SIGNALING PATHWAY in
HUMAN HEPG2 CELLS**

**KAPSAİSİNİN İNSAN HEPG2 HÜCRELERİNDEKİ OTOFAJİ SİNYAL
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ABSTRACT

Capsaicin, a molecule classified as an alkaloid, is well-known for its impressive biological activity. Numerous research studies have shown that capsaicin exerts notable antitumor effects on various cancer cell lines, including hepatocarcinomas. However, the precise mechanism by which capsaicin affects HepG2 cells is not yet fully understood. Autophagy, a vital process for cellular energy consumption, survival, and defense, plays a significant role in many human cancers, although its molecular mechanisms in HepG2 remain poorly understood. In this study, we investigated the autophagy induced by capsaicin in human HepG2 cells. Initially, we assessed the impact of capsaicin on cell viability using the MTT assay (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide). Following this, we measured the levels of Beclin1, P62, and LC3 in cells treated with capsaicin using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Capsaicin demonstrated antiproliferative effects in HepG2 cells, showing a concentration-dependent reduction in cell viability. Additionally, capsaicin treatment led to increased levels of Beclin1, P62, and LC3 in HepG2 cells. Overall, our findings suggest that capsaicin induces autophagy and reduces cell viability in HepG2 cells. Therefore, targeting the capsaicin-mediated signaling pathway could be considered a promising therapeutic strategy for HepG2 treatment.

Keywords: Autophagy, HepG2, Capsaicin

ÖZET

Bir alkaloid molekülü olan kapsaisin, dikkat çekici biyolojik aktivitesiyle tanınır. Çok sayıda çalışma, kapsaisinin hepatokarsinomalar da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli kanser hücre hatlarında önemli antitümör etkileri olduğunu göstermiştir. Ancak, kapsaisinin HepG2 hücrelerini etkilediği spesifik mekanizma henüz tam olarak anlaşılmamıştır. Hücresel enerji tüketimi, hayatta kalma ve savunma için kritik bir süreç olan otofaji, birçok insan kanserinde önemli bir rol oynar; ancak karaciğer kanserlerindeki moleküler mekanizmaları hala tam olarak anlaşılmamıştır. Bu çalışmada, insan HepG2 hücrelerinde kapsaisin kaynaklı otofajiyi inceledik. İlk olarak, kapsaisinin hücre canlılığı üzerindeki etkisini MTT testi (3-(4,5-dimetiltiazol-2-il)-2,5-difenil tetrazolyum bromür) kullanarak değerlendirdik. Daha sonra, enzim bağlantılı immünosorbent testi (ELISA) kullanarak kapsaisin uygulanan hücrelerde Beclin1, P62 ve LC3 seviyelerini ölçtük. Kapsaisin, HepG2 hücrelerinde antiproliferatif etkiler gösterdi ve hücre canlılığında konsantrasyona bağlı bir azalma gözlemlendi. Ayrıca, kapsaisinin, HepG2 hücrelerinde Beclin1, P62 ve LC3 seviyelerinin artmasına neden olduğu tespit edildi. Genel olarak, bulgularımız kapsaisinin otofajiyi indüklediğini ve HepG2 hücrelerinde hücre canlılığını azalttığını göstermektedir. Bu nedenle, kapsaisin aracılı sinyal yolunu hedeflemek, hepatokarsinoma tedavisi için umut verici bir terapötik strateji olarak düşünülebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otofaji, Hepatokarsinoma, Kapsaisin

KEMİLÜMINESANS ÖZELLİK GÖSTEREN FOTODUYARLAŞTIRICI SENTEZİ

SYNTHESIS OF A CHEMILUMINOGENIC PHOTSENSITIZER

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ÖZET

Kanser kardiyovasküler hastalıklardan sonra en çok ölüm getiren hastalıktır. Kanser tedavisi zor ve maliyetli olabilmektedir. Kemoterapi, radyoterapi ve ameliyat gibi geleneksel tedavilerin ağır yan etkileri söz konusu olabilmekte ve bu yöntemler tek başına yeterli olamamaktadır. O nedenle kanserin tedavisi için kullanılabilir yeni malzeme ve yöntemlerin geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Fotodinamik terapi (FDT) yenilikçi tedavi yöntemlerinden biridir. FDT noninvazif olması, düşük maliyetli olması ve tolere edilebilir yan etkileri nedeniyle revaçtadır. Bu çalışmada kemilüminojenik özellik gösterebilecek ve FDT’de kullanılabilir yeni bir malzemenin tasarımı ve sentezi üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanser, fotodinamik terapi, kemilüminesans.

ABSTRACT

Cancer, following cardiovascular diseases, is the leading cause of death worldwide. Treating cancer can be both challenging and expensive, with traditional methods such as chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and surgery often resulting in severe side effects. Furthermore, these conventional treatments alone are insufficient for comprehensive cancer management. Therefore, it is crucial to develop new materials and methods for cancer treatment.

One promising approach is photodynamic therapy (PDT), which stands out due to its noninvasiveness, low cost, and relatively mild side effects. This study focuses on designing and synthesizing a novel material with chemiluminescent properties that can be utilized in PDT.

Keywords: Cancer, photodynamic therapy, chemiluminescence.

EVALUATION OF HIGHLY ONCOGENIC *Human papillomavirus* (HPV) GENOTYPES DETECTED IN SERVICAL SAMPLES IN A THIRD-STAGE HOSPITAL

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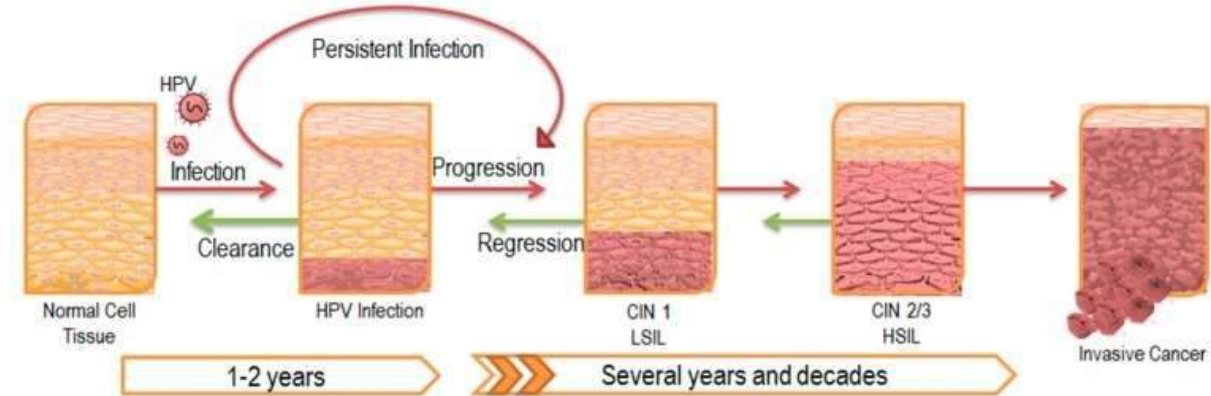
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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a 55 nm circular double-stranded DNA virus in the family Papillomaviridae. It can cause ~4.5% of all human cancers, including tumors of the cervix, anus, vagina, penis, oropharynx, vulva, oral cavity and larynx. Although there are approximately 448 HPV types currently identified, only 12 types (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58 and 59) are classified as carcinogenic.

HPV generally causes infection in the basal epithelial cell layer. The infection is usually temporary and cleared by the immune system within a few years. However, 10-20% may remain latent. The resulting lesions are defined as central intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) and classified according to severity. Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) progress to high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) leading to invasive carcinoma. Although the tumor structure regresses with the effect of initial treatment, lesions may reappear in latent infections because the viral infection is not completely cleared.



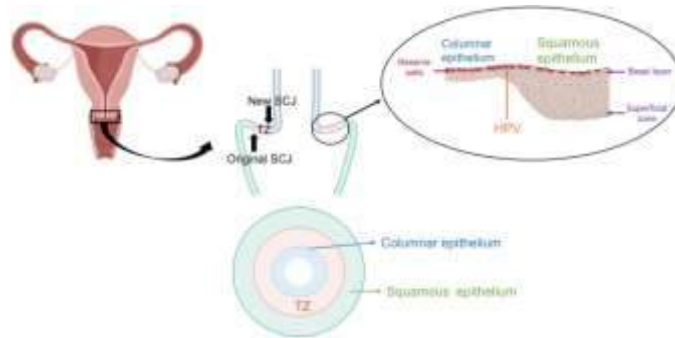


Figure 1: Progression of HPV infection

The aim of this study was to retrospectively evaluate HPV screening by PCR method in cervical swab samples routinely sent to our laboratory from female patients and the results obtained as a result of this screening.

Method: HPV DNA requests of 6684 patients who were routinely sent to the Molecular Microbiology laboratory of Gaziantep University Şahinbey Research and Application Hospital between January 2014 and May 2024 from the Obstetrics and Gynecology service and outpatient clinic were retrospectively analyzed and included in the study. Samples were collected from the patients using digene HC2 DNA Collection Device (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) swab. Samples were stored at 2-8°C. Each sample was vortexed separately to ensure homogeneous mixing. 800 µL of the samples were taken and extracted in an automated QIA Symphony SP/AS (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). The extraction products were amplified in Rotor Gene Q 5Plex Real Time PCR (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) using NLM HPV Genotypes 14 Real-TM Quant (Nuclear Laser Medicine, Italy) kit. For each patient, 14 different HPV DNA types (16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 66 and 68) were analyzed from 4 different channels using 4 strip PCR tubes. Negative and K2 positive controls were used as controls. After amplification using the Real-Time PCR method, amplification curves showing a logarithmic increase were evaluated and considered positive and HPV types were determined (Figure 2).

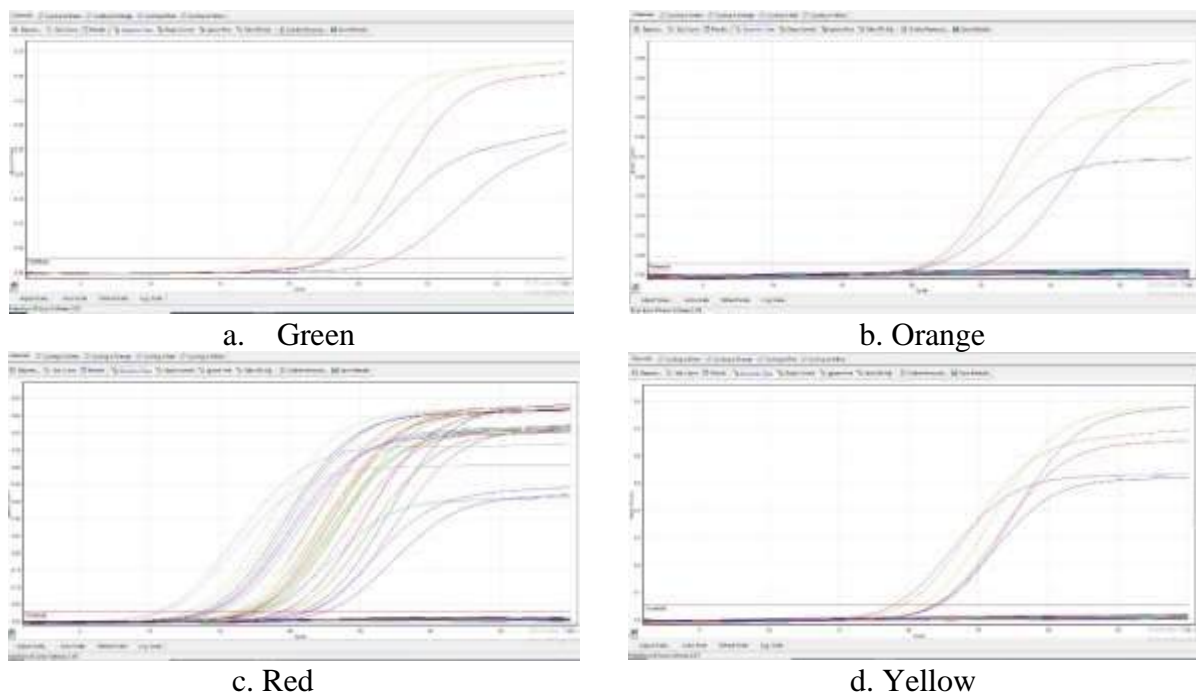


Figure 2: Amplification curves for each patient in 4 different channels (a, b, c, d)

Results: The age range of the patients included in the study was 18-86 years with a mean age of 39.8 years. Of the patients, 2157 (32%) were positive and 4527 (68%) were negative. Among the HPV positive patients, 318 were Type 16, 75 were Type 18, 8 were Type 16 and Type 18, 259 were non-type 18 genotypes accompanying Type 16, 90 were non-type 16 genotypes accompanying Type 18, 24 were genotypes accompanying Type 16-18 and 1383 were Type 16 and non-type 18 genotypes. The distribution of HPV negative and positive patients according to years is given in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of HPV genotypes by years

Year	Type 16	Type 16 and the others	Type 18	Type 18 and the others	Type 16 and 18	Type 16-18 and the others	Others	Positive sample n(%)
2014 (N:32)	5	2	0	0	0	0	7	14 (44)
2015 (N:93)	6	5	0	2	0	0	29	42 (45)
2016 (N:186)	5	12	2	3	0	1	65	88 (47)
2017 (N: 270)	15	18	1	4	2	3	76	119 (44)
2018 (N: 553)	39	31	8	10	0	3	103	194 (35)
2019 (N: 894)	37	41	11	16	1	2	193	301 (34)
2020 (N: 616)	48	23	9	7	0	2	143	232 (38)
2021 (N: 900)	33	15	14	13	0	2	154	231 (26)
2022 (N: 1287)	50	40	13	12	2	8	273	398 (31)
2023 (N: 1267)	58	46	9	19	2	1	241	376 (30)
2024 (N: 586)	22	26	8	4	1	2	99	162 (28)
Total	318	259	75	90	8	24	1383	2157 (32)

*Non-type 18 HPV genotypes accompanying HPV type 16

**Non-type 16 HPV genotypes accompanying HPV type 18

Conclusion and Discussion: Most HPV infections do not cause symptoms or disease and are eliminated by the immune system within 12-24 months after infection. Only a small proportion of these infections progress to a preneoplastic lesion or persist and cause cancer. There are 3 licensed HPV vaccines available in the United States, created with recombinant DNA technology: 9-valent vaccine (9vHPV, Gardasil 9), quadrivalent vaccine (4vHPV, Gardasil)

and bivalent vaccine (2vHPV, Cervarix). All three types of vaccines available provide protection against the highly oncogenic 16 and 18 genotypes of HPV. The 4vHPV vaccine also provides additional protection against HPV 6 and 11, while the 9vHPV vaccine provides additional protection against HPV 31, 33, 45, 52 and 58. Prophylactic vaccination programs are the best way to prevent HPV infections, which are associated with many types of cancer in both sexes, especially cervical cancer in women, and vaccination is included in the national vaccination calendar in many countries. As in this study, epidemiologic follow-up of HPV genotypes is thought to be important both in terms of monitoring the prevalence of the agent and the changes in the detected genotypes.

Key Words: *Human papillomavirus*, Cervix, intraepithelial neoplasia, squamous intraepithelial, Real Time PCR, HPV Type 16, HPV Type 18

ESANSİYEL YAĞLARIN PLANKTONİK VE BİYOFİLM BAKTERİLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ANTİBİYOTİK DUYARLILIKLARINA ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ESSENTIAL OILS ON ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY OF PLANKTONIC AND BIOFILM BACTERIA

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ÖZET

Bakteriyel enfeksiyonların en önemli nedenlerinden biri bakterilerin oluşturduğu biyofilm tabakasıdır. Biyofilm bakterileri antibiyotikler karşısında planktonik bakterilere oranla 100-1000 kat daha dirençli olabilmektedir. Bakterilerin antibiyotiklere karşı direnç geliştirmeleri enfeksiyonlarda destek tedavi yöntemleri arayışlarına neden olmaktadır. Bitkisel ürünler antibakteriyel aktivite gösterebilmeleri dolayısıyla antibiyotiklere destek olabileme potansiyeline sahiptirler. Çalışmanın amacı günümüzde sıklıkla kullanılan bitkisel ürünlerin başında gelen esansiyel yağların antibiyotiklerle beraber uygulanmasıyla hem planktonik bakteriler hem de biyofilm bakterileri üzerinde antibiyotik etkinliğini arttırmaktır.

Çalışmada *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae*, *E.faecalis*, *S.typhimurium*, *P.vulgaris*, *S.aureus*, *S.epidermidis* ve *B. cereus* standart referans suşları ve antibiyotik olarak cefepime, esansiyel yağ olarak ticari olarak üretilerek satışa sunulan nioli, yasemin, kekik ve biberiye yağları kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada öncelikle sefepimin planktonik bakteriler ve 24 saatlik biyofilmler üzerindeki sırasıyla minimum inhibisyon konsantrasyon (MİK) ve minimum biyofilm inhibisyon konsantrasyon (MBİK) değerleri belirlenmiştir. Ardından planktonik bakteriler ve biyofilmler antibiyotik ve uçucu yağ kombinasyonlarıyla inkübe edilmiş ve antibiyotiğin esansiyel yağ ile birlikte uygulanması sonucu MİK ve MBİK değerleri belirlenmiştir.

Çalışma sonuçlarına göre kullanılan esansiyel yağlar içinde bakterilerin hem planktonik hem de biyofilm formu üzerine en etkili olanlar yasemin ve kekik olarak belirlenmiştir. Örneğin *S. aureus* için tek başına sefepim MİK değeri 2 µg/ml iken antibiyotik ve yasemin esansiyel yağ kombinasyonunda antibiyotik MİK değeri 0.125 µg/ml olarak belirlenmiştir. 24 saatlik biyofilmlerin büyük çoğunluğu üzerinde tek başına sefepim uygulamasıyla biyofilm inhibe edilemezken sefepim ile esansiyel yağ kombinasyon uygulamaları sonucunda biyofilm inhibe edilebilmiştir. Örneğin *K. pneumoniae* biyofilm sadece sefepim uygulamasıyla inhibe edilemezken sefepim ve kekik esansiyel yağının kombine edilebilmesiyle biyofilm inhibe edilebilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak sefepim antibiyotiğinin planktonik bakteriler üzerindeki MİK değerlerinin esansiyel yağlar ile yüksek oranlarda düşürülebileceği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca biyofilm üzerinde tek başına etkili olamayan antibiyotiğin esansiyel yağlarla beraber uygulandığında biyofilmi inhibe edebileceği belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sonuçları antibiyotikler ile esansiyel yağların beraber kullanılmasının antibiyotiklerin etkinliğini arttırdığı ve bu yolla dirençli bakterilerin duyarlı hale gelebileceğini ve hatta biyofilmlerin inhibe edilebileceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Biyofilm enfeksiyonu, Antibiyotik direnci, Sefepim, Esansiyel yağlar, Minimum inhibisyon konsantrasyonu, Minimum biyofilm inhibisyon konsantrasyonu.

ABSTRACT

Most infections are caused by biofilm bacteria. Biofilm bacteria can be 100-1000 times more antibiotic-resistant than planktonic bacteria. The development of resistance by bacteria to antibiotics leads to the search for supportive treatment methods for infections. Herbal products have the potential to support antibiotics due to their ability to exhibit antibacterial activity. The study aims to increase the effectiveness of antibiotics on planktonic and biofilm bacteria by applying essential oils, among the most commonly used herbal products today.

In the study, *E.coli*, *K.pneumoniae*, *E.faecalis*, *S.typhimurium*, *P.vulgaris*, *S.aureus*, *S.epidermidis* and *B.cereus* standard reference strains and cefepime as an antibiotic, nioli, jasmine, thyme, and rosemary oils which are commercially produced and sold as essential oils were used. In the study, firstly, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum biofilm inhibitory concentration (MBIC) values of cefepime on planktonic bacteria and 24-hour biofilms were determined, respectively. Then, planktonic bacteria and biofilms were incubated with antibiotic and essential oil combinations and MIC and MBIC values were determined as a result of the application of antibiotic and essential oil.

According to the results of the study, the most effective essential oils on both planktonic and biofilm bacteria were determined as jasmine and thyme. For example, while the MIC value of cefepime alone was 2 µg/ml for *S. aureus*, the antibiotic MIC value was determined as 0.125 µg/ml in the combination of antibiotic and jasmine essential oil. While the biofilm could not be inhibited by cefepime application alone on the majority of 24-hour biofilms, biofilm could be inhibited as a result of cefepime and essential oil combination applications. For example, *K. pneumoniae* biofilm could not be inhibited by cefepime application alone, while biofilm could be inhibited by the combination of cefepime and thyme essential oil.

As a result, it was determined that the MIC values of the cefepime on planktonic bacteria could be reduced with essential oils. It was also determined that the antibiotic, which was not effective on biofilm alone, could inhibit biofilm when applied together with essential oils. The study results show that the use of antibiotics and essential oil combination increases the effectiveness of antibiotics and in this way, resistant bacteria can become susceptible and even biofilms can be inhibited.

Keywords: Biofilm infection, Antibiotic resistance, Cefepime, Essential oils, Minimum inhibitory concentration, Minimum biofilm inhibitory concentration.

ZEBRA BALIĞI KALP HASTALIKLARINA ÇARE OLABILIR MI?

CAN ZEBRAFISH BE A CURE FOR HEART DISEASE?

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ÖZET

Kalp hastalıkları, Dünya genelinde önemli bir ölüm nedenidir. Yetişkin memeli kalplerinde rejenerasyon oldukça sınırlıdır fakat zebra balığının kalp rejenerasyon yeteneğinin altında yatan hücrel ve moleküler mekanizmaları önemli drecede ortaya çıkmaktadır. Zebra balıklarının (*Danio rerio*) yüksek doğurganlığa ve şeffaf emriyo yapısına sahip olması nedeniyle birçok kalp hastalığı araştırmalarında ve çalışmalarında önemli bir model organizma olarak kullanılmaktadır. Zebra balığı emriyolarının şeffaf yapıya sahip olması nedeniyle kardiyovasküler sistemlerin gerçek zamanlı görselleşmesinde kolaylık sağlar. Zebra balıklarının kalp rejenerasyon yeteneğine sahip olmaları araştırmacılar için değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Bu balık türünün kalbi insan kalbine benzer şekilde çalışmaktadır bu nedenle hastalık modelleri oluşturmak için uygundur. Zebra balıklarında, kalp hastalıklarını incelemek için çeşitli genetik araçlar kullanılabilir. Kalp hastalığına neden olan genetik mutasyonları tanımlamak için CRISPR/Cas9 gibi genetik mühendislik teknikleri kullanılmaktadır. İnsanlardaki kardiyomiyopati, kalp yetmezliği ve aritmi gibi hastalıkların moleküler mekanizmalarını anlamamızda zebra balıkları yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu balıklarda kalp hücrelerinin (kardiyomiyositlerin) artması, bölünerek çoğalması ve farklılaşması, rejeneratif süreçlerin temeli olarak görülmektedir. Zebra balığındaki bu rejeneratif süreçler, insandaki kalp hastalıklarının anlaşılmasında ve tedavi edilmesinde yeni yaklaşımların elde edilmesine yol açabilir. Özellikle, bu balıklarda belirlenen rejeneratif genlerin ve sinyal yollarının, insan hücrelerindeki benzer rejeneratif tepkimelerin uyarılmasında da kullanılabilir. Bu alandaki araştırmalar, gen terapileri, farmakolojik müdahaleler ve kök hücre tedavileri gibi tedavi yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, zebra balığı, kalp hastalıklarının genetik ve rejeneratif yönlerini anlamak için güçlü bir model organizma olarak hizmet vermektedir. Zebra balığı araştırmaları, kalp hastalıklarının temel mekanizmalarının anlaşılmasında ve kalp hastalıklarının tedavilerinde yeni yöntemlerin geliştirilmesine önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalp hastalığı, kalp yenilenmesi, şeffaf ebriyo, Zebra balığı

ABSTRACT

Heart disease is a major cause of death worldwide. Regeneration in adult mammalian hearts is severely limited, but the cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying the ability of zebrafish hearts to regenerate are being revealed at an important level. Zebrafish (*Danio rerio*) are used as an important model organism in many heart disease research and studies due to their high fecundity and transparent embryo structure. The transparent structure of zebrafish embryos facilitates real-time visualization of cardiovascular systems. The ability of zebrafish to regenerate the heart provides valuable information for researchers. The heart of this fish species works in a similar way to the human heart and is therefore suitable for creating disease models. In zebrafish, various genetic tools can be used to study heart disease. Genetic engineering techniques such as CRISPR/Cas9 are being used to identify genetic mutations that cause heart disease. Zebrafish help us understand the molecular mechanisms of diseases such as cardiomyopathy, heart failure and arrhythmia in humans. In these fish, the increase, division, proliferation and differentiation of heart cells (cardiomyocytes) is seen as the basis of regenerative processes. These regenerative processes in zebrafish could lead to new approaches to understanding and treating heart disease in humans. In particular, the regenerative genes and signaling pathways identified in these fish can also be used to stimulate similar regenerative responses in human cells. In conclusion, zebrafish serve as a powerful model organism for understanding genetic and regenerative aspects of heart disease. Zebrafish research is making important contributions to the understanding of the basic mechanisms of heart disease and the development of new methods to treat heart disease.

Keywords: Heart disease, heart regeneration, transparent embryo, zebrafish.

TÜRKİYE'DE ALIŞVERİŞ MERKEZLERİ VE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM

SHOPPING CENTERS AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihinin ihtiyaçları karşılamaya yönelik ayrılmaz bir parçası olan alışveriş kavramı, önemli ölçüde gelişmiş ve günümüz toplumunda önemli bir yer tutmuştur. Tarih boyunca insan yaşamının gelişen doğasına uyum sağlayan çeşitli alışveriş yapıları ortaya çıkmıştır. Nüfus artışı, nüfus yoğunluğunun etkilediği yaşam koşulları ve teknolojiye ilerlemeler gibi faktörler, üretim ve tüketim ortamını büyük ölçüde etkilemiştir. Tüketici taleplerinin artması, tüketim kalıplarındaki değişimler, ürün seçeneklerinin genişlemesi, ulaşımı ve üretimi kolaylaştıran teknolojik gelişmeler alışveriş merkezlerinin kurulmasına katkıda bulunmuştur. Sosyal yapı geliştikçe tüketim kalıpları da gelişmektedir. Alışveriş merkezleri salt tüketim mekanlarından, kentsel kamusal mekanların faaliyetlerini yansıtan, sosyal ve kültürel alanların yanı sıra açık alanları da bünyesinde barındıran merkezlere dönüşmüştür. Kamusal alanların dinamiklerindeki ve alışveriş merkezleri ile kentsel çevreler arasındaki etkileşimdeki bu değişim, aynı zamanda alışveriş merkezi tasarımına yön veren ilkelerde de farklılaşmaya yol açmıştır. Sürekli gelişen ve dijitalleşen dünyada başarılı olabilmek için bireylerin, toplumların ve ulusların değişim ve dönüşümün dinamiklerini kavraması ve bu süreçlere etkin bir şekilde uyum sağlaması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Günümüz dünyasında yeni dijital teknolojilerin iş ve üretim süreçlerine etkisi belirgindir. Robotların, sensörlerin ve otonom sistemlerin merkezde yer aldığı, işletmelerin iş süreçlerine yaklaşımında devrim yaratmıştır. Dijital dönüşüm, iş süreçlerinin değiştirilmesinden daha fazlasını kapsamaktadır. Bilgisayarların, İnternetin, Sosyal Medya, Yapay Zeka ve Büyük Veri gibi diğer dijital teknolojilerin çeşitli iş fonksiyonlarına entegrasyonunu kapsamaktadır. Bu entegrasyon sonuçta yeni iş modellerinin gelişmesine yol açmıştır. Bu çalışma ile amacımız alışveriş merkezlerin doğumu, gelişimi ve bu günün dijital dünyasına olan adaptasyonunu ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alışveriş Merkezi, Müşteri, Dijital Dönüşüm

ABSTRACT

The concept of shopping, which is an integral part of human history to meet the needs, has developed significantly and has an important place in today's society. Throughout history, various shopping structures have emerged that adapt to the evolving nature of human life. Factors such as population growth, living conditions affected by population density and advances in technology have greatly affected the production and consumption environment. Increasing consumer demands, changes in consumption patterns, expansion of product options, technological developments that facilitate transportation and production have contributed to the establishment of shopping centers. As the social structure develops, so do consumption patterns. Shopping malls have transformed from mere places of consumption into centers that reflect the activities of urban public spaces and include social and cultural areas as well as open spaces. This change in the dynamics of public spaces and the interaction between shopping centers and urban environments has also led to a differentiation in the principles guiding shopping center design. In order to be successful in a constantly evolving and digitalized world, it is of great importance for individuals, societies and nations to grasp the dynamics of change

and transformation and to adapt effectively to these processes. In today's world, the impact of new digital technologies on business and production processes is evident. With robots, sensors and autonomous systems at the center, they have revolutionized the way businesses approach business processes. Digital transformation involves more than just changing business processes. It involves the integration of computers, the Internet and other digital technologies such as Social Media, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data into various business functions. This integration has ultimately led to the development of new business models. The aim of this study is to present the birth and development of shopping centers and their adaptation to today's digital world.

Keywords: Customer, Digital Transformation, Shopping Mall

KERNEL EŞİTLEMEDE SÜREKLİLEŞTİRME YÖNTEMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF CONTINUATION METHODS IN KERNEL SYNCHRONIZATION

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ÖZET

Test eşitleme, bir test formunun birim sisteminin diğer formun birim sistemine çevrilmesi yöntemidir. Kernel eşitleme ise kesikli puan dağılımlarının sürekli dağılımlara dönüştürerek puan dağılımlarının eşitlendiği bir eşit yüzdelikli gözlenen puan eşitleme yöntemidir. Araştırma kapsamında süreklileştirme aşamasında kesikli puan dağılımlarını süreklileştirmek için kullanılan Gaussian, Uniform ve Lojistik Kernel yöntemlerinin yanında son zamanlarda kullanılmaya başlanılan Adaptive Kernel ve Epanechnikov Kernel yöntemlerinin karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar göre süreklileştirme yöntemlerinin farklı durumlardaki hata değerlerinin gözlenmesine ve farklı durumlara uygun olarak en iyi süreklileştirme yöntemini seçmeye yardımcı olacaktır. Ayrıca son zamanlarda kullanılmaya başlanan iki yeni yöntemin diğer yöntemler kadar etkili olup olmadığının da incelemesi yapılacaktır. Bu kapsamda a parametre ortalaması 1, b parametre ortalaması 0 olan theta yetenek seviyesi bir, sıfır ve eksi bir (1,0,(-1)) olacak şekilde 20 maddelik veri setleri üretilmiş ve 300, 1000 ve 5000 kişilik örneklem büyüklüklerinde hesaplamalar yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre yetenek seviyesi ((-1)-0-1) ve testi alan birey sayısı (300-1000-5000) değişkenlerinin kombinasyonu ile elde edilen dokuz bulgu genel olarak tüm süreklileştirme yöntemlerinin benzer hata puanlarına sahip olduklarını göstermiştir. Bu durum genel olarak kullanılan üç yöntemin (Gauss, Lojistik ve Uniform) yanında Epanechnikov ve Adaptive Kernel yöntemlerinin de kullanılabileceği göstermektedir. Genel olarak birey sayısına çok bağlı kalmadan theta yetenek düzeyi ortalaması sıfır olduğunda tüm yöntemlerde benzer hata puan değerleri elde edilmektedir. Bu elde edilen hata puan değerleri birey sayısının artmasıyla da oldukça azalmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Test Eşitleme, Kernel Eşitleme, Epanechnikov, Adaptive Kernel.

ABSTRACT

Test equating is a method of converting the unit system of one test form into the unit system of another form. Kernel equating is an equal-percentage observed score equating method in which score distributions are equalized by converting discrete score distributions into continuous distributions. Within the scope of the research, it was aimed to compare the Gaussian, Uniform and Logistic Kernel methods used to continuousize the discrete score distributions in the continuation phase, as well as the Adaptive Kernel and Epanechnikov Kernel methods that have recently started to be used. According to the results obtained, it will help to observe the error values of the continuation methods in different situations and to choose the best continuation method for different situations. In addition, it will also be examined whether two new methods that have recently been used are as effective as other methods. In this context, 20-item data sets were generated with theta ability level of one, zero and minus one (1,0,(-1)) with

a parameter mean of 1 and b parameter mean of 0, and calculations were made with sample sizes of 300, 1000 and 5000 people. According to the results of the study, the nine findings obtained with the combination of the ability level ((-1)-0-1) and the number of individuals taking the test (300-1000-5000) variables showed that all continuation methods had similar error scores in general. This indicates that Epanechnikov and Adaptive Kernel methods can be used in addition to the three commonly used methods (Gaussian, Logistic and Uniform). In general, similar error score values are obtained in all methods when the mean theta ability level is zero, regardless of the number of individuals. These error score values decrease considerably with the increase in the number of individuals.

Keywords: Test Equating, Kernel Equating, Epanechnikov, Adaptive Kernel.

**2008-2023 YILLARI ARASINA ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ENGELLİ BİREYLERE
YÖNELİK TUTUMLARINA İLİŞKİN YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN
KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI**

**COMPARISON OF STUDIES CONDUCTED BETWEEN 2008-2023 ON TEACHER
CANDIDATES' ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISABLED INDIVIDUALS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı; 2008 ile 2023 yılları arasında öğretmen adaylarının engelli bireylere ilişkin tutumlarına yönelik yapılan çalışmaların karşılaştırılmasıdır. Yapılan incelemelerde 2008 öncesi öğretmen adaylarının engelli bireylere yönelik tutumlarına ilişkin çalışmaya ulaşamadığı için inceleme 2008 yılından başlatılmıştır. İçinde bulunulan yıl tamamlanmadığı içinde 2024 yılı dâhil edilmemiştir; her yapılan çalışmaların sayısı, katılımcıların cinsiyeti, çalışmalarda kullanılan araştırma yöntemi, veri toplama araçları, araştırmaların amacı ve ulaşılan bulgular bağlamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizi yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Doküman analizi belirli bir konuda yapılan çalışmaları çeşitli değişkenler bağlamında özenli ve sistemli olarak incelemeyi amaçlayan nitel bir araştırma yöntemidir. Bu çalışmada doküman analizi yöntemi alan yazında belirtildiği gibi; zamanı etkin kullanmaya izin vermesi, örnekleme ulaşma kolaylığı ve örneklem büyüklüğünün ne olacağına araştırmacının karar vermesine izin vermesi, dokümanların tekrar kullanıma uygun olması ve düşük maliyet gibi nedenlerle de tercih edilmiştir. Yapılan karşılaştırmalar sonucunda; öğretmen adaylarının engelli bireylere ilişkin tutumlarına yönelik çalışmaların incelenen yıllar bağlamında en az bir en fazla dört çalışmanın yapıldığı bulunmuştur. En fazla çalışmanın dört çalışma 2020 yılında yapıldığı görülmektedir. Çalışmalar toplam 3480 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmalar ortalama 174 katılımcı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kadın katılımcıların ortalaması %67 iken erkek katılımcıların ortalaması %33 olduğu bulunmuştur. Çalışmaların on ikisi nicel araştırma yöntemi ve sekizi ise nitel araştırma yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Nitel araştırma modelinin kullanıldığı çalışmalarda genellikle fenomenoloji yöntemi kullanılırken, nicel araştırma yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmalarda ise tarama modeli ve betimleyici tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Çalışmalardan 4 tanesinde anket, 12 tanesinde tutum ölçeği ve 4 tanesinde açık uçlu görüşme formu kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmaların amaçları incelendiğinde öğretmen adaylarının çeşitli değişkenlere göre engelli bireylere yönelik tutumlarında bilişsel, duygusal ve davranışsal bağlamda farklılaşma olup olmadığı belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Öğretme adaylarının özellikle mesleki eğitim programı ve sınıf düzeyine göre engelli bireylere yönelik tutumlarında farklılaşma olduğu bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Engelli Birey, Öğretme Adayı, Tutum.

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to compare the studies on pre-service teachers' attitudes towards individuals with disabilities between 2008 and 2023. Since there were no studies on pre-service teachers' attitudes towards individuals with disabilities before 2008, the examination started from 2008. Since the current year was not completed, the year 2024 was not included; the number of each study, the gender of the participants, the research method used in the studies, data collection tools, the purpose of the studies and the findings were carried out in the context of the findings. The research was carried out by document analysis method, one of the qualitative research methods. Document analysis is a qualitative research method that aims to carefully and systematically examine the studies conducted on a specific subject in the context of various variables. In this study, the document analysis method was preferred for reasons such as allowing effective use of time, ease of access to the sample and allowing the researcher to decide what the sample size will be, the documents being suitable for reuse and low cost, as stated in the text. As a result of the comparisons made; it was found that at least one and at most four studies were conducted on the attitudes of pre-service teachers towards individuals with disabilities in the context of the years examined. It is seen that the most studies were conducted in 2020 with four studies. The studies were conducted with a total of 3480 participants. The studies were carried out with an average of 174 participants. While the average of female participants was 67%, the average of male participants was found to be 33%. Twelve of the studies were conducted with quantitative research method and eight of the studies were conducted with qualitative research management. Phenomenology method was generally used in the studies where qualitative research model was used, while survey model and descriptive survey model were used in the studies where quantitative research method was used. Questionnaires were used in 4 of the studies, attitude scales were used in 12 of them and open-ended interview forms were used in 4 of them. When the aims of the studies were examined, it was tried to determine whether there is a cognitive, emotional and behavioural differentiation in the attitudes of pre-service teachers towards individuals with disabilities according to various variables. It was found that there was a differentiation in the attitudes of prospective teachers towards individuals with disabilities especially according to vocational education curriculum and class level.

Key Words: Disabled Individual, Teacher Candidate, Attitude.

“ETKİLİ OKUL” BAŞLIĞINDAKİ TEZLERDE TÜRKİYE TRENDLERİ: BİR BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ ÇALIŞMASI

TRENDS IN THESES ON 'EFFECTIVE SCHOOL' IN TURKEY: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS STUDY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma ile şekilde, Türkiye’de etkili okul hakkında yapılmış olan tezlerin bibliyometrik analizlerinin yapılması hedeflenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi web sayfasında “etkili okul” olarak belirlenen anahtar kelimeler ile tez başlıklarında yapılan tarama sonucunda 62 teze ulaşılmıştır. Bir tez etkili okul öğrenci meclisi hakkında olduğu için araştırma kapsamından çıkarılarak 61 tez ile analizlere devam edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda etkili okul konusunda 2000-2023 yılları arasında yazılmış 61 tezin 12 yüksek lisans ve 49 doktora tezinden oluştuğu, konu ile ilgili en fazla tezin 35 tez ile Eğitim Bilimleri Ana Bilim Dalında ve üniversiteler arasında da dokuz tez ile en fazla tezin Gazi Üniversitesi’nde yazıldığı görülmüştür. Tez çalışmalarının yöntem bölümleri incelendiğinde, tezlerden birisinde yöntem belirtilmediği, altı tezde nitel, yedi tezde karma ve 47 tezde nicel analiz yönteminin kullandığının ifade edildiği görülmüştür. Öğretmenler 29 tezde çalışma grubunda yer alarak tezlerde en çok tercih edilen katılımcı olurken okul içi paydaşlardan öğretmen, müdür, veli ve öğrenci katılımının birlikte sağlandığı sadece bir tez bulunmaktadır. Tez çalışmalarının hedef aldığı eğitim kademesi incelendiğinde ise en fazla tercih edilen çalışma grubunun 21 tezde ilköğretim kademesinden seçildiği, anaokulunun ilköğretim, ortaokul ve lise grubu ile birlikte sadece bir tezde seçildiği, bağımsız olarak okul öncesi eğitim kademesine yönelik etkili okul konusunda bir tez çalışmasının yapılmadığı belirlenmiştir.

Bu çalışma ile “etkili okul” konusunda yapılacak araştırmaların temel basamağında araştırmacılara konu hakkında bir bakış açısı kazanmaları sağlanacaktır.

Elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında etkili okul konusunda yapılacak araştırmalar için nitel ve karma desen yöntemlerinin tercih edildiği, okul paydaşlarından çeşitli katılımcıların görüşlerine yer verilen çalışmaların önerilebilir. Özellikle okul öncesi eğitim kademesi gibi henüz çalışma yapılmamış kademelerde farklı paydaşların katılımları ile yapılacak tezler ile literatüre katkıda bulunulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etkili Okul, Tez, Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

This study aims to conduct a bibliometric analysis of theses related to effective schools in Turkey. During the study, a search on the YÖK National Thesis Center website using the keywords "effective school" in thesis titles resulted in a total of 62 theses. One thesis was excluded from the research scope because it was about the effective school student council, leaving 61 theses for analysis. The analysis revealed that among the 61 theses written between 2000 and 2023 on the topic of effective schools, 12 were master's theses and 49 were doctoral theses. The majority of theses on the subject, 35 in total, were written in the Department of Educational Sciences, and Gazi University had the highest number of theses with nine.

Examining the methods sections of the theses, it was found that one thesis did not specify a method, six theses used qualitative methods, seven theses employed mixed methods, and 47 theses utilized quantitative analysis methods. In terms of participants, teachers were the most commonly chosen group, being included in 29 theses. Only one thesis included participation from all school stakeholders such as teachers, principals, parents, and students. When examining the educational levels targeted by the theses, it was observed that the most preferred group was primary education, selected in 21 theses. Only one thesis focused on kindergarten, in conjunction with primary school, middle school, and high school groups. No thesis was found focusing solely on the preschool education level regarding effective schools.

This study will provide researchers with an overview of the topic of "effective school" as a foundational step for future research.

Based on the results, it is recommended that future studies on effective schools employ qualitative and mixed methods and incorporate various stakeholders' perspectives. Additionally, theses conducted with the participation of different stakeholders in under-researched levels such as preschool education can contribute to the literature.

Keywords: Effective School, Thesis, Early Childhood Education, Bibliometric Analysis

‘DİJİTAL HİKAYE’ İLE İLGİLİ OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİMİ ALANINDA YURT DIŞINDA YAPILMIŞ ÇALIŞMALARIN YÖNTEMSEL İNCELEMESİ

REVIEW OF METHODOLOGY PARTS OF STUDIES CONDUCTED ABROAD IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION RELATED TO ‘DIGITAL STORY’

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, okul öncesi eğitimi alanında dijital hikâye ile ilgili yurt dışında yapılmış çalışmaların yöntem bölümlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırmanın yöntemi nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan doküman analizidir. Araştırma kapsamında incelemede kullanılan çalışmalar Web of Science (WoS), Google Scholar, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) ve Scopus veri tabanlarından yapılan taramalarla belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın amacı kapsamında veri tabanlarında yapılan taramalar ‘early childhood education’, ‘early childhood’, ‘preschool education’, ‘preschool children’, ‘early years’, ‘young children’ ve ‘digital story’, ‘digital storytelling’, ‘digital book’, ‘e-book’, ‘e-story’ anahtar kelimeleri ve bu anahtar kelimeler arasına ‘or’ ve ‘and’ kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında okul öncesi eğitim alanında sadece yurt dışında yayınlanmış, tam erişime sahip, 2010-2024 yılları arasında yapılmış ve İngilizce yayınlanmış makaleler incelemeye dahil edilmiş; derleme çalışmaları, tez ve kitaplar hariç tutulmuştur. Ayrıca okul öncesi ile başka eğitim kademelerinin bir arada yer aldığı çalışmalar da inceleme dışında tutulmuştur. Araştırmada çalışmaların yayın yılı, dergi adı, araştırma yaklaşımı, araştırma modeli, örneklem seçimi, örneklem grubu, katılımcı sayısı, veri toplama aracı, veri toplama süreci ve veri analiz yöntemi bölümleri içerik analizi ile incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucuna göre yıllar içerisinde okul öncesi döneme yönelik dijital hikâye ile ilgili çalışmalarda artış olduğu, araştırma yaklaşım ve modellerinde nitel yaklaşımlardan durum çalışması ve nicel yaklaşımlardan ise deneysel çalışmalarının ağırlıkta olduğu, veri toplama aracı olarak ölçeklerin, ses ve video kayıtlarının yanı sıra dijital hikayelerin de bazı çalışmalarda öğretim aracı olarak yer aldığı, çalışma gruplarının ağırlıklı olarak okul öncesi dönem çocuklardan oluştuğu, veri analiz süreçlerinde içerik analizi ve istatistiksel analiz yöntemlerinin kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında alanyazından örneklerle araştırma sonuçları tartışılmış ve gelecekteki çalışmalara yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Hikâye, Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Doküman Analizi.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to examine the method parts of studies conducted abroad on digital stories in the field of preschool education. The method of the research is document analysis, which is one of the qualitative research methods. The studies used in the study were determined by scanning the Web of Science (WoS), Google Scholar, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), and Scopus databases. Within the scope of the research, the keywords ‘early childhood education’, ‘early childhood’, ‘preschool education’, ‘preschool children’, ‘early years’, ‘young children’ and ‘digital story’, ‘digital storytelling’, ‘digital book’, ‘e-book’, ‘e-story’ were used, and database searches were conducted using ‘or’ and ‘and’ between these keywords. Within the scope of the research, only articles published abroad in the field of preschool education between the years 2010-2024, with full access and published in English were included in the review; compilation studies, theses and books were excluded. In the study, the publication year, journal name, research approach, research model, sample selection, sample group, number of participants, data collection tool, data collection process and data analysis method sections of the studies were examined with content analysis. According to the study results, it was seen that the number of studies on digital stories for preschool period has increased over the years, case studies from qualitative approaches and experimental studies from quantitative approaches are predominant in research approaches and models, scales, audio and video recordings are used as data collection tools, and digital stories are used as teaching tools in some studies, study groups mainly consist of preschool children, content analysis and statistical analysis methods are used in data analysis processes. In the light of the obtained results, the research results are discussed with examples from the literature and suggestions are made for future studies.

Keywords: Digital Story, Preschool Education, Document Analysis.

ÖĞRETMENLİK MESLEĞİNİN PEDAGOJİK GEREKSİNİMLERİ

PEDAGOGICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION

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ÖZET

Makale öğretmenlik mesleğinin pedagojik gerekliliklerinden bahsediyor. Bir ilkokul öğretmenin pedagojik faaliyeti, yalnızca aldığı eğitime değil, çevresindeki insanlara da örnek olacak şekilde yapılandırılmalıdır. Öğretmenin pedagojik faaliyetiyle ilgili gereklilikleri şu şekilde sıralayabiliriz:

1. Öğretmenin mesleğine olan sevgisi. Her meslekte olduğu gibi başarının temel koşulu mesleki sevgiyle başlar. Öğretmenin mesleğini büyük bir aşkla sevmesi gerekir. Öğretmen sadece ders kitaplarıyla değil, maddi ve manevi tüm varlığıyla öğretici, ikna edici ve eğitici olmalıdır.

2. Öğretmenin uzmanlık alanına göre bilgi sisteminin kazanılması. Burada öğretmenin uzmanlığını iyi bilmesi gerekmektedir. Öğretmen için karanlık olabilecek bir konu, çocuk için karanlık hale gelecektir. Bir öğretmenin öğrencisine bir damla bilgi öğretebilmesi için bir bilgi okyanusuna sahip olması gerekir. Öğretmenin uzmanlık alanının yanı sıra diğer bilimlerden de haberdar olması ve önemli konuları bilmesi gerekir.

3. Öğretmenin öğretme metodolojisi. Öğretmen öğrenen, eğiten ve geliştiren kişidir. Öğrenmek için öğrenmeniz gerekir. Bir öğretmen öğrencilere öğrenmeyi öğrettiği gibi öğretmeyi de öğrenmelidir.

Öğretmenin konuyu açıklaması, çocuklara sadece belirli bilgiler vermeyi amaçlamamalı, aynı zamanda onların bakış açılarını genişletmeyi, bilgiye karşı tutumu eğitmeyi ve öğrencilerin moralini zenginleştirmeyi amaçlamalıdır.

Deneyimler gösteriyor ki, çocukları dersin gerekli ve hayati olduğuna ikna ettiğinizde ve bunu onlara ilginç bir şekilde açıkladığınızda, ders öğrenciler tarafından olumlu karşılanıyor. Öğrencileri dersin değerli ve gerekli olduğuna inandırmak için öncelikle öğretmenin kendisinin buna inanması, konuyu büyük bir zevk ve şevkle hayata bağlaması, ustalıklı öğretmesi gerekir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretmen, Öğretmenlik mesleği, Pedagojik gereksinimler.

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the pedagogical requirements of the teaching profession. The pedagogical activity of an elementary school teacher should be structured in such a way as to set an example not only for the education he received, but also for the people around him. We can list the requirements related to the teacher's pedagogical activity as follows:

1. The teacher's love for his profession. As in any profession, the basic condition for success begins with professional love. A teacher must love his profession with great love. The teacher should be instructive, persuasive and educational with all his material and spiritual presence, not only with textbooks.

2. Acquiring the knowledge system according to the teacher's field of expertise. Here, the teacher must know his expertise. A subject that may be dark for the teacher will become dark for the child. A teacher must have an ocean of knowledge in order to be able to teach a drop of knowledge to his student. In addition to his specialty, the teacher must be aware of other sciences and know important subjects.

3. Teacher's teaching methodology. A teacher is a man who teaches, educates and develops. You have to learn to learn. A teacher must learn to teach as well as teach students to learn.

The teacher's explanation of the topic should not only aim to give certain information to the children, but should also aim to expand their perspectives, train the attitude towards knowledge and enrich the morale of the students.

Experience shows that when you convince children that the lesson is necessary and vital and explain it to them in an interesting way, the lesson is received positively by the students. In order to convince the students that the lesson is valuable and necessary, first of all, the teacher must believe in it, bring the subject to life with great pleasure and enthusiasm, and teach skillfully.

Keywords: Teacher, Teaching profession, Pedagogical requirements.

TOKSİK STRESİN NESİLLER ARASI AKTARIMI

INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF TOXIC STRESS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada “Toksik Stresin Nesiller Arası Aktarımı” ele alınması amaçlanmıştır. Stres, bireylerin iyi olma halini ve uyumunu etkileyen bir süreç olmakla birlikte farklı türlerde ortaya çıkan bir olgudur. Bu türlerden biri de “Toksik Stres” türüdür. Stres yönetim sisteminin sık, güçlü veya uzun süreli aktivasyonuna neden olan kronik, kontrol edilemeyen olaylar veya koşullardan kaynaklanan toksik stres; beynin gelişmekte olan süreçlerine zarar verebilen bir stres türüdür. Ayrıca bu çalışmada toksik stres ve epigenetik mekanizmalar arasındaki ilişkiye dikkat çekilmektedir. Bu bağlamda çevresel stres faktörlerinin epigenetik yollarla nesiller arası aktarımından bahsettiği görülmektedir. Bunların yanında bu çalışma, toksik stresin beyin gelişimi üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerinden bahsederek erken yaşlarda toksik strese maruz olan bireylerde nörogelişimsel ve psikiyatrik bozukluklara neden olabilecek durumları ortaya çıkardığını göstermektedir. Toksik stresin neden olduğu epigenetik değişikliklerin bireylerin genel sağlık durumlarını ve stresle başa çıkmalarını olumsuz etkilediği gözlemlenmektedir. Bu anlamda koruyucu müdahaleler, erken müdahaleler ve destekleyici çevresel faktörlerle toksik stresin olumsuz sonuçları ile baş etmenin önemli olduğunu belirten bu çalışmanın günümüz yaşam dinamikleri göz önüne alındığında önemli bir konu olduğu görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda özellikle bu konuya yönelik farkındalıkların oluşturulması hedeflenmiştir. Çalışma, konu başlığı ve içeriği gereği özellikle yetişkinlerin anlam vermesi açısından önemli bir yer edindiği düşünülmektedir. Bu açıdan konuya olan bakış açısının zenginleşmesi değerli görülmektedir. Literatüre farklı ve daha zengin çalışmaların olması adına katkı sunması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Stres, Toksik Stres, Nesiller Arası Aktarım, Epigenetik Mekanizmalar, Beyin Gelişimi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to address "Intergenerational Transmission of Toxic Stress". Stress is a process that affects the well-being and adaptation of individuals and is a phenomenon that occurs in different types. One of these types is "Toxic Stress". Toxic stress, which results from chronic, uncontrollable events or conditions that cause frequent, strong or prolonged activation of the stress management system, is a type of stress that can damage the developing processes of the brain. This study also highlights the relationship between toxic stress and epigenetic

mechanisms. In this context, it is seen that he talks about the intergenerational transmission of environmental stress factors through epigenetic means. In addition, this study demonstrates the negative effects of toxic stress on brain development and shows that individuals exposed to toxic stress at an early age may develop neurodevelopmental and psychiatric disorders. Epigenetic changes caused by toxic stress are observed to negatively affect individuals' general health and coping with stress. In this sense, this study, which states that it is important to cope with the negative consequences of toxic stress with preventive interventions, early interventions and supportive environmental factors, seems to be an important issue considering today's life dynamics. In this context, it is aimed to raise awareness especially on this issue. Due to its title and content, the study is considered to have an important place especially for adults to make sense of it. In this respect, enriching the perspective on the subject is considered valuable. It is expected to contribute to the literature for different and richer studies.

Keywords: Stress, Toxic Stress, Intergenerational Transmission, Epigenetic Mechanisms, Brain Development.

YAPAY ZEKÂ VE EĞİTİM YÖNETİMİ: GELECEĞİN OKULLARINA YÖNELİK STRATEJİLER

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND EDUCATION MANAGEMENT: STRATEGIES FOR FUTURE SCHOOLS

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GİRİŞ

21. yüzyılda teknolojinin hızlı ilerleyişi, eğitim yönetimi alanında da köklü değişimlere yol açmış ve bu dijital dönüşümün etkileri bugün tahmin edilenin çok ötesinde bir potansiyele sahip olan yapay zekâ (YZ) teknolojilerinin benimsenmesine neden olmuştur. Günümüz eğitim yönetimi anlayışı eğitim politikalarının uygulanması ve okulların idaresiyle sınırlı kalmayarak öğrenci başarısını artırmak, öğretmenlerin profesyonel gelişimini desteklemek ve okulların genel performansını iyileştirmek için stratejik planlamalar yapmayı da kapsayan bir yöne evrilmiştir. Bu bağlamda, YZ teknolojileri eğitim yöneticilerinin, öğrenci performansını nesnel bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirmelerine, kariyer ve beceri gelişimini profesyonel olarak yönetebilmelerine, eğitim yöneticilerinin karar verme süreçlerini optimize etmelerine, kaynak yönetiminin eğitim süreçlerini daha verimli hale getirmelerine olanak tanıyabilmektedir. YZ uygulamalarının sunduğu eğitimde veri analitiği, makine öğrenimi, doğal dil işleme ve otomasyon gibi devrim niteliğindeki yenilikler, etik ve veri güvenliği boyutları göz ardı edilmemesi koşuluyla eğitim yöneticilerine öğrencilerin akademik performansını ve ihtiyaçlarını daha iyi anlama, kaynakları etkin bir şekilde yönetme ve stratejik kararlar alma fırsatları sağlamaktadır. Günümüz eğitim yöneticilerinin kaynak yönetimi, veri tabanlı karar alma, veri güvenliği ve gizliliği konularında gerekli yeterliliklere sahip olmaları gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Yaptığımız literatür araştırmasında YZ uygulamalarının doğrudan eğitim yönetimi uygulamalarında kullanımına ve eğitim yöneticilerinin bu konulardaki farkındalık ve yeterliliklerine yönelik bir araştırmaya rastlanmaması, bu alanda yapılacak çalışmaların literatüre katkı sunacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu bildiri YZ uygulamalarının eğitim yönetiminde nasıl kullanılabileceğini, bu teknolojilerin sunduğu fırsatları, karşılaşılan zorlukları ve geleceğin okullarına yönelik stratejileri tartışmaya amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zekâ, Eğitim, Eğitim Yönetimi.

ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of technology in the 21st century has led to profound changes in the field of educational management, with the effects of this digital transformation driving the adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, which possess a potential far beyond what was previously anticipated. Contemporary educational management now encompasses strategic planning aimed at enhancing student achievement, supporting the professional development of teachers, and improving the overall performance of schools, extending beyond the mere implementation of educational policies and school administration. In this context, AI technologies enable educational administrators to objectively evaluate student performance, manage career and skill development professionally, optimize decision-making processes, and make educational resource management more efficient. Revolutionary innovations offered by AI applications, such as data analytics in education, machine learning, natural language processing, and automation, provide educational administrators with opportunities to better understand students' academic performance and needs, manage resources effectively, and make strategic decisions, provided that ethical considerations and data security dimensions are not overlooked. It is considered essential for today's educational administrators to possess the necessary competencies in resource management, data-driven decision-making, data security, and privacy. Our literature review revealed a lack of direct research on the use of AI applications in educational management applications and the awareness and competencies of educational administrators in these areas, indicating that studies in this field would contribute to the literature. This paper aims to discuss how AI applications can be utilized in educational management, the opportunities offered by these technologies, the challenges encountered, and strategies for the schools of the future.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Education, Educational Management.

**ZORUNLU OKUL KIYAFETİ UYGULAMASININ ÖĞRETMEN VE EĞİTİM
YÖNETİCİLERİNİN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ**

**AN ANALYSIS OF MANDATORY SCHOOL UNIFORM IMPLEMENTATION
BASED ON THE PERSPECTIVES OF TEACHERS AND EDUCATIONAL
ADMINISTRATORS**

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı eğitim sistemimizde var olan zorunlu okul kıyafeti uygulamasının öğretmen ve eğitim yöneticileri tarafından nasıl algılandığını ortaya koymaktır. Bilindiği üzere zorunlu ve tek tip okul kıyafeti uygulamasının savunucuları, bu uygulamanın okullarda disiplin ve düzen oluşturduğunu, öğrencilerin okula aidiyet duygusunu güçlendirdiğini ve öğrenciler arasındaki ekonomik farklılıkları azaltarak psiko-sosyal gelişime katkı sağladığını ileri sürerken aksini savunanlar, serbest kıyafet uygulamasının öğrencilerin bilişsel, sosyal ve psikolojik gelişimine daha çok katkı sunacağını iddia etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, zorunlu okul kıyafeti uygulamasının öğretmenler ve okul yöneticileri tarafından nasıl değerlendirildiğini incelemektir. Yapılan araştırmanın sonuçları, zorunlu okul kıyafeti uygulamasının paydaşlar arasındaki ilişkilerini anlamak ve karar vericiler için bilimsel bir referans oluşturmak amacıyla önemli bir kaynak sunmaktadır. Bu araştırma, eğitim politikalarını şekillendirmek ve uygulamak isteyenler için rehber niteliğinde olabilecek veriler sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmada, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olgubilim (fenomenoloji) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, Şanlıurfa ili Viranşehir ilçesindeki ortaokullarda görev yapan 3 eğitim yöneticisi ve 7 öğretmenle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama aracı olarak, 4 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın bulguları, zorunlu okul kıyafeti uygulamasının öğretmenler ve okul yöneticileri tarafından genel olarak olumlu karşılandığını ve çeşitli açılardan faydalı bulunduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Özellikle, zorunlu okul kıyafetinin disiplin ve düzeni sağlamada, akademik başarıyı artırmada ve okul güvenliğini güçlendirmede önemli bir rol oynadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, uygulamanın karşısında ekonomik engellerin ve velilerin olumsuz tutumlarının önemli sorunlar olarak öne çıktığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları, zorunlu okul kıyafeti uygulaması hakkında paydaşlar arasında tam bir fikir birliğinin sağlanmadığını ve bu konunun ilerleyen süreçlerde daha fazla tartışılacağını işaretlerini vermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zorunlu okul kıyafeti, sosyoekonomik eşitlik, okul güvenliği.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to explore how the mandatory school uniform policy in our education system is perceived by teachers and educational administrators. As is well known, proponents of mandatory and uniform school dress codes argue that such a policy establishes discipline and order within schools, strengthens students' sense of belonging, and contributes to their psycho-social development by reducing economic disparities among students. On the other hand, opponents claim that allowing free dress would better support students' cognitive, social, and psychological development. The aim of this study is to examine the perspectives of teachers and educational administrators regarding the mandatory school uniform policy. The findings of this research provide a valuable reference for understanding the relationships among stakeholders concerning the mandatory school uniform policy, offering scientific insight for decision-makers. This study aims to provide data that could guide those who shape and implement educational policies. The research employs a qualitative method, specifically phenomenology. The study was conducted with 3 school administrators and 7 teachers working in middle schools in the Viranşehir district of Şanlıurfa province. A semi-structured interview form consisting of 4 questions was used as the data collection tool. The findings reveal that the mandatory school uniform policy is generally perceived positively by teachers and school administrators, who find it beneficial in various respects. In particular, it is observed that mandatory school uniforms play a significant role in maintaining discipline and order, enhancing academic achievement, and strengthening school security. However, economic barriers and negative attitudes from parents have emerged as significant challenges to the implementation of this policy. The research results indicate that there is no full consensus among stakeholders regarding the mandatory school uniform policy, and that this issue is likely to be the subject of further debate in the future.

Keywords: Mandatory school uniforms, socioeconomic equality, school security.

**REHABİLİTASYON MERKEZLERİNDE ÇALIŞAN/ÇALIŞMIŞ PSİKOLOJİK
DANIŞMANLARIN ÖZEL EĞİTİM ÖZ YETERLİLİKLERİNİN VE MESLEKİ
DUYGULARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**THE ASSESSMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION SELF-EFFICIENCY AND
PROFESSIONAL FEELINGS OF PERSPECTIVE COUNSELORS WORKING OR
HAVE WORKED IN REHABILITATION CENTERS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada rehabilitasyon psikolojik danışmanlarının özel eğitim özyeterlilikleri ve mesleki duygularının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma sürecinin öncesinde ve araştırma verilerinin işlenmesi sürecinde uzman görüşüne başvurulmuştur. Araştırmanın modeli, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme tekniğidir. Veri toplama aracı olarak “Rehabilitasyon Psikolojik Danışmanlarının Özel Eğitim Özyeterliliklerinin ve Mesleki Duygularının Değerlendirilmesi Formu” kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizi için tümden gelimci analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya altı psikolojik danışman katılmıştır. Bu psikolojik danışmanlar hali hazırda rehabilitasyonda çalışan veya daha önceden rehabilitasyon deneyimine sahip psikolojik danışmanlardır. Görüşmeler yaklaşık 20 dk sürmüştür. Yapılan araştırma sonucu psikolojik danışmanların özel eğitim konusunda özyeterlilikleri değerlendirildiğinde ek eğitimlere ihtiyaç duydukları, lisans düzeyinde aldıkları özel eğitim derslerinin yetersiz olduğu, çift anadal programına kayıtlı veya mezun psikolojik danışmanların kendilerini daha yeterli gördükleri, iş birliğine açık oldukları görülmüştür. Mesleki duyguları değerlendirildiğinde ise en çok rastlanan duygular ise mutluluk, mesleki doyum, yetersizlik hissi, gurur, tükenmişlik ve çaresizliktir. Rehabilitasyon deneyimlerinden bahsederken en çok yetersizlik hissine değinmişlerdir. Uzmanlığın özel eğitim branşındaki önemine de oldukça vurgu yapmışlardır. Bu çalışmada rastlanan bulguların rehabilitasyon psikolojik danışmanları için genel görüş olup olmadığını görmek adına yapılan çalışmanın örneklem grubu genişletilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: rehabilitasyon psikolojik danışmanlığı, özel eğitim, rehabilitasyon, mesleki duygular, özyeterlilik.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate rehabilitation counselors' special education self-efficacy and professional emotions. Expert opinion was consulted before the research process and during the processing of the research data. The research model is semi-structured interview technique from qualitative research methods. "Form for the Evaluation of Rehabilitation Psychological Counselors' Special Education Self-Efficacy and Professional Emotions" was used as a data collection tool. Deductive analysis method was used for data analysis. Six psychological counselors participated in the study. These counselors were currently working in rehabilitation or had previous experience in rehabilitation. The interviews lasted approximately 20 minutes. As a result of the research, when the self-efficacy of psychological counselors in special education was evaluated, it was seen that they needed additional training, the special education courses they took at the undergraduate level were insufficient, psychological counselors enrolled in or graduated from the double major program considered themselves more competent, and they were open to cooperation. When their professional emotions were evaluated, the most common emotions were happiness, professional satisfaction, feeling of inadequacy, pride, burnout and helplessness. When talking about their rehabilitation experiences, they mostly mentioned the feeling of inadequacy. They also emphasized the importance of expertise in special education. The sample group of this study should be expanded in order to see whether the findings of this study are general views for rehabilitation counselors.

Keywords: rehabilitation counseling, special education, rehabilitation, professional feelings, self-efficacy.

ADDRESSING LUDOPATHY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

It is commonly known that there exists a significant correlation between the ludopathic behavior and criminal behavior, as certain individuals turn to illegal actions in order to recover financial deficits arising from their gambling activities. Nevertheless, the literature lacks a comprehensive comprehension of the risk factors associated with the perpetration of crimes beyond mere financial pressures. The primary objective of this paper is therefore to explore the types of offenses committed by individuals struggling with ludopathic issues and the elements that contribute to the engagement in ludopathy-related criminal activities. A systematic literature analysis, following the protocol guidelines delineated for the PRISMA framework. The analytical method will use a scientific approach to explain the phenomenon by analyzing the studies of many influential scholars. Five top-rated platforms were used to select most cited articles related to ludopathy and criminal justice.

Subsequent to the thorough screening process and the application of predetermined exclusion criteria, a total of 30 articles were deemed suitable for inclusion. All the studies scrutinized focused on criminal acts committed by individuals with ludopathy, utilizing a validated assessment instrument for gauging the extent of problem gambling. The analysis put forth evidence indicating that offenses related to ludopathy typically involve non-violent but revenue-generating transgressions. Nonetheless, it also brought to light the possibility that ludopaths might engage in violent crimes at a higher rate than anticipated, a phenomenon that could have been obscured by both deliberate and inadvertent underreporting of these offenses. The causative link between ludopathy and violent criminal behavior, however, remains ambiguous. Drawing from the insights gleaned from this review, recommendations are proposed for better screening and prevention programs in terms of criminal justice with the aim of enhancing comprehension of the connection between ludopathy and criminality and promoting the more frequent utilization of therapeutic jurisprudence in the future.

Key words: ludopathy, criminal offenses, criminal justice, screening, prevention programs

PROTECTION OF INTERESTS OF BONA FIDE THIRD PARTIES WITH RESPECT TO INVALID CIVIL TRANSACTIONS UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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ABSTRACT

When a contract is invalidated due to forgery, there is a very important legal issue that is the protection of the interests of a bona fide third party. The protection of the rights of a bona fide third party raises many legal issues such as: determining what is a bona fide third party, legal conditions for a bona fide third party to be protected, legal consequences. The article will present and analyze the provisions of Vietnamese law on protecting the interests of righteous third parties when civil transactions are invalidated due to forgery. At the same time, presenting and analyzing the practice of adjudicating the protection of righteous third parties' interests through a number of judgments of Vietnamese courts. From there, point out the inadequacies, limitations and present recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on protecting the interests of righteous third parties when civil transactions are invalidated due to forgery.

Keywords: Invalid civil transactions; bona fide third parties; Protection of the interests.

GROUNDS FOR INVALIDITY OF FAKE CIVIL TRANSACTIONS UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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ABSTRACT

Vietnamese law stipulates effective conditions for civil transactions, including: Participants in the transaction have legal personality and/or legal capacity in conformity with such transaction; Participants in the transaction act entirely voluntarily; The purpose and contents of the transaction are not contrary to the law and/or social ethics and the forms of civil transactions shall be the conditions for its effectiveness in cases where it is so provided for by law. At the same time, it stipulates that civil transactions without the above conditions are invalid civil transactions. Forged civil transactions are prescribed by law to be invalid, but have not been declared invalid by law due to violations of any of the above-mentioned conditions, leading to many interpretations of the grounds for invalidity of fake civil transactions. The article analyzes the invalidity grounds of fake civil transactions according to the provisions of Vietnamese law and in trial practice by commenting on some judgments of Vietnamese courts. On the basis of analyzing and evaluating the provisions of the law and the trial practice of the Court, the article presents the limitations and proposes directions to improve the Vietnamese law on the basis of invalidity of fake civil transactions.

Keywords: Fake civil transactions; The transaction is invalid; Civil transactions.

REFERENDUMS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: LEGAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION, POLITICAL UNIFICATION, AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

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ABSTRACT

This paper provides a thorough examination of the role and significance of referendums in the context of the European Union, with a specific focus on the European Constitution. The historical background and processes leading to the signing of the Constitution are explored, followed by a detailed analysis of the judgments on its content. Furthermore, the paper delves into the history of the European Union, its journey towards political unification, and the challenges encountered along the way, offering a comprehensive understanding of the context in which referendums have played a crucial role.

The study also presents an overview of the various referendums conducted in European states on EU-related issues, addressing concerns about national sovereignty and shedding light on the evolving nature of direct democracy within the European Union. Lessons learned from past referendums, including their episodic nature and potential controversies, are thoroughly discussed, and strategies for future referendum campaigns are proposed, providing valuable insights for policymakers and advocates.

The study also presents an overview of the various referendums conducted in European states on EU-related issues, addressing concerns about national sovereignty and shedding light on the evolving nature of direct democracy within the European Union. Lessons learned from past referendums, including their episodic nature and potential controversies, are thoroughly discussed, and strategies for future referendum campaigns are proposed, providing valuable insights for policymakers and advocates.

Moreover, the paper analyzes referendum processes in various European states, highlighting instances where citizens have voted on issues related to European integration. Notably, the article identifies a trend of increasing skepticism among citizens as political unification progresses, underlining the importance of understanding the political and social integration of the continent. It also suggests that the decision on whether to hold a referendum should align with European guidelines, emphasizing the need for transparency in shaping the common European future.

The interplay between direct democracy, national sovereignty, and international relations is explored in depth, offering a nuanced perspective on the complex dynamics at play within the European Union. The paper concludes by asserting the necessity of referendum procedures to ensure transparency and reveal the true intentions of both governments and citizens in shaping the common European future, emphasizing the crucial role of referendums in the democratic process.

Finally, the paper offers considerations for the future of the European Union in light of the lessons learned, providing a forward-looking perspective that aims to inform future decision-making within the EU. This comprehensive analysis serves as a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and anyone interested in understanding the evolving dynamics of the European Union and the role of referendums within this context.

Keywords: Referendum, European Union, European Constitution, Direct Democracy, National Sovereignty, European Integration, Public Opinion, Lessons Learned, Key Milestones.

THE RINGS OF REAL VALUED ϵ -CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we introduce and investigate the concept of ϵ -open and ϵ -spaces within the framework of topology. The primary focus is on the study of rings of real-valued functions defined on such spaces, [7], specifically the ring $C_\epsilon(X)$ of all real-valued ϵ -continuous functions on a topological space X . The paper establishes that $C_\epsilon(X)$ consists of real-valued clopen continuous functions on X , [1], which can also be represented as $C(Y)$ for a zero-dimensional space Y , [1], whose elements correspond to the quasi-components of X . We show that the ring $C_\epsilon(X)$ can be described in terms of clopen continuous functions, and that it relates to zero-dimensional spaces through quasi-components. This reveals that $C_\epsilon(X)$ captures the essential structure of X in a specific way, closely linked to zero-dimensional spaces.

We prove a significant result: $C_\epsilon(X)$ determines the topology of X if and only if X is a zero-

dimensional space according to [1]. This finding underscores the special role of zero-dimensional spaces in the study of ϵ -continuous functions and their rings. In essence, it establishes a condition under which the ring of ϵ -continuous functions uniquely determines the topological structure of the space.

The implications of these results provide insight into the relationship between topological spaces and the rings of continuous functions defined on them. Specifically, the findings highlight how the concept of ϵ -continuity and related function rings offer a robust framework for understanding the topology of zero-dimensional spaces. The paper contributes to the broader understanding of how function spaces can be utilized to characterize and determine topological properties, particularly in the context of zero-dimensionality.

Keywords: quasi-components, ϵ -continuous function, ϵ -space, closed-open (clopen) space

LAW ON ONLINE COMMERCIAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION OUT OF COURT

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ABSTRACT

E-commerce disputes are increasingly common and often have small dispute values, requiring quick, compact and effective dispute resolution. The article analyzes the advantages of online dispute resolution and recommends additional legal regulations on online dispute resolution using commercial arbitration and commercial mediation.

Keywords: Online Dispute Resolution, Commercial Arbitration, Commercial Mediation

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION THROUGH HATE SPEECH AND DISCRIMINATION LANGUAGE IN ONLINE MEDIA COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines hate speech and discriminatory language as pervasive forms of communication in online media, with a particular focus on their relationship with human rights. Hate speech infringes on personal dignity and has, in some cases, driven public figures to attempted suicide due to social pressure. Balancing freedom of expression with the principles of non-discrimination and the right to information remains challenging. However, democratic societies function more effectively when these rights coexist harmoniously. National legislation often fails to mitigate the negative impacts of online phenomena, as the reach of online media transcends geographic boundaries. Utilizing descriptive and analytical methods, this article underscores the necessity for a unified international legal approach that treats hate speech and discriminatory language as violations of human rights and excesses of freedom of expression. Online media must adhere to ethical, legal, and human rights principles without compromise. The paper emphasizes the crucial role of both legal frameworks and societal efforts in combating hate speech. State mechanisms should be robust and effectively enforced. Additionally, public awareness and education are paramount. Society should be informed and educated through well-structured strategies, guidelines, and awareness campaigns aimed at promoting respectful communication standards and deterring harmful language practices. The interplay between online media and human rights protection demands a comprehensive approach. The international community must collaborate to create and implement cohesive policies that address the borderless nature of online communication. Ethical considerations should guide the regulation of online platforms to ensure they do not become breeding grounds for hate speech and discrimination. In conclusion, this article advocates for a concerted global effort to recognize and combat hate speech as a severe infringement of human rights. By fostering a culture of respect and dignity online, societies can better protect individuals and uphold the fundamental principles of human rights in the digital age.

Keywords: Balance, Dignity, Discriminatory Language, Hate Speech, Human Rights, Online Media.

MULTILINGUALISM AS A RESOURCE IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING WITH FOCUS TO OROMIA SCHOOLS, ETHIOPIA

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ABSTRACT

It is believed that multilingualism is the norm rather than the exception in the contemporary world. Scholars have explained this linguistic reality as a result of several factors such as globalization, technology, mobility, language policy, internationalization, geopolitical and economic forces, recognition of linguistic minorities, and education. This study showcases whether multilingualism is a learning resource in the English language classroom. It was designed to explore the teachers' thoughts, experiences, and attitudes regarding multilingualism and how they currently use this as a learning resource in their classrooms. The finding depicted that multilingualism in the English language classroom offers a rich and dynamic resource for enhancing linguistic and cultural competencies. The study also signaled that multilingualism fosters a more inclusive learning environment, promoting cognitive flexibility, deeper understanding of linguistic structures, and greater appreciation of cultural diversity. It also underscores the necessity of teacher training in multilingual pedagogues and advocates for curriculum development that integrates multilingual resources, ultimately aiming to optimize language learning outcomes and promote educational equity.

THE PHENOMENON OF SPEECH MANIPULATION: A LINGUISTIC AND PSYCHOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This article is based on the study of fundamental theoretical principles associated with the concept of “speech manipulation” in psychology and linguistics. The relevance of this research lies in the insufficient exploration of the classification of manipulation techniques. The novelty of the study is linked to the examination and analysis of a previously unexplored perspective on the issue of language manipulation – the methods and means of its implementation. The aim of the research is to examine the phenomenon of information manipulation and analyze the techniques actively employed to influence the recipient. The author draws conclusions and identifies their own concepts on this topic. The methods employed in the research include purposive sampling, content analysis, hermeneutic analysis, etc. This article may be beneficial for students in departments of linguistics, psychology, journalism, and others. The article can enhance the understanding of readers interested in communication, language, and the psychology of persuasive discourse.

MARKETING AND THE GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BLACKSMITHING INDUSTRY IN KATSINA CITY, 1904-1907

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the significance of the blacksmithing industry in Katsina City from 1904 to 1907, focusing on its role in the local economy and marketing within the early colonial context. Using qualitative methods, including oral interviews with local historians and descendants of blacksmiths, the research highlights the industry's importance in producing essential tools and sustaining trade networks. Despite the challenges posed by British colonial rule, Katsina's blacksmiths adapted, maintaining their economic relevance. The study reveals the resilience of traditional industries and their critical role in the economic history of the region.

Keywords: Marketing, Katsina City, Oral History, Blacksmithing Industry.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTES: PRACTICE AND PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

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ABSTRACT

This article examines environmental disputes in the Republic of Kazakhstan, with an emphasis on the analysis of legal practice and identification of current regulatory problems. Environmental disputes are becoming increasingly important in the legal system of Kazakhstan, given the growing environmental problems such as air, water and soil pollution, as well as the degradation of natural resources. Sustainable development and environmental protection require effective legal regulation and fair resolution of environmental conflicts. In the context of increasing environmental challenges, such as environmental pollution and the rational use of natural resources, environmental disputes are becoming increasingly relevant. The legal practice of resolving environmental disputes in Kazakhstan shows that these cases are often complicated by a number of factors. Among them, it is possible to highlight the difficulties in proving a causal relationship between the defendant's actions and environmental damage, as well as the lack of accurate methods for assessing the damage caused to the environment. The article provides a detailed analysis of the existing judicial practice in environmental cases, examines the problems of law enforcement and gaps in legislation that prevent the effective resolution of such disputes. The author also suggests possible ways to improve legal regulation in the field of environmental disputes aimed at strengthening environmental law and order in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: environmental law, environmental awareness, environmental law and order, environmental protection, environmental education.

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES REGARDING THE PROTECTION OF VICTIMS IN ROMANIA

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ABSTRACT

This work aims to expose the changes that have occurred in the protection of victims in the last 5 years in Romania, from a multiple perspective. First of all, the legislative aspects that changed the approach to the victims in the two types of trials: civil and criminal, but also the regulations regarding the financial compensation granted to them, will be emphasized. A second approach, concerns the public institutions that come into contact with the victims and the steps taken by them to avoid the secondary victimization of the victims, as well as the programs for the aggressors. At the same time, the effort of some NGOs in the direction of protecting the victims is also presented, including at the level of intervention, but also of representation in courts.

The paper ends with some results obtained after the application of a questionnaire to identify the black figure of victimization as well as the causes of non-reporting, especially in the case of gender-based violence and human trafficking.

From a methodological point of view, the following were used: content analysis of legal texts and specialized literature, questionnaire technique and historical and comparative methods.

Keywords: interdisciplinary approaches, victim protection, legislative aspects, institutional perspectives

**UNDERSTANDING CHOICE AND FREEDOM: AN EXISTENTIAL STUDY OF
KAZUO ISHIGURO'S *NEVER LET ME GO***

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ABSTRACT

The paper is an attempt to understand the pseudo-reality and lives of the clones, the primary characters of the novel *Never Let Me Go* written by Kazuo Ishiguro. Ishiguro is a Japanese born, British writer. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 2017. This novel was short-listed for Man Booker Prize in 2005. It is the sixth novel of the author. The novel focuses on the alternative reality of England during the 1900s. The main plot of the novel talks about human cloning which is authorized and facilitated by the Government. The clones are taken care of in a boarding school called Hailsham. The clones are not completely isolated by the real world until a certain period of their being. The only thing that sees the outside world of the clones' is their art works, which is not even in their favour. The novel focuses on the reliable and the unreliable state of memory. It also focuses on the meaning and purpose of one's existence, the inevitable power of death and absurdity of life.

Keywords: Existence, absurdity, memory, meta-existentialism

EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEDONISM AND WORK ENGAGEMENT AMONG ACADEMIC FACULTIES

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ABSTRACT

Teachers play a pivotal role in shaping the higher education system by imparting knowledge, fostering critical thinking, and preparing students for professional and personal success. This study examines the relationship between hedonism and work engagement among government and aided college teachers in Malappuram district, Kerala. Using data from a structured questionnaire administered to the sample of teachers, the research explores how personal pleasure-seeking behaviors correlate with professional engagement. Analysis using SPSS reveals a significant positive correlation between hedonism and work engagement. The findings suggest enhancing teachers' overall well-being and hedonistic experiences can significantly improve their work engagement. This study provides actionable insights for educational institutions to foster a more motivated and effective teaching workforce by prioritizing factors that contribute to teachers' personal happiness and fulfilment.

Keywords: Hedonism, Work engagement, Teachers, Government and Aided Colleges.

NAVIGATING SCREEN TIME: THE EFFECTS OF YOUTUBE ON TODDLERS AND PRE-SCHOOLERS

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ABSTRACT

YouTube is one of the most widely used social media platforms, attracting users of all ages and genders. It hosts a diverse range of videos, including entertainment, education, music, gaming, news, and more. Notably, children under the age of five are frequent users and can become easily addicted to YouTube. This excessive screen time often leads to behavioral imbalances among toddlers. A pilot study revealed that many parents give their children mobile phones and access to YouTube to keep them occupied and avoid potential messes.

For this study the researcher has formulated 3 objectives. 1) To analyze the role of YouTube as a pacifier for children below the age of 5. 2) To identify the behavioral changes among children due to the excessive use of digital media and 3)To assess the role of YouTube as an academic assistant for children.

For this study, the researcher employs a triangulation research design. The sample area is Trivandrum Corporation, with a sample size of 120 parents of children under the age of five. For the qualitative aspect of the research, the researcher conducts intensive interviews with Pre-KG teachers and child psychologists.

Key words: - You Tube, pacification role of social media, behavioural changes, academic assistances

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STUDY OF SEGREGATION IN SELF-COMPACTING CONCRETE BASED ON LOCAL MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Self-compacting concrete (SCC) is a fluid and perfectly homogeneous material that can be placed without vibration. It flows under its own weight, regardless of the degree of confinement, while maintaining perfect homogeneity during and after its flow (absence of dynamic and static segregation). Thanks to this homogeneity, its resistance to segregation, and its stability, SCC ensures strong and durable structures.

