

KORKUT ATA

II. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

October 7-8, 2022
Ankara, Türkiye



ABSTRACT BOOK

EDITOR

Dr. Ahmet KARDASLAR

Dr. Faruk MIKE

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II. INTERNATIONAL KORKUT ATA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE

October 7-8, 2023 / Ankara, Turkey

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Dr. Ahmet KARDAŞLAR

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CONFERENCE TITLE

**II. INTERNATIONAL KORKUT ATA SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES
CONFERENCE**

DATE AND PLACE

October 7-8, 2023 / Ankara, Turkey

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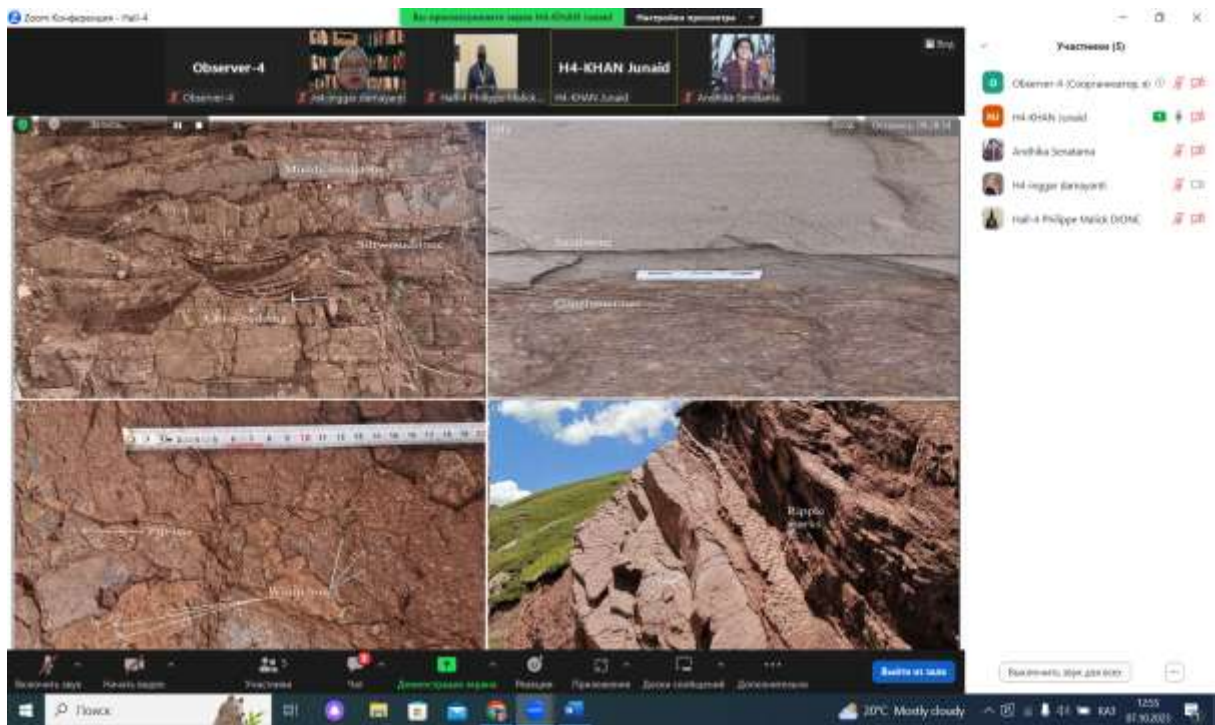