To achieve a fluid concrete, it is not a matter of adding water. In fact, such manipulation would lead to segregation phenomena, resulting in a drop in performance. Instead, it is necessary to find the optimal composition among the various components (gravel, sand, cement, water, additives, and admixtures) to ensure the absence of segregation and bleeding. The properties of fresh SCC are highly sensitive to changes in the proportions of the constituent materials, making it very unstable in the event of composition errors and can easily lead to segregation phenomena.

It is in this context that our study was conducted. The primary objective is to investigate the phenomenon of segregation in SCC, whether it is static segregation or dynamic segregation after the movement of the concrete (flow).

Key words: Self-compacting concrete (SCC) , static segregation , dynamic segregation , Performance , Homogeneity .

REVIEW OF THE APPLICATIONS OF ZEOLITES AS SORPTION MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The pollution of water, including salt and fresh one becomes an emergency problems. The pollutants come from different sources and have various characteristics, starting from industry and fertilizers used in agriculture and sewage related to human living other sources. Diverse sources of pollution require a comprehensive approach to water purification. One possible approach may be the use of appropriate sorbents. Currently, one of the most promising materials is zeolites. This is because they can come from various sources, including waste raw materials such as fly ash, and therefore allow for the use of a circular economy approach. Moreover, these materials can be modified, which enables their selective use for selected types of pollutants. Eventually, these materials are economically viable options. The main aim of the article is to present the possible solution against water pollution based on zeolite materials and analyze it. Today on the market there are some water treatment systems that counteract the water pollution process, but most of them have significant disadvantages connected mainly with the negative impact on environmental aspects and high price. Due to this, a new solution for water treatment systems counteracting the deterioration of their quality is required.

Keywords: zeolite, sorption materials, water treatment

Acknowledgment: This research was funded by the project called the “Development of water treatment systems that counteract the eutrophication process of lakes based on zeolites obtained from industrial by-products“ under the M-ERA.NET 3 program by the Polish National Centre for Research and Development.

INTERVAL TYPE 2 FUZZY LOGIC REGULATORS OF BRUSHLESS DOUBLY FED INDUCTION GENERATOR ON WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Interval type-2 fuzzy logic regulators for Brushless Doubly Fed Induction Generators (BDFIGs), which are used in wind energy conversion systems (WECS), are presented in this study. The primary objective of the study is to provide a control strategy that combines vector control with interval type-2 fuzzy logic control to manage a BDFIG for a bidirectional converter. Initially, decoupling active and reactive power was provided using a vector control approach with a proportional-integral (PI) compensator. Interval type-2 fuzzy logic regulators were created to address intermittent responsiveness, robustness, and steady-state accuracy issues with the PI compensator. Comparing simulation tests on the BDFIG to earlier research, positive findings were obtained in producing both the necessary reactive power and actual power from the turbine.

Keywords: backstepping, doubly fed induction generator, vector control, active and reactive power, back-to-back converter.

DURABILITY PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE PRODUCED USING WASTE BRICK POWDER AS A PARTIAL REPLACEMENT FOR CEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The increase in worldwide urbanization leads to an increase in the consumption of concrete, which poses a serious concern for the environment. The cement industry faces significant environmental issues, and due to various sustainability-related problems, carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, has various negative effects on the environment. One effective way to address this negative impact that the cement industry has on environmental concerns is by using some other material in place of cement in concrete. This research aims to utilize the brick waste produced at demolished sites in large quantities, a disposal challenge for society and the environment. Brick waste is collected from the sites and manually converted into powder form in the lab for research purposes. The cement in the concrete is partially replaced with waste brick powder, allowing for a substantial reduction in cement consumption. This research aims to replace cement in concrete partially with waste brick powder, investigating the durability of blended concrete and examining the variation in results compared to concrete samples without brick powder. To achieve this objective, cement is replaced with waste brick powder in three different variations: 5%, 10%, and 15%. Various durability tests, including the Accelerated Carbonation test, abrasion resistance test, and chloride penetration test, have been performed. The results indicate that it is safe to replace cement up to 15% with waste brick powder, as observed in the carbonation test. However, results from the chloride penetration test and abrasion resistance tests revealed that waste brick powder can be used as a substitute for cement up to a 10% replacement; beyond this limit, these results showed a slightly negative response. Thus, considering all three tests, it is concluded that concrete blended with waste brick powder at a 10% replacement is durable enough compared to normal concrete.

Keywords: Durability, Bricks, Environment, Waste, Concrete.

EFFECT OF WASTE SOYBEAN AND TALL OIL AS REJUVENATORS ON RECLAIMED ASPHALT BINDER

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of incorporating varying percentages of Waste Soybean Oil (WSO) and Waste Tall Oil (WTO) as rejuvenators in Reclaimed Asphalt Binder (RAB) on several critical properties of asphalt binders. Specifically, the research aims to analyze the effects of WSO and WTO at 2%, 5%, 7.5%, 10%, and 15% concentrations on the stability, flowability, air voids, Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA), and Voids Filled with Bitumen (VFB) of RAB binders. Through a series of controlled laboratory tests, the study determines the optimal binder composition that achieves a balance between high stability, flow, air voids, VMA, and VFB. The stability analysis reveals that the corrected stability values peak at an RAB percentage of 4.5%, reaching 12.52 KN, indicating the highest resistance to deformation. Flowability increases with higher RAB percentages, while air voids decrease, suggesting a denser mix at higher RAB content. VMA values generally decrease up to 5% RAB, indicating a denser aggregate structure, but slightly increase beyond this point. The VFB values show a consistent increase with higher RAB percentages, indicating improved durability and resistance to deformation. The study found that a 15% dose of both WSO and WTO rejuvenators provides the best results overall. This mix offers the highest stability, optimal flow, and the best balance of air voids, VMA, and VFB, ensuring a robust and durable binder composition. The findings suggest practical applications for RAB binders with specified doses of WSO and WTO, contributing to sustainable and effective pavement rehabilitation techniques.

Keywords: Rejuvenators, Waste soybean oil, Waste Tall oil, Reclaimed Asphalt Binder, Stability, Durability.

TALL OIL AS A BIO-BASED SOLUTION FOR REVITALIZING AGED ASPHALT

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ABSTRACT

Aged asphalt undergoes significant changes over time, becoming increasingly stiff, brittle, and less elastic due to prolonged environmental exposure, including oxidation, UV radiation, and thermal cycles. These changes negatively impact the performance of asphalt pavements, making them more prone to cracking and other forms of distress. This study explores the potential of tall oil, a byproduct of the kraft pulping process, as a rejuvenator for restoring the properties of aged asphalt. Viscosity grade VG-40 virgin asphalt binder was utilized as a control binder in the study. Tall oil was blended with the aged asphalt binder at concentrations of 5%, 10%, and 15% by weight to determine its effectiveness in rejuvenating aged binder. Comprehensive set of tests, including penetration, softening point, absolute viscosity, and performance grade analysis, was conducted to evaluate the impact of tall oil on the aged asphalt. The results demonstrated that tall oil significantly restored the properties of the aged asphalt binder, improving its flexibility, reducing brittleness, and enhancing overall performance. The study developed blending charts that illustrate the optimal dosage of tall oil for achieving desired performance characteristics. By effectively restoring the properties of aged asphalt, tall oil presents a viable solution for extending the service life of asphalt pavements and improving their performance, thereby contributing to more sustainable and cost-effective pavement management practices.

Keywords: Tall oil, Rejuvenator, Asphalt, Recycling, Sustainability

INDOLE BUTYRIC ACID GROWTH HORMONE AND ITS ABILITY TO MODEL THE FORMATION OF ROOTS IN *CHROMOLAENA ODORATA*

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ABSTRACT

This study entailed the analysis of the effect of rooting media in addition to indole butyric acid (IBA) hormone on root development of stem cuttings of *Chromolaena odorata*. Stem cuttings of *C. Odorata* treated with equal quantities of IBA hormone (0.7%) were grown in 1kgs of vermiculate, perlite, planting soil, sand, and equal mixture of all media. The set up were treated equally with water and organic manure. Control set up was made with a mixture of different rooting media without IBA. Data on shoot development were noted for 6weeks and root length was measured on the day of harvest. The parameters measured were analysed statistically using ANOVA, and it was found out that root and shoot lengths were significant at $p>0.05$ in the entire rooting media and the highest percentage development (49 and 51%) respectively for root and stem respectively, was observed in the rooting media that has equal measure of each constituent (i.e. the mixed constituents). Germination rate among the media were 100, 70, 60, 50 and 40% for mixed, sand, planting soil and vermiculate, perlite and control respectively. Different sections of mature stem tested with IBA hormone were not significant in their root and stem development, although basal cutting stems tend to mature faster than epical. This therefore means that propagating *C. Odorata* by stem cutting can be optimally achieved through mixture of 0.7% of IBA in a collection of different rooting media.

Key words: *Chromolaena odorata*, *Indole butyric acid*, *Root formation*, *Rooting media*.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMORPHOUS AND NON-AMORPHOUS CATHODE MATERIALS IN LITHIUM AND POST-LITHIUM BATTERIES

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ABSTRACT

The development of advanced cathode materials is critical for the enhancement of lithium and post-lithium battery technologies, which are essential for next-generation energy storage solutions. This study presents a comparative analysis of crystalline and amorphous cathode materials and evaluates their respective electrochemical performance and practical applicability. Amorphous cathodes, characterized by their disordered atomic structure, offer unique benefits such as improved ion diffusion and structural flexibility, which may contribute to enhanced stability and longer cycle life under operational stress. Conversely, non-amorphous cathodes, with their well-ordered lattice structures, are known for their high electrical conductivity and mechanical strength, which are critical for achieving high energy densities and reliable performance. Through a comprehensive review of current literature and experimental results, this study evaluated the key performance indicators of both material types, including capacity retention, rate capability, and cycling stability. The goal is to elucidate the relative advantages and limitations of amorphous and non-amorphous cathodes and to identify potential areas for future research. By combining theoretical insights with practical applications, this research aims to advance the development of cathode materials and provide valuable guidance for optimizing battery technology in pursuit of more efficient and longer-lasting energy storage solutions.

Keywords: Lithium Battery, Cathode, Energy Storage.

ULUS MARKA DEĞERİ VE İNSANİ GELİŞİM ENDEKSİ İLİŞKİSİ
**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATIONAL BRAND VALUE AND HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDEX**

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ÖZET

İnsani gelişme ya da insani gelişim yaklaşımı, insanların içinde yaşadığı ekonominin zenginliğinden ziyade, insan yaşamının zenginliğinin genişletilmesiyle ilgilidir. İnsanlara, onların fırsatlarına ve tercihlerine odaklanan bir yaklaşımdır. İnsani gelişme, ekonomik büyümenin otomatik olarak herkes için daha fazla refaha yol açacağını varsaymak yerine, insanların sürdürdüğü yaşamları iyileştirmeye odaklanır. Gelir artışı, başlı başına bir amaç olmaktan ziyade kalkınmanın bir aracı olarak görülmektedir.

Bir ülkenin ulusal marka değeri ve imajının oradaki markalar ve bir bütün olarak ekonomi üzerindeki etkisi artık geniş çapta kabul görmektedir. Küresel bir pazarda, ulus markası, içe dönük yatırımı teşvik etmesi, ihracata değer katması ve turistleri ve vasıflı göçmenleri çekmesi gibi birçok sebepten ötürü herhangi bir devletin en önemli varlıklarından biridir.

Bu çalışmada da ülkelerin insani gelişim endeksi ile ulus marka değeri arasındaki ilişkinin ortaya konulması amaçlanmıştır.

Nitel araştırma yöntemiyle gerçekleştirilen ve doküman analizi yapılan araştırmamızda insani gelişim endeksi ve ulus marka değeri endeksi arasında ulus marka değerinin yönetim, yatırım, ihracat, GSYİH boyutları arasındaki ilişki ortaya konulmuştur. Sonuç olarak ülkelerin ulus marka değerlerini arttırmaları iş yapma kolaylığı puanlarının artmasına ve yine benzer şekilde insani gelişim puanlarının artması da ulus marka değerlerinin gelişimine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ulus Marka Değeri, İnsanı Gelişim Endeksi

ABSTRACT

Human development, or the human development approach, is about expanding the richness of human life rather than the richness of the economy in which people live. It is an approach that focuses on people, their opportunities and preferences. Human development focuses on improving the lives people lead, rather than assuming that economic growth will automatically lead to greater well-being for everyone. Income growth is seen as a means of development rather than an end in itself.

The impact of a country's national brand equity and image on its brands and the economy as a whole is now widely accepted. In a global market, the nation brand is one of the most important assets of any state for many reasons, including encouraging inward investment, adding value to exports, and attracting tourists and skilled migrants.

In this study, it is aimed to reveal the relationship between the human development index of the countries and the nation brand value.

In our research, which was carried out with qualitative research method and document analysis, the relationship between the human development index and the nation brand value index and

the governance, investment, export and GDP dimensions of the nation brand value was revealed. As a result, increasing the nation brand values of countries will contribute to the increase of ease of doing business scores, and similarly, increasing human development scores will contribute to the development of nation brand values.

Keywords: Nation Brand Value, Human Development Index

BİLGİ VE BİLİM SOSYOLOJİSİNİN DOĞASI ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

AN ANALYSIS ON THE NATURE OF THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SCIENCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada bilgi ve bilim sosyolojisine bir metodoloji sunmak öznelarası bir bağlamın rasyonel olarak kabul edilebilir teorik geleneği içinde işler. Doğal dilin mantığında, rasyonelleştirilmiş bir yaşam biçiminde deneyimi soyut olarak nesnel dünyaya gönderme; bilimsel teoride sembolik yeniden üretimin tercüme edilmesini gerekli kılar. Dilsel etkileşimi ortak yöntemsel bilginin egemen felsefesi; ampirik veriler referansının pratikte onaylandığı meşrulaştırmaya ilişkin zihinsel kategoriler sunar. Bilgi ve bilim sosyolojisinde anlam üretmeye yönelik sosyal eylemin potansiyeline odaklanmak; nihai olarak sosyal eylemin değişen sosyal kalıplardan kaynaklanan pratik kısıtlamalarına bir rol atfeder. Bilimsel teoride önermelerin iletilmesi, anlatının yapı taşlarındaki normatif kusurlar; bir kriter üretmek üzere ampirik analizler için yönelimli bir eylem oluşturur. Bilgi ve bilim sosyolojisinde modern çağın eleştirisi, artan karmaşıklıkta verilmiş olan bir anlam; failerin nesnel dünyadaki potansiyellerini tanımlar. Bilimsel argümanın gücü, sosyal problemin tanımlandığı yerde bir süreklilik noktası; eleştirinin bazı yönlerine ilham verici anlatıları yönlendirir. Yapının aslında uyumlu olduğu spesifik bir yöntem bilimsel eleştirinin ötesine bir vizyon geliştirebilir. Bilgi ve bilim sosyolojisinde müzakereci yöntemleri savunmak iradenin içeriği konusundaki ideolojik yanlısımayı aklın karşıt anlayışları yoluyla koordine eder. Bilimsel teorinin politik referansı bilgi ve bilim sosyolojisi ile bir nesne arasındaki ifade edici şeyin ayırt etme girişimidir. Bu çalışmada, düşüncemizin zorunlu belirlenmiş bir kümesi, belirlenmiş somut biçimi destekleyen idealleştirmeler; bilgi ve bilim sosyolojisine yönelik kültürel seti belirtmek için ihtiyaç duyulan şeydir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ampirik Veriler, Bağlam, Bilgi ve Bilim Sosyolojisi, Bilimsel Teori, Zihinsel Kategori

ABSTRACT

Presenting a methodology for the sociology of knowledge and science in this work operates within the rationally acceptable theoretical tradition of an intersubjective context. In the logic of natural language, the reference of experience in a rationalized form of life to an abstractly objective world necessitates the translation of symbolic reproduction in scientific theory. The dominant philosophy of linguistic interaction of common methodological knowledge offers mental categories of legitimization in which the reference to empirical data is validated in practice. The focus on the potential of social action to produce meaning in the sociology of knowledge and science ultimately attributes a role to the practical constraints of social action resulting from changing social patterns. In scientific theory, the communication of propositions, the normative flaws in the building blocks of narrative, constitute a directed action for empirical analysis to produce a criterion. The critique of the modern age in the sociology of knowledge and science, a meaning given to increasing complexity, defines the potential of agents in the objective world. The power of scientific argument, a point of continuity where the social problem is defined; it directs the narratives that inspire some aspects of the critique. A

specific method in which the structure is actually coherent can develop a vision beyond scientific critique. Advocating deliberative methods in the sociology of knowledge and science coordinates the ideological illusion about the content of the will through opposing understandings of reason. The political reference of scientific theory is an attempt to distinguish what is expressive between the sociology of knowledge and science and an object. In this work, a necessarily determined set of our thinking, idealizations that support a determined concrete form, is what is needed to specify the cultural set for the sociology of knowledge and science.

Keywords: Empirical Data, Context, Sociology of Knowledge and Science, Scientific Theory, Mental Category

ALKOL VE MADDE BAĞIMLILIĞI REHABİLİTASYONUNUN SOSYAL UYUM ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION REHABILITATION ON SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT

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ÖZET

Bağımlı bireyin tedavisinde sosyal uyumun artırılması ve toplumla bütünleşmesi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Sosyal uyum bireyin kendi özgünlüğünü koruyarak toplumdaki diğer bireylerle uyum gösterebilme başarısıdır. Bireyin toplum ile uyumunda toplumda sahip olduğu rolleri köprü görevi görmektedir. Bu nedenle bireyin sosyal işlevselliği ne kadar güçlenirse toplum ile uyumuda o kadar artmaktadır. Bağımlılığın artışının en büyük nedenlerinden biri sosyal acıdır. Bu nedenle bireyde, toplumla bütünleşemediği durumlarda ortaya çıkan sosyal acıyı dindirmek

amacıyla bağımlılık geliştirmek ve ilerlemektedir. Bu noktada bağımlı bireyin tedavisinde sosyal uyumun artırılması ve toplumla bütünleşmesi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bireyin sosyal uyumunda biyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyolojik birçok faktör etkili olmaktadır. Bu nedenle bu faktörlerin her birini güçlendirecek tedavi yöntemleri hem tedavide hemde önleyici hizmetlerde hemde sosyal uyum düzeyinde tedavinin başarı oranını artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı bağımlılık rehabilitasyonunun sosyal uyum üzerine etkisini incelemektir. Araştırmada nitel yöntem kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri görüşme tekniği aracılığıyla toplanmış olup yapılandırılmış görüşme formları ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın katılımcıları, hayatlarının bir döneminde bağımlı olan ve sonrasında bağımlılık tedavisi görmüş 11 kişiden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada amaçlı örneklem tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın veri analizinde betimsel analiz yaklaşımından faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmada elde edilen bulgular sonucunda tedavi öncesi ve sonrasında sosyal uyum düzeyinde katılımcıların fiziksel psikolojik durumlarında olumlu gelişmeler ve aile, iş yaşamı ve sosyal çevre ile etkileşimde iyileşmeler tespit edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda bireylerin tek bir sebepten dolayı bağımlı olmadıkları bundan dolayı da bireyleri bağımlılığa iten nedenlerin bir bütün halinde ele alınması gerektiği tespit edilmiştir. Bireylerin tıbbi tedaviyle birlikte sosyal ve psikolojik tedavi de almasının daha etkili olacağı anlaşılmıştır. Bireyleri çevresi içerisinde değerlendiren sosyal hizmetin bağımlılık tedavisi boyunca ve tedavi sonrasında sosyal uyum ve işlevselliğin geri kazanılmasında önemli olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Uyuşturucu ve Alkol Bağımlılığı, Sosyal Rehabilitasyon, Sosyal Uyum, Sosyal Hizmet

ABSTRACT

In the treatment of an addicted individual, increasing social adaptation and integrating with society are of great importance. Social adaptation is the individual's success in adapting with other individuals in society while preserving their own uniqueness. The roles that an individual has in society act as a bridge in their adaptation with society. Therefore, the stronger the individual's social functionality, the more their adaptation with society increases. One of the biggest reasons for the increase in addiction is social pain. For this reason, addiction develops and progresses in order to relieve the social pain that occurs when the individual cannot integrate with society. At this point, increasing social adaptation and integrating with society are of great importance in the treatment of an addicted individual. Many biological, psychological and sociological factors are effective in the social adaptation of the individual. For this reason, treatment methods that will strengthen each of these factors increase the success rate of treatment both in treatment, preventive services and at the level of social adaptation. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of addiction rehabilitation on social adaptation. Qualitative method was used in the study. The data of the study was collected through interview technique and conducted with structured interview forms. The participants of the study consisted of 11 people who were addicted at some point in their lives and then received addiction treatment. Purposeful sampling technique was used in the study. Descriptive analysis approach was used in the data analysis of the study. As a result of the findings obtained in the study, positive developments in the physical and psychological conditions of the participants in terms of social adaptation before and after the treatment and improvements in interaction with family, work life and social environment were determined. As a result of the research, it was determined that individuals are not addicted for a single reason, and therefore the reasons that push individuals to addiction should be addressed as a whole. It was understood that it would be more effective for individuals to receive social and psychological

treatment along with medical treatment. It was seen that social work, which evaluates individuals within their environment, is important in regaining social adaptation and functionality during and after addiction treatment.

Keywords; Drug And Alcohol Addiction, Social Rehabilitation, Social Adjustment, Social Work

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR İLETİŞİM BAĞLAMINDA HATAY DEPREMİ SONRASI
NORMALLEŞME DÖNEMİNDE TURİZM VE KONAKLAMA HİZMETİ ALAN
YABANCI TURİSTLERİN SATIN ALMA DAVRANIŞLARINDA SOSYAL
MEDYANIN ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON THE PURCHASING BEHAVIORS OF
FOREIGN TOURISTS RECEIVING TOURISM AND ACCOMMODATION
SERVICES IN THE NORMALIZATION PERIOD AFTER THE HATAY
EARTHQUAKE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE COMMUNICATION**

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ÖZET

Sürdürülebilir iletişim, hem çevresel hem de sosyal açıdan sorumlu bir şekilde gerçekleştirilen iletişim faaliyetlerini ifade etmektedir. Bu kavram, sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerini iletişim stratejilerine entegre ederek, uzun vadeli etkiler yaratma yolunda topluma, çevreye ve ekonomiye olumlu katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Sürdürülebilir iletişimin en önemli ve en güncel kanallarından birisi de hiç şüphesiz sosyal medya araçlarıdır. Bu iletişim kanalları bölgesel ve kurumsal sorumlulukların en önemli yüzü olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Sürdürülebilir iletişim noktasında sosyal medya araçlarının her geçen gün hızla gelişmesi dijital pazarlamanın önemini ortaya koymuştur. Sosyal medya pazarlaması da bu pazarlama tekniğinin alt bir kanalı olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Küresel olarak sosyal medya platformu kullanıcı sayılarının her geçen gün artmasıyla işletmelerin temel pazarlama alanlarına dönüşmeye başlamıştır. Sosyal medya kullanım süresinin normal dönemlere göre daha fazla arttığı günümüzde; sosyal medya pazarlaması, merkez üssü Kahramanmaraş olan 6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde yaşanan Hatay depremi sonrası normalleşme sürecinde ekonomik olarak sıkıntıda olan bölgedeki turizm sektörünün tek çıkış noktası olarak görülmüş ve etkin bir pazarlama aracı olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu bilgiler ışığında araştırma kapsamında 5 soruluk yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu geliştirilmiş ve 5 kadın ve 5 erkek katılımcıya uygulanmıştır. Nitel araştırma metodu olan mülakat tekniğiyle Hatay İli'ni ziyaret eden yabancı turistlerden elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiş ve ortaya çıkan bulgular değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada, Hatay depremi sonrası bölgeyi ziyaret eden yabancı turistlerin satın aldıkları turizm ve konaklama hizmetinde sosyal medyanın etkisinin ne olduğunu araştırmak hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir İletişim, Sosyal Medya, Turizm, Hatay Depremi.

ABSTRACT

Sustainable communication refers to communication activities carried out in a responsible manner, both environmentally and socially. This concept aims to contribute positively to society, the environment and the economy by integrating sustainability principles into communication strategies and creating long-term effects. One of the most important and up-to-date channels of sustainable communication is undoubtedly social media tools. These communication channels emerge as the most important face of regional and institutional responsibilities. The rapid development of social media tools in terms of sustainable

communication has revealed the importance of digital marketing. Social media marketing also emerges as a sub-channel of this marketing technique. With the increasing number of social media platform users globally, businesses have begun to transform into basic marketing areas. Today, when the duration of social media use increases more than normal periods; social media marketing has been seen as the only exit point for the tourism sector in the region, which is economically in trouble, during the normalization process after the Hatay earthquake, the epicenter of which was Kahramanmaraş, on February 6, 2023, and has been used as an effective marketing tool. In light of this information, a 5-question semi-structured interview form was developed within the scope of the research and applied to 5 female and 5 male participants. Data obtained from foreign tourists visiting Hatay Province were analyzed using the interview technique, which is a qualitative research method, and the findings were evaluated. The aim of the study was to investigate the impact of social media on the tourism and accommodation services purchased by foreign tourists visiting the region after the Hatay earthquake.

Keywords: Sustainable Communication, Social Media, Tourism, Hatay Earthquake.

ERICH FROMM'UN ŞİDDET KURAMI ÇERÇEVESİNDE KADINA YÖNELİK ŞİDDETTE HEGEMONİK ERKEKLİĞİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY IN VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ERICH FROMM'S THEORY OF VIOLENCE

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ÖZET

Tarih boyunca hemen hemen tüm toplumlarda var olan kadına yönelik şiddet, günümüzde de ciddi bir toplumsal sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu bildirinin amacı, Erich Fromm'un şiddet teorisi çerçevesinde kadına yönelik şiddetin, hegemonik erkeklik ve ataerkil yapılar ile ilişkisini incelemektir. Çalışma, toplumsal cinsiyet normlarının hegemonik erkeklik tarafından nasıl sürdürüldüğünü ve bu normların şiddetin temelini nasıl oluşturduğunu göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda, kadına yönelik şiddetin çeşitli boyutları Erich Fromm'un sadist şiddet kavramı ve Raewyn Connell'in hegemonik erkeklik teorisi perspektifinde değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında, 18 yaş üzeri kadın katılımcılarla derinlemesine görüşme yapılmıştır. Kadına yönelik şiddetin nedenleri ve sonuçları, katılımcıların deneyimleri ve bakış açıları ışığında analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular, kadına yönelik şiddetin erkek egemen yapılar tarafından nasıl tetiklendiğini ve bu yapıların toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliğini nasıl beslediğini göstermektedir. Kadınların güçlenme çabalarının erkekler tarafından bir tehdit olarak algılandığı ve bu durumun şiddeti tetiklediği ortaya konmuştur. Erich Fromm'un sadist şiddet kavramı ile hegemonik erkeklik arasındaki ilişki, erkeklerin kadınlar üzerindeki tahakkümünü açıklamak açısından önemli bir perspektif sunarken yapılan saha çalışmasının bulguları, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğinin sağlanmasına adına önem taşımaktadır. Çalışmanın bulguları, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğinin sağlanması adına önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadına Yönelik Şiddet, Hegemonik Erkeklik, Ataerkil Yapılar, Sadist Şiddet, Erich Fromm, Toplumsal Cinsiyet Normları

ABSTRACT

Throughout history, violence against women has been a prevalent issue in almost all societies, and it continues to be a significant social problem today. The aim of this paper is to examine the relationship between violence against women, hegemonic masculinity, and patriarchal structures within the framework of Erich Fromm's theory of violence. The study illustrates how gender norms are perpetuated by hegemonic masculinity and how these norms form the basis of violence. In this context, various dimensions of violence against women are evaluated through Erich Fromm's concept of sadistic violence and Raewyn Connell's theory of hegemonic masculinity. The research involved in-depth interviews with female participants over the age of 18. The causes and consequences of violence against women were analyzed in light of the participants' experiences and perspectives. The findings demonstrate how violence against women is triggered by male-dominated structures and how these structures sustain gender inequality. It is revealed that women's efforts for empowerment are perceived as a threat by men, which in turn triggers violence. The relationship between Erich Fromm's concept of sadistic violence and hegemonic masculinity provides a significant perspective for explaining male dominance over women. At the same time, the findings of the field study are important for achieving gender equality. The results of the survey offer crucial insights for the attainment of gender equality.

Keywords: Violence Against Women, Hegemonic Masculinity, Patriarchal Structures, Sadistic Violence, Erich Fromm, Gender Norms

**DİRİJORLUQ DƏRSLƏRİNDƏ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN YARADICILIQ
BACARIQLARININ İNKİŞAFI
DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' CREATIVE ABILITIES IN CONDUCTING
LESSONS**

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalə dirijorluq dərslərində yaradıcı şəxsiyyətin tərbiyəsi məsələlərinə həsr edilmişdir. Burada tələbələrin yaradıcılıq potensialının aşkarlanıb inkişaf etdirilməsi yolları göstərilir. Gələcəyin musiqi müəllimlərinin dirijorluq dərslərində yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərinin inkişafı prosesi ilk növbədə praktiki peşəkar bacarıqlara yiyələnmə kimi çox incə və çətin bir işi tələb edir. Lakin fənnin vəzifələri təkcə dirijorluq bacarıqlarına yiyələnmə ilə kifayətlənmir. Onun əsas vəzifəsi – tələbələrdə qeyri-satandart kreativ təfəkkürü, analitik və tədqiqat bacarıqlarını inkişaf etdirməklə onları müstəqil yaradıcılıq fəaliyyətinə hazırlamaqdır. Tələbələrin yaradıcılıq qabiliyyətlərini inkişaf etdirmək üçün onların öyrənilən əsərin ifaçılıq niyyətlərinin yaradılmasında aktiv iştirakı zəruridir. Bu işə onların təxəyyülünü aktivləşdirən və eyni zamanda ifaçılıq bacarıqlarının zəruri vasitə olduğunu dərk etməyə kömək edir. Beləliklə, musiqi əsəri üzərində işdə bədii və texniki vəhdət əldə edilir.

Açar sözlər: dirijorluq, təxəyyül, qavrama, musiqi təfəkkürü, yaradıcılıq

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the problem of educating a creative personality in conducting lessons. The article shows ways to identify the creative potential and develop the creative abilities of music students. The process of developing creative abilities in future music teachers in conducting lessons requires a lot of painstaking work, primarily in mastering practical professional skills. However, the objectives of the subject are not limited to the development of conducting skills in students; its main task is to prepare students for independent creative activity based on the development of their creative non-standard thinking, the development of analytical and research qualities. To develop the creative abilities of students, it is necessary for them to actively participate in creating a plan for the performance of the work being studied, which activates the imagination and at the same time promotes awareness of the fact that performing skills are a necessary means of achieving an expressive, artistic performance of the work. Thus, unity of the artistic and technical is achieved in the work on a musical work.

Key words: conducting, imagination, perception, musical thinking, creativity

THE ROLE OF THE PIANO IN TURKISH MUSIC EDUCATION AND STUDENT ATTITUDES

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the role of the piano in Turkish music education and the attitudes of students towards this instrument, which holds significant importance in Western music. It seeks to determine whether Western music techniques and methods are integrated into Turkish music education and to explore any commonalities between Turkish and Western music genres within the educational system. The research utilizes the “Attitude Scale Intended for Piano Lesson” developed by Tufan and Güdek (2008). The study population comprises conservatory students studying Turkish music in the Eastern Anatolia Region, with a sample drawn from Ardahan University, Fırat University, Kafkas University, and Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, totaling 184 participants. Data collection and analysis were conducted using the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program. The investigation focuses on various factors that might influence students’ attitudes toward piano lessons. These factors include gender, high school background, class level, availability of sufficient classrooms or access to a piano, ownership of a piano or a similar keyboard instrument, preferred music genres, and self-perceived success in the lesson. By analyzing these variables, the study aims to provide insights into the differences in attitudes, satisfaction, and value sub-dimensions among students based on their educational background and personal circumstances. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of how Western musical elements are incorporated into Turkish music education and the broader implications for curriculum development.

Keywords: Piano, Turkish music education, student attitudes, Western music techniques, conservatory students.

THE DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF LULLABIES IN THE CIZRE REGION

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ABSTRACT

Lullabies, deeply rooted in the cultural and regional characteristics they originate from, often reflect the personal experiences and inspirations of women, particularly mothers. These songs, varying in subject matter and performance style, are also rendered in different languages. This study explores the lullabies of the Cizre district in Şırnak province, where the tradition of singing lullabies continues to thrive. Although predominantly performed by women, a few lullabies are also sung by men, typically from the paternal side. The primary aim of this research is to uncover the diversity of lullabies in the Cizre region, where the tradition persists despite the modern challenges posed by social, cultural, economic, and political changes that have altered living conditions and weakened traditional culture. This study also seeks to highlight the musical elements of the Cizre region's lullabies and the significant socio-cultural role and importance of women in this context. From an ethnomusicological perspective, it is crucial to conduct musical analyses of these lullabies within the framework of traditional elements that mirror the lifestyle and language of the society. These analyses serve as a key to understanding the broader cultural and social fabric of the region. By examining the content, style, and performance practices of Cizre's lullabies, this study provides insights into the enduring cultural traditions and the evolving roles of women in this unique musical heritage.

Keywords: Lullabies, Cizre, ethnomusicology, traditional culture, women's role.

SAHNE VİYOLACILIĞINDA YAY TEKNİĞİNE DENEYSSEL YAKLAŞIMLAR

EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES TO BOW TECHNIQUES FOR ON STAGE VIOLA PERFORMANCES

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ÖZET

Türkiye ve dünyadaki müzik eğitimi veren kurumlardan yetişen binlerce müzisyenin amacı öncelikle müzik yaparak sahnede çeşitli biçimlerde varolmaktır. Bu müzikal varoluş bir orkestrada veya bir oda müziği grubunda çalarak veya söyleyerek olabileceği gibi solist olarak sahnede olmayı da içerir. Her durumda sahnede olmak, çok çalışma ve ön hazırlıklar gerektirir. Müzik eğitiminin ilk yıllarından itibaren teknik gelişimini sürdüren bir müzisyen, hazırladığı müzikleri sahnede seslendirmelidir. Böylece sahnede müzikle varolmanın en temel ve öncelikli gerekliliğini yerine getirmiş olur. Bu bildirinin amacı, teknik gelişimini standart sayılabilecek ölçülerde tamamlamış bir viyolacının, viyola için yazılmış konçerto, sonat, solo sonat gibi formları sahnede seslendirirken ihtiyaç duyabileceği ses kalitesi ve yoğunluğuna dair alternatif yay tekniklerini genç müzisyenlerle paylaşmaktır. Viyola bir yaylı çalgıdır. Yaylı çalgılarda sesler, açık teller ve bu tellerin üzerlerine sol el parmaklarının baskısıyla değiştirilmektedir. Ancak bu sesleri duyurmak için yay kullanılmaktadır. Ses renkleri, müzik cümleleri, nüanslar, kısalık, uzunluk, sertlik, yumuşaklık kısacası müzikal ifadeye dair olgular büyük ölçüde yayla elde edilir ve sol el virtüözitesi (seslerin temizliği, parmak basış gücü, hızı, eşitliği, tuşede dolaşımı) sağ el virtüözitesi ile tamamlanır. Sağ el virtüözitesi denildiğinde spiccato (zıplatarak), staccato (aynı yayda kısa ve kesik), saltando (sıçratarak) gibi hızlı yay kullanımı gerektiren yay tekniklerini ustaca uygulayabilmenin yanında seslerle derinlik yaratabilme, seste netlik, müzikal söylemde netlik, atmosfer oluşturma, alçak ve yüksek seslerde ton yoğunluğu, çift ses ve akorlarda ses kalitesi ve netlik anlaşılacaktır. Ayrıca bağlı yay kullanımı ile uzun soluklu cümleler, yumuşak ve yoğun bir piyano (düşük ses), tiz seslerde berraklık, güçlü seslerde yoğun bir ton sahnede olması gereken müzikal gereksinimlerdir. Sonuç olarak viyolada yay, müzikal duygu ve düşüncüyü dinleyiciye aktarmada en önemli araçtır ve bu aktarımda ses kalitesi yükseldikçe dinleyiciyle iletişim kolaylaşır. Bu bildiride, sahne üstünde konser verirken ses kalitesini yükseltmek amacıyla önerilecek deneysel teknik çalışmalar şunlardır: Perküsyon Tekniği (yayı bir vurma saz gibi kullanarak çalınan eserin ritmik yapısını belirginleştirmek ve salınım kazandırmak), Doğuşkan Tekniği (bağlı cümlelerde kol ağırlığını kontrol edebilmek için sol elde tele hafif basarken yayla değişen güçlerde çalmak) Gruplama ve Durdurma Tekniği (hızlı müzikte ritmik nota gruplarını bölerek yay kontrolü sağlama), Köprü-Tuşe Tekniği (hem tiz seslerde hem de orta pozisyonlarda yayı köprü ve tuşede kullanabilme, yay kontrolü, ton ve nüans) Kavrama Tekniği (tek ve çift seslerde teli yayla kavrayarak belirtme ve yoğunlaşma) Salınım Tekniği (yoğun bir ton için kol ağırlığını tellerin üzerine hafiften güçlüye bırakarak yapılan çalışmalar)

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sahne, Viyola, Müzik, Yay Tekniği

ABSTRACT

The primary goal of thousands of musicians trained in music education institutions in Turkey and around the world is to exist on stage through their music in various ways. This musical presence may be playing or singing in an orchestra or a chamber music group, or it may include being on stage as a soloist. In any case, being on stage requires a lot of work and preparation. From the early years of music education, a musician should perform their music on stage as a part of their technical development. Thus, they fulfill the most fundamental and primary requirement of existing musically on stage. The aim of this paper is to share alternative bowing techniques with young musicians that a viola artist, whose technical development is satisfactory, may need for achieving sound quality and intensity when performing forms written for viola, such as concertos, sonatas, and solo sonatas. The viola is a string instrument. In string instruments, sounds are altered by the pressure of the left hand fingers on the open strings. However, bows are used to produce these sounds heard. Tone colors, musical phrases, nuances, length, shortness, hardness, softness; and in general, aspects of musical expression are largely achieved through the bow, and is complemented by the virtuosity of the left hand (cleanliness of sounds, finger pressure, speed, evenness, movement on the fingerboard) and the virtuosity of the right hand. When one talks about right-hand virtuosity, it includes the skillful application of bowing techniques that require fast bow usage such as spiccato (bouncing), staccato (short and detached on the same bow), and saltando (jumping). It also involves creating depth with sounds, clarity in tone, musical articulation, atmosphere, tonal density in both low and high sounds, sound quality and clarity in double stops and chords. Additionally, the use of legato bowing for long phrases, a soft and intense piano (low sound), clarity in high notes, and a strong tone in loud passages are musical necessities on stage. As a result, the bow in viola is the most important tool for conveying musical emotion and thought to the audience, and if one is able to increase the quality of sound on stage, it makes this communication easier. This paper will propose experimental techniques for improving sound quality on stage, including: Percussion Technique (enhancing the rhythmic structure of the piece by using the bow like a percussion instrument and adding swing), Harmonic Technique (controlling the weight of the arm in legato phrases by applying light pressure with the left hand while varying the bowing strength), Grouping and Stopping Technique (controlling the bow in rapid music by dividing rhythmic note groups), Bridge-Touche Technique (using the bow on both high notes and middle positions, controlling the bow, tone, and nuance), Grasping Technique (defining and intensifying the string with the bow in single and double stops), and Swing Technique (creating a dense tone by lightly but strongly letting the weight of the arm fall on the strings).

Keywords: Stage, Viola, Music, Bow Technique.

SANATÇI OLARAK KUŞLAR: YUVA TASARIMLARI İNCELEMESİ

BIRDS AS ARTISTS: A STUDY ON NEST DESIGNS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, kuş yuvalarının çeşitli biyolojik, ekolojik ve sanatsal yönlerini inceleyerek, farklı türlerin yuva yapım süreçleri ve tekniklerinin nasıl çeşitlilik gösterdiğini ortaya koymaktır. Bu doğrultuda, kuş yuvalarının inşasında kullanılan malzemeler, yapı biçimleri incelenmektedir. Yuvalar konum, kullanılan materyaller ve tasarımsal farklılıklarına göre kategorilerine ayrılmıştır. Farklı yuva tasarımlarının, inşacı türün ve yumurtalarının renklerinin kamuflaj stratejileriyle, yavruların yumurtadan çıkış biçimleriyle korelasyonu ve yavruların gelişimi üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada hem literatürdeki teorik bilgiler hem de sahada yapılan gözlemler derlenmiş ve görsel örneklerle desteklenmiştir. Öncelikle, farklı kuş türlerinin yuva yapımında sergilediği morfolojik adaptasyonlar ve kullanılan malzemeler detaylandırılmıştır. Araştırma sürecinde, kuşların yuva yapımında geliştirdiği yaratıcı teknikler ve bunların ekolojik sanat olarak değerlendirilmesi tartışılmıştır. Çalışma, *precocial* ve *altricial* yavruların gelişim süreçlerinin yuva türlerine göre nasıl farklılık gösterdiğini ve bu durumun türlerin hayatta kalma stratejilerini nasıl etkilediğini incelemektedir. Ayrıca, çeşitli yuva tiplerinin (örneğin, çanak, kubbeli, yer yuvaları, tünel, oyuk, asılı yuvalar) farklı özellikleri ve işlevleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Sanatın insanoğlu için hayatta kalma mücadelesinin bir parçası olarak yaratıcılığın kullanımıyla ortaya çıktığı unutulmamalıdır. İnsanlar mimariye dair ilk fikirlerini kuşlardan edinmişlerdir. Bu bağlamda, kuş yuvalarının sadece biyolojik yapılar değil, aynı zamanda dikkat çekici sanat eserleri olduğu savunulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, kuş yuvalarının ekosistem içindeki rolü ve sanatsal değerlerinin yanı sıra, yuvaların tasarım unsurları da ayrıntılı olarak incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, kuşların yuva yapımındaki estetik ve fonksiyonel unsurları birleştirerek, doğanın sanatsal ifadesi olarak değerlendirilebileceği ve bu yapıların ekosistem içindeki rolüyle dikkat çekici sanat eserleri olduğu gösterilerek mesele tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kuş yuvaları, Tasarım, Yuva Materyalleri, Kuş Türleri, Sanat, Ekoloji.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the various biological, ecological, and artistic aspects of bird nests, revealing how the nest-building processes and techniques of different species exhibit diversity. In this context, the materials used in the construction of bird nests and their structural forms are examined. Nests are categorized according to their location, the materials used and their design differences. The correlation between the camouflage strategies of the builder species and their egg colors, the variations of hatchlings and the impact of these designs on the development of the hatchlings have been investigated. The study compiles both theoretical information from the literature and field observations, supported by visual examples. First, the morphological adaptations exhibited by different bird species in nest building and the materials used are detailed. During the research process, the creative techniques developed by birds in nest building and their evaluation as ecological art are inquired. The study examines how the development processes of *precocial* and *altricial* hatchlings differ, according to nest types and how this situation affects the survival strategies of the species. Additionally, the study focuses on the different characteristics and functions of various nest types. (e.g., cup, domed, ground, tunnel, cavity, hanging) It should be remembered that creativity in art emerged as part of the human struggle for survival. Humans derived their initial architectural ideas from birds. In this context, it is argued that bird nests are not just biological structures but also remarkable works of art. This study examines the role of bird nests within the ecosystem and their artistic values, as well as the design elements of the nests. In conclusion, by combining the aesthetic and functional elements in bird nest construction, it is demonstrated that these structures can be considered as nature's artistic expressions and significant artworks within the ecosystem.

Keywords: Bird Nests, Design, Nest Materials, Bird Species, Art, Ecology.

TÜRK MAKAM MÜZİĞİNDE KELİME GÖMME TEKNİĞİ İLE PERDELER ARASI İLİŞKİLERİN ORTAYA ÇIKARILMASI

DISCOVERING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE PITCHES WITH WORD EMBEDDING TECHNIQUE IN TURKISH MAKAM MUSIC

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ÖZET

Türk makam müziği “perde musikisi” diye de anılmaktadır. Bu tanımlama perdelerin ve perde ilişkilerinin bir çalışma alanı olarak önemini vurgulamaktadır. Türk makam müziğinde perde ilişkilerinin veya aralık oluşumlarının eser bazlı incelenmesi son derece yaygın bir çalışma alanı olmasına rağmen, eser sayısı arttıkça bir sentez ve analiz yapmak zorlaşmaktadır. Bireysel değişkenler de göz önünde tutulduğunda uzun soluklu çalışmaları hızlandırmak ve araştırmaların güvenilirliğini arttırmak için yazılımsal yöntemlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu noktada bu çalışmada hata payını en aza indirerek seçilen makam/makamlarda istenilen sayıda eserin perde ilişkilerini incelemek için multidisipliner bir çalışma alanı oluşturulmuştur. Bu araştırmaya yazılımsal destek sağlayan teknik “kelime gömme” tekniğidir. Kelime gömme, doğal dil işleme alanında kullanılan bir tekniktir. Kelime gömme ile bir derlemde bulunan kelimeler çok boyutlu bir uzayda bulunan vektörlere dönüştürülmektedir. Bu vektörler arasındaki açılar incelendiğinde derlemdeki kelimeler arasında bulunan ilişkiler de kendiliğinden ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada bir kelime gömme tekniği olan fastText kullanılarak Türk Müziği makamlarından Uşşak ve Nihâvent makamlarına ait toplam 248 eserin perdesel ilişkileri incelenmiştir. Bu eserlerden 130 tanesi Nihâvent, kalan 118 tanesi Uşşak makamındadır. Her bir makamın kelime gömme matrisleri ve her bir makama ait perde ilişkileri kendi içinde incelenmiştir. İnceleme iki ana başlıkta ele alınmıştır. Birincisi tam 4’lü ve tam 5’li lerin açısız incelenmesi diğeri de uşşak makamına dair nazari yaklaşımların yeniden değerlendirilmesidir. Sonuç olarak, nihavend makamına ait tablo okumalarında kullanılan 4’lü ve 5’li aralıklarının farklı yerlerdeki ölçümleri birbirine yakın çıkmış bu da ilişkisel olarak bu aralıkların hem nazariyat içindeki önemini vurgulamış hem de kullanılan tekniği güvenilir kılmıştır. Bir diğeri önemli sonuç ise, uşşak makamının bugün öğretilen şeklinin icrada kullanılan şekli ile çeliştiği, Cantemir’in edvarındaki anlatımlar ile örtüştüğü noktaları ortaya koymasındır. Bu sonuçla beraber, bugün kullanılan nazari anlatımların bu teknikte tekrar incelenmesi ve sonuçların tekrar değerlendirilmesi öngörülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Türk Makam Müziği, Müzik Teorisi, Kelime Gömme, fastText.

ABSTRACT

Turkish makam music is also referred to as “pitch music”. This definition emphasizes the importance of pitches and pitch relations as a field of study. Although the examination of pitch relations or interval formations in Turkish makam music is a very common field of study, it becomes difficult to make a synthesis and analysis as the number of pieces increases. When individual variables are also taken into account, computational methods are needed to accelerate long-term studies and increase the reliability of research. At this point, a multidisciplinary study area has been created in this study to examine the pitch relations of the desired number of pieces in the selected makam(s) by minimizing the margin of error. The technique that provides computational support for this research is the “word embedding” technique. Word embedding is a technique used in the field of natural language processing. With word embedding, the words in a corpus are converted into vectors in a multidimensional space. When the angles between these vectors are examined, the relationships between the words in the corpus also emerge spontaneously. In this study, a total of 248 pieces belonging to the Uşşak and Nihâvent makams of Turkish Music were examined using fastText, a word embedding technique. 130 of these pieces are in Nihâvent, and the remaining 118 are in Uşşak makam. The word embedding matrices of each makam and the pitch relations of each makam were examined within themselves. The examination was handled under two main headings. The first is the angular examination of the full 4th and full 5th intervals, and the other is the re-evaluation of the theoretical approaches to the uşşak makam. As a result, the measurements of the 4th and 5th intervals used in the table readings of the Nihâvent makam in different places were found to be close to each other, which emphasized the importance of these intervals in theory and made the technique used reliable. Another important result is that it reveals the points where the form of the Uşşak makam taught today contradicts the form used in performance and overlaps with the expressions in Cantemir's *edvar*. With this result, it is envisaged that the theoretical expressions used today will be re-examined with this technique and the results will be re-evaluated.

Keywords: Turkish Makam Music, Music Theory, Word Embedding, fastText.

KEMANDAN VİYOLAYA GEÇİŞ SÜRECİ

TRANSITION PROCESS FROM VIOLIN TO VIOLA

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ÖZET

Yaylı çalgılar ailesinin önemli iki enstrümanı olan keman ve viyola; pek çok yapısal, teknik ve müzikal benzerliklerinin yanında farklılıklara da sahiptir. Boyutları, ölçüleri, gövde ve yay ağırlığının yanısıra, anahtar kullanımı, ses üretimi ve çalım tekniği bakımından da birbirlerinden ayrılırlar. Tam keman ölçüsü 35,5 cm iken viyolanın ölçüleri 38-42 cm aralığında olup çalıcının fiziksel özelliklerine göre, çok yaygın olmasa da 42 cm'den de büyük olabilmektedir. Yay ağırlığı da kemandan yaklaşık 10-12 gr daha fazladır. Sol ve sağ el pozisyonu, kol ve parmak ağırlığı, duruş pozisyonu, tuşenin üst pozisyonlarında entonasyon hakimiyetini sağlamak için sol dirsek kullanımı, ses ve ton üretiminde çalgı üzerine verilen basınç kemandakinden teknik olarak farklı olmaktadır. Hem klasik batı müziğinde hem de Türk Musikisinde kullanılması dolayısıyla da icracısı görece fazla olan çalgılardır. Ülkemizde ve dünyada keman eğitime başlangıç yaşı 5-11 yaş aralığında değişmektedir. Ancak viyola çalmaya başlamak için fiziksel hazır bulunuşluğun gerçekleşmiş olması beklenmektedir. Konservatuvarlarımızda eğitim süreci içerisinde genel eğilim, öğrencinin önce keman çalmaya başlaması, yeterli fiziksel olgunluğa ve çalgı hakimiyetine ulaştığında viyolaya geçirilmesi yönündedir. Erken yaşta keman ile başlayıp bir süre sonra küçük ölçülerde bir viyola ile geçiş sürecini yürütmenin olumlu sonuçlar verdiği görülmüştür. Bazı viyola öğretmenleri uygun gördükleri taktirde tam kemana viyola teli takılması yöntemini de tercih etmektedirler. Bu çalışmada keman ve viyolanın benzerlikleri ve farklılıklarını inceleyerek eğitim süreci içerisine karşılaşılabilecek muhtemel ve yaygın sorunlar ile çözüm önerileri ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Keman Eğitimi, Viyola Eğitimi, Geçiş Süreci.

ABSTRACT

The violin and viola, two significant instruments within the string family, possess various structural, technical, and musical similarities as well as differences. They differ not only in size, dimensions, body and bow weight but also in key usage, sound production, and playing technique. The standard violin size is 35,5 cm, while the viola ranges between 38-42 cm, and can even exceed 42 cm, although this is less common, depending on the physical characteristics of the player. Additionally, the bow weight of the viola is approximately 10-12 grams heavier than that of the violin. Differences in left and right hand positions, arm and finger weight, posture, use of the left elbow for intonation control in upper positions, and the pressure applied to the instrument for sound and tone production result in distinct technical aspects between the two instruments. Both are widely used in Western classical music as well as Turkish music, leading to a relatively high number of performers. In our country and worldwide, the starting age for violin education varies between 5 and 11 years. However, physical readiness is expected for beginning viola playing. In our conservatories, the general tendency is for students to start with the violin and transition to the viola once they have achieved sufficient physical

maturity and mastery of the instrument. It has been observed that starting with the violin at an early age and transitioning to a smaller-sized viola after some time yields positive results. Some viola instructors may also prefer the method of fitting viola strings to a full-sized violin if deemed appropriate. This study examines the similarities and differences between the violin and viola, addressing potential and common issues encountered during the educational process and offering solutions.

Keywords: Viola Education, Violin Education, Transition Process.

OBUA EĞİTİMİNDE NEFES TEKNİĞİNİN ÖNEMİ VE ÇALIŞMA ÖNERİLERİ

IMPORTANCE OF BREATHING TECHNIQUE IN OBOE TRAINING AND WORKING SUGGESTIONS

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ÖZET

Her nefesli çalgıda olduğu gibi obua çalımında da nefes temel unsurdur. Titreşim üretilerek sesin elde edilmesi, hava basıncı ve kontrolü ile oluşturulmaktadır. Havanın gücünü ve hızını kontrol etmek ise diyafram kası ile sağlanmaktadır. Bu kas akciğerlerin hemen altında bulunur ve kaburgalara bağlıdır. Karın kasları kontrol ederek diyafram kası da kontrol edilebilmektedir. Nefesli çalgı eğitiminin temeli bu kasın kontrolünün geliştirilmesi ile başlamalıdır. Usta müzisyenler, çalgıdaki nefes süresi ile dinleyenleri şaşkınlığa uğratabilmektedirler. Bunun sebebi uzun süren çalışmalar, uzun üfleme sürelerindeki dayanıklılık yani dolayısıyla nefes kontrolündeki gelişmişlik olarak görülebilir. Güçlü bir diyafram kontrolüne sahip olmak obuacının elde etmek istediği en önemli özellik olduğu için obuacılar (ve obua özelinde aslında tüm nefesli çalgı sanatçıları) bu süreçte fiziksel egzersizleri ve yoğun çalgı pratiği yapmak durumundadırlar. Gereğinden daha az çalışma fiziksel eksikliğe neden olarak diyafram kontrolünü azaltmanın yanı sıra dudak basınç kondisyonunu da bozarak, çalım sırasında ses kaymalarına ve entonasyon (seslerin birbiriyle olan dengesi) düzensizliklerine neden olmaktadır. Diyafram nefesi, karın nefesi olarak da bilinmektedir, kullanılmadığında az ve verimsiz nefes ile ton kalitesi ve üfleme süresi düşmektedir. Sonuç olarak, daha fazla enerji üretilir, ton kalitesi artar, üfleme süresi ve kullanım verimliliği artar ve sanatçının dayanıklılık oluşturmasını sağlar. Bu çalışmada 30 yıllık pratik deneyim ve araştırmalar sonucu nefes tekniğinin geliştirilmesi için yapılması gereken çalışmalar derlenerek obua ya da nefesli çalgı çalan meslektaşlara bilgi çeşitliliği sunmak, yeni başlayan öğrencilere vakit kaybetmeden güçlü nefes teknik çalışmaları önermek ve amatör müzisyenler için tonlarını geliştirecek ve güçlendirecek diyafram egzersizleri göstermek amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nefes tekniği, Obua, Diyafram çalışmaları

ABSTRACT

As in every wind instrument, breathing is the basic element in oboe playing. The production of vibration and the production of sound are created by air pressure and control. The diaphragm muscle controls the power and speed of the air. This muscle is located just below the lungs and is connected to the ribs. The diaphragm muscle can also be controlled by controlling the abdominal muscles. The basis of wind instrument training should begin with the development of control of this muscle. Professional musicians can surprise listeners with the breath duration on their instruments. The reason for this can be seen as long-term practice, endurance in long blowing periods, and therefore development in breath control. Since having fully controlled diaphragm is the most important feature that an oboist wants to achieve, oboists (and all wind instrument players, specifically for oboes) have to do physical exercises and intensive instrument practice during this process. Practicing less than necessary causes physical deficiency, reduces diaphragm control, and also disrupts lip pressure conditions, causing sound

shifts and intonation irregularities during playing. Diaphragm breathing, also known as belly breathing, when not used, tone quality and blowing time decrease with less and less efficient breathing. As a result, more energy is produced, tone quality increases, blowing time and usage efficiency increase and it allows the artist to build endurance. In this study, the studies that need to be done to develop breathing technique as a result of 30 years of experience and research are compiled and it is aimed to provide a variety of information to colleagues who play oboe or wind instruments, to recommend fully controled breathing technique studies to beginner students without wasting time and to recommend diaphragm exercises that will develop and strengthen their tones for amateur musicians.

Keywords: Breathing technique, Oboe, Diaphragm studies

FLÜTÇÜ VE BESTECİ KİŞİLİĞİ İLE PRUSYA KRALI BÜYÜK FREDERİCK

FREDERICK THE GREAT, KING OF PRUSSIA AS A FLUTIST AND COMPOSER

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ÖZET

Müzik tarihi açısından barok dönemi ve klasik dönemi içinde barındıran 1712-1786 yılları arasında yaşamış ve diplomatik ilişkileriyle büyük başarılarla imza atmış olan Büyük Fredrick, flüt icracılığı ve besteciliğiyle müziğe verdiği yön müzik tarihi açısından önemlidir. Babası I. Frederick Wilhelm'in tüm engellemelerine rağmen müzikal yönünden asla vazgeçmeyen Büyük Frederick, dönemin ünlü flüt icracısı ve bestecisi Johann Joachim Quantz ile flüt çalışmış ve hocasının teşvikiyle çok sayıda flüt sonatları, konçertoları yazmıştır. Sarayında ünlü besteci Johann Sebastian Bach'ı ağırlamış ve kralın teşvikiyle müzik dağarının önemli çalışmalarından biri olan Müziksel Sunular eserinin ortaya çıkmasına vesile olmuştur. Ayrıca Carl Emmanuel Bach, Carl Heinrich Graun ve Franz Benda gibi önemli müzisyenler Prusya sarayında müzikal açıdan çeşitli hizmetlerde bulunmuş ve kralın himayesinde orkestra ve opera kurmuşlardır. Büyük Frederick'in tahta geçmesiyle birlikte gerçekleşen bu faaliyetler neticesinde Prusya Sarayı ve Berlin müzik alanında kültürel bir merkez üssü haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada Prusya kralı II. Frederick'in flütistliği, flüt repertuarına katkıları ve müzik tarihindeki yeri yazılı kaynaklar taranarak açıklanacaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden tarihsel model kullanılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Büyük Frederick, Flüt, Müzik Tarihi

ABSTRACT

In terms of music history, Fredrick the Great lived between 1712 and 1786, which included the baroque and classical periods, and achieved great success with his diplomatic relations. The direction he gave to music with his flute playing and composing is important in terms of music history. Frederick the Great, who never gave up on his musical interests despite all the obstacles of his father, Frederick Wilhelm I, studied flute with the famous flute player and composer of the period, Johann Joachim Quantz, and wrote many flute sonatas and concertos with the encouragement of his teacher. He hosted the famous composer Johann Sebastian Bach in his palace, and with the encouragement of the king, he was instrumental in the creation of Musical Presentations, one of the important works of his musical repertoire. In addition, important musicians such as Carl Emmanuel Bach, Carl Heinrich Graun and Franz Benda provided various musical services to the Prussian court and founded orchestras and operas under the auspices of the king. As a result of these activities that took place with the accession of Frederick the Great, the Prussian Palace and Berlin became a cultural epicenter in the field of music. In this study, the Prussian King II. Frederick's flutist status, his contributions to the flute repertoire and his place in music history will be explained by scanning written sources. Historical model, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the study.

Keywords: Frederick the Great, Flute, History of Music

**KURUMSAL SOSYAL MEDYA HESAPLARININ ÜNİVERSİTELERDEKİ YERİ:
DOKUZ EYLÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ MESLEK
YÜKSEKOKULU ÖRNEĞİ**

**THE PLACE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS IN UNIVERSITIES:
THE EXAMPLE OF DOKUZ EYLÜL UNIVERSITY VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF
HEALTH SERVICES**

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ÖZET

Giriş

Sosyal medyanın günümüz hayatının her alanında etki göstermesi eğitim kurumlarının da zaman içerisinde çevrim için kimlikler oluşturmasını sağlamıştır. Sosyal medya özellikle gençler tarafından birincil iletişim kaynağı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Kurumların da sosyal medyanın erişim gücünden yararlanmak ve kitleleriyle bu kanal üzerinden bağ kurmak için stratejik bir iletişim planına ihtiyaçları vardır.

Amaç

Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık teknikeri yetiştiren Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu'nun kurumsal sosyal medya hesaplarının analiz edilerek en çok beğeni alan paylaşımların stratejik olarak değerlendirilmesidir. Bu doğrultuda üniversitelerin gençlere ulaşımı konusunda sosyal medyanın nasıl ve hangi noktalarda etkili olduğu ortaya konulmaktadır.

Yöntem

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu'nun kurumsal sosyal medya hesapları olan Facebook, Instagram ve X, 2024 Haziran ayı içerisinde yapılan bir aylık paylaşımlar üzerinden içerik analizi yöntemiyle karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmektedir. Beğeni, takipçi ve etkileşim konularında sayısal veriler ortaya çıkarılmış ve hangi türden iletilerin daha yüksek düzeyde iletişim görevini yerine getirdiği saptanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Bulgular

Kurumun resmi X hesabı; @deusaglikhmyo adlı hesaptır. Hesapta 44 takip edilen ve 31 takipçi bulunmaktadır. Haziran ayı içerisinde X hesabından 23 paylaşım yapılmıştır. En çok beğeni alan paylaşımlar her hafta pazartesi günleri üniversitenin resmi hesabından paylaşılan "DEÜ'de Bu Hafta" paylaşımlarıdır. (56, 51, 60 beğeni). En çok beğeni alan ikinci paylaşım ise vefat eden SHMYO öğrencisine yönelik yapılan duyuru görselidir (26 beğeni). Yüksekokulun bu yılki mezuniyet töreninden yapılan fotoğraf paylaşımları ise 5 beğeni almıştır. Kalite Komisyonu Toplantısı fotoğrafı 1; NTT ve TDS Programları öğrencilerinin düzenledikleri "Kansere Neden Olan Faktörler ve Korunma Yöntemleri" başlıklı etkinlik 1 beğeni alırken özel gün kutlamaları olarak paylaşılan diğer gönderiler beğeni almamıştır. Tüm analizler

neticesinde sosyal medya topluluğu ile iletişimde olmak ve kitlenin sayısal olarak arttırılmasının gerekliliği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, İletişim, Kurumsal İletişim, Veri Analizi, Halkla İlişkiler

ABSTRACT

Entrance

The influence of social media on every aspect of today's life has enabled educational institutions to create online identities over time. Social media is used as a primary source of communication, especially by young people. Institutions also need a strategic communication plan to benefit from the reach of social media and connect with their audiences through this channel.

Aim

The aim of this study is to analyze the corporate social media accounts of Dokuz Eylül University Vocational School of Health Services, which trains health technicians, and strategically evaluate the most liked posts. In this regard, it is revealed how and at what points social media is effective in reaching universities to young people.

Method

Corporate social media accounts which are Facebook, Instagram and X is examined comparatively using the content analysis method based on one-month posts made in June 2024. Numerical data on likes, followers and interactions were revealed and it was tried to determine which types of messages fulfill the task of communication at a higher level.

Findings

Official X account of the institution; The account is @deusaglikhmyo. The account has 44 following and 31 followers. In June, 23 posts were shared from account X. The most liked posts are the "This Week at DEU" posts shared from the university's official account on Mondays every week. (56, 51, 60 likes). The second most liked post is the announcement visual for the deceased SHMYO student (26 likes). Photo posts from this year's graduation ceremony of the school received 5 likes. Quality Commission Meeting photo 1; The event titled "Factors Causing Cancer and Prevention Methods" organized by NTT and TDS Programs students received 1 like, while other posts shared as special day celebrations received no likes. As a result of all analyses, it is seen that it is necessary to communicate with the social media community and increase the audience numerically.

Keywords: Social Media, Communication, Corporate Communication, Data Analysis, Public Relations

TÜRKİYE'DE SAĞLIK ALANINDA BEYİN GÖÇÜNÜN BELİRLEYİCİLERİ

DETERMINANTS OF BRAIN DRAIN IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Sağlık sektöründe beyin göçünü önleme çabaları özellikle son yıllarda artan bir ivme kazanmıştır. Sağlık çalışanlarını ülke içerisinde mesleklerini icra etmeye teşvik edici stratejilerin geliştirilmesi ve bu doğrultuda düzenlemelerin yapılması sağlık sisteminin sürdürülebilirliği açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, sağlık çalışanlarının yurt dışına göç etmelerinin temel nedenlerini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Sağlık sektöründe beyin göçünün belirleyicilerini, Türkiye açısından ortaya koyarak farkındalık yaratmayı hedeflemektedir. Literatür ve saha araştırmalarının sonuçları, beyin göçünün başlıca belirleyicilerini ekonomik, mesleki ve sosyal faktörler olarak ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışma esnasında Türkiye'den göç ederek yabancı ülkelerde tekrar sağlık personeli olarak çalışmaya devam eden bireylerin yoğun olarak göç ettiği ülkelerin başlıca ekonomik ve sosyal faktörleri ele alınmıştır. Araştırma verileri uluslararası kuruluşların veri tabanlarından elde edilmiştir ve analize tabi tutulmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar Türkiye'de sağlık alanında beyin göçüne yol açan unsurları ortaya koymasından dolayı sağlık politikalarını belirleyenlere ve müteakip çalışmalarını gerçekleştirecek olan bilim insanlarına yol gösterici nitelikte arz etmektedir. Araştırma sonuçlarının Türkiye'nin sağlık sektöründe nitelikli iş gücü kaybını önlemeye yönelik çabalara katkı sağlayacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık Çalışanları, Beyin Göçü, Sağlık Politikası.

ABSTRACT

Efforts to prevent brain drain in the healthcare sector have gained significant momentum, particularly in recent years. Developing strategies and implementing policies that encourage healthcare professionals to remain and practice within the country is crucial for the sustainability of the healthcare system. This study aims to identify the primary reasons behind the emigration of healthcare professionals and seeks to raise awareness by highlighting the determinants of brain drain in the healthcare sector from Turkey's perspective. The findings from literature reviews and field researches indicate that the key determinants of brain drain are economic, professional, and social factors. This study also examines the economic and social factors of the countries that have received a significant number of healthcare professionals emigrating from Turkey and continuing their careers abroad. The research data were obtained from the databases of international organizations and were subjected to analysis. The results of this study are intended to provide guidance to policymakers and researchers by shedding light on the factors contributing to brain drain in Turkey's healthcare sector. It is anticipated that the findings will contribute to efforts aimed at preventing the loss of qualified human resources in Turkey's healthcare system.

Keywords: Healthcare Professionals, Brain Drain, Health Policy.

ELAZIĞ İLİNDE SATILAN MEYVELİ YOĞURTLARIN TOPLAM PROTEİN VE KAZEİN İÇERİĞİNİN ELEKTROFORETİK METOTLA ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF TOTAL PROTEIN AND CASEIN CONTENT OF FRUIT YOGHURTS SOLD IN ELAZIĞ PROVINCE BY ELECTROPHORETIC METHOD

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Elazığ ilinde satılan meyveli yoğurtların (çilek, orman meyveli, incir-ceviz, mango, yaban mersini, şeftali, ahududu ve ananas) elektroforetik görüntüsünde meydana gelen değişiklikleri gözlemlemeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu amaçla her bir meyveli yoğurt örneğinin toplam protein içeriği önce nanodrop-spektrofotometre ile belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra belirli aşamalardan geçirilerek elde edilen yoğurt örnek çözeltileri moleküler ağırlıklarına göre SDS-PAGE ile ayrıştırılmıştır. Toplam protein miktarı sırasıyla en yüksek ananas (3,51 mg/mL) ve incir-ceviz (3,25 mg/mL) yoğurtlarında, en düşük ise orman meyveli (1,21 mg/mL) ve çilek (1,27 mg/mL) yoğurtlarında görülmüştür. SDS-PAGE jelinin bantlarındaki kazein içeriği, optik yoğunluk (%) bazında NIH ImageJ görüntü analiz yazılımı ile belirlenmiştir. En yüksek kazein yoğunluğu ananas (%41,05) ve incir-ceviz (%36,56) yoğurtlarında, en düşük ise mangolu (%12,94) yoğurtlarda görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, yoğurtların toplam protein içeriği meyvenin içeriğinde bulunan proteinden etkilenebilmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalarda fermente süt ürünlerindeki kazein içeriğine kullanılan starter kültürlerin etkisinin olabileceği belirtilmekte ve bu çalışmadaki kazein içeriği farklılığının meyveli yoğurt üretim prosesinde kullanılan farklı starter kültürlerden kaynaklanabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kazein, Meyve, Protein, SDS-PAGE, Yoğurt.

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to observe the changes that take place in the electrophoretic picture of fruit yogurts (strawberry, forest fruit, fig-walnut, mango, blueberries, peach, raspberry, and pineapple) sold in Elazig province. For this purpose, the total protein content of each fruit yogurt sample was determined by a nanodrop-spectrophotometer. Thereafter, the yogurt sample solutions obtained through certain steps were separated by SDS-PAGE according to their molecular weights. The total protein was the highest in pineapple (3.51 mg/mL) and fig-walnut (3.25 mg/mL) yogurts and the lowest in forest fruit (1.21 mg/mL) and strawberry (1.27 mg/mL) yogurts, respectively. The casein content in bands of SDS-PAGE gel was determined with NIH ImageJ image analysis software in basis optical density (%). The highest casein density was in pineapple (41.05%) and fig-walnut (36.56%) yogurts and the lowest one was in mango (12.94%) yogurts. Consequently, the total protein content of yogurts can be affected by the protein contained in the fruit. Studies indicate that the starter cultures used may have an effect on the casein content of fermented milk products, and it is thought that the difference in casein content in this study may be due to the different starter cultures used in the fruit yoghurt production process.

Keywords: Casein, Fruit, Protein, SDS-PAGE, Yoghurt.

A CASE OF CHOLESTEROL GRANULOMA IN A MARE

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ABSTRACT

Cholesterol granuloma (CG) is tumor-like mass that often arise from the choroid plexus in horses. CG occur as a result of a foreign body inflammatory response in the body to the deposition of cholesterol crystals in the tissues. It is seen in 15-20% of older horses. The material of this case report was a 17-year-old female mare, and the mass was located in the lateral ventricle of the brain tissue. The mass was fixed in 10% formaldehyde solution for 24-48 hours and then subjected to routine tissue procedures. Then, paraffin blocks were obtained and 4-5 µm sections were taken from the paraffin blocks and stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin (H-E). Macroscopically, it was determined to be 4*4*3 centimeters in size, yellow-brown and hard. Areas of necrosis were detected occasionally on the cross-sectional surface of the mass. In the sections examined microscopically, numerous cholesterol crystals, foci of necrosis, hyaline casts, mononuclear cell infiltrations, connective tissue increase (fibrosis) and foreign body giant cell formations were seen. In addition, macrophage infiltrations, hemosiderosis and bleeding areas were detected in places. CG is generally seen in old horses and less commonly in cats and dogs. In this case report, a CG was pathologically detected in a 17-year-old female mare and it was deemed appropriate to present it for the purpose of contributing to the literature.

Keywords: Cholesterol Granuloma, Horse, Pathology.

EVALUATION OF EATING BEHAVIORS IN YOUNG PEOPLE ACCORDING TO SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL SURVEY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Understanding the cognitive, behavioral, and psychological issues associated with eating provides important insight into the development of diseases such as obesity and anorexia, and possibly ways to prevent or treat their occurrence. The aim of this study was to examine the links between cognitive, behavioral and emotional aspects of eating habits and depression, anxiety and stress among young people.

Methods: The study was conducted with 390 university students, 43.3% male and 56.7% female, who met the study criteria and volunteered to participate in the study. The study data were gathered using a personal information form, the three factor eating questionnaire (TFEQ-R21) and the depression, anxiety and stress scale (DASS-21).

Results: It was found that 30.5% of the participants had depression, 13.1% had anxiety and 61.3% had stress. It was determined that individuals with depression, anxiety and stress had higher uncontrolled eating, cognitive restraint and emotional eating scores than healthy individuals ($p<0,05$). Emotional eating scores of women were greater than those of men ($r=0.141$; $p=0.001$). A 1-point increase in stress score was associated with 0,330 and 0,207 points increase in uncontrolled eating and cognitive restraint scores, respectively ($p<0.001$). A 1-point increase in depression score increases emotional eating score by 0,261 points ($p<0.001$).

Conclusions: Depression, anxiety and stress were found to be linked to uncontrolled eating, cognitive restraint and emotional eating behaviors. Conducting studies with larger samples and comparing depression, anxiety and stress with other eating behaviors will contribute to a better understanding of the effects of psychological factors on eating behaviors.

Keywords: anxiety; cognitive restraint; emotional eating; depression; uncontrolled eating; stress

BALIKESİR YÖRESEL MUTFAK KÜLTÜRÜ: BIGADIÇ ÖRNEĞİ

LOCAL CULINARY CULTURE OF BALIKESİR: THE CASE OF BIGADIC

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ÖZET

Yapılan bu çalışmada Bigadiç'in yöresel mutfak kültürü ve bu kültüre katkı sağlayan bileşenleri ele alınmıştır. Bir bölgenin yöresel mutfağı tarihten gelen yeme içme kültürüyle birlikte o bölgede yetişen ürünler ve iklim özellikleriyle de yakından ilgilidir. Bir yerin mutfak kültüründen bahsederken o bölgenin genelinde kabul görmüş, birçok evde uygulanmış ve kuşaktan kuşağa aktarılmış gelenekler ve uygulamalar akla gelmektedir. Birçok yer çevresindeki mutfak kültürlerinden de öğeler alarak ve zaman zaman komşularını etkileyerek kendine has bir mutfak kültürü oluşturmuştur. Mutfak kültürünün ülke bazında düşünülebileceği gibi bölge, il, ilçe ve hatta küçük bir halk topluluğu bazında da düşünülebilir. Yöresel mutfaklar bölgeleri tanımak açısından önemli bir araç haline gelmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, Marmara Bölgesi'nde yer alan Balıkesir ilinin bor madeni, et ve süt ürünleri ile meşhur Bigadiç ilçesinin yöresel mutfak kültürü ve yöresel lezzetlerinden bahsedilmiştir. Bigadiç'in kendine has bir mutfak kültürünün oluşmasında ilçenin tarıma elverişli arazisi ve iklim özellikleri sebebiyle birçok ürünün yetişmesi önemli rol oynamaktadır. Ayrıca, ünü tüm ülkeye yayılan Bigadiç Kuzusu başta olmak üzere büyükbaş ve küçükbaş hayvancılığın yaygın olarak yapılması ilçeye her daim kaliteli et ürünleri ve süt ürünleri sunabilmektedir. Bu imkanlar dahilinde, Bigadiç'in hem et ve süt hem de sebze ve meyve ağırlıklı bir mutfak kültürüne sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Bigadiç denilince akla ilk gelen lezzetler Bigadiç Oğlak Güveci ile Bigadiç Helvası'dır. Bunlar dışındaki yöresel lezzetler de çalışmada sunulmuştur. Çalışmada, Bigadiç'in yöresel mutfağının yukarıda bahsedilen bileşenleri analiz edilmiş, İlçe yöresel mutfağın genel özellikleri incelenmiş ve son olarak Bigadiç'in mutfağına has lezzetlere örnekler verilmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışma ile Bigadiç'in gastronomisine dikkat çekilerek başta ilçenin gastro-turizmine olmak üzere genel turizmine katkı sağlaması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, yöresel mutfak kültürü, Bigadiç kuzusu, Bigadiç helvası, Bigadiç güveci.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the local cuisine culture of Bigadic and the components that contribute to this culture are discussed. The regional cuisine of an area is closely related to its historical eating and drinking habits, the products grown in that region, and its climate characteristics. When talking about the culinary culture of a place, one thinks of traditions and practices that are widely accepted in the region, implemented in many homes, and passed down from generation to generation. Many places have created their unique culinary culture by incorporating elements from the surrounding culinary cultures and sometimes influencing their neighbors. Culinary culture can be considered on a national scale, as well as on a regional, provincial, district, or even a small community scale. Local cuisines have become an important tool for understanding regions.

This study discusses the local culinary culture and traditional flavors of the Bigadic district, which is famous for its boron mine, meat, and dairy products, located in the Marmara Region's Balıkesir province. The formation of Bigadic's unique culinary culture is significantly influenced by its fertile agricultural land and climate characteristics, allowing the cultivation of many products. Additionally, the widespread practice of livestock farming, particularly the renowned Bigadic Lamb, provides the district with consistently high-quality meat and dairy products. Given these conditions, it can be said that Bigadic's culinary culture is rich in both meat and dairy as well as vegetables and fruits. The first flavors that come to mind when thinking of Bigadic are Bigadic Kid Stew and Bigadic Halva. Other local delicacies are also presented in the study. The study analyzes the aforementioned components of Bigadic's local cuisine, examines the general characteristics of the district's culinary culture, and provides examples of unique Bigadic flavors. This study aims to draw attention to Bigadic's gastronomy, thereby contributing to the district's gastro-tourism and general tourism.

Keywords: Tourism, local culinary culture, Bigadic lamb, Bigadic halva, Bigadic stew.

EPİLEPSİLİ ÇOCUĞUN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

NURSING CARE OF CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY

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ÖZET

Epilepsinin kelime anlamı yunanca iki sözcükten oluşur. Epi: üzerinde, üzerinden, Lepsis: tutunmak, tutunup sarsmak anlamındadır. Epilepsin sözcük anlamı olarak: yakalamak, aniden tutulma anlamındadır. Yunanca'da nöbet anlamında kullanılmıştır. Epilepsi; beyindeki nöronlarda normal olmayan ve yüksek elektriksel deşarjlar sonucu görülen, ani, yineleyici, tanımlanabilen bir olay ile oluşmamış nöbetler ile açıklanan bir durumdur. Epilepsi hastalığı, çocukluk döneminde en çok görülen beynin yapısal nörolojik bozukluğudur ve çocukların tüm hayatını etkileyerek günlük yaşamını bozabilmektedir. Bebeklerin yaşamlarının ilk yılı içinde epilepsi geçirme 1000'de 1 dir. İndisidans yaş arttıkça azalır. Çocuklarda epilepsi, santral sinir sistemi hastalığı, enfeksiyonlar, metabolizma hastalığı, asfiksi, elektrolit bozuklukları ya da altta yatan diğer hastalıklara bağlı olarak gelişir. Epilepside bulgular epilepsinin türüne ve süresine göre değişiklik göstermektedir. Çocuklarda semptom sırasında EEG de epileptik boşalımın gösterilmesi ile tanı konulur. Tedavinin amacı epilepsinin nedeninin belirlenmesi, konvülziyonların tedavisi ve konvülsiyonların önlenmesidir. Epilepsili çocuğun hemşirelik bakımı oldukça önemlidir. Bakım uygulamalarında amaç, havayolu açıklığını sağlamak, güvenlik önlemlerini almak, ilaç uygulamak, duygusal destek sağlamak ve aileye uzun süreli bakımda destek olmaktır. Hemşirelik girişimleri olarak; nöbet sırasında oluşabilecek travmalardan korunmak için önlemler alınır. Antikonvülsan ilaçların önerildiği şekilde kullanımı sağlanır ve olası yan etkileri açısından takip edilir. Nöbeti başlatan faktörler belirlenir ve bu faktörler en aza indirgenir (parlak ışıklar, uykusuzluk, aşırı aktivite, egzersiz). Nöbet sırasında çocuğun hareketleri kısıtlamaz, çocuk yan çevrilir ve hava yolu açıklığı sağlanır. Aileye, çocuğun nöbeti sırasında gözlemlemesi gereken bulguların bir listesi verilir. Aileye ve çocuğa hastalık ve tedavisi hakkında bilgi verilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epilepsi, çocuk, hemşirelik bakımı

ABSTRACT

The word meaning of epilepsy consists of two Greek words. Epi: means on, over, Lepsis: means to hold on, to hold on and shake. The literal meaning of epilepsy is to catch, to be caught suddenly. It was used in Greek to mean seizure. Epilepsy; It is a condition that is explained by seizures that occur as a result of abnormal and high electrical discharges in the neurons in the brain, and are sudden, repetitive, and not caused by an identifiable event. Epilepsy is the most common structural neurological disorder of the brain in childhood and can disrupt children's daily life by affecting their entire lives. The incidence of epilepsy in babies' first year of life is 1 in 1000. The incidence decreases with increasing age. Epilepsy in children develops due to central nervous system disease, infections, metabolic disease, asphyxia, electrolyte disorders or other underlying diseases. Findings in epilepsy vary depending on the type and duration of epilepsy. In children, diagnosis is made by showing epileptic discharge on EEG during symptoms. The aim of treatment is to determine the cause of epilepsy, treat convulsions and prevent convulsions. Nursing care of a child with epilepsy is very important. The aim of care practices is to ensure airway patency, take safety precautions, administer medication, provide emotional support and support the family in long-term care. As nursing interventions; Precautions are taken to protect against trauma that may occur during a seizure. Anticonvulsant drugs are used as recommended and monitored for possible side effects. Seizure-initiating factors are identified and these factors are minimized (bright lights, insomnia, excessive activity, exercise). During the seizure, the child's movements are not restricted, the child is turned on his side and airway patency is ensured. The family is given a list of signs to observe during the child's seizure. The family and the child are informed about the disease and its treatment.