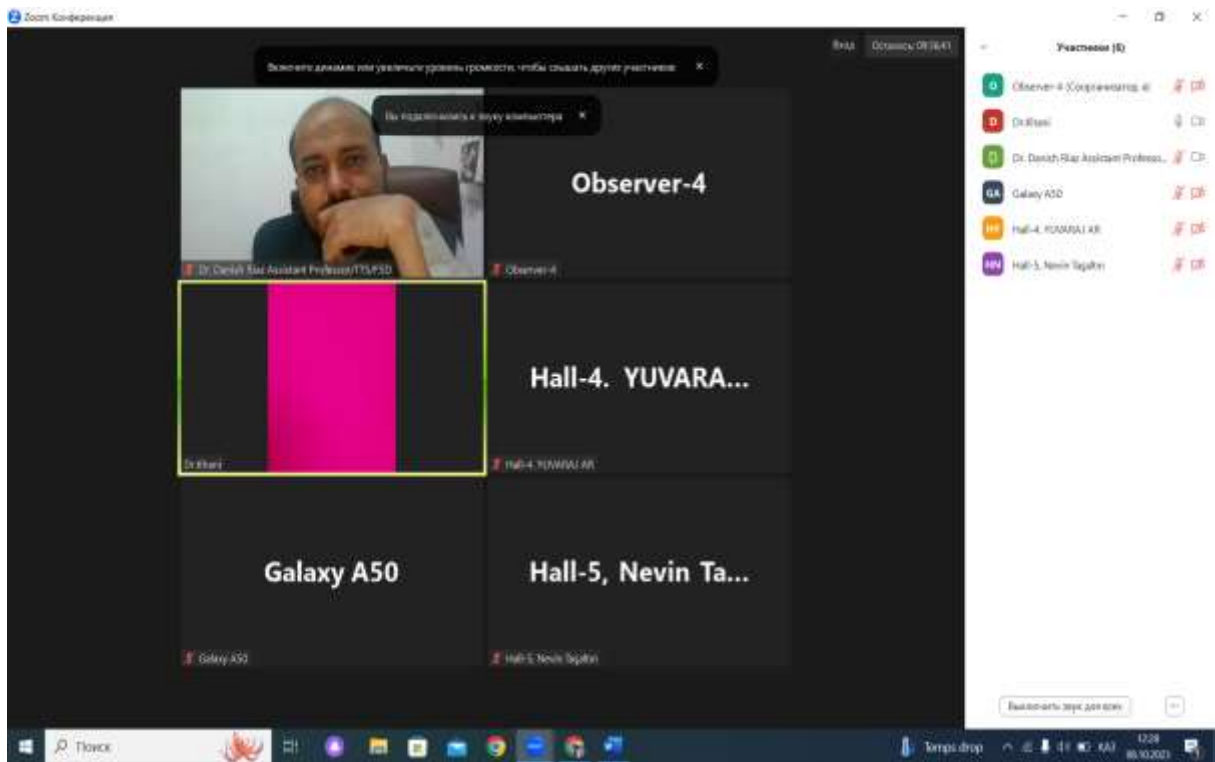


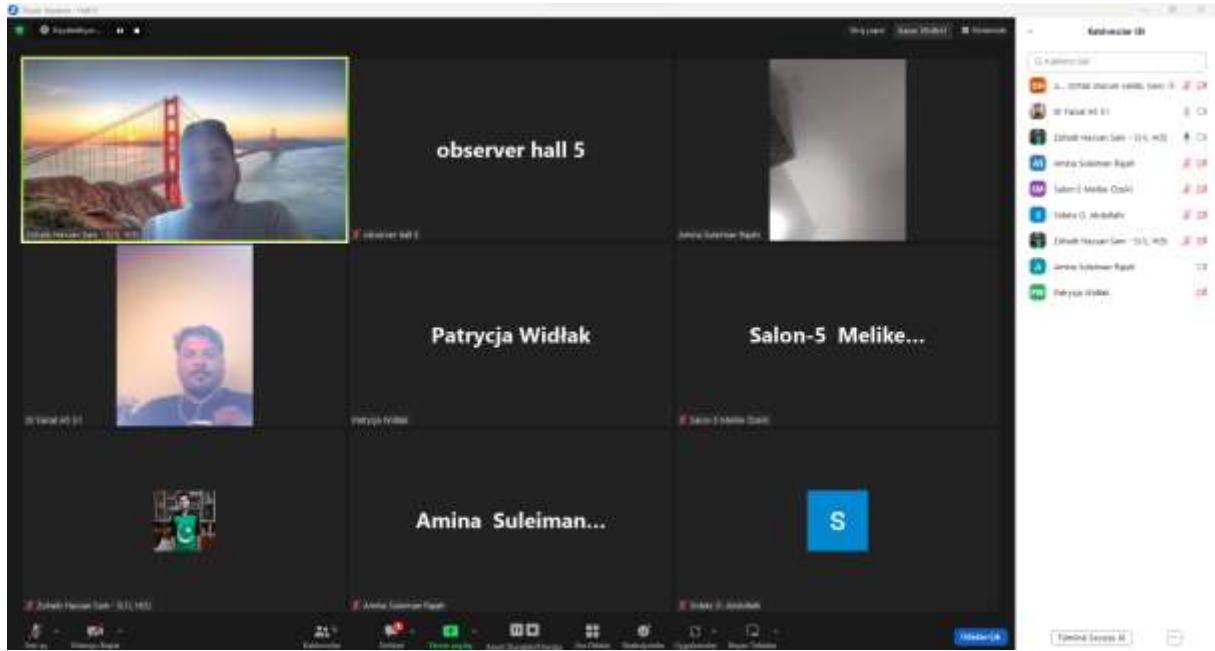














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-Açılış Konuşmaları-

Tarih: 07.10.2023

Time (Ankara): 10:00-11:30

Yer: Korkut Ata Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

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Kongre Onursal Başkanı

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07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 13:00-15:00

Korkut Ata Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. İhsan TOKER

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A SHORT HISTORY OF PUBLICITY ART TOGETHER WITH DRAMATIC EXAMPLES	Zafer KALFA	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye
AN OTTOMAN LEGACY IN NOVI PAZAR - SERBIA: ALTUN ALEM MOSQUE	Saliha TANIK	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Ankara, Türkiye
DEFINING THE GROUND OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION: THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME	Ali Kemal ACAR	MEB
REVISITING THE PERSPECTIVES ABOUT RELIGION IN TURKEY -FROM THEOLOGY TO SOCIOLOGY-	İhsan TOKER	Ankara University, Ankara, Türkiye
RELIGIOUS LIFE OF TALISH PEOPLE LIVING IN ASTARA PROVINCE OF AZERBAIJAN	İlham Sovgatov	Bursa Uludağ University, Bursa, Türkiye
AŞA-, KÜSE-, TAPLA-, ÖTLE- VERBS IN TURKEY TURKISH DIALECTS	Sunay Deniz	Balıkesir University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES: IS THE ABRAMS CURVE HYPOTHESIS VALID?	Gökhan KONAT Ahmet KONCAK	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 13:00-15:00

Korkut Ata Kongre ve Kùltür Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bùlent KİLİT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
USE OF POLYCAPROLACTONE AS A BIODEGRADABLE POLYMER IN FOOD PACKAGING	Kerem İlaslan	Bahçeşehir University, İstanbul, Türkiye
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC RELATIONSHIP WITH TAENASIS: A CASE REPORT	Fatih Mehmet AKILLI Beste AKILLI	Sincan Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Ankara, Türkiye Bilkent Şehir Hastanesi, Ankara Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PROFILES OF ENTEROCOCCUS SPECIES ISOLATED FROM Inpatients	Fatih Mehmet AKILLI Beste AKILLI	Sincan Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Ankara, Türkiye Bilkent Şehir Hastanesi, Ankara Türkiye
CUMULATIVE ANTIBIOGRAM RESULTS OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE ISOLATES	Fatih Mehmet Akıllı	Sincan Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Ankara, Türkiye
CONSIDERING THE WORKFLOW OF A FRUIT JUICE FACTORY IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND WORKER SAFETY	Gökhan KÜLEKÇİ Tuğba MERAL	Gümüşhane University, Gümüşhane, Türkiye
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING FACILITY IN GÜMÜŞHANE PROVINCE	Gökhan KÜLEKÇİ Aslıhan GÜVENDİ	Gümüşhane University, Gümüşhane, Türkiye
EFFECTS OF AEROBIC CAPACITIES TO HIGH-INTENSITY INTERVAL TRAINING VERSUS MODERATE-INTENSITY CONTINUOUS TRAINING IN SEDENTARY	Bùlent KİLİT	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF SCALED EQUIPMENT ON SKILL LEARNING OF BEGINNER ADULT TENNIS PLAYERS	Bùlent KİLİT Erşan ARSLAN Yusuf SOYLU	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Tokat, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 13:00-15:00

Korkut Ata Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bülent YANIKTEPE		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION v
HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE RESCUE PROTOCOL FOR DOGS DIAGNOSED WITH LYMPHOMA?	Osman SAFA TERZİ	Ankara University, Ankara, Türkiye
A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE DOMESTIC ROLES OF WOMEN AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE	Erdoğan Kalaycı	Yozgat Bozok University, Yozgat, Türkiye
WIND ENERGY IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS	Tennur KISAKÜREK PARLAK Mevlûde Merve KARA Bülent YANIKTEPE Osman KARA	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye-Türkiye
HYDROGEN OBTAINMENT FROM HYBRID ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE (ORC) AND TROUGH-TYPE PARABOLIC SOLAR COLLECTOR (PTC)	Tennur KISAKÜREK PARLAK Mevlûde Merve KARA Bülent YANIKTEPE Osman KARA	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye-Türkiye
CLIMATE AND ENERGY ANALYSIS OF ARTVIN PROVINCE	Arda ÖZTÜRK Gökhan ÖMEROĞLU	Atatürk University, Erzurum, Türkiye
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN THE NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY	Aygül AYTAÇ Serhat ÇAKIR	Milli Savunma University, Türkiye Başkent University, Ankara, Türkiye
NEUTROSOPHIC TRIPLET GROUPS BASED ON SET VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUINTUPLE NUMBERS	Memet ŞAHİN Abdullah KARGIN	Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Türkiye
A DECISION MAKING APPLICATION BASED ON GENERALIZED SET VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUADRUPLE NUMBER: VEHICLE SELECTION	Memet ŞAHİN Abdullah KARGIN Kübra DOĞAN	Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 15:30-17:30