Key Words: Epilepsy, child, nursing care

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI ACİL SORUNLARI VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI

CHILDHOOD EMERGENCY PROBLEMS AND NURSING

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ÖZET

Tüm dünyada hastanelerin en yoğun çalışan birimlerinden biri çocuk acil üniteleridir. Çocuk acil üniteleri 7 gün 24 saati sürekli sağlık hizmeti sunan ünitelerdir. Bu ünitelere başvuran hastalar, toplam acil servis başvurularının yaklaşık olarak %30'unu oluşturur ve yaşanan ölümlerin %80 gibi büyük bir bölümü acil durumlardan kaynaklanmaktadır. Çocuk acil birimine en sık başvuru nedenleri arasında vücut sıcaklığının artması (ateş), febril konvüzyon, suda boğulmalar, elektrik çarpmaları, zehirlenmeler, yanıklar, travmalar, besin ve cisim aspirasyonları, hipoglisemiler ve enfeksiyonlar yer alır. Ailelerin çocuk acil servise giriş yapması ile hemşirelik bakımının hızlı bir şekilde planlanması ve uygulanması hayati önem taşır. Hemşirelik bakımının amacı acil durumlara özgü tıbbi müdahaleleri etkin bir şekilde uygulamak, hastalara triyaj uygulayarak sınıflandırabilmek, ortamdaki hasta sirkülasyonunu hızlıca sağlayabilmek, hasta için gerekli acil girişimleri ve bakım gereksinimlerini karşılamak, hasta çocuğun durumunu en hızlı şekilde stabilize etmek ve hasta ve ailesinin gereksinim duyduğu bakımı sağlamaktır. Hemşirelik girişimlerinin karşılanmasında uygun bakım modellerinin kullanılarak etkili hemşirelik bakımının uygulanması hemşirelerin en önemli sorumluluklarından biridir. Bu doğrultuda hemşireler acil servislerde hasta ve ailesini bir bütün içerisinde değerlendirerek bakım girişimlerini gerçekleştirir ve sonucunu değerlendirir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Acil, Hemşire

ABSTRACT

One of the busiest units in hospitals around the world is pediatric emergency units. Pediatric emergency units are units that provide continuous healthcare services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Patients applying to these units constitute approximately 30% of the total emergency department admissions, and a large portion of the deaths, 80%, are due to emergencies. The most common reasons for admission to the pediatric emergency unit include increased body temperature (fever), febrile convulsion, drowning, electric shock, poisoning, burns, trauma, food and object aspiration, hypoglycemia and infections. Once families enter the pediatric emergency department, it is vital to plan and implement nursing care quickly. The aim of nursing care is to effectively apply medical interventions specific to emergencies, to classify patients by applying triage, to ensure rapid patient circulation in the environment, to meet the necessary emergency interventions and care requirements for the patient, to stabilize the condition of the sick child as quickly as possible, and to provide the care needed by the patient and his family. Implementing effective nursing care by using appropriate care models in meeting nursing interventions is one of the most important responsibilities of nurses. In this regard, nurses evaluate the patient and their family as a whole in emergency departments, carry out care interventions and evaluate the results.

Key Words: Child, Emergency, Nurse

CERRAHİDE PRANAYAMA SOLUNUM EGZERSİZLERİ VE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI: SİSTEMATİK DERLEME

PRANAYAMA BREATHING EXERCISES AND NURSING CARE IN SURGERY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ÖZET

Pranayama; yaşam nefesi veya hayat enerjisi anlamına gelen “prana” ile ilerleme, düzenleme veya kontrol anlamına gelen “ayama” kelimelerinin birleşmesiyle oluşmaktadır. Yoga bilimine göre bireyler “prana”yı “kontrol” “etmeyi öğrenebilirse, bedenini, zihnini ve ruhunu da kontrol edebilmektedir. Pranayama solunum egzersizleri bireylerin solunum, kardiyovasküler, nörolojik ve immün yanıt gibi sistemlere olumlu etkisiyle iyileşme sağlarken, nefes alma konusunda farkındalığını artırarak öz kontrollerini ve psikolojik iyilik halini artırmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerin ameliyat öncesi ve sonrası süreçte hemşirelik bakımına dahil edilmesiyle hastaların iyileşme sürecine pozitif katkı sağlanacağı düşünülmektedir. Bu sistematik derlemenin amacı cerrahi süreçte pranayama solunum egzersizlerinin hemşirelik bakımında kullanımını incelemektir. 2004-2024 yılları arasında Pubmed, Science Direct, Google Scholar ve Cochrane veri tabanları "pranayama", "yogic breathing", "perioperative", "postoperative", "preoperative", "surgery" ve "nursing" anahtar kelimeleri ile taranmıştır. Ulaşılan 1835 araştırmadan dahil edilme kriterleri uyan 6 araştırma çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Literatürdeki çalışmalar incelendiğinde cerrahi süreçte pranayama solunum egzersizlerinin hemşirelik bakımında genellikle ameliyat öncesi dönem, kolesistektomi, bariyatri, meme kanseri ve kardiyovasküler sistem cerrahilerinde ve ameliyat öncesi dönemde uygulandığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmalar incelendiğinde cerrahi süreçte hemşirelik bakımında Pranayama solunum egzersizlerinin kullanılması ile hastaların yaşam bulguları, gastrointestinal sistem aktiviteleri, solunum fonksiyonları iyileşmekte, anesteziyenin daha hızlı uyanmakta ve anksiyeteleri, ağrı şiddetleri, yorgunluk seviyeleri azalabilmektedir. Pranayama solunum egzersizlerinin tamamlayıcı ve alternatif yaklaşımlar olarak uygulanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pranayama, Cerrahi, Hemşirelik, Hemşirelik Bakımı.

ABSTRACT

Pranayama is formed by combining the words “prana”, which means life breath or life energy, and “ayama”, which means progress, regulation or control. According to the science of yoga, if individuals can learn to “control” “prana”, they can also control their body, mind and spirit. Pranayama breathing exercises provide recovery with their positive effects on systems such as respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological and immune response, while increasing their awareness of breathing and increasing their self-control and psychological well-being. It is thought that including these methods in nursing care before and after surgery will positively contribute to the recovery process of patients. The aim of this systematic review is to examine the use of pranayama breathing exercises in nursing care during the surgical process. Pubmed, Science Direct, Google Scholar and Cochrane databases were searched between 2004-2024 with the keywords “pranayama”, “yogic breathing”, “perioperative”, “postoperative”, “preoperative”, “surgery” and “nursing”. Of the 1835 studies reached, 6 studies that met the inclusion criteria were included in the study. When the studies in the literature are examined, it is seen that pranayama breathing exercises are generally applied in nursing care during the preoperative period, cholecystectomy, bariatric, breast cancer and cardiovascular system surgeries and in the preoperative period. When these studies are examined, it is seen that with the use of pranayama breathing exercises in nursing care during the surgical process, patients' vital signs, gastrointestinal system activities, respiratory functions improve, they wake up from anesthesia faster and their anxiety, pain intensity and fatigue levels decrease. It is recommended that pranayama breathing exercises be applied as complementary and alternative approaches.

Keywords: Pranayama, Surgery, Nursing, Nursing Care.

KONJENİTAL KALP HASTALIĞI OLAN BİR BEBEĞİ EMZİRMEK: OLGU SUNUMU

BREASTFEEDING A BABY WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, Gordon'un fonksiyonel sağlık örüntülerine göre konjenital kalp hastalığı olan bir bebeğin emzirme sürecinde ailesinin deneyim ve gereksinimleri belirlemektir. Tıbbi ve cerrahi bakımda yaşanan gelişmeler Konjestif Kalp Hastalığı olan çocukların hayatta kalma oranlarının artması ve hastaların daha uzun yaşamasını sağlasa da kalp hastalığının karmaşıklığından kaynaklanan beslenme ve büyüme gelişme ile ilgili sorunlar açısından çocukların risk altında olduğu bilinmektedir. Bütün bunlar göstermektedir ki yenidoğan döneminde ev ortamında bebeğin beslenebilmesi ve uygun hemşirelik bakımının verilmesine annenin gereksinimi vardır. Bu aşamada uygun bakımı sağlayabilmede annenin gereksinimlerini ve yaşadığı güçlükleri belirleyebilmek için fonksiyonel sağlık örüntülerine göre veri toplanması yol gösterici olabilir. Bunun için Sivas il merkezinde bulunan bir Aile Sağlığı Merkezine kayıtlı Konjenital Kalp Hastalığı ile takip edilen ve anne sütü alan bir bebeğin annesi ile görüşme yapıldı. Gordon'un fonksiyonel sağlık örüntülerine göre konjenital kalp hastalığı olan bir bebeğin emzirme sürecinde ailesinin deneyim ve gereksinimleri anlaşılmalı çalışıldı. Bebeğin annenin 9. gebeliğinden normal spontan vajinal doğum ile canlı doğduğu, ilk 10 gün Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım ünitesinde takip ve tedavisinin yürütüldüğü, bu süreçte annenin emzirmesinin sağlandığı bildirilmiştir. Doğumda kilosu 2160 gram, boyu 47 cm, baş çevresi 34 cm olarak ölçüldüğü ifade edilmiştir. Annenin ifadelerine göre 'Etkisiz Emzirme Riski', 'Ebeveyn Bebek Bağlılığında Bozulma Riski', 'Gelişimde Gecikme Riski', 'Emzirmeyi Geliştirmeye Hazır Olma' konulan hemşirelik tanılarından bazılarıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Konjenital Kalp Hastalığı, Emzirme, Hemşirelik, Yenidoğan Beslenmesi.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this report was to determine the family's experience and needs during the breastfeeding process of a baby with congenital heart disease, according to Gordon's functional health patterns. Although advances in medical and surgical care have increased the survival rates of children with Congestive Heart Disease and enabled patients to live longer, it is known that children are at risk in terms of problems related to nutrition and growth and development resulting from the complexity of heart disease. All this shows that the mother needs to be able to feed the baby and provide appropriate nursing care in the home environment during the newborn period. At this stage, collecting data based on functional health patterns may be guiding in order to determine the mother's needs and difficulties in providing appropriate care. For this purpose, an interview was held with the mother of a baby who was registered to a Family Health Center in the city center of Sivas and was being followed up with Congenital Heart Disease and was receiving breast milk. Based on Gordon's functional health patterns, an attempt was made to understand the family's experiences and needs during the breastfeeding process of a baby with congenital heart disease. It was reported that the baby was born alive from the mother's 9th pregnancy through normal spontaneous vaginal birth, was followed up and treated in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit for the first 10 days, and the mother was breastfed during this period. It was stated that his weight at birth was 2160 grams, his height was 47 cm, and his head circumference was 34 cm. According to the mother's statements, 'Risk of Ineffective Breastfeeding', 'Risk Of Deterioration In Parent-Baby Attachment', 'Risk of Delay in Development', 'Readyness to Improve Breastfeeding' are some of the nursing diagnoses made.

Keywords: Congenital Heart Disease, Breastfeeding, Nursing, Newborn Nutrition.

SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİNDE ÖĞRENİM GÖREN ÖĞRENCİLERDE SIBERKONDRI VE SAĞLIK ANKSİYETESİ

CYBERCHONDRIA AND HEALTH ANXIETY OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN HEALTH SCIENCES

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ÖZET

Üniversite öğrenim sürecinde; kişinin sağlığına ilişkin bir takım kararların sorumluluğunu daha çok üstlenmesi söz konusu olmaktadır. Öğrencilerin sağlık durumlarını kontrol edebilmeye yönelik inançları ve sağlıklı yaşam biçimi davranışlarını geliştirebilmeleri büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu doğrultuda bu bildirinin amacı, sağlık bilimlerinde öğrenim gören öğrencilerde siberkondri ve sağlık anksiyetesi düzeylerini ve etkileyen etmenlerin belirlenmesidir. Çalışma evrenini Ege Bölgesinde bir üniversitenin sağlık bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim görmekte olan öğrenciler oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak, araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan “Sosyodemografik Bilgi Formu”, “Siberkondria ciddiyet ölçeği ve Sağlık Anksiyetesi ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların %52,4’ü 20 yaş ve altı, %74’ünün kadın, %26’sının 4. sınıf öğrencisi olduğu saptanmıştır. Katılımcıların günlük ortalama internet kullanım süresi bakımından %42,4’ünün “4-6 saat”, haftalık ortalamanın ise %17,5’inin “8 saat ve üstü” olduğu saptanmıştır. Siberkondri ölçeği alt boyutlarından Zorlantı ile Aşırı Kaygı alt boyutu puanları arasındaki korelasyon katsayısı ,407 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve orta düzeyli bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Zorlantı alt boyutu ile Sağlık Siberkondri ölçeği puanları arasındaki korelasyon katsayısı ,407 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve orta düzeyli bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Zorlantı alt boyutu ile Bedensel Belirti Aşırı Duyarlılık alt boyutu puanları arasındaki korelasyon katsayısı ,280 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve zayıf bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Zorlantı alt boyutu ile Hastalıkların Olumsuz Sonuçları puanları alt boyutu arasındaki korelasyon katsayısı ,359 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve orta düzeyli bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Zorlantı alt boyutu ile Sağlık Anksiyetesi ölçeği arasındaki korelasyon katsayısı ,359 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve orta düzeyli bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Aşırı Kaygı alt boyutu ile Sağlık Anksiyetesi ölçeği arasındaki korelasyon katsayısı ,544 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı, pozitif yönlü ve orta düzeyli bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlardan hareketle, değiştirilebilir faktörlere yönelik uygulanacak eğitim ve sağlık müdahalelerinin öğrencilerin siberkondri davranışlarını ve sağlık anksiyetelerini azaltmada faydalı olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğrenci, Sağlık, Anksiyete, Siberkondri.

ABSTRACT

During the university education process; it is possible for the person to take more responsibility for some decisions regarding his health. It is of great importance that students develop beliefs and healthy lifestyle behaviors to control their health. In this regard, the aim of this paper is to determine the levels of cyberchondria and health anxiety and the affecting factors in students studying in health sciences. The study population consisted of students studying at the faculty of health sciences of a university in the Aegean Region. "Sociodemographic Information Form", "Cyberchondria severity scale and Health Anxiety scale" prepared by the researchers were used as data collection tools in the study. It was determined that 52.4% of the participants were 20 years old and under, 74% were female, and 26% were 4th grade students. It was determined that 42.4% of the participants' average daily internet usage time was "4-6 hours" and 17.5% of the weekly average was "8 hours and above". The correlation coefficient between the scores of the Compulsion and Excessive Anxiety subscales of the Cyberchondria scale was calculated as .407, and a statistically significant, positive and medium-level relationship was found. The correlation coefficient between the compulsion subscale and the Health Cyberchondria scale scores was calculated as .407, and a statistically significant, positive and moderate relationship was found. The correlation coefficient between the Compulsion subscale and the Bodily Symptom Hypersensitivity subscale scores was calculated as .280, and a statistically significant, positive and weak relationship was found. The correlation coefficient between the Compulsion subscale and the Negative Consequences of Illness scores subscale was calculated as .359, and a statistically significant, positive and moderate relationship was found. The correlation coefficient between the Compulsion subscale and the Health Anxiety scale was calculated as .359, and a statistically significant, positive and medium-level relationship was found. The correlation coefficient between the Excessive Anxiety subscale and the Health Anxiety scale was calculated as .544, and a statistically significant, positive and medium-level relationship was detected. Based on these results, it is thought that education and health interventions aimed at modifiable factors may be useful in reducing students' cyberchondria behaviors and health anxiety.

Keywords: Student, Health, Anxiety, Cyberchondria.

KAN GRUPLARINA GÖRE BESLENME VE BAZI KRONİK HASTALIKLAR ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITION AND SOME CHRONIC DISEASES ACCORDING TO BLOOD TYPES

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 25 yaş ve üstü yetişkinlerin kan grupları ile beslenme ve kronik hastalıkları arasındaki ilişkileri araştırmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma 0, A, B ve AB olmak üzere dört gruptan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmaya her grupta n=250 gönüllü ve toplamda 1000 gönüllü birey katılmıştır. Katılımcıların 417'si (%41,7) kadın, 583'ü (%58,3) ise erkek bireylerden oluşmaktadır. Bu tanımlayıcı nitelikteki soru-anket çalışması; katılımcıların beslenme düzenleri ve şekilleri, tükettikleri besinler, vitamin ve mineral alınımı, mevcut hastalıkları, süt ve süt ürünleri tüketimi, deniz ürünleri tüketimi, sebze ve meyve tüketimi ile ilgili soruları içermektedir. Veriler SPSS 20 programıyla istatistiksel olarak analiz edilmiştir.

Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, kırmızı et tüketiminin, sebze ağırlıklı beslenme durumunun, süt ve süt ürünleri, tahıl gruplarının tüketimi ve tüketim sonrası hassasiyet durumunun kan grubu dağılımına göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gösterdiği belirlendi ($p<0.05$). Ayrıca bazı kronik hastalıkların da kan gruplarına göre dağılımının farklı olduğu ortaya kondu ($p<0.005$).

Kan gruplarına göre çeşitli kronik hastalıkların dağılımı ise şu şekildeydi; A kan grubuna sahip kişilerden %4,8'inin hipertansiyon, %1,6'sının diyabet, %0,8'inin astım, %2,8'inin migren hastalığının olduğu tespit edilmiştir. B kan grubuna sahip kişilerden %6 'sının hipertansiyon, %6,8'inin diyabet, %5,2'sinin hepatit B, %2,4'ünün astım, %2,4'ünün migren hastalığının olduğu saptanmıştır. 0 kan grubuna sahip kişilerden %6,8'inde astım olduğu tespit edilmiştir. AB kan grubuna sahip kişilerden %5,6'sında hepatit B, %2'sinde hipertansiyon ve %2'sinde astım hastalığının olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak; A kan grubunda hipertansiyon, B kan grubunda diyabet, sıfır kan grubunda astım, AB kan grubunda ise hepatit B hastalığının en yüksek oranda olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Bu bulgular, beslenme planlaması ve hastalıkların yönetiminde kan gruplarının dikkate alınabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kan Grupları, Beslenme, Kronik Hastalıklar

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to investigate the relationships between blood types, nutrition, and chronic diseases in adults aged 25 and over. The study consists of four groups: O, A, B, and AB. A total of 1,000 volunteers participated, with 250 volunteers in each group. The participants included 417 women (41.7%) and 583 men (58.3%). This descriptive questionnaire-based study included questions about participants' dietary patterns, types of foods consumed, vitamin and mineral intake, existing diseases, consumption of dairy products, seafood, vegetables, and fruits. The data were statistically analyzed using the SPSS 20 program. According to the results of the study, red meat consumption, vegetable-based diets, consumption of dairy products, grain groups, and sensitivity after consumption showed statistically significant differences according to blood type distribution ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, it was found that the distribution of certain chronic diseases varied according to blood type ($p < 0.005$). The distribution of various chronic diseases by blood type was as follows: 4.8% of individuals with blood type A had hypertension, 1.6% had diabetes, 0.8% had asthma, and 2.8% had migraines. Among individuals with blood type B, 6% had hypertension, 6.8% had diabetes, 5.2% had hepatitis B, 2.4% had asthma, and 2.4% had migraines. Among those with blood type O, 6.8% had asthma. In individuals with blood type AB, 5.6% had hepatitis B, 2% had hypertension, and 2% had asthma. In conclusion, hypertension was most prevalent in individuals with blood type A, diabetes in those with blood type B, asthma in those with blood type O, and hepatitis B in those with blood type AB. These findings suggest that blood types could be considered in dietary planning and disease management.

Keywords: Blood Types, Nutrition, Chronic Diseases

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION – SCOPING REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Educational technology is rapidly expanding its goals and scope within education for the betterment of society. As it continues to evolve, concerns are growing, particularly related to acceptance and adoption matters. These mounting concerns have elevated educational technology to a sustainable development goal recognized by the United Nations. Research efforts from various perspectives are actively addressing these concerns. This study aims to explore the apprehensions of academics towards educational technology through a systematic literature review. To conduct the systematic literature review, we searched the Scopus database without any time frame limitations. We collected ten studies published between 2012 and 2024 and critically analysed them. The key areas addressed in these studies are broad in nature and can be listed as globalisation, machine learning algorithms, context, and artificial intelligence. Using thematic analysis, the research articles were grouped under in three major themes: realization, enhancement, and transformation. The results were revealed that the majority of studies were conducted in the context of e-learning environments rather than the technological interfaces. There exists a serious gap while addressing the factors affecting educational technology adoption into the higher educational systems and hinders the understanding of the crucial and influential factors playing pivotal roles. This research paper is an attempt to address these critical issues and explore new research directions while acknowledging the challenges.

Keywords: Adoption, education, technology, review

EMBRACING EDTECH: A COMPREHENSIVE SCOPING REVIEW ON ADOPTION TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Educational technology is rapidly expanding its goals and scope within education for the betterment of society. As it continues to evolve, concerns are growing, particularly related to acceptance and adoption matters. These mounting concerns have elevated educational technology to a sustainable development goal recognized by the United Nations. Research efforts from various perspectives are actively addressing these concerns. This study aims to explore the apprehensions of academics towards educational technology through a systematic literature review. To conduct the systematic literature review, we searched the Scopus database without any time frame limitations. We collected ten studies published between 2012 and 2024 and critically analysed them. The key areas addressed in these studies are broad in nature and can be listed as globalisation, machine learning algorithms, context, and artificial intelligence. Using thematic analysis, the research articles were grouped under in three major themes: realization, enhancement, and transformation. The results were revealed that the majority of studies were conducted in the context of e-learning environments rather than the technological interfaces. There exists a serious gap while addressing the factors affecting educational technology adoption into the higher educational systems and hinders the understanding of the crucial and influential factors playing pivotal roles. This research paper is an attempt to address these critical issues and explore new research directions while acknowledging the challenges.

Keywords: Adoption, education, technology, review

**FOSTERING NATIONAL PRIDE AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP THROUGH
INTEGRATING RELIGIOUS HISTORICAL SITE VISITS INTO TOURISM
EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM STUDENTS AT GRIGOL ROBAKIDZE
UNIVERSITY**

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ABSTRACT

Religious tourism, a significant sector in global travel, holds profound cultural and historical value across diverse regions. Georgia, renowned for its Orthodox Christian heritage, boasts a wealth of religious sites integral to its identity and tourism potential. The present study investigates the perspectives of tourism students at Grigol Robakidze University on integrating visits to these religious historical sites into their educational curriculum. The research explores whether such experiences foster national pride, deepen cultural heritage appreciation, and contribute to students' development as global citizens. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study administered surveys and conducted interviews with students. Survey results revealed highly positive perceptions among students regarding the educational benefits and cultural insights gained from site visits. Interviews provided detailed perspectives, highlighting personal experiences and suggesting curriculum enhancements. The findings emphasize the educational value of incorporating religious site visits into tourism education, advocating for a strategic approach to utilize Georgia's religious heritage for global tourism. The research contributes practical insights for educators and policymakers aiming to enrich tourism education and promote cultural understanding in a global context.

Key words: Tourism Education, Religious Tourism, cultural heritage, religious historical site visits, global citizenship, student survey and interviews, Georgia.

THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL SERVICE IN PRE-UNIVERSITY SCHOOLS IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The process of reforms in the education system in Albania, as part of the changes in the government system that occurred in the early 90s, highlighted the need for the development of institutional capacities that should serve to ensure the social well-being and population mental health. The opening in 1992 at the University of Tirana of the Faculty of Social Sciences, with the branch "Social Work" and the opening in 1996 of the branch "Psychology" are two important moments of this reform process, which created the possibility for the implementation of the psycho-social services in pre-university education schools. The adoption of Law 69/2012 "On the pre-university education system in the Republic of Albania" was the main legislative act on which the development and implementation of the reform for psycho-social services in educational institutions of pre-university education is based. This service is conceived as a specialized Unit with psychologist/social worker, within the organizational structure of pre-university educational institutions. Currently, this service is active in about 1000 schools of pre-university education system. The main objectives of the psycho-social service in Albania are to identify and support the treatment and solution of problems, phenomena and situations that can be encountered in school, which negatively affect the mental and physical health of students. In order to achieve the objectives, the psycho-social service is developed as a process of cooperation with the school's academic staff, leaders and parents, in accordance with the requirements of the "Student at the Center" principle. The cooperation of this service with local educational institutions parts of Ministry of Education at regional level and local self-government bodies for the design and implementation of preventive programs that serve the mental and physical health of students, along with the extension of this service to schools located in peri-urban and rural areas of the country are among the current challenges of this service.

Keywords: Psycho-social service, Pre-university school, Albania

DIALECTICS IN THE WORD OF PHYSICS

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ABSTRACT

Dialectic and its specific way of thinking has been present in philosophy for a long time. Manifestations of dialectical thinking can be identified in Heraclitus, but also in the sophists, in the dialogues of Plato. Later, the transcendence of thesis and antithesis in Kant gave rise to other philosophical systems in Fichte, Schelling, but above all in Hegel. Dialectical thinking was later developed by Marx and his followers. Critics blame him for the linearity of his dialectic compared to Hegel. Dialectics is also manifested in selected physical phenomena. Some of Kant's aporias still resonate today as open problems in theoretical physics. As Academician Krempaský emphasized, dialectics has a role in the birth of new physical qualities. In fact, within the framework of invariant laws, chance also plays an important role. In the same way, in the physics of microparticles we can talk about dialectics in the sense of the present corpuscular and wave properties. A solution in the sense of synthesis was postulated long ago by de Broglie. It turned out to be the beginning of today's real picture. We can also perceive contradictions between the Copenhagen and classical interpretations of quantum mechanics. It is also possible to identify a dialectical contradiction between the denial of causality and Laplace's demon. We can also perceive a dialectical contradiction in the cosmogonic question of the cyclical and linear image of the evolution of the universe. An interesting problem can be the question of classifying space objects among the planets, as in the case of Ceres and Pluto.

Keywords: dialectical thinking, contradictory aspects of physical reality, interpretations of quantum mechanics

INVESTIGATING EMPATHETIC TENDENCIES IN PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SHKODER, ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Empathy refers to the ability to understand and share the feelings of others, particularly in the context of psychology where clients commonly experience vulnerability, anxiety, or discomfort. For psychologists, empathy transcends mere sympathy; it involves forging authentic connections, comprehending clients' emotions, addressing their concerns, and aligning with their wellness objectives. This quantitative study aims to assess the levels of empathy among psychology students and the correlations between different dimensions of empathy and demographic variables such as gender, age, year of study, birth order and providing insights into their empathetic development. To assess empathy level, the Multidimensional Emotional Empathy Scale (MEES) was administered online to 150 students (137 female and 13 male) enrolled in the 2023-2024 academic year, selected through a purposive non-probability sampling. The study revealed varying levels of empathetic tendencies among psychology students. Female students reported a statistically significant higher mean MEES score compared to their male counterparts. Also, first born students demonstrated the highest level of empathy. No significant differences were observed regarding age and year of the study. This study provides valuable insights into the empathetic landscape of psychology students at the University of Shkoder. The findings has made some important contributions of addressing empathy in education and highlight potential pathways for enhancing empathetic skills among future professionals.

Keywords: Empathy, Psychology Students, Demographic Variables, MEES.

DIABETIC NEUROPATHY AND THE ROLE OF SURGICAL DECOMPRESSION OF PERIPHERAL NERVES ON COMMON SITES OF ENTRAPMENT FOR PAIN AND FOOT ULCER TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Diabetic peripheral neuropathy is a common complication of type 1 and type 2 diabetes. The annual incidence of this complication is about 2% according to the Diabetes Control and Complication trial. Another study estimated that 7% of patients had neuropathy at the time of diabetes diagnosis and that 50% of patients with diabetes for more than 25 years had diabetic neuropathy. Another American study found that 47% of patients with diabetes eventually develop some form of peripheral neuropathies.

Diabetic peripheral neuropathy is a significant source of morbidity and mortality and underlies 50% - 75% of non-traumatic amputations. It is defined as "the presence of signs and symptoms of peripheral nervous system dysfunction in people with diabetes after other causes have been ruled out." This is important as it should be remembered that diabetes is not always the cause of peripheral nervous system dysfunction in people with diabetes.

Diabetic peripheral neuropathy can be difficult to treat. Currently, appropriate glycemic control and pain management are the most effective strategies. Observational studies have shown that neuropathic symptoms can be alleviated by optimizing glycemic levels, but they are not necessarily reversible. For the management of chronic pain associated with diabetic neuropathy, physicians should consider several pharmacological classes, such as antidepressants or anticonvulsants. Comparative studies between drugs of different classes have not been performed so therapies are interchangeable when one class is not effective. Duloxetine, gabapentin and pregabalin are first choice. Randomized trials have also pointed to the effectiveness of alpha-lipoic acid in diabetic neuropathy.

Surgical decompression of peripheral nerves in narrow anatomical areas (carpal tunnel, tarsal tunnel, peroneal nerve in caput fibulae, ulnar nerve in sulcus) demonstrates, even in our experience, an improvement of sensory symptoms, reduction of pain, and avoidance of development or recurrence to ulcerations or amputations.

Keywords: Diabetic Neuropathy, Treatment, Surgical Decompression of Peripheral Nerves.

RECYCLING MINING TAILINGS IN ECOLOGICAL MATERIALS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: The accumulation and degradation of mining tailings (MTs) pose significant environmental and health challenges due to the vast quantities produced globally during mineral and metal extraction processes.

Materials and Methods: Recycling MTs with the principles of a green circular economy (GCE), aiming to develop ecological materials and offer alternatives to ordinary Portland cements (OPCs) and traditional ceramics. This approach helps mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, thereby supporting sustainable development and economic growth.

Results: Geopolymers, fabricated from MTs, exhibit superior properties compared to traditional materials and are produced through an eco-friendly process that reduces energy consumption and CO₂ emissions with several geopolymerisation developed processes.

Discussion and Conclusion: mining tailings through green circular economy are by-products with a good economic value, contributing to the synthesis of standardized materials and reducing environmental footprint.

Key Words: Mining Tailings MTs, Green Circular Economy (GCE), Ecological Materials, Sustainable Development, Geopolymers Materials GMs.

PHOSPHORIC ACID CONCENTRATION EFFECTS ON MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF IRON ORE TAILINGS BASED GEOPOLYMERS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Recycling mine tailing by products of ore processing as sources of aluminosilicate precursors for geopolymers represents a novel valorization method. These tailings, which are often linked to environmental pollution, acidification risks, heavy metal contamination, and surface accumulation, can be transformed into valuable materials through geopolymerization reactions, thereby directly reducing their negative environmental impact.

Materials and Methods: This study focuses on iron ore tailings from the Bou Ifrou-Ouixane-Nador mines (Eastern Rif) and examines their behavior within geopolymer technology. It features a comparative analysis of two types of tailings from the same mine using acid activation, presenting a new approach to geopolymer material preparation.

Results: The research thoroughly investigates the effect of activator concentration on the microstructural and mechanical properties of the geopolymers, with particular emphasis on their potential use in building materials. Geopolymers based on S2 tailings present good affinity with increasing in phosphoric acid concentrations that led directly to good mechanical properties.

Discussion and Conclusion: This work contributes to both the sustainable management of mine tailings and the advancement of geopolymer technology.

Key Words: Iron ore Tailings IOTs, Iron ore tailings based geopolymers, Ecological Materials, Sustainable Development, Geopolymers Materials GMs. Acid activation

RECYCLING MINING TAILINGS IN ECOLOGICAL MATERIALS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GREEN CIRCULAR ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

The accumulation and degradation of mining tailings (MTs) pose significant environmental and health challenges due to the vast quantities produced globally during mineral and metal extraction processes. Recycling MTs with the principles of a green circular economy (GCE), aiming to develop ecological materials and offer alternatives to ordinary Portland cements (OPCs) and traditional ceramics. This approach helps mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, thereby supporting sustainable development and economic growth.

Geopolymers, fabricated from MTs, exhibit superior properties compared to traditional materials and are produced through an eco-friendly process that reduces energy consumption and CO₂ emissions with several geopolymerisation developed processes.

Keywords: Mining Tailings MTs, Green Circular Economy (GCE), Ecological Materials, Sustainable Development, Geopolymers Materials GMs.

OPTIMIZATION STRATEGIES FOR METAL NANOPARTICLE-ASSISTED HYPERTHERMIA USING COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS

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The aim of hyperthermia as a cancer treatment is to selectively raise the temperature of affected tissues while preserving the surrounding healthy tissue. This study explored the effectiveness of incorporating various nanostructures, specifically nanorods, spheres, and ellipses made of silver, copper, and gold into hyperthermia-based cancer treatment regimens. The objective was to elevate the temperature of these metal nanostructures to a range of 42 to 46°C and the time required to achieve this temperature increase was calculated. Using the COMSOL Multiphysics heat transfer module, we analyzed the thermal responses of metallic nanostructures within a spherical region of cancerous tissue. The results indicated that different geometries heated at varying rates, with gold-coated silver nanorods demonstrating a particularly rapid temperature rise. These findings underscore the potential of specific nanostructure geometries to achieve optimal therapeutic temperatures, providing valuable insights into the application of metallic nanoparticles in hyperthermia-based cancer treatments.

Keywords: Nanotechnology; Hyperthermia; Nanoparticles; Nanorods; Nanospheres; Nanoellipsoid

PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBON NANOTUBES FROM BIOCHAR UNDER MICROWAVE IRRADIATION

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ABSTRACT

Carbon nanotubes (CNTs) are widely used in a variety of fields to produce a diversity of products, including hydrogen storage systems, and field emitters. In the proposed study, CNTs synthesized via biochar under the microwave irradiation method. In this method, the combination of charcoal and ferrocene are used to synthesize CNTs from the biochar approach. Biochar samples for CNTs synthesis are made from pyrolyzed agro-industrial waste such as rapeseed cake, hazelnut hulls, wheat straw, and oat hulls at different temperatures. The biochar was produced from agro-industrial biomass. During experiments, 100g of biomass was placed in a microwave reactor. The samples were pyrolyzed at 400 °C to 600°C. SEM analysis was used to confirm the morphology of CNTs. SEM micrographs revealed the perfect structure of multiwall carbon nanotubes, while interlayers spacing was changed due to variation of catalysts and measured about 0.34nm. Further, the optical properties were examined by UV-visible spectroscopy. In the UV, one band is clear at 240 nm region due to resonance of nanotubes $\pi(\pi)$ electrons of carbon nanotubes. XRD was used to analyze the glassy structure of prepared CNTs under microwave revealed that the creation and growth of CNTs were mostly influenced by microwave irradiation and the ferrocene catalyst. The structure of CNTs was developed under microwave heating and in the presence of ferrocene catalyst. To research how nitrogen impurities adhere to CNTs, FTIR experiments were conducted in the 400–4000 cm^{-1} range. The sample's FTIR spectra exhibit prominent peaks that correspond to C-H and C=C, respectively.

RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

The use of renewable energy technologies, which include hydro, geothermal, wind, and solar energy, is now essential to international attempts to slow down climate change and wean society off of fossil fuels. When compared to conventional energy sources, these technologies offer considerable environmental benefits since they utilize natural processes to generate heat and electricity. Solar energy is produced by photovoltaic cells or solar thermal systems that absorb sunlight; wind energy is produced by turbine systems that transform wind energy into electrical power. Water flow through dams or run-of-river systems is necessary for hydro power, whereas heat from the Earth's interior is used for geothermal energy. These technologies have a variety of positive effects on the environment. They greatly cut air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions, which helps to clean the air and lessen the possibility of global warming. Furthermore, compared to fossil fuel-based power generation, renewable energy sources usually use less water, which lessens their ecological footprint. The manufacture and disposal of technological components, the use of land for large-scale installations, and the intermittent nature of some renewable sources, which may affect grid stability, are still obstacles. For example, the production of solar panels requires energy-intensive procedures and rare materials, and the installation of wind turbines may have an impact on nearby habitats and species. When compared to conventional energy systems, the total environmental impact of renewable energy technologies is noticeably favorable, notwithstanding these obstacles.

Keywords: Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Energy, Photovoltaic Cells, Wind Turbines, Water Flow Systems.

PRODUCTION OF *Vicia faba* INTERSPECIFIC HYBRID THROUGH *In vitro* PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

An embryo rescue of the hybrid derived from two *Vicia faba* lines (ILB 1270, Giza Blanca ILB 1814) was studied under *In vitro* conditions. Four protocols (A, B, C, and D) were used for inducing embryonic structures. The results indicated that the most effective response was recorded by using protocol (B), which recorded the highest number of new embryonic structures. Furthermore, the results confirmed that adding Kinetin to MS medium with B5 Vitamins (MS basal salts supplemented with B5 Vitamins + 2.3 mg/l Kinetin + 20 gm/l sucrose and 8 gm/l Agar) encourages shoot proliferation and elongation. *In vitro*, flowering was achieved by producing large numbers of flowers when cultured in DKW medium supplemented with 1 gm/l MES, 30 gm/l sucrose, and 2 gm/l gelrite. Finally, the results revealed that 5% of the regenerated shoots were able to form roots by using half strength of MS medium salts + 2.5 mg/l of ascorbic acid + 1.0 mg/l PVP + 15 gm/l sucrose + 2 gm/l phytigel.

Keywords: *Vicia faba*; Micropropagation; Organogenesis; TDZ, Kinetin.

ESTIMATION OF DAILY AND GLOBAL EXTRATERRESTRIAL SOLAR RADIATION AT MAKURDI BENUE STATE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, estimation of daily and extraterrestrial solar radiation was carried out so as to assess the feasibility of solar energy utilization in Makurdi Benue state. Accumulated data of Extraterrestrial solar radiation, Global solar radiation, Clearness index, Diffuse radiation, Diffuse ratio and Diffuse coefficient were obtain from the NIMET station Makurdi Benue state. The data obtained covered the period of eight years (2007-2014). The Extraterrestrial solar radiation, Global solar radiation, Clearness index, Diffuse radiation, Diffuse ratio and Diffuse coefficient were compared, the daily, monthly and annual variation were also evaluated

The results revealed that the Extraterrestrial solar radiation, Global solar radiation, Clearness index, Diffuse radiation, Diffuse ratio and Diffuse coefficient varies over the period of the year, the month of April and August have the highest radiation while the month of May and September has the least values . The implication of these results on the effective utilization of solar radiation are discussed, the results in the study serve as very useful information for Engineers and other renewable energy technologists in the process of designing and estimation of performance of solar application system.

TRANSIENT HEAT TRANSFER IN BUILDING WALL INTEGRATION WITH PHASE CHANGE MATERIAL AND THERMAL INSULATION FOR ECONOMIC OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a comprehensive analysis of transient heat transfer in sustainability building walls with a focus on optimizing the thickness and position of phase change material (PCM) and insulator for enhancing the thermal performance of building walls. The investigation employs advanced numerical simulation techniques to get accurate and efficient analysis. We applied Dirichlet Boundary conditions on both sides of the wall for one year with considering the heat transfer by convection and radiation to represent the realistic boundary and with a range of PCM and insulator thickness with different scenarios. The research aims to identify the optimal thickness that offers the most efficient thermal regulation within the enclosed space. The results of the study are presented in terms of annual energy load, annual energy storage, annual energy cost, annual cost saving, net life saving, and energy saving percentage %. The selection of optimal scenario combinations was based on higher net life savings and higher energy saving percentages. For brick-based solutions, the optimal combinations included Scenario 5 which is (10 cm PCM), Scenario 6 which is (12 cm insulator), Scenario 18 which is (11cm insulator+1cm PCM), and Scenario 3 which is (2cm PCM+1cm insulator). These combinations yielded respective net life savings of 164.896, 290.368, 278.2339, and 213.5339, with energy saving percentages of 71.861%, 93.829%, 96.598%, and 77.624%, respectively. Similarly, for concrete-based solutions, the optimal combinations were Scenario 6 which is (12 cm PCM), Scenario 10 which is (20 cm insulator), Scenario 15 which is (12cm insulator+1cm PCM), and Scenario 3 which is (2cm PCM+1cm insulator), which yielded respective net life savings of 571.066, 714.971, 698.5729, and 622.3892, with energy saving percentages of 87.545%, 98.330%, 98.626%, and 88.776%, respectively. The results offer valuable insights into designing environmentally sustainable building walls with improved thermal performance, emphasizing the strategic integration of PCM and insulator for optimal energy efficiency.

FOUR-WAVE MIXING BY MODELS THAT DESCRIBE PROPAGATION OF COHERENT RADIATION THROUGH MATERIAL ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The interaction of coherent radiation with atomic pairs was analyzed using Maxwell-Bloch equations. Codes have been developed to solve this numerically system with the inclusion of the Doppler effect and relaxation processes. They are in them add the effects that arise from the quantum treatment of the electromagnetic field, the so-called Langevin equations. This created the conditions for the theoretical analysis of quantum effects such as the occurrence of pinched states under conditions that provide four-wave mixing of coherent radiation.

In the following period, work will be done on the analysis of the pulse splitting of the test laser. Conditions and mechanisms that lead to a regular Gaussian profile will be sought the pulse deforms or splits over time. The result that, under some, will also be investigated parameters, the model gives gain in four-wave mixing even when the pump on resonance with an atomic transition.

NON-PARAMETRIC AND NON-LINEAR APPROACHES FOR MEDICAL DATA ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This work explores applying non-parametric and non-linear approaches in analyzing medical datasets. It is known that the traditional parametric methods impose assumptions about the underlying data distribution, which may not hold for complex medical data. Thus, non-parametric methods, which make fewer assumptions, and non-linear models, which capture intricate relationships, offer significant advantages in medical data analysis. In this work, we reviewed techniques, including kernel smoothing, nearest neighbor algorithms, decision trees, regression splines, and neural networks, and discussed their effectiveness in handling the medical dataset available with our research team. Our analysis of the simulated data on a subject-specific human femoral artery revealed that regression tree, Nadaraya-Watson kernel estimation, and neural networks outperform other non-parametric methods in predicting blood flow characteristics.

Keywords: Non-Parametric Statistical Methods, Medical Data Analysis, Kernel Estimation, Neural Networks, Regression Splines.

THE MAIN RESULTS OF THE MOMENTS AND CENTRAL MOMENTS OF KANTOROVICH TYPE OF BERNSTEIN OPERATORS VIA (p, q) - CALCULUS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the approximation of functions using Bernstein operators has become an increasingly popular area of research in numerical analysis. Among the various types of Bernstein operators, the Kantorovich-type Bernstein operators have received considerable attention due to their ability to provide good approximations of functions with certain smoothness properties.

In this paper, we introduce a new modification (p, q) -Kantorovich of Bernstein operators for $0 < q < p < 1$ and parameter $\alpha > 0$, which preserves both the linearity and positivity properties of these new types of Kantorovich of Bernstein operators, defined as the following;

$$\tilde{\beta}_{n,l,\alpha}^{p,q}(f, x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n+l} \tilde{b}_{n,l,k}^{p,q}(x) \int_0^1 f\left(\frac{p^{n+l-k}([k]_{p,q} + q^k t^\alpha)}{[n+l+1]_{p,q}}\right) d_{p,q}t, \quad x \in [0,1],$$

(1)

where

$f \in C[0, l+1]$, $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $b_{n,l,k}^{p,q}(x)$ is the basic function which is given by:

$$\tilde{b}_{n,l,k}^{p,q}(x) = p^{\frac{k(k-1)-(n+l)(n+l-1)}{2}} \begin{bmatrix} n+l \\ k \end{bmatrix}_{p,q} (r_{n,l}^{p,q})^k (1-r_{n,l}^{p,q})_{p,q}^{n+l-k}, \quad r_{n,l}^{p,q}(x) = \frac{[n]_{p,q}}{[n+l]_{p,q}} x, \quad 0 \leq r_{n,l}^{p,q}(x) \leq 1.$$

Now we will deduce a recurrence formula for $\tilde{\beta}_{n,l,\alpha}^{p,q}(t^s, x)$ which is in terms of the moments of modified Bernstein–Schurer operators and calculate the first three moments of the operators as we present. As well, we estimate the second-order and the fourth-order central moments of the operators $\tilde{\beta}_{n,l,\alpha}^{p,q}(f, x)$, which have a great deal of importance in getting the results in approximation theory. In the following are the main estimations of quantities of the central moments for $f(t) = t^s$, $s \in \{0, 1, 2\}$.

$$\tilde{\beta}_{n,l,\alpha}^{p,q}(t-x, x) \leq \frac{p^{n+l}}{[\alpha+1]_{p,q} [n]_{p,q}} + \left\{ (1-q) \left(1 - \frac{1}{[\alpha+1]_{p,q}} \right) - \frac{p^{n+l}}{[n]_{p,q}} \right\} r_{n,l}^{p,q}(x), \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{\beta}_{n,l,\alpha}^{p,q}\left((t-x)^2, x\right) \leq \frac{A}{[n]_{p,q}} \left\{ \phi_{p,q}(\alpha) + \gamma_{n,l}^p(x) \right\}, \quad x \in [0,1]$$

(3)

$$\tilde{\beta}_{n,l,\alpha}^{p,q}\left((t-x)^4, x\right) \leq \frac{A_2}{[n]_{p,q}^2} \eta_{p,q}^\alpha(x), \quad x \in [0,1]$$

(4)

$$\text{where } \eta_{p,q}^\alpha(x) = \left\{ \frac{1}{[4\alpha+1]_{p,q}^4} + [k]_{p,q}^2 + \phi_{p,q}(x) \right\}.$$

Keywords: (p, q) -Calculus, (p, q) - Bernstein Operators, Momentes, Korovkin theorem.

ENHANCING RANDOM FOREST PERFORMANCE THROUGH BAYESIAN OPTIMIZATION: A STUDY ON HYPERPARAMETER TUNING

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ABSTRACT

Hyperparameter optimization is essential for improving the performance of machine learning (ML) models. Traditional techniques such as grid search and random search are commonly employed, however they frequently fail to identify the most optimal hyperparameters due to their exhaustive and random characteristics. Powerful alternatives such as Bayesian Optimization (BO) and evolutionary algorithms have developed as advanced methodologies. This study investigates the efficacy of Bayesian Optimization in fine-tuning the hyperparameters of a random forest regression model. BO constructs a probabilistic model of the objective function and utilizes this model to strategically choose the most favorable hyperparameters, balancing exploration and exploitation.

At first, we utilize linear regression (LR), decision tree (DT), and random forest (RF) models on a dataset for predictive modeling. We use grid search to adjust their hyperparameters. Subsequently, these models undergo evaluation utilizing diverse performance criteria to establish a benchmark. Bayesian Optimization is then employed to fine-tune the hyperparameters of the random forest regression model. The procedure entails ongoing testing and assessment to determine the appropriate hyperparameters that produce the most optimal performance.

The results of our study show that Bayesian Optimization greatly improves the performance of the random forest model compared to traditional methods of adjusting hyperparameters. Using Bayesian Optimization in this situation highlights its capacity as a significant instrument in machine learning, providing a systematic and effective technique for fine-tuning hyperparameters. This study adds to the increasing amount of evidence that supports the utilization of advanced optimization approaches to enhance the performance of machine learning models.

Keywords: Hyperparameter tuning, machine learning model, BO, RF.

THE WEAKNESSES OF HAJIAN ET AL.'S LIGHTWEIGHT AUTHENTICATION AND KEY AGREEMENT PROTOCOL FOR HETEROGENEOUS IOT

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ABSTRACT

After the development of information technology, the Internet of Things (IoT) has become a new era of communication technology for information exchange. With the increase in the usage of smart devices, IoT services have become more accessible. However, it faces two challenges. The first is the balance between interactive communication costs. They must have the lowest possible computing and communication load imposed on sensing devices with restricted resources. The secondary, some security and privacy problems in implementation and design. The two problems are trade off each other, the more security the more cost. Many researchers have proposed the authentication protocols to ensure the security of access and communication with lightweight cost. In those protocols, we find that Hajian et al. propose the lightweight authentication and key agreement protocol for heterogeneous IoT. They present the weaknesses of three proposed protocols against key compromise attacks and insider attacks and propose a lightweight and secure authentication and key agreement protocol for heterogeneous IoT environments. However, we found that Hajian et al.'s scheme is vulnerable to similar attacks, such as impersonation and denial of service (DoS) attacks. If an attacker gets the secret from the smart card, the message in the insecure channels and the content of IoT device, that can get the new identity of user. Another, the proposed protocol has some necessary message not contain in the devices. If we add a simple and experimentally feasible modification to Hajian et al.'s scheme, the modified scheme can protect the new identity against attacks. This proposed modification not only addresses the current vulnerabilities, but also paves the way for a more secure and efficient future for the protocol. We will propose this simple modification of their scheme with better efficiency in the future.

Keywords: Internet of Things, Authentication, Smart card, Biometric, Anonymity, Impersonation, Denial of service.

EFFECT OF ^{60}Co GAMMA IRRADIATION ON THE INELASTIC PROPERTIES IN SiGe ALLOYS

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ABSTRACT

Bulk crystal substrates of the Si-Ge system are promising materials for the electronic devices. Si-Ge alloys with a Ge concentration of $10^{19} - 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ deserve attention. In them, the main characteristics of the crystal structure and physical properties of Si are practically preserved, while Ge atoms dissolved in the substitution positions in the crystal lattice modify them.

The interaction between the parameters of Si-Ge substrates and the epitaxial layers based on them alloys by changing the concentration of germanium leads to the possibility of adjusting the voltages at the phase separation boundary. This is crucial for enhancing the efficiency of semiconductor photodetectors, radiation sensors, solar cells, as well as X-ray and neutron monochromators based on Si-Ge alloys.

The aim of the paper is to study the temperature spectrum of the dynamic shear modulus and internal friction of the monocrystalline Si+1.5at%Ge:P(10^{15} cm^{-3}) alloy in the initial and gamma-irradiated states. The test crystals were obtained by the Chokhralski method. Metallographic research was carried out on an optical microscope NMM-80RF/TRF. Experimental measurements of the internal friction and shear modulus were performed by the method of determining the frequency of torsional oscillations and damping logarithmic decrement in the ranges of frequency 0.5-5.0 Hz, strain amplitude 10^{-5} - 10^{-3} and temperature range 20-900°C. The electrophysical characteristics of the samples are determined at room temperature using Hall effect measurements.

The contribution of radiation defects to the radiation hardening of the test sample is analyzed. The obtained results can be applied in the process of development and creation of materials and devices with specific physical- mechanical characteristics based on SiGe alloys.

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Keywords: SiGe alloys, gamma radiation, relaxation, dislocation structure, shear modulus.

**EXPONENTIAL STABILITY AND NUMERICAL RESULTS OF A
THERMOELASTIC TIMOSHENKO SYSTEM WITH DIFFUSION EFFECT,
MEMORY AND DISTRIBUTED DELAY**

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we study the following thermoelastic Timoshenko system with diffusion effect, memory and distributed delay terms, when they act on the second equation,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho_1 \varphi_{tt} - \kappa(\varphi_x + \phi)_x = 0, \\ \rho_2 \phi_{tt} - b\phi_{xx} - \kappa(\varphi_x + \phi) + \int_0^t \mu(t-s)\phi_{xx}(s)ds + \mu_1 \phi_t \\ \quad + \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} |\mu_2(\tau)|\phi_t(x, t - \tau) - \gamma\theta_x - \beta C_x = 0, \\ \rho_3 \theta_t + \varpi C_t - \kappa\theta_{xx} - \gamma\phi_{tx} = 0, \\ C_t - h(\beta\phi_x + \varrho C - \varpi\theta)_{xx} = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

Firstly, we exploit suitable hypotheses, and we use the Faedo-Galerkin method to show the well-posedness of the system. Then, under the same assumptions, we establish the energy decay, and we construct a Lyapunov functional, which is equivalent to the energy to arrive at the exponential stability result. Next, we introduce a finite element scheme of the problem. Then, we achieve the discrete energy decay. Finally, we give priori error estimates and some numerical simulations to illustrate our solutions.

Keywords: Timoshenko system, diffusion effect, stability, discrete energy, numerical solution.

EXAMINING THE CONCEPTS OF CLIMATE JUSTICE AND ECOLOGICAL SECURITY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

İKLİM ADALETİ VE EKOLOJİK GÜVENLİK KAVRAMLARININ PEYZAJ MİMARLIĞI PERSPEKTİFİNDEN İRDELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Physical, economic and social effects of increasing temperatures and extreme weather events have emerged in the world due to climate change. Policies implemented or not implemented in response to these impacts create new vulnerabilities in urban spaces and begin to deepen existing vulnerabilities. Therefore, climate change is also an issue of justice and security. However, although the physical, economic and social effects of climate change cause inequalities, they have not yet received sufficient significance in international, national and local policies. It is the natural right of every person to live in a good environment and good conditions, but economic/political systems and income differences do not give all people the opportunity to live in good and equal conditions. Landscape architecture, one of the professions closest to nature, undoubtedly has various effects both in the context of global climate change and in the implementation of the concepts of ecological security and climate justice. In this context, the study aims to examine the concepts of climate justice and ecological security in the discipline of landscape architecture, to investigate landscape design strategies to reduce the unfair effects of climate change, and to examine successful sustainable urban design projects implemented in the world and Turkey. In the research method, the descriptive analysis method was used, and academic articles, reports and books on climate justice and ecological security, research on sustainable landscape design projects, reports and guides published by international organizations (e.g. United Nations, IPCC) were examined. As a result, innovative approaches to the integration of climate justice and ecological security concepts into urban landscape design have been revealed, and guiding suggestions have been made for architects, urban planners and landscape architects. It is thought that this study will provide valuable information for both academic and practical applications and will make significant contributions to creating sustainable cities.

Keywords: Ecological Security, Climate Justice, Climate Change, Urban Landscape, Sustainability, Urban Design.

ÖZET

İklim değişikliğine bağlı olarak dünyada sıcaklığın artması ve aşırı hava olaylarının görülmesi fiziksel, ekonomik ve sosyal etkileri de ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu etkiler karşısında uygulanan veya uygulanmayan politikalar, kentsel mekânlarda yeni kırılganlıkları oluşturmakta ve var olan kırılganlıkları derinleştirmeye başlamaktadır. Dolayısıyla, iklim değişikliği aynı zamanda bir adalet ve güvenlik sorunudur. Fakat iklim değişikliğinin getirdiği fiziksel, ekonomik ve sosyal etkiler her ne kadar eşitsizliklere neden olsa da uluslararası, ulusal ve yerel politikalarda yeterli önemi henüz görememiştir. İyi bir çevre ve iyi koşullarda yaşamak her insanın doğal hakkıdır ancak ekonomik ve politik sistemler ve gelir farklılıkları tüm insanlara iyi ve eşit koşullarda yaşama fırsatını vermemektedir. Doğaya en yakın mesleklerden biri olan peyzaj mimarlığı, hem küresel iklim değişikliği bağlamında hem de ekolojik güvenlik ve iklim adaleti kavramlarının hayata geçirilmesinde şüphesiz çeşitli etkileri bulunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın amacı, iklim adaleti ve ekolojik güvenlik kavramlarını peyzaj mimarlığı disiplininde incelemek, iklim değişikliğinin adil olmayan etkilerini azaltmaya yönelik peyzaj tasarım stratejilerini araştırmak, dünyada ve Türkiye’de uygulanmış başarılı sürdürülebilir kentsel tasarım projeleri üzerinden irdelemektir. Araştırma yönteminde, betimsel analiz yöntemi kullanılmış olup, iklim adaleti ve ekolojik güvenlik ile ilgili akademik makaleler, raporlar ve kitaplar, sürdürülebilir peyzaj tasarımı projeleri üzerine yapılan araştırmalar, uluslararası kuruluşların (ör. Birleşmiş Milletler, IPCC) yayınladığı raporlar ve kılavuzlar incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, iklim adaleti ve ekolojik güvenlik kavramlarının kentsel peyzaj tasarımına entegrasyonuna yönelik yenilikçi yaklaşımlar ortaya çıkarılmış, mimarlar, şehir plancıları ve peyzaj mimarları için rehber niteliğinde öneriler getirilmiştir. Bu çalışma konusunun, hem akademik hem de pratik uygulamalar için değerli bilgiler sunması ve sürdürülebilir şehirler inşa etme çabalarına önemli katkılarda bulunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekolojik Güvenlik, İklim Adaleti, İklim Değişikliği, Kentsel Peyzaj, Sürdürülebilirlik, Kentsel Tasarım.

KENTLERDE SU FARKINDALIĞI: MAVİ-YEŞİL ALTYAPI STRATEJİLERİ İLE SU YÖNETİMİ

WATER AWARENESS IN URBANS: WATER MANAGEMENT WITH BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGIES

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ÖZET

Su yer kürenin temel yaşam döngülenden biridir ve ekosistemin vazgeçilmez abiyotik peyzaj değeridir. Su döngüsünde oluşan herhangi bir zararlanma ve kirlilik bu temel yaşam döngüsüne geri dönüşümü olmayan zararlar verebilir. Özellikle 21. yy ile birlikte artan nüfusun yaklaşık %50'sinin kentlerde yaşaması, sanayi ve teknolojik gelişmeler beraberinde küresel ısınma problemini getirmiştir. İklim değişikliği etkisinin yoğun bir şekilde yaşandığı kentlerde geçirimli yüzeylerin yapılaşması, yeşil alanlar ile havzalar üzerindeki yerleşim baskısı ve yağış suyu yönetimi ile ilgili politikaların göz ardı edilmesi son zamanlarda Türkiye'de su ile ilgili doğal felaketlere, su kıtlığına ve kentsel ısı adalarının artmasına neden olmaktadır. Kentlerdeki bu temel sorunları en aza indiren doğal tabanlı çözümlerden biri mavi-yeşil altyapı (MYA) stratejileridir. Ekolojik bir su yönetimi yaklaşımı üreten MYA stratejileri kentliler için su farkındalığı sağlamakta, yaşam kalitesini yükseltmekte, erişebilirlik sağlamakta, rekreasyonel olanakları arttırmakta, ekosistem hizmetleri sunmakta ve tüm canlılar için gerekli olan sağlıklı yaşam döngüsünü korumaktadır. Kentlerde yapısal baskı altındaki hidrolojik ağları temel alan bu araştırma, doğal peyzaj değerlerini hala koruyan ancak tarım, sanayi ve yoğun bir yerleşim baskısı altında bulunan kentlerdeki su kaynaklarının farkındalığına yönelik yürütülmektedir. Bu kapsamda, ekolojik su yönetimi yaklaşımını temel alan, planlamadan tasarım ölçeğine kadar bütüncül olarak hizmet veren MYA stratejilerinin geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Böylelikle kentlerde geçirimli yüzeylerin ve yeşil alanların artırılması, doğal yağış suyu döngüsünün sürdürülebilirliği, peyzaj onarımı önerileri ile kentsel sularının ekolojik olarak temizlenmesi, tüm canlılar için sağlıklı yaşam ortamlarının sağlanması ve rekreasyon hizmetinin sunulması hedeflenmektedir. Türkiye'de su ile ilgili yürütülen yönetmelikleri ve Avrupa Birliği Su Çerçevesi Direktifini dikkate alan bu araştırmanın çıktıları, doğal tabanlı ekolojik stratejiler geliştirerek 25 akarsu havzasına sahip Türkiye'de su yönetimi konusunda farkındalığın oluşması için örnek teşkil edebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Su yönetimi, İklim değişikliği, Mavi-yeşil altyapı stratejileri, Farkındalık.

ABSTRACT

Water is one of the basic life cycles of the earth and is an indispensable abiotic landscape value of the ecosystem. Any damage or pollution in the water cycle can cause irreversible damage to this basic life cycle. Especially in the 21st century, approximately 50% of the world population lives in cities, and industrial and technological developments have brought global warming problems. In urbans where the impact of climate change is intensely experienced, the construction of permeable surfaces, settlement pressure on green areas and water basins, and ignoring policies regarding rainwater management have recently led to water-related natural disasters, water scarcity and an increase in urban heat islands in Turkey. One of the natural-based solutions that minimize these basic problems in urbans is blue-green infrastructure (BGI) strategies. BGI strategies, which produce an ecological water management approach, provide water awareness for urban residents, improve the life quality, provide accessibility, increase recreational opportunities, provide ecosystem services and protect the healthy life cycle for organism. This research, based on hydrological networks under structural pressure in urbans, is conducted to raise awareness of water resources in urbans that still preserve their natural landscape values but are under pressure from agriculture, industry and settlement. In this context, it is aimed to develop BGI strategies based on the ecological water management approach and serve holistically from planning to design scale. To reach this aim, it is offered to increase permeable surfaces and green areas in urbans, to ensure the sustainability of the natural rainwater cycle, to ecologically clean urban waters with landscape restoration suggestions, to provide healthy living environments for organism and to provide recreation opportunities. The findings of this research based on the regulations regarding water in Turkey and the European Water Framework Directive, can set an example for raising water management awareness of Turkey, which has 25 river basins, by developing natural-based BGI strategies.

Keywords: Water management, Climate change, Blue-green infrastructure strategies, Awareness.

ISPARTA İSTASYON CADDESİ KONUTLARININ TARİHSEL SÜREÇTE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK VE YAŞAM TARZLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

THE TRANSFORMATION OF ISPARTA İSTASYON STREET RESIDENCES ON SUSTAINABILITY AND LIFESTYLES IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Isparta'nın önemli kent akslarından biri olan İstasyon Caddesi'nde yer alan konutların geçmişten günümüze uzanan süreçte sürdürülebilirlik ve yaşam biçimleri açısından nasıl bir dönüşüm geçirdiğini incelemektedir. İstasyon Caddesi, kentin eski ve yeni dokusunun birleşim noktasında yer alarak, hem tarihsel hem de sosyokültürel açıdan önemli bir konumda bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle, cadde boyunca yer alan konutların zaman içindeki evrimi, kentin genel yapı stoğuna ve mimari kimliğine dair önemli ipuçları sunmaktadır.

Çalışmada, İstasyon Caddesi'ndeki konutların mimari özellikleri, malzeme kullanımı, enerji verimliliği ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik gibi unsurlar detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Eski ve yeni yapıların bir arada bulunduğu bu cadde, geleneksel yaşam biçimleri ile modern yaşam taleplerinin kesiştiği bir alan olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Geleneksel konutlar, bölgenin kültürel mirasını yansıtırken, modern yapılar ise çağdaş yaşamın gereksinimlerini karşılamak üzere tasarlanmıştır. Bu bağlamda, konutların sürdürülebilirlik açısından nasıl bir gelişim gösterdiği ve bu yapıların kent sakinlerinin yaşam biçimlerine nasıl etki ettiği irdelenmiştir.

Sürdürülebilirlik açısından değerlendirildiğinde, İstasyon Caddesi'ndeki eski konutlar, doğal malzeme kullanımı ve iklimsel koşullara uygun mimari çözümler sunarken, modern yapılar ise enerji verimliliği, çevre dostu malzemeler ve yenilikçi teknolojilerle donatılmıştır. Bu iki farklı yapı türü, kentin sürdürülebilir gelişimine farklı açılardan katkı sağlamaktadır. Eski yapıların restorasyonu ve modernize edilmesi, sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine ulaşmada kritik bir rol oynamaktadır.

Yaşam biçimleri açısından ele alındığında, İstasyon Caddesi'nde yaşayan insanların gündelik yaşam pratikleri, sosyal etkileşimleri ve mekân kullanımları, konutların özelliklerine göre şekillenmektedir. Geleneksel konutlar, daha içe dönük ve aile odaklı yaşam biçimlerini teşvik ederken, modern yapılar, daha açık, sosyal ve bireysel yaşam tarzlarına uygun mekânlar sunmaktadır. Bu farklı yaşam biçimleri, kentin sosyal dokusunu zenginleştirerek, İstasyon Caddesi'nin çok yönlü bir yaşam alanı haline gelmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, İstasyon Caddesi'ndeki konutların sürdürülebilirlik ve yaşam paçısından incelenmesi, kentin geçmişi ile geleceği arasında bir köprü kurmakta ve Isparta'nın kentsel gelişimine dair önemli çıkarımlar sunmaktadır. Bu inceleme, kentin gelecekteki planlama ve tasarım süreçlerinde dikkate alınması gereken kritik unsurları ortaya koyarak, sürdürülebilir bir kent yaşamının inşa edilmesine katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Isparta Kenti, İstasyon Caddesi, Yaşam Biçimleri

ABSTRACT

This study examines how the residences located on İstasyon Street, one of the important city axes of Isparta, have transformed in terms of sustainability and lifestyles from past to present. İstasyon Street is located at the junction of the old and new texture of the city, and is in an important position both historically and socioculturally. For this reason, the evolution of the residences along the street over time provides important clues about the general building stock and architectural identity of the city.

In the study, elements such as architectural features, material use, energy efficiency and environmental sustainability of the residences on İstasyon Street were analyzed in detail. This street, where old and new buildings coexist, stands out as an area where traditional lifestyles and modern living demands intersect. While traditional houses reflect the cultural heritage of the region, modern buildings are designed to meet the needs of contemporary life. In this context, how houses have developed in terms of sustainability and how these structures affect the lifestyles of city residents have been examined.

When evaluated in terms of sustainability, the old residences on İstasyon Street offer architectural solutions suitable for the use of natural materials and climatic conditions, while modern buildings are equipped with energy efficiency, environmentally friendly materials and innovative technologies. These two different building types contribute to the sustainable development of the city from different perspectives. Restoring and modernizing old structures plays a critical role in achieving sustainability goals.

When considered in terms of lifestyles, the daily life practices, social interactions and space usage of people living on İstasyon Street are shaped according to the characteristics of the residences. While traditional residences encourage more introverted and family-oriented lifestyles, modern buildings offer spaces that are more open and suitable for social and individual lifestyles. These different lifestyles enrich the social fabric of the city and contribute to İstasyon Street becoming a versatile living space.

As a result, examining the residences on İstasyon Street from the perspective of sustainability and life forms a bridge between the city's past and future and offers important inferences about the urban development of Isparta. This review aims to contribute to the construction of a sustainable urban life by revealing the critical elements that should be taken into account in the future planning and design processes of the city.

Keywords: Sustainability, Isparta City, İstasyon Street, Lifestyles

İŞARETLENMİŞLER: TEŞVİKİYE’DE BİR DÖNÜŞÜM ÖYKÜSÜ

URBAN RENEWAL STORY OF TESVIKIYE

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ÖZET

Temel yaşam hakkı olan konut, sosyal statü belirleyen günümüzde bir sahne haline gelmekle kalmaz, bulunduğu yerde oluşturduğu sosyal örüntüleri de değiştirerek yeni yaşam biçimleri meydana getirir. Günümüz Türkiye’si kentlerinde konut; fiziksel ve kültürel çağrışımlarının çoğalmasıyla arzu ve gösteriş nesnesi, dolayısıyla pazarlanan ve çoğaltılan anlamlarla serbest piyasa ekonomisinin önemli bir metası haline gelmektedir. Yatırım olarak konut sahibi olmanın ‘mülksüzleştirme’ süreçleriyle ilgisi akademideki güncel tartışma konularından biridir. Konut ve kent araştırmalarında ‘mülksüzleştirme’, ağırlıklı olarak düşük gelir gruplarının kentin çeperlerine itilmesi biçiminde ele alınmaktadır; ama günümüzde İstanbul’da orta sınıfın da benzer bir ‘mülksüzleştirme’ süreci ile karşı karşıya kaldığı gözlenmektedir.

Bu bağlamdan hareketle, İstanbul-Teşvikiye semtine odaklanan bu çalışma; radikal sosyo-kültürel dönüşümü tartışmaya açarak, geleceğe dair spekülasyon soruları gündeme getiriyor. Teşvikiye’de farklı yıllarda tarihi sit alanı ilan edilmesi süreci, beraberinde bir dizi karmaşık ve değişen kararları da getirir. Semtteki konut dokusunun korunmasıyla, yeniden üretilmesi arasında görülen bu gerilim, David Harvey’in mekânsal-zamansal sabitler kuramıyla, kapitalizmin kaynak üretimi biçimlerini ışığında ele alınabilir. Harvey’e (2019) göre kapitalizm boş, ucuz ve kârlı arazi ya da kaynağa erişemediği noktada bunları üretmek zorunda kalır. Bu üretimin Teşvikiye’deki yansıması ise 6306 Sayılı Kanun ile gerçekleşir: riskli olarak belirlenen yapılar, yıkım kararı nedeniyle kısa süre içerisinde yerel yönetimler tarafından boşaltılıp kapıları mühürlenir; diğer bir deyişle ‘işaretlenirler’¹. Kısacası 2021 yılında semte ilişkin tarihi sit alanı kararının iptali Teşvikiye’de kentsel dönüşüm sürecini tetiklemiştir.²

Varlığı bir yüzyılı aşan Teşvikiye semti, kurulduğu günlerden bu yana, toplumun yüzünü Batıya dönmüş kesimini temsil eden bir mahallesi olarak, farklı dönüşümlerden geçmiş ve halen geçmektedir. Bu çalışma, öncelikle tarihsel gelişimi aktarıp, ardından günümüzdeki radikal dönüşüme odaklanacaktır. Teşvikiye semti üzerine çalışma; metalaşan barınma hakkı üzerinden İstanbul ve Türkiye’deki radikal kentsel dönüşüme ışık tutma potansiyeli taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teşvikiye, kentsel dönüşüm, kentsel morfoloji.

Kaynaklar:

Harvey, D. (2019). Yeni Emperyalizm. İstanbul: Sel Yayınevi.

¹ Afet Riski Altındaki Alanların Dönüştürülmesi Hakkında Kanun hakkında daha fazla bilgi için:

<https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/File/GeneratePdf?mevzuatNo=16849&mevzuatTur=KurumVeKurulusYonetmeligi&mevzuatTertip=5>

² 14.10.2021 Tarih ve 9723 sayılı Kurul Kararı ile Tarihi Sit alanı ibaresi kaldırılmıştır.

ABSTRACT

Housing, which is a fundamental right to life, not only becomes a stage that determines social status today, but also creates new lifestyles by changing the social patterns it creates in its location. Housing in the cities of today's Turkey; With the increase in its physical and cultural connotations, it becomes an object of desire, and therefore an important commodity of the free market economy with its marketed and reproduced meanings. The relevance of owning a house as an investment to 'dispossession' processes is one of the current topics of discussion in the academy. In housing and urban research, 'dispossession' is mainly addressed as the pushing of low-income groups to the periphery of the city; But today, it is observed that the middle class in Istanbul is faced with a similar process of 'dispossession'.

Based on this context, this study focuses on the Istanbul-Teşvikiye district; It brings up speculative questions about the future by bringing radical socio-cultural transformation into discussion. The process of declaring a historical protected area in Teşvikiye in different years brings with it a series of complex and changing decisions. This tension between the preservation and reproduction of the housing texture in the district can be discussed in the light of David Harvey's theory of spatial-temporal constants and the forms of resource production of capitalism. According to Harvey (2019), capitalism is forced to produce empty, cheap and profitable land or resources when it cannot access them. The reflection of this production in Teşvikiye takes place with the Law No. 6306: buildings determined as risky are evacuated by local governments in a short time and their doors are sealed due to the demolition decision; in other words, they are 'marked'. In short, the cancellation of the historical protected area decision for the district in 2021 triggered the urban transformation process in Teşvikiye.

Teşvikiye district, which has existed for more than a century, has gone through and is still going through different transformations since the days it was founded, as a neighborhood that represents the part of the society that has turned its face to the West. This study will first convey the historical development and then focus on the radical transformation today. Study on Teşvikiye district; It has the potential to shed light on the radical urban transformation in Istanbul and Turkey through the commoditized right to housing.

Keywords: Teşvikiye, urban renewal, urban morphology.

Resources:

Harvey, D. (2019). Yeni Emperyalizm. İstanbul: Sel Yayınevi.

SCIENTIFIC MAPPING ON THE INTEGRATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AND HERITAGE BUILDING INFORMATION MODELLING (HBIM) TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

Within the scope of this study, a bibliometric analysis was carried out using the Dimensions database (n.d.) and Scopus database (n.d.) to visualise the relationship between heritage building information modelling (HBIM) and blockchain technologies. Thematic analyses were performed by entering the keywords "heritage BIM" and "Blockchain" in the query. Publications have been made in the fields of "Built Environment and Design", "Engineering", "Information and Computing Sciences", "History, Heritage and Archaeology", "Commerce, Management, Tourism and Services", "Earth Sciences", "Creative Arts and Writing", and "Education" respectively. The study covers the period between 2015 and 2024, and the number of publications increases significantly from 2020 onwards. The total number of publications is 58 and the total number of citations is 536. The geometric mean of the Field Citation Rate (FCR) is 5,99. Mainly source titles are "Buildings (4)", "Communications in Computer and Information Science (4)", "Lecture Notes in Computer Science (3)", "Lecture Notes in Civil Engineering (3)", "Automation in Construction". Edited books, articles, proceedings, and chapters are primary publication types. According to Scopus database data, there are four clusters in the co-occurrence analysis results. Cluster 1 consists of AI, cloud computing, digital twin, laser scanner, metaverse, and virtual reality. Cluster 2 consists of data fusion, digital twin, information fusion, and internet of things. Cluster 3 consists of information monitoring, three-dimensional laser, and visualization. Cluster 4 composed of existing heritage, refurbishment and 3d survey.

Keywords: Heritage, Building Information Modelling, Blockchain, Bibliometric Analysis.

SAĞLIK YAPILARINDAKİ YANGIN RİSKLERİNE YÖNELİK ANALİZ VE DERECELENİRİLME YÖNTEMİ: KÜÇÜK ÖLÇEKLİ HASTANE BİNASI ÖRNEĞİ

ANALYSIS AND RATING METHOD FOR FIRE RISKS IN HEATHCARE BILDINGS: EXAMPLE OF SMALL-SCALE HOSPITAL BUILDING

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ÖZET

Sağlık yapıları kullanıcı yoğunluğu, yanıcı kimyasal madde içeren araç-gereçlerin bulunması ve kendi kaçış yapamayacak olan hastaların bulunması sebebiyle yangın açısından yüksek riske sahiptir. Sağlık yapılarında yangın risklerine yönelik pasif ve aktif yangın güvenlik önlemleri alınarak her mahalde bulunan kullanıcılar için bütüncül bir kaçış ile güvenli bölgeye ulaşabilecekleri yangın senaryoları geliştirilmelidir. Yangınların çıkması, kontrol altına alınması, yapının tahliye edilmesi ve söndürülmesi sürecinde olası tüm yangın riskleri belirlenerek bu risklere yönelik yangın tedbirlerinin alınması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında ise yönetmelik üzerinden elde edilen çıkarımlarla oluşturulan 33 adet yangın risk maddesi belirlenmiştir. Bursa'da bulunan örnek bir sağlık yapısı üzerinden bu maddelere göre kantitatif bir risk analiz yöntemi olan L matris kullanılmıştır. Yapısal nitelikler, ölçülendirmeler, kıstaslar ile aktif veya pasif yangın güvenlik önlemleri yapı üzerinde araştırılmıştır. İncelemeler sonucunda örnek sağlık yapısının olumlu, olumsuz veya yangın açısından tehlike oluşturabileceği unsurları ortaya konmuştur. Sonrasında bu unsurlar L tipi matris yöntemiyle olasılık ve şiddet parametrelerine göre sayısal verilere dönüştürülerek değerlendirilmiştir. Olasılık ve şiddet değerleri çarpılarak yönetmelik maddelerine yönelik risk değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Mevcut sağlık yapılarında yangın yönetmeliğine göre tehlikeli durumların olması sebebiyle yangın risk analizi yapılması ve örnek bir yapı üzerinden ortaya konması amaçlanmıştır. Örnek sağlık yapısının yönetmelik üzerinden taşınması gerekli olan nitelikleri gösterdiği ve tehlikelere yönelik risk derecelendirmesi ile yangın güvenliği açısından uygun bir yapı olduğu bulgularına ulaşılmıştır. Sonuç olarak mevcut veya yeni inşa edilecek sağlık yapılarının yönetmeliğe veya risk analizine göre düzenlenmesi sayesinde yangına yönelik can ve mal kayıplarının en aza indirilmesi sağlanabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yangın, Yangın Güvenliği, L Tipi Matris, Yangın Risk Analizi, Sağlık Yapısı (Hastane).

ABSTRACT

Healthcare buildings have a high risk of fire due to the density of users, the presence of equipment containing flammable chemicals and the presence of patients who cannot escape on their own. Passive and active fire safety measures should be taken against fire risks in healthcare buildings and fire scenarios should be developed for users in each location to reach a safe zone with a holistic escape. In the process of starting, controlling, evacuating and extinguishing fires, all possible fire risks should be determined and fire precautions should be taken against these risks. Within the scope of this study, 33 fire risk items were determined based on the inferences obtained from the regulation. A quantitative risk analysis method, L matrix, was used according to these items on a sample healthcare building in Bursa. Structural qualities, dimensions, criteria and active or passive fire safety measures were investigated on the structure. As a result of the examinations, the elements of the sample healthcare building that could be positive, negative or pose a fire hazard were revealed. Then, these elements were converted into numerical data according to the probability and severity parameters with the L-type matrix method and evaluated. The risk values for the regulation articles were calculated by multiplying the probability and severity values. Due to the presence of dangerous situations in existing health structures according to the fire regulations, it was aimed to conduct a fire risk analysis and present it through an exemplary structure. Findings that the exemplary health structure exhibited the qualities it was required to carry according to the regulation and was a suitable structure in terms of fire safety with a risk rating for hazards. As a result, by arranging existing or newly constructed health structures according to the regulation or risk analysis, it will be possible to minimize the loss of life and property due to fire.

Keywords: Fire, Fire Safety, L Type Matrix, Fire Risk Analysis, Health Building (Hospital).

GENERAL EVALUATION OF RAINWATER HARVESTING PRACTICES

YAĞMUR SUYU HASADI UYGULAMALARININ GENEL DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Although three-quarters of the world's surface is covered with water, the amount of fresh water suitable for human use and the rate of water used per person are gradually decreasing due to the increasing population. Less than 1% of the water on earth consists of ecosystems and fresh water resources suitable for human use. In addition to the increasing demand and consumption of water, water, which is vital for all living things on earth, cannot complete its cycle under normal conditions due to climate change, unconscious consumption, pollution and similar reasons, thus water scarcity and problems come to the fore.

Saving and efficiency come first among many measures to be taken to solve the problem of water insufficiency. Within the scope of this study; It is aimed to evaluate rainwater harvesting and its methods, which are becoming increasingly widespread in the effective and efficient use of water and eventually become a social reality by being placed in a legal framework, to present suggestions on the results to be obtained by examining the practices in its use and to spread rainwater harvesting efficiently in society.

When we look at the sectoral use of water in the world; 69% agricultural, 19% industrial and 12% domestic consumption rates will be seen. Based on these data, in order to monitor the efficiency of alternative ways of using the water saved by the rainwater harvesting method, to monitor the usage performance and to analyze the application problems that may be encountered, the water collected by a rainwater storage system of a family selected as an example and living in the central district of Kastamonu; Its use for garden irrigation, water needs of cattle, sheep and poultry, and car washing were examined. For this purpose, the amount of rainwater to be collected from the 300 m² roof area of the house was calculated as 104.78 m³ annually using the monthly rainfall data of the province where it is located. It was determined that the collected rainwater would meet 99.44% of the family's needs other than domestic consumption. In addition, it was calculated that the cost of the rainwater collection system was 10,100 TL and that 1568 TL could be saved annually from mains water. Based on these, the amortization period of the implemented system was found to be 6.4 years as a result of comparing the system cost and the annual saved water bill. In recent years, especially due to the advancement of technology, rainwater harvesting methods have become widespread in many countries, and in our country, with the amendment made in the Planned Areas Zoning Regulation in 2021, it has been made mandatory for the mechanical installation projects of buildings to be built on parcels larger than 2,000 m² to include a rainwater collection system in order to filter the rainwater collected from the roof surface and collect it in a tank if necessary and use it in building toilet flushes.

As a result, in today's world where there is a water shortage and water supply causes great costs, both cheap and practical systems such as rainwater harvesting should be popularized. It is thought that with the popularization of these systems, the ecological balance will be preserved, sustainable development will be ensured and water resources will be used more efficiently. In rainwater storage systems created for purposes other than domestic use, the cost can be reduced by using existing materials. Thus, the payback period of the system can be reduced. Again, by choosing above-ground tanks, labor costs can be minimized, and by positioning the rainwater tank above the ground, the water accumulated in the tank can be ensured to flow attractively without the need for pumps and electricity.

In addition, necessary water management policies should be developed to plan the use of water resources against drought problems caused by climate change and rainwater management should be improved. Rainwater harvesting should be given due importance, especially for places affected by continental climate.

Keywords: Climate change, Rainwater Harvesting, Water Efficiency

ÖZET

Dünya yüzeyinin dörtte üçü sularla kaplı olmasına rağmen, insan kullanımına uygun tatlı suyun miktarı ve artan nüfusa bağlı olarak kişi başına düşen kullanım suyu oranı giderek azalmaktadır. Yeryüzünde var olan suyun %1'den daha az bir kısmı ekosistem ve insan kullanımına uygun tatlı su kaynaklarından oluşmaktadır. Suya olan talebin ve tüketimin her geçen gün artmasının yanı sıra, yeryüzündeki bütün canlılar için yaşamsal önem taşıyan su, iklim değişikliği, bilinçsiz tüketim, kirlilik ve benzeri nedenlerle döngüsünü normal şartlarda tamamlayamamakta, dolayısıyla su kıtlığı ve sorunlar gündeme gelmektedir.

Su yetersizliği sorununun çözümü konusunda alınacak pek çok tedbirin başında tasarruf ve verimlilik gelmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında; suyun etkili ve verimli kullanımı konusunda giderek yaygınlaşan ve nihayetinde kanuni çerçeveye oturtularak toplumsal bir gerçek haline gelen yağmur suyu hasadının ve yöntemlerinin değerlendirilmesi, kullanımındaki pratiklerin irdelenmesi yoluyla elde edilecek sonuçlara dair öneriler sunulması ve toplumda yağmur suyu hasadının verimli bir şekilde yaygınlaştırılması hedeflenmiştir.

Dünyada suyun sektörel bazlı kullanımına bakıldığında; %69 tarım amaçlı, %19 sanayi ve %12 evsel tüketim oranları görülecektir. Bu verilerden yola çıkarak, yağmur suyu hasadı yöntemiyle tasarruf edilen suyun alternatif kullanım şekillerinin verimliliğinin izlenmesi, kullanım performansının izlenmesi ve karşılaşılabilen uygulama sorunlarının analizi amacıyla, örnek olarak seçilen ve Kastamonu Merkez ilçede yaşayan bir ailenin yağmursuyu depolama sistemi ile biriktirdiği suyun; bahçe sulaması, büyükbaş, küçükbaş ve kümes hayvanlarının su ihtiyacı, araba yıkaması için kullanımı incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla konutun 300 m²'lik çatı alanından bulunduğu ilin aylık yağış verileri kullanılarak toplanılacak yağmur suyu miktarı yıllık olarak 104,78 m³ olarak hesaplanmıştır. Toplanan yağmur suyunun; ailenin evsel tüketimi dışındaki ihtiyacının %99,44'ünü karşılayacağı tespit edilmiştir. İlave olarak, yağmur suyu toplama sisteminin maliyeti 10.100 TL ve yıllık 1568 TL şebeke suyundan tasarruf sağlanabileceği hesaplanmıştır. Bunlardan yola çıkılarak sistem maliyeti ile ve yıllık tasarruf edilen su faturasının karşılaştırılması neticesinde uygulanan sistemin amortisman süresi 6,4 yıl olarak bulunmuştur.