Korkut Ata Kongre ve K lt r Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih aęatay BAZ		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION v
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY INDEX AND STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX: THE CASE FOR G7 COUNTRIES	Gurem �ZAYT�RK	Nięde �mer Halisdemir University, Nięde, T�rkiye
CHINA, RUSSIA, EU AND TURKEY'S APPROACH TO CONNECTIVITY IN CENTRAL ASIA	Burulkan PALA	Kırřehir Ahi Evran University, Kırřehir, T�rkiye
ORDER IN DISORDER: MANAGING OF COVID-19 CHAOS	Abdurrahman AKMAN Nezahat KOYIęİT Esra YILDIZ	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, T�rkiye Necmettin Erbakan University, T�rkiye Karamanoęlu Mehmetbey University, T�rkiye
THE ROLE OF CORPORATE LEADERSHIP IN CORPORATE REPUTATION MANAGEMENT	Buřra P�T�N Ali G�RG�N	Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, T�rkiye ukurova University, Adana, T�rkiye
A SEA LOOK AT TURKISH SECURITY ARCHITECTURE IN FOREIGN POLICY: THE BLUE HOMELAND DOCTRINE	Ahmet �ZKAN	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Ankara, T�rkiye
ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	Demet EVER	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, T�rkiye
INVESTIGATING THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENEWABLE ENERGY AND TRADE OPENNESS IN ENERGY FOREIGN-DEPENDENT COUNTRIES: DIMITRESCU-HURLIN PANEL CAUSALITY TEST	İbrahim �ZAYT�RK	Nięde �mer Halisdemir University, T�rkiye
A STUDY ON THE USE OF WIRELESS NETWORKS AND MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	Fatih aęatay BAZ	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, T�rkiye
İRAN'IN DIř POLİTİKASINDA KUZHEY AZERBAYCAN	Dr. Kerim Askeri	
SOYDAřLIKTAN STRATEJİK ORTAKLIęA: TOKAYEV D�NEMİ T�RKİYE-KAZAKİSTAN İLİřKİLERİ	Dr. Elnur PAřA �mer Cihad KAYA	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, T�rkiye Akdeniz University, Akdeniz, T�rkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 15:30-17:30

Korkut Ata Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman Kubilay GÜL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION v
ACCORDING TO ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KHOJA AHMET YESEVI INTERNATIONAL TURKIC-KAZAKH UNIVERSITY	Osman Kubilay GÜL Afra Nur ÇALGAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS BETWEEN THE TWO WARS ACCORDING TO THE 1934 REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY EMBASSY IN ROME	Osman Kubilay GÜL Buse DEMİR	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS OF TÜRKİYE AND KAZAKHSTAN: 2013-2022 PERIOD	İlker İbrahim AVŞAR	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF TURKEY AND GREECE, PROBLEMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS	Handan YILMAZ	Avrasya University, Türkiye
TURGUT UYAR'S POEM "PASSAGE TO GREEN" LOOK AT AN ECOCRITICAL	Esra AKSÖYEK	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
THE USE OF SIGN LANGUAGE: "ELIF AND HER FRIENDS SING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM" CARTOON EXAMPLE	Gamze BOZTÜRK Onur TAYDAŞ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
8. CLASS T.C. INVESTIGATION OF THE SITUATION OF INCLUSION OF THE VALUE OF PATRIOTISM IN THE HISTORY OF REVOLUTION AND ATATURKISM TEXTBOOK	Afra Nur ÇALGAN Selman ABLAK	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
8. CLASS T.C. EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION OF THE INCLUSION OF THE VALUE OF PEACE IN THE HISTORY OF REVOLUTION AND ATATURKISM TEXTBOOK	Buse DEMİR Selman ABLAK	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 15:30-17:30

Korkut Ata Kongre ve Kültür Merkezi, Etimesgut, Ankara

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Tufan AYTAÇ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION v
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES PUBLISHED IN TÜRKİYE IN THE FIELD OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY	Hilmi Bahadır TEMUR	OSTİM Teknik University, Türkiye
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN 2020-2023 IN THE FIELD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Merve YALDIZ	OSTİM Teknik University, Türkiye
THE VIEWS OF TEACHERS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STORYTELLING LEADERSHIP APPROACH IN THE CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PROCESS	Tufan AYTAÇ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
THE POSSIBILITIES OF STEM TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING THE CONCEPT OF «ENERGY» IN PHYSICS	Sherzod Ramankulov Bakytzhan Kurbanbekov Ganya Ormanova Ali ÇORUH	Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan South Kazakhstan State Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan Sakarya University, Türkiye
"FLIPPED CLASSROOM" TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION	Ganiya Ormanova Serik Zharmukhanbetov Aliya Sarybayeva Ali ÇORUH	South Kazakhstan State Pedagogical University, Shymkent. Kazakhstan. Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan Sakarya University, Türkiye
THE USE OF STEAM TECHNOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS TEACHING	Aliya Sarybayeva Sherzod Ramankulov Kazhymukan Kelesbayev Ali ÇORUH	South Kazakhstan State Pedagogical University, Shymkent. Kazakhstan. Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University, Kazakhstan Sakarya University, Türkiye
MUSTAFA ŞERİF ONARAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF LANGUAGE AND THE POET'S VIEW	Türkân YEŞİLYURT	Sinop University, Türkiye
LOOKING AT THE IDEAL TEACHER BASED ON VEDAT NEDİM TÖR'S NOVEL 'THE ART TEACHER'	Fatih SAKALLI	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Türkiye
THE OPPORTUNITY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION: THE EXAMPLE OF "RELIGIOUS EMOTION IN TURKISH POETRY OF REBUBLIC PERIOD"	Beyazıt Yaşar SEYHAN	OKU, Türkiye

KORKUT ATA

II. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES CONFERENCE



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Educational Sciences - Health Sciences

Fine Arts - Mathematics and

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Agricultural Science



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- Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

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Meeting id: 893 7079 6231

Passcode: 070807

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89370796231?pwd=UVJyVnJubUttbjc3SVg5VzFhWDdXZz09>