Son yıllarda özellikle de teknolojinin ilerlemesine bağlı olarak yağmur suyu hasat yöntemleri çoğu ülkede yaygınlaşmış ve ülkemizde de Planlı Alanlar İmar Yönetmeliği'nde 2021 yılında yapılan değişiklikle 2.000 m²'den büyük parsellerde yapılacak yapıların mekanik tesisat projelerinin; çatı yüzeyinden toplanacak yağmur sularının gerekmesi halinde filtre edilerek bir

tankta toplanması ve bina tuvalet sifonlarında kullanılması amacıyla yağmur suyu toplama sistemi içermesi zorunlu hale getirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak su sıkıntısının çekildiği ve su temininin büyük maliyetlere yol açtığı günümüzde, yağmur suyu hasadı gibi hem ucuz hem de pratik sistemler yaygınlaştırılmalıdır. Bu sistemlerin yaygınlaştırılması ile ekolojik dengenin korunacağı, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanacağı ve su kaynaklarının daha verimli kullanılacağı düşünülmektedir. Evsel kullanım dışı amaca yönelik oluşturulan yağmur suyu depolama sistemlerinde mevcut malzemeler kullanılarak maliyet düşürülebilir. Böylece sistemin geri ödeme süresi azaltılabilir. Yine yerüstü depolar seçilerek işçilik maliyeti en aza indirgenip, yağmur suyu deposunu zeminden yükseğe konumlandırarak pompa ve elektrik ihtiyacı olmaksızın depoda biriken suyun cazibeli bir şekilde akması sağlanabilir.

Ayrıca gerekli su yönetimi politikaları geliştirilerek iklim değişikliğine bağlı kuraklık sorunlarına karşı su kaynaklarının kullanımları planlanmalı ve yağmur suyu yönetimleri geliştirilmelidir. Özellikle karasal ikliminin etkisinde olan yerler için yağmur suyu hasadına gereken önem verilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, Yağmur Suyu Hasadı, Su Verimliliği

YEŞİL BİNA VE SERTİFİKASYON SİSTEMLERİ

GREEN BUILDING AND CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlunun varoluşundan bu yana içinde bulunduğu koşullara göre gereksinimleri de günden güne farklılık göstermiştir. Günümüz insanının yaşamındaki aşırı hareketli ve yoğun temposuna bağlı olarak, hayatı kolaylaştıran çözümlere gidilmektedir. Çoğunlukla başvurulan bu çözümler dünyamızda var olan enerjiyi kullanarak gerçekleşmektedir. Teknolojinin sunduğu olanaklar tasarım kararlarını etkilemekte, aynı zamanda da yön vermektedir. Günümüzde yapı sektörünün çevreye verdiği zararlar ve doğal kaynakların hızla tükenmesi sonucunda, sürdürülebilir mimarlık yapı sektörünün ayrılmaz bir parçası olmuştur. Yapım ve yapı sistemlerindeki teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte sürdürülebilir mimarlık stratejileri doğrultusunda, yapıların sürdürülebilir tasarım kararları cephe teknolojilerinde ve yapı tasarımlarında da etkisini göstermeye başlamıştır. Sağlıksız yapılaşma ve kentleşme arttıkça sürdürülebilir mimarlığa duyulan ihtiyaç da büyümüştür. Günümüzde çevre sorunlarını birinci dereceden etkileyen enerji israfı, binalarda verimsiz ve uygunsuz (CO₂ yayılımının başlıca sebebi fosil yakıtların tüketimi gibi) kullanım alışkanlıklarının yanında, yapı üretiminin fizibilite-tasarım aşamasından şantiye aşamasına kadar tüm aşamalarında ve hayat döngüsü süreçlerinde yaşanan enerji kayıplarından kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu sağlıksız yapılaşmayı engellemek ve sürdürülebilir binaların ya da yeşil bina olarak da tanımladığımız bu yapıların artması ve buldukları çevreye uygun olmaları açısından BREEAM, LEED, Green Star, CASBEE, SBTool gibi birçok sürdürülebilir bina değerlendirme sistemleri oluşturulmuştur. Bu değerlendirme sistemleri insan konforunu ve sağlığını koruyarak, çevreye verilen zararları en az düzeye indirmeye çalışmaktadır. Bu nedenle çalışmada, sürdürülebilirlik kavramı, yeşil bina kavramı ve sertifikasyon sistemleri hakkında bilgiler verilmiş örnekler üzerinden açıklanmış öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Yeşil bina, Sertifikasyon sistemleri

ABSTRACT

Since the existence of mankind, their needs have also changed day by day according to the conditions they have been in. Depending on the extremely active and intense pace of today's people's lives, solutions that make life easier are sought. These mostly applied solutions are realized by using the energy available in our world. The opportunities offered by technology affect design decisions and also guide them. Today, as a result of the damages caused by the construction sector to the environment and the rapid depletion of natural resources, sustainable architecture has become an inseparable part of the construction sector. With the technological developments in construction and building systems, sustainable design decisions of buildings in line with sustainable architecture strategies have also started to show their effects in facade

technologies and building designs. As unhealthy construction and urbanization increase, the need for sustainable architecture has also grown. Energy waste, which primarily affects environmental problems today, is caused by inefficient and inappropriate usage habits in buildings (such as the consumption of fossil fuels, which is the main reason for CO2 emissions), as well as energy losses experienced in all stages and life cycle processes from the feasibility-design phase to the construction site phase of building production. In order to prevent this unhealthy construction and to increase the number of sustainable buildings or these structures, which we also define as green buildings, and to be suitable for the environment they are located in, many sustainable building assessment systems such as BREEAM, LEED, Green Star, CASBEE, SBTool have been created. These assessment systems try to minimize the damage to the environment by protecting human comfort and health. For this reason, the study provides information about the concept of sustainability, the concept of green building and certification systems and offers suggestions explained through examples.

Keywords: Sustainability, Green Building, Certification systems

EKOLOJİK MODELLEMENİN 1980-2024 YILLARINA AİT BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL MODELING FROM 1980 TO 2024

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ÖZET

Ekolojik modellemeler hedef türler, çeşitlilik, verimlilik gibi bağımlı değişkenlerin ilişkili olduğu çevresel faktörlerin belirlenerek modellenmesi ve haritalanması ile pratikte faydalı çıktılar sağlayan etkili araçlar arasında gösterilmektedir. Bu yaklaşım zaman içerisinde ilgili dönem itibarıyla popüler olan veya gereksinim duyulan konulara bağlı olarak araştırmacılar tarafından materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Başka bir ifade ile çeşitli amaçlar doğrultusunda kullanılacak olan ekolojik modelleme yaklaşımları zaman içerisinde hakim paradigmaya bağlı olarak gelişim göstermiş ve doğa bilimleri içerisinde kendine yer edinmiştir. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada ekolojik modellemelerin kavramsal çerçevesi ve tematik evrimi bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Veriler Web of Science Core Collection veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. Veri tabanından tarama yapılırken başlıkta ve anahtar kelimelerde “ecological modeling” ve “ecological modelling” kelimeleri aratılmıştır. Toplam 16034 çalışma tespit edilmiştir. Daha sonra sırasıyla yıl (1980-2024), doküman tipi (makale) ve dil (İngilizce) filtreleri eklenmiştir ve nihai olarak 13350 çalışma verisi indirilmiştir. Bu çalışmalarda toplam 40540 yazar yer almıştır. Makalelerin 1114 adeti tek yazarlı olarak yayınlanmıştır. Sorumlu yazara göre en fazla makale yayınlayan 5 ülke sırasıyla ABD, Çin, Birleşik Krallık, Almanya ve Avustralya olmuştur. Çalışmalarda en sık kullanılan anahtar kelimelerin ise yine sırasıyla iklim değişikliği, koruma, yönetim, dinamik, biyolojik çeşitlilik, örüntü, model, tahmin ve dağılım olduğu görülmüştür. Anahtar kelimelerin süreç içerisindeki evrimsel değişimine bakılırken belirleyici olarak IPCC'nin raporlarını sunmuş olduğu 2007, 2013 ve 2021 yılları seçilmiştir. Anahtar kelimelere göre genel temanın tür dağılımı modellemeleri, iklim değişikliği, yönetim ve sağlık gibi konularda yoğunlaştığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu sonuçların iklim değişikliğinin ekosistemleri içerdiği tüm canlı organizmalarla beraber her geçen gün daha dramatik şekilde etkilemesi ve buna bağlı olarak da araştırmacıların bu konulara daha fazla eğilim göstermesinden kaynaklandığı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekolojik modelleme, bibliyometrik analiz, bibliyometrix, iklim değişikliği, tür dağılımı modellemesi, WOSCC

ABSTRACT

Ecological modeling is considered an effective tool that provides practical use by modeling and mapping the environmental factors associated with dependent variables such as target species, diversity, and productivity. This approach has been used by researchers over time as material depending on the popular or necessary topics of the respective period. In other words, ecological modeling approaches, which can be used for various purposes, have developed in line with the dominant paradigm over time and have gained a place within the natural sciences. In this context, the conceptual framework and thematic evolution of ecological modeling have been examined using bibliometric analysis. The data were obtained from the Web of Science Core Collection database. The terms "ecological modeling" and "ecological modelling" were searched in the titles and keywords. A total of 16,034 studies were identified. Subsequently, filters for the year (1980-2024), document type (article), and language (English) were applied, resulting in 13,350 studies. These studies involved a total of 40,540 authors, with 1,114 articles being single-authored. According to the corresponding author, the 5 countries that published the most articles were the USA, China, the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia, respectively. The most frequently used keywords in the studies were found to be climate change, protection, management, dynamics, biodiversity, pattern, model, prediction and distribution. While examining the evolutionary change of the keywords over time, the years 2007, 2013 and 2021, when the IPCC presented its reports, were selected as the determinants. According to the keywords, it was determined that the general theme focused on topics such as species distribution modeling, climate change, management and health. These results are thought to be due to the fact that climate change affects ecosystems more dramatically every day and, as a result, researchers are more inclined to these issues.

Keywords: Ecological modelling, bibliometric analysis, bibliometrix, climate change, species distribution modelling, WOSCC

**1103 PAULSEN AMERİKAN ASMA ANAÇLARINA
DİSTİLASYON ALTI KEKİK SUYU UYGULAMASI VE SÜRGÜN GELİŞİMİNE
ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI**

**1103 PAULSEN AMERICAN GRAPEVINE ROOTSTOCKS
UNDER-DISTILLATION THYME JUICE APPLICATION AND ITS EFFECT ON
SHOOT GROWTH**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma 2022-2023 vejetasyon yılında Siirt Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi iklimlendirme odasında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma kapsamında 1103 Paulsen Amerikan asma anacına ait odun çelikleri üzerine distilasyon altı atık kekik suyu uygulaması yapılmış ve sürgün gelişimi üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Denemede; kontrol, %25 kekik suyu, %50 kekik suyu, %75 kekik suyu, %100 kekik suyu ve 2000 ppm IBA olmak üzere 6 farklı uygulama yapılmıştır. Çalışma 3 tekerrürlü ve her tekerrürde 5'er adet 1103 Paulsen Amerikan asma anacı ile yürütülmüştür. Denemede yetiştirme ortamı olarak, 3 litrelik altı delikli siyah plastik saksılar kullanılmıştır. Denemede kullanılan toprak karışımı ise; %40 oranında toprak, %20 oranında perlit, %20 oranında torf, %20 oranında yanmış büyükbaş hayvan gübresinden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın yürütüldüğü iklimlendirme odasında yıllık bakım işlemleri (ilaçlama, gübreleme, sulama vs) düzenli olarak yapılmıştır. Ayrıca bitki besleme amacıyla 21 günlük peryotlarla 1 ml/L deniz yosunu ve 5gr/L mikronize kalsit yapraktan dönüşümlü olarak uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra ise odun çeliğinin ana ve yan sürgünlerindeki çeşitli parametreler incelenmiş ve elde edilen ölçüm sonuçları kaydedilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda %50, %75 ve %100 kekik uygulamalarında kontrol grubuna göre olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. 2000 ppm IBA ve %25 kekik uygulamalarında ise kontrol grubuna göre genellikle olumsuz sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, 1103 Paulsen Amerikan asma anaçlarında %50, %75 ve %100 oranlarındaki distilasyon altı kekik suyu uygulamalarının bitki gelişimine olumlu etkilerinin olduğu ve distilasyon sonucunda elde edilen bu atık suyun 1103 Paulsen anaçları üzerinde kullanılarak değerlendirilebileceği sonucu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 1103 Paulsen, sürgün, odun çeliği, IBA, asma, kekik, distilasyon.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in the acclimatization room of Siirt University Faculty of Agriculture in the vegetation year 2022-2023. Within the scope of this study, waste thyme oil under distillation was applied on wood cuttings of 1103 Paulsen American grapevine rootstock and its effect on shoot growth was investigated. In the experiment, 6 different treatments were applied as control, 25% thyme juice, 50% thyme juice, 75% thyme juice, 100% thyme juice and 2000 ppm IBA. The study was conducted with 3 replications and 5 1103 Paulsen American Vine Rootstocks in each replicate. In the experiment, 3-liter black plastic pots with six holes were used as growing medium. The soil mixture used in the experiment consisted of 40% soil, 20% perlite, 20% peat and 20% burnt cattle manure. Annual maintenance procedures (spraying, fertilization, irrigation, etc.) were carried out regularly in the acclimatization room where the study was carried out. In addition, 1 ml/L seaweed and 5 g/L micronized calcite were applied foliarly alternately at 21-day intervals for plant nutrition. Then, various parameters in the main and lateral shoots of the wood pellet were examined and the results of the measurements were recorded. As a result of the study, favorable results were obtained in 50%, 75% and 100% thyme treatments compared to the control group. In 2000 ppm IBA and 25% thyme treatments, generally negative results were obtained compared to the control group. As a result, it was concluded that 50%, 75% and 100% thyme water under distillation had positive effects on plant growth in 1003 Paulsen American grapevine rootstocks and this waste water obtained as a result of distillation can be utilized on 1103 Paulsen rootstocks.

Keywords: 1103 Paulsen, Shoot, Wood Steel, IBA, Vine, Thyme, Distillation.

SURVIVAL OF *LACTOBACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS* LA-5 IN FREEZE-DRIED BLACK CARROT POMACE USING VARIOUS ENCAPSULATION MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the survival of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* LA-5 in black carrot pomace that was freeze-dried, utilizing varying concentrations of encapsulating materials. Black carrot pomace was subjected to a 45 minute, 60 °C using water as solvent (1:10 w/v) ultrasonication process before being vacuum-filtered in order to create a uni-form. Black carrot pomace extract was mixed with a solution containing 10% bacterium and another containing different ratio wall material. The mixture was then freeze dried at a constant temperature of -50 °C for 24 hours. The experiments were conducted on xanthan gum (0.125, 0.25, 0.5% (w/v) and maltodextrin (20, 30, 40, 50% (w/v)). Owing to its great capacity for retaining water and gelling, xanthan gum limited the survival of bacterial cells and hindered additional analysis. Therefore, it was concluded that xanthan gum was inappropriate for use as an encapsulating material in powdered products. Bacterial count results in the powder containing 20% maltodextrin were below the value required ($\geq 10^6$ CFU/g) for the products to be probiotic. The numbers of bacteria in black carrot pomace powders containing 30, 40 and 50% of maltodextrin were 1.0×10^7 , 3.0×10^7 , and 8.0×10^6 (CFU/g) respectively. Final moisture content values of the powder products were determined, as well as the effectiveness of the freeze drying process. As a result, the moisture content of the powder product containing maximum maltodextrin was the lowest (2.3% in dry basis), whereas the other products' values were identical. The efficiency of the product increased as the amount of maltodextrin increased. The development of a probiotic-containing functional powder product through the use of black carrot pomace and the freeze drying method could yield positive outcomes in terms of waste utilization. Future research, however, will benefit from examining other wall materials and pre-treatment strategies to boost efficiency.

Keywords: black carrot pomace utilization, functional food product, freeze drying, encapsulation

TRANSFORMING FOOD WASTE INTO VALUE: THE ROLE OF FUNCTIONAL FOODS AND PROBIOTICS

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ABSTRACT

The growing concern over food waste has led to major environmental, economic, and social challenges worldwide. Approximately one-third of all food produced, totaling 1.3 billion tons annually, is lost or wasted. Addressing this issue is crucial for conserving natural resources, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and reaping significant economic benefits. Functional foods, known for their health-promoting properties, have become popular due to their benefits beyond basic nutrition. These foods are essential for preventing and managing various health conditions. Probiotic integration improves food items made from food waste while also contributing to the overall objective of improving public health. Probiotics are live bacteria that are good for human health. They are a valuable addition to functional meals made from waste because they can help maintain sustainable food systems and improve gut health.

This review investigates the potential of repurposing food waste to produce various functional foods. It explores the technological processes and nutritional advantages of these innovative products. Transforming food waste into high-value products can reduce environmental impacts and promote sustainable development. By incorporating various health-enhancing ingredients into these functional foods, they not only improve health outcomes but also support more sustainable food systems. The review also addresses the challenges associated with these conversion processes, such as ensuring food safety and maintaining nutritional quality. Overcoming these challenges requires innovative technologies and collaborations across different sectors of the food industry. The aim of this review is to offer a comprehensive overview of the opportunities and challenges in creating functional foods from food waste, emphasizing their role in advancing sustainability and innovation in the food industry.

Keywords: Food Waste, Functional Foods, Probiotics, Sustainability

ŞANTİYELERDE İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN TEKNOLOJİNİN FAYDALARI VE ZORLUKLARI

BENEFITS AND CHALLENGES OF TECHNOLOGY FOR OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

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ÖZET

Günümüzde teknolojilerin hızlı bir gelişmesi ile hayatımıza büyük avantajlar sağlamaktadır. Muhafazakâr inşaat sektörü ise bu benimseme konusunda zorlansa da daha hızlı, kaliteli ve daha az maliyetli yapılar üretmek için teknolojilere uyum sağlaması gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada da şantiyelerde iş sağlığı ve güvenliği açısından inşaat teknolojilerin kullanılması durumunda sağladığı faydalar ve zorlukların belirlenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bunun için literatür çalışmaları incelenmiş ve şantiyelerde iş sağlığı ve güvenliği açısından inşaat teknolojilerinin faydaları ve zorlukları belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre şantiyelerde iş sağlığı ve güvenliğine teknolojinin entegrasyonu sayısız fayda ve zorluk sunmaktadır. Birincil faydalardan biri, eğitim, tahmin, gerçek zamanlı izleme, iletişim ve proaktif güvenlik önlemleri için dijital teknolojiler ve yapay zekâ kullanımı yoluyla güvenlik performansının artırılmasıdır; bu, kaza oranlarını önemli ölçüde azaltabilir ve genel güvenlik yönetimi uygulamalarını iyileştirebilirler. BIM-bulut modelleriyle entegre bilgisayar görüşü tabanlı görüntü/video işleme ve görme zekâsı teknolojisi gibi teknolojiler, güvenli olmayan koşulların otomatik olarak tanımlanmasını ve tanınmasını sağlar, paydaşlara gerçek zamanlı güncellemeler ve risk seviyelerinin görselleştirilmesini sağlar, böylece saha güvenliği ve karar verme süreçlerini artırır. Buna ek olarak, akıllı giyilebilir cihazların, IoT ve bulut tabanlı çözümlerin benimsenmesi daha güvenli bir çalışma ortamı teşvik ederken işgücü kıtlığını ve mali yükleri azaltmaya yardımcı olurken daha yaygın hale geldi. Bununla birlikte, bu teknolojilerle ilişkili zorluklar, belirli işyerlerine ve zamanlara göre uyarlanmış algılama algoritmaları geliştirme ve çalıştırmanın karmaşıklığının yanı sıra güvenlik bilgilerini paydaşlara etkili bir şekilde organize etme ve sunma ihtiyacını içerir. Ayrıca, bu teknolojilerin uygulanması, küçük ve orta ölçekli inşaat paydaşları için bir engel olabilecek, yerinde etkin kullanımını sağlamak için önemli yatırımlar ve eğitim programları gerektirir. Bu zorluklara rağmen, iyileştirilmiş güvenlik performansı ve daha sağlıklı çalışma ortamları gibi güvenlik teknolojilerini kullanmanın potansiyel faydaları, bu araçların inşaat endüstrisinde daha yaygın olarak benimsenmesi ve entegrasyonu için çabalamanın önemini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İnşaat Yönetimi, İnşaat Teknolojileri

ABSTRACT

Today, with the rapid development of technology, there are great advantages to our daily lives. However, the traditional construction sector struggles to adopt these technologies, even though they are needed to produce structures more quickly, at higher quality, and at a lower cost. This study aims to explore the benefits and challenges of using construction technologies in terms of occupational health and safety at construction sites. For this purpose, literature studies were reviewed, and the benefits and challenges of construction technologies in terms of occupational health and safety on construction sites were identified. According to the findings, the integration of technology into occupational health and safety on construction sites offers numerous benefits and challenges. One of the key advantages is the improvement of safety performance by leveraging digital technologies and artificial intelligence for training, prediction, real-time monitoring, communication, and proactive safety measures. These applications can substantially decrease accident rates and enhance overall safety management practices. Utilizing technologies like computer vision-based image/video processing and vision intelligence technology integrated with BIM-cloud models allows for automatic identification and recognition of unsafe conditions, providing stakeholders with real-time updates and visual representation of risk levels. This significantly bolsters on-site safety and decision-making processes. In addition, the adoption of smart wearables, IoT and cloud-based solutions has become more widespread, helping to reduce labor shortages and financial burdens while promoting a safer working environment. However, challenges associated with these technologies include the complexity of developing and operating detection algorithms tailored to specific workplaces and times, as well as the need to effectively organize and present safety information to stakeholders. Furthermore, the implementation of these technologies requires significant investments and training programs to ensure their effective use on-site, which can be a barrier for small and medium-sized construction stakeholders. Despite these challenges, the potential benefits of using safety technologies, such as improved safety performance and healthier working environments, emphasize the importance of striving for more widespread adoption and integration of these tools in the construction industry.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Construction Management, Construction Technology

THYMUS SPP. USAGE AGAINST DISEASES IN FIELD CROP PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Plants are in constant interaction with a wide variety of microorganisms. Some of the microorganisms are pathogens which can settle in the internal tissues or on surface of the above or belowground plant parts. Detecting, preventing and eliminating of the spread of the diseases caused by these microorganisms, which can be caused by bacteria, phytoplasmas, fungi, viruses, and viroids are very important for plant quality and productivity. Considering that the production cannot be met with the rapidly increasing population, it is necessary to improve the current production and develop as effective solutions as possible. Especially when grains, legumes and root crops, which have a great place in human nutrition, and industrially valuable fiber, oil and feed plants, are evaluated, the protection and combat against diseases that may cause yield and quality losses becomes more important. Considering the ecological and environmental damage caused by chemical pesticides in the combating diseases in plants, there is interest in researching nature-friendly and safer alternatives. Searching for the studies conducted on the crop protection in recent years, two of the most common are the use of essential oils and extracts obtained from plants. In this review, the studies and results obtained with essential oils and extracts obtained from varieties belonging to the *Thymus* genus, which are known to be effective against some diseases seen in crop plants due to the precursor compounds they contain, are examined.

Keywords: Plant Diseases, *Thymus*, Essential Oils, Plant Extract, Crop Protection, Antifungal, Antibacterial, Antiviral

ANALYSIS OF CRITICAL POINT SYMMETRY X(5) MODEL WITH YUKAWA POTENTIAL

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ABSTRACT

The points where the nuclear structure changes suddenly and very quickly and the system passes from one phase to another correspond to the breaking of dynamic symmetries called limit structures in the nuclear structure. In this context, the nuclei corresponding to the shape phase transition point are described with the concept of critical point symmetry. Critical point symmetries are constructed using the infinite square well potential in the beta part of the Bohr Hamiltonian, which depends on the β and γ variables describing the collective motion of the deformed nuclei. In this study, the analytical solution of the X(5) model located at the shape phase transition point from spherical structure to axially deformed rotor structure is created using the Yukawa potential. The conformable fractional Nikiforov-Uvarov approach is used to derive closed analytical formulas for energy spectra and wave functions. The wave functions for the β -part of the Bohr Hamiltonian are expressed in terms of Jacobian polynomials. The wave functions obtained for the γ -part of the Bohr Hamiltonian are expressed according to Laguerre polynomials. Normalized and calculated energy values are examined considering the available experimental data of isotopes located in the axially symmetric nuclei region. It is investigated whether several nuclei in the rare earth region and N=90 isotopes such as Nd, Sm, and Dy have properties close to the predictions of the X(5) critical point symmetry.

Keywords: Bohr Hamiltonian, X(5) Model, Conformable Fractional Nikiforov-Uvarov Method, Yukawa Potential.

İÇ KULAK ANOMALİSİ OLAN GENETİK SENDROMLARDA VEMP TESTİNİN TANISAL ROLÜ

DIAGNOSTIC ROLE OF VEMP TEST IN GENETIC SYNDROMES WITH INNER EAR ANOMALIES

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ÖZET

Vestibüler Uyarılmış Miyojenik Potansiyeller (VEMP) testi, iç kulaktaki vestibüler sistemin işlevini değerlendiren önemli bir araçtır ve iç kulak anomalileri ile karakterize edilen çeşitli genetik sendromların tanısında kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu bildiri, VEMP testinin Usher sendromu, Pendred sendromu, Jervell ve Lange-Nielsen sendromu, Waardenburg sendromu ve Alport sendromu gibi genetik sendromlarda nasıl kullanıldığını incelemektedir.

Bazı sendromlarda VEMP testi vestibüler sistemin işlevlerini değerlendirmek ve disfonksiyonlarını tespit etmek için kullanılırken, bazı genetik geçişli sendromlarda ise iç kulak anomalilerinin tespitinde kullanılabilir. İşitsel uyaran verildikten 13-23 ms sonra ortaya çıkan VEMP yanıtları, sakkül ve inferior vestibüler sistemin santral bağlantı fonksiyonları hakkında bilgi verir. VEMP testi, bu sendromlarda vestibüler disfonksiyonları belirleyerek doğru tanının konulmasına yardımcı olur. Özellikle, hastalıkların farklı tiplerinin ayırt edilmesinde, tedavi planlarının oluşturulmasında ve hastalığın seyrinin öngörülmesinde önemli bilgiler sağlar. VEMP testinin kullanımı, genetik sendromlarda iç kulak anomalilerinin detaylı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesini mümkün kılar ve hastaların yaşam kalitesini artırmak için uygun tedavi stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç kulak anomalisi, VEMP, genetik sendrom, vestibüler disfonksiyon

ABSTRACT

Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials (VEMP) testing is an important tool for assessing the function of the vestibular system in the inner ear and plays a critical role in the diagnosis of several genetic syndromes characterized by inner ear anomalies. This report examines the use of VEMP testing in genetic syndromes such as Usher syndrome, Pendred syndrome, Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Waardenburg syndrome, and Alport syndrome.

In some syndromes, the VEMP test is used to evaluate the functions of the vestibular system and detect dysfunctions, while in some genetically transmitted syndromes, it can be used to detect inner ear anomalies. VEMP responses that occur 13-23 ms after the auditory stimulus is given provide information about the central connection functions of the saccule and inferior vestibular system. The VEMP test helps to establish the correct diagnosis by determining vestibular dysfunctions in these syndromes. In particular, it provides important information in distinguishing different types of diseases, creating treatment plans, and predicting the course of the disease. The use of the VEMP test enables detailed evaluation of inner ear anomalies in genetic syndromes and contributes to the development of appropriate treatment strategies to improve the quality of life of patients.

Keywords: Inner ear anomaly, VEMP, genetic syndrome, vestibular dysfunction

OTOZOMAL RESESİF İŞİTME KAYBI VE VEMP TESTİ: GENETİK TANIDA YENİ YAKLAŞIMLAR

AUTOSOMAL RECESSIVE HEARING LOSS AND VEMP TEST: NEW APPROACHES IN GENETIC DIAGNOSIS

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ÖZET

Otozomal resesif işitme kaybı, dünya genelinde önemli bir sağlık sorunudur ve birçok genetik hastalıkla ilişkilidir. Bu çalışmada, genetik işitme kaybının tanısında kullanılan Vestibüler Uyarılmış Miyojenik Potansiyeller (VEMP) testinin önemini ve etkinliğini ele almaktadır. Usher sendromu, Pendred sendromu, Jervell ve Lange-Nielsen, Nonsyndromic Autosomal Recessive Hearing Loss (DFNB), Wolfram Sendromu (DIDMOAD Sendromu) ve Alström Sendromu gibi genetik hastalıklarda vestibüler sistemin değerlendirilmesi, tanı sürecinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. VEMP testi, bu hastalıkların iç kulak yapılarındaki işlevsel bozuklukları tespit ederek tanıya katkı sağlar ve hastaların yaşam kalitesini artırmak için uygun tedavi stratejilerinin belirlenmesine yardımcı olur.

Bu bildiri, VEMP testinin genetik işitme kaybı tanısındaki yeni yaklaşımlarını ve kullanım alanlarını inceleyerek, klinik uygulamalarda nasıl bir fark yarattığını tartışmaktadır. Genetik tanı ve tedavi süreçlerinde VEMP testinin kullanımı, daha doğru ve erken teşhis konulmasına olanak tanımaktadır. Bu genetik hastalıklar, otozomal resesif kalıtım ile geçtiği için her iki ebeveyninden de mutasyonlu genin alınması gereklidir. VEMP testi, bu hastalıkların vestibüler sistem üzerindeki etkilerini değerlendirmede önemli bir araçtır ve tanının doğrulanmasına yardımcı olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: VEMP, otozomal resesif işitme kaybı, sendrom, genetik tanı

ABSTRACT

Autosomal recessive hearing loss is a major health problem worldwide and is associated with many genetic diseases. This study addresses the importance and effectiveness of the Vestibular Evoked Myogenic Potentials (VEMP) test used to diagnose genetic hearing loss. Evaluation of the vestibular system plays a critical role in the diagnostic process of genetic diseases such as Usher syndrome, Pendred syndrome, Jervell and Lange-Nielsen, Nonsyndromic Autosomal Recessive Hearing Loss (DFNB), Wolfram Syndrome (DIDMOAD Syndrome), and Alström Syndrome. The VEMP test contributes to the diagnosis by detecting functional disorders in the inner ear structures of these diseases. It helps determine appropriate treatment strategies to improve patient's quality of life.

This report examines the new approaches and areas of use of VEMP testing in the diagnosis of genetic hearing loss and discusses how it makes a difference in clinical practice. The use of VEMP testing in genetic diagnosis and treatment processes allows for more accurate and earlier diagnosis. Since these genetic diseases are inherited with autosomal recessive inheritance, it is necessary to receive the mutated gene from both parents. VEMP testing is an important tool in evaluating the effects of these diseases on the vestibular system and helps confirm the diagnosis.

Keywords: VEMP, autosomal recessive hearing loss, syndrome, genetic diagnosis

INTERMITTENT FASTING: PHYSIOLOGICAL REFLECTIONS OF METABOLIC, HORMONAL, AND NEUROLOGICAL CHANGES

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ABSTRACT

Intermittent fasting is a dietary regimen that involves alternating periods of eating and fasting. The primary goal of this diet is to improve the body's energy management, promote weight loss, and enhance overall health. It has been shown that intermittent fasting practices provide significant benefits in various areas, such as cardiovascular health, brain health, body composition, immune system responses, and anti-aging effects. However, there are also some side effects and contraindications. This study examines the benefits, potential risks, and safe practice recommendations of intermittent fasting.

Keywords: Intermittent fasting, Cardiovascular health, Brain health, Immune system, Anti-aging effects

HOMEOSTATIC IMBALANCE IN CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and division of cells. This study addresses the disruption of homeostatic balance in cancer, cellular and molecular mechanisms, tumor development, metastasis, and resistance to treatment. The disruption of homeostatic mechanisms triggers various biological processes that lead to tumor growth and metastasis. These processes include the breakdown of cell cycle regulatory proteins, angiogenesis, epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT), and immune escape mechanisms. Immunotherapies in cancer treatment have ushered in a new era by aiming to enhance the immune system's ability to recognize and destroy cancer cells. Among these immunotherapies are PD-1 and PD-L1 inhibitors, CAR-T cell therapies, and cancer vaccines. These treatment strategies have made significant progress in the fight against cancer and have improved patients' quality of life.

Keywords: Cancer, Homeostasis, Metastasis, Immunotherapy, Treatment Resistance

TIBBİ GÖRÜNTÜLEME LİTERATÜRÜNÜN TÜRKİYE'DEKİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLER BAĞLAMINDA BİBLİYOMETRİK PROFİLİ

BIBLIOMETRIC PROFILE OF MEDICAL IMAGING LITERATURE IN THE CONTEXT OF POSTGRADUATE THESES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Teknoloji alanındaki gelişmelerin en hızlı entegre edildiği alanlardan biri de sağlık sistemidir. Özellikle yazılım ve cihaz teknolojisindeki yenilikler sağlık sisteminde, hasta kabulünde kullanılan uygulamalardan başlayarak görüntüleme sistemlerinin geliştirilmesine kadar pek çok alt alana katkı sağlamaktadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, özellikle akademik çerçevede “tıbbi görüntüleme” (TG)/ “radyolojik görüntüleme” (RG) alanında yapılan tezlerin bibliyometrik açıdan incelenerek alandaki çalışmaların eğiliminin belirlenmesinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu amaca binaen tasarlanan çalışma, nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel bibliyometri ile yürütülmüştür. Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda, YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nin <https://tez.yok.gov.tr> internet adresinden ulaşılan kayıtlarda 23.05.2024/10.07.2024 tarihleri arasında yapılan taramaların sonuçları esas alınmıştır. Araştırma evreninin mümkün olduğunca tamamı temsil edilerek doğruluk payının artırılması ve daha anlamlı sonuçlar elde edilmesi amacıyla çeşitli şekillerde veri tabanı taraması yapılmıştır. Bu bağlamda çalışma kapsamına; TG ve RG dizinlerinde karşımıza çıkan tüm tezler dahil edilmiştir. Bu dizinlerde TG terimi için 21'i yüksek lisans, 6'sı doktora ve 2'si tıpta uzmanlık olmak üzere toplamda 29 tez ve RG terimi için 2 yüksek lisans, 1 doktora, 1 diş hekimliği uzmanlığı ve 38 tıpta uzmanlık alanında olmak üzere 42 lisansüstü tez yayımlandığı tespit edilmiştir. Tıbbi/radyolojik görüntüleme alanında 2024 yılına kadar yayımlanan toplamda 71 lisansüstü tez betimsel bibliyometri doğrultusunda; yayımlandığı yıl, araştırmacı cinsiyeti, yayın dili, danışman unvanı, yayımlandığı üniversite, yayımlandığı enstitü, araştırma konusu gibi bibliyometrik özellikleri açısından incelenmiştir. Hem TG hem de RG alanında elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda; tezlerin çoğunun (TG: %72, RG: %64 oranında) erkek araştırmacılar tarafından, “Profesör” ünvanlı akademisyenlerin danışmanlığında hazırlandığı; 2010 yılı sonrasında, 1990'lı yıllara göre tez sayısında belirgin bir artış olduğu, TG alanındaki tezlerin %72'sinin, RG alanındaki tezlerin ise tamamının Türkçe yazıldığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Ayrıca, TG alanındaki tezlerin en çok Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, RG alanındakilerin ise en çok Ankara Üniversitesi bünyesinde hazırlandığı belirlenmiştir. TG alanındaki tezlerin konu bağlamında ağırlıklı olarak nanobilimden-yazılıma disiplinlerarası mühendislik alanlarında, RG alanındaki tez konularının ise dahili tıp ve cerrahi tıp branşlarının alt alanlarını da içerecek şekilde seçildiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıbbi Görüntüleme, Radyolojik Görüntüleme, Bibliyometri, Tez.

ABSTRACT

One of the areas where developments in technology are most rapidly integrated is the healthcare system. Innovations, especially in software and device technology, contribute to many sub-areas in the healthcare system, starting from applications used in patient admission to the development of imaging systems. From this perspective, it is thought to be important to determine the trend of studies by examining the theses made in the field of “medical imaging” (MI) and “radiological imaging” (RI) from a bibliometric perspective, especially within the academic framework. The study designed for this purpose was conducted with descriptive bibliometry, one of the quantitative research methods. For the purpose of the study, the results of the scans made between May 23 and July 10, 2024, in the records accessed from the YÖK National Thesis Center's website, <https://tez.yok.gov.tr>, were taken as the basis. Database scanning was conducted in various ways in order to increase accuracy and obtain more meaningful results by representing the entire research population as much as possible. In this context, the scope of the study includes all theses appearing in the MI and RI indexes. In these indexes, it was determined that a total of 29 theses were published for the term MI, including 21 master's, 6 doctoral and 2 medical specializations, and 42 postgraduate theses were published for the term RI, including 2 master's, 1 doctoral, 1 dentistry specialization and 38 medical specializations. A total of 71 postgraduate theses published in the field of medical/radiological imaging until 2024 were examined in terms of bibliometric features such as year of publication, gender of the researcher, language of publication, title of advisor, university and institute where they were published, and research subject, in line with descriptive bibliometry. In line with the findings obtained in both MI and RI fields, it was revealed that most of the theses (MI: 72%, RI: 64%) were prepared by male researchers under the consultancy of academicians with the title of "Professor", that there was a significant increase in the number of theses after 2010 compared to the 1990s, and that 72% of theses in the MI field and all theses in the RI field were written in Turkish. In addition, it was determined that most of the theses in the TG field were prepared at Dokuz Eylül University, while those in the RG field were mostly prepared at Ankara University. It was concluded that the theses in the MI field were selected mainly in the fields of engineering, from nanotechnology to software, while the thesis topics in the RI field were selected to include the sub-fields of internal medicine and surgical medicine periods.

Keywords: Medical İmaging, Radiological İmaging, Bibliometrics, Thesis.

TIBBİ GÖRÜNTÜLEME TEKNİKLERİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ALAN DERSLERİNE HAZIRBULUNUŞLUK DÜZEYLERİ

THE READINESS LEVELS OF STUDENTS FOR FIELD COURSES OF MEDICAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES

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ÖZET

Sağlık hizmetleri alanında eğitim veren meslek yüksekokullarının öne çıkan programlarından biri de Tıbbi Görüntüleme Teknikleri (TGT)'dir. Buradaki derslerin genelinde ise fizik ve radyasyon kavramlarıyla ilintili içerikler yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, TGT programını tercih eden öğrencilerin alan derslerine yönelik hazırbulunuşluk düzeylerine genel bir bakış oluşturabilmektir. Araştırma tarama yöntemiyle yürütülmüştür. Bu kapsamda, Türkiye'de sağlık hizmetleri alanında eğitim veren bir meslek yüksekokulunun TGT programında öğrenim gören 29 öğrenciye, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ve demografik bilgiler dışında 11 maddelik (6'sı çoktan seçmeli, 5'i açık uçlu) bir form uygulanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında elde edilen veriler betimsel olarak analiz edilmiştir. Analizler sonucunda; öğrencilerin çok düşük bir oranının (%7) meslek lisesi ve çoğunluğunun (%55) Anadolu lisesi mezunu oldukları; en az yabancı dil (%3) ve en çok sayısal alan çıkışlı (%38) oldukları, %72'si lise eğitimleri sürecinde birden fazla sene fizik dersi almasına rağmen fizik dersini neredeyse yarısının (%45) hiç sevmediği ve yalnızca %7'lik bir kısmının çok sevdiği belirlenmiştir. Fizik dersine yönelik ağırlıklı olarak olumsuz tutum geliştirmelerinin gerekçeleri irdelendiğinde; konu içerikleri, lisedeki fizik öğretmenleri ve öğretmenlerinin dersi anlatma teknikleri ön plana çıkmaktadır. Bu öğrencilerin lise fizik derslerinde aldıkları en düşük notların ortalaması 43.93, en yüksek notların ortalaması 80.11 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Bununla birlikte TYT fizik netleri incelendiğinde ağırlıklı olarak (%41'inin) 0(sıfır) net yaptıkları belirlenmiştir. Öte yandan öğrencilerin %21'inin "Radyasyon" kavramına yönelik hiç bilgisi olmadığı, %38'inin çok az bilgisi olduğu, diğer %38'inin kısmen bilgisi olduğu belirlenirken yalnızca %3'ünün fazlaca bilgisi olduğu; bilgi sahibi olanların ise %66'sının bu bilgileri kulaktan dolma şekilde, %34'ünün bilimsel şekilde edindiği tespit edilmiştir. Bununla birlikte, bu programa başlamadan radyasyonla ilgili araştırma yapma durumları incelendiğinde, %59'unun olumlu, %41'inin olumsuz yanıt verdiği; olumlu yanıt verenlerin araştırma yaptıkları kaynaklar irdelendiğinde de çoğunluğunun (%67) internet üzerinden rastgele bilgi edindikleri, bilimsel kaynaklardan bilgi edinen yalnızca bir kişi (%5) olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tıbbi görüntüleme teknikleri, fizik, hazırbulunuşluk, öğrenci.

ABSTRACT

One of the prominent programs of vocational schools providing education in the field of health services is Medical Imaging Techniques (MIT). The courses here generally include content related to physics and radiation concepts. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of the readiness levels of students who choose the TGT program for field courses. The research was conducted using the Survey methodology. In this context, a form consisting of 11 items (6 multiple choices, 5 open-ended), excluding demographic information, developed by the researcher was applied to 29 students studying in the MIT program of a vocational school providing education in the field of health services at a university located in the northeast of Turkey. A descriptive analysis was performed on the data collected for the study. The majority of the students, 55 percent, had graduated from Anatolian High School, while only 3 percent had studied a foreign language. But, findings from the analysis showed that while 72% of the students had taken physics courses for more than a year during their high school education, nearly half (45%) of them did not like the physics course at all, and only 7% liked it very much. Examining the causes of a primarily negative attitude toward the physics course reveals that course content, high school physics teachers and their methods of instruction are the main factors. The mean score of the lowest grades these students received in high school physics courses was calculated as 43.93, and the mean score of the highest grades was calculated as 80.11. However, the TYT physics net scores were examined, it was determined that they mostly (41%) got a net of 0 (zero). On the other hand, when the students' levels of understanding regarding the concept of "Radiation" were assessed, it was found that 21% knew nothing, 38% knew very little, the remaining 38% knew something, and only 3% knew a great deal. Of those who did know, 66% learned about it through hearsay, and 34% learned it through scientific means. In addition, 59% of participants gave a positive response to a question about the state of research about radiation before the program started, compared to 41% who gave a negative response. When the sources referred to by the participants who gave a positive response were examined, it was discovered that the majority of them (67%) obtained their information at random from the internet, and only 5% came from scientific sources.

Keywords: Medical Imaging Techniques, Physics, Readiness, Student.

**YAPAY ZEKA DESTEKLİ HUKUK DANIŞMANI YÖNLENDİRME UYGULAMASI:
LAWNAV**

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED LEGAL ADVISOR REFERENCE
APPLICATION: LAWNAV**

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ÖZET

Günümüzde internet uygulamaları hemen hemen hayatın her alanında günlük yaşantımızı kolaylaştırmaktadır. Herhangi bir konuda bilgi almak istediğimizde basit bir internet araması ile istediğimiz bilgiye kolayca ulaşabiliriz ancak özel bir durum için bir öneri almak istediğimiz de bu arama çok basit olmayabilir. Örneğin; yaşadığımız bir hukuksal bir sorunu hangi alanda hizmet veren hukuk danışmanı görüşmemiz gerektiğini bulmaya çalışıyorsak internet ortamındaki bilgiler ile net bir karşılığını bulmamız mümkün olmayabilir. Bu tip durumlarda genellikle forum siteleri, Facebook grupları gibi konu hakkında bilgisi olan uzmanların yorumlarıyla örnek olaya özgü cevabı bulabiliriz. Ancak günümüzde yapay zeka yardımıyla bu durumlar için herhangi bir uzman desteği olmadan istenilen cevaba ulaşılabilir. Bu çalışmada hukuk bürosuna danışacak kişilerin hangi alanda hizmet hukuk bürosuna gitmeleri gerektiğini bilgisini veren yapay zeka destekli bir uygulama geliştirilmiştir. Web tabanlı olarak geliştirilen bu uygulamada, ara yüze girilen örnek olay metnindeki kelimelerin köklerinin hesaplanarak yapılan veri ön işlemleri sonrasında, girilen metindeki kelimelerin frekansına bakılarak, en temel doğal dil işleme yöntemlerinden biri olan Bags of Word yöntemi ile sınıflandırma yapılmıştır. Uygulama çıktı olarak örnek olay metnini giren kullanıcının hangi alandaki hukuk bürosuna gitmesi gerektiğinin bilgisini vermektedir. Çalışma ile hem hukuk bürosu arayan kullanıcılar hem de hukuk büroları için alan dışı gelen kişilerle zaman kaybı yaşanmasının önüne geçilmesi hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal dil işleme, Bag of Words, Hukuk bürosu, Hukuk alanı tahmini.

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, internet applications facilitate our daily lives in almost every aspect. When we want to obtain information on any subject, we can easily access the desired information with a simple internet search. However, getting a recommendation for a specific situation may not be as straightforward. For example, if we are trying to find out which field of legal consultant, we need to consult for a legal issue we are experiencing, it may not be possible to find a clear answer with the information available on the internet. In such cases, we usually find answers specific to the example situation through the comments of experts on forums, Facebook groups, and similar platforms. However, today, with the help of artificial intelligence, it is possible to reach the desired answer for these situations without any expert support. In this study, an artificial intelligence-supported application has been developed to provide information on which field of legal service individuals should consult. In this web-based application, after performing data preprocessing by calculating the roots of the words in the example text entered into the interface, classification is done using the Bags of Words method, one of the most basic natural language processing methods, by looking at the frequency of the words in the entered text. The application provides information on which field of legal service the user should consult based on the example text entered. With this study, both users seeking legal services and law firms are prevented from wasting time with individuals coming for out-of-field issues.

Keywords: Natural Language Processing, Bag of Words, Law firm, Law field prediction.

EHLİYET SINAVINA YARDIMCI SÜRÜCÜ SİMÜLATÖRÜ

DRIVER SIMULATOR TO ASSIST WITH DRIVER'S LICENSE EXAM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada ehliyet alım sürecindeki maliyetleri minimize etmek ve bireylerin araç kullanırken yapması gereken temel kuralları alışkanlık haline getirmeyi hedefleyen bir sürücü ehliyet simülatörü geliştirilmiştir. Günümüzde araç kullanımının yaygınlaşmasıyla birlikte sürücü ehliyeti hemen hemen herkesin ihtiyacı haline gelmiştir. Sürücü ehliyeti alınırken araç kullanımı için yapılan pratikler ve sınava hazırlanılması sırasında araç kullanımında oluşan araç, yakıt ve araç bakım giderleri düşünüldüğünde oldukça maliyetli bir süreçtir. Bu maliyetlerin azaltılması ve sürücülerin daha çok pratik yapabilmesi amacıyla Unreal Engine oyun geliştirme ortamı üzerinde geliştirilen bu simülatör sürücü eğitimi, eğitim modu, manuel vites sınavı ve otomatik vites sınavı olmak üzere üç farklı modda kullanılabilir. Geliştirilen uygulama eğitim modunda çalıştırıldığında emniyet kemeri, sinyal, trafik ışıkları gibi durumlarda sesli ve yazılı şekilde uyarılar yapılarak bireyin kuralları öğrenmesi ve alışkanlık haline getirmesi hedeflenmektedir. Sınav modlarında ise herhangi bir uyarı yapılmayarak kullanıcının hatasız kullanması beklenmektedir. Sınav modlarında herhangi bir hata durumunda sınavdan geçemediniz uyarısı verilerek baştan sınav başlama ekranına dönülmektedir. Simülatör üzerinde yapılacak tekrarlar ile herhangi bir araç veya yakıt maliyeti olmadan bireyin temel alışkanlıkları sağlanabilmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında geliştirilen simülatör bilgisayar ortamında masaüstü uygulaması şeklinde çalışmaktadır. Simülatör klavye ile kullanılabilir gibi direksiyon, vites ve pedalların olduğu donanımlarla kullanılabilir. Gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalarda bir araba prototipi geliştirilerek simülatörün fiziksel olarak desteklenmesi çok daha başarılı bir sonuç elde edilmesini sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Simülatör, Sürücü Ehliyeti, Unreal Engine.

ABSTRACT

In this study, a driver's license simulator was developed to minimize the costs associated with obtaining a driver's license and to help individuals form habits of following the basic rules while driving. With the increasing prevalence of vehicle usage today, having a driver's license has become almost a necessity for everyone. The process of obtaining a driver's license is quite costly when considering the vehicle, fuel, and maintenance expenses incurred during driving practice and exam preparation. To reduce these costs and allow drivers to practice more, this simulator, developed on the Unreal Engine game development platform, can be used in three different modes: driver training, training mode, manual transmission exam, and automatic transmission exam. When the developed application is run in training mode, individuals are provided with audio and written alerts in situations such as wearing seat belts, signaling, and traffic lights to help them learn and internalize the rules. In exam modes, no alerts are given, and the user is expected to drive without errors. In the event of any mistakes in exam modes, a warning is given indicating that the exam was not passed, and the user is returned to the exam start screen. Through repeated use of the simulator, individuals can develop basic driving habits without incurring any vehicle or fuel costs. The simulator developed in this study operates as a desktop application in a computer environment. It can be used with a keyboard as well as with hardware that includes a steering wheel, gear shift, and pedals. In future studies, developing a car prototype to physically support the simulator could yield even more successful results.

Keywords: Simulator, Driver Licence, Unreal Engine.

BİLİŞSEL RADYO AĞLAR İÇİN SANAL AĞ FONKSİYONLARINA DAYALI AĞ DİLİMLEME GÜVENLİK YAKLAŞIMI

NETWORK SLICING SECURITY APPROACH BASED ON THE VIRTUAL NETWORK FUNCTIONS FOR COGNITIVE RADIO NETWORKS

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, bilişsel radyo ağlar için sanal ağ fonksiyonlarına dayalı ağ dilimleme yaklaşımını ortaya koymaktır. Günümüzde, kablosuz internet kullanımına olan ihtiyaç sürekli olarak artmaktadır. Bu artışa bağlı olarak, sabit atama yapılan frekans spektrumlarının verimsiz olarak kullanılmasından dolayı spektrum yetersizliği meydana gelmektedir. Bunu önlemek için spektrumu sabit atama yerine dinamik atama yaklaşımı ile kullanan dinamik spektrum erişim yöntemleri önerilmiştir. Dinamik erişim yöntemlerinden en güncel olarak kullanılan teknoloji bilişsel radyo ağlardır. Bilişsel radyo ağlarda, spektrumu sabit olarak kullanan birincil kullanıcılar yanında, spektrumdaki boşlukları tespit edip boş olduğunda fırsatçı bir şekilde kullanan ikincil kullanıcılar bulunmaktadır. İkincil kullanıcıların spektrumdaki boşlukları tespit ederek kullanması, spektrumdan verimli ve etkili bir şekilde faydalanmaya olanak sağlamaktadır. Ağ dilimleme teknolojisi, ağ yapılarının daha iyi bir şekilde yönetilebilir olması için servis sınıflarına göre sanal ağlara bölünmesi esasına dayanmaktadır. Bilişsel radyo ağlarda dilimlere ayrılan ağ yapılarında güvenlik sorunları meydana gelebilmektedir. Dilim içi güvenlik tehditleri ve ikincil kullanıcıların boşlukları tespit etmek için ortamı sezerken dilim kaynaklarını eşit olarak kullanmaması gibi sorunlar bunların başlıcalarıdır. Sanal ağ fonksiyonları, özel bir donanım teknolojisi ile sağlanan ve açık bilgi işlem platformlarında çalışan sanallaştırılmış ağ hizmetleridir. Sanal ağ fonksiyonlarının özellikleri; ağ ölçeklenebilirliğini artırmak, çevikliğini artırmak, ağ altyapısı kaynaklarının daha iyi kullanılmasını sağlamak, güç tüketimini azaltmak ve güvenliği sağlamak şeklinde sıralanabilir. Bu çalışmada, bilişsel radyo ağlarda ağ dilimlerinin güvenliğini artırmak için sanal ağ fonksiyonlarının güvenlik önlemlerine ek olarak önceden tanımlı güvenli kanal listesi kullanımına dayalı yaklaşım önerilmiştir. Bu yaklaşıma göre, ağ dilimlerinde fırsatçı olarak kullanılacak frekans kanalları tespit edilip listeye eklenmekte ve gerektiğinde sanal ağ fonksiyonları aracılığıyla kullanılabilir. Yapılan çalışmanın sonucuna göre, sanal ağ fonksiyonlarına dayalı ağ dilimleme güvenlik yaklaşımının bilişsel radyo ağlar için uygun bir şekilde kullanılabilir olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilişsel Radyo, Ağ Dilimleme, Güvenlik, Sanal Ağ Fonksiyonları.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to present a network slicing approach based on virtual network functions for cognitive radio networks. Today, the need for wireless internet usage is constantly increasing. Depending on this increase, spectrum insufficiency occurs due to the inefficient use of fixed frequency spectrums. In order to prevent this, dynamic spectrum access methods that use the spectrum with a dynamic assignment approach instead of fixed assignment have been proposed. The most recently used technology among dynamic access methods is cognitive radio networks. In cognitive radio networks, in addition to the primary users who use the spectrum fixedly, there are secondary users who detect holes in the spectrum and use it opportunistically when it is empty. The usage of the spectrum by secondary users by detecting holes in the spectrum allows efficient and effective utilization of the spectrum. Network slicing technology is based on the principle of dividing network structures into virtual networks according to service classes in order to make them better manageable. Security problems may occur in network structures divided into slices in cognitive radio networks. The main problems are intra-slice security threats and the fact that secondary users do not use slice resources equally while sensing the environment to detect holes. Virtual network functions are virtualized network services provided with a special hardware technology and running on open computing platforms. The features of virtual network functions can be listed as increasing network scalability, increasing agility, providing better use of network infrastructure resources, reducing power consumption and ensuring security. In this study, in order to increase the security of network slices in cognitive radio networks, an approach based on the use of a predefined secure channel list in addition to the security measures of virtual network functions is proposed. According to this approach, frequency channels that can be used opportunistically in network slices are detected and added to the list and can be used through virtual network functions when necessary. According to the results of the study, it has been determined that the network slicing security approach based on virtual network functions can be used appropriately for cognitive radio networks.

Keywords: Cognitive Radio, Network Slicing, Security, Virtual Network Functions.

CNN-BASED FEATURE EXTRACTION AND MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION APPROACH FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Parkinson's is defined as a progressive neurodegenerative disease affecting the central nervous system. Early diagnosis of the disease is crucial to improve patients' quality of life and slow the progression of the disease. However, the early stages of Parkinson's disease present with vague symptoms and are very difficult to diagnose. In recent years, the use of computer-aided systems in the field of health has become increasingly widespread. In the health sector, these systems have gained great importance for the diagnosis and treatment process of the disease, especially in diseases where early diagnosis is vital. Traditional deep learning (DL) models and Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) based approaches, which are frequently used in this context, may have difficulty in capturing some complex patterns and fine details when used as a classifier in image classification and feature extraction. The aim of this study is to help early diagnosis of Parkinson's disease by classifying the feature extractions obtained from CNN models by machine learning models. In this study, features extracted from VGG19, VGG13, Resnet50, ResNet34 architectures were classified by Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM), eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost), Logistic Regression (LR), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest (RF) machine learning models. As a result of these classification models, the highest Accuracy rate was obtained with ResNet50+XGBoost models with 94.33%

Keywords: Parkinson Disease, Feature Extraction, Classification, Machine Learning, Convolutional Neural Networks

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION IN ALZHEIMER'S DIAGNOSIS: COMPARISON OF MODELS

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ABSTRACT

Alzheimer's disease is a neurodegenerative disorder that leads to memory loss and impaired cognitive function. Early diagnosis is critical to slow the disease's progression and improve patients' quality of life. In this study, the data used to diagnose Alzheimer's disease are divided into two parts: normal and synthesized. In this study, normal data consisting of 4 classes were trained separately, and synthesized data consisting of 4 classes were trained separately. In the studies, feature extraction was performed using ResNet18, ResNet34, ResNet50, and ResNet101 models and then classified with Gradient Boosting Machine, Extreme Gradient Boost, Random Forest, and Logistic Regression algorithms. In normal images, Extreme Gradient Boost achieved the highest accuracy rate of 73.81% with ResNet101. In synthesized data, Extreme Gradient Boost again achieved 71.44% accuracy with ResNet101. Logistic Regression generally achieved high accuracy rates but was not as consistent as Extreme Gradient Boost. This study compares the effectiveness of different deep learning and machine learning algorithms in Alzheimer's diagnosis and highlights the strong performance of Extreme Gradient Boost.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, feature extraction, classification, machine learning, deep learning

**DEEP LEARNING APPROACHES FOR GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE
CLASSIFICATION
GASTROİNTESTİNAL HASTALIKLARIN SINIFLANDIRILMASINDA DERİN
ÖĞRENME YAKLAŞIMLARI**

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the use of deep learning techniques for the classification of gastrointestinal system findings using the Kvasir v2 dataset. A total of eight different network architectures, named Net-1 to Net-8, were evaluated for their performance. It was found that the optimal performance was typically achieved between 30 and 35 epochs of training. While adding more convolutional layers to the basic network structure led to limited improvements in performance, significant gains were observed by doubling the number of filters. Notably, the network called Net-5 in the study achieved a test accuracy of 87.33%, along with strong performance metrics such as a precision of 87.50%, recall of 86.73%, and an F1-score of 87.11%. These results suggest that increasing network complexity can indeed enhance performance; however, there exists a threshold beyond which additional layers and filters do not provide further benefits. This study's findings are consistent with existing research, which reports accuracy rates ranging from 84.6% to 99.61%. This highlights the significant potential of deep learning techniques for effective classification of gastrointestinal diseases. For future research, it is recommended to focus on fine-tuning network parameters, employing more sophisticated feature engineering techniques, and integrating advanced methodologies to achieve further enhancements in performance. Additionally, exploring other deep learning architectures and approaches could provide new insights and further improve classification accuracy.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Gastrointestinal Classification, Kvasir v2 Dataset, CNN Architectures, Performance Metrics

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Kvasir v2 veri seti kullanılarak gastrointestinal sistem bulgularının sınıflandırılması için derin öğrenme tekniklerinin uygulanmasını araştırmaktadır. Performansları değerlendirilmek üzere Net-1'den Net-8'e kadar adlandırılan toplam sekiz farklı ağ mimarisi incelenmiştir. Optimal performans genellikle 30 ila 35 eğitim epoch'u arasında elde edildiği bulunmuştur. Temel ağ yapısına daha fazla konvolüsyon katmanı eklemek, performansta sınırlı iyileşmelere yol açarken, filtre sayısını ikiye katlayarak önemli kazanımlar elde edilmiştir. Özellikle, çalışmada Net-5 olarak adlandırılan ağ, %87.33 test doğruluğu, %87.50 hassasiyet, %86.73 duyarlılık ve %87.11 F1-skoru gibi güçlü performans metrikleri ile dikkat çekmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, ağ karmaşıklığını artırmanın performansı gerçekten artırabileceğini, ancak ek katmanlar ve filtrelerin daha fazla fayda sağlamadığı bir eşik olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın bulguları, %84.6 ile %99.61 arasında doğruluk oranları bildiren mevcut araştırmalarla tutarlıdır. Bu durum, derin öğrenme tekniklerinin gastrointestinal hastalıkların etkili sınıflandırılması için önemli bir potansiyele sahip olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Gelecekteki araştırmalar için, ağ parametrelerinin ince ayarına, daha karmaşık özellik mühendisliği tekniklerinin kullanılmasına ve performansı daha da artırmak için ileri metodolojilerin entegrasyonuna odaklanılması önerilmektedir. Ayrıca, diğer derin öğrenme mimarilerini ve yaklaşımlarını keşfetmek, yeni bilgiler sağlayabilir ve sınıflandırma doğruluğunu daha da artırabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Derin Öğrenme, Gastrointestinal Sınıflandırma, Kvasir v2 Veri Seti, CNN Mimarileri, Performans Metrikleri.

LINEAR REGRESSION BASED APPROACH FOR REGIONAL PRECIPITATION FORECASTING

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ABSTRACT

Determining the rainwater budget is an important parameter in drought analysis and water resources planning studies. The fact that it occurs as a result of a complex physical process and is also affected by meteorological variables and regional characteristics makes it very difficult to predict precipitation. Since it is difficult to determine the precipitation forecast deterministically, the regression method, especially aimed at pattern recognition, provides an alternative approach to modeling precipitation. Recently, the Linear Regression method, which has been widely applied in many areas of hydrology, was used in the study to estimate the monthly rainfall of Trabzon. To develop rainfall forecast models with the linear regression method, 30-year rainfall data between 1993 and 2023 from Ortahisar, Akçaabat, Yomra and Trabzon Regional stations in Trabzon province were used. Since the data were required to be homogeneous in hydrological studies, a homogeneity analysis was performed before using the monthly precipitation data received from DMI. A double total precipitation curve was drawn to check whether changes were made in the observation method or the location or position of the precipitation scale. In the double total precipitation curve method, the average of annual precipitation data of Ortahisar, Akçaabat, Yomra stations was applied to one axis, and the annual precipitation data of Trabzon Regional station was applied to the other axis. The data was moved back in time to add each year's precipitation to the previous total. It was observed that there was no irregularity in the slope of the line fitted to the marked points and the data was homogeneous. Coefficient of Determination (R^2) and Mean square error (MSE) metrics were used to evaluate Prediction Performance. The results obtained by comparing the developed model with known values were found to be $R^2 = 0.923$, $MSE = 11.46$. It has been observed that the proposed model has a successful performance in precipitation prediction.

Keywords: Linear regression, precipitation forecast, homogeneity analysis.

**PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF UIN KH ABDURRAHMAN WAHID
PEKALONGAN USING BALANCED SCORECARD METHOD BASED ON
FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVE**

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ABSTRACT

Research purposes This is For analyze performance of UIN KH Abdurrahman waahid Pekalongan with use Balance scorecard based method perspective finance . Report Finance of UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan arranged and presented in accordance with Regulation Government Number 71 of 2010 concerning Standard Government Accounting (SAP) and based rules management healthy finances in the environment government.methods used that is quantitative and qualitative data source is report finances sourced from the vice chancellor field finance and team finance . Research result show that performance report finance Based on ratio finance obtain mark a number of 23.9 and compliance management BLU finances with value 10.75 which is significant that management BLU finances are managed with Good .

Keywords : Return on Assets; Current Ratio; Fixed Asset Turnover; financial performance; BLU

BOOSTING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EFFICIENCY THROUGH INFORMATION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of information systems (IS) on organizational performance, with a particular focus on public administration. The primary objective is to determine whether and how the utilization of IS influences the effectiveness and efficiency of organizations. Modern organizations invest heavily in information systems to enhance their performance, and this research aims to understand the extent to which these investments translate into tangible improvements in organizational performance. A survey was conducted among the officials and executives of a public administration, employing a conceptual framework that integrates theoretical approaches to IS and organizational performance. The findings indicate that three key factors: the quality of the information system, the quality of the information produced, and the quality of service positively influence IS usage and user satisfaction. Furthermore, IS usage and the resultant user satisfaction positively impact both individual and organizational performance. The study concludes that information systems are a significant lever for improving performance in public organizations. By enhancing the quality of information and services, IS contribute to better operational and organizational performance. The results underscore the importance of effective IS integration to maximize organizational benefits. It provides valuable insights for public administration leaders seeking to leverage IS to drive organizational excellence and achieve strategic objectives.

Keywords: Information System, Organizational Performance, Public Administration, Service Quality, Operational Efficiency.

GLOBAL TRENDS OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AND GEORGIAN REALITY

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ABSTRACT

During the last decade, the Government of Georgia has been implementing a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) measures, thereby contributing to the country's sustainable development. Upon request of the Paris Agreement, Georgia has already made a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), namely - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and processes that negatively affect the environment.

The international obligations undertaken by our country are compatible with the policy of Georgia and the "Georgia 2024" strategy of socio-economic development of Georgia. The mentioned strategy provides a clearer vision of how to achieve a long-term, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It is based on three main principles:

- ✓ Fast and effective economic growth;
- ✓ Inclusive economic growth;
- ✓ Rational use of natural resources is essential for environmental safety and sustainability.

To address the above-mentioned challenge, the National Bank of Georgia periodically plans and implements reforms which provide support for the mobilization of financial resources for green, social and inclusive economic growth, however, to achieve sustainable financing efficiency in Georgia we still need to hold different kinds of events.

For instance: the policy of low-cost loans should be developed, the policy of agro loans needs to be changed, mechanisms must be created for studying the effectiveness of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risk management by financial institutions, it is necessary to speed up the development process of social entrepreneurship and the development of the methodology of comparative analysis of the effectiveness of social enterprises, as well as the process of functioning of electric municipal transport and others.

Key words: Georgia, sustainable financing, green taxonomy, green economy, inclusive business, social entrepreneurship, social taxonomy.

A COMPREHENSIVE META-ANALYSIS OF INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES (SMES) USING STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING (SEM) - A PRISMA REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) approach is used in this paper's systematic review of the literature on intellectual capital investments in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It attempts to provide insight on how investments in intellectual capital affect the success of SMEs in various global environments. The work gives implications for future research and practice and improves understanding through a rigorous analysis. The aim of this study is to comprehensively examine and integrate previous research on intellectual capital investments in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in order to comprehend their influence on the performance of SMEs worldwide. The study attempts to give a thorough analysis and highlight important themes, approaches, and findings by utilizing the PRISMA methodology.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This study conducts a systematic review of the literature on intellectual capital investments in SMEs using the PRISMA methodology. Determining research objectives, search strategies, inclusion and exclusion criteria, data extraction, and statistical analysis are all part of the methodical process. For meta-analyses, the random effects model is used to take study variability into account.

Findings: The comprehensive analysis of small- and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) investments in intellectual capital reveals important information. Investments in human capital have a statistically significant positive link with the success of SMEs, highlighting the value of acquiring knowledge and skills. Not statistically significant, but positive correlations between relational and structural capital investments and SME performance are also seen. The necessity of methodological rigor in subsequent research is highlighted by adherence to PRISMA recommendations. These results support a comprehensive approach to Intellectual capital investments in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), requiring additional research to provide a thorough understanding and well-informed decision-making.

Originality: By offering a thorough and methodical analysis of intellectual capital investments in SMEs using the PRISMA approach, this study contributes to the body of literature. It provides new perspectives and establishes the framework for upcoming cross-country comparisons and study in this field by consolidating previous studies.

Research Limitations and Implications: Although the systematic review offers insightful information, there are various limitations that must be considered, including language bias and the accessibility of pertinent literature. Future studies could increase the search scope and include papers in languages other than English to address these constraints.

Practical Implications: The results of this study have applications for business managers, legislators, and SMEs in general. In order to improve SME performance and competitiveness in the global market, strategic decision-making and resource allocation can be informed by an understanding of the impact of intellectual capital investments.

Social implications: The study emphasizes the value of investing in intellectual capital to support innovation, expansion, and sustainability in SMEs—which are essential for driving

global economic growth and employment creation. Aware of the social value of intellectual capital, stakeholders may support programs that encourage SMEs to create and use knowledge.

Key words; Intellectual Capital, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs), Performance, Investments, Systematic Review, Business Management

Paper Type: Literature Review – PRISMA

CHILDREN'S UNDERSTANDING OF ANIMAL STORIES BASED ON READER RESPONSE THEORY

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ABSTRACT

Literary works can contribute to the development of language competences and language performance of preschool children, and can also significantly influence their emotional and cognitive development. Animals often appear in literary works in the context of established symbols and metaphors, as well as similes, which convey important lessons about distinguishing good from evil, friendship, love and honesty. The research that was carried out for the purposes of this paper was carried out in a preschool institution in Serbia, in Belgrade. Relying on the theory of reader response, it was investigated how children understand stories in which the main characters are animals, what characteristics of animals they recognize, how they describe individual characters and what lessons they understand based on the text read to them. The purpose of the research is to gain insight into the ways in which children's literature helps preschool children understand and talk about emotions. The sample consists of 19 children aged 3, 4 and 5 years. Based on the conducted research, it can be concluded that children often "fill in the blanks" of a literary text based on their previous experience. Also, children recognize well the basic division into "good and evil" heroes in a literary text, and they can also recognize concern and fear. In addition, children recognize in the text what they have personally experienced. At the same time, literary works can help them to understand some emotions that they don't often feel, and they can certainly encourage them to think about various situations and emotions. It is important for both educators and parents to understand the role of literature in the proper development of children, and to use it to help their children learn about themselves and the world around them in a fun way.

Key words: language competences of preschool children, animal stories, reader response theory.

INDIAN DEMOCRACY: THE ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

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ABSTRACT

Since its independence, India has adopted the British governance model as it has both experience and practice working under a parliamentary democratic setup for at least some decades. In the twenty-first century, the size of the countries and the increase of population have reached such an extent that direct democracy has become obsolete and irrelevant nowadays. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the world has experienced extraordinary and unprecedented political changes. People have witnessed different kinds of regimes such as hereditary aristocracy (England, Russia and France), monarchy (UK, Belgium, Norway, Japan, Thailand, Nepal) communist (China, Cuba, Laos, Vietnam, North Korea), oligarchy (Philippine, Iran, Ukraine), fascism (Italy, Germany), Nazism (Germany) and military dictatorship (Mali, Myanmar, Chad, Guinea, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Niger and Gabon). People have been exhausted and tired of their rulers and the style of their functioning. At last people choose democracy as the best possible alternative out of all the existing forms of governance. Robert Dahl has pointed out some advantages of democracy such as avoiding tyranny, essential rights, general freedom, self-determination, human development, political equality, etc. over other forms of government. Despite all the benefits of democracy, India suffers from various over-democratic drawbacks such as too much politicization of crimes and corruptions; enjoyment of rights by criminals, procrastination of judiciary, special status to high profile political criminals, use of unparliamentarily words by MPs, MLAs, and Ministers and non-punishment to them, criminalization of politics, blunt machinery to curb unbridled corruption, violence in pre, during, and post-election periods, political inequality, violation of human rights, nexus between politicians and police, unethical political masters, demagogue leadership, degeneration and use of abusive and false statements, and promises during the elections, etc. What Wilson said in regard to American democracy such as "incapacity for the great social undertakings of our modern time" seems true for India too. Moreover, lack of Constitutional knowledge and deficiency of cultural soundness and educational attainment with unethical background of Indian leaders are some of the root causes of contemporary democratic crises. Hence, this article seeks to trace out the advantages and deficits of modern democracy and thereafter provide some policy prescriptions for the vivacity of democracy in India.

Keywords: Indian democracy, parliamentary democracy, criminalization of politics, advantages of democracy, deficits of modern democracy

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTH CENTRAL ZONE OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Observation has shown that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) needs are numerous and varied due to individual characteristics, family and community background. In response to these varied and numerous needs of IDPs in Nigeria, several efforts have been made in this regards. This study therefore intends to investigate measures to be taken by the government to meet the needs of Internally Displaced Persons in North Central Zone of Nigeria. The study adopted structural-functionalism and ecological model as its theoretical orientation. The study employed a cross-sectional survey design. The data for this study was collected through primary and secondary sources. Questionnaire and in-depth interview were the main research instruments for the collection of primary data. Sample of 600 respondents was selected through the multistage sampling techniques from Internally Displaced People camps of North Central Zone of Nigeria. Data were inputted into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS), and analysed using statistical tools. The results indicated there is significant relationship between measures the Nigerian state should take and the needs of Internally Displaced Persons in North Central Zone of Nigeria. The study recommends that Government should try and implement the measures suggested in the provision of services to meet the basic needs of Internally Displaced Persons such as supply of funds to manage IDPs, no diversion of funds and relief materials meant for IDPs, no overlapping policies, efficient personnel, and adequate transportation; host community education, needs assessment, resolution of crisis amicably, provision of social amenities.

Key words: Measures, government, needs, Internally Displaced Persons, North Central Zone of Nigeria

STRATEGIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP: AN INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper introduces strategic entrepreneurship ,known as firm level construct worldwide , as an individual level construct.The aim is to Analyse, Synthesize and evaluate existing literature on Strategic Entrepreneurship(SE) in order to provide Taxonomy of the construct.

Methodology/Design : An exhaustive integrated literature review was conducted by following the Inclusion /Exclusion criteria,3 Databases i.e.JSTOR, EMERALD and SAGE using "Strategic Entrepreneurship"as key terms and ofcourse,Followed PRISMA to attain the appropriate number of papers relevant for the study. .

Findings : The critical analysis , Synthesis and evaluation of Literature on SE generated a Taxonomy of strategic entrepreneurship as individual level construct based on psychological dimensions comprised of strategic mindset and entrepreneurial mindset i.e.reoperationalized SE as way of Thinking.

Theoretical Contribution: This study will add to the existing Academic knowledge domain of SE as an Individual Level Construct .Also ,encourage to explore and understand the SE construct empirically.

Practical Contribution:The paper Findings suggest to shape the mindset of Youngsters to turn them into an Asset for the NaTion to cultivate the Demographic Dividend.Also,build thinking capabilities of employees in a company to motivate them indulge in corporate Entrepreneurship. Various Social issues and political pressure to create jobs can be tackled with SE way of thinking.

Limitations: The operationalisation of the construct is based on the psychological dimension only ignoring the social, political and other dimensions. The study has not fgiven any model or conceptual Framework or done meta analysis which are other important outputs of integrative literature review..

Originality /Value : This paper is the Pioneer study that has operationalised strategic entrepreneurship as way of thinking based on psychological dimensions to the best of researcher's knowledge.

Keywords: Strategic Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial mindset, Strategic Mindset.

Paper Type: Literature Review

ECOTOURISM OR TOURISM BASED ON ECOTOURISM?

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ABSTRACT

In modern society there are concerns about the study of environmental degradation. In this sense, it is not news that there are research increasingly identifies tourism as a major contributor to environmental pollution. The impact of tourism on environmental degradation has intensified the focus on ecotourism or tourism based on ecotourism development. This study explores Generation Z's preference for ecotourism or tourism based on ecotourism. The present study aims to identify intention for the travel of Generation Z youth in the context of ecotourism or tourism based on ecotourism. Questionnaires were administered to students from tourism-specialized higher education institutions. The research area is the North-East Region of Romania. Findings indicate a relationship between the travel preferences of young people towards ecotourism settings and their awareness of environmental quality. Therefore, there is an increase in the awareness of ecotourism or tourism based on ecotourism values among young tourists of this generation. The study contributes to existing literature by identifying travel trends among Generation Z, analyzed from perspectives of young people.

Keywords: ecotourism, tourism based on ecotourism, sustainable development, Generation Z, North-East Region of Romania.

GRAPHENE OXIDE SYNTHESIS AND ITS EFFICACY IN ADSORBING CATIONIC DYE: AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF THERMODYNAMICS, KINETICS, AND DFT ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the synthesis of graphene oxide and its effectiveness in adsorbing cationic dyes from aqueous solutions, with a specific focus on crystal violet. The research integrates experimental and theoretical approaches to provide a comprehensive understanding of the adsorption process. The graphene oxide was synthesized using a modified Hummers' method, followed by thorough characterization through techniques such as XRD, FT-IR, SEM, and BET surface area analysis. The adsorption capacity of graphene oxide was assessed by varying parameters such as dye concentration, contact time, pH, and temperature. Adsorption kinetics were analyzed using pseudo-first-order and pseudo-second-order models, while the adsorption isotherms were evaluated using Langmuir and Freundlich models. Thermodynamic parameters, including Gibbs free energy, enthalpy, and entropy, were calculated to understand the nature of the adsorption process. In parallel, Density Functional Theory (DFT) analysis was employed to gain insights into the electronic properties of graphene oxide and its interaction with cationic dyes, revealing critical information about adsorption sites and energy gaps. The combined experimental and theoretical results demonstrate that graphene oxide is a highly efficient adsorbent for cationic dyes, with significant potential for application in wastewater treatment. This work provides valuable data on the adsorption mechanisms and contributes to the development of effective and sustainable solutions for dye removal from contaminated water.

Keywords:

Graphene Oxide, Cationic Dye, Crystal Violet, Adsorption, Thermodynamics, Kinetics, Density Functional Theory, Wastewater Treatment

DFT THEORETICAL ANALYSIS, EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH, AND RSM PROCESS TO UNDERSTAND CONGO RED ADSORPTION MECHANISM ON COMPOSITE-BASED BIOPOLYMER

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ABSTRACT

The study delves into the adsorption mechanism of Congo Red (CR) dye on a composite-based biopolymer, integrating Density Functional Theory (DFT) analysis, experimental approaches, and Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The increasing prevalence of dye pollutants like Congo Red in wastewater underscores the need for effective removal strategies. The research begins with a quantum chemical analysis using DFT, where the B3LYP functional method and 6-31G (d,p) basis set are employed to optimize the geometric structure of the composite and CR molecule, revealing key insights into electron distribution, interaction energies, and adsorption sites. These theoretical predictions are corroborated by a series of adsorption experiments, evaluating critical parameters such as adsorbent dose, pH, contact time, and temperature. The adsorption efficiency is further scrutinized through kinetic and isotherm models, where the Langmuir and Freundlich isotherms are applied to deduce the maximum adsorption capacity. To optimize the adsorption process, RSM based on a Box-Behnken Design (BBD) is employed, which systematically explores the interactions between process variables and identifies optimal conditions for maximum CR removal. Characterization techniques including FT-IR, SEM, and BET analysis offer a comprehensive understanding of the adsorbent's surface properties before and after CR adsorption. The study concludes with a comparative analysis, highlighting the efficacy of the composite-based biopolymer in dye removal, supported by both theoretical and experimental evidence.

Keywords:

Congo Red, Adsorption, Density Functional Theory, Response Surface Methodology, Composite-Based Biopolymer, Wastewater Treatment, Kinetic Modeling, Isotherm Studies

EFFICIENT ROOM TEMPERATURE SYNTHESIS OF BISMUTH OXOBROMIDE PHOTOCATALYSTS WITH {001} FACET EXPOSURE: STRUCTURAL, OPTICAL, AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES

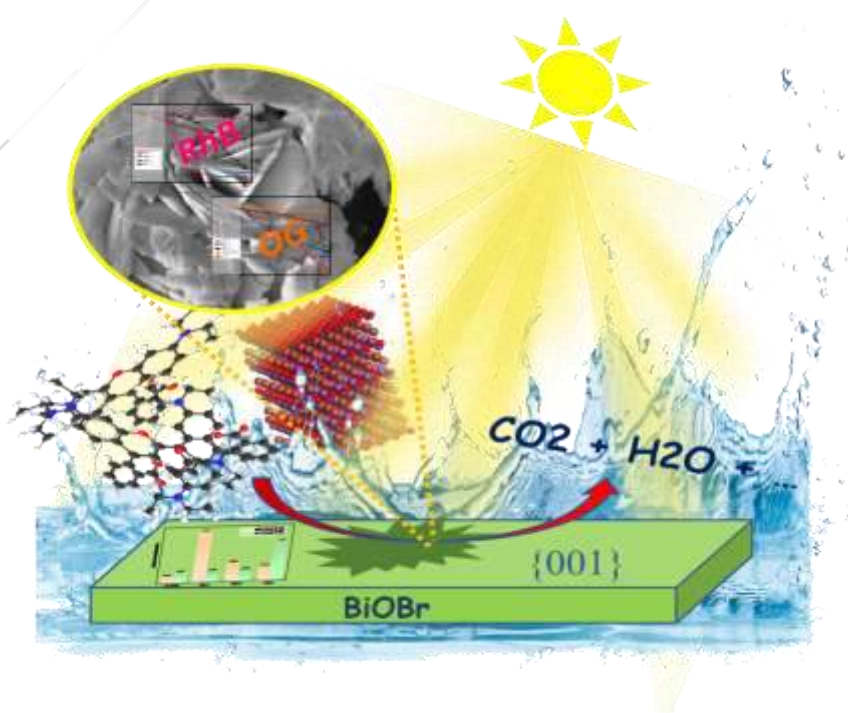
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ABSTRACT

Recently, bismuth oxyhalides (BiOX, X = Cl, Br, and I) [1], [2], as a promising new family of photocatalysts, have demonstrated remarkable photocatalytic activities due to their single-layer structures with an internal static electric field, which can induce efficient separation of photogenerated electron-hole pairs. Among them, BiOBr has been recognized as a photocatalyst for visible light with excellent performances [3]. In addition, density functional theory (DFT) calculations show that the valence band (VB) of bismuth oxobromides is composed of hybrid orbitals of Br 4p, O 2p, and Bi 6s. In contrast, the conduction band (CB) is mainly composed of Bi 6p orbitals[4]. In this work, bismuth oxobromide photocatalyst was synthesized by coprecipitation (Cop), solid-state reaction (SS), and hydrothermal methods (HT) using the bismuth nitrate { $\text{Bi}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ } and potassium bromide {KBr} as a source of Bi^{3+} and Br^- , respectively. All phases were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopies (SEM), FTIR, and Raman spectroscopies to compare the structural, morphology, and optical properties. The XRD patterns indicate well-crystallized BiOBr was formed at room temperature by coprecipitation and solid-state with high {001} facet exposure. The SEM indicate the formation of 2D nanoplates, which self-assembled to form the 3D structures. Based on the optical characterizations, BB-1, BB-2, and BB-3 possesses band gap energy (E_g) of 2.85 eV, 2.80 eV, and 2.67 eV, respectively. In addition, photocatalytic activity was analyzed by the ability to degrade the RhB pollutant. The as-prepared BiOBr exhibited excellent photoluminescence behavior and photocatalytic activity under visible light ($\lambda \geq 420$ nm).