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suat Erdoğan		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
AN EVALUATION OF CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO THE PENALTY OF CUT OFF	Suat Erdoğan	Düzce Universtity, Türkiye
TWO İJTİHAD ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOR: THE CASE OF YUSUF AL-QARADAWI AND ABDULFATTAH IDRIS	Nizamettin KARATAŞ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Universtity, Türkiye
THE RIGHT METHOD IN PRAYER IN THE CONTEXT OF RA'D VERSE FOURTEEN	Mehmet Emin ŞAHİN	Hakkâri Universtity, Türkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS MUSIC IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION	Mesut Engin	Ağrı İbrahim Çeçen Universtity, Türkiye
ISLAMIC SENSITIVITY IN THE WORKS OF YAHYA KEMAL	Emine Gözde Özgürel	Ankara Universtity, Türkiye
A FİQHICAL/JURISPRUDENTIAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON CONDOLENCE	Zübeyir ASLAN	Kırşehir Ahi Evran Universtity, Türkiye
THE OPPORTUNITY OF INTERDICIPLINARY STUDY IN PSCHOLOGY OF RELIGION: THE EXAMPLE OF "RELIGIOUS EMOTION IN TURKISH POETRY OF REBUBLIC PERIOD"	Beyazıt Yaşar SEYHAN	OKU, Türkiye
MARTIN HEIDEGGER'S UNDERSTANDING OF ONTOLOGICAL EDUCATION	Nilüfer Uurlu Ünalı	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Universtity, Türkiye
A NEW SUBJECT SUGGESTION FOR FOLKLORE: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION SYSTEM	Yasemin DOMAÇ YAŞAR	Iğdır Universtity, Türkiye
COLOUR SYMBOLISMS IN HEROIC EPICS OF THE KHAKAS TURKS III: KARA / SIYAH (BLACK)	Yaprak Pelin ULUIŞIK	Gazi Universtity, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Didem TÜRKOĞLU		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MUSIC THERAPY FROM A BIOPHYSICAL PERSPECTIVE: THE PAST, PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE	Serkan GÜRGÜL Fatma Betül ŞEKER	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF POSTURE AND SLEEP QUALITY ACCORDING TO PAIN STATUS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WHO USE SMARTPHONE	Tansu BİRİNCİ Pınar VAN DER VEER	Istanbul Medeniyet University, Istanbul, Turkey Istinye University, Istanbul, Turkey
THE EFFECT OF FAMILY SUPPORTIVE SUPERVIZOR BEHAVIORS ON EMOTIONAL COMMITMENT AND LIFE SATISFACTION	Ahmet Burhan ÇAKICI Vural DENİZ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye Selçuk University, Türkiye
MECHANISMS FOR THE SUPPORT OF MIGRANTS: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND INFORMAL NETWORKS	Esra Kaya ERDOĞAN	İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University, Turkey
A REVIEW ON SERVICE PROVISION AND PROBLEMS FACED BY CHILD DEVELOPMENTISTS WORKING IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM	Didem TÜRKOĞLU	Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University, Türkiye
THE INFLUENCE OF CONSUMERS IN SOCIAL MEDIA BOUTIQUES: THE ROLE OF PRODUCT DESIGN AND ENGAGEMENT	Selçuk Yasin YILDIZ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
DISINFORMATION AS A NEW SECURITY THREAT: A DISCUSSION ON COMBATING DISINFORMATION IN THE TURKISH CENTURY	Emine ÇELİK	Konya/ Türkiye
ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OF UNIVERSITIES: AN INVESTIGATION OF UNIKOP UNIVERSITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS	Şeref MADEN Evrım TARTAN SELÇUK Gökhan KERSE	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye Kafkas University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF SPORTIVE CHARACTER IN TERMS OF VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Volkan Özcan	Artvin Çoruh University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT ON ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION	Pınar ALTUN Gözde KOSA	T.C. Kars Valiliği Kafkas University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. M. Fatih ADIGÜZEL		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
COMMON IDIOMS IN THE DIALECT OF VAN KÜRESİN WITH AZERBAIJANI TURKISH 3	Hami AKMAN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
AN OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL TERMS IN TURKISH DIALECTS	Seyfettin ÖZDEMİREL	Çağ University, Türkiye
CONTEXT-DEPENDENT EXISTENTIAL FUNCTION OF SÖZ KONUSU AND SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF NOUNS IN ITS PIVOTS	M. Fatih ADIGÜZEL	Mersin University, Türkiye
DO ANIMATIONS INCLUDE PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR?	Begüm Beliz CENİK Mustafa ULUSOY	Siirt University, Türkiye Gazi University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ABOUT INCLUSIVE PRESCHOOLERS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN TURKEY	Fadime İŞCEN KARASU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
THOUGHTS OF THE GREAT LEADER HEYDAR ALIYEV ABOUT AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE	Şerebani Memmedova	Naxçıvan Dövlət Universiteti, Naxçıvan, Azərbaycan
BAUYRZHAN MOMYSHULY, THE KAZAKH HERO OF THE SOVIET ARMY	Vecihi Sefa Fuat HEKİMOĞLU	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye
DINMUKHAMED KUNAEV AND SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN	Vecihi Sefa Fuat HEKİMOĞLU	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye
İRAN'DA DEDE KORKUT ARAŞTIRMALARI	Tohid Melikzade Mohammad jafar chamankar	Urmia University, Türkiye
SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND NEGATIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR LEVELS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN IN TURKEY	Fatıma Firdevs Adam	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ahmad Fauzi

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY AND INCLUSIVE PRACTICE IN GRADUATE OF SUNAN KALIJAGA STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY	Dr. Ahmad Fauzi, M.S.I Dr. Ita Rodiah, M.Hum Dr. Ramadhanita Mustika Sari, MA. Hum	Graduate of Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
PAULINE CONCEPT OF MINISTRY IN 2 CORINTHIANS 4:1-15 AND THE RELIGIOUS CELEBRITY SYNDROME IN THE NIGERIAN CHURCH	Favour Chukwuemeka Uroko Enobong Isaac Solomon Ukong Ezichi Anya Ituma	University of Nigeria Nsukka
GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON ISLAM: EXPLORATION OF TOLERANCE, HARMONY, AND CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS	Friza Rifqo AZIZAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF ISLAMIC POLITICAL ECONOMY IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMY IN INDONESIA	Yusuf Agung SAPUTRA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
TYOLOGY OF INTEGRATION IN THE DIALECTIC OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION	Riema Ainun NISSA Ridwan Abu DJIBRAN Rafi Alkaf ASY SYAFI Riska FAIZA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ISLAM ENCOURAGES SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY	Rina Tri ASTUTI Hilda SAFITRI Anggi PERMATASARI Triana Dani MAULANA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CONCEPT OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION	Nur Khiba Sania Minkhatul Maula Ardiansyah Ilham Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan
ISLAMIZATION OF SAINS: LITERATUR REVIEW	Farkhan huzein Muthia husna qolby Arifal anugerahana putra Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CHARACTERISTICS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION	Minkhatul Maula Nur Khiba Sania Ardiyansah Ilham Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

07.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Zohaib Hassan Sain

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
IMPACT OF SELF-ASSESSMENT ON STUDENTS' MOTIVATION FOR ENGLISH WRITING	Melike Özelci Kağan Büyükkarcı	Isparta Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi
SIMULATION- A BOON FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION	Nancy Guliya	IITM college, Murthal, Sonipat
MEDIA AND IT'S IMPACT ON STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE BY FILING ONLINE FORM	Huma Zulfiqar	COMSATS university Islamabad Lahore campus
CYBERNETIC BASED INSTRUCTION: AN INNOVATIVE LEARNING MODEL IN DIGITAL AGE	Rajah Amina Suleiman, Abdullahi Sidetu O.	Bayero Univeristy, Kano College of Nursing and Midwifery, Kano
INDEX OF CARDIOMETABOLIC RISK BASED ON WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE (WHT.5R) AND METABOLIC PROFILE IN POLISH SEDENTARY MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS	PhD Marzena Malara PhD Patrycja Widłak Prof. Grażyna Lutosławska PhD Anna Kuk	Józef Pilsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Poland
DEMONSTRATION ON THE END OF ALL TYPES OF VICTIMIZATION WOMAN AND SIGNATORY NATIONS WILL CONTRIBUTED CEDAW REPORT: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL	Muhammad Faisal Allama Iqbal	Open University Director (HRIMS), Ministry of Human Rights Commission, Pakistan.
UNETHICAL PRACTICES ICT IN NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	Tanimu BALA Usman BUKAR USMAN Yusuf IDRIS GANA Oni OUSEGUN OLARITONBA	Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology Wudil, Kano-Nigeria Mai-Idris Aloma PolytechnicYobe-Nigeria Bayero University Kano, Department of Registry, Kano-Nigeria
THE ROLE OF KNOWLEDGE DIPLOMACY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUNGARIAN-CENTRAL ASIAN RELATIONS	Peter Barkanyi	Széchenyi István University, Doctoral School of Regional- and Business Administration Sciences, Győr, Hungary
INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON THE E-LEARNING LANDSCAPE IN PAKISTAN	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University
REVIEWING THE ACADEMIC LANDSCAPE: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELEARNING INITIATIVES IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ömer Faruk BAYRAKCI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ACQUISITION OF THE CONCEPT OF VALUE TO INDIVIDUALS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD THROUGH MUSIC EDUCATION	Leyla DÖNMEZ Ömer Faruk BAYRAKCI	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTITUDES INDIVIDUALS WITH RHYTHMIC INTELLIGENCE TOWARDS NATURE	Leyla DÖNMEZ Ömer Faruk BAYRAKCI	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MUSIC LESSON CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO THE LEARNING AREAS AND BLOOM TAXONOMY: EXAMPLE OF 1. CLASS	Ömer Faruk BAYRAKCI Leyla DÖNMEZ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MUSIC LESSON CURRICULUM ACCORDING TO THE LEARNING AREAS AND BLOOM TAXONOMY: EXAMPLE OF 8. CLASS	Ömer Faruk BAYRAKCI Leyla DÖNMEZ	Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Türkiye
SCALE STUDIES IN FLUTE EDUCATION	Eda NAZLIMOĞLU	Düzce University, Türkiye
EXTENDED REALITY (XR) TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN EDUCATION	Hakan SARITİKEN	Düzce University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. İsmail Yoşumaz

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE IMPACT OF QUANTITATIVE EASING ON CONSUMPTION INEQUALITY IN JAPAN	Üsame Furkan Yüksel	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE IN CORPORATE MEMORY AND DIGITAL CULTURE IN BUSINESSES	İsmail Yoşumaz	Dumlupınar University, Türkiye
COST COMPARISON FOR A BUILDING EXAMPLE REPRESENTING NON-HIGH STRUCTURES THAT ALLOW TO SURVIVE EARTHQUAKES WITH MINIMUM LIVES AND ECONOMIC LOSSES	R. Kadir PEKGÖKGÖZ Beysun TÜRKERİ M. Arif GÜREL	Harran University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES GIVEN FOR ANIMAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TMS 41 AND ACCOUNTING ACCORDING TO THE DRAFT CHART OF ACCOUNTS	Abitter ÖZULUCAN Şaban MERDANE	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Türkiye
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICITY STORAGE SYSTEMS COMBINED WITH PV SYSTEMS: A CASE STUDY in TURKEY	Volkan Çoban	Kocaeli University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Ananda Majumdar

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ACHAIMENID PERIOD IN THE ZAGROS OF IRAQ IN THE LIGHT OF ANCIENT TEXTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	Abdulhakeem A Mohamed	Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Turkey Uiversity of Duhok(UOD), Iraq
ASPIRATION OF THE POST-PANDEMIC SOCIETAL NORMAL AND URGENCY	Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta
ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE TO PEDAGOGICAL AND STUDIO ETHICS AMONG STUDENT ARTISTS IN SOUTHWEST NIGERIA	Ajayi, Olayemi T., Adeniji, A. T.	The Federal Polytechnic Ilaro, Ogun State, Nigeria
PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE BED JACQUARD KNITTED FABRICS FOR UPHOLSTERY	Živa Zupin Sara Kovačič	University of Ljubljana
REGULATORY ALIGNMENT IN THE EU SINGLE MARKET: ENHANCING COMPETITION AND INNOVATION	Simeana Beshi Driola Susuri	University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren, Republic of Kosovo,
A PRAGMA-STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA'S PRESIDENT BOLA AHMED TINUBU'S INAUGURAL SPEECH	Franck AMOUSSOU Ayodele Adebayo ALLAGBE Coffi Martinien Zounhin Toboula	Université André Salifou (UAS) de Zinder, République du Niger
TECHNOLOGY AND ITS RISKS: VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO INTIMACY AND PRIVACY ARISING FROM CLANDESTINE INTERCEPTION OF DATA FLOW AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS	Dr. Rodrigo Spessatto	University of the State of Santa Catarina, Graduate Program in Law
UNDERSTANDING THE HUMANIZATION OF SCIENCE	Muhammad Satrio JULIYANTO Khulaelatudil AZZAH Muhammad Hadziq Ulil ABSHOR Nailis SUROOYA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ROBOTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW: NAVIGATING THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE	Andleeb Anwar	The University of Lahore
SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN: ISSUES & CHALLENGES	Ph.D. Scholar Anjali Raghav Assist. Prof. Dr. Sanskriti Mishra	Sharda University, Greater Noida, India

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Adura Emmanuel Adesokan

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
BIOPROSPECTION OF WEED SPECIES IN BOGOR BOTANICAL GARDEN	Andhika Senatama, Raden Aji, Inggar Damayanti, Irfan Martiansyah	University of Lampung Botanical Gardens and Forestry – BRIN, Indonesia
MIDDLE EOCENE SEDIMENTS GEOCHEMICAL PROXIES AND ELEPHANT ANCESTORS' FOOTPRINTS IN GONJO BASIN, EAST TIBET, CHINA	KHAN Junaid, Yao Hua-Zhou, TAHIR Asma, Li Yan-Gui	China University of Geosciences, China China Geological Survey, China
TREE BIODIVERSITY IN URBAN LANDSCAPES: A CASE STUDY OF THE FOREST COMMUNITY ON THE UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG CAMPUS	Inggar Damayanti, Ceng Asmarahman, Afif Bintoro, Duryat, Trio Santoso	University of Lampung
ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CURRENT AND FUTURE FLOW IN THE AGUA-FOUA-DJILASS WATERSHED USING THE CWatM MODEL UNDER ISIMIP	Philippe Malick Dione Cheikh Faye	Assane Seck Univesity of Ziguinchor, Senegal
PLANT ADAPTATIONS TO WATER AVAILABILITY	Adura Emmanuel Adesokan	University Of Ibadan, Nigeria
ETHICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	Shanza Abbas Aqsa Abbas	Comrats University, Islamabad