Graphical abstract:



Keywords: Coprecipitation; Hydrothermal; Solid-State reaction; BiOBr; Photocatalysis; photoluminescence; RhB degradation; OG degradation

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ECOLOGICAL DYEING WITH A NATURAL COLORANT EXTRACTED FROM THE RHIZOMES OF RUBIA TINCTORUM L. FROM MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Natural dyes offer an ecological alternative to synthetic dyes, using renewable and biodegradable resources, thus contributing to the preservation of the environment. In this study, the extract of *Rubia tinctorum* L., a plant indigenous to Morocco, was explored as a natural textile dye for cotton and wool. To optimize the ultrasonic-assisted dyeing process, response surface methodology (RSM) was employed, enabling the interactions between different parameters such as pH, temperature and dyeing time to be analyzed. The dyed cotton and wool fabrics were evaluated according to their coloring properties, including color strength and fastness, as well as their functional properties. The latter included ultraviolet protection factor (UPF) and antibacterial activity, underlining the additional benefits of natural dyes beyond their aesthetic appeal. The results obtained show that *Rubia tinctorum* L. extract can be used effectively to dye cotton and wool, giving rich, long-lasting colors. In addition, ultrasound-treated fabrics show improved functional properties, such as better UV protection and enhanced antibacterial activity, compared with fabrics dyed by conventional methods.

Keywords: *Rubia tinctorum* L., Natural dye, UV protection, Wool.

ELECTROCHEMICAL PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN AND AMMONIA

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ABSTRACT

Catalytic electrosynthesis has emerged as a highly promising method to synthesize high value-added fuels and chemicals (e.g., ammonia, urea, H₂O₂, carbohydrate, organic molecules), which are commonly synthesized by conventional methods that often involve intensive energy consumption and greenhouse emission. Currently the electrosynthesis of chemical fuels still suffers from large overpotential and thus high energy input due to the sluggish reaction kinetics and poor selectivity. In this report, we will demonstrate how the efficiency of the electrosynthesis can be improved by catalyst and electrolyzer design. Specifically, I will give a few examples on acidic oxygen evolution reaction electrocatalyst design, bipolar hydrogen production by coupling hydrogen evolution reaction and small molecular oxidation reaction, as well as electrolytic systems for simultaneous hydrogen/ammonia and electricity generation.

Biography: Dr. Hanfeng Liang is an associate professor at the College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering in Xiamen University. He received his PhD (2015) from Xiamen University, China. Before joining Xiamen University, he was a visiting scholar at University of Wisconsin-Madison and a postdoc at King Abdullah University of Science and Technology. Dr. Liang's research interest focuses on electrocatalysis and aqueous batteries. He has published over 100 papers with citations of more than 14000 and an h-index of 54. He was included in the World's Top 2% Scientists-Career Long Impact List (1960-2022), and was honored with the Fellow of International Association of Advanced Materials (FIAAM) in 2022. Dr. Liang currently serves as Assistant Subject Editor of the *International Journal of Hydrogen Energy*, and is on the (youth) editorial board of several journals.

UPCONVERSION NANOMATERIALS CONTAINING RARE EARTH IONS FOR BIOMEDICINE APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

Nanomaterials and nanospheres containing rare earth ions Yb, Er were successfully fabricated with different size by different methods. The matrixes such as Y_2O_3 , Gd_2O_3 , ZrO_2 , $NaYF_4$ were studied. The luminescent properties were detail measured. Upconversion mechanism and decay time were investigated. Research and application of photonic rare earth nanomaterials were strongly study in our group in the long time. They exhibiting strong emission, physicochemical advances and friendly environment have increasingly applied for developing different technology such as security of nanomedicine. In this review will present the achievement of the research and improving the quality of nanospheres containing codoped Yb, Er. The role of core shell nanomaterials for application was attention .This nanospheres and their nanocomposites as a platform for the photonics, energy conversion, bioimaging in medicine and sensing environment.

Keywords: Nanospheres, Upconversion, Er, Yb, Y_2O_3 , Gd_2O_3 , Zr_2O_3 , $NaYF_4$

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ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS FROM TONOT WIYAT'S SCREAM AS A TRIGGER FOR TODAY'S ECOLOGY-BASED EDUCATION

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The many problems of nature today actually make forests also scream. The cry is actually expressed through the complexity of various terrible problems that occur in various places due to the destruction of forests. However, humans rarely understand it. It needs to be understood that ecological awareness is not just a conceptual philosophical understanding. Rather, it is an awareness that presents various aspects of a better life. This includes ecology-based education. Education is needed to strengthen and disseminate the awareness that some people have to the wider community. This paper is an attempt to understand ecological awareness from ecological screams. The context taken is from the destruction of Wiyat. Tonot Wiyat is a mangrove forest area that gives special rights to women who live in the indigenous community of Injros Village, therefore Tonot Wiyat is also known as "women's forest". But its existence is now threatened by the accumulation of garbage in it, global warming that makes sea water rise, and the construction of various human facilities. So from this realization, there is a way for the presence of ecology-based education that is needed today. Not least, this paper proposes important elements needed in shaping ecology-based education from the Tonot-Wiyat context. A review of various literatures was conducted in the preparation of this qualitative paper.

Keywords: Ecological Awareness; Education; Screams; Tonot Wiyat

REMOVAL OF A CATIONIC DYE BY A HIGH EFFICIENT COMPOSITE USING FISH CO-PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Water treatment has become a priority for many organizations because it solves the problem of pollution, but also because it provides an alternative source of irrigation water for gardens, green spaces and golf courses. To achieve this type of result, the tertiary stage of wastewater treatment (finishing) is essential. This stage can be disinfected by UV, flotation, sand filtration or adsorption. Adsorption can be the basis of several types of materials such as carbon, polymers and composites. This study is mainly based on the preparation, characterization and regeneration of a metal composite with a biomaterial based on fish co-products as a sustainable solution for the treatment of industrial wastewater and, more specifically, water loaded with dyes. CB@CuO, the new composite developed in this study, showed good chemical and morphological characteristics. As a result, it performs well against cationic dyes such as crystal violet. The CB@CuO composite was characterized by SEM, EDX, FT-IR, BET and pHz. The effects of adsorbent dose, contact time, pH, initial concentration, ionic strength and temperature on adsorption efficiency, were studied. The results showed that more than 70% of the Cristal violet removed by this composite was reduced. The maximum adsorption capacity of Cristal violet on CB@CuO was 438 mg/g.

Keywords: Wastewater, Dyes, Biomaterials, Adorption.

TEACHERS' KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION AND PRACTICES REGARDING STUDENTS WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT AND HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)

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Abstract

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder that most often occurs in children but may also persist across adolescence and adulthood. It mainly affects three main behaviours: hyperactivity, impulsivity, and inattention along with difficulties also in areas of academic achievement, social and emotional development. ADHD, being one of the most prevalent mental health disorders in children, has been widely researched medically. On the other hand, education of students with ADHD has been under-researched and specifically the knowledge and perceptions of teachers. According to various studies the presence of students with ADHD in classrooms has led to a negative rapport between teachers-students which resulted in more negative perceptions, added tensions in the class dynamics and additional work for teachers who were already overwhelmed by their load. Studies have also pointed to teachers' emotional toll and heightened stress level due to the presence of few students with ADHD in their classes, their difficult behaviours, and their need for additional instructional support. This presentation will therefore shed the light on schoolteachers' knowledge about ADHD, their perceptions of these students and the classroom dynamics and practices that take place.

This presentation will also tackle the challenges faced on the academic level and precisely those pertaining to teachers to allow for more awareness about this pressing matter, and to reflect together as an educational community about such an important topic within the realm of inclusive education and the need to ensure all students' rights to quality education.

Keywords: ADHD, Teachers, Schools, Teachers' knowledge and perceptions, classroom practices.

TECHNICAL ROLE OF PRODUCED KNOWLEDGE IN THE REAL WORLD - ORGANIZATION OF UONEDU

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ABSTRACT

The original principles of science are used in the entire education and thus confirm their scientific nature. This paper aims to determine and demonstrate whether knowledge, production and action (technical), as a basic human ability, are the foundation for the technical use of the produced knowledge? The paper will analyze a sample of an organization from foundation to operation in the period of seven years, and the application of the original principles of modern science in the creation, development, as well as operation of the organization. In this case study, analysis method was applied and the data were analyzed through content analysis. According to the results of the research, it was determined that the production and transfer of knowledge is possible only by techne, while the possibility of technique is only the use of already produced knowledge, what is a basic human ability and determination, and which originally distinguishes us, as human beings, from the determination of technique and technology.

Keywords: Knowelege, Techne, Technique, Technology, UONEDU

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR TEACHERS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRICULUM REFORM

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of competency-based curriculum reform has brought about significant changes in the role and responsibilities of teachers in preschool education. This shift is reflected not only in the new expectations placed on teachers but also in the demand for enhanced professional skills and a full commitment to the needs of children. This paper examines how professional standards for teachers contribute to achieving the objectives of curriculum reform and how continuous professional development is a key factor in this process.

Professional standards for preschool teachers require them to be capable of supporting the overall development and learning of children. This includes selecting appropriate games, activities, tools, and resources that make the learning process as effective as possible. For example, a teacher who uses structured games and activities integrated into children's daily lives is better equipped to support the development of their motor and cognitive skills.

The professional development package for teachers, which includes the document of professional standards, aims to help teachers stay updated with the latest information and educational developments. A teacher who is up-to-date with these developments is better equipped to address the individual needs of children and meet the expectations of curriculum reform. A study conducted in several preschool institutions found that teachers who had participated in regular professional development programs showed a significant improvement in their interaction quality with children and in their ability to adapt their teaching methods.

Continuous professional development, guided by standards and measurable indicators, helps every teacher assess and improve their performance. The professional development process involves various stages, from updating basic knowledge to acquiring new teaching methods, and reflecting on one's practices. This process is essential for the ongoing enhancement of teaching quality and ensuring that teachers are equipped to meet the diverse needs of children in the classroom.

To illustrate the impact of meeting professional standards, a study will be conducted as part of this paper, analyzing the performance of teachers in several preschool educational institutions. This study will focus on measuring the effectiveness of methods used by teachers who have undergone professional development programs aligned with the new standards and will compare the results with those of teachers who have not participated in the same programs. The aim is to identify best practices and determine the most effective strategies for successfully implementing curriculum reform.

In conclusion, meeting professional standards is essential for the success of competency-based curriculum reform. This fulfillment requires continuous engagement in professional development and a consistent approach to the ongoing improvement of teachers. Only in this

way can teachers provide quality teaching that meets the needs and interests of children, contributing to their overall development and preparation for the future. The proposed study will aid in verifying and improving these standards, providing an empirical basis for policymakers and educational institutions to further enhance the curriculum and teaching methodologies.

Keywords: Professional standards, Curriculum reform, Competency-based education, Preschool education, Teacher development

DIVERGENCE AND EVOLUTION: EXPLORING VARIED PERSPECTIVES ON HOMOSEXUALITY IN ISLAM

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: This research will first show that Muslim nations have different views on homosexuality. Despite polls indicating Muslims aren't particularly accepting of homosexuality, Islam is diverse, and there's no global authority to interpret and implement Islamic rules. As the research examines homosexuality legislation, Muslim governments, jurists, and academics used textual evidence to support their decisions, showing the complicated and varied interpretations of Islamic literature. **Materials and Methods:** The research uses several sources, including surveys, legislative papers, fatwas, Hadith, Quranic interpretation, and Islamic jurisprudence. Critical comparison analysis distinguishes fatwas from legislations emphasizing varied religious text interpretations. To understand historical views on homosexuality, one must study the Quran, Islam's primary source of authority, Hadith, and other jurisprudence. **Discussion and conclusion:** The results show that legal requirements and religious interpretations of Islamic literature differ significantly. The Quran mentions homosexuality but does not define it as a sexual orientation. These texts should be viewed in context because same-sex friendship and love engagements didn't emerge until the nineteenth century CE. This study concludes that Islam's attitudes toward homosexuality have evolved substantially throughout time. The study of Islamic homosexuality attitudes requires a complex methodology that considers historical context and current social concepts. To have educated talks and create a more inclusive discourse among the diverse Muslim community, we must first understand the complexity of this topic.

Keywords: *Islam, Homosexuality, Quran, Hadith, Jurisprudence*

WOMEN PROGRAMMERS UNDER 35 IN BULGARIA: CAREER DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION AND STRATIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

The focus of the analysis in the present study is the choice of work following the birth of a child in the family and it examines the career development of women - mothers under 35 years old. The article demonstrates how career advancement is possible for women in the field of information technology and clearly illustrates the application of the intersectional approach in the study of inequalities and stratification.

Using qualitative methods, the research showcases a case of career transformation (from a biologist in a laboratory to an IT manager in a foreign company) of a young woman, emphasizing the importance and role of education and additional qualifications. The study identifies the effective mechanisms for career development of women in the IT sector in Bulgaria. In conclusion, public policies and practices concerning the group of female programmers in Bulgaria are discussed.

Keywords: career development, female programmers, intersectional approach, gender, inequalities.

THE EFFECTS OF CONNECTING READING AND WRITING ON SECONDARY STUDENTS' WRITING PERFORMANCE, ATTITUDES, AND BELIEFS

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ABSTRACT

This paper explored the effects of connecting reading and writing on secondary students' writing performance, attitudes, and beliefs. The primary purpose of this study was to see whether there was a significant difference in the writing performance of EFL secondary students before and after the reading-writing connection. Also, this study investigated whether there was a substantial difference in EFL secondary students' attitudes towards writing before and after the connection. In addition, EFL secondary students' beliefs about writing were inspected after the intervention. In so doing, 16 EFL students from a Lebanese secondary public school participated in the present study. The data were collected by using the students' pre and post writing tests (essays) to measure students' writing performance, a questionnaire adopted from Podson's writing attitude questionnaire, and students' interviews. The data analysis via paired t-test for comparing students' performance revealed that students' writing performance after the reading-writing connection was better than their performance in writing-only task, and the use of expressions that appeared in the original texts and used in students' writing were tracked, coded, and analysed quantitatively. Additionally, the results using SPSS showed that there was a difference in students' attitudes towards writing in favor of the intervention. Finally, a qualitative analysis of data collected from the interviews indicated that students had positive beliefs about writing after reading-writing connection because they believed that reading has exerted an enhancing effect on their writings.

Keywords: connecting reading and writing; transfer; writing performance; beliefs and attitudes

ENHANCING CRITICAL THINKING: THEORETICAL INSIGHTS AND PRACTICAL STRATEGIES FOR EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Critical thinking, as well as problem-solving and cognitive flexibility, is pivotal for adapting to future job requirements. However, the methods for improving these higher-order mental operations in instructional settings are less well-known. To provide a comprehensive overview, this presentation approaches the topic from both theoretical and practical perspectives: firstly, it focuses on those underlying cognitive mechanisms that underpin the improvement of critical thinking; and secondly, it offers ready-to-use, age-appropriate practical ideas that might promote its improvement in instructional or everyday settings.

Keywords: critical thinking, cognition, education

AN EXAMINATION OF THE EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED BY PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS DURING TEACHING PRACTICUM-1

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the insights and reflections derived from the experiences of fifteen prospective teachers during their sixteen-week teaching practicum-1 at an elementary school. It investigates into the professional development journeys of these individuals during the observation phase of their practicum, utilizing qualitative data obtained through interviews and a SWOT analysis. A phenomenological qualitative research design was used for this investigation, with participants volunteering for the study. The semi-structured interview protocol was constructed based on a comprehensive literature review and subsequently validated by experts in the field. Thematic SWOT analysis was applied to interpret the data. The results indicate that the participants regarded this experience as essential for their professional growth, highlighting the significant benefits they derived from it. Additionally, the paper addresses various challenges and limitations encountered during the practicum. The study emphasizes the critical role of practical teaching experiences in enhancing the skills and competencies of prospective educators. Consequently, this paper offers recommendations aimed at improving the preparation and support provided to future teachers, while also emphasizing the significance of reflection and practice-based learning in teacher education and development, advocating for enhancements in teacher training methodologies within the educational sector.

Keywords: Challenges and Observations, Prospective Teachers, SWOT Analysis, Practicum-1

COVID-19, UZAKTAN ÇALIŞMA VE BAĞLANTIYI KESME HAKKI COVID-19, REMOTE WORK AND THE RIGHT TO DISCONNECT

Birol ALTUN

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı pandemi ile yaygınlaşan uzaktan çalışma modelinde ortaya çıkan uzun çalışma saatlerini ortaya koymaktır. Ayrıca bu duruma çözüm olarak sunulan bağlantıyı kesme hakkı hakkında bilgi vermektir. Pandemi döneminde tüm dünya da uzaktan çalışma modeli yaygınlık göstermiştir. Bu modele geçişte teknolojik araçların ve dijitalleşmenin katkısı olmuştur. Çalışanlar telefon, bilgisayar yardımıyla mesai saatleri dışında da ulaşılır olmuşlardır. Esnek çalışma saatleri yaygınlaşmıştır. Çalışanlar her zaman çalışmaya hazır olarak varsayılmıştır. Bu durum çalışanların iş-yaşam dengesini bozmuştur. Ayrıca verimliliklerinin azalmasına neden olmuştur. Bir takım psikolojik rahatsızlıkların ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur. Pandemi öncesi dönemde işgücü piyasalarında esnekleşmeye bağlı olarak uzaktan çalışma modeli uygulanmaya başlanmıştır. Fazla yaygınlık göstermediğinden bu dönemde olumsuzluklar çok fazla dile getirilmemiştir. Fakat pandemi ile modelin uygulaması tüm dünyaya yayılmıştır. Bu durum birtakım sorunların gündeme alınmasını sağlamıştır. Bu dönemde esnek çalışma saatlerinin olumsuzluklarına karşı bağlantıyı kesme hakkı savunulmaya başlanmıştır. Bildirimizde bağlantıyı kesme hakkının gelişimine değinecek ve ülkelerde konuyla ilgili yapılmış olan mevzuatsal düzenlemeleri ele alacağız. Bu hakkın çalışanlar için önemini ortaya koyacağız. Çünkü uzaktan çalışma modeli pandemiden sonra da dünya da uygulanmaya devam etmektedir. Yapılan çalışmalar uzaktan çalışmanın işgücü piyasalarında % 20 oranında yaygınlaşacağını göstermektedir. Bildiri de yapmış olduğumuz nitel çalışmada çalışanların konuyla ilgili görüşlerine de kısaca yer vereceğiz. Elde edilen veriler çalışanların uzun çalışma saatlerinden etkilendiklerini göstermektedir. Çalışanlar böyle bir hakkın gerekliliğine vurgu yapmaktadırlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koronavirüs Salgını, Uzaktan Çalışma, Bağlantıyı Kesme Hakkı, Esnek Çalışma Saatleri

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this report is to reveal the long working hours that have emerged in the remote working model that has become widespread with the pandemic. It is also to provide information about the right to disconnect, which is offered as a solution to this situation. During the pandemic period, the remote working model became widespread all over the world. Technological tools and digitalization have contributed to the transition to this model. Employees can be reached outside working hours by phone and computer. flexible working hours have become widespread. Employees are assumed to be ready to work at all times. This situation has disrupted the work-life balance of employees. It has also caused their productivity to decrease. It has caused some psychological disorders to emerge. In the pre-pandemic period, the remote working model began to be implemented due to flexibility in labor markets. Since it was not very widespread, the negative aspects were not mentioned much during this period. However, with the pandemic, the application of the model has spread all over the world. This

situation has brought a number of issues to the agenda. During this period, the right to disconnect began to be defended against the negative effects of flexible working hours. our report, we will discuss the development of the right to disconnect and the legislative arrangements made in the countries on the subject. We will demonstrate the importance of this right for employees. Because the remote working model continues to be implemented in the world after the pandemic. Studies show that remote working will become 20% more common in labor markets. the report, we will also briefly include the opinions of the employees on the subject in the qualitative study we conducted. The data obtained show that employees are affected by long working hours. Employees emphasize the necessity of such a right.

Keywords: Coronavirüs Pandemic, Remote Work, Right to Disconnect, Flexible hours

SPOR ORTAMLARINDA TEKNOLOJİK DOPİNG KULLANIMI VE NEURALİNK KAVRAMI

USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DOPING IN SPORTS ENVIRONMENTS AND THE CONCEPT OF NEURALINK

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ÖZET

Bilimsel gelişmelerin özellikle 2000'li yıllardan sonra hızlı bir biçimde artması ve buna bağlı olarak spor alanlarında faaliyette bulunan kurum ve sporcuların bu yeni bilgiler ışığında antrenman ve müsabakalarda teknolojik gelişmelerden faydalanmak istemesi hukuksal ve spor ahlakı üzerinde tartışmaları da beraberinde getirmektedir.

Uluslararası Olimpiyat Komitesi (IOC) yayınlamış olduğu dopingle mücadele kurallarında madde 2.1.1 'de yasaklı maddelerin sporcuların vücutlarında bulunmasıyla ilgili olarak kendilerini sorumlu tutmuştur(*Olympics.com*, 2024). Dopingle mücadele edebilmek için uluslararası alanda iş birliği yapılabilmesi adına Dünya Anti-Doping ajansı (WADA) kurulmuştur. Dopingle küresel mücadele edebilmek için 1999 yılında başlatılan bu mücadeleyle sporcuların eşit şartlar altında mücadele edebilmeleri sağlanmaya çalışılmaktadır. Etik kavramı her ülkenin kendi oluşturduğu sistem üzerine şekillenmekte ve toplumun, bireyin buna göre davranmasını istemesi olarak açıklanabilir. Sporda etik, yüzyıllar boyu süregelen yarışmalar sonucunda insanların, toplumların ve organizatörlerin birçok anlamda üzerinde uzlaşa sağladıkları bir konudur. Ancak insanoğlunun daha fazlasını isteme içgüdüğü doğal olarak bu alanda da karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Tüm şartlar altında kazanma düşüncesi insanoğlunu doping denilen kavrama yönlendirmektedir. IOC ve WADA gibi kuruluşlar dopingle mücadele için ciddi uğraşlar göstermekte ve bununla ilgili kurallar hazırlamaktadırlar.

Teknolojik ürünler, müsabaka esnasında sporcuların performansını artırıcı bir etkiye sahip olabilirler. Bu teknolojik avantaj eşitliği ortadan kaldırmakta ve bir anlamda doping etkisi gösterebilmektedir(Anam & Pujiyono, 2023). Neuralink şirketi tarafından geliştirilmeye çalışılan Beyin Bilgisayar Arayüzü (BCI) tıp dünyasında ciddi karşılık bulmuştur. Bazı bilim insanlarına göre önemli bir adım atılmadığı yönünde eleştiriler olurken diğer bir grup tarafından BCI lar açısından ciddi ilerlemelerin kaydedildiği savunulmaktadır. İlk insan hastası olarak 29 yaşındaki Nolan ARBARBAGH' a başarılı bir şekilde BCI nin yerleştirildiğini ve hiçbir olumsuz yan etkinin görülmediğini duyurmuşlardır. Hasta sadece düşünerek fareyi hareket ettirebiliyor açıklaması yapılmıştır (Hurley, 2024). Bu aşamadan sonra eğer şirket deneyler üzerinde gelişmeler gösterebilirse insan hayatının birçok noktasında kullanılabilir bir ürün geliştirmiş olacaktır. İleriki dönemlerde bu etki spor müsabakalarına yansiyabilir ve eşitlik kavramı ciddi zarar görebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sporda teknoloji kullanımı, neuralink, teknolojik doping

ABSTRACT

The rapid increase in scientific developments, especially after the 2000s, and the fact that institutions and athletes operating in sports fields want to benefit from technological developments in training and competitions in the light of this new information, brings about discussions on legal and sports ethics.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) held themselves responsible for the presence of prohibited substances in the bodies of athletes in article 2.1.1 of the anti-doping rules published by them (Olympics.com, 2024). The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was established to ensure international cooperation in the fight against doping. This struggle, which was launched in 1999 to combat doping globally, aims to ensure that athletes can compete under equal conditions.

The concept of ethics is shaped by the system created by each country and can be explained as the society's desire for the individual to behave accordingly. Ethics in sports is an issue on which people, societies and organizers have reached consensus in many respects as a result of centuries-long competitions. However, the instinct of human beings to want more naturally appears in this field as well. The idea of winning under all circumstances leads human beings to the concept of doping. Organizations such as IOC and WADA make serious efforts to combat doping and prepare rules regarding this.

Technological products can have an effect that increases the performance of athletes during competition. This technological advantage eliminates equality and can, in a sense, have a doping effect (Anam & Pujiyono, 2023). Brain Computer Interface (BCI), which is being developed by the Neuralink company, has received serious response in the medical world. While some scientists criticize that no important steps have been taken, another group argues that serious progress has been made in terms of BCIs. They announced that BCI was successfully implanted in the first human patient, 29-year-old Nolan ARBARBAGH, and no negative side effects were observed. It has been explained that the patient can move the mouse just by thinking (Hurley, 2024). After this stage, if the company can make improvements on the experiments, it will have developed a product that can be used in many aspects of human life. In the future, this effect may be reflected in sports competitions and the concept of equality may be seriously damaged.

Keywords: use of technology in sports, neuralink, technological doping

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ÜRETİM YAPAN KOBİLERDE BİLGİ YÖNETİMİNİN VERİMLİLİĞE ETKİSİ BİR VAKA ARAŞTIRMASI

EFFECT of INFORMATION MANAGEMENT on EFFICIENCY in SMALL and MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES: A CASE STUDY

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ÖZET

Hızla gelişen teknolojide ve globalleşen ekonomide küçük ve orta ölçekli işletmelerin ayakta kalması güçleşmektedir. Dolayısıyla KOBİ'lerin verimliliklerini arttırmaları, rekabette ayakta kalabilmeleri için büyük önem arz etmektedir. Üretim yapan bir firmanın verimliliğini belirleyen en temel unsurlar fire miktarları ve makine duruş süreleridir. Bu iki temel giderin iyi analiz edilmesi ve önlenmesi, firmanın verimliliğini ve doğal bir sonuç olarakta karlılığını arttırmaktadır. Bu temel giderleri minimize etmenin başlangıç noktası ise bilginin üretimden işin uzmanlarına yani bölüm yöneticilerine kadar aktarılması ile gerçekleşmektedir. Bilgi yönetimi kavramı, bilginin edinilmesi, bilginin dönüştürülmesi, bilginin uygulanması ve bilginin korunması olmak üzere dört farklı boyuttan oluşmuştur ve işletmelerin verimliliğini, karlılığını arttırmada çok önemli rol oynamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, bilgi yönetimi ve süreçleri ile ilgili genel bilgiler vermenin yanında, KOBİ'lerde bilgi yönetiminin verimliliğe etkisini bir vaka çalışması ile açıklayarak, hem literatüre katkı sunmak, hem de diğer KOBİ firmalarına bilgi yönetiminin önemini aktarmaktır. Bu bağlamda Gebze bölgesinde bulunan yabancı sermayeli bir otomotiv firmasının bilgi yönetimi süreçleri öncesinde ve sonrasındaki fire miktarları ve makine duruş süreleri incelenmiş ve yapılan iyileştirmeler raporlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KOBİ, Bilgi, Bilgi Yönetimi, Bilgi Yönetimi Boyutları, Verimlilik

ABSTRACT

It is becoming difficult for small and medium-sized businesses to survive in rapidly developing technology and a globalizing economy. Therefore, it is of great importance for SMEs to increase their efficiency and survive in the competition. The most basic factors that determine the efficiency of a manufacturing company are the amount of scrap and machine downtime. Good analysis and prevention of these two basic expenses increase the efficiency of the company and, as a natural result, its profitability. The starting point for minimizing these basic expenses is the transfer of information from production to the experts of the business, that is, department managers. The concept of knowledge management consists of four different dimensions: acquisition of knowledge, transformation of knowledge, application of knowledge,

and protection of knowledge, and plays a very important role in increasing the efficiency and profitability of businesses.

The aim of this study, in addition to providing general information about knowledge management and processes, is to contribute to the literature and convey the importance of knowledge management to other SME companies by explaining the effect of knowledge management on efficiency in SMEs with a case study. In this context, the scrap amounts and machine downtimes before and after the knowledge management processes of a foreign-capital automotive company located in the Gebze region were examined and the improvements made were reported.

Keywords: SMEs, Knowledge, Knowledge Management, Knowledge Management Dimensions, Efficiency

SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜNDE DİJİTALLEŞME, DÖNÜŞÜM VE GELECEK PERSPEKTİFLERİ: SWOT ANALİZİ

DIGITALIZATION, TRANSFORMATION AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVES IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR: SWOT ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşme, 21. yüzyılda sağlık sektöründe köklü değişikliklere yol açmıştır ve bu dönüşüm sağlık hizmetlerinin etkinliğini ve erişilebilirliğini artırmaktadır. Elektronik sağlık kayıtları (EHR), telemedisin, mobil sağlık uygulamaları (mHealth) ve giyilebilir cihazlar, dijital sağlık teknolojilerinin ana bileşenleri arasında yer alır. EHR sistemleri, hasta bilgilerini dijital ortamda toplayarak sağlık profesyonellerinin bu verilere anında erişimini sağlar ve tedavi süreçlerini hızlandırır. Telemedisin, uzaktan sağlık hizmetleri sunarak coğrafi engelleri aşar, mobil sağlık uygulamaları ve giyilebilir teknolojiler ise bireylerin sağlık durumlarını gerçek zamanlı olarak izlemelerine olanak tanır.

Dijitalleşmenin sağlık sektörüne olan etkileri geniş bir yelpazeyi kapsar. Elektronik sağlık kayıtları, sağlık verilerinin merkezi yönetimini sağlayarak hizmet kalitesini artırır ve hata oranlarını azaltır. Telemedisin uygulamaları, özellikle kırsal bölgelerde sağlık hizmetlerine erişimi artırırken, mobil sağlık uygulamaları ve giyilebilir teknolojiler kişisel sağlık yönetimini destekler. Ayrıca, yapay zeka ve büyük veri analizi, erken teşhis ve kişiselleştirilmiş tedavi yöntemleri geliştirilmesinde önemli bir rol oynar.

Türkiye'de sağlık sektöründeki dijitalleşme, güçlü yönler ve zayıf yönler ile fırsatlar ve tehditleri içeren bir SWOT analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Güçlü yönler arasında devlet destekleri, büyüyen dijital altyapı ve genç nüfusun teknolojiye yüksek adaptasyonu bulunur. Zayıf yönler ise dijital okuryazarlık eksiklikleri, veri güvenliği sorunları ve altyapı eksiklikleri olarak sıralanabilir. Fırsatlar arasında teknoloji yatırımları ve telemedisin uygulamaları öne çıkarken, siber güvenlik tehditleri ve dijital bölünme gibi tehditler de mevcuttur. Bu bağlamda, dijital sağlık teknolojilerinin gelecekteki gelişimi, sağlık hizmetlerinin kalitesini ve erişimini artırma potansiyeline sahiptir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Sağlık Teknolojileri, Elektronik Sağlık Kayıtları, Telemedisin, Yapay Zeka ve Büyük Veri

ABSTRACT

Digitalization has led to profound changes in the healthcare sector in the 21st century, enhancing the effectiveness and accessibility of healthcare services. Key components of digital health technologies include Electronic Health Records (EHR), telemedicine, mobile health applications (mHealth), and wearable devices. EHR systems collect patient information in digital form, providing healthcare professionals with immediate access to this data and accelerating treatment processes. Telemedicine overcomes geographical barriers by offering remote healthcare services, while mobile health applications and wearable technologies allow individuals to monitor their health status in real-time.

The impact of digitalization on the healthcare sector encompasses a broad range of effects. EHRs facilitate centralized management of health data, improving service quality and reducing error rates. Telemedicine applications increase access to healthcare, particularly in rural areas, while mobile health applications and wearable technologies support personal health management. Additionally, artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analysis play a crucial role in early diagnosis and the development of personalized treatment methods.

In Turkey, the digital transformation of the healthcare sector is assessed through a SWOT analysis, identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Strengths include government support, growing digital infrastructure, and the high technological adaptability of the young population. Weaknesses encompass gaps in digital literacy, data security issues, and infrastructure deficiencies. Opportunities are represented by technology investments and telemedicine applications, while threats include cybersecurity risks and digital divide challenges. In this context, the future development of digital health technologies holds the potential to enhance the quality and accessibility of healthcare services.

Key Words: Digital Health Technologies, Electronic Health Records (EHR), Artificial Intelligence and Big Data

SESLİ ASİSTANLARIN ALIŞVERİŞ AMAÇLI KULLANIM NİYETİNE ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLER: TÜKETİCİ DİRENCİ VE ALGILANAN ÜRKÜTÜCÜLÜĞÜN ETKİSİ

FACTORS AFFECTING THE INTENTION TO USE SMART VOICE ASSISTANTS FOR SHOPPING PURPOSES: CONSUMER RESISTANCE AND PERCEIVED CREEPINNESS

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ÖZET

Pazarlama alanında akıllı sesli asistanların sunduğu potansiyel değerlere rağmen hem tüketiciler hem de perakendeciler arasında beklenen kullanım artışı sağlanamamış, hatta kullanım oranlarında bir düşüş gözlemlenmiştir. Alan yazın sesli asistanların benimsenmesi ile kullanma niyetine etki eden faktörler araştırılırken, tüketici direncine etki eden faktörlerin ihmal edildiği görülmektedir. Bu boşluk doldurmayı hedefleyen bu çalışmanın amacı, sesli asistanların alışveriş amaçlı kullanımına etki eden faktörleri araştırmaktır. Bu bağlamda tüketici direnci ile algılanan ürkütücülüğün sesli asistanların alışveriş amaçlı kullanma niyeti üzerindeki etkisi ele alınmıştır. Çalışma nicel araştırma yöntemi ile yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemini 18 yaş ve sesli asistan kullanıcıları oluşturmaktadır. Kolayda örnekleme ile çevrimiçi anket tekniği kullanılarak 250 örnek birime ulaşılmıştır. Veriler kısmi en küçük kareler yapısal eşitlik modellemesi (Smart PLS) kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Tanımlayıcı istatistikler için SPSS paket programı kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda algılanan ürkütücülüğün tüketicilerin sesli asistanları kullanımına yönelik direncini arttırdığı, bu direncin de sesli asistanları alışveriş amaçlı kullanma niyetini olumsuz etkilediği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte algılanan ürkütücülüğün sesli asistanları kullanma niyetine etkisinde tüketici direncinin aracılık rolü olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Çalışmanın bulguları doğrultusunda uygulayıcılara bazı öneriler sunulmuştur. Buna göre; işletmeler ve markaların sesli asistan uygulamalarında kişisel verilerin neden kullanılması gerektiği konusunda kullanıcıları bilgilendirerek tüketicide ürkütücülük algısını düşürebilirler. Bu bağlamda güven ve kontrol algılarına yönelik reklam sloganları faydalı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sesli asistan, Algılanan ürkütücülük, Tüketici direnci, Kullanma niyeti

ABSTRACT

Despite the potential value offered by smart voice assistants in the field of marketing, the expected increase in usage among both consumers and retailers has not been achieved, and even a decline in usage rates has been observed. While the factors affecting the adoption and intention to use voice assistants have been investigated in the literature, it is seen that the factors affecting consumer resistance have been neglected. The aim of this study, which aims to fill this gap, is to investigate the factors affecting the use of voice assistants for shopping purposes. In this context, the effects of consumer resistance and perceived creepiness on the intention to use voice assistants for shopping purposes are discussed. The study was conducted with quantitative research method. The sample of the study consists of voice assistant users

aged 18 and over. Using online survey technique with convenience sampling, 250 sample units were reached. The data were analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modelling (Smart PLS). SPSS package program was used for descriptive statistics. As a result of the analyses, it was concluded that perceived creepiness increases consumers' resistance to the use of voice assistants and this resistance negatively affects the intention to use voice assistants for shopping purposes. In addition, it was revealed that consumer resistance has a mediating role in the effect of perceived creepiness on the intention to use voice assistants. In line with the findings of the study, some suggestions were presented to practitioners. Accordingly, businesses and brands can reduce the perception of creepiness in consumers by informing users about why personal data should be used in voice assistant applications. In this context, advertising slogans for trust and control perceptions may be useful.

Keywords: Smart voice assistants, Perceived creepiness, Consumer resistance, Intention to use

TÜRK DIŞ POLİTİKASINDA HAVACILIK SAVUNMA SANAYİİNİN ROLÜ: KARABAĞ SORUNU BAĞLAMINDA BİR İNCELEME

THE ROLE OF AVIATION DEFENSE INDUSTRY IN TURKISH FOREIGN POLICY: A STUDY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE KARABAKH ISSUE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'nin havacılık savunma sanayii ile dış politika arasındaki ilişkiyi, özellikle Karabağ Krizi bağlamında detaylı bir şekilde ele almaktadır. Türk havacılık savunma sanayiinde son yıllarda yaşanan hızlı ve etkileyici gelişmeler, ulusal savunma politikalarının şekillenmesinde ve bölgesel güç dengelerinin oluşturulmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, çalışma jeopolitik teoriler ve stratejik yaklaşımlarla başlayarak, Türk havacılık savunma sanayiinin son yıllardaki hızlı gelişimi ve tarihsel arka planı üzerinde durmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın ana sorunsalı, Türk havacılık savunma sanayiindeki gelişmelerin, Türkiye'nin dış politika stratejileri üzerindeki etkilerini ve bu etkilerin Karabağ Krizi özelindeki yansımalarını ortaya koymaktır. Türkiye'nin son yıllarda havacılık ve savunma sanayiinde kaydettiği ilerlemeler, sadece ulusal güvenlik politikalarını değil, aynı zamanda bölgesel ve küresel ilişkilerini de şekillendirmiştir. Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın temel argümanı, savunma sanayiindeki gelişmelerin Türkiye'nin dış politika stratejilerine güç kazandırdığı ve Karabağ Krizi gibi bölgesel çatışmalarda önemli bir rol oynadığıdır.

Çalışmanın yöntemi, literatür taraması ve vaka analizi yöntemlerini içermektedir. İlk olarak, jeopolitik teoriler ve stratejik yaklaşımlar çerçevesinde literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Bu çerçevede, Türk havacılık savunma sanayiinin gelişimi ve tarihsel arka planı incelenmiştir. Literatür taraması, Türkiye'nin havacılık savunma sanayiindeki gelişmelerin tarihsel bağlamını ve bu gelişmelerin ulusal ve uluslararası politikalara etkilerini anlamak için kullanılmıştır. İkinci olarak, Karabağ Krizi özelinde vaka analizi yapılmıştır ve Türkiye'nin kriz süresince izlediği politikalar, savunma sanayii ürünlerinin kullanımı ve bu ürünlerin kriz üzerindeki etkileri detaylı olarak incelenmiştir.

Çalışmanın ilk bölümü, Türk havacılık savunma sanayiinin tarihsel gelişimi üzerine odaklanmaktadır. İkinci bölümde, Türkiye'nin dış politikasındaki jeopolitik öncelikler ve bu öncelikler çerçevesinde havacılık savunma sanayiinin rolü incelenmiştir. Karabağ Krizi'nin tarihsel kökenleri ve Türkiye'nin bu kriz bağlamındaki tutumu, çalışmanın üçüncü bölümünde ele alınmaktadır. Sonuç bölümünde, Türkiye'nin Karabağ Krizi'ndeki rolü ve havacılık savunma sanayii ürünlerinin bu krizdeki etkisi detaylı bir şekilde değerlendirilmiştir.

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'nin bölgesel ve uluslararası arenadaki rolünü anlamada bir ışık tutmayı ve Türk dış politikası ile savunma sanayii ilişkileri üzerine önemli bir katkı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Havacılık, Savunma Sanayi, Karabağ, Türk Dış Politikası.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between Turkey's aerospace defense industry and foreign policy in detail, especially in the context of the Karabakh Issue. The rapid and impressive developments in the Turkish aerospace defense industry in recent years plays an important role in shaping national defense policies and establishing regional balances of power. In this context, the study begins with geopolitical theories and strategic approaches, and focuses on the rapid development of the Turkish aerospace defense industry in recent years and its historical background.

The main problematic of this study is to reveal the effects of developments in the Turkish aerospace defense industry on Turkey's foreign policy strategies and the reflections of these effects specifically in the Karabakh Issue. The progress Turkey has made in the aerospace and defense industry in recent years has shaped not only its national security policies but also its regional and global relations. In this context, the main argument of the study is that the developments in the defense industry have strengthened Turkey's foreign policy strategies and played an important role in regional conflicts such as the Karabakh Issue.

The method of the study includes literature review and case study methods. First, a literature review was conducted within the framework of geopolitical theories and strategic approaches. In this context, the development and historical background of the Turkish aerospace defense industry have been examined. The literature review has been used to understand the historical context of the developments in Turkey's aerospace defense industry and the effects of these developments on national and international policies. Secondly, a case study has been conducted specifically for the Karabakh Issue, and the policies Turkey has pursued during the issue, the use of defense industry products, and the effects of these products on the issue have been examined in detail.

The first section of the study focuses on the historical development of the Turkish aerospace defense industry. The second section examines the geopolitical priorities in Turkey's foreign policy and the role of the aerospace defense industry within these priorities. The historical roots of the Karabakh Issue and Turkey's attitude in this issue context are discussed in the third section of the study. In the conclusion section, Turkey's role in the Karabakh Issue and the effect of aerospace defense industry products on this issue have been evaluated in detail.

This study aims to shed light on understanding Turkey's role in the regional and international arena and to make a significant contribution to Turkish foreign policy and defense industry relations.

Keywords: Aviation, Defense Industry, Karabakh, Turkish Foreign Policy.

AKADEMİ ÖDÜLLÜ(OSCAR) FİMLERİN VERİ ZARFLAMA ANALİZİ İLE ETKİNLİKLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ACADEMY AWARDS (OSCAR) FOR THE BEST PICTURE WITH DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Sinema sektörü veya diğer adı ile film sektörü, üretimi sürekli olarak devam eden bir sektör olarak, durmaksızın değişen ve gelişen dünyaya ayak uydurabilen, büyük bir endüstridir. Endüstrinin büyüklüğünün bir sonucu olarak rekabet yoğun yaşanmakta ve daha fazla tüketiciye ulaşmak üzere çeşitli pazarlama uygulamaları bulunmaktadır. Filme harcanan bütçe ve filmin gösterime girdiği pazar sayısı bu noktada önem kazanmakta, dolayısıyla, hem filmde elde edilecek hasılatı hem de filmlerin beğenilme oranını etkileyebilmektedir.

Bu doğrultuda, bu çalışmanın temel amacı pazarlama literatürüne katkı sağlamak ve film sektörüne öneride bulunmaktır. Belirlenen amaç çerçevesinde bu çalışmada, dünya çapında en prestijli sanat ve bilim akademilerinden biri olarak bilinen Oscar (Akademi)'dan son 15 yılda (2010-2024 yılları arasında) En İyi Film kategorisinde ödül alan filmlerin etkinlikleri Veri Zarflama Analizi ile değerlendirilmektedir. Uygulama, Veri Zarflama Analizinin girdi odaklı CCR modeli ile DEAP 2.1. programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yapılan analizin bulgularına göre tam etkinliğe ulaşan filmlerin, Oscar (Akademi) En İyi Film Ödülü'nü, 2024 yılında alan Oppenheimer, 2022 yılında alan Coda, 2020 yılında alan Parasite, 2017 yılında alan Moonlight ve 2011 yılında alan The King's Speech filmleri olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Etkin olmayan filmlerin ise, tam etkinlik derecesine ulaşabilmeleri için etkin olan filmleri hangi yoğunlukta referans almaları gerektiği ve girdi değişkenlerini hangi oranda azaltmaları gerektiği hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oscar Akademi Ödülleri, Film Sektörü, Sinema Sektörü, Veri Zarflama Analizi, VZA.

ABSTRACT

The cinema industry, or the film industry as it is also known, is a large industry that is constantly producing and can keep up with the ever-changing and evolving world. As a result of the size of the industry, competition is intense and there are various marketing practices to reach more consumers. The budget spent on the film and the number of markets (countries) in which the film is released become important at this point, thus affecting both the revenue to be obtained from the film and the rate at which the film is appreciated.

Within the framework of the determined purpose, the activities of the films that have received awards in the Best Picture category from the Oscars (Academy), known as one of the most prestigious art and science academies in the world, in the last 15 years (between 2010-2024) are evaluated with Data Envelopment Analysis. The application was carried out using the DEAP 2.1. program with the input-oriented CCR model of Data Envelopment Analysis. According to the findings of the analysis, it was concluded that the films that reached full effectiveness were Oppenheimer, which won the Oscar (Academy) for Best Picture in 2024, Coda, which won in 2022, Parasite, which won in 2020, Moonlight, which won in 2017, and The King's Speech, which won in 2011. In order for ineffective films to reach full efficiency, it was calculated at what intensity they should refer to the effective films and at what rate they should reduce the input variables.

Keywords: Oscar Academy Awards, Film Industry, Motion Pictures Industry, Data Envelopment Analysis, DEA.

EU FOREIGN AID DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: KEY ASPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU redirected its foreign aid budget to support its partner countries in the fight against the crisis. In this sense, the EU provided emergency funding to address both the health and socio-economic repercussions of the pandemic in partner countries. The funding is mainly designed to provide medical equipment and supplies, support healthcare systems as well as provide financial assistance to businesses in partners countries. In addition, the EU put emphasis on cooperation with international organizations such as World Health Organization and United Nations to support efforts for effective global response to the pandemic. This paper discusses the key aspects of EU's approach in response to the crisis and analyses the allocation of EU foreign aid during the pandemic based on the related official data and reports. It is found out that although the EU has had a proactive and comprehensive approach in reallocating its foreign aid budget to address the impact of the pandemic on partners countries, EU foreign aid efforts during the pandemic have faced with numerous challenges ranging from limited resources to logistical problems, increased demand for aid as well as geopolitical complexities.

Key Words: EU foreign aid, COVID-19 pandemic, emergency funding

TRADE INTERDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

A primary motivation for developing countries to open their economies in the 1980s, which turned into a global economic integration, was to provide the necessary advanced knowledge and technology that they lacked for industrialization with high value-added imports from developed countries. This trade-led development strategy would enable them to combine their natural resources and cheap labor potential with this advanced knowledge and technology and be competitive in international markets while enhancing their domestic markets over time to promote economic development steadily. China and Turkiye, two upper middle-income countries with similar gdp per capita, have initiated their opening up in very close years with different economic approaches and have experienced significant trade growth in the past period. This study investigates the role of imports in driving economic development for China and Turkiye by comparing their trade patterns and value-added. By employing Trade in Value-Added (TIVA) data, this study offers new insights into the differential impacts of trade on these two emerging economies. When the import content of exports, domestic value added in foreign final demand and imported intermediate inputs used for exports are examined, it is seen that China has reduced the import content of exports and improved its domestic market dynamics over time. On the other hand, for Turkiye, there is no significant change in import content of exports and the critical importance of imported intermediate goods for exports continues.

Keywords: Trade Interdependence, Import content of Exports, Trade Liberalization, TIVA, China, Turkiye

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA VE UZAKTAN EĞİTİM: ÇEVİRİMİÇİ PLATFORMLAR VE DİJİTAL ARAÇLARIN ETKİSİ

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DISTANCE EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF ONLINE PLATFORMS AND DIGITAL TOOLS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, sürdürülebilir kalkınma eğitimi ve dil öğrenimi alanlarında uygulanan çeşitli uzaktan eğitim programlarını analiz etmektedir. İncelenen programlar arasında "The Science of Well-Being" (Yale University & Coursera), "Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD" (UNESCO), "Language for Resilience" (UNDP), "Türkçe Öğreniyorum" (Yunus Emre Enstitüsü) ve "TEMA Vakfı Çevre Eğitim Programları" (TEMA Vakfı) bulunmaktadır. Bu programlar, modern teknolojileri kullanarak geniş kitlelere erişim sağlamak ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Araştırmada kullanılan nitel yöntem ve içerik analizi, programların amaçlarını, kullanılan teknolojik altyapılarını, erişilebilirlik ve maliyetlerini kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirmeye olanak tanımaktadır. Programların seçiminde geniş kitlelere hitap edebilme, teknolojik altyapı kullanımı, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine katkı, pozitif geri bildirim ve etkileşim düzeyi gibi kriterler göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. "The Science of Well-Being" (Mutluluk Bilimi) programı, mutluluk ve refah düzeyini artırmak için bilimsel temelli stratejiler sunmakta; "GAP on ESD" (Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma için Eğitim Küresel Eylem Programı) sürdürülebilir kalkınma eğitimi tüm öğrenim süreçlerine entegre etmeyi hedeflemekte; "Language for Resilience" (Dayanıklılık için Dil), mültecilerin sosyal ve ekonomik entegrasyonunu desteklemekte; "Türkçe Öğreniyorum", Türkçeyi yabancı dil olarak öğrenmek isteyenlere yönelik eğitim sunmakta; TEMA Vakfı ise çevre bilincini artırmaya yönelik eğitim programları yürütmektedir. Bu programlar, çevrimiçi platformlar, mobil uygulamalar ve dijital eğitim materyalleri aracılığıyla geniş kitlelere ulaşmakta ve eğitimde fırsat eşitliği sağlamaktadır. Katılımcılardan alınan olumlu geri bildirimler, programların etkinliğini ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine katkısını göstermektedir. Araştırmanın sonuçları, bu tür programların sürdürülebilir kalkınma amaçlarına ulaşmada önemli bir rol oynadığını ve benzer programların yaygınlaştırılmasının önemli olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışma, eğitimde modern teknolojilerin ve dijital araçların kullanımının, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmada nasıl etkili olabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır. Sonuçlar, eğitimde fırsat eşitliği sağlanması ve geniş kitlelere ulaşılması için dijital dönüşümün önemini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Uzaktan Eğitim, Dijital Araçlar, Çevrimiçi Platformlar, Sosyal Entegrasyon.

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes various distance education programs implemented in the fields of sustainable development education and language learning. The programs examined include "The Science of Well-Being" (Yale University & Coursera), "Global Action Programme (GAP) on ESD" (UNESCO), "Language for Resilience" (UNDP), "Türkçe Öğreniyorum" (Yunus Emre Enstitüsü), and "TEMA Vakfi Environmental Education Programs" (TEMA Foundation). These programs leverage modern technologies to reach a broad audience and contribute to sustainable development goals. The qualitative method and content analysis used in the research allowed for a comprehensive evaluation of the programs' goals, technological infrastructure, accessibility, and costs. The selection criteria for the programs included their ability to reach a wide audience, use of technological infrastructure, contribution to sustainable development goals, positive feedback, and interaction levels. "The Science of Well-Being" program offers science-based strategies to increase happiness and well-being; GAP aims to integrate sustainable development education into all learning processes; "Language for Resilience" supports the social and economic integration of refugees; "Türkçe Öğreniyorum" provides education for those who want to learn Turkish as a foreign language; and TEMA Foundation conducts environmental education programs to raise awareness of sustainability. These programs reach a wide audience through online platforms, mobile applications, and digital educational materials, ensuring educational equity. Positive feedback from participants demonstrates the effectiveness of these programs and their contribution to sustainable development goals. The study's findings indicate that such programs play a significant role in achieving sustainable development objectives and highlight the critical importance of developing and expanding similar programs. This study emphasizes the effectiveness of using modern technologies and digital tools in education to achieve sustainable development goals. The results underline the importance of digital transformation in ensuring educational equity and reaching a broad audience.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Distance Education, Digital Tools, Online Platforms, Social Integration.

PSİKODRAMA GRUP TERAPİSİNİN İLİŞKİDE DUYGUSAL ŞİDDET YAŞAYAN ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

EFFECTS of PSYCHODRAMA GROUP THERAPY on STUDENTS in UNIVERSITY WHO EXPOSED to SENSITIVE DISABLICATION

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ÖZET

Psikodrama bir sahne içerisinde bireylerin, geçmişte yaşadıkları veya gelecekte yaşamaları muhtemelen olayları, pişmanlıklarını, hayallerini, öfkelerini, travmalarını ve hayatta olmayan yakınları ile vedalaşma fırsatını buldukları grup psikoterapi yöntemlerinden birisidir. Bireyler bir grup ortamı içinde, diğerleriyle etkileşim içinde girdikleri rollerle kendileriyle ilgili farkındalık kazanırlar.

Yukarıdaki bilgilerden yola çıkarak bu çalışmanın amacı; psikodrama grup terapisinin ikili ilişkilerinde duygusal şiddete maruz kalan öğrenciler üzerindeki etkisini belirlemektir. Araştırmanın evrenini Kırıkkale üniversitesinde öğrenim gören öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın örneklemini ise Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesinde okuyan öğrenciler oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim bahar döneminde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Atölye çalışması fakülte öğrencilerine duyuru yapılmış ve dersleri atölye zamanı ile uygun olan öğrencilerden 10 öğrenci çalışmaya katılmıştır. Öğrenciler sosyal hizmet ve hemşirelik bölümü öğrencilerinden oluşmaktadır. Çalışma haftada 1 gün ortalama 2 saat sürmüştür.

Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler incelendiğinde psikodrama grup terapisinin ilişkilerinde duygusal şiddete maruz kalan öğrenciler üzerinde olumlu etki bıraktığı, yaşadıkları sorunlarla baş etme becerilerinin geliştiği ve psikososyal yönden güçlendikleri görülmüştür. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda sadece duygusal şiddet uygulanan öğrenciler için değil aynı zamanda anksiyete, depresyon, umutsuzluğa sahip olan bütün öğrenciler için psikodrama atölyelerinin yapılması ve oturum sayılarının artırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anksiyete, Duygusal Şiddet, Grup Terapisi, Öğrenci, Psikodrama, Sosyal Hizmet

ABSTRACT

In a psychodrama scene, individuals engage in group psychotherapy wherein they are allowed to bid farewell to past events, regrets, dreams, anger, traumas, and those who are no longer alive. Individuals gain self-awareness through the roles they interact with others in a group environment.

In light of the aforementioned information, the objective of this study is to ascertain the impact of psychodrama group therapy on students who have been subjected to emotional violence in their interpersonal relationships. The research universe comprises students enrolled at the University of Kırıkkale. The research sample comprises students enrolled in the Faculty of Health Sciences. The study was conducted during the spring semester of the 2023-2024 academic year. The workshop was publicized to the faculty's students, and 10 students participated in the workshop, whose lessons were scheduled to correspond with the workshop time. The student cohort comprises individuals enrolled in the social services and nursing departments. The study was conducted for an average of two hours per day per week.

The findings of the study indicated that psychodramatic group therapy had a beneficial effect on students who had been subjected to emotional violence in their relationships, enhancing their capacity to cope with challenges and fortifying their psychosocial resilience. In light of these findings, it is recommended that psychodrama workshops be conducted and the number of sessions increased, not only for students who have experienced emotional violence, but also for all students who suffer from anxiety, depression, and despair.

Keywords: Anxiety, Emotional Violence, Group Therapy, Student, Psychodrama, Social Work

**SANAT TERAPİSİNİN FİZİK TEDAVİ VE REHABİLİTASYON MERKEZİ
YATAKLI SERVİSİNDE TEDAVİ GÖREN HASTA VE HASTA YAKINLARININ
PSİKOSOSYAL İYİLİK HALİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ: EBRU SANATI**

**EFFECTS of ART THERAPY on the PSYCHOSOCIAL WELL-BEING of PATIENTS
and RELATIVES TREATED in the BEDROOM of the PHYSIOTHERAPY AND
REHABILITATION CENTRE: EBRU ART**

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ÖZET

Sanat, bireylerin kendilerini çeşitli yollarla ifade etmesiyle hayatlarına hâkim olan çaresizlik ve ümitsizlik duygularını ortaya çıkarmakta ve bireylere bu duyguları kontrol etme ve bunlarla baş etme becerileri kazandırmaktadır. Sanat terapisiyle bireyler toplumdan uzak, yalıtılmış bir hayat yerine, ortak bir hedef ve duyguda birleşerek grup üyeleriyle birlikte çeşitli etkinlikler yapmak için toplanırlar. Sanat terapilerinin bireylerin sorunlarını hızlı bir şekilde ortaya koymada yardımcı olduğu, değerlendirme ve müdahaleyi hızlandırdığı ve bu kapsamda hastalıkların iyileştirilmesinde sanatın farklı dallarının kullanıldığı çeşitli çalışmalara konu olmuştur.

Yukarıdaki bilgiler ışığında bu çalışmanın amacı, ebru sanatıyla uygulanan sanat terapisinin Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Merkezinde tedavi gören hasta ve hasta yakınlarının depresyon ve anksiyete düzeyleri üzerindeki etkisini incelemek; uygulanacak etkinliklerin katılımcıların psikososyal iyilik hali üzerindeki etkilerini saptamak ve bu çerçevede katılımcıların hastane ortamında sosyal becerilerini geliştirmek, iletişim becerilerini kuvvetlendirerek sosyalleşme düzeylerini arttırmak, depresyon ve anksiyete düzeylerini düşürmek ve stresle baş etme yöntemleri kazandırmaktır.

Çalışmaya fizik tedavi hastanesinde tedavi gören ve refakat eden 15 kişi katılım sağlamış, çalışmalar toplam 12 hafta, haftada bir gün 1,5 saat sürmüş 8 hafta ebru etkinliği gerçekleştirilmiş, 4 hafta depresyon, anksiyete, stres ve bu durumlarla nasıl baş edilebileceği hakkında eğitimler verilmiştir.

Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen veriler incelendiğinde ebru sanatının ve beraberinde verilen eğitimlerin hastaların tedavi süreçlerinde olumlu etkilediği, yaşadıkları sorunlarla baş etme noktasında yol gösterici olduğu ve sosyal içermenin sağlandığı, depresyon düzeylerinde düşüş olduğu, katılımcıların kendilerini daha sağlıklı bir biçimde ifade edebildikleri, fiziksel iyilik halleri ile psikolojik ve sosyal iyiliklerinin de önemli ölçüde sağlandığı sonuçlarına ulaşılmıştır. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda, özellikle müracaatçıların psikososyal iyilik halini hedefleyen meslek grubu olan sosyal hizmet uzmanlarının müracaatçıya özel hazırladığı planlı müdahale süreçlerinde ebru sanatına veya sanat terapisinin çeşitli birimlerine yer vermesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anksiyete Düzeyi, Depresyon, Ebru Sanatı, Fizyoterapi ve Rehabilitasyon Hastaları, Sanat Terapisi.

ABSTRACT

Arts-based therapies offer a means of articulating and expressing the feelings of helplessness and hopelessness that can pervade the lives of individuals. Through the medium of art, individuals can gain the skills to control and cope with these feelings. With art therapy, instead of an isolated life away from society, individuals unite with a common goal and emotion and gather to do various activities with group members. Several studies have demonstrated that art therapies facilitate the rapid identification of issues, accelerate the evaluation and intervention process, and, in this context, employ diverse artistic modalities in the treatment of various illnesses.

Considering the aforementioned information, the objective of this study is to examine the impact of art therapy utilizing marbling techniques on the levels of depression and anxiety experienced by patients and their relatives undergoing treatment at the Kırıkkale University Faculty of Medicine Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre. Additionally, this study aims to ascertain the effects of the activities. It is intended that this will have a beneficial impact on the mental health and well-being of those taking part in the project. The aim is to help them to develop their social skills in a hospital setting, increase their socialization by strengthening their communication abilities, alleviate their depression and anxiety, and equip them with effective coping strategies for managing stress

The study was conducted over 12 weeks, with one day a week dedicated to the program for 1.5 hours. The program comprised eight weeks of marbling activity and four weeks of training on depression, anxiety, stress, and coping strategies.

Upon analysis of the data obtained from the research, it was concluded that marbling art and the accompanying training had a positive impact on the treatment processes of the patients, guiding them in coping with the problems they experienced and ensuring social inclusion. Depression levels decreased, participants were able to express themselves more healthily, and their physical well-being, psychological well-being, and social well-being were significantly enhanced. Considering these findings, it is recommended that social workers, who are the primary professionals responsible for the psychosocial well-being of applicants, integrate marbling art or various forms of art therapy into the planned intervention processes

Keywords: Anxiety Levels, Art Therapy, Depression, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Patients

THE EFFECTS OF ALGORITHMIC BIAS DERIVED FROM AI ON THE MEDIA LITERACY

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ABSTRACT

The amount of AI influence on our lives in the 21st century is virtually limitless. In the new digital era, algorithms belonging to artificial intelligence are used in a variety of ways. The role played by algorithms in shaping what we consume today, from personalized recommendations on streaming platforms to targeted adverts on social media, cannot be overemphasized. However, the rise of AI in media consumption has also raised concerns about algorithmic bias and its implications for media literacy.

Algorithmic bias refers to any unfair discrimination which can occur when AI algorithms are designed or trained using biased datasets. This could mean anything from assigning gender roles to propagating lies or narrowing exposure to variety view points. If not carefully taken into account then it leads to an erroneous conception of media literacy.

Algorithmic bias in media literacy creates filter bubbles and echo chambers. AI algorithms personalize content to match a person's preferences and behaviors, generating filter bubbles that reinforce their existing beliefs and opinions. This fact may limit the exposure of people to diverse ideas and reduce the chances of them critically engaging with other points of view, thereby undermining their abilities of thinking in a critical way about what information they consume.

Correspondingly, AI algorithms that amplify users' already held beliefs through selective presentation of related information cause echo chamber. As users are not exposed to alternative viewpoints or fact-checking mechanisms, this opens a way for deliberate spreading of fake news. Consequently, media consumers can be more prone to being manipulated by disinformation hence undermining their media literacy skills even further.

Beyond that, stereotypes and biases can be maintained in the society with algorithmic bias in such a way that certain groups are marginalized while some harmful narratives are amplified. For instance, AI programs which have biased views may focus more on content that affirm gender stereotypes or racial prejudices. This response tends to shape the perspectives and attitudes of users towards minority societies. It is difficult for people to understand intricate social problems because of prejudiced thinking and disinformation.

To address the impact of algorithmic bias on media literacy, stakeholders must prioritize transparency, accountability, and diversity in AI development and deployment. This includes implementing ethical guidelines and standards for AI algorithms, promoting diversity in data collection and training processes, and empowering users with tools to enhance their critical thinking skills and media literacy.

Effective deployment of AI and big data technologies requires the right data skills. Accordingly, for new AI developments to reach the market and be applied locally, there must be a connection between research institutes and training centers on the one hand, and tech centers, corporate research departments, and entrepreneurs on the other. The data skills gap may be the single most serious systemic factor holding back innovation and data-driven productivity growth in many developing countries. Governments around the world should quickly find ways to address this problem. Relevant policy and regulatory measures include establishing data protection systems and industry-specific legal frameworks, as well as promoting international standards and international cooperation. Policymakers should also

ensure adequate privacy, security and data processing, for example by prohibiting the use of data without consent, and by reducing the risks of data-based identification, bias in data selection and resulting discrimination against AI models, and asymmetries in data aggregation. Addressing this issue also involves taking steps to ensure the security and safety of complex AI systems, which is a prerequisite for building trust in the use of AI and big data for development. Create a flexible and innovative regulatory framework. Stakeholders from the public and private sectors need to work together to develop shared resources, databases, platforms and open-access tools, use privacy as a safeguard and promote economic growth in developing countries. Innovative regulatory tools that allow for flexibility, such as regulatory sandboxes and policy labs, should be introduced. Governments should also establish cross-functional teams with representatives from different ministries and other levels of government. Establish data governance standards. There is often a lack of adequate data governance standards to guide how data is collected, stored, and compiled for reporting. Standardization of application programming interfaces and common data languages should be encouraged. Promote inclusion and reduce the digital divide so that data does not predominantly represent the connected.

Big data analytics and AI can increase social exclusion by missing groups that are hard to reach or not captured in publicly available data.

In conclusion, the effects of algorithmic bias derived from AI on media literacy are multifaceted and far-reaching. By recognizing the challenges posed by biased algorithms and taking proactive steps to mitigate their impact, we can foster a media ecosystem that promotes diversity, critical thinking, and informed decision-making. Only through collective efforts and a commitment to ethical AI practices can we ensure that technology serves as a force for positive change in our society.

Key words: Artificial intelligence, digital era, ethical guidelines, disinformation

ÜLKER'İN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ODAKLI KSS PROJELERİ: YÖNETİCİ ALGISI ve STRATEJİK UYGULAMALAR

ÜLKER'S SUSTAINABILITY-FOCUSED CSR PROJECTS: MANAGERIAL PERCEPTION and STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATIONS

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ÖZET

Halkla ilişkiler, kurumların iç ve dış hedef kitlelerle iletişimini yönetirken, kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk faaliyetleriyle topluma fayda sağlamaktadır. Markaların sosyal sorumluluk projelerine katılımı, uzun vadede karşılaşılabilecekleri riskleri minimize etmektedir. Günümüzde sürdürülebilirlik, üzerinde en çok durulması gereken konular arasında yer almaktadır. Sürdürülebilirlik, insanların tüketim alışkanlıklarına çözüm sunan bir kavram olup, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk (KSS) çalışmaları içerisinde önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. KSS çalışmaları, işletmelerin sürdürülebilirlik stratejileri doğrultusunda toplumsal beklentileri karşılamaını sağlamaktadır.

Araştırma kapsamında, Ülker markasının sürdürülebilirlik odaklı KSS projelerinin yöneticiler tarafından nasıl algılandığı, Ülker Sürdürülebilirlik, Çevre ve Enerji'den Sorumlu Yöneticisi ile yapılan bir derinlemesine görüşme aracılığıyla incelenmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, yöneticilerin benzer projelere yönelik tutumlarını, projelerin stratejik önemini, karşılaşılan zorlukları ve fırsatları ortaya koymaktadır. Ülker'in sürdürülebilirlik çabalarının, şirketin stratejik planlama ve kurumsal yönetim süreçlerine nasıl entegre edildiği de araştırma çerçevesinde ele alınmaktadır. Çalışma, yöneticinin perspektifinden sürdürülebilirlik odaklı yönetim pratiğine katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Araştırma sonucuna göre Ülker'in sürdürülebilirlik odaklı çalışmaları olumlu geri bildirimler almaktadır ve topluma, çevreye ve geleceğe odaklanarak sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Ülker, on yıllık sürdürülebilirlik kalkınma hedefleri belirleyerek, çevre dostu üretim süreçleri ve geri dönüştürülebilir malzemeler kullanarak olumlu bir etki yaratmaktadır. Ayrıca, eğitim, sağlık ve sosyal yardım alanlarında birçok projeye destek vermektedir. Ülker, müşteri isteklerini analiz ederek sürdürülebilirlik projeleri geliştirmekte ve "Mutlu et, mutlu ol" mottosuyla sürdürülebilirlik faaliyetlerini yürütmektedir. Bu durum, çalışanlarının çevreye duyarlı davranışlarını ve şirket içindeki karbon ayak izinin azaltılmasını teşvik etmektedir. Türkiye'de sürdürülebilirlik alanında faaliyet gösteren kurum ve kuruluşlar, toplum ve itibar açısından fayda sağlamaktadır. Ülker'in sürdürülebilirlik konusundaki çabaları ve aldığı ödüller, bu alandaki başarısının göstergesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkla İlişkiler, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir İşletme, KSS, Stratejik Planlama.

ABSTRACT

Public relations manage communication between organizations and their internal and external target audiences while contributing to societal welfare through corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Participation in social responsibility projects helps brands minimize risks they may face in the long term. Today, sustainability is among the most critical issues to address. Sustainability, as a concept providing solutions to consumption habits, holds a significant place within CSR efforts. CSR activities enable businesses to meet societal expectations in line with their sustainability strategies.

Within the scope of the research, the perception of Ülker's sustainability-focused CSR projects by managers has been examined through an in-depth interview with Ülker's Manager responsible for Sustainability, Environment, and Energy. The data obtained reveal the managers' attitudes towards similar projects, the strategic importance of these projects, and the challenges and opportunities encountered. The integration of Ülker's sustainability efforts into the company's strategic planning and corporate governance processes is also addressed within the research framework. The study aims to contribute to sustainability-focused management practices from the perspective of the manager.

According to the research findings, Ülker's sustainability-focused efforts receive positive feedback and contribute to sustainability goals by focusing on society, the environment, and the future. Ülker creates a positive impact by setting ten-year sustainability development goals, employing eco-friendly production processes, and using recyclable materials. Additionally, Ülker supports numerous projects in the fields of education, health, and social assistance. By analyzing customer demands, Ülker develops sustainability projects and conducts its sustainability activities with the motto "Make happy, be happy." This approach promotes environmentally conscious behavior among its employees and aims to reduce the company's carbon footprint. Institutions and organizations operating in the field of sustainability in Turkey provide benefits in terms of society and reputation. Ülker's efforts and awards in sustainability are indicative of its success in this area.

Keywords: Public Relations, Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainability, Sustainable Business, CSR, Strategic Planning.

2023 ISRAEL- PALESTINE EVENTS IN THE ECONOMY- POLITICS- ENERGY TRIANGLE

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ABSTRACT

In this statement, the impact of the Israel- Palestine conflict, which started in October 2023, on Brent oil prices will be analyzed with the theory of interdependence by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye. By examining the interdependence between economic outcomes of individual states during the political conflict in the region, which can be affected globally in the short term, this statement aims to determine an understanding of several consequences of political conflict on the Brent price trend as a global efficient oil supply.

This statement will analyze daily Brent oil prices from the Platts database between March 7, 2023, and May 7, 2024, to investigate the effect of the Israel- Palestine conflict, which began on October 7, 2023, on Brent oil prices. Data processing is conducted using RStudio. Firstly, we check the stability of the time series by employing Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF). After the data was manipulated, a t-test was performed to assess whether the mean oil prices changed after this geopolitical event and if these changes were significant. The result shows no significant change in Brent price before and after the conflict. The stability in the Brent price shows economic interdependence among oil producers/ supplier states and states with high levels of oil demand. This circumstance influences their strategic decisions to maintain a stable oil supply. In the sense of globalization, the current global order prioritized economic interests over political considerations.

Keywords: Israel- Palestine Conflict 2023, Brent Oil Prices, Economic Interdependency, Market Responses, Multinational Companies.

**GEOPOLITICAL ACTIVITY OF THE EU IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS AFTER
THE END OF THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR (2020-2024)
İKİNCİ QARABAĞ MÜHARİBƏSİ BAŞA ÇATDIQDAN SONRA Aİ-NİN CƏNUBİ
QAFQAZDA GEOSİYASI FƏALİYYƏTİ (2020-2024)**

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ABSTRACT

For more than a quarter of a century, the South Caucasus has been the center of colliding and contradictory interests of major players, thereby turning the region into one of the most problematic and unstable points in the post-Soviet space. The unique geostrategic position of this region is critical to the evolution of world order in the twenty-first century. Although the primary geopolitical problem is the struggle for energy resources, competition for the right to have control and influence over the South Caucasus has become an ideological factor and has acquired the greatest strategic importance for both regional (Russia, Iran, Turkey, etc.) and global actors (USA, EU, China, etc.).

The resolution of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict was a historic event for the South Caucasus and opened up various opportunities that are designed to contribute to peace and stability in the South Caucasus. The moment has therefore come for the international community, including the European Union and the United States, to support efforts to promote peace and regional integration.

In general, the EU's revision of its policy towards Armenia and Azerbaijan, trying to establish a more balanced approach, will probably strengthen the institution's position in the post-war peace process and help Brussels play a more effective mediating role between the parties. If it turns out to be successful, it will have regional and possibly even permanent consequences for the South Caucasus. Because the peace negotiations between Armenia and Azerbaijan were held mainly with the mediation of Russia.

Key words: EU, geopolitics, regional security, USA, Azerbaijan, Geoeconomic symbol of South Caucasus, Armenia, Georgia, integration processes.

XÜLASƏ

Əsrin dördüdə birindən artıqdır ki, Cənubi Qafqaz əsas oyunçuların toqquşan və ziddiyyətli maraqlarının mərkəzi olub və bununla da regionu postsovet məkanında ən problemli və qeyri-sabit nöqtələrdən birinə çevirib. Bu regionun unikal geostrateji mövqeyi iyirmi birinci əsrdə dünya nizamının təkamülü üçün çox vacibdir. Əsas geosiyasi problem enerji resursları uğrunda mübarizə olsa da, Cənubi Qafqaz üzərində nəzarət və təsir hüququ uğrunda rəqabət ideoloji amilə çevrilərək həm regional (Rusiya, İran, Türkiyə və s.), həm də qlobal aktorlar üçün ən böyük strateji əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. (ABŞ, AB, Çin və s.).

Ermənistan-Azərbaycan münaqişəsinin həlli Cənubi Qafqaz üçün tarixi hadisə olub və Cənubi Qafqazda sülh və sabitliyə töhfə vermək üçün müxtəlif imkanlar açıb. Beləliklə, beynəlxalq ictimaiyyətin, o cümlədən Avropa İttifaqı və ABŞ-ın sülhün və regional inteqrasiyanın təşviqi səylərini dəstəkləməsinin vaxtı çatıb.

Bütövlükdə, Aİ-nin Ermənistan və Azərbaycana qarşı siyasətini nəzərdən keçirməsi, daha balanslı yanaşma qurmağa çalışması, çox güman ki, təşkilatın müharibədən sonrakı sülh prosesində mövqeyini gücləndirəcək və Brüsselə tərəflər arasında daha effektiv vasitəçilik rolunu oynamağa kömək edəcək. Əgər bu uğurlu olarsa, bunun Cənubi Qafqaz üçün regional və bəlkə də qalıcı nəticələri olacaq. Çünki Ermənistanla Azərbaycan arasında sülh danışıqları əsasən Rusiyanın vasitəçiliyi ilə aparılıb.

Açar sözlər: Aİ, geosiyasət, regional təhlükəsizlik, ABŞ, Azərbaycan, Cənubi Qafqazın geoiqtisadi simvolu, Ermənistan, Gürcüstan, inteqrasiya prosesləri.

SİROTİK HASTALARDA KAN ÜRE AZOTU (BUN) ALBUMİN ORANININ AKUT BÖBREK HASARI VE MORTALİTE İLE İLİŞKİSİ

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD UREA NITROGEN (BUN) ALBUMIN RATIO WITH ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY AND MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS

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ÖZET

Karaciğer sirozu morbidite ve mortalite nedeni olarak, önemli bir sağlık problemi olmaya devam etmektedir. Yüksek kan üre nitrojeninin (BUN) serum albüminine (BAR) oranı, pnömonide, sepsiste, COVID-19 hastalığında mortalite ile ilişkili bir risk faktörü olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, bu klinik indeksin sirotik hastaların akut böbrek hasarı ve mortalite gibi klinik sonuçlarını tahmin edip edemeyeceğini araştırmayı amaçladık. Bu retrospektif çalışmaya, Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi iç hastalıkları yoğun bakım ünitesine ve/veya gastroenteroloji kliniğine karaciğer sirozu tanısı ile yatırılan 18 yaş üstü hastalar alındı. Çalışmaya 246 sirotik hasta dahil edildi. Çalışmaya alınan hastaların siroz etyolojilerine bakıldığında en sık HBV, kriptojenik ve HCV'a bağlı sirozun ön planda olduğu görüldü. En sık yatış nedenleri sırasıyla refrakter asit, hepatik ensefalopati ve GİS kanaması idi. Bu hastaların 75'inde akut böbrek hasarı (ABH) gelişti. Hastaların %56.5'i erkekti ve yaş ortalaması 61,8±13,2 idi. Akut böbrek hasarı gelişen hastaların median BUN/albumin oranı (15.2) ABH gelişmeyen hastalara (5.45) göre anlamlı olarak yüksek bulundu ($p<0,001$). Benzer şekilde mortalite ile sonuçlanan hastaların median BUN/albumin oranı (16,3) yaşayan hastalara göre (6,2) anlamlı olarak yüksek bulundu ($p<0,001$). Spearman korelasyon analizinde BUN/albumin oranının Child skoru ($r:0,498$, $p<0,001$) ve MELD skoru ($r:0,484$, $p<0,001$) ile korele olduğu görüldü. Univariante analiz yapılarak mortalite ile ilişkili faktörler belirlendi. Anlamlı bulunan bilirübin, INR, albumin, sodyum, ensefalopati, asit ve BUN/albumin oranı analize dahil edildi. Yapılan multivariate lojistik regresyon analizinde BUN/albumin oranı (OR 1.069; 95% CI 1.020-1.121; $P= 0.006$) bilirübin (OR 1.097; 95% CI 1.028-1.172; $P= 0.005$), ensefalopati (OR 8.640; 95% CI 3.261-22.888; $P < 0.001$) ve asit (OR 10.794; 95% CI 1.362-85.555; $P < 0.024$) mortalitenin bağımsız prediktörleri idi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siroz, Akut böbrek hasarı, BUN/albumin oranı, Mortalite.

ABSTRACT

Liver cirrhosis remains a major health problem, causing morbidity and mortality. Elevated blood urea nitrogen (BUN) to serum albumin (BAR) ratio has been identified as a risk factor associated with mortality in pneumonia, sepsis, COVID-19 disease. In this study, we aimed to investigate whether this clinical index can predict clinical outcomes such as acute kidney injury and mortality in cirrhotic patients. In this retrospective study, patients over the age of 18 years who were admitted to the internal medicine intensive care unit and/or gastroenterology clinic of Necmettin Erbakan University with a diagnosis of liver cirrhosis were included. The study included 246 cirrhotic patients. When the etiologies of cirrhosis of the patients included in the study were analyzed, HBV, cryptogenic and HCV-associated cirrhosis were the most common etiologies. The most common reasons for hospitalization were refractory ascites, hepatic encephalopathy and GI bleeding, respectively. Acute kidney injury (AKI) developed in 75 of these patients. 56.5% of the patients were male and the mean age was 61.8 ± 13.2 years. The median BUN/albumin ratio was significantly higher in patients with acute kidney injury (15.2) compared to patients without AKI (5.45) ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, the median BUN/albumin ratio of patients who ended in mortality (16.3) was significantly higher than that of living patients (6.2) ($p < 0.001$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that BUN/albumin ratio correlated with Child score ($r: 0.498$, $p < 0.001$) and MELD score ($r: 0.484$, $p < 0.001$). Factors associated with mortality were determined by univariate analysis. Bilirubin, INR, albumin, sodium, encephalopathy, ascites and BUN/albumin ratio were included in the analysis. In multivariate logistic regression analysis, BUN/albumin ratio (OR 1.069; 95% CI 1.020-1.121; $P = 0.006$), bilirubin (OR 1.097; 95% CI 1.028-1.172; $P = 0.005$), encephalopathy (OR 8.640; 95% CI 3.261-22.888; $P < 0.001$) and ascites (OR 10.794; 95% CI 1.362-85.555; $P < 0.024$) were independent predictors of mortality.

Keywords: Cirrhosis, Acute kidney injury, BUN/albumin ratio, Mortality.

EVALUATION OF HALP SCORE IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

FARKLI KRONİK BÖBREK YETMEZLİĞİ EVRELERİNDE HALP SKORU DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Haemoglobin, Albumin, Lymphocyte, Platelet (HALP) score is a new prognostic biomarker that has been studied for about 10 years. It was initially shown to predict both prognosis and response to treatment in various cancer types. This score reflects the immunonutritional status. Among the components of this score, albumin reflects nutritional status and lymphocyte and platelet counts reflect immune status. Chronic kidney disease patients (CKD) are both immunosuppressed and catabolic patients. Therefore, we aimed to evaluate HALP score levels in different stages of CKD.

Materials and Methods: A total of 183 patients including 62 patients with stage 3 CKD, 63 patients with stage 4 CKD, 26 patients with stage 5 CKD and 32 controls were included in our study. Demographic data, haemogram and biochemical parameters of these groups were retrospectively recorded from the hospital database. HALP score was calculated for all groups with the formula $[\text{haemoglobin (g/L)} \times \text{albumin (g/L)} \times \text{lymphocyte (/L)}] / \text{platelet (/L)}$ count. One way ANOVA and chi-square analyses were used for comparisons.

Results: In the CKD group, 54.3% (82) were male patients and 21.8% were diabetic. HALP score was 679.8 ± 197.6 in the control group, 523.4 ± 157.5 in the stage 3 CKD group, 398.2 ± 116.7 in the stage 4 CKD group, and 360.9 ± 108.7 in the stage 5 CKD group. HALP score decreased as the CKD stages progressed. The difference between the groups was found to be significant ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, haemoglobin ($p < 0.001$), albumin ($p < 0.001$) and lymphocyte ($p = 0.001$) values were significantly different between the groups. However, no significant difference was found between platelet values ($p = 0.406$).

Discussion and Conclusion: HALP score is lower in CKD patients compared to healthy individuals and the decrease continues as the CKD stage progresses. Further studies are needed to investigate the relationship between HALP score, which is known to predict prognosis in patients with malignancy, and prognosis in CKD.

Key Words: Chronic Renal Failure; HALP score; Stage

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Hemoglobin, Albümin, Lenfosit, Trombosit (HALP) skoru, yaklaşık 10 yıldır çalışılan yeni bir prognostik biyobelirteçtir. Başlangıçta çeşitli kanser türlerinde hem prognozu hem de tedaviye yanıtı predikte ettiğine gösterilmiştir. Bu skor immünonütrisyonel durumu yansıtmaktadır. Bu skorun bileşenlerinden albumin beslenme durumunu, lenfosit ve trombosit sayısı da immun durumu yansıtmaktadır. Kronik böbrek yetmezliği hastaları (KBH) da hem immunsuprese ve hem de katabolik hastalardır. Biz de bu nedenle farklı kronik böbrek yetmezliği evrelerinde HALP skoru düzeylerini değerlendirmeyi amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmamıza 62 evre 3 KBH, 63 evre 4 KBH ve 26 evre 5 KBH hastası ile 32 kontrol grubu olmak üzere toplam 183 hasta dahil edildi. Bu grupların demografik verileri, hemogram ve biyokimyasal parametreleri retrospektif olarak hastane veritabanından kaydedildi. Tüm hastalar için HALP skoru hesaplandı. Hemoglobin (g/L) × albümin (g/L) × lenfosit (/L)]/trombosit (/L) sayısı formülü ile tüm gruplar için HALP skoru hesaplandı. Karşılaştırmalarda One way ANOVA ve ki kare analizleri kullanıldı.

Bulgular: KBH grubunun ve %54.3'ü (82) erkek hastalardan oluşmaktaydı ve %21.8'i diyabetikti. HALP skoru kontrol grubunda 679.8±197.6, evre 3 KBH grubunda 523.4 ±157.5, evre 4 KBH grubunda 398.2±116.7, evre 5 KBH grubunda 360.9±108.7 olarak bulundu. KBH evreleri ilerledikçe HALP skorunun azaldığı görüldü. Gruplar arasındaki fark anlamlı bulundu (p<0.001). Benzer şekilde gruplar arasında hemoglobin (p<0.001), albümin (p<0.001) ve lenfosit (p=0.001) değerleri de anlamlı olarak farklıydı. Ancak trombosit değerleri arasında anlamlı fark bulunmadı (p=0.406).

Tartışma ve Sonuç: HALP skoru sağlıklı bireylere göre KBH hastalarında düşüktür ve KBH evresi ilerledikçe düşüş devam etmektedir. Malignite hastaları için prognozu predikte ettiği bilinen HALP skorunun KBH için de prognoz ile ilişkisini araştırmak için ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kronik Böbrek Yetmezliği; HALP skoru; Evre

PHYSICAL REHABILITATION OF PATIENTS AFTER KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

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ABSTRACT

A kidney transplant is a surgical procedure that involves placing a healthy kidney from a deceased or living donor into a person with severe renal impairment, whether they are on dialysis or not. It is often considered the superior treatment for kidney failure compared to dialysis. The healthcare system of the Republic of Azerbaijan has extensive experience in kidney transplantation and is increasingly expanding the number of these procedures. Exercise programs for patients undergoing renal transplantation are known to be particularly effective in enhancing graft function, improving work capacity, and reducing cardiovascular risk factors.

The aim of this study is to develop physical rehabilitation programs for patients following kidney transplantation.

To address the objectives of this research, a targeted sample was established, consisting of 78 patients who had undergone kidney transplantation. This cohort included 38 individuals from urban areas and 40 from rural areas. Within the sample, there were 36 men (46.1%) and 42 women (53.9%). The average age of the participants was 38.7 ± 4.8 years.

In the course of the research, principles for the medical rehabilitation of patients after kidney transplantation, including physical aspects, have been developed. The earliest possible initiation and the sequential implementation of rehabilitation measures will contribute to the early mobilization of patients, reducing the incidence of early disability, mitigating the severity of disability, and facilitating their return to a socially active life.

Keywords: exercise, kidney, transplantation

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND CARDIOVASCULAR RISK AMONG KIDNEY TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Despite significant advancements in the short-term outcomes for kidney transplant recipients over the past decades, these improvements have not been mirrored in long-term outcomes. Cardiovascular disease (CVD) continues to be the primary cause of death in this population, with transplant recipients experiencing higher rates of CVD and CVD-related mortality compared to the general population. This heightened risk is likely due to the presence of both traditional and nontraditional risk factors. Enhanced physical activity has been identified as a crucial component in mitigating cardiovascular risk, underscoring the need for targeted rehabilitation programs to improve long-term health outcomes for kidney transplant patients.

Results: Among the 342 participants, 40% were female, with a mean age of 45.9 ± 8.3 years. The cohort comprised 88% individuals with stage 1-4 chronic kidney disease and 27% with a history of cardiovascular disease. Participants in the "high" physical activity tertile reported significantly higher levels of vigorous physical activity and walking compared to those in the moderate and low tertiles (both $p < 0.023$). No significant differences were observed in daily household, occupational, or sedentary activities across the physical activity tertiles. The "low" physical activity tertile included a higher proportion of individuals who were overweight or obese and had a history of diabetes and/or cardiovascular disease compared to their more active counterparts (all $p < 0.031$). Hierarchical modeling indicated that factors associated with higher physical activity scores included younger age ($p = 0.022$), cadaveric donor source ($p = 0.016$), shorter transplant vintage ($p = 0.025$), lower pulse pressure ($p < 0.014$), and the absence of a diabetes history ($p < 0.013$).

Conclusion: Kidney transplant recipients with the highest levels of physical activity were more likely to participate in purposeful exercise. Conversely, lower levels of physical activity were linked to an increased number of cardiovascular risk factors. Additionally, higher physical activity was correlated with younger age and better overall outcomes for recipients.

Keywords: kidney, transplantation, risk factors, exercise,

PSÖRİATİK ARTRİTLİ HASTALARDA İNFLAMASYON BİYOBELİRTECİ OLARAK CALLY İNDEKSİ

CALLY INDEX AS AN INFLAMMATION BIOMARKER IN PATIENTS WITH PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

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ÖZET

Psöriatik artritin (PsA) patogeneğinde inflamasyonun önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Nötrofil-lenfosit oranı (NLO), monosit-lenfosit (MLO) ve trombosit-lenfosit oranlarını (PLO) içeren immün bazlı skorların, PsA'da inflamasyon ve prognozun belirleyicileri olduğu öne sürülmüştür. Bu çalışmanın amacı yeni bir hematolojik inedx olan CRP-albümin-lenfosit (CALLY) indeksinin PsA'daki kullanımını incelemektir. Bu vaka-kontrol çalışmasına yeni tanı almış 60 PsA hastası ve yaş-cinsiyet uyumlu 50 sağlıklı kontrol (SK) dahil edildi. İnflamasyona dayalı biyobelirteçler, hastalığın ilk tanısında ve tedaviden önce kaydedildi. CALLY indexi serum albümin x lenfosit sayısı / CRP x 10⁴ olarak hesaplandı. Hastalık aktivitesini değerlendirmek için PSoriatik Artritte Hastalık Aktivitesi (DAPSA) skoru kullanıldı. NLR, PLR, MLR ve CALLY indeksinin PsA hastaları ile SK'ler arasında ayırım yapma gücünün yanı sıra, CALLY'nin 6 aylık tedavi yanıtını izlemedeki gücü, alıcı işletim karakteristiği (ROC) eğrileri kullanılarak değerlendirildi. CALLY indeksi PsA hastalarında sağlıklı kontrollere göre anlamlı derecede düşüktü (sırasıyla 1,04±1,44'e karşı 5,87±4,48, P=0,006) ve ayrıca tedavi öncesindeki hastalarda 6 aylık tedaviye kıyasla anlamlı derecede düşük bulunda (1,04±1,44'e karşı 4,75±5,03, P<0,001). PsA hastalarını SK'lerden ayırma açısından NLR, PLR, MLR ve CALLY için eğri altındaki alan (AUC) sırasıyla 0,687, 0,623, 0,719 ve 0,891 iken tedavi yanıtı 0,781, 0,741, 0,659 ve 0,879 idi. PsA'yı öngörmek için CALLY kesme değeri 0,61 idi (duyarlılık: %84,6; özgüllük: %85,7; P< 0,001). CALLY indeksinin PsA'da inflamasyonun belirlenmesinde NLR, MLR ve PLR'ye göre en güvenilir belirleyicisi olduğu saptandı. Bu sonuç CALLY indeksinin PsA tanısında ve tedaviye yanıtın izlenmesinde için kullanılabilir basit ve kolay ulaşılabilen bir biyobelirteç olarak kullanılabilirliğini düşündürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CALLY index, inflamasyon, psöriatik artrit.

ABSTRACT

Inflammation has a significant role in the pathogenesis of psoriatic arthritis (PsA). Immune-based scores, including the neutrophil-lymphocyte, monocyte-lymphocyte, and platelet-lymphocyte ratios (NLR, MLR, and PLR, respectively), have been proposed as predictors of inflammation and prognosis in PsA. This study aimed to examine the utility of a novel CRP-albumin-lymphocyte (CALLY) index in PsA. This case-control study included 60 newly diagnosed PsA patients and 50 age-gender-matched healthy controls (HCs). Inflammation-based biomarkers were determined at the disease's initial presentation and prior to any treatment. The CALLY index was calculated as serum albumin x lymphocyte count / CRP x

10⁴. The Disease Activity in Psoriatic Arthritis (DAPSA) score was used to assess disease activity. The ability of the NLR, PLR, MLR, and CALLY index to differentiate between PsA patients and HCs, as well as the 6-month course of treatment response, was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. The CALLY index was significantly lower in PsA patients than in healthy controls (1.04 ± 1.44 vs 5.87 ± 4.48 respectively, $P=0.006$) and also significantly lower in patients before treatment compared to 6 months treatment (1.04 ± 1.44 vs 4.75 ± 5.03 , $P<0.001$). The area under the curve (AUC) for NLR, PLR, MLR, and CALLY in terms of discriminating PsA patients from HCs was 0.687, 0.623, 0.719, and 0.891, respectively, while treatment response was 0.781, 0.741, 0.659, and 0.879. The CALLY cut-off value for predicting PsA was 0.61 (sensitivity: 84.6%; specificity: 85.7%; $P < 0.001$). The CALLY index was found to be the most reliable determinant of inflammation in PsA compared to NLR, MLR and PLR. This result suggests that the CALLY index can be used as a simple and easily accessible biomarker that can be used in the diagnosis of PsA and monitoring the response to treatment.

Keywords: CALLY index, inflammation, psoriatic arthritis.

COVID-19'LU GEBE HASTALARIN PLASENTALARINDA ORTAYA ÇIKAN HİSTOPATOLOJİK YAPILARIN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF HISTOPATHOLOGIC STRUCTURES IN PLACENTAS OF PREGNANT PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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ÖZET

Çalışmamızın amacı COVID-19 olan gebe hastaların plasentalarında gelişen plasental histopatolojik yapıları incelemektir. Çalışmamızda Dicle Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum kliniğine yatan ve COVID-19 tanısı alan 20 gebe hastanın plasentalarından histolojik takip için küçük parçalar alındı. 18 yaşından küçük ve 49 yaşından büyük kadınlar, ikincil hastalığı veya kronik hastalığı olan hastalar (örn. Herhangi bir solunum yolu hastalığı, herhangi bir gebelik komplikasyonu veya herhangi bir diğer sistemik bozuklukları) çalışmaya dahil edilmedi. Öksürük, boğaz ağrısı, nefes güçlüğü semptomlarının yanında PCR testi COVID-19 virüsü için pozitif olan hastalar kabul edildi. Plasenta örnekleri Hematoksilin&Eozin (H&E) ile boyanarak ışık mikroskobu altında incelendi. COVID-19 grubuna ait hastaların plasenta örneklerinin longitudinal kesitinde; kan damarlarının etrafında bazal membran yapısının belirgin olarak bozulduğu ve desidua hücrelerinin apoptotik görünümde olduğu izlendi. Ayrıca bu hastaların plasentaları serbest halde dağılmış olup, koryonik villusların özellikle bağlantı bölgeleri olan sinsityal köprülerde incelmeler olduğu ve inflamatuvar hücre infiltrasyonunun agregat oluşturması dikkat çekiciydi. COVID-19'lu annelerin plasental yapılarında COVID-19'a bağlı olduğu düşünülen histopatolojik değişikliklerin meydana geldiği izlendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: COVID-19, Plasenta, Histopatoloji.

ABSTRACT

The aim of our study was to investigate the placental histopathologic structures in the placentas of pregnant patients with COVID-19. In our study, small pieces of placentas of 20 pregnant patients who were hospitalized in Dicle University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology and diagnosed with COVID-19 were obtained for histologic follow-up. Women younger than 18 years and older than 49 years, patients with secondary disease or chronic disease (e.g. any respiratory disease, any pregnancy complications or any other systemic disorders) were excluded. Patients with symptoms of cough, sore throat, difficulty breathing and a positive PCR test for COVID-19 virus were accepted. Placenta samples were stained with Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E) and examined under light microscope. In the longitudinal section of the placenta samples of the patients belonging to the COVID-19 group; it was observed that the basement membrane structure around the blood vessels was significantly disrupted and the decidua cells had an apoptotic appearance. In addition, the placentas of these patients were scattered freely and it was noteworthy that the chorionic villi were thinned, especially in the syncytial bridges, which are the connecting regions, and inflammatory cell infiltration formed aggregates. It was observed that histopathologic changes thought to be related to COVID-19 occurred in the placental structures of mothers with COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, Placenta, Histopathology.

İNSAN SPERMİNDE KRİYOPREZERVASYONUNUN SPERM VİTALİTESİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF CRYOPRESERVATION OF HUMAN SPERM ON SPERM VITALITY

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ÖZET

Kriyoprezervasyon, biyolojik materyallerin (hücreler, dokular, embriyolar, sperm, yumurta hücreleri vb.) çok düşük sıcaklıklarda (genellikle -196°C'de sıvı azot kullanılarak) saklanması işlemidir. Bu sıcaklıklarda, biyolojik aktiviteler durma noktasına gelir ve böylece hücreler veya dokular uzun süreli saklanabilir. Erkek infertilite tedavisinde kullanılan sperm kriyoprezervasyonunda ki amaç ise spermin kriyoprezervasyon sonrası döllenme kapasitesini sürdürbilmesidir. Biz de bu çalışma ile sperm kriyoprezervasyonunun, sperm parametrelerinden vitaliteye etkisini araştırmayı amaçladık. Çalışmamızda, Dicle Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Üroloji Kliniğine infertilite nedeniyle başvuran, 25-40 yaş aralığındaki erkek hastalardan 40 gönüllü hastanın onayı ile semen örneği alındı. Çalışmada, hastalardan 3-4 günlük ideal cinsel perhiz sonrası masturbasyon yöntemi ile elde edilen semen örneklerinden, üroloji kliniğinin infertilite değerlendirmesi sonrası geriye kalan semen örnekleri kullanıldı. Hastaların demografik özellikleri (sigara, alkol, vitamin tüketimi, yakın zamanda alınan hormonal veya kemoterapötik tedavi ve varikosel) devre dışı bırakıldı. Çalışmaya sperm

volümü 1,5 ml'den fazla olan, sayısı 15 milyonun üzerinde, hareketliliğin % 40'tan fazla ve Morfoloji>%4 olan normozoospermialı semen örnekleri dahil edildi. 20 normozoospermialı hastadan alınan semen örneği Gradient tekniği kullanılarak yıkanıp, Eosin Y solüsyonu damlatılarak ışık mikroskobu altında incelendi ve vitalite değerlendirmesi yapıldı. Vitrifikasyon (dondurma) işlemi için; 20 normozoospermialı hastadan alınan semen örneği Gradient yöntemi ile yıkanıp, hazır vitrifikasyon mediumu ile dondurularak kriyotüplere aktarıldı ve nitrojene daldırılarak saklandı. Çözülme işlemi için ise; nitrojenden çıkarılan kriyotüpler 37°C suya daldırılıp sıvı hale dönünceye kadar beklenildi. Sıvı hale dönen örnekler klasik gradient yöntemi ile yıkanıp, Eosin Y solüsyonu damlatılarak ışık mikroskobu altında incelendi ve vitalite değerlendirmesi yapıldı. Sadece gradient uygulanan normozoospermik semen örnekleri ile kriyoprezervasyon sonrası normozoospermik semen örnekleri karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak ($p < 0,05$) anlamlı düzeyde bir azalış olduğu görüldü. Sonuç olarak; yaptığımız vitalite değerlendirmesi ile, dondurup çözme işleminin vitaliteye olumsuz bir etkisi olduğu kanısına vardık.

Anahtar kelimeler: İnfertilite, Kriyoprezervasyon, Normozoospermia, Vitalite.

ABSTRACT

Cryopreservation is the process of storing biological materials (cells, tissues, embryos, sperm, egg cells, etc.) at very low temperatures (usually using liquid nitrogen at -196°C). At these temperatures, biological activities come to a halt and thus cells or tissues can be stored for long periods. The purpose of sperm cryopreservation used in the treatment of male infertility is to ensure that the sperm maintains its fertilization capacity after cryopreservation. With this study, we aimed to investigate the effect of sperm cryopreservation on vitality, one of the sperm parameters. In our study, semen samples were taken from male patients between the ages of 25-40 who applied to Dicle University Faculty of Medicine Urology Clinic due to infertility, with the consent of 40 volunteer patients. In the study, the semen samples obtained from the patients by masturbation after 3-4 days of ideal sexual abstinence and the remaining semen samples after the infertility evaluation of the urology clinic were used. Patients' demographic characteristics (smoking, alcohol, vitamin consumption, recent hormonal or chemotherapeutic treatment, and varicocele) were excluded. Semen samples with normozoospermia with sperm volume more than 1.5 ml, number of more than 15 million, motility of more than 40% and morphology $>4\%$ were included in the study. Semen samples taken from 20 normozoospermia patients were washed using the Gradient technique, Eosin Y solution was added and examined under a light microscope, and vitality evaluation was performed. For the vitrification (freezing) process; Semen samples taken from 20 normozoospermia patients were washed with the Gradient method, frozen with ready-made vitrification medium, transferred to cryotubes and stored by immersion in nitrogen. For the dissolution process; The cryotubes removed from nitrogen were immersed in 37°C water and waited until they turned into liquid form. The samples that turned to liquid state were washed with the classical gradient method, Eosin Y solution was added and examined under a light microscope, and vitality evaluation was made. A statistically significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) was observed when the normozoospermic semen samples that were applied only to the gradient were compared with the normozoospermic semen samples after cryopreservation. In conclusion; Based on our vitality assessment, we concluded that freezing and thawing has a negative effect on vitality.

Keywords: Infertility, Cryopreservation, Normozoospermia, Vitality.

THE EFFECT OF SEVOFLURANE USE IN PERFUSION DURING CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS ON PERFUSION PARAMETERS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sevoflurane gas integrated into the Heart Lung Machine can be delivered from the oxygenator to the extracorporeal circulation in cardiac surgery performed with cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB).

Objective: The aim of this retrospective study was to investigate the effect of Sevoflurane gas integrated into the Heart Lung Machine from the oxygenator to the extracorporeal circulation on perfusion parameters during CPB-guided cardiac surgery.

Method: Patients who underwent CPB-guided cardiac surgery in the last one year were included in the study after applying the exclusion criteria. Patients were divided into two groups according to the use of Sevoflurane gas (Sevoflurane users and non-users). Perfusion parameters of both groups after aortic cross clamping, immediately after weaning from the Heart-Lung Machine and postoperative day 1 were analysed. day perfusion parameters [Partial Arterial Carbon Dioxide Pressure (PaCO₂), Partial Arterial Oxygen Pressure (PaO₂), Oxygen Saturation (SaO₂), Lactate, power of Hydrogen (pH), Haematocrit (HCT), Base Excess (BE)] and postoperative intensive care unit ventilator weaning times were compared and statistical analyses were performed.

Results: Demographic characteristics were similar in both groups (p>0.005). Perfusion parameters (PaCO₂, PaO₂, SaO₂, Lactate, pH, HCT, BE) after aortic cross clamping, immediately after weaning from the Heart-Lung Machine and on the 1st postoperative day, and postoperative intensive care unit ventilator weaning times were similar in patients with and without sevoflurane (p>0.005).

Conclusion: The use of Sevoflurane gas integrated into the Heart Lung Machine from the oxygenator to the extracorporeal circulation has no effect on perfusion parameters in CPB-guided cardiac surgery. In conclusion, we think that it is safe to use Sevoflurane gas integrated into the Heart Lung Machine from the oxygenator to the extracorporeal circulation.

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary bypass, Perfusion, Sevoflurane, Perfusion Parameters.

THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEADERSHIP: IMPACT ON TEAM PERFORMANCE AND JOB SATISFACTION

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, are explored the impact of Emotional Intelligence (EI) on leadership and its effects on team performance and job satisfaction. Through an analysis of existing literature and an empirical study, this paper aims to demonstrate how EI helps leaders better manage their teams and improve organizational outcomes. This study seeks to explore the role of Emotional Intelligence (EI) in leadership and its influence on team performance and job satisfaction. Emotional Intelligence encompasses the ability to recognize, understand, and manage one's own emotions and those of others. It is considered a critical element for effective leadership, affecting leaders' ability to create a positive work environment, motivate teams, and manage conflicts constructively. Hypothesis: The results are expected to show a positive correlation between leaders' levels of Emotional Intelligence and team performance, as well as a significant impact on employee satisfaction. These findings may underscore the importance of developing Emotional Intelligence skills for leaders as a way to enhance not only organizational outcomes but also employee well-being. The study contributes to existing literature by offering a deeper understanding of how Emotional Intelligence influences leadership and which aspects are most crucial for enhancing performance and job satisfaction. Furthermore, these results can be utilized by organizations to design training and development programs for their leaders, focusing on improving Emotional Intelligence skills to achieve more effective leadership and a more satisfying and productive work culture. This study holds value in Albania since Emotional Intelligence (EI) has limited theoretical foundations and the concept is not widely recognized or studied. The study aims to shift focus towards broader culture, extending beyond the target group of social science and psychological researchers, as a concept that aids, shapes, and develops individuals and their worldview, particularly influencing the organizational culture of various entities overall.

Keywords: Leadership, Emotional Intelligence, emotional impact, self-awareness, performance, organizational culture.

SHIFTING PARADIGMS TO BUILD A FAIRER DISABILITY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Disability assessment approach has evolved significantly across the globe, shifting from the traditional medical model to the bio-psycho-social model, which emphasizes a more holistic approach to health and disability. Until 2019, disability assessment in Albania was based on the traditional medical model, with a limited focus on biological impairments. In order to support Albania's commitment to disability issues, State Social Service with the support of World Bank, began implementing the bio-psycho-social model of disability assessment in Tirana in November 2019, which later extended to all districts by the end of 2022. Through a literature review, this article aims to explore the rationale behind the establishment of the new bio-psycho-social model in Albania. The previous *-medical model-* was found to be ineffective, fragmented, highly abusive, bureaucratic, and non-collaborative with other important social protection systems. The previous approach of disability assessment failed to consider the potential of people with disability to live independently, treating them as dependent on passive cash payment programs. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which poses a new concept of disability as an interaction between biological and environmental factors, was ratified by Albania in 2012, consequently placing Albania in a position to develop a new system that reflects accurately this concept. The bio-psycho-social model assumes that people with disabilities will receive both cash payments and services, and will be integrated into society. The implementation of the bio-psycho-social model of disability assessment in Albania has become reality, however, understanding how this model is working to achieve its goal of overcoming the shortcomings of the previous model remains an issue that requires attention and promptly response.

Key words: disability, disability models, bio-psycho-social, people with disabilities

**THERE IS VIRTUAL MONEY, VIRTUAL ECONOMY, VIRTUAL SOCIETY,
AND VIRTUAL HUMANS. WHAT'S NEXT IN THE DIGITAL ERA?**

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ABSTRACT

We are currently living in a digital era that is rapidly transitioning to a more and more virtualized ecosystem. Disruptive digital technologies, such as digital payment systems, artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning, big data and analytics, augmented reality (AR) or virtual reality (VR), the metaverse, blockchain, IoT, 5G, or cybersecurity, are driving this shift, creating a 'virtual bubble' that increasingly shapes daily life. This paper aims to clearly define the concepts of virtual money, virtual economy, and the newly emerging virtual society in this current stage of materialization. We also explore the concept of 'virtual humans' from multiple perspectives. We ground our approach in a systematic literature review, utilizing the Scopus scientific database to analyze current research trends. Our contribution is to synthesize these definitions, providing a comprehensive overview of the terms and their interrelationships, as well as assessing their dependence on the real world. Additionally, we offer our own insights and suggestions on how the 'virtual' world can enhance the 'real' realm. We propose that further research is essential to deepen the understanding of these concepts and their implications.

Keywords: virtual economy, virtuality, digital transformation, metaverse, blockchain.

TOWARDS A UNIFIED DIGITAL EUROPE: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND STRATEGIC INSIGHTS FROM GLOBAL DIGITALIZATION PRACTICES IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

This working paper explores the current state of digitalization within European countries, both EU and non-EU, and examines the key factors influencing the heterogeneity of digital public services across the continent. One of the primary objectives is to analyze how the evolution of digitalization in European public administration compares to similar processes in other important regions of the world, identifying both similarities and differences. Through a comprehensive analysis of regional disparities, regulatory frameworks, and infrastructural differences, the paper identifies the primary challenges to achieving a more homogeneous and transnational digital environment in Europe. The research highlights global best practices, particularly from North America, Asia-Pacific, Australia and Latin America, and discusses how European countries can benefit from these examples to enhance their own digital transformation efforts. The findings emphasize the importance of interoperability, technological adoption, and digital inclusivity, offering actionable recommendations to accelerate digitalization in a way that benefits the entire European region. This work aims to inform policymakers and stakeholders on strategies to create a more integrated and efficient digital ecosystem across geographical and geopolitical boundaries.

Keywords: Digitalization, Public Administration, Europe, Global Comparison, E-Government.

JEL: K00, K33, K40, N10, N40, O33, O38, O43, O50, P51

(HOW) DOES PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROMOTE SMES PERFORMANCE IN LOWER INCOME ECONOMIES? ANN APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play a crucial role in developing economies, significantly contributing to their growth. The success and development of these small businesses largely depend on the skills and visions of their owners and managers. However, there is limited research on how management practices influence business performance in lower-income economies. This paper explores the impact of specific management practices (performance evaluation) on the performance of SMEs in such an economic context.

The study is cross-sectional, utilizing primary data collected from 400 SME owners and managers in Yemen. The aim is to examine how these performance evaluation practices influence business performance. For analysis, the study employed Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) approaches. The findings reveal that the selected management (performance evaluation) practices significantly affect SME performance ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, the importance analysis using ANN showed that evaluating the managerial performance is the most essential practice towards SME performance. This is followed by strategic analysis (SWOT) and strategic analysis of internal resources. Conversely, the evaluation of current performance was found to be the least influential practice. This paper adds to the literature by investigating the aspect of lower income economies and providing a sufficient insight for policy makers, managers and owners of SMEs to shape their managerial practices in a manner that results in enhancing their business performance.

Keyword: Performance; SMEs; Entrepreneurship; Management; Practices; Development.

HUMAN RESOURCES- CHALLENGES FACING THE TOURISM SECTOR IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The article underscores the significance development of the tourism sector in recent years in Albania which has highlighted the need to increase the capacity of human resources, especially for young people educated or trained in this field. Despite media calls regarding this issue and continuous announcements from businesses themselves, as well as the increasing number of accommodation structures including international brands, this will be the biggest problem that will accompany tourism.

The pandemic period and the phenomenon that accompanied it created a reflection for workers to reassess their careers and move to other industries. On the other hand, accommodation industries began to review current career paths and evaluate what they should bring new in the eyes of employees entering this sector. High housing rents and rising apartment prices made it very difficult for young people to stay under current payment conditions. Employers must engage in developing new and innovative strategies to ensure they have a talented and capable workforce to face economic challenges and risks. Caring for employee well-being, offering flexible working conditions, and creating a productive and encouraging work environment can help increase employee productivity and engagement.

To effectively address these challenges, it is important to develop sustainable and appropriate strategies to improve the tourism sector in Albania. This includes investments in education and training for the workforce, promoting diversity in the workplace, incorporating motivation as a crucial process in retaining employees, and fostering close cooperation between the private sector, government, and non-governmental organizations to find innovative and sustainable solutions for future challenges. In this way, we can ensure sustainable and advanced development for the proper functioning of the tourism sector as a primary source of the economy.

Keywords: Human Resources, Tourism, Employers, government.

LINGUISTIC DURABILITY: THE FATE OF NEOLOGISMS IN CROATIAN MEDICAL LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The creation of neologisms in the standard Croatian language is governed by its word formation rules, leveraging its lexical bounty. The usual word formation processes are used to create neologisms, and if they are well-formed, if they are needed in the vocabulary of the Croatian standard language, and if they are accepted by its speakers, they are no longer considered neologisms, and become active components of the general vocabulary.

This paper uses a philological method to describe neologisms in Croatian medical literature occurring some 20 years ago, and seeks to determine if they have become a part of the modern vocabulary and come into general use. A description of the neologisms in the context of the application of terminological principles is a vital component of the paper as well.

Keywords: neologisms, formation rules, Croatian medical literature, terminological principles

SUGAR MILLS ROUTE & TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN JORDAN VALLEY SOUTHERN LEVANT

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ABSTRACT

The results of field studies through archaeological excavations in the Jordan Valley region confirmed the establishment of dozens of sugar mills in the valley, especially during the end of the Byzantine era and the beginning of the Islamic eras, specifically during the Ayyubid-Mamluk period. Among the most prominent of these recent discoveries are factories, workshops and products Sugar in the Jordan Valley, where 32 factories, mills and pottery workshops were revealed in the Jordan Valley, especially in the northern Jordan Valley, down to Ghor Al-Safi, where the largest sugar factory was revealed there. The Jordan Valley was world famous for growing sugar cane and then grinding it in mills managed by the power of water propulsion, whose remains are still standing. The product is then processed according to the various stages of manufacturing that the inhabitants of the Jordan Valley excelled in during the Islamic eras, equivalent to the twelfth century to the fourteenth century, and many researchers considered that the Jordan Valley was among the earliest centers of the world's civilizations in the manufacture and export of sugar especially Jordanian sugar, which is known for its international quality (Montreal sugar), and the export of Montreal Sugar reached Africa, especially Egypt, when sugar industry experts moved to Egypt during the Ayyubid-Mamluk Era and established cane farms and mills there, and from Egypt the industry spread to the rest of Africa.

It is worth noting the spread of Jordanian sugar through trade to distant regions in Europe and others, as Montreal's Jordanian sugar reached Cyprus, Sicily, and from there to France, Italy, and especially the city of Florence, where the demand for Jordanian sugar in Europe was great for its high quality. It is obvious that the Crusaders returning from the Levant brought with them farmers from Jordan who are experts in cultivation of sugar can .

Keywords: Archaeology, History, Trade, Sugar, south Levant.

THE ROLE OF MEDICINE IN THE ECONOMY OF A COUNTRY

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Medicine holds a crucial position in the global landscape, significantly influencing both the health and economic stability of nations. Its contributions to public health are immense, as it plays a vital role in reducing mortality rates, increasing life expectancy, and improving the overall quality of life. Healthy populations are essential for sustaining economic productivity, as they experience fewer healthcare costs and participate more actively in the workforce, which drives economic growth. The healthcare industry, encompassing pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and services, constitutes a substantial portion of national expenditures and acts as a major economic engine.

Investment in healthcare infrastructure and innovation not only stimulates job creation and entrepreneurship but also enhances a nation's competitiveness in the global market. Medicine also serves as a catalyst for innovation, leading to the development of new treatments, therapies, and medical devices, thereby improving healthcare outcomes and fostering economic growth through the generation of intellectual property. Furthermore, the sector drives significant research and development (R&D) efforts, attracting investments that not only advance medical knowledge but also generate spillover effects across other industries, boosting productivity and competitiveness. Despite these positive impacts, the economic influence of medicine is accompanied by challenges such as rising healthcare costs, access disparities, poor health literacy, and the burden of chronic diseases, which necessitate effective policy interventions to ensure equitable healthcare access and cost containment. Understanding the intricate relationship between medicine and the economy is vital for policymakers, healthcare professionals, and stakeholders to craft strategies that promote sustainable development and equitable healthcare access.

In this scientific article, we will discuss the costs associated with translators' medical campaigns, the economic impact of poor health literacy, the challenges posed by large families, and the importance of medication compliance in minimizing diseases and improving health outcomes.

Key Words: Economy, Medicine, Medical knowledge, Sustainable Development.

BIOINFORMATIC ANALYSIS OF ADAM-17 GENE VARIANTS

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ABSTRACT

A protein disintegrin and metalloprotease domain-containing 17, known as ADAM-17, also called TACE (Tumor necrosis factor-alpha converting enzyme), generally plays an important role in the cleavage of the Pro-Leu-Ala-Gln-Ala-/-Val-Arg-Ser-Ser-Ser sequence in the membrane-bound precursor of tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha). In order to identify the most deleterious missense variants of ADAM-17, we adopted an approach based on various bioinformatic tools such as SIFT, PROVEAN, Mutation Assessor, MUpro, PyMol, Consurf, and Swiss-Model. These tools are designed to analyze and predict the potential impact of amino acid substitutions on the protein's structure and function. SIFT and PROVEAN predict the impact of missense mutations on protein function. Mutation Assessor evaluates the functional impact of amino acid substitutions in proteins. MUpro predicts changes in protein stability, while PyMol is used for molecular visualization. Consurf identifies functionally important regions of the protein by analyzing evolutionary conservation, and Swiss-Model generates 3D models of proteins to understand structural changes. Out of all the missense variants collected from the Ensembl database, only seven non-synonymous single nucleotide polymorphisms (nsSNPs) were identified as high-risk pathogenic by all prediction algorithms. These variants were also found to have deleterious effects on the stability, structure, and function of the ADAM-17 protein, meaning they have a direct effect on disease processes. It is important to make more efforts to understand the full effects of these variants.

Keywords: Bioinformatic, Genomic, Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, molecular modelling.

STUDY ON THE MODELING AND SIMULATION OF THE BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS EXTRACTION FROM SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries are increasingly oriented towards the use of medicinal plants. Our country is rich in a large number of medicinal plants. This work will address the importance of extracting components from medicinal plants. One of the plants we studied that has excellent potential and is believed to have good health properties is Wormwood or *Artemisia Absinthium*. Our country is rich in medicinal plants, endemic, whose value is impressive. Leafy materials, such as tea, are a rich source of flavonoids and phenolic acids and are recognised as a significant source of flavonoids in the diet. The chemical composition of tea is complex, comprising polyphenols, catechins, caffeine, amino acids, carbohydrates, proteins, chlorophyll, volatile compounds, fluorine, minerals, and other unidentified compounds. These plants are of great value in the cosmetics industry, especially in the pharmaceutical industry, which is increasingly focusing on plant-based medications and evaluating their curative properties. The economic value of these plants, particularly for specific components, is on the rise. This paper discusses how we can implement ways, including technology, to increase the effectiveness and quantity of extracted substances. The results were experimentally obtained by conventional extraction with a Soxhlet apparatus with an organic solvent under laboratory conditions. These results showed that the effect of extraction variables on extraction yields decreased as follows: pressure, temperature and dynamic extraction time. The extraction pressure, a key factor in the sample yield, was found to play a dominant role, while the effect of time was deemed negligible. This study found that standard Soxhlet extraction can be used to obtain flavonoid compounds. Under optimal conditions, the highest content of bioactive flavonoid compounds reached 3.98%, and HPLC identified eight flavonoid compounds. This paper is dedicated to the meticulous process simulation of extracting the constituent components of a plant using the PRO II software. This software, which utilizes ethanol as a solvent, plays a crucial role in extracting the active component. The importance of this extraction process cannot be overstated, as it is the key to unlocking the potential of medicinal plants in the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries.

Keywords: modelling and simulation, bioactive components, extraction, medicinal plants

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF BASE SCHIFF. APPLICATION BIOLOGICAL, ELECTROCHEMICAL AND COMPUTATIONAL INVESTIGATION

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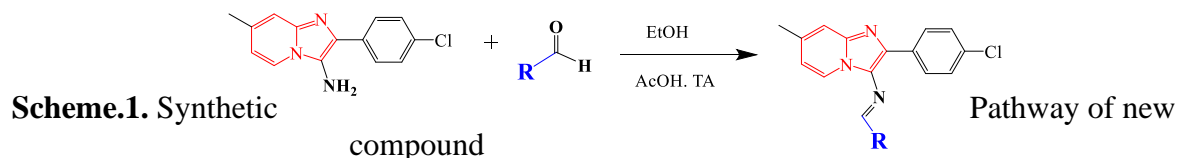
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ABSTRACT

Several new Schiff base ligands were synthesized from 2-Amino-4-methylpyridine and 2-Bromo-4'-chloroacetophenone using the Paudler method. Subsequently, 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-7-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine was produced by reacting sodium nitrite with hydrobromic acid and tin, along with a specific amine mixed with various substituted aldehydes and acetic acid as a catalyst at room temperature (Scheme 1 below). The resulting products were characterized using advanced spectroscopic techniques, including LC-MS, IR, ¹H-NMR, and ¹³C-NMR.



The newly synthesized derivatives were then evaluated for their corrosion inhibitory efficiency in a 1M HCl medium, employing methods such as mass loss measurement, electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), Tafel polarization curves, and scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

On the other hand, the synthesized ligands validated excellent correlations between experimental data and calculations based on density functional theory (DFT) and virtual screening by Docking.

Keywords: 2-Bromo-4-chloroacetophenone, 2-Amino-4-methylpyridine, Electrochemical, DFT method and virtual screening by Docking.

STRUCTURAL AND MICROSTRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF $\text{Ba}_{0.54}\text{Ca}_{0.46}\text{Fe}_{6.5}\text{Al}_{5.5}\text{O}_{19}$ M-TYPE HEXAFERRITE: EFFECTS OF ANNEALING TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Rare-earth free M-type hexaferrite powders with the composition $\text{Ba}_{0.54}\text{Ca}_{0.46}\text{Fe}_{6.5}\text{Al}_{5.5}\text{O}_{19}$ were successfully synthesized using sol-gel auto-combustion method for a 1:1 ratio of metal nitrates to citric acid. The samples were then annealed at the temperatures of 1100 °C, 1150 °C, 1200 °C and 1250 °C. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis revealed that the samples exhibited the M-type phase, with minor traces of $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ observed in those annealed between 1100 °C and 1200 °C. The sample annealed at 1250 °C demonstrated the highest purity. The structural parameters, including lattice constants a and c , cell volume (V_c), crystallite size (D) and strain (ϵ) were analysed. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) revealed that the grain sizes of the samples increased with the annealing temperature. Energy dispersive x-ray (EDX) analysis confirmed that the composition of the prepared powders matched the nominal atomic proportions of Ba, Ca, Fe, Al and O.

Keywords: M-type hexaferrites, sol-gel auto-combustion, structural properties, SEM analysis.

THE IMPACT OF VISCOSITY ON TOROIDAL VELOCITIES IN A TOKAMAK

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ABSTRACT

Historically, researchers have used cylindrical tokamaks to study hot plasma behaviour because these tokamaks are easier to analyze theoretically. Additionally, they allow simple equations, such as the Grad-Shafranov equations, which describe hot plasma equilibrium . However, researchers have observed geometry-dependent phenomena within toroidal tokamaks such as JET, C-Mod, and Tore Supra. These toroidal effects help balance the plasma . Therefore, there is a contradiction between classical theoretical studies, which do not account for these toroidal effects, and experiments that do. Consequently, it is necessary to understand these toroidal effects by creating a model that closely resembles reality. Firstly, it is known that in fluid mechanics, the rotation of a fluid, governed by the NavierStokes equations, generates Coriolis forces that stabilise movements perpendicular to the axis of rotation . Similarly, in tokamaks, toroidal effects include the spontaneous rotation of the plasma, which is mainly based on turbulent transport generated at the edge of the tokamak. This rotation facilitates the transition from L-mode (low confinement) to H-mode (high confinement), thus ensuring plasma equilibrium and stability. Furthermore, to closely simulate hot plasma equilibrium states, researchers have adapted their theoretical models from cylindrical to toroidal geometry. They have used non-ideal visco-resistive MHD equations and considered that the velocity is not zero . Our main objective in this poster is to show the influence of the Hartmann number, which results from viscosity and resistivity, on toroidal velocities. These velocities are measures of the toroidal flows responsible for the equilibrium states of the hot plasma. This concerns the equilibrium of hot plasma, which implies good magnetic confinement, ultimately providing favourable conditions for nuclear fusion reactions.

Keywords: Tokamaks, hot plasma, non-ideal visco-resistive MHD equations, magnetic confinement.

HIGHLY POTENT ANTIBACTERIAL COPPER-BASED MOFS/NA-ALGINATE COMPOSITE BEADS

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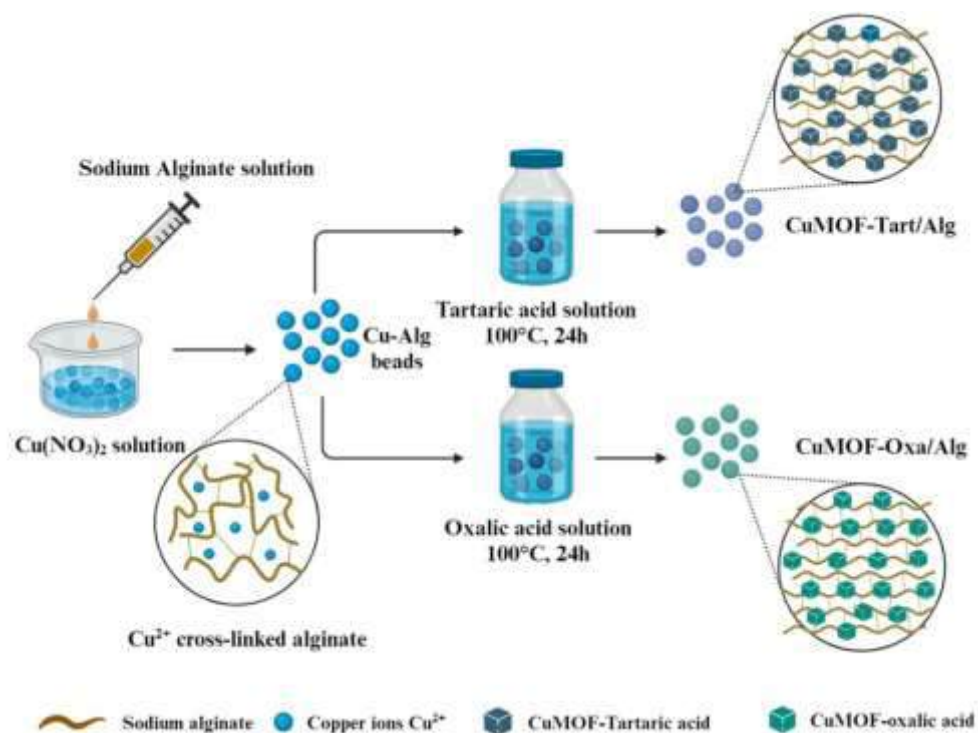
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ABSTRACT

The present study reports an environmentally friendly in-situ synthesis of novel antibacterial copper-based MOFs within the hydrogel network of sodium alginate. Two different copper-based MOF/sodium alginate composite beads were prepared via the post-treatment of copper-ion-crosslinked alginate hydrogels with two different ligand solutions, namely, tartaric acid and oxalic acid, at 100°C for 24 h. The structural, thermal, and morphological properties of the prepared samples were investigated using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), and scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and their antibacterial activities against gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus*) and gram-negative (*Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) strains were examined using the conventional disc diffusion method. The results demonstrated the success of the in-situ synthesis of two distinct copper-based MOFs with FTIR spectra, confirming the existence of characteristic bands of the ligands complexed to the sodium alginate matrix. Moreover, the XRD diffractograms revealed the formation of two distinct crystalline structures with well-defined morphologies observed in the SEM images. In addition, thermal analysis showed that the prepared composite beads had enhanced thermal stability compared to the copper-ion-crosslinked alginate beads. Antibacterial testing revealed the strong capacity of the copper-based MOFs/sodium alginate composite beads to deactivate the growth of all the bacterial strains used, with a minimum inhibition zone of 23 mm, which highlights the potential of the synthesized materials as highly potent antibacterial agents.

Graphical Abstract



Keywords: copper-based MOFs, in-situ synthesis, sodium alginate, hydrogel network, tartaric acid, oxalic acid, antibacterial activity.

**BAYOUD DISEASE OF DATE PALM (PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA L.):
CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
OASIS ECOSYSTEMS IN MOROCCO**

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ABSTRACT

Bayoud disease, caused by the soilborne fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, poses a significant threat to date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera* L.) cultivation and the sustainability of oasis ecosystems in Morocco. This incurable vascular disease leads to wilting, decline, and ultimately death of infected palms, impacting date production, food security, and the livelihoods of local communities. Extensive research has focused on understanding the complex interactions between the pathogen, the host plant, and the environment to develop effective management strategies. Studies have investigated soil characteristics, microbial communities, and genetic factors influencing disease susceptibility and resistance. Advances have been made in early detection methods, mapping of infested areas, and the development of resistant date palm varieties through conventional breeding and biotechnological approaches. These findings have paved the way for an integrated disease management approach that combines preventive measures, such as cultural practices and biological control, with genetic resistance and community awareness to mitigate the impact of Bayoud and ensure the long-term viability of date palm cultivation in Morocco's oases.

Keywords: Bayoud, date palm, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *albedinis*, oasis, integrated management.

COMPARISON OF EXTRACTION METHODS FOR CAROB SWEET JUICE: TRADITIONAL APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Carob, the fruit of the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), is a valuable natural resource widely used for its nutritional properties and sweetening potential. The extraction of sweet juice from carob is of particular importance in the food and pharmaceutical industries. This presentation aims to review the various methods of extracting sweet carob juice, highlighting both traditional techniques and modern innovative approaches. We will discuss conventional methods such as maceration and pressing, as well as advanced technologies like ultrasound-assisted extraction and enzymatic extraction. Special attention will be given to extraction yields, the quality of the juice obtained, and the energy efficiency of each method. Additionally, the economic and environmental implications will be examined to provide a comprehensive overview. This comparison seeks to identify the most promising methods for sustainable and efficient production of carob sweet juice, tailored to current market demands.

Keywords: Carob, Sweet Juice, Extraction Methods, Sustainable Production, Juice Quality, Energy Efficiency.

TEACHERS' WELL-BEING: WHY 'BURNOUT' HAPPENS AND HOW IT AFFECTS STUDENT LEARNING

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These days, a large number of recently graduated teachers are quitting or considering leaving the field, frequently due to problems at work rather than a lack of dedication to their careers. The aim of this review study is to find the causes of stress, burnout, and bad health in teachers employed by educational institutions. To improve the awareness of this significant issue that affects most educators around the world, causes that don't promote school teachers' well-being at the individual, institutional, and other support system levels have been researched. To prove this view, the widely used research was followed among young teachers in Kazakhstan.

The results show that teachers are more vulnerable to stress and burnout. Stress and burnout can be caused by individual-level factors such as long hours at work, emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and a lack of support from friends and family. The pupils' misbehavior had the most impact on teachers' emotional "burnout", then followed by achievement.

Keywords: teacher well-being, mental health, job satisfaction, teaching

ACCOUNTABILITY AND PERFORMANCE AS SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: A PROPOSAL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

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ABSTRACT

The present paper provides a critical analysis of the correlation between accountability and the performance of the public administration. The current work establishes a theoretical framework for understanding the link between building the right capacities for accountability and performance within the context of the principal-agent dynamic, emphasizing the necessity for performance to be subject to a transparent system of accountability between the public administration and the citizen, who is the recipient of public services. Following the identification of this theoretical framework, the discourse delves into the concept of performance, initially aiming to elucidate its broad and varied implications through a comprehensive analysis of secondary data. Results revealed that performance metrics, rather than being unequivocal and objective, frequently lack precision, necessitating a meticulous and expert evaluation process. Subsequently, the paper highlights service quality as a crucial aspect of performance that is most conducive to forming the basis of the accountability relationship between the agent (public administration) and the principal (citizen/user). The development of a Citizen's Rights Charter in the National Policies emerges as the tool capable of translating the theoretical proposition into practical reality. The contribution concludes with a series of practical recommendations underscoring the significance of the role played by the creation of the Independent Performance Evaluation Body in fostering participatory approaches to fully realizing the principle of transparency.

Keywords: accountability, performance, Citizens’ Rights Charter, Independent Performance Evaluation Body, public administration

INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY AS ANTECEDENTS DENOMINATIVES OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the idea that innovation and creativity are decisive factors for the effectiveness and survival of organizations has been strengthened. In recent years, the idea that innovation and creativity are decisive factors for the effectiveness and survival of organizations has been strengthened. In response to the increasing emphasis on creativity and innovation, the interest of economic, psychological, and social disciplines in the study of innovation has grown enormously in recent years at the level of scientific research, and the range of studies on innovation processes and the implementation of ideas has continued to progressively increase. Since these premises, the present research has analyzed through a mixed methodology the relationships between some antecedents of innovation identified in the literature and innovative behavior, aiming to address at least some of the above-mentioned aspects. Results of the literature review revealed that in fact, the three phases of innovative behaviors (generation, promotion, and implementation of ideas) have distinctive characteristics and for this reason it is plausible to assume that the factors and/or the weight of the factors change according to the phase considered. In particular, the idea generation stage is the most creative stage and in it the individual components of innovative behavior are predominant, while the other two phases, the promotion and implementation of ideas, constitute the implementation component of innovative behavior and in them the relational and organizational aspects of innovative behavior are predominant. When studying the role of motivation at work in innovative behavior, the intent to deepen the knowledge of the economic processes underlying the relationship between antecedents and innovative behavior is revealed. As a conclusive finding, literature review revealed that influenced by the individual's inclination to resist change, particularly through established routines, while situational factors like relationship conflicts and performance play a crucial role in the other phases of innovative behavior. An intriguing finding is also that the level of resistance to change can moderate the connection between innovation orientation and actual innovative actions. Research findings also revealed that the applicability of Self-Determination, the relationship between precursors and innovative behavior are contingent upon the specific stage of innovative behavior being examined.

Keywords: innovation, creativity, idea generation stage, promotion, implementation of ideas

REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT IN SMALL VILLAGES IN HUNGARY

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ABSTRACT

No significant and lasting solution is expected from economic agents to reduce unemployment. Employment opportunities in the for-profit sector are not infinite and are concentrated in large cities. There are few opportunities for the disadvantaged, mostly low-educated, inhabitants of rural areas. Public employment, often used as an active employment policy instrument, is an appropriate option in municipalities where job opportunities are limited or non-existent. The search for possible ways to move on from public employment should be kept in mind. The way forward is to move from public employment to solidarity. The author sees the solution to the unemployment problems in Hungary not in public employment, but in the solidarity economy. The basic value of the solidarity economy is that it does not act in the interests of the individual, but in the interests of the community, and seeks to promote the development of communities organised on a territorial basis or along the lines of common interests. Individuals in a solidarity economy work together for the common good. The methodology used is field research, during which the author visited several municipalities and interviewed mayors about the results of the public employment programme in their municipalities.

Keywords: unemployment, small vilages, rural development

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EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN E-GOVERNMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE, IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

E-government is widely accepted as an effective means of providing public services and affects good governance in developing countries. The use of technology and digital platforms in the provision of public services, during these years, has had an increasing trend at the national and global level. E-government is related to the use of Information and Communications Technology (ICT), which serves as an important instrument in the transformation of the traditional public services delivery ways to be more effective, efficient and accessible to citizens. In Albania during the last years, providing digital public services has been a challenge for the government, with the objective to improve the performance of public service delivery, for citizens and society as a whole. E-government is considered a powerful tool in the hands of the government to improve the quality of public service delivery, increase transparency and accountability, reduce corruption and increase citizen satisfaction. E-government promotes good governance in these directions; by increasing transparency, information and accountability to citizens; by encouraging citizen participation in decision-making processes and by improving the quality of public services. Good governance in developing countries is an important instrument to achieve better performance, as well as to promote an effective and sustainable development. After the 1990s, our country has undertaken and implemented a series of structural and institutional reforms in the direction of good governance. These reforms have aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the government, the performance of the public administration, and the best functioning of the public institutions. Good governance has considerable potential for the modernization of public administration, the improvement of public service delivery, sustainable development and the well-being of citizens. The purpose of this paper is to examine and evaluate the relationship between e-government and good government in Albania, based on the analysis of e-public services provided by the government platform (e-Albania) and Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI).

Keywords: e-Government, performance, good governance, relationship, digital public service.

THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF E-BUSINESSES: A CASE STUDY OF TRAVEL AGENCIES

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ABSTRACT

This research looks at the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on the development and management of e-businesses in Kosovo, with a focus on travel agencies. The study takes a quantitative approach with a questionnaire from Statista (2021). The questionnaire was sent electronically to 224 travel agencies in Kosovo. Respondents were randomly selected to ensure a diverse representation of the target demographic. Data analysis techniques include descriptive analysis, Pearson correlation and multiple regression. AI technologies significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiency of e-commerce ($R^2 = 0.9912$). The use of AI improves the user experience and strengthens trust in the platform, as shown by significant correlation coefficients. Respondents indicated a high level of satisfaction and trust in AI technology.

The study shows that AI technologies help e-businesses function better by increasing operational efficiency and customer satisfaction. Furthermore, as AI becomes more widespread, trust in e-business platforms is growing significantly. It is recommended that small and medium-sized businesses in Kosovo invest in AI technology to streamline their operations and improve customer satisfaction. In addition, training and education programs need to be developed to improve the knowledge and skills of managers and workers in the use of AI.

This study complements the current literature by providing a thorough examination of the impact of AI on e-commerce in Kosovo, an area that has received little attention to date. The results of the study provide practical guidance for e-business managers and policy makers in Kosovo in the effective adoption and utilisation of AI technology.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, E-business, User experience, Platform trust.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the crucial role of education and training in developing women entrepreneurs in Kosovo. Through a detailed analysis of educational policies and training programs, the study aims to uncover how these elements can help increase women's participation in entrepreneurial activities and economic empowerment. In a society that still faces cultural and social challenges, education and training are essential for skill development and the creation of a mindset that supports gender equality in business. The research emphasizes the importance of professional training programs and formal education in preparing women for market challenges and for taking advantage of economic opportunities. The research also explores successful cases of women entrepreneurs in Kosovo, identifying the factors that have contributed to their success and offering recommendations for public policies and private initiatives that can further support this trend. While education and training are essential, it is equally important to create a supportive environment that encourages women to pursue and develop their entrepreneurial ideas. This research contributes to the existing literature by offering a new perspective on the importance of education and training in the context of economic development and gender equality in Kosovo. The research results aim to stimulate further discussions and inspire concrete actions to support women entrepreneurs in the region.

Keywords: Women, development, training, education, cultural

THE IMPACT OF INFLATION ON WELFARE AND ECONOMIC STABILITY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

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ABSTRACT

The Western Balkans region has faced significant economic challenges following geopolitical tensions and global economic shifts. This research paper examines the multifaceted impacts of inflation on welfare and economic stability in this region, particularly after the Russian aggression. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, drawing on reports from local institutions, the World Bank, the European Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, as well as recent literature from field experts. We analyze key indicators such as consumer price indices, employment rates, and public spending to assess the immediate and long-term effects of inflation on various socio-economic groups. Additionally, the paper explores the role of monetary and fiscal policies in mitigating inflationary pressures and promoting economic resilience. Through comparative analysis with other Balkan countries, the study identifies best practices and policy recommendations tailored to the unique economic context of the region. The findings of this study are crucial for policymakers, economists, and international stakeholders aiming to foster sustainable development and economic stability in the region.

Keywords: Inflation, Welfare, Economic Stability, Western Balkans, Policy

WOMEN ROLE AND IMPACT IN THE GOVERNANCE, RISK AND COMPLIANCE

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an overview of the role of women in governance, risk management, and compliance (GRC) and the challenges they face in advancing their careers in these fields. Through a review of recent literature on the topic, this article explores the specific contributions that women can bring to GRC, including their unique perspectives, skills, and experiences on corporate performance. However, despite these potential benefits, women continue to face numerous obstacles to career advancement in GRC, including unconscious bias, gender stereotypes, and a lack of opportunities for development and mentorship. To address these challenges, various strategies have been proposed, including the promotion of gender diversity in leadership positions, the implementation of flexible work arrangements, and the provision of targeted training and development programs for women. In addition to corporate voluntary strategies, we have provided an overview of European and United Nations regulations on gender diversity and women in governing, risk and compliance roles. Article concludes that efforts to promote gender diversity in GRC are essential not only for creating more inclusive and equitable workplaces, but also for enhancing the overall effectiveness of risk management and compliance practices and corporate performance.

JEL Codes: G41, J16, K38

Keywords: Governance, Compliance, Risk management, women leaders, regulatory,

INTEGRATING SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN AGRICULTURE: STRATEGIES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN RESPONSE TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS

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ABSTRACT

In response to global environmental goals, this article examines how rural development strategies in the European Union (EU) might incorporate sustainable agriculture techniques. The report illustrates how sustainable practices are becoming more and more common in EU agriculture through an examination of important variables, including crop diversity and the area covered by organic farming. In the European Union, organic farming grew from 9.5 million hectares to 16.9 million hectares between 2012 and 2022, accounting for 10.5% of all agricultural land. This growth is in line with the EU's Farm to Fork Strategy and Green Deal, which want to increase the percentage of organic farms to 25% by 2030. The data also shows how different EU member states have adopted organic agricultural practices; Sweden, Estonia, and Italy are the nations that produce the most organic cereals, while France and Finland are less advanced. Adoption is influenced by a number of factors, including market demand, national policy backing, and environmental factors. To achieve the EU's lofty sustainability targets, the essay highlights the need for ongoing governmental support, financial investment, and consumer awareness. The results indicate that although there has been progress, there are still major obstacles to overcome before sustainable agriculture techniques can be widely adopted. The EU can support global environmental sustainability initiatives, boost biodiversity, and encourage rural development by removing these obstacles.

Keywords: Sustainable Agriculture, Rural Development, Organic Farming, Crop Diversity, EU Agricultural Policy

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL EXCLUSION AND CYBERLOFING

ÖRGÜTSEL DIŞLANMA VE SANAL KAYTARMA ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Organizational exclusion can be expressed as staff working within the organization being ignored or ignored by their other colleagues and excluded from social groups or work groups. Cyberloafing, on the other hand, can be defined as the use of the computer and internet allocated by the personnel working in the institution for purposes unrelated to their work. Therefore, the aim of this study is to examine the relationship between organizational exclusion and cyberloafing. **Materials and Methods:** This research was conducted on 427 personnel working at the 24th Regional State Hydraulic Works in Kars Province. Convenience sampling method was used in the research. In order to carry out the evaluations in the research, frequency distributions, t-test, Anova Test, skewness, mean, kurtosis, standard deviation, normal distribution, correlation analysis, confirmatory factor analysis and exploratory factor analysis and multiple regression were performed. **Results:** It has been determined that the organizational exclusion perceptions of male and female staff differ according to gender, age and marital status. It has been determined that the organizational exclusion perceptions of male and female staff do not differ according to staff title. It has been determined that the cyberloafing perceptions of male and female staff do not differ according to gender, age, marital status and staff title. It has been determined that there is a positive relationship between general organizational exclusion and general cyberloafing. It has been determined that there is a positive relationship between organizational exclusion and significant cyberloafing. It has been determined that there is no positive relationship between organizational exclusion and trivial cyberloafing. **Discussion and Conclusion:** This study is important in terms of revealing that employees who are excluded by their colleagues and managers in the institution can show their anger, anger and resentment by engaging in cyberloafing behavior. As a result, it has been determined that employees who think that they are excluded and ignored in the institution do not engage in minor cyberloafing behavior to express their anger towards the institution, but instead engage in more severe, significant cyberloafing behavior. It has also been determined that the personnel working in the institution may engage in significant cyberloafing behavior, that is, they may prefer to gamble online, shop online, listen to music or surf the internet, instead of making an effort for the institution that excludes them.

Key Words: Organizational Exclusion; Cyberloafing; Manager and Civil Servants; State Hydraulic Works

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Örgütsel dışlanma kurum içinde çalışan personelin diğer meslektaşları tarafından önemsenmemeleri veya görmezden gelinerek sosyal grupların ya da iş gruplarının dışında tutulmaları olarak ifade edilebilir. Sanal kaytarma ise, kurumda çalışan personelin kendilerine görevlerini yapmaları için tahsis edilen bilgisayarı ve interneti işle alakası olmayan konularda kullanmaları olarak ifade edilebilir. Bu nedenle, bu çalışmanın amacı örgütsel dışlanma ve sanal kaytarma arasındaki ilişkiyi incelemektir. **Gereç ve Yöntem:** Bu araştırma Kars İlinde yer alan 24. Bölge Devlet Su İşleri'nde çalışan 427 personel üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada kolayda örneklem yönteminden faydalanılmıştır. Araştırmadaki değerlendirmeleri gerçekleştirebilmek amacıyla frekans dağılımları, t-testi, Anova Testi, çarpıklık, ortalama, basıklık, standart sapma, normal dağılım, korelasyon analizi, doğrulayıcı faktör analizi ve keşfedici faktör analizi ve çoklu regresyon yapılmıştır. **Bulgular:** Erkek ve kadın personelin örgütsel dışlanma algılarının cinsiyete, yaşa, medeni duruma göre farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Erkek ve kadın personelin örgütsel dışlanma algılarının kadro unvanına göre farklılaşmadığı belirlenmiştir. Erkek ve kadın personelin sanal kaytarma algılarının cinsiyete, yaşa, medeni duruma ve kadro unvanına göre farklılaşmadığı belirlenmiştir. Genel örgütsel dışlanma ve genel sanal kaytarma arasında pozitif yönlü ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Örgütsel dışlanma ve önemli sanal kaytarma arasında pozitif yönlü ilişki olduğu belirlenmiştir. Örgütsel dışlanma ve önemsiz sanal kaytarma arasında pozitif yönlü ilişki olmadığı belirlenmiştir. **Tartışma ve Sonuç:** Bu çalışma, kurumda meslektaşları ve yöneticileri tarafından dışlanan personelin öfkelerini, siniri ve kızgınlığını sanal kaytarma davranışında bulunarak gösterebileceklerini ortaya koyması açısından önemlidir. Sonuç olarak, kurumda kendilerinin kurumda dışlandığını ve önemsemediğini düşünen çalışanların kuruma olan kızgınlarını belirtmek için önemsiz sanal kaytarma davranışında bulunmadıkları bunun yerine daha şiddetli olan önemli sanal kaytarma davranışında buldukları belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca kurumda çalışan personelin kendilerini dışlayan kurum için çaba sarf etmek yerine önemli sanal kaytarma davranışında bulunabilecekleri yani online kumar oynamayı, online alışveriş yapmayı, müzik dinlemeyi ya da internette sörf yapmayı tercih edebilecekleri de belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Dışlanma; Sanal Kaytarma; Yöneticiler ve Memurlar; Devlet Su İşleri

EMPLOYEE PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE QUALITY OF QUALITY PROCESSES IN ORGANIZATIONS: A RESEARCH IN THE AEGEAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this research is to determine employee perceptions about quality processes in organizations reaching the expected quality level. The survey prepared for this purpose was conducted in various sectors (energy, mining, automotive, chemistry, packaging, health, finance, education, information systems, public, other service sectors, etc.) in the Aegean Region between June 2024 and July 2024. It was applied to 311 employees in organizations. The 15 propositions within the scope of the study, which include revealing the quality of quality, were gathered under a single factor as a result of exploratory factor analysis, and Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.974.

As a result of the research, participants found each proposition and the general factor average consisting of propositions that reveal the quality of quality to be highly important. Positive, very high, high and medium level correlations were determined between the propositions. In addition, according to the structural equation model, the factors that reveal the importance of quality in the confirmatory framework show integrity.

According to the experiences of the participants, the main problems encountered in the management of quality processes are summarized as low employee participation and awareness, top management not knowing the quality management content correctly, processes not being clearly defined, lack of experience, resistance to change and excessive documentation. The main solutions suggested by the participants are in summary, artificial intelligence, etc. providing practical solutions with technological and software supports, using communication channels that explain the importance and scope of the work done in order to create a quality culture and increase ownership among employees, giving up the perception of quality management as only product control by senior management, determining strategic goals regarding quality and concrete performance indicators of these goals. the employee staff who believe in change and need the energy of change, periodic process evaluation and simplification of the processes.

Keywords: Quality in organizations, quality processes, perception of quality, quality of quality

**SAĞLIK KURUMLARINDA YÖNETİM SÜRECİNE ETKİ EDEN KÜRESEL
FAKTÖRLERİN İNCELENMESİ**
REVIEW OF GLOBAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

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ÖZET

Verimli ve etkili bir Sağlık Yönetim Bilgi Sistemi (SYBS), politika planlaması, hedef belirleme ve politika uygulama zorlukları için sistem ve veri merkezi sağlayarak hem sağlık sistemi hem de insanların sağlığı için kritik öneme sahiptir. Sürdürülebilirlik için, SYBS tasarlanırken hastanelerin örgütsel yapısı dikkate alınmalıdır. Sağlık Yönetim Bilgi Sisteminin (SYBS) önemi ihmal edilemez çünkü herhangi bir ülkedeki sağlık politikaları ve planlaması genellikle çeşitli sağlık sorunları hakkında doğru ve zamanında bilgilere bağlıdır. Sağlık bilgisi, insanların sağlığı ve kendilerinin, hükümetin ve diğerlerinin bu konuda ne yaptığı hakkında bilgidir. Önemli hastalıkların oluşumunu, sıklığını ve nedenlerini, ayrıca tedavi edici faaliyetlerin erişilebilirliğini ve verimliliğini açıklamaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Hastanelerdeki Sağlık Yönetim Bilgi Sisteminin (SYBS) uygulanmasını etkileyen faktörlerini incelemek ve bunun sağlık kurumları yönetim sürecindeki önemini araştırmaktır.

Çalışmanın bulguları, bağımsız değişkenler olan; teknolojik faktörler, yönetsel faktörler ve operasyonel faktörler ile bağımlı değişken olan hastane uygulaması arasında pozitif bir ilişki olduğu incelenen araştırmalarda ortaya çıkmıştır. İnceleme literatür taraması şeklinde gerçekleştirilmiş ve çıkarımsal analiz yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma bulgularına göre devlet ve özel hastanelerin yönetimlerine; sistem analizi ve tasarımı konusunda usulüne uygun süreci takip etmeleri ve sistem gereksinimlerinin tanımlanması sırasında tüm kaynakları bir araya getirmeleri önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilgi İletişim Teknolojisi, Sağlık Kurumları, Yönetim Süreci, Teknolojik Faktörler, Yönetsel Faktörler ve Operasyonel Faktörler.

ABSTRACT

An efficient and effective Health Management Information System (HMIS) is critical to both the healthcare system and people's health by providing the system and data center for policy planning, target setting, and policy implementation challenges. For sustainability, the organizational structure of hospitals should be taken into account when designing HMIS. The importance of Health Management Information System (HMIS) cannot be neglected because health policies and planning in any country often depend on accurate and timely information about various health issues. Health information is information about people's health and what they, the government, and others are doing about it. It describes the occurrence, frequency and causes of major diseases, as well as the accessibility and efficiency of therapeutic activities.

The aim of this study is to examine the factors affecting the implementation of Health Management Information System (HMIS) in hospitals and to investigate its importance in the management process of healthcare institutions.

The findings of the study are the independent variables; It has been revealed in the studies examined that there is a positive relationship between technological factors, managerial factors and operational factors and the dependent variable, hospital practice. The review was carried out in the form of a literature review and inferential analysis was performed. According to the findings of this study, the managements of public and private hospitals; It is recommended that

they follow the proper process for system analysis and design and bring all resources together when defining system requirements.

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, Healthcare Institutions, Management Process, Technological Factors, Managerial Factors and Operational Factors.

MEDİKAL TURİSTLERİN DESTİNASYON TERCİH NEDENLERİ: İSTANBUL ÖRNEĞİ

DESTINATION PREFERENCE REASONS OF MEDICAL TOURISTS: THE CASE OF ISTANBUL

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ÖZET

Medikal turizm, turistlerin tedavi amacıyla ikamet ettikleri bölgeden farklı bir bölgeye gerçekleştirdikleri seyahatler olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu tanımdaki seyahat edilen bölge, medikal turizm destinasyonu olarak ifade edilebilir. Medikal turizm destinasyonlarının medikal turistler için tercih edilmeleri, gelecek turist sayısı ve elde edilecek gelir için kritik bir değer taşımaktadır. Ayrıca sağlık turizmi endüstrisinin sürdürülebilirliği açısından da önemlidir. Medikal turistlerin destinasyon seçimini etkileyen faktörler oldukça fazladır. Destinasyonda kaliteli hizmetlere uygun fiyatlarla erişebilme imkanı, prosedürlerin hızlı işleyiş göstermesi, ileri düzey tıbbi teknolojilerin ve donanımlı sağlık çalışanlarının olması, sigorta sisteminin düzgün işleyişi, turistik arz kaynaklarının çeşitliliği, genel olarak destinasyona duyulan güven öne çıkmaktadır. Bu unsurlar, medikal turistlerin kendi ülkelerinde bulamadıkları sağlık hizmetlerine başka ülkelerde erişimlerini kolaylaştırmakta ve destinasyonlara uluslararası sağlık turizmi pazarında rekabetçi bir avantaj sağlamaktadır. Medikal turistlerin destinasyon tercihleri turistlerin demografik özelliklerine göre farklılıklar gösterebilmektedir. Bu farklılıkların tespit edilmesi medikal turizm paydaşları için büyük bir önem taşımaktadır.

Çalışmada, sağlık hizmetleri alanında uluslararası itibarı, yüksek standartları ve kültürel zenginlikleri ile dikkat çeken İstanbul'un medikal turistler tarafından tercih edilme nedenlerini belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, İstanbul'u ziyaret eden medikal turistlere yönelik anketler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anketlerden elde edilen veriler istatistiksel analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak değerlendirilmiş ve sağlık turizmi paydaşlarına öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Medikal turizm, medikal turist, destinasyon, İstanbul.

ABSTRACT

Medical tourism is defined as the travel undertaken by tourists to a region different from the one in which they reside, for the purpose of receiving medical treatment. The region traveled to can be referred to as a medical tourism destination. The preference of medical tourists for particular medical tourism destinations is critical for the number of tourists that will visit and the revenue that will be generated. It is also important for the sustainability of the health tourism industry. Many factors influence the destination choice of medical tourists. The ability

to access quality services at affordable prices in the destination, the fast processing of procedures, the presence of advanced medical technologies and well-equipped healthcare professionals, the proper functioning of the insurance system, the diversity of tourism resources, and the general sense of trust in the destination are prominent factors. These elements facilitate medical tourists' access to healthcare services in other countries that they cannot find in their own and provide destinations with a competitive advantage in the international health tourism market. The destination preferences of medical tourists can vary according to the demographic characteristics of the tourists. Identifying these differences is of great importance for medical tourism stakeholders.

The study aims to determine the reasons why Istanbul, with its international reputation in healthcare services, high standards, and cultural richness, is preferred by medical tourists. In this context, surveys were conducted with medical tourists who visited Istanbul. The data obtained from the surveys were evaluated using statistical analysis methods, and recommendations were provided to health tourism stakeholders based on the findings. The study aims to contribute to making the medical tourism sector in Istanbul more competitive and efficient.

Key Words: Medical tourism, medical tourist, destination, İstanbul.

DIJİTAL OKURYAZARLIKTA EBEVEYN ROLÜ: ÇOCUKLARIN MEDYA KULLANIMI NASIL YÖNLENDİRİLMELİ

PARENTAL ROLE IN DIGITAL LITERACY: HOW TO GUIDE CHILDREN'S MEDIA USE

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ÖZET

Dijital çağın getirdiği yenilikler, çocukların bilgiye erişimini ve sosyal etkileşimlerini büyük ölçüde değiştirmiştir. Akıllı telefonlar, tabletler ve internet gibi dijital dünyanın ürünleri, yetişkinler gibi çocukların da yaşamlarının ayrılmaz bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Ancak bu dijital ortamda çocukların güvenli, bilinçli ve etkili bir şekilde medya kullanmalarını sağlamak, ebeveynler için diğer sorumlulukları kadar büyük bir sorumluluk oluşturmaktadır. Dijital okuryazarlık, bireylerin dijital ortamda bilgiyi arama, değerlendirme ve kullanma yeteneğini ifade etmektedir. Çocuklar için bu beceriler, sadece bilgiye erişim değil, aynı zamanda çevrimiçi güvenlik, mahremiyet ve eleştirel düşünme becerilerini de içermektedir. Medya okuryazarlığı, çocukların medyada karşılaştıkları bilgileri sorgulama ve doğru bilgiyi ayırt etme yeteneğini geliştirmeyi amaçladığı gibi yetişkinin veya bireyin medya araçlarıyla ne kadar süre geçirdiğini de kapsamaktadır. Dijital okuryazarlık, modern toplumda çocukların başarılı bir şekilde bilgiye erişmeleri ve sosyal etkileşimlerde bulunmalarını sağlamak için kritik bir beceridir. Ebeveynler bu süreçte kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Çocukların medya kullanımı ebeveynler tarafından nasıl yönlendirilmeli noktasında bazı önemli aşama ve uygulamalar bulunmaktadır. Bunlar: Dijital okuryazarlık eğitimi alma-verme, sınırlar ve kurallar belirleme, model olma, açık iletişim kurarak destek olma, eğitici araçlar ve kaynaklar kullanma, güvenlik ve mahremiyeti sağlayabilme olarak sıralanabilir.

Sonuç olarak dijital okuryazarlık, modern toplumda çocukların başarılı bir şekilde bilgiye erişmeleri ve sosyal etkileşimlerde bulunmalarını sağlamak için kritik bir beceridir. Ebeveynlerin bu süreçteki rolü, çocuklarının güvenli ve etkili bir dijital medya kullanımı geliştirmeleri açısından hayati öneme sahiptir. Çocukluk döneminde elde edilen bilinç ile birlikte kişi yetişkinlik döneminde medya ürünleri doğru algılayıp tüketebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Okuryazarlık, Yeni Medya, Çocuk ve Ebeveyn.

ABSTRACT

The innovations brought by the digital age have drastically changed children's access to information and social interactions. Products of the digital world such as smartphones, tablets and the internet have become an integral part of children's lives as well as adults. However, ensuring that children use media safely, consciously and effectively in this digital environment is as great a responsibility for parents as other responsibilities. Digital literacy refers to the

ability of individuals to search, evaluate and use information in the digital environment. For children, these skills include not only access to information but also online safety, privacy and critical thinking skills. Media literacy aims to develop children's ability to question the information they encounter in the media and to distinguish the correct information, as well as how much time the adult or individual spends with media tools. Digital literacy is a critical skill to enable children to successfully access information and engage in social interactions in modern society. Parents play a critical role in this process. There are some important steps and practices on how parents should guide children's media use. These are: Providing and receiving digital literacy education, setting boundaries and rules, modelling, providing support through open communication, using educational tools and resources, and ensuring safety and privacy. In conclusion, digital literacy is a critical skill to enable children to successfully access information and engage in social interactions in modern society. The role of parents in this process is vital for their children to develop a safe and effective use of digital media. With the awareness acquired during childhood, a person can perceive and consume media products correctly in adulthood.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, New Media, Children and Parents.

KADIN OKUL YÖNETİCİLERİNİN LİDERLİĞİ

LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, kadın okul yöneticilerinin liderlik stillerini, karşılaştıkları zorlukları ve liderliklerinin okul performansına etkilerini incelemektir. Kadın liderlerin okul yönetiminde oynadıkları rol ve bu rolün öğrenci, öğretmen ve okul toplumu üzerindeki etkilerini anlamak hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma nitel ve nicel araştırma desenlerinin birleşimini içeren karma yöntemle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama sürecinde anketler ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler kullanılmıştır. Anketler, liderlik stillerini ve zorlukları değerlendirmek için kullanılırken, görüşmeler derinlemesine bilgi sağlamak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Çalışma, Türkiye'deki devlet ve özel okullarda görev yapan toplam 50 kadın okul yöneticisi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcılar, çeşitli eğitim kademelerinde görev yapan deneyimli yöneticiler arasından rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiştir. Anket verileri, betimsel istatistikler ve faktör analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Görüşmelerin transkripsiyonu yapıldıktan sonra, içerik analizi ile veriler kodlanmış ve temalar oluşturulmuştur. Verilerin analizi, kadın liderlerin karşılaştıkları zorlukları ve liderlik stillerinin etkilerini ortaya koymak için yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, kadın okul yöneticilerinin genellikle dönüşümcü liderlik stili benimsediklerini ve bu stilin okul performansına olumlu etkileri olduğunu göstermiştir. Kadın liderler, empati, iletişim ve işbirliği becerileri ile öne çıkmakta ve bu beceriler, öğretmen motivasyonu ve öğrenci başarısı üzerinde olumlu etkiler yaratmaktadır. Ancak, kadın yöneticilerin cinsiyet temelli önyargılar ve iş-yaşam dengesi gibi zorluklarla karşılaştıkları da belirlenmiştir. Kadın okul yöneticilerinin liderlik rollerini desteklemek ve karşılaştıkları zorlukları azaltmak için politika ve uygulamaların geliştirilmesi önerilmektedir. Ayrıca, cinsiyet eşitliğini teşvik eden ve kadın liderlerin profesyonel gelişimlerini destekleyen programların yaygınlaştırılması gerektiği vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın Liderler, Okul Yönetimi, Liderlik Stilleri, Eğitimde Cinsiyet Eşitliği, Dönüşümcü Liderlik.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the leadership styles of women school administrators, the challenges they face, and the impact of their leadership on school performance. The goal is to understand the role of female leaders in school management and their influence on students, teachers, and the school community. The research was conducted using a mixed-method approach that combines qualitative and quantitative research designs. Surveys and semi-structured interviews were used in the data collection process. Surveys were employed to assess leadership styles and challenges, while interviews were conducted to provide in-depth information. The study was conducted with a total of 50 women school administrators working

in public and private schools in Turkey. Participants were selected using a random sampling method from experienced administrators at various educational levels. Survey data were evaluated using descriptive statistics and factor analysis. After transcribing the interviews, the data were coded and themes were created using content analysis. The analysis aimed to reveal the challenges faced by female leaders and the effects of their leadership styles. The results of the study showed that women school administrators generally adopt a transformational leadership style, which positively impacts school performance. Female leaders excel in empathy, communication, and collaboration skills, which positively influence teacher motivation and student success. However, it was also found that female administrators face challenges such as gender bias and work-life balance. It is recommended to develop policies and practices to support the leadership roles of women school administrators and reduce the challenges they face. Additionally, it is emphasized that programs promoting gender equality and supporting the professional development of female leaders should be expanded.

Keywords: Women Leaders, School Administration, Leadership Styles, Gender Equality in Education, Transformational Leadership.

**FEN BİLGİSİ EĞİTİMİNDE YARATICI YAZMA BECERİLERİ VE YAPAY ZEKA
UYGULAMALARININ LİSANSÜSTÜ ÖĞRENCİLERİN AKADEMİK
GELİŞİMLERİNE ETKİSİ**

**THE IMPACT OF CREATIVE WRITING SKILLS AND ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN SCIENCE EDUCATION ON GRADUATE
STUDENTS' ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENT**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, fen bilgisi eğitiminde yaratıcı yazma becerileri ve yapay zeka uygulamalarının lisansüstü öğrencilerin akademik gelişimlerine olan etkisini incelemektir. Yaratıcı yazma, öğrencilerin bilimsel konuları daha derinlemesine anlamalarına ve ifade etmelerine yardımcı olabilirken, yapay zeka uygulamaları da öğrenme süreçlerini kişiselleştirebilir ve destekleyebilir. Araştırma, nicel ve nitel araştırma yöntemlerini içeren karma yöntemle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veri toplama araçları olarak yaratıcı yazma etkinlikleri, yapay zeka destekli öğrenme platformları ve akademik başarı testleri kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama sürecinde anketler ve odak grup görüşmeleri yapılmıştır. Çalışma, Türkiye'deki dört farklı üniversitenin fen bilgisi eğitimi alanında lisansüstü programlarına kayıtlı 60 öğrenci ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcılar, basit rastgele örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilmiştir. Veriler, betimsel istatistikler, içerik analizi ve t-testi gibi istatistiksel yöntemler kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Yaratıcı yazma etkinlikleri ve yapay zeka uygulamalarının öğrencilerin akademik başarıları üzerindeki etkilerini belirlemek amacıyla, ön test-son test kontrol gruplu deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, yaratıcı yazma etkinliklerinin ve yapay zeka uygulamalarının öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını ve bilimsel okuryazarlık düzeylerini artırdığını göstermiştir. Özellikle yapay zeka uygulamaları, öğrencilere anında geri bildirim sağlama ve öğrenme süreçlerini kişiselleştirme konularında önemli faydalar sunmuştur. Ayrıca, öğrencilerin yaratıcı yazma becerilerinin bilimsel düşünme ve problem çözme becerilerini geliştirdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Fen bilgisi eğitiminde yaratıcı yazma ve yapay zeka uygulamalarının entegrasyonu, lisansüstü öğrencilerin akademik gelişimlerine önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Bu nedenle, eğitim programlarında yaratıcı yazma ve yapay zeka destekli öğrenme platformlarının daha yaygın kullanılması önerilmektedir. Ayrıca, öğretim elemanlarına yönelik yapay zeka eğitimi ve yaratıcı yazma teknikleri konularında hizmet içi eğitim programları düzenlenmesi gerektiği vurgulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaratıcı Yazma, Yapay Zeka, Fen Bilgisi Eğitimi, Akademik Gelişim, Lisansüstü Öğrenciler.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the impact of creative writing skills and artificial intelligence (AI) applications in science education on the academic development of graduate students. Creative writing can help students understand and express scientific concepts more deeply, while AI applications can personalize and support learning processes. The research was conducted using a mixed-method approach that includes both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Data collection tools included creative writing activities, AI-supported learning platforms, and academic achievement tests. Surveys and focus group interviews were conducted during the data collection process. The study was conducted with 60 graduate students enrolled in science education programs at four different universities in Turkey. Participants were selected using a simple random sampling method. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, content analysis, and statistical methods such as t-tests. A pre-test and post-test control group experimental design was used to determine the effects of creative writing activities and AI applications on students' academic achievements. The study results showed that creative writing activities and AI applications increased students' academic achievements and scientific literacy levels. AI applications, in particular, provided significant benefits by offering immediate feedback and personalizing learning processes for students. Additionally, students' creative writing skills were observed to enhance their scientific thinking and problem-solving abilities. The integration of creative writing and AI applications in science education significantly contributes to the academic development of graduate students. Therefore, it is recommended to use creative writing and AI-supported learning platforms more widely in educational programs. Additionally, it is emphasized that in-service training programs on AI education and creative writing techniques should be organized for educators.

Keywords: Creative Writing, Artificial Intelligence, Science Education, Academic Development, Graduate Students.

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL PROBLEMS IN ARCHIVES: A THEORETICAL EVALUATION

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ABSTRACT

Today, archives continue their activities as centers that do not focus on storing records, documents, videos, photographs, maps and only physical retrieval. Retrieving archival resources digitally undoubtedly removes the limits in retrieving the needed resource. However, it leads users to seek new retrieval ways on how to retrieve and choose archival material. Digital retrieval in archives can be realized by taking into account the problems experienced and / or may be experienced in subjects such as intellectual property rights, ethical and legal problems. Considering the necessity of user-oriented retrieve to information, retrieval systems used in archives should be organized by focusing on user needs through similar new technologies integrated with artificial intelligence technologies, such as usability analyzes of existing and/or newly created systems. In this context in this study, information retrieval problems in archives were evaluated in a theoretical framework. In the research, case study from qualitative research techniques, document analysis technique as data collection technique and descriptive methods technique for analysis of the obtained data were used.