07.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 12:³⁰-14:³⁰

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Moses Adeolu AGOI

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ETHICS IN LATIN AMERICA VERSUS GOVERNANCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY	Pérez Gamón Carolina Margarita	Universidad del Nordeste- Facultad de Humanidades- Argentina
A CONTENT REVIEW ON THE ROLE AND USE OF GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REVOLUTIONIZED SOCIETY	Moses Adeolu AGOI Solomon Abraham UKPANA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun Nigeria
CASE METHOD: TIGHTENING SECURITY TO ENSURE INTEGRITY	Camberlyalice Binti Roger, Dannielle Dezzie Edward, Alyie Ain Suiab Suib, Alzulika Alzie Binti Alidun	Keningau Vocational College
ARE ANCIENT INDIAN ETHICS RELEVANT TODAY?-AN INQUIRY	Dr.Chandrasekharan Praveen	IASE,Thrissur, Kerala, India
AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCES OF MHEALTH APPLICATIONS TO MANAGE OBESITY AMONG STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Aziz Othman Malethi Sargunan Dr. Faisal Zulhumadi	Universiti Utara Malaysia
CHARACTERISTICS AND CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN ALBANIA	Dr. Ledia SULA, Msc. Enxhi Shehu	Logos University College, Albania

07.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahim KAPLAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EXAMINATION OF TIME MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS DOING SPORTS ACCORDING TO BOOK READING AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS	Fuat Orkun TAPŞIN Elif KARAGÜN	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE LEVEL OF ASSERTIVENESS IN TERMS OF GENDER VARIABLE OF YOUTH PLAYING SPORTS IN THEIR LEISURE TIME	Elif KARAGÜN Fuat Orkun TAPŞIN	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
EXAMINING THE SOCIALIZATION LEVELS OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN SPORTS OR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES	Muhammed Ömer Eren	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
ELİT KADIN JUDOKALARIN EL KAVRAMA KUVVETİ VE EL KAVRAMA YÜZEY ALANININ MATEMATİKSEL MODEL KUVVETİ	Şengül DEMİRAL Meltem NAZIROĞLU Nurper ÖZBAR İlke KURT	Trakya University, Türkiye
COVID-19 PERIOD COMPARISON: COMPETITION-RELATED PERFORMANCE IN YOUTH AND U23 JUDO EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS	Şengül DEMİRAL Meltem NAZIROĞLU Nurper ÖZBAR	Trakya University, Türkiye
SMALL-SIDED TRAINING IN FOOTBALL	Abdurrahim KAPLAN	Hitit University, Türkiye

07.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Sevindik

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
POTENTIAL FOR MEDICAL USE OF JUGLANS REGIA	İmran Uysal Ali Erdem Şabik Falah Saleh Mohammed Mustafa Sevindik	Bahçe Vocational School of Higher Education, Osmaniye, Turkey Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey Zakho University, Iraq
LION'S MANE MUSHROOM IN TERMS OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY	Vadim Tagirovich Khassanov, Celal Bal, Mustafa Sevindik	Saken Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University, Astana, Kazakhstan Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey
A REVIEW ON THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF BRASSICA OLERACEA VAR. ITALICA	Alpaslan Dayangaç, Mustafa Sevindik, İmran Uysal, Ali Erdem Şabik	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey Bahçe Vocational School of Higher Education, Osmaniye, Turkey
PHARMACOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF CORYLUS AVELLANA	Alpaslan Dayangaç, Mustafa Sevindik, İmran Uysal, Ali Erdem Şabik	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey Bahçe Vocational School of Higher Education, Osmaniye, Turkey
BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EDIBLE FRUIT FICUS CARICA	İmran Uysal, Ali Erdem Şabik, Falah Saleh Mohammed, Mustafa Sevindik	Bahçe Vocational School of Higher Education, Osmaniye, Turkey Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey Zakho University, Duhok, Iraq
FAIRY RING MUSHROOM AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES	Vadim Tagirovich Khassanov, Celal Bal, Mustafa Sevindik	Saken Seifullin Kazakh Agrotechnical University, Astana, Kazakhstan Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey

07.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Ali Erdem Şabik

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A REVIEW ON THE USE OF LAURUS NOBILIS IN PHARMACOLOGICAL DESIGNS	Ali Erdem Şabik, Falah Saleh Mohammed, Mustafa Sevindik, İmran Uysal	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey Zakho University, Duhok, Iraq Bahçe Vocational School of Higher Education, Osmaniye, Turkey
EVALUATION OF THE MEDICAL POTENTIAL OF VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS	Ali Erdem Şabik, Falah Saleh Mohammed, Mustafa Sevindik, İmran Uysal	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Osmaniye, Turkey Zakho University, Duhok, Iraq Bahçe Vocational School of Higher Education, Osmaniye, Turkey
DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIOXIDATIVE PROPERTIES OF OLEASTLE (Elaeagnus angustifolia L.) FRUITS GROWN IN MALATYA PROVINCE	Ayşe YILMAZ Ülkühan BAĞIŞ Zeynep Merve ABACI Gökhan DURMAZ İhsan KARABULUT Sibel ULUATA	İnönü University, Türkiye Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
COMPOSITIONAL PROPERTIES OF SOME VEGETABLE OILS USED IN TURKISH CUISINE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON HEALTH	Ayşe YILMAZ Ülkühan BAĞIŞ	İnönü University, Türkiye Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY, WORK STRESS LEVEL AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN NURSES WORKING IN SHIFTS AND FIXED ORDER	Şevval Güler, Sema Çalapkorur	Erciyes Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü

07.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Phan Thi Yen

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TATAR-BASHKIR COMPATRIOTS IN TURKEY	Liana Sadykova	Ufa Federal Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences
STREET VENDORS IN INCREASING SALES	Nazila Putri Indah Berlian Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA Muhammad SHULTHONI	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
A REVIEW OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NIGERIA	IDISI, Park Odojoma FIDELIS, Emeka Solomon ODEWUSI, Sola Michael VINCENT, Oshofuneh Esther	The University of Abuja, Nigeria
IMPLEMENTING THE 7 COGNITIVE FACULTIES IN ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY	Dr. Phan Thi Yen Dr. Dang Vinh	The University of Danang, Viet Nam
ON ALMOST GO-MENGER SPACES	Prof. Dr. Prasenjit Bal Susmita Sarkar	The ICFAI University Tripura
OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY	Dr. C.Vijai, Mr.M.Elayaraja	VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, INDIA St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Tamil Nadu, INDIA
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) APPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING	Dr.C.Vijai, Dr. P.Anitha, Mr.M.Elayaraja	VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, INDIA Garden City University, Bangalore. St.Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Tamil Nadu, INDIA
ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HALAL BATIK FASHION IN INDONESIA	Laila FITRIANI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS UIN GUSDUR STUDENT COOPERATIVE EVENT BUSINESS EVENT	Burhanudin, Galya Adisti, Ismahatul Hanifah, Riesqa Ramadhani, Yulihanna Maulidya	UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan
THE EFFECT OF THE TIKTOK SHOP APPLICATION ON MSMES IN INDONESIA	Nur Laili Rizqiani Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha M. Shulthoni	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