Keywords: Retrieval, information retrieval, information access, information retrieval in archives, information retrieval problems

CASPAR DAVID FRIEDRICH' İN ESERLERİNDE GERÇEKLİK VE ALEGORİ

REALITY AND ALLEGORY IN CASPAR DAVID FRIEDRICH'S ARTWORKS

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ÖZET

19. yüzyılın ilk yarısında egemen olan Romantik akım, özünde oldukça yüksek duygusal tepkiler üretmeye odaklanan sanatçıların eserlerinde can bulmuştur. Özellikle manzara temalı eserlerde doğanın süblim özelliği vurgulanmıştır. Aydınlatma çağında düşünen araştıran merak eden bireyin karşısında Romantizmde tüm gücü ile yüce, ulu, hükmeden, karar veren doğa vardır. Bu kavramlar özellikle dönemin manzara resimlerinde alegorik biçimde ifade edilmeye başlanmıştır.

1774'te Greifswald'da doğan Caspar David Friedrich, sanatçıya karşı olan farkındalık ve ilginin onlarca yıl sonra ortaya çıkmış olmasına rağmen, günümüzde Alman Romantizmi'nin en önemli sanatçılarından biri olarak kabul edilir. Sanatsal üretim sürecine bakıldığında eserleri farklı dönemler şeklinde incelenebilir. Özellikle olgun dönem eserlerindeki manzara temasının farklılaşarak alegorik içerikler barındırdığı görülmektedir. Sanatçı manzaralarındaki dini temalı sahneleri alegorik biçimde yorumlayarak hem kutsal olana hem de tema olarak manzara resmine dair olması gereken beklentilerin tamamını ihlal etmiştir. İfade biçimi ve alegorik yaklaşımı ile de eserlerinde din temasını estetize ettiği söylenebilir. Sanatçının manzaralarında ışık ve atmosferdeki estetik ve alegorik yaklaşımı, izleyiciyi belirsiz mistik bir ruh haline ve melakoliyi derinden hissedecek bir ötekileşme ve yalnızlığa sokmayı hedeflemiştir.

Caspar David Friedrich'in (1774–1840) doğumunun 250. yıl dönümünü anmak için Berlin-Alte Nationalgalerie'de düzenlenen 'Sonsuz Manzaralar' temalı sergide Almanya'dan ve yurtdışından sanatçının altmıştan fazla tablosu ve elliden fazla çiziminin yer almaktadır. İki bölümde kurgulanan serginin birinci bölümünü kalıcı arşiv sergisi, ikinci bölümü ise süreli sergi şeklinde organize edilmiştir. Bu sergi yerinde incelenerek Caspar David Friedrich'in eserleri çerçevesinde alegori ve gerçeklik konuları değerlendirilecek, sanatçının kullandığı semboller ve dil okunmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Romantizm, Caspar David Friedrich, alegori, gerçeklik.

ABSTRACT

The Romantic movement, which dominated the first half of the 19th century, found its life in the works of artists who essentially focused on producing highly emotional reactions. The sublime of nature was emphasized, especially in landscape-themed works. In the Age of Enlightenment, the individual who thought, researched, and wondered was opposed by the sublime, sovereign, and decisive nature in Romanticism with all its might. These concepts began to be expressed allegorically, especially in the landscape paintings of the period.

Born in Greifswald in 1774, Caspar David Friedrich is today considered one of the most important artists of German Romanticism, although awareness and interest in the artist emerged decades later. When we look at his artistic production process, his works can be examined in different periods. In particular, it is seen that the theme of landscape in his mature period works differs and contains allegorical content. By interpreting religious themed scenes in his landscapes in an allegorical manner, the artist violated all expectations that should be about both the sacred and landscape painting as a theme. It can also be said that he aestheticized the theme of religion in his works with his form of expression and allegorical approach. The artist's aesthetic and allegorical approach to light and atmosphere in his landscapes aims to put the viewer in an uncertain mystical mood and a melancholy of otherness and loneliness that will deeply feel the melancholy.

To mark the 250th anniversary of the birth of Caspar David Friedrich (1774–1840), the exhibition themed 'Endless Landscapes' at the Alte Nationalgalerie in Berlin features more than sixty paintings and fifty drawings by the artist from Germany and abroad. The first part of the exhibition, which was structured in two parts, was organized as a permanent archive exhibition and the second part as a temporary exhibition. This exhibition will be examined on site and the issues of allegory and reality will be evaluated within the framework of Caspar David Friedrich's works, and the symbols and language used by the artist will be attempted to be read.

Keywords: Romanticism, Caspar David Friedrich, allegory, reality.

THE IMPACT OF EXPERIMENTAL TYPOGRAPHY AS A FORM OF ARTISTIC EXPRESSION ON DIGITAL MEDIA

SANATSAL BİR İFADE BİÇİMİ OLARAK DENEYSSEL TİPOGRAFINİN DİJİTAL MEDYA ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

In today's understanding of art, typography has ceased to be only an auxiliary fiction element and has become an art object in itself. Typography has begun to be replaced by design images and artistic contents developmentally. Typography has been restructured as a discipline that determines both the structural and aesthetic process of the expression of the text in writing. Major changes in the field of typography allow experimental typography to be reshaped with typeface applications and the possibilities offered by digital media. In the research, the effects of experimental typography on digital media were analysed from a new perspective in terms of concept and structure. The effects of the study on digital media in terms of readability, analysis and analysis process of the concept has been re-evaluated and the importance of the use of space has been included. As a result, the potential of typography to develop new forms of narrative and communication in digital media, artistic expression process has been comprehensively evaluated.

Keywords: Experimental Typography, Digital Media, Communication.

ÖZET

Günümüz sanat anlayışında tipografi, yalnız yardımcı bir kurgu elemanı olmaktan çıkmış, kendi içinde bir sanat nesnesi konumuna gelmiştir. Tipografi, gelişimsel olarak yerini tasarımsal görüntülere, sanatsal içeriklere bırakmaya başlamıştır. Tipografi, yazılı olarak metnin ifade biçimi hem yapısal hem de estetik sürecini belirleyen bir disiplin olarak yeniden yapılanmıştır. Tipografi alanında yapılan büyük değişimler deneysel tipografinin yazı karakteri uygulamalarıyla, dijital medyanın sunmuş olduğu olanaklarla yeniden şekillenmesine imkân tanımaktadır. Araştırmada deneysel tipografinin dijital medya üzerindeki etkilerini kavram ve yapı bakımından yeni bir bakış açısıyla analiz edilmiştir. Çalışmanın dijital medya üzerindeki etkilerini okunabilirlik, çözümlenme ve analiz süreci kavramının yeniden değerlendirilerek boşluk kullanımının önemi yer almıştır. Sonuç olarak dijital medya, sanatsal bir ifade süreci içinde tipografinin yeni anlatı ve iletişim biçimlerini geliştirebilme potansiyeli kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deneysel Tipografi, Dijital Medya, İletişim.

SOKAKLARDAN GALERİLERE: KEİTH HARİNG SANATININ EVRİMİ

GALLERIES FROM THE STREETS: THE EVOLUTION OF KEITH HARING ART

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, Keith Haring'in sanatsal yolculuğunu ve eserlerinin gelişimini ortaya koymaktır. Haring, 1980'lerde New York City'nin sokaklarında, grafiti sanatçısı olarak kariyerine başlamış ve kısa sürede geniş kitleler tarafından tanınmıştır. Eserlerinin temel unsurları arasında basit çizgi figürler, canlı renkler ve güçlü sosyal mesajlar bulunmaktadır. Haring'in sanatının sokaklardan galerilere taşınması, onun yeteneğinin ve sanatsal vizyonunun evrensel olarak tanınmasını sağlamıştır. Başlangıçta metrolarda ve kamusal alanlarda çalışmalarını sergileyen Haring, kısa sürede sanat dünyasının dikkatini çekmiş ve eserleri prestijli galerilerde yer almaya başlamıştır. Sanatçının enerjik ve dinamik tarzı, pop art ve grafiti kültürünün bir harmanı olarak kabul edilmiş, bu da onu çağdaş sanatın öncülerinden biri haline getirmiştir. Bildiride, Haring'in sanatının toplumsal ve politik mesajlar taşıyan yönlerine de değinilmektedir. AIDS farkındalığı, eşitlik ve savaş karşıtlığı gibi konular, sanatçının eserlerinde sıkça işlenmiş ve bu mesajlar, Haring'in sanatını sadece estetik açıdan değil, aynı zamanda içerik açısından da güçlü kılmıştır. Haring'in, toplumun çeşitli kesimlerine hitap eden sanatı, onun evrensel bir sanatçı olarak kabul edilmesini sağlamıştır. Ayrıca bildiride, Haring'in sanatının kalıcılığı ve etkisi üzerinde durulmuştur. Sanatçının eserleri, ölümünden sonra da dünya genelinde sergilenmeye devam etmekte ve yeni nesil sanatçılara ilham vermektedir. Haring'in, sokaklardan başlayarak galerilere ve müzelere uzanan sanatsal yolculuğu, onun yaratıcı vizyonunun ve sanata olan tutkusunun bir yansımasıdır. Bu çalışma, Keith Haring'in sanatının evrimini ve onun sanat dünyasına yaptığı katkıları kapsamlı bir şekilde ele almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Keith Haring, Pop Art, Sokak Sanatı, Grafiti Sanatı.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to reveal Keith Haring's artistic journey and the development of his works. Haring began his career as a graffiti artist on the streets of New York City in the 1980s and soon became widely recognized. The key elements of his work include simple line figures, vibrant colors and strong social messages. The transfer of Haring's art from the streets to galleries led to the universal recognition of his talent and artistic vision. Initially exhibiting his work in subways and public spaces, Haring soon attracted the attention of the art world and his works began to be exhibited in prestigious galleries. His energetic and dynamic style has been recognized as a blend of pop art and graffiti culture, making him one of the pioneers of contemporary art. The paper also touches upon the aspects of Haring's art that carry social and political messages. Issues such as AIDS awareness, equality and anti-

war sentiments are frequently addressed in the artist's works, and these messages have made Haring's art powerful not only in terms of aesthetics but also in terms of content. Haring's art, which appeals to various segments of society, has enabled him to be recognized as a universal artist. The paper also emphasizes the permanence and impact of Haring's art. After his death, his work continues to be exhibited around the world, inspiring new generations of artists. Haring's artistic journey from the streets to galleries and museums is a reflection of his creative vision and passion for art. This study provides a comprehensive overview of the evolution of Keith Haring's art and his contributions to the art world.

Keywords: Keith Haring, Pop Art, Street Art, Graffiti Art.

ESTETİK BAKIŞ AÇILARININ SÜREÇ İÇERİSİNDE YIKIM SANATINA DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AESTHETIC PERSPECTIVES INTO THE ART OF DESTRUCTION IN THE PROCESS

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ÖZET

Sanatın tarihine bakıldığında neredeyse her dönem ya da akım, kendinden önce var olmuş bakış açılarına bir tepki niteliğinde ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu durumda sanatın var olma sebeplerinden birinin bir inkâr ya da isyan sonucunda ortaya çıkması olduğu söylenebilir. Bu tanımın en bariz örneği olarak 1960 sonrası sanat gösterilebilir. Modernizmin üstten bakan tavrına karşılık sanatın herkes için olduğu ve her insana hitap etmesi gerektiği düşüncesi baş rol oynamıştır. Bununla birlikte iki büyük dünya savaşının ardından toplumun her yönden yaşadığı yıkımın etkisi sonucuyla sanatçılar, sanat çalışmalarını bir eyleme dönüştürmüşlerdir. 1960 sonrası sanatçılar, gerek modernist bakış açısının getirdiği estetik anlayışa, gerek sanatın toplumdaki uzaklaştırılarak belli bir kesimin tekeline sunulmasına karşı bir duruş görevi üstlenmişlerdir. Bu karşı duruş eylemlerinin en belirgin ifade etme şekli imha etme eylemleri olmuştur. Bu çalışma içerisinde Gustav Metzger'in önderliğinde gerçekleştirilen Sanatta Yıkım Sempozyumu (Destruction in Art Symposium) kapsamında sanatta imha eylemlerine ilişkin çalışmalar incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İmha etme eylemi, Postmodernist Sanat, Yıkım Sempozyumu

ABSTRACT

In almost every period or movement in the history of art, there was a reaction to the perspectives that existed before it. It is a strong conclusion that one of the reasons for the existence of the system in this situation emerged as a result of denial or rebellion. The most obvious example of this definition can be shown as art after 1960. In contrast to the patronizing attitude of modernism, the main role of the person was that art was for everyone and that it should appeal to people. However, as a result of the destruction experienced by every woman in society after the two great world wars, artists turned the work of art into an action. After 1960, artists undertook the task of standing against the aesthetic understanding suggested by the modernist perspective, and against the monopoly of a certain group by removing art from society. The most obvious form of expression of these acts of opposition was acts of destruction.

In this study, studies on acts of destruction in art within the scope of the Destruction in Art Symposium (Destruction in Art Symposium) accepted under the leadership of Gustav Metzger will be examined.

Keywords: Act of destruction, Postmodernist Art, Destruction Symposium

**JANNIS KOUNELLIS SANATINDA İNSAN, DOĞA VE KÜLTÜREL HAFIZA
VURGUSU**

**EMPHASIS ON HUMAN, NATURE AND CULTURAL MEMORY IN JANNIS
KOUNELLIS ART**

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ÖZET

Jannis Kounellis Roma'da yaşayan Yunan asıllı bir sanatçı olarak, İtalya'da 1960'ların sonlarında gelişmeye başlayan, insan-doğa-kültür ilişkisini tartışan ve adını kullanılan materyallerin tamamen değersiz ve önemsiz malzemeler olmasından alan "Yoksul Sanat" (Arte Povera)'ın en önemli temsilcilerindendir. Kounellis'in sanatında kömür, metal, yün, kahve çuvalları gibi materyaller kullanarak oluşturduğu enstalasyonlar, kültürün bu tür materyaller üzerinden nasıl şekillendirildiğini ve aynı zamanda nasıl tehdit altında olduğunu gözler önüne serer. Kendi yaşam deneyimlerinden yola çıkarak, farklı kültürel geçmişlere sahip insanlar arasındaki etkileşimi ve bu etkileşimin sanata yansımalarını araştırır. Bu bağlamda, Kounellis'in çalışmaları, küreselleşen dünyanın kültürel çeşitliliğini ve bu çeşitliliğin yarattığı gerilimleri ele alır ve insan, doğa ve kültür arasındaki gerilimleri, modern dünyanın çevresel ve kültürel meselelerine dair derinlemesine bir düşünce süreci sunar.

Bu çalışma ile Jannis Kounellis sanatında sıklıkla üzerinde durulan insan, doğa ve kültür temaları ve bu bağlamda gerçekleştirdiği çalışmalar incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoksul Sanat (Arte Povera), insan, doğa, kültür

ABSTRACT

Jannis Kounellis, a Greek artist living in Rome, is one of the most important representatives of “Poor Art” (Arte Povera), which began to develop in Italy in the late 1960s, discussing the relationship between humans, nature and culture, and taking its name from the fact that the materials used were completely worthless and insignificant. Kounellis’s installations using materials such as coal, metal, wool and coffee sacks in his art reveal how culture is shaped by such materials and how it is under threat at the same time. Drawing on his own life experiences, he investigates the interaction between people with different cultural backgrounds and the reflection of this interaction in art. In this context, Kounellis’ works address the cultural diversity of the globalizing world and the tensions created by this diversity, and offer an in-depth thought process on the tensions between humans, nature and culture, and the environmental and cultural issues of the modern world.

This study will examine the themes of humans, nature and culture, which are frequently emphasized in Jannis Kounellis’ art, and the works he has realized in this context.

Keywords: Poor Art (Arte Povera), human, nature, culture

İŞ KAZASI VE MESLEK HASTALIĞINDAN KAYNAKLANAN MANEVİ TAZMİNAT DAVALARI

MORAL DAMAGE CASES ARISING FROM WORK ACCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

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ÖZET

İşverenin çalışanı koruma ve gözetme borcu çalışanın iş görme borcunu yerine getirmesi esnasında kişiliğinin korunmasıyla iş sağlığı ve güvenliğinin sağlanmasını içerir (TBK m. 417). İşverenin çalışanın iş sağlığı ve güvenliğini korumak için gerekli önlemleri alma borcu 6331 sayılı İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Kanunu'nda (İSGK) da düzenlenmiştir. Ardından işbu Kanunun yürürlüğe girmesiyle birlikte 4857 sayılı İş Kanunu'nun ilgili madde ve hükümleri yürürlükten kaldırılmıştır (İSGK m. 37).

Çalışmamızda ilk önce iş kazası ve meslek hastalığı kavramlarına değinilecek, daha sonra işverenin çalışanı koruma ve gözetme borcu açıklanacak, nihayetinde işverenin çalışanı koruma ve gözetme borcuna aykırı davranışlardan doğan zarardan maddi tazminat davasına ve destekten yoksun kalma tazminatına değinilecek ve özellikle manevi tazminat davası incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş kazası, Meslek hastalığı, Manevi tazminat, Maddi tazminat, Destekten yoksun kalma tazminatı.

ABSTRACT

The employer's duty to protect and supervise the employee includes ensuring the protection of the employee's personality and ensuring occupational health and safety while performing work duties (Turkish Civil Code, Article 417). The obligation of the employer to take necessary measures to protect the employee's occupational health and safety is also regulated in Law No. 6331 on Occupational Health and Safety (OHS Law). Subsequently, with the enforcement of this Law, the relevant provisions of Law No. 4857 on Labor have been abolished (OHS Law, Article 37).

Firstly, in our study, the concepts of occupational accident and occupational disease will be discussed, then the employer's duty to protect and supervise the employee will be explained, and finally, the damages arising from the employer's breach of duty to protect and supervise the employee will be discussed, including claims for pecuniary compensation and compensation for loss of support, and especially, the claim for non-pecuniary damages will be examined.

Keywords: Occupational accident, Occupational disease, Non-Pecuniary damages, Pecuniary compensation, Compensation for loss of support.

FIKHİ HÜKÜMLERİN TEDVİNİ DÜŞÜNCESİ: GEÇMİŞİ BUGÜNÜ VE GELECEĞİ HAKKINDA BİR ANALİZ

THE IDEA OF EDITING AL-AHKĀM AL-FIQHĪYYA: AN ANALYSIS OF ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Yakup ÇALIŞKAN

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ÖZET

İslam hukukunda fıkhi hükümlerin tedvin edilmesi düşüncesi, İslam toplumunun değişen çağdaki sorunlarına pratik çözümler üretilebilmesi için bu hükümlerin, hangi ilkelere göre düzenlenmesi gerektiğini belirlemek açısından ilk müdahale edilmesi gereken konulardan biridir. Bu da fıkhi hükümlerin bir düzen içerisinde sınırlandırılmasını, uygulanması için ihtiyaç duyduğu şart ve esasların da çağın gerekleri de göz önüne alınarak belirlenmesini zorunlu kılmaktadır. İnsanların pratik hayatlarında çağın gerçekliği ve buna bağlı olarak sosyal, siyasî ve ekonomik alanlardaki köklü değişiklikler neticesinde meydana gelen birbirinden farklı yaşam biçimleri, fıkhi hükümlerin tedvin düşüncesini; araştırma ve tartışmaya açmada ilk ve temel motivasyon olmuştur. Biz bu düşüncenin bir taraftan, çağımızda ne kadar gerekli olduğunu, günümüz demokrasi yanlısı rejimlerin, uygulayageldikleri hükümlerle, halklarının hayatlarına ve kaliteli yaşam isteklerine ne kadar cevap verdiğini görmek için, öte taraftan şer'î boyutunu, İslam hukukunun temel dinamiklerine uygunluğunu görmek açısından bir boşluğu dolduracağı kanaatindeyiz. Çünkü bu araştırma, bu düşüncenin; destekçileri ve muhalifleri arasında nasıl ortaya çıktığını, delil ve dayanaklarını, müsbet ve menfi taraflarını, uygulama alanı bulup tüm dünyaya nasıl yayıldığının görülmesine olanak sağlayacaktır. İslam hukukunda hükümlerin tedvini düşüncesi, ilk bakışta zor ve karmaşık bir çalışma gibi görünse de aslında İslam hukukçularının halihazırda yaptığından farklı bir işlem değildir. Çünkü karmaşık gibi görünen kadim hukuk kaynakları ve el yazma eserleri, günümüz teknolojisi kullanıldığında kolay bir yöntemle düzenlenerek detaylı olarak bablara ayrılabilir. Asırların birikimi belli bir düzenlemeyle, uzman hukukçular tarafından incelenip gözden geçirilebilir ve yeni ictihadlar ile desteklenerek insanlığın hizmetine sunulabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Hukuku, Hüküm, Tedvin, Zamanın Değişmesi, İctihad.

ABSTRACT

The idea of codifying fiqh provisions in Islamic law is one of the first issues that need to be addressed in order to determine the principles according to which these provisions should be arranged in order to produce practical solutions to the problems of the Islamic society in the changing age. This necessitates the limitation of fiqh provisions in an order and the conditions and principles needed for their implementation to be determined by taking into account the requirements of the age. Reality of this era in the practical lives of people and the different lifestyles and the provisions that emerged as a result of fundamental changes in social, political and economic fields, the idea of codification of the provisions; has been the first and main motivation for research and discussion. We think that; On the one hand, to see how necessary it is in our age, to see how much today's pro-democracy regimes respond to the lives of their people and their desire for a quality life, on the other hand, to see its Shariah dimension and its compatibility with the basic dynamics of Islamic law. We believe it will fill a void. Because this research, this idea; It will allow us to see how it emerged among its supporters and opponents, its evidence and bases, its positive and negative sides, and how it spread all over the world by finding a field of application. Although the idea of codifying provisions in Islamic law may seem like a difficult and complex task at first glance, it is actually no different from what Islamic jurists currently do. Because ancient law books and manuscripts that seem complex can be organized and divided into chapters in detail using today's technology. With a certain arrangement, the accumulation of centuries can be examined and reviewed by expert lawyers and supported by new ijtihads and put at the service of humanity.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Judgment, Codification of Provision, Change of Time, Judicial Opinion.

İSLAM'IN SİYASET TEORİSİ VEYA İSLAM NİZAMI HAKKINDA BİR ANALİZ

AN ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL THEORY OF ISLAM OR THE ISLAMIC SYSTEM

Yakup ÇALIŞKAN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, İslam siyaset teorisinin veya İslam nizamı düşüncesinin anlaşılabilirliği açısından büyük bir önem taşımaktadır. Bu öneminin yanı sıra günümüz çağdaş siyaset teorileri ve anayasa şekilleri ile de karşılaştırılabilirliği ve insanlığa faydalı hukuki bilgiler sunması yönüyle de ayrıca bir önem taşımaktadır. Bu önemine rağmen İslam'ın siyaset teorisi, İslamî kurum ve kuruluşların işleyiş yapısı ile ilgili geniş kapsamlı çalışmalar yapılmamıştır. Geçmişten günümüze her ne kadar bu sahada, İslam aleminde ve Batı'da bazı çalışmalar yapılmışsa da gayeye ulaşılmıştır denemez. Çünkü yapılan bu çalışmaların hemen hepsi ferdi çalışmalardır ve İslam siyaset teorisinin sadece belli bir alanıyla sınırlıdır. İbn Mukaffa'nın siyasetname türünde kaleme aldığı "*Edebu'l-Kebîr*'i", Gazzâlî'nin siyaset bilimi üzerine yazdığı "*Tibru'l-Mesbûk'u*", Muhammed et-Tartûşî'nin "*Sirâcu'l-Mulûk'u*", İbn Haldûn'un siyaset tarihi ağırlıklı eseri olan "*Mukaaddimesi*" ve Kınalızade'nin siyaset felsefesi alanında kaleme aldığı "*Ahlâk-ı Alâî*" adlı eserleri bu konunun en güzel örnekleridir. Halbuki genelde insanlık için, özelde İslam alemi için hayati öneme sahip olan böyle bir hususun, teorik olarak bir eserle geçiştirilmemesi gerekir. Aksine bu düşüncenin detaylarının işleneceği, tartışılacağı üniversiteler gibi müstakil bilimsel araştırma merkezlerinin açılması ve dünya çapında bu hususta uzman bilim adamlarının buralarda bir araya gelerek çalışmaları ve konunun detaylarını günümüzde uygulanabilecek şekilde tüm şeffaflığıyla ortaya koymaları gerekir. Gerçekler, zaman zaman toplumlara kabul ettirilmek için efsanelerle örülmüştür. Bu nedenle araştırmacıların ve uzmanların bu sahada son derece titiz bir çalışma yapmaları ve gerçekleri ortaya çıkarmaları gerekir. Böylece insanlık, İslam siyasetinin ve nizamının geçmişte kalan bir efsane değil, her çağda uygulanabilir bir sistem olduğu gerçeğiyle de yüzleşecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Siyaseti, İctihad, Ümmet, Şûra, Hilafet, İcma

ABSTRACT

This study is of great importance in terms of understanding the Islamic political theory or the idea of Islamic order. In addition to this importance, it is also important in that it can be compared with today's contemporary political theories and constitutional forms and provides useful legal information to humanity. Despite this importance, no comprehensive studies have been conducted on the political theory of Islam and the functioning structure of Islamic institutions and organizations. Although some studies have been carried out in this field, in the Islamic world and the west from past to present, it cannot be said that the goal has been achieved. Because almost all of these studies are individual studies. And it is limited to only a certain area of Islamic political theory. İbn Mukaffa's "Edebu'l-Kebir'i" written in the form of political book, Gazzali's "Tibru'l-Mesbuk'u" written on political science, Muhammed et-Tartushi's "Siracu'l-Muluk'u", İbn Khaldun's "Mukaddimesi", which is a work focused on political history and Kınalızade's works, "Ahlak-ı Alâi", written in the field of political philosophy are the best examples of this subject. However, this issue, which is of vital importance for humanity in general and the Islamic world in particular, should not be glossed over with a theoretical work. On the contrary, independent scientific research centers such as universities should be opened where the details of this idea will be processed and discussed, and scientists from around the world who are experts on this subject should come together and work in these places and reveal the details of the subject with all transparency in a way that can be applied today. Facts are sometimes woven with legends to be accepted by societies. For this reason, researchers and experts need to carry out extremely meticulous work in this field and reveal the facts. Thus, humanity will face the fact that Islamic politics and order are not a legend of the past, but a system that can be applied in all ages.

Keywords: Islamic politics, İjtihad, Ummah, Shura, Caliphate, İjma.

MİRASIN TASFİYESİNDE SAĞ KALAN EŞİN KATILMA ALACAĞI MESELESİNİN YARGI KARARLARI IŞIĞINDA DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE SURVIVING SPOUSE'S PARTICIPATION CLAIM IN THE LIQUIDATION OF INHERITANCE IN LIGHT OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS

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ÖZET

Bildirinin konusunu mal rejiminin ölüm sebebiyle tasfiyesi durumunda sağ kalan eşin katılma alacağı ve diğer mirasçılarla arasındaki ilişkiye yönelik sorunların ele alınması oluşturmaktadır. Mal rejiminin tasfiyesi neticesinde doğan katılma alacağı niteliği itibariyle aile hukukuna ait nisbi bir haktır. Sağ kalan eş, mirasın reddi, feragat veya mirastan yoksunluk gibi bir nedenle mirasçılık sıfatını kaybetmiş olsa da katılma alacağının ödenmesini diğer mirasçılardan isteyebilir ya da sağ kalan eşin borçlu olması durumunda mirasçılar, sağ kalan eşten katılma alacağının ödenmesini talep edebilirler. Mirasın reddi katılma alacağının da reddedildiği anlamına gelmez.

Sağ kalan eşin mirasçı sıfatını taşıması durumunda Yargıtay, terekeye ait bir borç olan katılma alacağından sağ kalan eş de dahil olmak üzere tüm mirasçıların, külli halefiyet ilkesinin bir sonucu olarak, miras payları oranında sorumlu olduğunu ve mirasçılar arasında zorunlu dava arkadaşlığı bulunduğunu kabul etmektedir. Bunun sonucu olarak da tüm mirasçılar, katılma alacağından dolayı müteselsil olarak sorumlulardır. Oysa burada eşin ve diğer mirasçıların menfaati çatışmaktadır. Eş ve mirasçılar arasında müteselsil sorumluluğun varlığını kabul etmek hukuka aykırı sonuçlar doğurmaktadır.

Sağ kalan eşin alacaklı olması durumunda eşin, bu alacağını diğer mirasçılardan miras payları oranlarında talep edebilecek olması müteselsil sorumluluk ilkesine aykırıdır. Sağ kalan eşin borçlu olması durumunda ise, eşin diğer mirasçılarla birlikte sorumlu tutulması, yine müteselsil sorumluluk ilkeleriyle bağdaşmamaktadır. Nitekim eş üzerinde alacaklı ve borçlu sıfatının birleşmesi borcun sona ermesi sonucunu doğuracaktır. Yargıtay eşi, miras payı oranında sorumlu tutarak pratik bir çözüm benimsemiş olsa da burada bir düzenleme ihtiyacı olduğu açıktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Katılma Alacağı, Mirasın Tasfiyesi, Sağ Kalan Eşin Hakları, Tereke Borçları

ABSTRACT

The subject of the paper is the examination of issues related to the participation claim of the surviving spouse and their relationship with other heirs in the event of the liquidation of the matrimonial property regime due to death. The participation claim arising from the liquidation of the matrimonial property regime is a relative right belonging to family law. Even if the surviving spouse loses their status as an heir due to reasons such as renunciation of inheritance, waiver, or disinheritance, they can still request the payment of their participation claim from the other heirs, or if the surviving spouse is in debt, the heirs can demand the payment of the participation claim from the surviving spouse. The renunciation of the inheritance does not mean the renunciation of the participation claim.

If the surviving spouse holds the status of an heir, the Court of Cassation accepts that all heirs, including the surviving spouse, are responsible for the participation claim, which is a debt of the estate, in proportion to their inheritance shares, and that there is a necessary joinder of parties among the heirs. As a result, all heirs are jointly and severally liable for the participation claim. However, in this case, the interests of the spouse and the other heirs conflict. Accepting the existence of joint and several liability between the spouse and the heirs leads to legally problematic results.

In cases where the surviving spouse is a creditor, the fact that the spouse can claim this debt from the other heirs in proportion to their inheritance shares is contrary to the principle of joint and several liability. In cases where the surviving spouse is a debtor, holding the spouse jointly liable with the other heirs is also inconsistent with the principles of joint and several liability. Indeed, the merging of the roles of creditor and debtor in the person of the spouse would result in the termination of the debt. Although the Court of Cassation has adopted a practical solution by holding the spouse responsible in proportion to their inheritance share, it is clear that there is a need for regulation in this area.

Key Words: Participation Claim, Liquidation of the Matrimonial Property, Rights of the Surviving Spouse, Debts of the Estate

5. SINIF “AY’IN EVRELERİ” KONUSUNUN ŞARKI VE MÜZİK DESTEKLİ ÖĞRETİMİNİN BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SONG AND MUSIC SUPPORTED TEACHING OF THE “PHASES OF THE MOON” TO GRADE 5TH ON SOME VARIABLES

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersi “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusunun ortaokul 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin başarılarına, öz-düzenlemelerine, tutumlarına, öz-yeterlilik inançlarına etkisini tespit etmektir. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tek grup ön test-son test deneysel desen kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya Kars ilinin bir ilçesine bağlı bir köy okulunun ortaokul bölümündeki 5. sınıfta öğrenim gören dokuz öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilere 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersinin “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusu şarkı ve müzik destekli destekli fen öğretimi yapılmıştır. Enstrüman olarak klasik gitar kullanılmış ve öğrencilere sınıf ortamında gitar eşliğinde şarkı ile “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusu 5E öğrenme modelinin derinleştirme basamağında öğrencilere öğretilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları olarak “Fen Bilimlerine Yönelik Öz-düzenleme Ölçeği”, “Ortaokul Öğrencileri İçin Fen Bilimleri Öğrenmeye Yönelik Öz-Yeterlilik İnanç Ölçeği”, “Fen Dersine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği” ve “Ay’ın Evreleri Konusuna Yönelik Başarı Testi” kullanılmıştır. Ölçme araçları 5E öğrenme modelinin derinleştirme aşamasında “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusunun şarkı ve müzik destekli öğretiminden önce ve sonra 5. sınıf öğrencilerine uygulanmıştır. Nicel verilerin analizinde non-parametric analizlerden Wilcoxon İşaretli Sıralar t-Testi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre; Ay’ın Evreleri konusunun şarkı ve müzik destekli öğretiminin 5. sınıf öğrencilerinin “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusuna yönelik akademik başarılarını, fen bilimlerine yönelik öz-düzenlemelerini ve fen dersine yönelik tutumlarını arttırdığı, fen bilimlerini öğrenmeye yönelik özyeterlilik inançlarında ise herhangi bir değişiklik olmadığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şarkı, Müzik, Ay’ın Evreleri.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the effect of the 5th grade Science course "Phases of the Moon" on the achievement, self-regulation, attitudes and self-efficacy beliefs of 5th grade secondary school students. A single group pretest-posttest experimental design, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the research. Nine students studying in the secondary school department of a village school in a district of Kars province participated in the research. The students who participated in the research were given science education supported by songs and music on the subject of "Phases of the Moon" in the 5th grade Science course. Classical guitar was used as an instrument and the subject of "Phases of the Moon" was taught to the students in the classroom environment with a song accompanied by a guitar, in the deepening stage of the 5E learning model. "Self-Regulation Scale for Science", "Self-Efficacy Belief Scale for Learning Science for Secondary School Students", "Attitude Scale for Science Lesson" and "Achievement Test for the Phases of the Moon" were used as data collection tools in the research. The measurement tools were applied to 5th grade students before and after the song and music-supported teaching of the "Phases of the Moon" topic in the deepening phase of the 5E learning model. In the analysis of quantitative data, Wilcoxon Signed Rank t-Test, one of the non-parametric analyses, was used. According to the research results; It was determined that song and music-supported teaching of the subject "Phases of the Moon" increased 5th grade students' academic success towards the subject "Phases of the Moon", their self-regulation towards science and their attitudes towards science lessons, and there was no change in their self-efficacy beliefs towards learning science.

Keywords: Song, Music, Phases of the Moon.

5. SINIF “AY’IN EVRELERİ” KONUSUNUN ŞARKI VE MÜZİK DESTEKLİ ÖĞRETİMİNE YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

STUDENTS OPINIONS ON SONG AND MUSIC SUPPORTED TEACHING OF 5TH GRADE “PHASES OF THE MOON”

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri Dersi “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusunun şarkı ve müzik destekli öğretimine yönelik öğrencilerin görüşlerini tespit etmektir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden durum çalışması kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya 2021-2022 eğitim-öğretim yılında Kars ilinin bir ilçesine bağlı bir köy okulunun ortaokul 5. sınıfta öğrenim gören toplam dokuz öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilere 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersi “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusunun müzik müzik ve şarkı destekli öğretimi bir öğretim yöntemi olmadığı için 5E öğrenme modelinin derinleştirme aşamasında bu öğretim yapılmıştır. Enstrüman olarak klasik gitar sınıf ortamında kullanılmış ve klasik gitar eşliğinde şarkı ile 5E öğrenme modelinin derinleştirme basamağında Ay’ın Evreleri konusu öğrencilere öğretilmiştir. Araştırmada veri toplama araçları olarak yapılandırılmış sorulardan oluşan görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Görüşme formu Ay’ın Evreleri konusunun 5E öğrenme modelinin derinleştirme aşamasındaki şarkı ve müzik destekli öğretiminden sonra öğrencilere uygulanmıştır. Öğrenciler tarafından yazılı olarak doldurulan görüşme formunun nitel verilerin analizinde kullanılan içerik analizi yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda; “Ay’ın Evreleri” konusunun şarkı ve müzik destekli öğretimine yönelik öğrencilerin görüşlerine bakıldığında genel olarak; fen bilimleri dersini daha iyi anladıkları, fen bilimleri dersini daha eğlenceli ve kolay buldukları, dersi daha fazla sevdikleri, kendilerini heyecanlı, mutlu ve çalışkan hissettikleri, şarkının çok güzel, eğlenceli ve öğretici olduğu, konuyu daha iyi öğrenmelerinde şarkı ve müzik destekli öğretimin çok etkili olduğu şeklinde görüş bildirdikleri tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şarkı, Müzik, Ay’ın Evreleri.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine student opinions regarding song and music supported teaching of the subject "Phases of the Moon" in the 5th grade Science Course. Case study, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in the research. A total of nine students studying in the 5th grade of a secondary school in a village school in a district of Kars province participated in the research in the 2021-2022 academic year. Since music and song-supported teaching of the subject "Phases of the Moon" in the 5th grade Science course is not a teaching method for the students participating in the research, this teaching was carried out in the deepening phase of the 5E learning model. Classical guitar was used as an instrument in the classroom environment, and the subject of the Moon's Phases was taught to students in the deepening stage of the 5E learning model with a song accompanied by classical guitar. An interview form consisting of structured questions was used as data collection tools in the research. The interview form was applied to the students after the song and music-supported teaching of the Phases of the Moon subject in the deepening phase of the 5E learning model. The content analysis of the interview form filled out by the students in writing was used to analyze the qualitative data. As a result of the research; When we look at the opinions of the students regarding the song and music supported teaching of the subject "Phases of the Moon", in general; They understood the science lesson better, they found the science lesson more fun and easy, they liked the lesson more, they felt excited, happy and hard-working, the song was very beautiful, entertaining and instructive, and song and music-supported teaching was very effective in helping them learn the subject better. It was determined that they expressed their opinions as follows.

Keywords: Song, Music, Phases of the Moon.

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETİMİNDE WEB 2.0 ARAÇLARININ KULLANIMI VE ÖNEMİ

USE AND IMPORTANCE OF WEB 2.0 TOOLS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHING

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmasının amacı, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretiminde web 2.0 araçlarının kullanımı ve önemini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmada doküman incelemesi yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Web 2.0 araçlarının beden eğitimi ve spor öğretiminde kullanımı ile ilgili çalışmalar incelenerek araştırmanın sonuçları ortaya çıkmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, beden eğitimi ve spor öğretiminde web 2.0 araçlarının kullanımı, öğrencilerin motivasyon ve ilgilerini arttırdığını göstermektedir. Ayrıca, kaliteli bir eğitim için yeniliklerin sürekli olarak takip edilmesi gerekmektedir. Beden eğitimi ve spor dersleri gösterip yaptırma şeklinde gerçekleştiği için teknoloji, öğretmene bu konuda yardımcı olmaktadır. Ancak, teknolojinin kullanımı derslerin amacına uygun ve dengeli bir şekilde yapılmalıdır. Teknoloji, dersin etkinliğini artırmak için bir araç olarak kullanılmalı ve öğrencilerin sporun temel prensiplerini öğrenmelerini desteklemelidir. Özellikle teorik olarak işlenmesi gereken derslerde web 2.0 araçlarından faydalanmak gerekmektedir. Öğretmenlerin yeniliklere ayak uydurarak bu yeni teknolojileri yakından takip etmesi ve derslerinde uygulaması eğitim öğretime olumlu şekilde yansımaktadır. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin ve öğretmen adaylarının yeni nesil teknolojiler ve web 2.0 araçları ile ilgili eğitimler alması gerekebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim, Spor, Web 2.0

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to reveal the use and importance of web 2.0 tools in physical education and sports teaching. The document analysis method was used in the study. The results of the research were revealed by examining studies on the use of Web 2.0 tools in physical education and sports education. Research results show that the use of web 2.0 tools in physical education and sports teaching increases students' motivation and interest. In addition, innovations must be constantly followed for a quality education. Since physical education and sports lessons are taught by demonstration, technology helps the teacher in this regard. However, the use of technology should be done in a balanced manner and in accordance with the purpose of the lessons. Technology should be used as a tool to increase the effectiveness of the course and support students in learning the basic principles of sports. It is necessary to benefit from web 2.0 tools, especially in courses that need to be taught theoretically. The fact that teachers keep up with innovations, follow these new technologies closely and apply them in their lessons has a positive impact on education. In this context, teachers and teacher candidates may need to receive training on new generation technologies and web 2.0 tools.

Keywords: Education, Sports, Web 2.0

TENİŞÇİLERE UYGULANAN KUVVET ANTRENMANLARININ TENİS MAÇI SONRASI OLUŞAN GECİKMİŞ KAS AĞRISI DEĞERLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF STRENGTH TRAINING APPLIED TO TENNIS PLAYERS ON DELAYED ONSET MUSCLE SORENESS VALUES AFTER A TENNIS MATCH

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, sekiz hafta süreyle uygulanan kuvvet antrenmanlarının, tenis maçı sonrası oluşan Gecikmiş Kas Ağrısı (GKA) değerleri üzerindeki etkisinin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapıldı. Araştırma ön test ve son test çift kontrol gruplu deney deseni modeli esas alınarak yapıldı. Araştırmaya en az 2 yıldır tenis oynayan 30 erkek sporcu gönüllü olarak katıldı. Gönüllüler 15 deney ve 15 kontrol olmak üzere iki gruba ayrıldı. Tenis maçı öncesinde gönüllülerin GKA değerleri Görsel Analog Skala (GAS) ile tespit edildi. Gönüllülere her bir saatte eş değişimi yapılarak toplam üç saat süren tenis maçı uygulandı. Gönüllülerin maç öncesi, maçtan hemen sonra, maçtan 24 saat sonra ve maçtan 48 saat sonra GAS değerleri tespit edildi. Gönüllülerin ön test GAS değerleri alındıktan sonra her iki gruba da haftada 3 gün 90 dakikadan 8 hafta boyunca tenis antrenmanları uygulandı. Bununla birlikte deney grubuna tenis antrenmanlarına ilave olarak haftada 3 gün 8 hafta boyunca kuvvet antrenmanları uygulandı. 8. haftanın sonunda gönüllülerin son test GAS değerleri alınarak veri toplama süreci tamamlandı. Elde edilen veriler SPSS paket program de değerlendirilmiştir. Gruplar arası karşılaştırmalar için Mann-Whitney U testi ve grup içi karşılaştırmalar için Wilcoxon Signed Ranks testleri kullanıldı. Verilerin anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0,05$ olarak kabul edildi. Gruplar arası hem ön test hem de son test GAS değerleri karşılaştırıldığında anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı tespit edildi ($p > 0,05$). Grup içi ön test ile son test değerleri karşılaştırıldığında hem deney hem de kontrol gruplarının maçtan 48 saat sonrasında alınan GAS değerlerinde anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu tespit edildi ($p < 0,05$). Sonuç olarak, tenis antrenmanlarına ilave olarak uygulanan kuvvet antrenmanların GKA değerleri üzerinde olumlu etkisinin olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tenis, Antrenman, Geçikmiş Kas Ağrısı.

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to determine the effect of strength training applied for eight weeks on Delayed Onset Muscle Soreness (DOMS) values that occur after a tennis match. The research was conducted based on the pre-test and post-test double control group experimental design model. Thirty male athletes who have been playing tennis for at least 2 years participated voluntarily in the study. The volunteers were divided into two groups as 15 experimental and 15 control. Before the tennis match, the volunteers' DOMS values were determined using the Visual Analog Scale (VAS). The volunteers were given a three-hour tennis match, changing partners every hour. VAS values of the volunteers were determined before the match, immediately after the match, 24 hours after the match and 48 hours after the match. After the pre-test VAS values of the volunteers were obtained, tennis training was applied to both groups for 90 minutes, 3 days a week for 8 weeks. In addition to tennis training, the experimental group received strength training 3 days a week for 8 weeks. At the end of the 8th week, the data collection process was completed by taking the volunteers' post-test VAS values. The data obtained were evaluated using the SPSS package program. Mann-Whitney U test was used for comparisons between groups and Wilcoxon Signed Ranks tests were used for comparisons within groups. The significance level of the data was accepted as $p < 0.05$. When both pre-test and post-test VAS values were compared between the groups, no significant difference was found ($p > 0.05$). When the pre-test and post-test values within the group were compared, a significant difference was found in the VAS values taken 48 hours after the match in both the experimental and control groups ($p < 0.05$). As a result, it is thought that strength training applied in addition to tennis training has a positive effect on DOMS values.

Keywords: Tennis, Training, Delayed Onset Muscle Soreness

N-(SİKLOHEKZİL KARBAMOİL)-4-(5-(4-(4-SÜBSTİTÜEFENOKSİ)FENİL)-4,5-DİHİDRO-1H-PİROL-3-İL) BENZENSÜLFONAMİT BİLEŞİKLERİNİN SENTEZİ, BİYOLOJİK AKTİVİTELERİ VE *IN SILICO* ÇALIŞMALARI

SYNTHESIS, BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES AND IN SILICO STUDIES OF N-(CYCLOHEXYLCARBAMOYL)-4-(5-(4-(4-SUBSTITUTE PHENOXY) PHENYL)-4,5-DIHYDRO-1H-PYRROL-3-YL) BENZENESULFONAMIDE COMPOUNDS

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ÖZET

Pirazol iki azot atomu içeren beş üyeli heterosiklik bir halkadır. Farmakolojik özellikleri nedeniyle medisinal kimya için önemli bir yeri vardır. Çünkü pirazol halkasındaki azot moleküllerinden dolayı biyolojik reseptörlere karşı yüksek oranda afinite göstermektedirler. Pirazol halkasına sahip bileşiklerin antidiyabetik, antiviral, antiparkinson, antifungal, antibakteriyel, antikanser, antienflamatuar ve antianaljezik, antimalarial, antialzheimer, antitüberküloz ve antioksidan gibi aktiviteler göstermektedirler. Pirazol, farmakofor grubunun bulunduğu tedavide kullanılan birçok ilaç bulunmaktadır. Bunlar, antipirin, fenilbutazon, oksifenbutazon, morazon, ramifenazon, fampropazon, aminofenazon, metamizol, edaravon, ibipinabant, aksitinib. Bundan dolayı bu çalışmada; çevre dostu mikrodalga yöntemiyle kalkonların metanollü ortamda hidrazinmonohidratla reaksiyona sokulmasıyla pirazol bileşikleri elde edildi. Sentezlenen bileşiklerin yapı karakterizasyonu elementel analiz, ¹H NMR, FT-IR spektroskopik yöntemlerle doğrulandı. Çalışmanın devamında, sentezlenen pirazol türevi bileşiklerin antikolinesteraz inhibitör aktivitesi (AChE ve BuChE) ve antioksidan aktivitesi (ABTS+, CUPRAC, DPPH testleri) *in vitro* boyutta araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca SwissADME programı kullanılarak *in silico* çalışmaları yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pirazol, Antikolinesteraz İnhibitör Aktivitesi, Antioksidan Aktivite

ABSTRACT

Pyrazole is a five-membered heterocyclic ring containing two nitrogen atoms. It has an important place in medicinal chemistry due to its pharmacological properties. Because of the nitrogen atoms in the pyrazole ring, they show high affinity to biological receptors. Compounds with pyrazole ring show activities such as antidiabetic, antiviral, antiparkinson, antifungal, antibacterial, anticancer, anti-inflammatory and antianalgesic, antimalarial, antialzheimer, antituberculosis and antioxidant activities. There are many drugs used in the treatment of pyrazole pharmacophore group. These are antipyrine, phenylbutazone, oxyphenbutazone, morazone, ramifenazone, fampropazone, aminophenazone, metamizole, edaravone, ibipinabant, axitinib. Therefore, in this study; pyrazole compounds were obtained by reacting chalcones with hydrazine monohydrate in methanol with environmentally friendly microwave method. The structure characterization of the synthesized compounds was confirmed by elemental analysis, ¹H NMR, FT-IR spectroscopic methods. In continuation of the study, anticholinesterase inhibitory activity (AChE and BuChE) and antioxidant activity (ABTS+, CUPRAC, DPPH tests) of the synthesized pyrazole derivative compounds were investigated in vitro. In addition, in silico studies were performed using the SwissADME program.

Keywords: Pyrazole, Anticholinesterase Inhibitor Activity, Antioxidant Activity.

TOTAL DOMINATION AND MATCHINGS IN REGULAR GRAPHS

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ABSTRACT

In a graph with no isolated vertices a subset S of vertices is called a total dominating set whenever every vertex in the graph has at least one neighbour in the set S . The minimum cardinality of a total dominating set in a graph G is called the total domination number of G and denoted by $\gamma_t(G)$. A subset M of the edges of a graph is said to be a matching whenever no two edges of M have a common vertex. The maximum cardinality of a matching in a graph G is called the matching number of G and denoted by $\nu(G)$. A graph is called regular if all the vertices in the graph have the same number of neighbors in the graph. A simple observation is that $\gamma_t(G) \leq 2\nu(G)$ holds for every graph G with no isolated vertex. We study connected regular graphs whose total domination number is close to double of the matching number. We show that C_5 (cycle with 5 vertices) is the unique (up to isomorphism) connected regular graph satisfying $\gamma_t(G) = 2\nu(G) - 1$. We also prove that a connected regular triangle-free graph G satisfying $\gamma_t(G) = 2\nu(G) - 2$ is isomorphic to either C_4 (cycle with 4 vertices) or C_7 (cycle with 7 vertices).

Keywords: Regular graphs, total domination number, matching number.

SEMICONDUCTOR $Cu_3In_5Se_9$ COMPOUND

F.Sh. Ahmadova

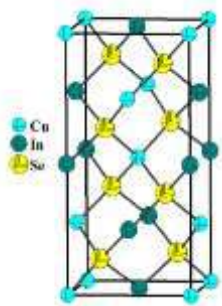
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ABSTRACT

$Cu_3In_5Se_9$ semiconductor crystal is a representative of the group of compounds according to the formula $A_3B_5C_9$. In these compounds, A = Cu, Ag, Au; B = Ga, In; C = S, Se, Te can be composed of elements. The formation mechanism of triple compounds $A_3B_5C_9$ can be said based on the state diagram and physical-chemical analysis of quasi-binary Systems $ABC_2 - B_2C_3$. $Cu_3In_5Se_9$ has an orthorhombic crystal structure, and its crystal structure scheme is shown in Figure 1.



$Cu_3In_5Se_9$ crystals are obtained by the Bridgman-Stockbarger method. A stoichiometric mixture of Cu, In, and Se filled in amplitude-matched amounts mixture was heated until $1150^{\circ}C$ and molted. The molten compound is gradually cooled to obtain the present crystal. These crystals have n-type conductivity and their band gap energy is 1 eV. It was determined that the resistivity at room temperature is in the order of $3 \times 10^3 \text{ Om} \times \text{sm}$ and decreases with increasing temperature. [1]

The compounds of the Cu-In-Se system have important characteristics for the preparation of solar cells. Solar cells with 23% efficiency were made from these compounds. [2]

The characteristics of Cu-based compounds such as low oxidation rate, ease of finding their ingredients, easy extraction mechanism, etc., also include them in the ranks of promising materials for the future.

PREDICTIVE MODELING OF LD₅₀ VALUES FOR NITRO-AROMATIC COMPOUNDS WITH MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to accurately predict the acute oral median lethal dose (LD₅₀) values of nitro-aromatic compounds (NACs) in rats. This was achieved by analyzing the contribution of various descriptors using a multiple linear regression (MLR) model based on the quantitative structure-toxicity relationship (QSTR) approach. The dataset used in this study comprised 180 NACs, each paired with corresponding LD₅₀ values. For the modeling phase, an MLR approach was adopted to construct a mathematical model for estimating LD₅₀ values based on 18 selected descriptor values. The low mean squared error indicates that the MLR model performed extremely well in accurately predicting LD₅₀ values. This low error suggests that the model's predictions closely match the actual LD₅₀ values, demonstrating high precision and reliability in the estimation process. The MLR model provides a framework for estimating LD₅₀ values based on critical molecular descriptors. Our model can enhance the safety usage of NACs, widely used in the pharmaceutical/chemical industry and recognized as structural alerts for predictive toxicology. This approach saves time and costs, while also being ethically acceptable as it reduces reliance on animal testing. This method optimizes the usage of NACs, guides conventional advanced toxicity tests, and reduces late-stage failures in chemical development.

Keywords: Computational Toxicology, Acute Toxicity, Nitro-Aromatic Drugs, Multiple Linear Regression, Mathematical Model.

ОБУЧЕНИЕ ГРАММАТИКЕ НА УРОКАХ РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКА КАК ИНОСТРАННОГО

TEACHING GRAMMAR IN RUSSIAN CLASSES AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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РЕЗЮМЕ

Обучение грамматике на уроках русского языка как иностранного (РКИ) представляет собой сложный процесс, который требует понимания грамматики и эффективных методов её преподавания. Грамматика охватывает формы словоизменения, структуру слов, словосочетаний и предложений, включая морфологию и синтаксис. Её освоение облегчает понимание языка и является важным для развития речевых навыков через взаимосвязанное обучение аудированию, говорению, чтению и письму.

Научная новизна нашей работы заключается в комплексном подходе к обучению грамматике, который включает индуктивные и дедуктивные методы, концентрическое и комплексное представление грамматических явлений, а также акцент на интеграцию всех видов речевой деятельности. Правила грамматики следует преподавать только после того, как учащиеся отработают грамматические положения в контексте, то есть грамматика должна преподаваться индуктивно. Особое внимание уделяется системе речевых образцов, позволяющей эффективно интегрировать грамматический материал в процесс обучения.

В условиях глобализации и интереса к изучению русского языка, необходимы эффективные методики, учитывающие потребности учащихся разного уровня и подготовки. Наша работа направлена на устранение трудностей, связанных с освоением грамматических конструкций, и развитие коммуникативных навыков, что способствует успешному овладению языком.

Отбор грамматического материала основывается на целях обучения, уровне владения языком и значимости материала. Важно выбирать материал, учитывая следующие критерии. Грамматический материал следует представлять по нарастающей сложности, начиная с простых явлений и переходя к сложным, также учитывая частотность и регулярность форм. Рекомендуется вводить одну трудность за урок для эффективного усвоения. Необходимо развивать мыслительные операции, такие как наблюдение и обобщение, для глубокого понимания. Письменные упражнения способствуют лучшему запоминанию материала. Учитывая, что информация со временем забывается, необходимо систематически повторять грамматический материал.

Хотим подчеркнуть важность необходимости системного подхода к обучению грамматике. Эффективное освоение грамматического материала достигается при учете всех аспектов, включая выбор материала, методы его введения и автоматизацию навыков.

Ключевые слова: Русский Язык как Иностранный, Грамматика, Обучение, Материал, Индуктивный и Дедуктивный Методы.

ABSTRACT

Teaching grammar in Russian as a foreign language (RFL) classes is a complex process that requires a comprehension of grammar and effective methods while teaching Russian grammar. Grammar covers modified forms of words, word structure, set phrases, and sentences, including morphology and syntax. Its mastery facilitates language comprehension and it is essential for the development of speaking skills through the interactive learning of listening, and interrelated training in speaking, reading, and writing.

The scientific novelty of our research paper lies in the comprehensive approach to teaching grammar, which includes inductive and deductive methods, concentric and complex presentation of grammatical phenomena, as well as an emphasis on the integration of all types of speech activity. The rules of grammar should be taught only after the students have practiced the grammar points in context – that is, grammar should be taught inductively. Special attention is paid to the system of speech patterns, which allows for the effective integration of grammatical material into the learning process.

In terms of globalization and interest in learning the Russian language, there is a need for effective methods that take into account the needs of students of different levels of language preparation and training. Our work is aimed at eliminating the challenges associated with mastering grammatical constructions and improving communication skills, which contributes to successful language fluency.

The selection of grammatical materials is based on the learning objectives, level of language proficiency, and significance of the material. It is important to choose the material taking into account the following criteria. Grammatical material should be presented in gradually increasing complexity, starting with simple phenomena and moving on to complex ones, also taking into account the frequency and regularity of forms. For effective learning and fluency, it is recommended to introduce one challenging task to each lesson. For thorough comprehension, it is necessary to develop mental operations, such as observation and generalization. Written exercises help to memorize the material better. Considering that information is forgotten over time, it is necessary to revise grammar material systematically.

We would like to emphasize the importance of the need for a systematic approach to teaching grammar. Effective mastering of grammar material is achieved by taking into account all aspects, including the choice of material, methods of its introduction, and automation of skills.

Keywords: Russian As a Foreign Language, Grammar, Training, Material, Inductive and Deductive Methods.

CİNSİYET FAKTÖRÜ VE METİNSEL İŞLEVLERE BAĞLI BİÇEMBİLİM ANALİZİ: ATEŞTEN GÖMLEK VE YABAN ROMANLARI

CORPUS STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF GENDER AND TEXTUAL FUNCTIONS: THE SHIRT OF FLAME AND THE WILD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Milli Edebiyat döneminde cinsiyete bağlı farklılıkların ve metinsel işlevlerin ne ölçüde etkin olduğu, Halide Edip Adıvar'ın Ateşten Gömlek ve Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu'nun Yaban adlı romanları üzerinden inceleme yapılmıştır. Derlem, bu iki romanın elektronik ortamdaki metinlerinden oluşturulmuştur. Edebi metinlerin çözümlenmesi, dilbilgisi tabanlı ve tematik unsurları içeren analiz yöntemleriyle gerçekleştirilmiştir. Dilbilgisi tabanlı çözümlenme, her bir metindeki sözcük türlerine odaklanırken, tematik unsurlar ise cümlelerdeki sözcüklerin kullanımlarıyla ilişkili dizin satırlarını ortaya koymuştur. Aynı dönemde iki farklı yazarın romanları karşılaştırılarak, metinsel işlevler temelinde cinsiyet farklılıkları çözümlenmiştir. Derlem ve biçembilim analizine dayalı olarak, nicel ve nitel yöntemlerin birleşimi ile çalışmanın edebi derlemleri karşılaştırmasına olanak sağlanmıştır. Bu yöntemlerin kullanılmasıyla log-olasılık ve frekans değerlerinin derlemlerdeki dilsel örüntüleri ortaya çıkardığı istatistiksel ölçüm yapılmıştır. İstatistiksel ölçümler, dilsel kalıpların ve sözcük frekanslarının detaylı analizine olanak tanımıştır. Edebi derlemlerin karşılaştırması sonucunda metinsel ve tematik işlevlerin analizi yoluyla cinsiyet farklılıklarının bulunmadığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Yazarlar, aynı sözcük türlerinin ve aynı bağlamlarda dilsel kalıpların kullanımında benzerlik göstermiştir. Çalışma, edebi eserlerde cinsiyete dayalı metinsel işlev farklılıklarının belirgin olmadığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bu durum, her iki yazarın da romanlarındaki dil kullanımında benzer dilbilgisel ve biçembilimsel özellikleri paylaştığını ortaya koymuştur. Bulgular, Milli Edebiyat dönemi eserlerinde cinsiyete dayalı belirgin bir farklılık olmadığını ve yazarların dil kullanımında ortak özelliklere sahip olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Derlem, Biçembilim, Dil bilgisi, Cinsiyet, Tematik unsurlar, Sketch Engine

ABSTRACT

The present study regards the question of to what extent gender-related differences and textual functions in the period of National literature by focusing on two literary texts. The corpora were compiled as Adivar's *The Shirt of Flame* and Karaosmanoğlu's *The Wild* which were collected electronically. The analysis of the literary texts included both grammar-based textual analysis and thematic focus to reveal hidden linguistic features in the literary context. The grammar-based text analysis focused on parts of speech in each text while the thematic focus demonstrated concordance lines which provided thematic features related to semantically the usage of words in the sentences. In addition, the gender differences were analyzed on the basis of textual functions by comparing the two different authors and their novels. The combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches enabled the study to compare the literary corpora. The approach followed statistical measurement that log-likelihood and frequency values uncovered the linguistic patterns in the corpora. The statistical measurement enabled the study to discover grammatical and textual functions in the corpora. As a result of the comparison of literary corpora, it was revealed that there were no gender differences through the analysis of textual and thematic functions. The authors showed similarity in the use of the same word types and linguistic patterns in the same contexts. The study revealed that there were no significant differences in textual functions based on gender in literary works. This situation revealed that both authors shared similar grammatical and stylistic features in the use of language in their novels. The findings show that there were no significant differences based on gender in the works of the National Literature period and that the authors had common characteristics in the use of language.

Keywords: Corpus stylistics, Grammar, Gender, Thematic focus, Sketch engine

GERÇEK SUÇ VE SİNEMA: SLYVIA LIKENS CİNAYETİ *BİR AMERİKAN SUÇU, KOMŞUDAKİ KIZ*

TRUE CRIME AND CINEMA: MURDER OF SLYVIA LIKENS AN AMERICAN CRIME, THE GIRL NEXT DOOR

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ÖZET

Yazarın/senaristin gerçek bir suç işlediği kurgusal olmayan edebi film/roman türleri gerçek suç/ gerçek kesit olarak tanımlanır ve bu işlenen suçlar arasında en çok seri katillerin işledikleri cinayet vakaları analiz edilir. Yapılan araştırmalar 21. yüzyılın en hızla büyüyen yazı türünün gerçek suç olduğunu göstermiş ve bu gelişme merkezinde televizyon ve sinema da oldukça etkin işlenen, dikkat çeken ve izlenen bir tür olmuştur. Medya sektöründe popülerlik kazanan gerçek hayatta işlenen suçların öyküsü *Sapık*, *Kuzuların Sessizliği*, *Hannibal*, *Mr. Brooks*, *Zodiac* ve *Dexter* gibi filmler gösterimlerinden yıllar sonra bile listelerin en çok izlenen filmleri arasında yer almışlardır. Gerçek suçların işlenmesinin ise mağdurlarına ve ailelerine zarar verici ve zihinsel travmaya neden olması dolayısıyla oldukça eleştiri alan bir türdür. Tüm bu tartışmaların ekseninde ise her ikisi de 2007 yapımı, *Bir Amerikan Suçu* ve *Komşudaki Kız* filmleri, 1965 yılında Indianapolis'te işlenmiş en dehşet verici cinayet olarak kayıtlara geçen Slyvia Likens cinayetini işler. Olayların geçtiği 1965 yılında Slyvia'nın ailesi karnavallarda çalışıyorlardır, uzak bir yerde iş bulmalarından dolayı haftalığı 20 dolar bakım parası karşılığında iki kızlarını komşuları Getrude Baniszewski teslim ederler. 37 yaşında fiziksel ve psikolojik rahatsızlıkları bulunan Getrude sürekli olarak fenobarital sülfat ve coricidin içeren ilaçlar kullanmaktadır ve bu yüzden zihin karmaşaları/bulanıkları yaşamaktadır. Çok fazla çocuğu olan Getrude ekonomik zorluklar yaşamakta ve en büyük kızı Paula'nın evli bir adamadan hamile kalmasıyla tüm bu zorlukları Slyvia'a yansıtır ona ailecek işkence ederler. 4 ay boyunca evlerinin bodrumunda Slyvia'yı esir tutarak ona çeşitli eziyet/işkence yaparlar, 26 Ekim 1965 yılında Slyvia ölür ve polis tutanaklarındaki otopsi raporunda, vücudunda çok sayıda sigara izmariti ile yapılmış yara izleri, kaynar suyla derinin yakılması, üzerinde idrar ve dışkı kalıntıları ve birçok çürük ezik ve morluk bulguları saptanmıştır. Mahkeme ifadelerindeki kayıtlara göre işkence suçlarında hem Getrude ve çocukları ve hem de çocukların arkadaşları yargılanır ve cezalandırılır. Tüm yaşanan bu vahşi cinayetin ilginç olan bir diğer hususu ise işkenceye herkesin bir şekilde dahil olması ve toplumun bu kadar sessiz kalarak cinayeti dramatikleştirmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Suç, Şiddet, Kadın Cinayeti, Çocuk İstismarı, İşkence, Toplumsal Duyarsızlık

ABSTRACT

True crime or true slice refers to non-fiction literary film or novel genres where the author or scriptwriter depicts a real crime. Among these crimes, murder cases perpetrated by serial killers are frequently the subject of analysis. The studies have shown that the fastest growing genre of writing in the 21st century is true crime, and in the center of this growth, it has been a genre that effectively handled, drew attention and watched in television and cinema. *Psycho*, *Silence of the Lambs*, *Hannibal*, *Mr. Brooks*, *Zodiac*, and *Dexter* are examples of films that depict true crime stories, which have gained significant popularity in the media industry. These films continue to be highly watched even years after their initial release. This genre has faced significant criticism due to the detrimental impact of portraying true crimes, which can result in psychological trauma for both the victims and their families. At the center of these debates are the 2007 films, *An American Crime* and *The Girl Next Door*, both about the 1965 murder of Sylvia Likens in Indianapolis, the most gruesome murder on record. In 1965, Sylvia's parents were working in the carnivals. Finding work in a remote location, they hand over their two daughters to a neighbor, Gertrude Baniszewski, in exchange for a \$20 a week care allowance. Gertrude, 37 years old and suffering from physical and psychological disorders, is constantly taking medication containing phenobarbital sulfate and coricidin, which causes her to suffer from mental confusion. Gertrude, who had too many children, was also experiencing financial difficulties, and when her eldest daughter Paula became pregnant by a married man, she projected all of her problems onto Sylvia, torturing her as a family. Sylvia was held captive and tortured in their basement for four months. Sylvia died on October 26, 1965, and the autopsy report in the police report revealed numerous cigarette stub wounds, burned skin due to boiling water, traces of urine and feces, and numerous bruises, contusions, and bruises on her body. According to court testimonies, both Gertrude and her children and the children's friends were tried and punished for torture. Another intriguing aspect of this brutal murder is that everyone was somehow involved in the torture, and society's silence added to the drama of the crime.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Crime, Femicide, Torture, Violence, Social Insensitivity

**ETNİK VE SİYASİ ZEMİNDE KUZEY İRLANDA’NIN SIKINTILI ZAMANLARI:
SİLAHLARIN GÖLGESİNDE BİR HAYAT, BELFAST**

**NORTH IRELAND'S TROUBLED TIMES ON THE ETHNIC AND POLITICAL
GROUND: A LIFE UNDER THE SHADOW OF ARMS, BELFAST**

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ÖZET

Yönetmenliğini ve senaristliğini Kenneth Branagh yaptığı 2021 yapımlı, siyah-beyaz çekilen *Belfast* filmi, Kuzey İrlanda’nın Belfast kentinde karmaşanın/kaosusun ortasında kalan bir çocuğun deneyimlerine odaklanırken aynı zaman yönetmen Branagh’ın “en kişisel filmi” olarak nitelendirilir. “En İyi Özgün Senaryo” dalında Oscar ödülü kazanan *Belfast* filmi, 1960’lı yılların sonunda şiddeti gittikçe artan siyasi gerilimin merkezi konumundaki Belfast şehrinde, yönetmen Branagh’ın hatıralarıyla, deneyimleriyle rol verdiği çocuk karakter Buddy ve onun işçi ailesinin çatışmaların ortasında kendilerini bulmalarıyla devam ederken, Buddy’nin çocukluğu, düşleri, umutları kaybolur ve yerini hüzne, acıya bırakır. Çocuk bakış açısından yansıtılan film 15 Ağustos 1969’da Belfast’ın bir işçi mahallesinde top oynayan çocukların birden bombaların patlamasıyla evlerine kaçışıyla başlar, renkli olarak başlayan görüntü bu noktadan sonra yerini siyah-beyaz olarak gösterilir ve izleyici de 1960 yılların çelişkili, kanlı, kavgalı sokaklarının yıkık dökük anılarına çağırır. 20. yüzyılın başlarından itibaren Kuzey İrlanda siyasi, dini ve etnik çatışmaların odağında yer almış, yaklaşık 30 yıl süren dini inançlar ve etnik kimlikler arasındaki şiddet olayları “Troubles” olarak adlandırılmış ve bu süre zarfında 3.500’den fazla insanın hayatını kaybetmesine sebep olmuştur. Bu süreçte toplumun Protestan ve Katolik olarak ikiye bölünmesi ve her iki grubun birbirlerine gerginlik ve düşmanlık duymaları normal bir duruma dönüşmüş, aynı mahallede yaşamayı reddettikleri için şehirlerin ayrışması belirginleşmiştir. “Troubles” dönemi sonuçları sadece fiziksel yıkım ve ölümlerle sınırlı kalmaz, bu süreç toplumun sosyal ve psikolojik dokusunu da derinden etkileyerek tahrip etmiştir. Bu karanlık, tahrip edilmiş dokuya odaklanan yönetmen Branagh’ın “kişisel” olarak tanımladığı *Belfast* filminin merkezinde rol verdiği çocuk karakteriyle, kendi anılarını beyaz perdeye aktarmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyo-Politik Gerilim, İç Çatışma, Otobiyografi, Anılar

ABSTRACT

Directed and written by Kenneth Branagh, the 2021 black-and-white film *Belfast* centers around the struggles of a child caught in the midst of chaos in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and has been described as director Branagh's "most personal film." *Belfast*, winner of the Academy Award for "Best Original Screenplay", is set in the city of Belfast during the tumultuous late 1960s. The film follows Buddy, a child character portrayed by director Branagh, as he traverses the escalating political tensions. Buddy's working-class family also becomes embroiled in the conflicts, resulting in the loss of his childhood, dreams, and hopes, replaced instead by feelings of sadness and pain. Portrayed from a child's point of view, the film begins on August 15, 1969, as a group of children playing ball in a working-class neighborhood in Belfast flee to their homes as bombs suddenly explode. The image, which begins in color, is then rendered in black-and-white, evoking the audience's shattered memories of the contradictory, bloody and quarrelsome streets of the 1960s. From the beginning of the 20th century, Northern Ireland has experienced significant political, religious, and ethnic conflict. This conflict, known as the "Troubles," lasted for almost 30 years and resulted in over 3,500 fatalities. During this phase, the societal fragmentation into Protestants and Catholics, together with the prevailing friction and animosity between the two groups, became a commonplace occurrence. The segregation of cities became apparent as residents adamantly avoided living in the same neighborhoods. The ramifications of the "Troubles" era extended beyond mere physical devastation and loss of life, profoundly impacting and dismantling the social and psychological framework of society. Focusing on this dark, destroyed fabric, director Branagh's film *Belfast*, which Branagh describes as "personal", features a child character at the center of the film, and he has transferred his own memories to the big screen.

Key Words: Socio-Political Thriller, Inner Conflict, Autobiography, Memories

**THE PROCESS OF ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE
EARLIEST GEORGIAN LITERARY TEXT *THE MARTYRDOM OF THE HOLY
QUEEN SHUSHANIK***

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ABSTRACT

“The Martyrdom of the Holy Queen Shushanik” is considered the earliest work of Georgian literature, dating back to the second half of the 5th century. This is the story of a noblewoman whose husband, having been a Christian from early childhood, became a Zoroastrian. During his visit to the Shah's court, he changed his religion, and consequently his political stance in the expectation of greater privileges and benefits from Persia. Shushanik, his wife, was the only person who openly protested against this fact. After torture and six years of imprisonment, the queen became a person revered as a saint.

From the very first days after Varsken’s visit to the Shah and as soon as information about his decision reached Queen Shushanik’s dearest people became “the others” for her, even those who were the treasure of her life – starting with her husband (Pitiakhsh Varsken) and her four children (who later became Zoroastrians), ending with relatives, clergy and society as a whole – who, of course, did not change their Christian faith and sympathized Shushanik, but were unable to protest against Varsken's policies and actions. They could not even interrupt the queen's imprisonment and physical punishment. Besides the society surrounding her, the entire previous life of a noblewoman became “different” i.e. “the other” for the queen.

On the other hand, the Holy Queen herself became ‘different’ or ‘other’ to those who could not be as active, uncompromising, or courageous as she was. She was no longer a wife, mother, or a good patron to many.

The purpose of the presentation is to a) discuss the historical and cultural context of the events described in the text by analyzing selected passages, and b) demonstrate the process of establishing demarcations that define the boundaries of the individual across cultural, religious, and ethnic dimensions.

Keywords: Georgian Hagiography, Legends of Saints, Queen Shushanik, the concept of “other”

IMPROVING LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH AUTHENTIC ASSESSMENT: INVESTIGATING THE EFFICACY OF REAL-WORLD TASKS IN ASSESSING ORAL, WRITTEN, AND INTERACTIVE LANGUAGE SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effectiveness of authentic assessment tasks in assessing language proficiency in a foreign language and provide recommendations for integrating these tasks into foreign language teaching practices improving language learning and assessment outcomes. This study made use of quantitative methods using a questionnaire with four sections to collect data from foreign language teachers: (1) the role of authentic assessment tasks, specifically oral presentations, in assessing oral language proficiency; (2) the advantages and difficulties of utilizing authentic assessment tasks, such as role-plays, in evaluating written language skills; and (3) the efficacy of authentic assessment tasks, particularly written language tasks. The findings indicated that oral presentations offered students a chance to demonstrate communicative competence, linguistic accuracy, and fluency, while realistic assessment activities are recognized as helpful tools in assessing a student's oral language proficiency. Authentic materials help to boost students' motivation and engagement and writing assignments using real-world scenarios are used as an efficient tool for assessing students' abilities in writing, using suitable language registers, and enhancing critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. This relates to how well-written language competence is assessed using real-world assessment tasks, which are crucial in optimizing assessment practices incorporating accurate assessment criteria and constructive feedback. Finally, the findings emphasize the need to integrate real-world assessment tasks into educational methodologies, using significant language learning experiences, and strengthening students' linguistic competence in real-world tasks.

Keywords: Language Learning, Authentic Assessment, Real-World Tasks, Oral, Written, Interactive Language Proficiency.

EVALUATION OF THE ANTIOXIDANT EFFICIENCY OF ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT OF GREEN APPLE PEELS *MALUS DOMESTICA* AGAINST DRUG-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY AND RENAL TOXICITY ACETAMINOPHEN IN MALE ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

- Purpose : The study carried out in order to evaluate the preventive role of alcoholic extract of green apple peels *Malus domestica*(Granny smith) in suppressing liver and kidney toxicity induced by acetaminophen. Male Sprague Dawely rats.
- Methods : First group-control group, was given a 0.9% physiological salt solution, and the second group was given acetaminophen at 2000 mg. \kg orally, and the third group was dosed with the alcoholic extract of green apple peels at 250 mg/kg and after 8 hours was given acetaminophen at a concentration of 2000 mg/kg orally. Fourth group, they were dosed with the alcoholic extract of apple peels at 500 mg/kg after 8 hours. They were dosed with acetaminophen 2000 mg/kg orally, and fifth group was treated orally with the alcoholic extract of green apple peels at 250 mg/kg only, and sixth group, they were treated orally with the alcoholic extract of green apple peels at 500 mg/kg only, and the duration of treatment was 45 days ,once daily in the morning (eighth o'clock) for all groups. As for the second dose for third and fourth groups, it was given at four o'clock in the afternoon, that is, eight hours after the first dose.
- Results: In contrast to the above, the group that was dosed with green apple peel extract at 500 mg/kg + acetaminophen did not show a notable difference ($P>0.05$) in study parameters compared with the control group. In relation with the group of rats dosed with the alcoholic extract of green apple peels, 250 mg/kg only, they did not record significant variations ($P>0.05$) in study parameters compared with the control group., Finally, the group that was treated orally with the alcoholic extract of green apple peels, 500 mg/kg only, recorded an observable increment ($P<0.05$) in levels superoxide dismutase enzyme, glutathione peroxidase compared to the control group.
- Interpretation : As for the group that was dosed with green apple peel extract at 250 mg/kg + acetaminophen, the results did not show a protective role for the extract at this concentration against the toxic effects of the drug.
- Conclusion : It was concluded that the alcoholic extract of green apple peels, concentration of 500 mg/kg, has protective efficacy against the toxic effects of acetaminophen, and this may be attributed to its highly effective antioxidant components.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Green Apple peels, *Malus domestica*, Acetaminophen, Toxic

THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF CHEMISTRY IN THE FORMATION OF ECOLOGICAL CULTURE

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Ecological culture is a follow-up part of universal culture and has not only a natural, but also a social description.

As a result of the negative and destructive consequences of scientific and technical development, which led to the disturbance of the balance in the ecological system, global environmental problems arose [1].

These problems, in turn, require consideration of the mutual development of society and nature in the basis of all scientific research conducted by man, development of a new structure of social relations in society, and reconsideration of social values. In this regard, in our research, an analysis of chemical concepts related to culture, culture components, culture formation, ecological culture, and ecological culture was conducted. The role and importance of chemistry in the formation of ecological culture was highlighted based on the principle of scientificity. The model of formation and development of ecological culture was created based on a new approach and recommended for use in the educational process.

Analyzing the concepts that make up ecological culture based on a new approach and improving it in the environment of new conditions of instilling it into personal values will allow to successfully solve the important social and economic problems facing humanity.

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THYROID HORMONE LEVELS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH PLASMA ZINC LEVELS AMONG ADOLESCENT AFGHAN REFUGEES; A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Thyroid hormones play an important role in the development and maintenance of nearly all tissues. In Pakistan, hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism prevalence are 4.1% and 5.1%, respectively, and with increasing age, prevalence increases approximately to 10% in adults over 65 years of age. Malnutrition or nutritional deficiencies in the body can be the cause of thyroid disorders. Zinc (Zn) and copper (Cu), have important roles in regulating biological processes, maintaining normal thyroid function, and preventing thyroid diseases.

Objective: The objective of study was to find out levels of the thyroid hormones (TSH, T3 and T4) and its association with plasma zinc levels among adolescents Afghan refugees living in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Methodology:

Study design: Cross-sectional study

Study setting; It was conducted in the experimental Laboratory of Hayatabad Medical Complex, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan) and University of Nottingham, England.

Subjects: A total of 206 adults from Khazana Afghan Refugee Camp, Peshawar were recruited and demographic details were done using a standard questionnaire.

Methods: We measured the patient's weight and height to calculate body mass index (BMI). Each participant blood sample was taken, so that many indicators could be measured. The concentrations of plasma zinc were measured by Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICPMS), and TSH, T3, and T4 were done by using cobas e 601 which is a completely automated analyzer that performs immunoassay analysis using electrochemiluminescence (ECL) technology.

Results: Gender was equally divided into 103 females and 103 males with age group of 10-14 was (65.5%) and 15-19 was (34.5%). According to results (99.0%) participants had normal TSH levels, (79.1%) of participants had normal T3 levels, while (78.6%) of participants had normal T4 levels. T3 and T4 was low in (10.7 and 18.4 %) respectively. Serum Zinc levels in majority (65%) of participants had normal zinc levels while 35% of the participants were found

to be deficient in zinc. There was significant association between gender and age group p value 0.02. A significant association was found between the gender and T3 levels. Females had more ratio of increased T3 levels. There was significant association between gender and T4 levels. However there was no significant association between thyroid hormones Zinc and other parameters.

Conclusion: This non-significant study did not find a direct relationship between thyroid hormones and zinc levels, there is still evidence to suggest that maintaining adequate zinc levels may be important for proper thyroid function. Further research is needed to fully understand the relationship between these two factors. **Keywords;** malnutrition, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism

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SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NOVEL 1,2,4-TRIAZOLE DERIVATIVES FROM CIPROFLOXICIN

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ABSTRACT

The 1,2,4-triazole derivative was used in this investigation. The initial step was to synthesise 1-cyclo-propyl-6-fluoro-3-(5-mercapto-4-substitutedphenyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)-7-(piperazin-1-yl)quinolin-4(1H)-one through a battery of complementary techniques [4a-c]. Ciproflaxcin was successfully converted to ester [1] in the presence of abs. ethanol by reacting with thionyl chloride, and then to acid hydrazide [2] by reacting with hydrazine hydrate. Further, N-(substituted phenyl)-2-(1-cyclopropyl-6-fluoro-4-oxo-7-(piperazin-1-yl)-1,4-dihydroquinoline-3-carbonyl) compounds [3a-c] were synthesis by reacting ciproflaxcin-3-carbohydrazide [2] in pure ethanol with isothiocyanato substituted benzene, while compounds [4a-c] were synthesis by reacting compound [3a-c] with sodium hydroxide in the base medium(2N). TLC was used to assess their purity, FT-IR, ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy were used to determine their exact chemical make-up. Molecular docking was used to examine the A549 receptor's binding interactions with potential target molecules. All compounds were tested against bacteria, *Staphylococcus aureus* (G+), *E.Coli*(G-) and anti fungl *Candida albicans*.

Keywords: ciproflaxcin, hydrazinehydrate, anti-cancer activity, A549 lung cancer cell

SHIFTS IN FISH CATCH COMPOSITION IN VEMBANAD LAKE: IMPACTS OF FLOODING ON INDIGENOUS SPECIES

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ABSTRACT

Vembanad Lake, a vital freshwater ecosystem in India, supports a diverse fish community and is an important source of livelihood for local fishermen. However, the lake has experienced unprecedented flooding in recent years, leading to concerns about its impact on fish populations. This study investigates changes in fish catch composition in Vembanad Lake before and after the flood event, with a focus on the impacts on indigenous species. Present research reveals a significant shift in fish catch composition, with a decline in indigenous species and a concomitant increase in cultured fish species. Prior to the flood, indigenous species dominated the catch, while cultured species were relatively rare. However, post-flood catches showed a significant increase in cultured species, which outnumbered indigenous species. The flood resulted in habitat loss and degradation, disproportionately affecting indigenous species. The increased water level and changed water quality led to the destruction of vegetation, alteration of spawning grounds, and reduction of sheltered areas, making it challenging for indigenous species to survive. In contrast, cultured species, which are often more resilient and adaptable, were able to thrive in the altered environment.

Present findings highlight the vulnerability of indigenous fish populations to environmental disturbances and the need for conservation efforts to protect biodiversity in this ecosystem. The study's results have important implications for fisheries management and habitat restoration in Vembanad Lake. We recommend measures to restore habitats, control the spread of cultured species, and promote sustainable fishing practices to safeguard the long-term health of this vital ecosystem. This research contributes to our understanding of the impacts of flooding on freshwater ecosystems and emphasizes the importance of conservation efforts to protect indigenous species and their habitats. By exploring the changes in fish catch composition in Vembanad Lake, this study provides valuable insights into the resilience of ecosystems and the need for sustainable management practices to ensure the long-term health of these vital ecosystems.

LIFE HISTORY TRAITS OF HILSHA (TENUALOSA ILISHA): NEEDED FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The Hilsa shad, *Tenualosa ilisha* is the country's most important aquatic resource and affords the largest single species fishery in Bangladesh. Hilsha fish also plays an important role in the field of national economic development, employment and in the supply of protein rich food to the people of Bangladesh. So, this study focused on the life history traits of Hilsha and their implications for effective management strategies. Total length (TL), body weight (BW), gonad weight (g) were measured with a precision of 0.01 cm and 0.01 g. In this study, the maximum length of Hilsha was found 42 cm in Padma River, 55.5 cm in Meghna River and 53 cm in Bay of Bengal, respectively. Most of the fishes was attained sexual maturity at the length of 23.31 cm, 30.08 cm and 28.84 cm in Padma River, Meghna River and Bay of Bengal, respectively. *T. ilisha* spawns throughout the year. However, the peak values of GSI were found in the month of October, which indicate that October is the peak spawning season of this species. According to the peak spawning season as determined in this study, it is recommended to adjust the banning period. However, the banning period of Hilsa fishing was from 12 th October to 2 nd November. So, based on the present findings, the banning period need to adjust. It may start 3-4 days later in the Meghna River and 7 days in the Padma River. Fishing should be banned for 30 days in the Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh. These findings hold paramount importance in the development of sustainable management policy aimed at conserving *T. ilisha* populations in the Padma River, Meghna River and Bay of Bengal.

Keywords:

1. Banning period,
2. Management policy,
3. Padma River,
4. Peak spawning season
5. *Tenualosa Ilisha*

Preferred conf. session:

2. Resources Management, Water Quality, Aquatic Environment and Pollution, Biodiversity, Conservation & Stock Assessment

ENHANCING AGRITOURISM EFFICIENCY IN SHKODRA REGION THROUGH GIS AND ROUTE OPTIMIZATION: A QGIS AND ORS TOOLS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Agritourism is a good opportunity for economic development in rural areas and to help sustainable tourism. Our study aims to support this sector using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and some routing algorithms. Using the QGIS application we mapped some agrotourism points in the region of Shkodra. In this application, we have loaded all the possible roads of the area in the .shp format supported by QGIS, which enables us to highlight all the possible road connections between the points. Then QGIS ORS (OpenRouteService) Tools were used to calculate the shortest and fastest routes between the agritourism points providing us with accurate distances and estimates of the time needed to reach the destination. From the results obtained, we presented in tabular form the access times and distances of all other points starting from each point. The map shows the points of agrotourism and the trajectories that must be traveled to reach them. This study is a good way to highlight on the map the agrotourism points, drawing the trajectory traveled to reach them and other informative data using GIS technology and QGIS application. These maps help tourists in finding the shortest routes, and in planning trips, and help agritourism points to be identified and accessed more easily even though they are located in rural areas. Our study presents practical examples and methods that can be followed by policymakers and stakeholders in the agritourism industry. By integrating the digital map and presenting the travel times, we aim to provide an easy and pleasant travel experience for tourists, thus helping to increase and sustain agritourism in the Shkodra region.

Keywords: QGIS, geographical analysis, agrotourism, OpenRouteService (ORS), shortest path, rural zone.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY: IMPORTANCE OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGIES YÜKSƏK TEXNOLOGİYALAR: BULUD TEXNOLOGİYALARININ ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the article is to study digital development, the role of high technology, cloud technologies and the internet.

The article explains the concept of high technology, Digital Development, Technological innovations, High Technology, cloud services and their application in various fields are examined.

High-tech is technology that is advanced, the highest form of existing technology. Applied science and technology, including high-tech computing and electronics, is broadly defined as special technical innovation of high complexity. It can be defined as the most sophisticated or newest technology in the market. The opposite of high-tech is low-tech, which often means simple, traditional or mechanical technology. For example, a logarithmic ruler is a low-tech calculating tool.

On February 13, 2017, guided by Article 109, Clause 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, with the aim of improving the public administration structure in the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as adapting the state policy and regulation in the fields of transport, communication and high technologies to the requirements of the modern era and increasing the efficiency of the Republic of Azerbaijan The President issued an order on the establishment of the Ministry of Transport, Communications and High Technologies.

Cloud technologies have already penetrated many areas due to its several advantages. Cost savings, scalability, flexibility, high availability and other advantages have made cloud technologies interesting for e-government. Cloud technologies have already become the priority directions of the state policy of many countries. Most countries around the world recognize the benefits of cloud technologies for public services and have already established their own cloud systems. In addition, many countries have included this technology in their national IT strategy with the aim of using cloud technologies in the future.

The importance of cloud technologies for the public sector has also been highlighted in the guidelines of a number of European institutions. For instance, the European Commission has included the application of cloud technologies in its digital action plan for 2020. It states that "all the countries included in the European Union should adopt a "cloud technologies" strategy, especially for government and scientific research." In addition, ENISA (European Union Agency for Network and Information Security) in the document adopted in 2010 listed cloud technologies in the first position among the 5 important areas where scientific research should be conducted.

These guidelines show once again that cloud technologies are already part of the main action plan of the state policy and will be part of it in the future.

For this reason, analyzing the current state of application of cloud technologies in the public sector is considered an important issue.

Key words: Azerbaijan, high technology, cloud technology, internet, digital development

ÖZET

Tədqimatın məqsədi: Rəqəmsal inkişafın, yüksək texnologiyalar, bulud texnologiyaların əhəmiyyətini tədqiq etməkdir. Məqalədə yüksək texnologiya anlayışının izahı verilir, Rəqəmsal İnkişaf, Texnoloji yeniliklər, bulud xidmətləri və onların müxtəlif sahələrdə tətbiqi araşdırılmışdır.

Yüksək texnologiya — qabaqcıl olan, mövcud texnologiyanın ən yüksək forması olan texnologiyadır. Yüksək texnologiya hesablama texnikası və elektronika daxil olmaqla tətbiqi elm və texnika, geniş anlamda yüksək mürəkkəbliyə malik xüsusi texniki yeniliyə deyilir. O, bazarda ən mürəkkəb və ya ən yeni texnologiya kimi müəyyən edilə bilər. Yüksək texnologiyanın əksi sadə, çox vaxt ənənəvi və ya mexaniki texnologiya mənasını daşıyan aşağı texnologiyadır. Məsələn, loqarifmik xətkəş aşağı texnologiyalı hesablama alətidir.

2017-ci il 13 fevral tarixində Azərbaycan Respublikası Konstitusiyasının 109-cu maddəsinin 7-ci bəndini rəhbər tutaraq, Azərbaycan Respublikasında dövlət idarəetmə strukturunu təkmilləşdirmək, habelə nəqliyyat, rabitə və yüksək texnologiyalar sahələrində dövlət siyasətini və tənzimlənməsini müasir dövrün tələblərinə uyğunlaşdırmaq və səmərəliliyi artırmaq məqsədi ilə Azərbaycan Respublikasının Prezidenti Nəqliyyat, Rabitə və Yüksək Texnologiyalar Nazirliyinin yaradılması haqqında sərəncam vermişdir.

Bulud texnologiyaları özünün bir sıra üstünlüklərinə görə artıq çoxsaylı sahələrə nüfuz etmişdir. Xərclərə qənaət, miqyaslanma imkanının olması, çeviklik, yüksək əlçatanlıq və digər üstünlükləri bulud texnologiyalarını e-dövlət üçün də maraqlı etmişdir. Artıq bulud texnologiyaları bir çox ölkələrin dövlət siyasətinin prioritet istiqamətlərinə çevrilmişdir. Dünyanın əksər ölkələri bulud texnologiyalarının dövlət xidmətləri üçün faydasını qəbul edir və artıq özlərinin bulud sistemlərini yaratmışdır. Bundan əlavə bir çox ölkələr bulud texnologiyalarından gələcəkdə istifadə etmək məqsədi ilə bu texnologiyaları özlərinin milli İT strategiyasına daxil etmişdir.

Bulud texnologiyalarının dövlət sektoru üçün mühümlüyü həmçinin bir sıra Avropa qurumlarının təlimatlarında da vurğulanmışdır. Məsələn, Avropa Komissiyası bulud texnologiyalarının tətbiqi məsələlərini 2020-ci il üçün qəbul etdiyi rəqəmsal tədbirlər planına daxil etmişdir. Orada göstərilir ki, “Avropa Birliyinə daxil olan bütün ölkələr xüsusən dövlət və elmi tədqiqatlar üçün nəzərdə tutulmuş “bulud texnologiyaları” strategiyası qəbul etməlidir”. Bundan əlavə, ENISA (European Union Agency for Network and Information Security) 2010-cu ildə qəbul etdiyi sənəddə elmi tədqiqatların aparılması lazım gələnlər 5 vacib sahənin sırasında bulud texnologiyalarını birinci mövqedə göstərmişdir.

Bu təlimatlar bir daha onu göstərir ki, bulud texnologiyaları artıq dövlət siyasətinin başlıca tədbirlər planının tərkib hissəsini təşkil edir və gələcəkdə də təşkil edəcəkdir.

Bu səbəbdən bulud texnologiyalarının dövlət sektorunda tətbiqinin müasir vəziyyətinin analiz edilməsi vacib məsələ hesab olunur.

Anahtar kelimələr: Azərbaycan, bulud, texnoloji, internet, dijital inkişaf

COMBINING SIGNATURE-BASED AND AI-POWERED ANTIVIRUS PROTECTION TECHNIQUES: A REVIEW DONE FOR A SUPERIOR LEVEL OF SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

A multi-layered approach has become the need of the hour to combat an ever-evolving landscape of cyber threats. Advanced antivirus programs like a combination of signature-based and AI-based detection methods play a crucial part in the line of defense. Traditional antivirus products work solely on a single technology and although they employ diverse types of techniques to detect malware, the speed of such detection algorithms may adversely impact the performance of the antivirus products. This paper will collectively cover various aspects of signature-based and AI-powered detection methods for different types of cyber-attacks, providing useful insights for developing new innovative techniques that will enhance cyber-security measures. Certain limitations to Signature-based detection have been pointed out and the possible strategies in which an amalgamation with Artificial Intelligence could be done is also proposed. We aim to have a brief analysis of the existing techniques of these two working together. In addition, a review has been presented on existing methods and algorithms that are used by signature-based antiviruses and AI-powered tools that dynamically minimize the time and improve the accuracy of virus detection. Finally, we present the current research challenges of using signature-based algorithms and the future scope for investigating cybercrime activities.

Keywords: Cyber-security, Signature, Artificial Intelligence, Antivirus, Threat.

AN IMPROVED HYBRID APPROACH FOR THE PREDICTION OF BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER PENETRATION USING DEEP LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Blood-brain barrier (BBB) penetration prediction plays an essential role in the development of novel medications for the treatment of central nervous system disorders. A hybrid Deep Learning approach for the prediction of blood-brain barrier penetration using the Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) algorithm and Long Short Term Memory (LSTM) model has been implemented. The suggested technique uses RFE algorithm for useful feature selection and to improve the model's accuracy while LSTM has been used for capturing complex patterns and dependencies of sequential data within the selected features. The proposed model has been implemented for two different dataset types: the LightBBB dataset, and the B3DB dataset. The model's performance results have been compared and validated with the previously available models. Experimental results showed that the proposed hybrid method outperforms existing algorithms both in terms of accuracy and convergence rate, indicating its effectiveness in optimizing the hyperparameters for predicting BBB penetration and hence opening up opportunities for enhanced drug discovery.

Keywords: Blood-brain barrier, Recursive Feature Elimination, Long Short Term Memory.

CHAOTIC ZEBRA OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM FOR CEC_C06_2019 FOR TEST FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, optimization techniques based on swarm intelligence have attracted the attention of many researchers. Zebra Optimization Algorithm (ZOA) is a herd intelligence algorithm created by imitating the social lifestyle of zebra herds. It was created by imitating the movements of zebras searching for food and escaping from predators. When the literature was examined, it was noticed that the R parameter value used in ZOA was not analyzed. In addition, ZOA's success on CEC 2019 test functions has not been presented in the literature. A detailed R parameter analysis was carried out in this study. The most appropriate R value has been determined. Additionally, the effect of population size on ZOA was also examined. In addition, an enhanced Chaotic ZOA algorithm (ChZOA) has been suggested by obtaining the S parameter value, which affects the escape movements of zebras, from chaotic maps. Ten different ChZOA variations were obtained by using ten different chaotic maps frequently used in the literature to obtain the S parameter value. The most successful ChZOA variation was determined by testing on ten different benchmark functions. According to the results, the most successful ChZOA mutation was determined as ChZOA8. By comparing the results with ZOA, the effect of chaotic maps on ZOA was determined. According to the results, obtaining randomly generated parameter values from chaotic maps has a positive effect on the results.

Keywords: Zebra, optimization, chaotic, benchmark.

A NEW BINARY OSPREY OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM BASED ON TAPER-SHAPED TRANSFER FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Osprey Optimization Algorithm (OOA) is a metaheuristic algorithm based on swarm intelligence. It was proposed for the first time by Dehghani and Trojovský in 2023. Ospreys are creatures that feed by hunting underwater fish. They have sharp eyesight. They can determine the location of fish underwater from a height of meters and hunt them. They carry the fish they catch to a safe rock and eat there. The OOA algorithm was created by imitating these two movements. OOA's exploration and exploitation capabilities have been tested on CEC-2017, CEC-2011 and engineering design problems. Since the success of OOA in binary optimization problems has not been examined sufficiently, a Binary OOA algorithm is proposed in this study. The continuous search space of BinOOA is mapped to a binary search space with the help of four different taper-shaped transfer functions. In this way, four different BinOOA variations were obtained. The success of the BinOOA algorithm was analyzed on twelve undercapacity facility layout problem datasets of different sizes. The results show that, based on total average results, the most successful BinOOA variation is BinOOA with taper-3 and the least successful BinOOA version is BinOOA-taper2. According to the sum mean and gap results, the most successful BinOOA variants are listed as follows: BinOOA-Taper3, BinOOA-Taper1, BinOOA-Taper4, and BinOOA-Taper2.

Keywords: UFL problem, osprey, taper-shaped, transfer function.

KAFKA’NIN HAYATINDAKİ KADINLAR ÜZERİNE

ON THE WOMEN IN KAFKA’S LIFE

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ÖZET

Çok uzun yaşamamasına rağmen, arkasında çok sayıda eser bırakmış ünlü yazar Franz Kafka’nın eserleri gibi hayatı da çelişkilerle doludur. Bu nedenle, yazarın eserlerinin açıklanması için çeşitli yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Bununla beraber, çoğu kez yazarın eserlerini açıklamak için biyografisinden yararlanılmaktadır. Gerçekten de, Kafka’nın edebi eserlerinin her satırında kendinden ve hayatından izler bulmak mümkündür. Kafka’nın hayatındaki kadınları mercek altına alan bu çalışma ile bu alandaki bir boşluğun doldurulması hedeflenmektedir. Kafka’nın hayatındaki kadınlar, ailesindeki kadınlar, annesi Julie Kafka, kız kardeşleri Elli, Valli, Ottla ve kız arkadaşları, Felice Bauer, Julie Wohryzek, Milena Jesenská, Dora Diamant, olmak üzere ele alınmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra, yazarın hayatındaki kadınların edebi eserlerine ne şekilde yansıdığı örnek eserler eşliğinde gösterilmektedir. Örnek eserler olarak, Kafka’nın “Die Verwandlung” (Dönüşüm) başlıklı anlatısı, “Der Verschollene” (Kayıp) veya diğer başlığıyla “Amerika” romanı ve “Der Process” (Dava) başlıklı romanı verilmektedir. Çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde, Kafka’nın hayatındaki kadınların eserlerindeki varlığı vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kafka, Biyografi, Kadın Figürler

ABSTRACT

Although he did not live very long, the life of the famous writer Franz Kafka, who left behind many works, is full of contradictions, just like his works. Therefore, various methods are used to describe author’s works. However, author’s biography is often used to interpret author’s works. Indeed, it is possible to find traces of himself and his life in every line of Kafka’s literary works. This study, which focuses on the women in Kafka’s life, aims to fill a gap in this field. The women in Kafka’s life are discussed as the women in his family, his mother Julie Kafka, his sisters Elli, Valli, Ottla and his girl friends, Felice Bauer, Julie Wohryzek, Milena Jesenská, Dora Diamant. In addition, it is shown how the women in author’s life are reflected in his literary works, accompanied by sample works. As sample works, Kafka’s narrative titled “Die Verwandlung” (The Transformation), his novel “Der Verschollene” (The Loss) or otherwise titled “America” and his novel “Der Process” (The Trial) are given. In the conclusion of the study, the presence of women in Kafka’s life in his works is emphasized.

Key Words: Kafka, Biography, Female Figures

THE TRANSFER OF POLITICAL COURSE IN THE POST-SOVIET SPACE: AN EXAMPLE OF THE LAW ON CURBING FOREIGN INFLUENCE IN GEORGIA

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ABSTRACT

In Georgia, a country of the former post-Soviet space, in 2023, the ruling party submitted a draft law on foreign influence agents, which was withdrawn by the country's parliament due to protests from the population (civil. ge, 2024). In April 2024, the Parliament of Georgia first registered and finally approved the draft law (IDFI, 2024). It is important to note that the mentioned draft law echoes to some extent the law "On Foreign Agents" (EGI.2024) adopted in the Russian Federation in 2012, which prohibits or makes it impossible to receive education abroad, the existence of non-governmental organizations, the existence of opposition media, etc.

In the Russian Federation, this law underwent an evolution, and in 2017, restrictions were extended to the media as well. For example, the existence of "Voice of America" (media) was banned in Russia (EGI.2024). And, in 2019, restrictions were applied to bloggers and social media - sharing or liking a post led to police summons, intimidation, and arrests (EGI.2024). Moreover, in 2020, the restrictions included natural persons as well (EGI.2024). The absence of a "locking mechanism" in the document is considered to be the main common feature between the Russian and Georgian versions of the said draft law. Additionally, in 2022, Russia used the Law on False Information (Fakes) to prosecute people opposed to the war with Ukraine (EGI.2024). Against the background of the issues discussed above, it is interesting how the policy transfer is carried out in Georgia, as a post-Soviet country. The issue becomes even more interesting by the fact that Hungary, Slovakia, and Uzbekistan registered the draft law on foreign influence together with Georgia in 2024 (Agenda, 2024). Accordingly, the study of the issue is significant in terms of global and inter-country interactions.

The purpose of the study is to examine the relationship between the process of developing a political course aimed at reducing foreign influence in Georgia and the law "On Agents of Foreign Influence" in the Russian Federation. The research objectives are:

1. To analyse the draft law on reducing foreign influence developed in Georgia in 2024;
2. To study the evolution of the law aimed at reducing foreign influence in the Russian Federation;
3. To analyze the weekly summarizing programs of television with pro-government (Imedi TV), pro-opposition (TV-Mtvari channel), and neutral (public broadcaster) editorial policies as defined by law.

The research period is April and May 2024, since during this period, the Law on Curbing Foreign Influence was first initiated and approved in the Parliament of Georgia. The research

methodology is a combined research approach. In particular, qualitative and quantitative content analysis will be utilized. The Multiple Streams Theory (Kingdom, 1984) was defined as the theoretical framework of the research, which explains the implementation of different political courses. Additionally, Annelise Dodds' (2019) policy transfer tools were selected, which explain the means by which policy transfer is implemented.

Key words: Post-Soviet country, law "On Agents of Foreign Influence, policy transfer, The Multiple Streams Theory, Media

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN; A PATHWAY TO PROGRESS AND EQUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Women's education in Afghanistan stands as a crucial determinant of societal progress and gender equality. This paper delves into the multifaceted impact of educating women in Afghanistan, emphasizing the critical role education plays in fostering both individual and national development. Despite the countless challenges faced by Afghan women, including cultural resistance, political instability, and economic constraints, the transformative power of education is undeniable. Educating women in Afghanistan has far-reaching implications, not only for the women themselves but for the broader socio-economic fabric of the nation.

Historically, Afghan women have encountered significant barriers to education, deeply rooted in traditional and conservative societal norms. The Taliban regime's harsh policies further exacerbated these challenges, severely restricting educational opportunities for women and girls. However, post-2001, there has been a concerted effort by the Afghan government and international organizations to rebuild the education system and promote gender equality. This paper examines these efforts, analyzing policy initiatives, international aid, and grassroots movements aimed at enhancing educational access and quality for Afghan women.

This research employs a comprehensive approach, integrating quantitative data analysis with qualitative case studies to provide a nuanced understanding of the current state of women's education in Afghanistan. The findings underscore the indispensable role of women's education in achieving sustainable development and gender parity in Afghanistan. Investing in women's education is not merely a moral imperative but a strategic necessity for the country's long-term stability and prosperity. The research concludes with policy recommendations aimed at strengthening educational frameworks, enhancing teacher training programs, and fostering community engagement to support and sustain educational initiatives for women.

Keywords: Women's Education, Gender Equality, Socio-economic Development, Educational Access

KONAKLAMA HİZMETİ ALAN TÜKETİCİLERİN SİNİZM DÜZEYLERİNİN TÜKETİCİ BOYKOT DAVRANIŞLARINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF THE LEVEL OF CYNICISM OF HOSPITALITY CONSUMERS ON CONSUMER BOYCOTT BEHAVIOR

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ÖZET

Sürekli gelişen turizm sektöründe, konaklama işletmelerinin de bu değişime ayak uydurması zorunlu bir hale gelmiştir. Çünkü turistler ve konaklama işletmeleri bir etkileşim içerisindeydirler. Turistler bir tüketici olarak değerlendirildiğinde, modern pazarlama anlayışı çerçevesinde tüketicilerin beklentilerinin karşılanması önem arz etmektedir. Bu nedenle konaklama işletmeleri, birer tüketici olan turistlerle ilişkilerini pozitif yönde geliştirebilmek adına sürekli çaba sarfetmektedirler. Tüm bunlara rağmen turistlerin zaman zaman beklentileri karşılanmamakta ve beklentileri karşılanmamış olan bireyler tepkilerini hem duygusal hem de davranışsal olarak yansıtabilmektedirler. Birer tüketici olan turistlerin karakteristik yapıları ve konaklama işletmeleri ile yaşadıkları olumsuz deneyimleri, onların sinik tutum ve davranışlar geliştirmelerine neden olabilmektedir. Bireyler, sinik tutumda bulunmalarına neden olan konaklama işletmelerine yönelik tepkilerini bireysel ya da kollektif halde boykot şeklinde gösterebilmektedir. Gelişen iletişim teknolojileri ile bu süreç daha hızlı ve daha ucuz şekilde sürdürülebilmektedir. Bu durum turizm sektörü açısından olduğu kadar genel pazarlama faaliyetleri açısından da önemlidir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmanın amacı, Konaklama işletmelerinde konaklayan bireylerin sinizm düzeylerinin boykot davranışlarına etkisini incelemektir. Çalışmanın bir diğer amacı ise her iki değişken arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla

hazırlanan anket İstanbul'daki konaklama işletmelerinde son bir yılda konaklama hizmeti satın almış 400 bireye uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS analiz programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Öncelikle boykot davranışını ölçen ölçeğe ve sinizm ölçeğine yönelik güvenilirlik analizi yapılmış olup, her iki ölçeğin de yüksek derecede güvenilir olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan ölçeklerin yapı geçerliliğinin test edilmesi için yapılan faktör analizi sonucunda, hem sinizm ölçeğinin hem de ve boykot davranışını ölçeğinin tek boyut altında toplandığı sonucuna varılmıştır. İstanbul'daki konaklama işletmelerinden son bir yılda konaklama hizmeti satın alan bireylerin sinizm düzeylerinin boykot davranışı üzerindeki etkisini belirlemek için regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucunda, sinizm düzeyinin boykot davranışı üzerinde etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca her iki değişken arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymaya yönelik korelasyon analizi yapılmış olup, değişkenler arasında orta ve pozitif yönlü bir ilişki olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sinizm, boykot davranışı, konaklama işletmeleri.

ABSTRACT

In the ever-evolving tourism sector, it has become imperative for accommodation businesses to keep pace with this change. Because tourists and accommodation establishments are in an interaction. When tourists are considered as consumers, it is important to meet the expectations of consumers within the framework of modern marketing approach. For this reason, accommodation establishments are constantly making efforts to improve their relations with tourists, who are consumers, in a positive way. Despite all these, tourists' expectations are not met from time to time and individuals whose expectations are not met can reflect their reactions both emotionally and behaviorally. The characteristics of tourists as consumers and their negative experiences with accommodation establishments may cause them to develop cynical attitudes and behaviors. Individuals can show their reactions to accommodation businesses that cause them to have cynical attitudes individually or collectively in the form of boycott. With the developing communication technologies, this process can be carried out faster and cheaper. This situation is important for the tourism sector as well as for general marketing activities. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the effect of cynicism levels of individuals staying in accommodation establishments on their boycott behavior. Another aim of the study is to reveal the relationship between both variables. The survey prepared for this purpose was applied to 400 individuals who have purchased accommodation services in accommodation establishments in Istanbul in the last year. The data obtained were analyzed with SPSS analysis program. Firstly, reliability analysis was performed for the scale measuring boycott behavior and the cynicism scale, and it was concluded that both scales were highly reliable. As a result of the factor analysis conducted to test the construct validity of the scales used in the research, it was concluded that both the cynicism scale and the boycott behavior scale were gathered under a single dimension. Regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of cynicism levels of individuals who purchased accommodation services from accommodation establishments in Istanbul in the last year on boycott behavior. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that cynicism level was effective on boycott behavior. In addition, correlation analysis was performed to reveal the relationship between both variables and it was concluded that there is a moderate and positive relationship between the variables.

Keywords: Cynicism, boycott behavior, hospitality businesses.

CHINESE IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND SOCIAL REPRODUCTION: AN INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF ELDERCARE WORK

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ABSTRACT

This paper is based on an empirical research study Social Science and Humanities Research Council funded project awarded to Guida Man (PI) entitled “Transnational Migration and Social Reproduction: Eldercare Work of Chinese Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada”, which explore the experiences of recent Chinese immigrant women from mainland China to Canada. In particular, it investigates how the social reproductive work of women exacerbates inequalities experienced by a particular group of minoritized women in the context of globalization and neoliberal restructuring. Many of these women were skilled workers or professionals in their home country. However, as a result of migration, they were deskilled or de-professionalized due to discriminatory employment practices, transforming their everyday lives. Drawing on the conceptual frameworks of social reproduction and transnational migration, and using an intersectional analysis, the paper examines how these Chinese immigrant women manage their productive and reproductive work locally and transnationally - in the caring of children and adult family members, as well as the caring of aging parents and in-laws who reside either in Canada or transnationally in China. The myriad strategies recent Chinese immigrant women employed to simultaneously provide care work for members of their family, as well as juggling their paid work will be examined. As well, the various kinds of reciprocating carework elderly parents offer to their adult children’s families will also be investigated.

Keywords: Transnational migration, social reproduction, carework, eldercare

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATION MODELS ON THE EXAMPLE OF SELECTED COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Pearson Ranking, one of the most popular systems for assessing the level of education, is based on the analysis of international studies and educational data, including OECD Pisa studies and two main studies: Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (Timss) and Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (Pirls). The ranking includes higher education and international school tests. The latest international comparison prepared by Pears, the leading position emphasizes the success of Asian educational systems. The top three places in the ranking were occupied by: South Korea, Japan and Singapore. The top ten places were also occupied by: Hong Kong, Finland, UK, Canada, Netherlands, Ireland and Poland. The lowest ranking among European countries was Greece [Poland one of the best education systems in the world - according to Pearson's ranking | Edulider.pl]. The Scandinavian countries leading in this ranking noted a downward trend. Even Finland, which traditionally usually occupied the first positions, fell to 5th place in the ranking.

Science and Practice tries to find an answer to the question of what has the greatest impact on the level of education in individual countries? Is it the model of management and financing of education that is responsible for this? Or maybe the direction of development of the broadly understood educational culture in a given country taking into account the cultural background of the inhabitants, including the attitude towards teachers and their scientific and pedagogical preparation?

The aim of the article is to try to answer the questions regarding the impact of given factors on the level of education in individual countries. The authors conducted considerations, among others, on the model of management and financing of education in selected countries occupying the top places in the Pearson ranking and cultural trends. The main research method is a review of available data and literature and the authors' own experience, influencing the assessment of the effectiveness of the models studied. Keywords: Pearson ranking, education models, management and financing of education, education culture

YAŞAM HAKKI AİHM VE AYM KARARLARI IŞIĞINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME
RIGHT TO LIFE AN EVALUATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE DECISIONS OF THE
ECHR AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

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ÖZET

İnsan, biyolojik ve toplumsal bir varlıktır. O nedenle insanın birey olarak da bir kişiliği vardır. Dolayısıyla insanın sahip olduğu kişilik gerek insani gerekse de hukuki açıdan büyük öneme sahiptir. Şu halde kuşkusuz yaşama hakkı en temel haklardandır bu nedenle mutlak hakların da başında gelir. Hakeza yaşama hakkı karşısında diğer haklar ikincil öneme sahiptir. Yaşama hakkının önemi ve tartışılmazlığı karşısında diğer tüm hakların kullanımı hatta varlığı bu hakka bağlı olarak değerlendirilir. Bu nedenle de Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi (AİHS)'nde, yaşama hakkı; dokunulmaz haklar veya hakların sert çekirdeği olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada; Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi'nin (AİHS) 2. maddesinde güvence altına alınan yaşam hakkı Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi (AİHM) içtihatları ile Türk hukuku çerçevesinde ele alınmıştır. Hakeza çalışma kapsamında; yaşama hakkının önemi ve istisnaları, yaşama hakkının korunması açısından devletlerin yükümlülükleri ile yaşama hakkı kapsamında dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlar bu çerçevede açıklanacaktır. Bununla birlikte, AİHS ile diğer uluslararası sözleşmeler bir bütün olarak ele alınarak AİHS de güvence altına alınan hakların başında gelen yaşam hakkı soyut bir hak olarak değerlendirilmemelidir. Aksine belli başlı düşünce ve yaklaşımlar; evrensel hukuk ilkeleri, meşru amaç, gereklilik, orantılılık, keyfi olmama ve adil denge testi gibi AİHS'nin yapısı ve AİHS'deki çeşitli haklar vasıtasıyla önemli kriterler kapsamında ele alınarak güvence altında tutulmalıdır. Kaldı ki AİHS'deki belirli maddeler arasında spesifik bağlar mevcuttur. AİHS'nin ihlali iddiasının incelenmesi açısından yaşam hakkı ihlallerini engellemek üzere yürürlüğe konulan mevzuatlar, uluslararası sözleşmeler ile alınan tedbirler ve yapılan uygulamalar AİHM'nin yargılama yetkisi kapsamına girmektedir. Bu konuda AİHM'nin yargısal yetkisi ikincil nitelikte olmakla birlikte kararları AİHS'e taraf devletler için bağlayıcı niteliktedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam hakkı, devletlere düşen yükümlülükler, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Mahkemesi, Avrupa İnsan Hakları Sözleşmesi, silah kullanma ve silahlı çatışma.

ABSTRACT

Human is a biological and social being. For this reason, humans also have a personality as an individual. Therefore, the personality a person has is of great importance both in human and legal terms. In this case, undoubtedly, the right to life is one of the most basic rights, therefore it is the core of absolute rights. Likewise, other rights are of secondary importance compared to the right to life. Considering the importance and indisputable nature of the right to life, the use and even existence of all other rights are evaluated as dependent on this right. For this reason, in the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the right to life; It is expressed as inviolable rights or the hard core of rights. In this study; The right to life, guaranteed in Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), has been addressed within the framework of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and Turkish law. Likewise, within the scope of the study; The importance of the right to life and its exceptions, the obligations of states in terms of protecting the right to life, and the issues that need to be taken into account within the scope of the right to life will be explained in this context. However, by considering the ECHR and other international agreements as a whole, the right to life, which is one of the rights guaranteed by the ECHR, should not be considered as an abstract right. On the contrary, certain thoughts and approaches; The principles of universal law must be safeguarded by being handled within the scope of important criteria through the structure of the ECHR and various rights in the ECHR, such as legitimate purpose, necessity, proportionality, non-arbitrary and fair balance test. Moreover, there are specific links between certain articles in the ECHR. In terms of examining the alleged violation of the ECHR, the legislation put into effect to prevent violations of the right to life, international conventions and measures taken and practices are within the scope of the jurisdiction of the ECHR. Although the ECtHR's jurisdiction on this issue is secondary, its decisions are binding on the states party to the ECHR.

Keywords: Right to life, obligations of states, European Court of Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, use of arms and armed conflict.

GELENEĞİN ÖTESİNDE: DİNİN SOSYAL SERMAYEYE VEYA PİYASA EKONOMİSİNE YÖNELİK RADİKAL EVRİMİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

BEYOND TRADITION: A STUDY ON THE RADICAL EVOLUTION OF RELIGION INTO SOCIAL CAPITAL OR MARKET ECONOMY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, din ile ekonomi arasındaki ilişki detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiş ve bu ilişkinin gelecekteki olası sonuçları tartışılmıştır. Günümüzde mevcut din anlayışının evrildiği süreci belirlemek amacıyla geniş bir literatür taraması yapılmış ve çalışmanın hedefine uygun farklı çalışmalardan ve verilerden faydalanılmıştır. Bu amaçla, çeşitli dini kurumlar ve kişilerle görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen verilerle durum analizi yapılmıştır. Benzer şekilde, çalışmanın bilimsel ve kuramsal temellerinin oluşturulması hedeflenmiştir. Dinin, küresel ekonomik boyutta nasıl bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermek amacıyla muhtemel sonuçlara dayalı güncel veriler sunulmuştur. Bu bağlamda, çeşitli dinlerle ilgili örnekler verilmiş ve gelecekteki gelişmeler analiz edilmiştir. Özellikle son yıllarda sosyal sermaye bağlamında anlam taşıyan dinin, günümüzde gerek kitle iletişim araçları gerekse ekonomi ve siyasetle özdeşleşen yeni dini hareketler (YDH) gibi iki farklı olguyla birlikte nasıl pazar ekonomisine dönüştüğü ve gelecekte birey ve toplum üzerindeki etkisinin nasıl olabileceği ele alınmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda, sorunun çözümüne yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuş ve bu öneriler arasında akıl, demokrasi ve özgür düşüncenin önemine vurgu yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Din, Sosyal Sermaye, Pazar Ekonomisi.

ABSTRACT

In the current study, the relationship between religion and economy has been thoroughly examined, and the possible consequences of this relationship in the future have been discussed. A comprehensive literature review has been conducted to determine the evolving process of the current understanding of religion, and various studies and data relevant to the objective of the study have been utilized. In order to achieve this, a number of interviews have been conducted with various religious institutions and individuals face to face, and a situational analysis has been carried out based on the obtained data. Similarly, it was aimed to establish the scientific and theoretical foundations of the study. Current data based on the potential outcomes have been presented to demonstrate the global economic impact of religion. In this context, examples related to various religions have been provided, and future developments have been analyzed. Particularly, the study has delved into how religion, having gained significance in the context of social capital in recent years, has transformed into a market economy alongside two different phenomena, namely, mass media and new religious movements (NRMs) that are currently synonymous with economy and politics. The study has also examined how this transformation might impact individuals and society in the future. And lastly, recommendations have been made for solving the problem, with a special emphasis on the importance of reason, democracy, and free thought among the diverse proposed solutions.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Religion, Social Capital, Market Economy.

A THEORETICAL STUDY ON CIGS SOLAR CELL PRODUCED USING PULSE LASER DEPOSITION TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

$\text{CuIn}_{(x)}\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{Se}_{(2)}$ (CIGS) thin-film solar cells have record efficiency. $\text{CuIn}_{(x)}\text{Ga}_{(1-x)}\text{Se}_{(2)}$ material is p type semiconductor that has a high absorption coefficient and high stability, and the band gap can vary between 1 eV and 1.7 eV depending on (x) value. Nowadays, second generation CIGS thin film solar cells are widely produced and high power conversion efficiency has been achieved. However, the difficulty in producing CIGS thin film solar cells is an undeniable fact. At this point, CIGS/n-Si heterojunction solar cells, which are very easy to produce, attract much attention. With this perspective, in this study, we produced Ag/CIGS/n-Si/Ag heterojunction solar cell. Firstly, we produced a very thin CIGS film on glass with the Pulse Laser Deposition (PLD) system. There are examined and interpreted that the crystal, optical and morphological properties of the thin film. Then, it was produced that Ag/CIGS/n-Si/Ag heterojunction solar cell. We determined the J_{sc} , V_{oc} , FF and efficiency photovoltaic values of the solar cell. SCAPS-1D simulation program was used to verify the efficiency of the CIGS/Si solar cell. By inputting the optical and electrical parameters of the CIGS thin film into the program, the solar cell was modeled and the photovoltaic parameters were calculated. As a result, experimental and theoretical results of CIGS/Si solar cell were found to be compatible with each other.

Keywords: CIGS, thin film, solar cell, SCAPS-1D program

THE NONLINEARITY OF MoS₂ NANOPARTICLES DEPENDING ON FEMTOSECOND LASER BASED Z-SCANNING

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ABSTRACT

The scientific community's main tactic is still the inventive creation of nanoparticles and their application in semiconductor technology. It is possible to synthesize nanoparticles using laser ablation technique in laser material interaction processes and apply it to technology by clearly defining the linear and nonlinear optical processes of nanoforms.

MoS₂ is a material of great interest in science due to its high capability on optical properties. The most powerful nonlinear optical properties include reverse saturation absorption, two-photon absorption, and saturation absorption. Applications for MoS₂ include optical limiting, laser technology, optical information and communication, and other fields.

In this work, the MoS₂ nanoparticle will be synthesized using femtosecond (fs) laser ablation. Morphological structure and UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy will be employed to analyse linear optical structure. Using fs laser-based z-scan techniques, an experimental procedure will be used to assess the material's nonlinear characteristics. The analysis of the nonlinear optical properties of MoS₂ nanoparticles will comprise nonlinear absorption coefficient, nonlinear refractive index, and third order nonlinear optical susceptibilities, depending on the fs laser z-scan method.

Keywords: Z-scan, femtosecond, laser, MoS₂, nonlinearity.

AN INVESTIGATION OF OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF CADMIUM SULFATE (CdS) THIN FILMS PRODUCED BY PULSED LASER DEPOSITION (PLD) TECHNIQUE

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ABSTRACT

Cadmium Sulfate (CdS) material is an n-type semiconductor with a 2.4 eV band gap and high transparency. It is widely used in optoelectronic devices such as solar cells and photodetectors. For these application areas, the optical properties of CdS material are of great importance for the nonlinear optical technology being studied as well as processed in development.

In this study, we have grown CdS thin film on Soda Lime Glass (SLG) substrate at room temperature using Pulse Laser Deposition (PLD) system. CdS thin film has a poly crystal structure and is produced in homogeneous particle size distribution. We have examined the nonlinear properties of CdS thin film in 2.4 eV band gap, using femtosecond laser based Z-Scan technique. By producing all optical parameters of CdS thin film, nonlinear optical parameters will be determined with a laser wavelength of 800 nm and a repetition rate of 1 kHz. Results depending on different laser powers will be presented in detail within the scope of this study as mentioned below.

Determination of linear absorption parameters can be achieved by UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy technique. In order to determine nonlinear optical parameters of Materials under investigation, the interaction processes of materials at several laser intensities have been examined in the z-scan system. As a conclusion, using this technique, we have obtained the nonlinear optical properties of the sample under investigation, which is CdS in this case, such as nonlinear refractive index (n_2), nonlinear absorption coefficient (β) and also third order nonlinear optical parameters ($\chi^{(3)}$) as empirical and theoretical calculation.

Keywords: CdS, thin film, nonlinear, Z-Scan

INVESTIGATION OF 9Cr-1Mo % STEEL WELD METAL MICROSTRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

In this study, all weld metal was produced with welding electrodes used to joining high Chromium (9.%Wt.) Steel (T/P91) with SMAW (shielded metal arc welding). Welding electrodes are in the approximately E9015-B91 standard according to the American Welding Society (AWS A5.5) classification. Produced all weld metal is exposed to 760 °C 4h Post weld heat treatment (PWHT). Tensile test sample and impact test samples were prepared by machining method. Hardness measurements were performed before and after PWHT. Optical microscope (OM), Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) with EDX were used in microstructure analysis in the study. N/O analysis of the weld metal was also performed. Microstructure examinations have shown that weld metal containing 9Cr has a tempered martensitic structure. PAGB (Prior Austenite Grain Boundary) and martensite lathes decorated with precipitation phases were observed. No delta ferrite was detected in the weld metal microstructure. Fracture surface analysis showed a mixed fracture mode had cleavage and dimple. In addition, 350 ppm O and 375 ppm N were detected in the weld metal. Fracture surface analyses shown spherical oxide (TYPE I) inclusions of less than 2 microns were observed in the dimples. However, the impact test results were above 57 j at room temperature.

Keywords: High Chromium Weld Metal, All Weld Metal, Toughness.

EXAMINING OF DIGITAL LITERACY SKILLS ALPHA GENERATION STUDENTS

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ABSTRAC

Introduction and Purpose: The aim of this study is to examine the digital literacy skills of alpha generation students in terms of various variables. **Materials and Methods:** The survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was used in the study. The sample of the study consists of 271 fifth grade students in four public secondary schools in Yalova province, in the spring semester of the 2023-2024 academic year. In order to examine the digital literacy skills of alpha generation students, the “Digital Literacy Scale” developed by (Başibüyük ve Pala, 2020) for students in the 10-12 age group and “Personal Information Form” were used in the study. The data obtained from the research were analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) Windows 25.0 program. The data was first tested for suitability for normal distribution. The fact that the skewness and kurtosis values of the data were between ± 3 showed that it had a normal distribution. In comparing quantitative data, independent groups t test was used for the difference between two independent groups and one-way analysis of variance was used to compare more than two independent groups and Bonferroni test was performed to identify the group that made the difference. **Results:** It was observed that there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' computing dimension, communication dimension, security dimension, problem solving dimension and digital literacy skills scale scores depending on whether the teachers frequently gave them tasks to prepare in the digital environment (for example, preparing a presentation, designing a poster, preparing a video) ($p < 0.05$). In addition, it was observed that there was a statistically significant difference between the participants' computing dimension, communication dimension, security dimension, problem solving dimension and digital literacy skills scale scores according to the participants' most preferred study method and daily screen time ($p < 0.05$). **Discussion and Conclusion:** Other variables have been found to have an impact on students' digital literacy scores, apart from gender and whether students become their own computers or tablets. Therefore, in developing student' digital skills, teachers should frequently participate in activities that them out of their comfort zone.

Keywords: Generation Alpha, Digital Literacy, Education Technology

DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE HYDROPHOBIC NANOFIBER MEMBRANE WITH BIOMATERIAL ADDITIVE FOR MEMBRANE DISTILLATION APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

The membrane distillation (MD) process is a separation process that has been extensively researched and studied in recent years as an alternative to reverse osmosis (RO), especially in desalination. It stands out with its advantages like operating at lower temperatures and requiring less energy, compared to conventional distillation and RO. However, one of the most significant challenges encountered in the MD process is membrane wetting [1]. Although hydrophobic polymers such as polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF), polypropylene (PP), and polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) are generally used as base polymers for the fabrication of superhydrophobic membranes, it is also possible to obtain hydrophobic membranes by blending hydrophobic additives to the polymer solution [2]. In this study, natural superhydrophobic plant spores, which are used in the health and pharmaceutical industries with their antimicrobial properties and also used in the production of liquid marble, were used in the fabrication of PVDF nanofiber membranes. The data obtained from the study are promising. When compared to the bare PVDF membrane, it was seen that the water contact angle showed an increase from 110° to over 130° . The SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) image of nanofiber membranes is presented in Figure 1 (A)&(B), the image concerning the contact angle of water is shown in Figure 1 (C).

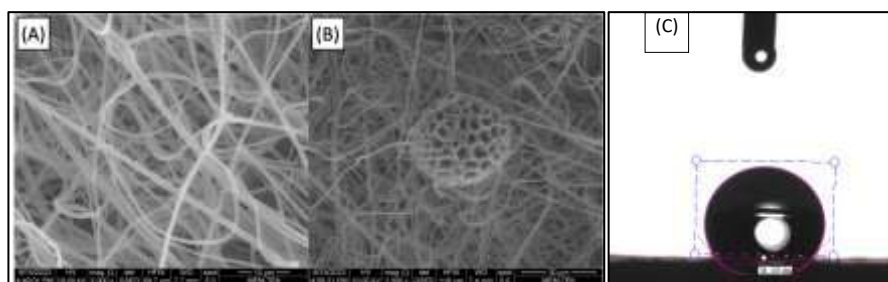


Figure 1. SEM images of lycopodium-spore-incorporated hydrophobic nanofiber membrane depict (A) the nanofiber structure, (B) the lycopodium spore embedded within the nanofiber matrix in a lattice configuration, and (C) image of water contact angle measurement (Contact angle $> 130^\circ$).

Keywords: Electrospinning, Nanofiber, Membrane Distillation, *Lycopodium*.

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REMOVAL OF HEAVY METALS FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATERS THROUGH MYCOREMEDIATION AND MBR HYBRID SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Membrane Bioreactors (MBRs) represent a highly effective and widely applied technology in both industrial and municipal wastewater treatment processes [1]. Their versatile utility extends to the treatment of specific industrial effluents, such as those arising from the textile and leather industries. Mycoremediation, a biotechnological approach that harnesses the capabilities of fungi to remediate toxic pollutants from the environment, offers a cost-efficient and proficient solution. Among various fungal strains, *Pleurotus* species, commonly known as oyster mushrooms, stand out due to their economic viability and prolific yields. Notably, *Pleurotus* species exhibit remarkable biosorption capacity for a wide spectrum of environmental contaminants, including heavy metals [2].

In this research, the removal of specific heavy metals—nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), and copper (Cu)—was investigated using a laboratory-scale submerged Membrane Bioreactor (MBR) integrated with the mycoremediation process employing *Pleurotus ostreatus*. The study encompassed the determination of parameters such as COD, MLSS, MLVSS, and ICP-OES analysis. Gradually escalating heavy metal concentrations (10, 20, 100 ppm) were introduced into the system, accompanied by the addition of fungal packages to the active sludge. After 15 days of MBR operation, ICP-OES analysis of the samples revealed that the fungi accumulated 225, 87, and 150 mg of Pb, Ni, and Cu, respectively. Throughout the operation, MLVSS/MLSS concentration ratios were continuously monitored, demonstrating that the addition of *Pleurotus* to the MBR system preserved the initial biological activity by the end of the treatment process.

Keywords: Mycoremediation, Heavy Metal Removal, MBR, *Pleurotus*

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CINNAMON AS A MODIFIER FOR ANTIBACTERIAL MEMBRANE IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Water is an essential resource for all living organisms. The increasing population and expanding industrial activities have led to higher water consumption, culminating in significant water scarcity. Water scarcity poses a critical challenge for many countries. Consequently, water and wastewater treatment have garnered substantial attention. Membrane technology is a widely utilized method for water and wastewater treatment. Despite its effectiveness in wastewater treatment applications, membrane technology often encounters challenges such as fouling. Fouling caused by biologically active microorganisms, known as biofouling, leads to biofilm formation on the membrane surface. This biofilm formation decreases flux, a key parameter in membrane processes, and increases energy consumption. To address this issue, membranes are modified using various materials. Some plants especially which are used for medical purposes are renowned for their antioxidant and antibacterial properties.

In this study, cinnamon was selected to enhance the antibacterial properties of ultrafiltration membranes due to its eco-friendliness, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility. Cinnamon extract was obtained via Soxhlet extraction and subsequently used as an antibacterial agent to modify the membrane. The modified membrane was characterized through scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR), and contact angle measurements. The antibacterial activity of the modified membrane was evaluated against *E. coli*. The results demonstrated a significant enhancement in the membrane's antibacterial properties due to the incorporation of cinnamon extract.

Keywords: Cinnamon extract, antibacterial membrane, wastewater treatment

ÜRETİCİLERİN MERCİMEK YETİŞTİRME İSTEKLİLİĞİ: ÇANKIRI İLİ KURŞUNLU İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ, TÜRKİYE

PRODUCERS' WILLINGNESS TO GROW LENTILS: THE CASE OF KURŞUNLU DISTRICT OF ÇANKIRI PROVINCE, TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET

Mercimek, yüksek besin değeri, toprak sağlığını iyileştirici özellikleri ve ekonomik getirisiyle tarımsal üretiminde ve gıda güvenliğinde kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Türkiye’de son dönemlerde Türkiye’de nadas alanların üretime kazandırılması için mercimek üretiminin yaygınlaştırılması çalışmaları artmıştır. Araştırmanın amacı, üreticilerin mercimek yetiştirme istekliliğini ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmanın materyalini, tabakalı tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemine göre belirlenmiş 105 üreticiden elde edilen veriler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre üreticiler ortalama 60.06 dekar alan arazide üretim yapmakta ve bu arazilerin %24.86’sını (14.93 da) nadasa bırakılmaktadır. Yörede toplam üreticilerin %54.29’u ise arazilerini nadasa bırakmayken, bu üreticilerin %18’i arazilerinin belirli bir kısmını hiç işlemeyip boş bırakmaktadır. Boş bırakma sebepleri olarak arazilerin taşlı, verimsiz ve uzak olması gösterilmektedir. Üreticilerin %91.4’ ü Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından yürütülen yeşil mercimek üretiminin yaygınlaştırılması projesini duymuşlardır. Ancak, üreticilerin yalnızca %40’ı mevcut ürünlerini bırakarak yeşil mercimek yetiştirmek isterken, %95.23’ü nadasa bıraktıkları alanlarda mercimek yetiştirmeye isteklidir. Üreticiler mercimek üretmeye istekli olsalar da, pazarlama olanakları konusundaki bilgi eksikliği, onları en fazla tedirgin eden unsur olarak tespit edilmiştir. Yeşil mercimek üretiminin yaygınlaşması, nadasa ve boş bırakılan arazilerin değerlendirilmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda, politikacıların nadas alanlarının değerlendirilmesi için mercimek üretimini artıracak önlemler alması ve üretime yönelik teşvikler vermesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mercimek, Yetiştirme istekliliği, Nadas, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

Lentil plays a critical role in agricultural production and food security with its high nutritional value, soil health improving properties and economic return. In Türkiye, recently, efforts to expand lentil production have increased in order to bring fallow land into production. The aim of this study was to determine the willingness of producers to grow lentil. The material of the study consists of data obtained from 105 producers determined according to stratified random sampling method. According to the results of the study, the producers cultivate an average of 60.06 decares of land and 24.86% (14.93 da) of this land is left fallow. While 54.29% of the total producers in the region do not leave their lands fallow, 18% of these producers do not cultivate a certain part of their lands and leave them empty. The reasons for leaving the lands empty are stony, inefficient and remote. 91.4% of the producers have heard about the green lentil production dissemination project carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. However, only 40% of the producers are willing to grow green lentil by leaving their current crops, while 95.23% of them are willing to grow lentil in fallow areas. In the research, it was determined that the lack of information on marketing possibilities drove the producers away from lentil production. The expansion of green lentil production is of great importance for the utilisation of fallow and vacant lands. In this context, politicians should take measures to increase lentil production and provide incentives for production in order to utilise fallow lands.

Keywords: Lentil, willingness to grow, Fallow, Türkiye.

A BIBLIOMETRIC PERSPECTIVE ON AI APPLICATIONS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is playing an increasingly important role in landscape architecture by enhancing designers' effectiveness and potentially strengthening environmental sustainability. AI-powered tools automate complex tasks such as topography analysis, plant selection, and sustainability calculations. Landscape maintenance systems optimize green space management and reduce maintenance costs. However, the ethical and social implications of these technologies must be carefully considered. To fully realize AI's potential in landscape architecture, diligent management and adherence to ethical standards are essential.

This study provides a bibliometric analysis of AI use in landscape architecture. Searches in the Web of Science database using "artificial intelligence" and "landscape architecture" yielded data on relevant publications over the years. The results show a growing interest in AI within landscape architecture, with a notable increase in studies over the past five years. The analysis also identifies an increase in research topics examining AI's impacts on landscape architecture and a rise in interdisciplinary collaborations.

The analysis demonstrates AI's application across various sub-disciplines within landscape architecture and its increasing use over time. Key applications include design optimization, plant selection, environmental analyses, and sustainability assessments. This bibliometric analysis reveals a growing trend of AI use in landscape architecture, influencing intra- and interdisciplinary work. To guide future research and help researchers understand current trends, more comprehensive studies are needed.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Landscape Architecture, Bibliometric Analysis.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH, A BIBLIOMETRIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Climate change stands as one of the most pressing environmental challenges of our time, positioning landscape architecture as a pivotal discipline in offering sustainable solutions. Landscape architecture plays a fundamental role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and enhancing ecosystem adaptability. Research in landscape architecture is becoming increasingly crucial for addressing climate change and fostering sustainable practices. A bibliometric analysis of landscape architecture and climate change research is essential for assessing the current body of knowledge and guiding future endeavors.

This study presents a bibliometric overview of climate change research within landscape architecture. Employing bibliometric methods, the study scrutinizes publications on climate change within this discipline, focusing on trends, themes, notable authors and institutions, as well as key publications. The analysis assesses the evolution of the field by examining the quantity, type, and distribution of scientific publications at the intersection of landscape architecture and climate change. The study also identifies core topics, leading researchers and institutions, and the most cited publications in the field.

This research provides valuable insights for guiding future studies and practical work, contributing to the advancement of the field. It supports the direction and enhancement of research on climate change within landscape architecture.

Keywords: Climate Change, Landscape Architecture, Bibliometric Analysis.

BAZI N-ASETİL PİRAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİEPİLEPTİK AKTİVİTELERİNİN İN VİTRO KOŞULLARDA BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ANTIEPLEPTIC ACTIVITIES OF SOME N-ACETYL PYRASOLE DERIVATIVES IN VITRO CONDITIONS

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ÖZET

Karbondiyoksit ve bikarbonatın birbirine dönüşümü tüm canlılarda büyük önem taşıyan biyokimyasal bir süreçtir (Osmaniye vd., 2022). Karbonik anhidraz enzimi (CA); bu dönüşümü katalizleyen, aktif bölgesinde çinko (Zn²⁺) iyonu bulunduran ve birçok dokuda görev alan bir metalloenzimdir. Fizyolojik açıdan oldukça büyük bir öneme sahip olan bu enzimin birçok izoformu bulunmaktadır. (Akkemik vd., 2017) Karbonik anhidrazlar vücudumuzda bulunduğu bölgeye göre 4 gruba ayrılır ve CA I'den XV'e kadar en az 16 farklı izoforma sahiptir (İmdat, 2019). İnsan karbonik anhidraz izoenzimlerinin (hCAI, hCAII) inhibitörleri dokulardaki yaygın dağılımı ve birçok önemli fizyolojik/patolojik olayda yer alması nedeniyle önemli hastalıklarda (kanser, epilepsi, osteoporoz, hipertansiyon, göz hastalıkları (glukoma)) terapötik hedef olarak ilaç etken madde (ağrı kesici, diüretik ilaçlar) sentezlerinde kullanılmaktadır (Şen, 2018). Ancak tüm yeniliklere rağmen hCA izoenzimlerini inhibe eden ilaçların birçok yan etkisi bulunmaktadır. Bilinen bu yan etkilerin fazlalığı nedeniyle son zamanlarda yeni alternatif CA inhibitörleri keşif araştırmalarına ağırlık verilmektedir. (Baltacı, 2021)

Bu çalışmada daha önce Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ceylan koordinasyonunda sentezlenen bazı N-asetil pirazol türevlerinin karbonik anhidraz I ve II izoenzimlerine etkisi in vitro spektrofotometrik olarak esteraz yöntemi ile incelenecektir. Elde edilen %inhibisyon-Aktivite grafikleri ile IC₅₀ değeri hesaplanarak bu moleküllerin antiepileptik molekül aday potansiyelli keşfedilerek literatüre kazandırılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: N-asetil pirazol Antiepileptik, hCAI, hCAII

* Bu çalışma Feyza Nur Çetin'in yüksek lisans tezinin bir parçasıdır.

Destek bilgileri: Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projesi Fonu, Hibe/Ödül Numarası: ECZ-2024-096

ABSTRACT

The conversion of carbon dioxide and bicarbonate to each other is a biochemical process of great importance in all living things (Osmaniye et al., 2022). Carbonicanhydrase enzyme (CA); It is a metalloenzyme that catalyzes this transformation, contains zinc (Zn^{2+}) ions in its active site and functions in many tissues. This enzyme, which is of great physiological importance, has many isoforms. (Akkemik et al., 2017) Carbonic anhydrases are divided into 4 groups according to the region in our body and have at least 16 different isoforms from CA I to XV (İmdat, 2019). Due to the widespread distribution of human carbonic anhydrase isoenzymes (hCAI, hCAII) inhibitors in tissues and their involvement in many important physiological/pathological events, in important diseases (cancer, epilepsy, osteoporosis, hypertension, eye diseases (glucoma)) as a therapeutic target drug active substance (pain reliever, diuretic drugs) are used in their synthesis (Sen, 2018). However, despite all the innovations, drugs that inhibit hCA isoenzymes have many side effects. Due to the excess of these known side effects, new alternative CA inhibitors have been investigated recently. (Baltacı, 2021)

In this study, the effects of some N-acetyl pyrazole derivatives, previously synthesized under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ceylan, on carbonic anhydrase I and II isoenzymes will be investigated in vitro spectrophotometrically by the esterase method. By calculating the IC₅₀ value with the obtained % inhibition-activity graphs, the potential of these molecules as antiepileptic molecules will be discovered and added to the literature.

Keywords: N-Acetyl Pyrasole, Antiepileptic, hCAI, hCAII

* This study is a part of Nurcan ÖZTÜRK's Master's thesis.

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AFİNİTE KROMATOĞRAFİSİ İLE KARBONİK ANHİDRAZ SAFLAŞTIRILIRKEN KARŞILAŞILABİLECEK DURUMLAR

CONDITIONS THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED DURING PURIFICATION OF CARBONIC ANHYDRATE BY AFFINITY CHROMATOGRAPHY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada araştırmacılar tarafından sıklıkla farklı dokulardan enzim saflaştırırken karşılaşılabilecekleri durumlar hakkında bilgi vererek bu durumla karşılaşan araştırmacılara yol göstermek amaçlıdır. Geçmişten günümüze kadar birçok canlının farklı kısımlarından karbonik anhidraz enzimi (E.C 4.2.2.1.1) afinite kromatografi tekniği ile saflaştırılmış ve karakterize edilmiştir. Bu süreçte farklı dokuların yapıları nedeniyle afinite kolonuna tatbik edildiğinde kolonun tıkanması, saflaştırma aşamalarında kullanılan çözeltilerin ve elüsyonların pH regülasyonunun doğru yapılamaması, dokuların çıkarılması saklanması esnasında soğuk zincire uyulmaması, kan çalışmalarında kan merkezlerinde alınan kanlarda numune tüplerinde bulunan kimyasalların aktivite kaybına neden olması gibi durumlar araştırmacıların sıklıkla karşılaşılabilecekleri durumlar arasında yer almaktadır. Bu durumların önceden bilinmesi hem örneklerin ziyan edilmesini, ekonomik kaybın önlenmesi ve en önemlisi zamandan tasarruf sağlanması gibi bilim insanlarına kolaylık sağlayarak, çalışmaların literatüre kazandırılması sürecine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Afinite kromatografi, hCAI, hCAII

ABSTRACT

This study aims to guide researchers who encounter this situation by providing information about the situations that researchers may frequently encounter while purifying enzymes from different tissues. Carbonic anhydrase enzyme (E.C 4.2.2.1.1) has been purified and characterized from different parts of many living things from past to present by affinity chromatography technique. In this process, due to the structures of different tissues, the column may become clogged when applied to the affinity column, the pH regulation of the solutions and eluents used in the purification stages may not be done correctly, the cold chain may not be followed during the removal and storage of tissues, and the chemicals in the sample tubes of blood taken from blood centers in blood studies may cause loss of activity. Knowing these situations in advance will both prevent the wasting of samples, prevent economic loss and most importantly, save time, and contribute to the process of adding studies to the literature. inhibition-activity graphs, the potential of these molecules as antiepileptic molecules will be discovered and added to the literature.

Keywords: Affinity chromatography, hCAI, hCAII

DEPREMZEDE BİREYLERDE PSİKOLOJİK SAĞLAMLIK, GELECEK KAYGISI VE YAŞAM DOYUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: KAHRAMANMARAŞ ÖRNEĞİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE, FUTURE ANXIETY AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS: THE CASE OF KAHRAMANMARAŞ

İbrahim KANSU

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ÖZET

Afetler, toplum sağlığını fiziksel, sosyal ve ruhsal açıdan olumsuz etkileyen olaylardır. Türkiye, aktif deprem hatları üzerinde bulunduğu için sık sık depremler yaşamaktadır ve bu depremler önemli can kayıplarına ve yaralanmalara neden olmaktadır. Depremler, insanların barınma, beslenme, ekonomik sıkıntılar ve sağlık gibi çeşitli sorunlar yaşamasına yol açar. Ayrıca, depremler travmatik deneyimler olarak kabul edilir ve ciddi psikolojik sorunlara neden olabilir. Bu sorunlar arasında panik, anksiyete, umutsuzluk, mutsuzluk ve gelecek kaygısı bulunur. Deprem travmasının etkileri uzun sürebilir ve psikolojik sağlamlığı olumsuz yönde etkileyebilir. Psikolojik sağlamlık, kişinin olumsuzluklar karşısında gösterdiği uyum ve başa çıkma becerisidir ve risk durumlarının varlığıyla ortaya çıkar. Risk faktörleri bireysel, çevresel ve ailesel olarak sınıflandırılır; örneğin, erken doğum ve kronik hastalıklar bireysel, ekonomik zorluklar ve doğal afetler çevresel, anne-baba hastalığı ve boşanma ailesel risk faktörleridir. Kaygı, tehdit veya tehlike algısı durumlarında ortaya çıkan bir huzursuzluk ve endişe halidir ve deprem gibi olaylar kaygı artışına neden olabilir. Deprem sonrası yaşanabilecek kaygılardan biri de gelecekteki belirsizlikler ve olumsuzluklar hakkında duyulan endişe olan gelecek kaygısıdır. Deprem, bireylerde yaşam doyumunu önemli ölçüde etkileyen bir faktördür. Yaşam doyumunu, kişinin beklentilerini karşılayıp karşılamadığına göre şekillenen bir memnuniyet halidir. Bu kavram, insanların yaşam kalitesini kendi kriterlerine göre evrensel olarak değerlendirmesi ve hayata yönelik duygusal ve yansıtıcı tutumlarını içerir. Yaşam doyumunu, kişinin geçmişini sevgiyle algılayıp değerlendirmesiyle de ilgilidir ve genel olarak yaşam kalitesini ne kadar olumlu değerlendirdiğiyle alakalıdır. Başka bir deyişle, kişinin hayatını ne kadar sevdiğiyle bağlantılıdır. Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda araştırmada 7 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş ilinde gerçekleşen depremden etkilenen bireylerde psikolojik sağlamlık, gelecek kaygısı ve yaşam doyumunu düzeylerinin ortaya konması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma nicel araştırma yöntemleri içinde yer alan tarama modelinde ilişkisel tipte anket yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilecektir. Araştırmanın örneklemini 7 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş ilinde gerçekleşen depremden etkilenen 18-45 yaş aralığındaki 500 deprezede birey oluşturmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında Demografik Bilgi Formu, 'Yetişkinler İçin Psikolojik Dayanıklılık Ölçeği', 'Riverside Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği (RYDÖ)' ve 'Gelecek Kaygısı Ölçeği' kullanılacaktır. Verilerin analizinde sosyal bilimler için istatistik programı SPSS-28 kullanılacaktır. Araştırmada betimsel analizler ve gruplar arası karşılaştırma analizlerinden yararlanılacak olup gruplar arası karşılaştırma bulgularında ise t testi ve tek yönlü varyans (ANOVA) analizleri kullanılacaktır. Son olarak araştırma değişkenleri arasındaki ilişkinin yönünü ve gücünü ortaya koymada pearson korelasyon ve regresyon çözümleme bulgularından yararlanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, Psikolojik Sağlamlık, Gelecek Kaygısı, Yaşam Doyumu.

ABSTRACT

Disasters are events that adversely affect public health physically, socially and spiritually. Since Turkey is located on active seismic lines, it experiences frequent earthquakes, and these earthquakes cause significant loss of life and injuries. Earthquakes cause people to experience various problems such as shelter, nutrition, economic problems and health. In addition, earthquakes are considered traumatic experiences and can cause serious psychological problems. These problems include panic, anxiety, hopelessness, unhappiness, and anxiety about the future. The effects of earthquake trauma can last a long time and adversely affect psychological resilience. Psychological resilience is a person's ability to adapt and cope in the face of negativities and emerges with the presence of risk situations. Risk factors are classified as individual, environmental and familial; For example, preterm birth and chronic diseases are individual, economic difficulties and natural disasters are environmental, parental illness and divorce are familial risk factors. Anxiety is a state of restlessness and worry that occurs in situations of threat or danger perception, and events such as earthquakes can cause an increase in anxiety. One of the concerns that can be experienced after an earthquake is future anxiety, which is the worry about future uncertainties and negativities. Earthquake is a factor that significantly affects life satisfaction in individuals. Life satisfaction is a state of satisfaction that is shaped by whether a person meets their expectations or not. This concept includes people's universal assessment of the quality of life according to their own criteria, as well as their emotional and reflective attitude towards life. Life satisfaction is also related to the way a person perceives and evaluates their past with love, and it is related to how positively they evaluate the quality of life in general. In other words, it is linked to how much one loves one's life. In line with this information, the aim of the study was to reveal the levels of psychological resilience, future anxiety and life satisfaction in individuals affected by the earthquake that took place in Kahramanmaraş on February 7, 2023. The research will be carried out with the relational type survey method in the survey model, which is among the quantitative research methods. The sample of the study consists of 500 earthquake victims between the ages of 18-45 who were affected by the earthquake that took place in Kahramanmaraş on February 7, 2023. 'Demographic Information Form', 'Psychological Resilience Scale for Adults', 'Riverside Life Satisfaction Scale (HLSS)' and 'Future Anxiety Scale' will be used to collect the data. SPSS-28, the statistics program for social sciences, will be used in the analysis of the data. Descriptive analyses and intergroup comparison analyses will be used in the study, and t-test and one-way variance (ANOVA) analyses will be used in the comparison findings between the groups. Finally, pearson correlation and regression analysis findings will be used to reveal the direction and strength of the relationship between research variables.

Keywords: Earthquake, Psychological Resilience, Future Anxiety, Life Satisfaction.

PHYSICAL ABILITY OF YOUNG PRE-YOUGH SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

Competitive soccer match play is characterized by high-intensity intermittent activity patterns, whereby players are required to repeatedly sprint, turn, jump, and accelerate/decelerate which places the substantial neuromuscular load on players. Purpose of this study was to investigate physical muscular performance and speed of 16 year old football players. Eighteen football players who are actively participating in Albanian Youth Championship took part in study. Tests chosen to be measured were: standard body height, body weight and calculated body mass index (BMI), speed (30m sprint), muscle power: vertical and horizontal leg jump, abdominal muscles (sit test). Data were subjected to statistical analysis with ANOVA method. The results had a significant difference $p < 0.005$. The results of 16-year-old football players give us guidance on the physical and physiological qualities that are important to become a member of the team and to play successfully in the future, it also identifies factors that limit performance. Physical characteristics and inheritance with regular physiological standards of football players are an important prerequisite for success in football. Most important issue for coach and football player is to determine improvement of physical fitness through a well-modeled training programmer. Physical and physiological abilities contribute to selection of talented footballers.

Keywords: Neuromuscular Load, Short Sprint Training, Performance, Soccer, Physical Characteristics.

MASS PRODUCTION OF *TRICHODERMA ASPERELLUM* USING AGRICULTURAL WASTES

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ABSTRACT

Organic agricultural products, such as fertilizers and pesticides, can cause physico-chemical and biological degradation of soils, disrupting agro-ecosystems. To address these concerns, there is a need for sustainable agricultural practices with minimal external inputs, such as strengthening soil biological properties, recycling inorganic minerals, and reusing agricultural residues. *Trichoderma* species, capable of colonizing many ecosystems, have potential as biological control agents, biostimulants, and biofertilizers. Chlamydospores and conidia are used as active principles in *Trichoderma* products, allowing them to survive production processes. The success of a microbial bio-protector depends on the preparation of a biomass with high populations and high viability. The first step in producing biocontrol agents involves identifying suitable substrates, which can come from culture residues, livestock waste, industrial waste, and other economically relevant organic materials.

This study aimed to an agricultural waste suitable for the mass production of the *Trichoderma asperellum* TH2 strain on a solid substrate. Substrates from agricultural waste were collected from the Gharb region of Morocco. The substrates were dried, and autoclaved at 121°C for 20 minutes. The suspension was then inoculated and incubated for 20 days at 28°C. The sporulation and growth were evaluated by determining the number of spores per g of substrate. The culture rapidly developed on beet residue, with a moderate growth rate compared to faba

residue. The sporulation was significantly higher on beet residue, reaching 36.4 spores/g after 20 days and 42.09 spores/g after 30 days. The study suggests that beet residue could provide excellent growth support for *Trichoderma* mass production.

IMPACT OF VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY ON CORNEAL HEALTH UPON CHILDREN WITH RICKETS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Vitamin D is crucial for enhancing general health, particularly in the development of strong bones and bolstering the immune system. In children, a substantial deficiency of vitamin D can lead to a condition known as rickets, characterized by weakened bones and skeletal abnormalities. While extensive research has been conducted on the impact of rickets on the musculoskeletal system, there is limited investigation into the effects of vitamin D deficiency on ocular health, specifically focusing on the cornea of the eye. This research aims to investigate the consequences of vitamin D deficiency on the cornea in children diagnosed with rickets.

Objectives

- 1- To identify any effect on corneal or structural changes associated with vitamin D deficiency in these children.
- 2- To find relationship between vitamin D levels and corneal health.

Methodology: A case-control study design to identify the impact of vitamin D deficiency on the corneal health in children diagnosed with rickets the study started from OCT20th, 2023 to Jan 5,2024 The study was carried out in pediatric clinics and hospitals across various locations in the Kurdistan Region and Najaf city of Iraq, with the informed consent of the children's parents being obtained such as Rehabilitation center, a nutrition clinic counseling from pediatric and ophthalmology center test

A purposive sample of (50) child divided into two groups. The first group comprised 25 children (13 males and 12 females) diagnosed with rickets, selected from a nutrition clinic along with their parents and received counseling from pediatric and ophthalmology center test during the data collection period. The second group consisted of 25 healthy children (13 males and 12 females). The Questionnaire for this current study was gathered and conducted using study instruments to assess serum levels of Vitamin D, Calcium, and phosphate, along with ophthalmological evaluations. Additionally, participants will be given a questionnaire to gather variable's on their dietary pattern sun exposure, and lifestyle factors. Data were analyzed using SPSS 27. Descriptive statistics of range, mean and standard deviation were used, in addition to inferential statistic such as t-test to find significant difference in means. A p value less than 0.05 were considered significant.

The results of study reveal that the mean of vitamin D level in study group was found to be 9.1 ng/mL, significantly lower than the control group mean of 60.0 ng/mL ($p < 0.001$). the study observed a marked difference in the mean calcium levels, where the patient group exhibited a mean of 1.3 compared to the control group's mean of 2.0 ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, the mean phosphate levels in the patient children group were 1.3, significantly lower than the control children group mean of 2.2 ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion & Recommendation: The mean vitamin D level in the study group was found to be 9.1 ng/mL, significantly lower than the control group mean of 60.0 ng/mL ($p < 0.001$). the study observed a marked difference in the mean calcium levels, where the patient group exhibited a mean of 1.3 compared to the control group's mean of 2.0 ($p < 0.001$). Similarly, the mean phosphate levels in the patient children group were 1.3, significantly lower than the control children group mean of 2.2 ($p < 0.001$). according to this finding it is recommends to emphasize

on post natal care for children to give immunization and give good nutrition with exposure to sun in morning.

Key word; vitamin D, rickets, corneal, children, health

IDENTIFICATION OF *SOLANUM NIGRUM* (LEAVES EXTRACT) PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, THEIR EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR AND BLOOD BIOCHEMISTRY OF ROTENONE INDUCED PARKINSON'S RAT MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Parkinson disease (PD) is a chronic disease of the central nervous system which is mostly induced by chemicals. Rotenone is an inducer of Parkinson's rat model in this project which is an active compound of insecticides. The study aimed to find out the toxic effect of chemicals on level of neurotransmitters, interlinked disfunction of body organs and possible therapy by *Solanum nigrum* leaves active compounds in rotenone induced Parkinson's disease rat model. SN leaves extract contents were identified by Gas chromatograph mass spectrometry (GCMS) analysis and Identified compounds might be having phenolic compounds with rich antioxidant capacity. First group was considered as control, second group was administered with rotenone, third group with rotenone + SNE and the fourth one with SN leaves extract only. Our results demonstrated that consecutive 8 days treatment of rotenone create oxidative stress in brain and body as well confirmed by blood biochemistry, serum and neurochemical analysis. 28 days treatment of SN leaves extract significantly decreased symptoms of PD by decreasing oxidative stress in whole body. Behavior analysis of our study indicated that PD carriers lost basal ganglion movement, muscle strength, coordination, balance and muscle stability. In blood serology low level of hemoglobin is associated with iron deficiency, an indicator of reduce dopaminergic activity and basic cause of PD. Similarly high level of glucose is also reduced dopaminergic activity. SNE treated groups have higher level of hemoglobin as compared to control and rotenone treated groups alternatively platelets count was also very low in SN treated group. In antioxidant assay ROS level was significantly low in SNE group as compared to control, rotenone and Solanum+ rotenone groups. It concludes that *Solanum nigrum* contents have antioxidant and therapeutic effect on PD.

SYNTHESIS, MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF NOVEL SEVEN RINGS (OXAZEPINE) DERIVATIVES FROM INDOMETHACIN

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ABSTRACT

Molecular docking experiments have been carried out on the seven rings that have been prepared. The reaction of indomethacin with thionyl chloride in the presence of dimethylformamide (DMF) resulted in the production of the ethyl ester (1) of indomethacin. All of the subsequent derivatives were synthesized from this ethyl ester. To obtain the acid hydrazide (2), the ester (1) suffered from a reflux process in which 80% hydrazine hydrate was dissolved in ethanol as the solvent. Schiff's bases (3-6) were obtained via compound 2 intensification reactions with various aldehyde in abs. Ethanol and some droplets of glacial acetic acid. Finally, Schiff base derivatives (3-6) were reacted with different cyclic anhydrides to prepare some oxazepine ring derivatives (7-14). The newly synthesized compounds were characterized via spectral data (IR and NMR). The antibacterial activity was studied against the examples of Gram-positive (*E.coli*) and Gram –negative (*Staphylococcus aureus*) bacteria, and antifungal against *Candida fungal*.

Keywords: Biological activity, Indomethacin, molecular docking, Schiff's base, oxazepine

GUT DYSBIOSIS IN DOGS WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY: IMPACT OF POLENOPLASMIN

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ABSTRACT

Background Studies have demonstrated the presence of gut dysbiosis (alterations in gut bacterial homeostasis) secondary to spinal cord injury in dogs. The dysbiosis is thought to impair recovery by decreasing the production of short-chain fatty acids which play a role in suppressing inflammation within the central nervous system.

Objective Therefore, targeting gut dysbiosis could have significant therapeutic value in the management of spinal cord injury. The purpose of this study is to determine if gut dysbiosis occurs in dogs with spinal cord injury. Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons. To arrive at these observations, the authors examined how Polenoplasmin and diet solve paralysis in dogs.

Materials and methods The most common cause of spinal problems in dogs is trauma. We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate formation of neurons in dogs with paralysis.

Results We found that gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan-an essential amino acid-secrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in dogs, also demonstrated that the indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new neurons.

Conclusion This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet.

In conclusion, the link between the health of the microbiome and the health of the brain shows how microorganisms in the gut solve paralysis. Gut microbe secreted molecule linked to formation of new nerve cells in paralysed dogs.

Keywords: intestinal dysbiosis, indoles, paralysed dog, Polenoplasmin.

NEUROPROTECTIVE AGENTS, NATURAL PLANT HERBS & DRUGS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Stroke is a destructive experience which can result in permanent disability in brain. There is no permanent drug which can improve the blood flow at infarcted area and also improve the neurological deficit. Due to the lack of treatments available for stroke, many researchers will investigate the suitable plants or drugs for the treatment of this disease. Numerous medicinal plants and herbal drugs are available to treat stroke, some of the plants are Ginkgo biloba, Fructus Chebulae, Pomegranate, Rosa laevigata, Garlic, Leonurus heterophyllus, Olive, Grape, Allium cepa, drugs such as Pravastatin, Senkyunolide I, Phloretin, Mgso₄, HAMI 3379, Oleoylethanolamine, scopolamine and mecamlamine, Nitric Oxide, N-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester Heptamethoxy flavones, Rosiglitazone, Puerarin, the activity was estimated by parameters like superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity, Hemispheric swelling index (cerebral edema), H₂O₂ induced cell injury, OGD-R induced cell injury, superoxide dismutase and glutathione peroxidases, mitochondrial membrane potential, Western blotting assay, ROS scavenging assays, Superoxide anion scavenging assay, Hydroxyl radical scavenging assay, H₂O₂ scavenging assay, Singlet oxygen scavenging assay, Peroxyl radical scavenging assay, Peroxynitrite anion scavenging assay, myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity, blood-brain barrier integrity, cerebral infarct size, in Situ Senkyunolide I termination of choline acetyltransferase activity (ChAT), Cell viability, Oxygen glucose deprivation/reperfusion assay, Flow cytometry, Immunohistochemistry. The present review focused on different medicinal plants and drugs that have been tested in Stroke in animal models

Keywords: Fructus Chebulae, acetylcholinesterase, Leonurus heterophyllus, Oleoylethanolamine, mecamlamine.

SOME NATURAL ISOLATED COMPOUNDS AS ANTICANCER AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide cancer is the major cause of death. Almost 8.8 million people died due to different types of cancer such as lung cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, blood cancer etc. They various countries and some private organizations are spending trillions dollars for the research in cancer. According to report of WHO treatment cost of cancer is approximately and this amount is increasing per year. Despite of huge work the exact cause of genesis is still unknown. Couples of therapies like chemotherapy, radiation, surgery and targeted therapy are available with some detrimental effect. Now scientists are seeking lead molecule from naturally occurring substances due to high safety margin as compared to current approaches. Natural phytochemicals are prominent strategy for prevention, treating, and curing cancer. There are many phytochemicals from herbs having potent anticancer property. Generally these phytochemicals treat cancer by different mechanisms like augmenting apoptosis, cell cycle arrest, targeting to some specific cancer inducing proteins, increasing cytotoxicity etc. This is our little attempt to gather information of phytochemicals having anticancer property such as Etoposide, Curcumin, Vincristine, etc. with postulated mechanism. Etoposide is effective in lung cancer, ovarian cancer by inhibiting type II Topoisomerase. Various research revealed that Curcumin is effective in different types of cancers by increasing apoptosis and targeting specific gene such as MDM2 oncogene is inhibited through the ETS2 transcription factor by modulation of signaling pathway PI3K/mTOR in breast cancer. Vincristine shows anticancer property by oncogenic EWS-FLI1 fusion protein inhibition which cause G2-M phase cell cycle arrest & reduce tumor. This review depicts few phytochemicals having anticancer property such as Etoposide, Curcumin, vincristine, etc. with possible mechanism.

Keywords: Etoposide, Curcumin, cancer, Topoisomerase, augmenting, apoptosis

HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS LEADERSHIP- DOES IT REQUIRE SPECIAL QUALITIES?

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ABSTRACT

Background: A health professional, healthcare professional, or healthcare worker (often abbreviated HCW) is someone who provides health care treatment and advice based on their formal training and experience. Nurses, physicians (such as family physicians, internists, obstetricians, psychiatrists, radiologists, and surgeons), physician assistants, registered dietitians, veterinarians, veterinary technicians, optometrists, pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, medical assistants, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dentists, midwives, psychologists, audiologists, and healthcare scientists, as well as those working in allied health professions, are all included in this field. Public and community health experts are both health professions. The person who leads or praises a group of people, an organization, or a country is known as the Leader. **Objectives:** This article looks at leadership in healthcare and highlights the characteristics and talents required to perform these jobs. To find out whether an honest, qualified, dedicated, disciplined, professional ethics and compassion with these qualities of a healthcare leader, does it make any differences.

Methods: We will check some of the good leader qualities by using the valid and reliable Test Tool and will see the outcome of that organization.

Honesty

- General Trust Scale: developed by researchers Yamagashi and Yamagashi in 1994.
- Trust in People Scale: provides a measure of the respondent's general level of trust towards other people.

Qualified

- By asking level of their education level

Dedication

- Employee surveys (a pulse survey or organizational **commitment** questionnaire) Retention rates Performance metrics (productivity, quality of work, contribution, learning and development participation, and attendance) Employee net promoter score (eNPS).

Results: Study is yet to start, as of now I have did my literature review collection. On the basis of my extensive literature review results are coming very positive for those organizations where the top organization officials are having above mentioned qualities.

Conclusion: This section yet to draw the conclusion from the findings of my study.

Keywords: Health care professionals, health care workers, qualities, and leaders.



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"X-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH 27-29 Ağustos 2024 tarihlerinde Zürih/İsviçre'de Türkiye-232, Diğer Ülkelerden-240 -(Azerbaycan (23), Nigeria (14), Albania (33), Moldova (1), USA (1), Pakistan (18), Lithuania (1), Ethiopia (4), Iran (1), Algeria (6), Nepal (1), India (32), Israel (2), Cameroon (2), Morocco (25), Iraq (6), Romaia (8), Saudi Arabia (1), Brazil (1), Bangladesh (3), Uzbekistan (3), Kenya (1), Ukraine (3), Afganistan (1), Kazakistan (4), Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (2), Greece (3), Indonesia (1), Serbia (4), Poland (3), Georgia (6), United Kingdom (1), Hungary (4), Italy (2), Vietnam (2), Uganda (1), South Africa (1), Slovakia (1), Libya (1), Taiwan (1), China (1), Lebanon (2), Bosnia Herzegovina (1), Bulgarian (1), Republic of Croatia (1), Jordan (1), Irlanda (1), Kosovo (3), Canada (1)-akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır." değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,
Saygılarımızla



Prof. Dr. Jose R. Hernandez-Carrion
Member of Organizing Committee