07.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: M. K. GANESHAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ETHICAL ISSUES IN ECONOMICS OF OIL PRICES AND DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIP WITH EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK MARKETS UNDER UNCERTAINTY	Sri Padma Kanta Mishra Prof. Deepak Bansal	Indian Institute of Finance, Greater Noida, India; IIF Business School, Greater Noida, India ICT, Indian Institute of Finance, Greater Noida, India
ETHICAL ISSUES AND PRACTICES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE INDIAN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	M. K. GANESHAN Dr. C.VETHIRAJAN	Alagappa University, India
ANALYSIS OF OUTSOURCING SERVICES AS A TOOL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY	Akintola, Akinwumi Kabir, Akintola, Kafayat Adenike	The Polytechnic, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology, Igboora
IN THE ERA OF CASHLESS SOCIETY: LITERATURES ON E-PAYMENT PREFERENCE	Wafika ERININDA Muhammad SHULTHONI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
CREATIVE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITH BATIK INDUSTRY OF PEKALONGAN CITY	Arini Minnataka	UIN KH. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN
THE IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCT QUALITY IN INCREASING CONSUMER SATISFACTION IN THE BATIK INDUSTRY	Mita Melati Retno MANDALIN Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE ROLE OF CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION IN INCREASING SALES VOLUME OF CULINARY BUSINESSES IN INDONESIA	Nur FADHILAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INDONESIA'S STRATEGY TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF HALAL PRODUCTS (A LITERATURE STUDY)	Anggun Rahadian Kusuma Dewi	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN CHOOSING TO SHOP AT ONLINE STORE RATHER THAN OFFLINE STORE	Fitroh Frahyanti Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

08.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Hatice ERDOST

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A TERM, NON-COMMUNICATING RUDIMENTARY HORN PREGNANCY OBSERVED DURING A CESAREAN SECTION, WITH A LIVE FETUS	Aliye Nigar Serin	Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW GRADUATE NURSES' APPROACHES TO DEATH AND DYING PATIENTS AND DEATH ANXIETY AND DEATH AWARENESS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY	Merve TARHAN Pınar DOĞAN	İstanbul Medipol University, Türkiye
TRANSPORTATION AND CENTERING ABILITY OF DIFFERENT NOVEL Ni-Ti INSTRUMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT GLIDE PATH: A CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDY	Merve Yeniçeri Özata Seda Falakaloğlu	Dicle University, Türkiye İstanbul Sağlık ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, İstanbul, Türkiye.
THE EFFECT OF HEMATOMA INFILTRATION METHOD ON PATIENT COMFORT IN THE TREATMENT OF DISTAL RADIUS FRACTURES WITH CLOSED REDUCTION AND IMMOBILIZATION	Zafer SOYDAN	Nişantaşı University, Türkiye
AN INVESTIGATION OF LIPOPROTEIN-RELATED PHOSPHOLIPASE A2 LEVELS IN CORONARY ARTERY PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROTIC PLAQUES	Hatice Yıldırım Yaroğlu Nazlı Akciger Mehmet Ali Sungur Dilek Çiçek Yılmaz Lülüfer Tamer	Mersin University, Mersin, Turkey Düzce University, Düzce, Turkey
THE EFFECT OF TRAUMATIC BIRTH PERCEPTION ON THE QUALITY OF SEXUAL LIFE IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD	Özlem Koç Dursun Eroğlu Tuğçe Sönmez Eylem Toker Gülüzar Sade	Tarsus University, Türkiye
STEM CELL SOURCES	Hatice ERDOST	Bursa Uludag University, Türkiye
STEM CELLS	Hatice ERDOST	Bursa Uludag University, Türkiye

08.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet DEMİR		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A STUDY EXAMPLE IN TRANSFORMING FLAT GLASS MATERIAL INTO ART OBJECT	Kamuran KARAAĞAÇ	Turkey Malatya Turgut Ozal University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF COLOR DIFFERENCE FORMULAS THROUGH REGION SCANNING IN CIELAB COLOR SPACE	Uğur Onur ÇİNKÖ Behcet BECERİR	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye
THE FUTURE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING IN CAREER PLANS	Rümeysa Tuğba ÖZCAN	İnönü University, Türkiye
SUITABLE LOCATION BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DANGEROUS MINING WASTE DAM; EXAMPLE OF ETI MINE KIRKA BORON BUSINESS	Hazım Burak TURHAN Tayfun ÇAY	Eti Mine Business General Directorate, Eskişehir, Turkey. Konya Technical University, Türkiye
EVALUATION of KAHRAMANMARAŞ ($M_w=7.7-7.6$), GAZİANTEP ($M_w=6.6$) AND HATAY ($M_w=6.4$) EARTHQUAKES	Ahmet DEMİR	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye

08.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Naoual MAMDOUH

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
GREENWASHING: DO INVESTORS, MARKETS REALLY CARE?	Erdinc Akyildirim, Shaen Corbet, Steven Ongena, Les Oxley	University of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey Dublin City University, Dublin 9, Ireland University of Waikato, New Zealand Swiss Finance Institute, Switzerland
HOW ORGANIZATIONAL LEGITIMACY OF COOPERATIVES IS AFFECTED BY THEIR GLOBAL PERFORMANCE	Prof. Naoual MAMDOUH Prof. Mohammed ALAMI CHENTOUFI	Hassan 1 University, Settat, Morocco
AN EXAMINATION OF STIE (SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP) POLICY FRAMEWORKS	Rosy Dhall Mikul Deepa Bagdi Simran Sikka	IMSAR, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak
ALGORITHMIC TRADING STRATEGIES FOR CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKETS: THE CASE OF DIRTY LITTLE ROBOT (DLR)	Florentin Şerban Bogdan-Petru Vrînceanu Denisa Spalatelu	The Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies University of Medicine and Pharmacy ' Carol Davila', Bucharest
IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL MARKETING APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING ACRYLIC VILLAGE PRODUCTS USING THE E-WOM METHOD	Sri Restu Ningsih, Hesty Aisyah, Arika Juwita Z., Arif Rahman Huzaifa	Metamedia University, Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia
NEW THEORICAL RESULTS ON KATUGAMPOLA ABOODH	Mohamed ELARBI BENATTIA	Teacher's Higher college, Algeria
DIRTY LITTLE ROBOT (DLR)	Florentin Şerban Bogdan-Petru Vrînceanu Denisa Spalatelu	The Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies University of Medicine and Pharmacy ' Carol Davila', Bucharest
BUSINESS ETHICS AND ITS IMPACT ON RESPONSIBILITY BUSINESS SOCIAL	Dr.Venet Shala, Dr. Halil Bajrami, Dr.Pleurat Mustafa, Msc. Blerona Bajrami	University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti", Prizren, Kosovo University of Mitrovica "Isa Boletini", Mitrovica, Kosovo University of "AAB" Prishtina, Kosovo University of "Hasan Prishtina" Pristina, Kosovo

CRAFTING A TEXT MINING- BASED CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR KNOWLEDGE EXTRACTION AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION	Fereidoon Bidollahkhany, Mehdi Basiri	Karabuk University, Karabuk. Türkiye. Azad university, Tehran, Iran.
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08.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Sonica Singhi

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT	Laila Ameliya Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarak	State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahmad Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON TOFU MSMES IN BONDANSARI VILLAGE (CASE STUDY OF PAK NUR'S TOFU BUSINESS)	Septiana Mufidah Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarak Syamsuddin	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
PHILOSOPHY AS THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN WISDOM	NAZILA PUTRI INDAH B MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGY IN PROMOTING PRODUCT MS GLOW	Dwi Mukti ROSALITA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
USE OF THE TIKTOK APPLICATION AS MEDIA WARDAH BEAUTY PRODUCT PROMOTION	Khikmatul MARFUAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY TRANSMISSION MECHANISM OF THE UNITED STATES ON INDIA'S REAL AND FINANCIAL VARIABLES	Sonica Singhi	Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), India
IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERCONNECTION INTEGRATION: LITERATURE REVIEW	Muhammad Usman Ariffianto M. Ariel Ramadhani Kholimah Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ONLINE BUYING AND SELLING BUSINESS	Naila Tamamil Asna Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA Muhammad SHULTHONI	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
PRINCIPLES OF HUMANIZATION OF SCIENCE	Khulaelatudil AZZAH Nailis SUROOYA Muhammad Satrio JULIYANTO Muhammad Hadzik Ulil ABSHOR Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

08.10.2023 | SESSION-1 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 10:00-12:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Isabel Pires		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EFFECTS OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON GROWTH, BODY COMPOSITION AND BLOOD INDICES IN HYPOPHthalmicTHYS MOLITRIX FINGERLINGS	Eman Naeem, Syed Makhdoom Hussain, Danish Riaz, Zubair-ul-Hassan Arsalan, Adnan Khalid, Muhammad Faisal, Muhammad Amjad, Adan Naeem	Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
TRIAZOLE FUNGICIDE INDUCES HEPATOTOXICITY IN RATS: HISTOLOGICAL, CYTOTOXIC, AND GENOTOXIC STUDY	Mariam Jalal, Latifa Ez-Zaher	University Ibn Zohr, Morocco.
ETHICAL REFLECTIONS ON ANIMAL ABUSE: UNDERSTANDING, PREVENTION, AND INTERVENTION	Isabel Pires, Justina Prada, Filipe Silva	University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal
ETHICAL DIMENSIONS OF COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME	Isabel Pires, Andreia Garcês, Justina Prada, Filipe Silva	University of Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, Vila Real, Portugal
EVALUATION OF THE HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CITRUS SINENSIS AGAINST GENTAMICIN-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN ALBINO RATS	Maria Tahir Faiza Hussain Muhammad Rehan Sajid Misbah Ijaz Kashif Iqbal1 Ifraha Abbas	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan
EFFECT OF CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF IRON ON AFFECTIVE AND COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR ON MALE WISTAR RAT	A. Rezqaoui, L. Ibouzine-dine, A. Elhamzaoui, M. Y. El Brouzi, A. Dimaoui, A. El hessni, A. Mesfioui	Ibn Tofail University, Kenitra, Morocco.
ANTI-INFERTILITY POTENTIALS OF HEXANE EXTRACTS AND FRACTIONS OF SESAMUM INDICUM SEEDS ON CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE-INDUCED SPERMATOTOXICITY IN MALE WISTAR ALBINO RATS	Ukpabi-Ugo Jacinta Chigozie, Anosike Chioma Assumpta, Ugwu Obiora Celestine	Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Nigeria University of Nigeria, Nigeria Enugu State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria
NUTRITIONAL ENHANCEMENT WITH POWDERED CORCHORUS OLITORIUS PREVENTS MNU-INDUCED ORGAN TOXICITY IN MALE WISTAR RATS	Ogungbemi, Kunle, Atawodi, Sunday Ene-Ojo	Nigerian Stored products Research Institute Ahmadu Bello University Federal University of Lokoja

08.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pervin ERDOĞAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SOME PHYSICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES DURING FRUIT MATURITY STAGE OF CV. SİLİFKE YAĞLIK OLIVE	Celil Toplu Ömer Seyran	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Türkiye
FUMIGANT ACTIVITY OF PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS PLANT L. EXTRACT AGAINST SITOPHILUS ORYZAE L. (COL.: CURCULIONIDAE) AND EPHESTIA KUEHNIELLA ZELLER (LEP.: PYRALIDAE)	Pervin ERDOĞAN	Sivas University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF VARIETY MIXTURES IN VAN ERCİŞ DISTRICT LOCAL BREAD WHEAT (TRITICUM AESTIVUM L.) VARIETIES	Duygu KAPAN M. Alp FURAN Gülistan GENLİ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
EFFECTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CYSTITIS) AND CRYSTAL FORMATION ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN CATS AND DOGS	Yavuzkan Paksoy Duygu Arslan	Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye Alfa Vet Veteriner Hekim Muayenehanesi, Hatay, Türkiye
OBTAINING EXTRACT FROM ORGANIC PLANT WASTE IN HUMAN/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN ECOSYSTEM AND EVALUATION AS A NATURAL IMPREGNANCY MATERIAL IN WOOD	Abdi ATILGAN	Afyon Kocatepe University, Türkiye
AN ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROLAND EMMERICH'S THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW: EXPLORING THE HUMAN-NATURE DYNAMIC IN A CLIMATE CHANGED WORLD	Derya Biderci Dinç	İstanbul Topkapı University, Türkiye
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TURKEY'S TRANSPORTATION SECTOR AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Mesut SELAMOĞLU Mustafa METE	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Türkiye Gaziantep University, Türkiye
SILAGE FERMENTATION OF CHOCOLATE WAFER ADDITION AT DIFFERENT RATES TO ALFALFA (MEDICAGO SATIVA) SILAGE	Besime Doğan Daş	Harran University, Türkiye

08.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Muhammad Faisal

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
"FLIPPED CLASSROOM" TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ganiya Ormanova Serik Zharmukhanbetov Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aliya Sarybayeva	South Kazakhstan State Pedagogical University, Shymkent, Kazakhstan Akhmet Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University Sakarya University
DEVELOPMENT OF A MACHINE LEARNING-BASED COUPON AND PROMOTION RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR SELLERS IN THE E-COMMERCE SECTOR	Tolga Ahmet KALAYCI Kaan PEKEL Yahya Ertuğrul GEÇKİL Narmina KÖLEOĞLU Ceren ULUS Prof. Dr. M. Fatih AKAY	Trendyol, Department of Data Science, Business, İstanbul, Turkey Çukurova University, Department of Computer Engineering, Adana, Turkey
DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE LEARNING AND STATISTICAL MODELS FOR DEMAND FORECASTING IN LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	Ali KİPEL Cüneyt YURT Hamit YILMAZ Özkan PAŞA Ceren ULUS Prof. Dr. M. Fatih AKAY	Barkosoft, Department of Research and Development, Mersin, Turkey Çukurova University, Department of Computer Engineering, Adana, Turkey
WEBVIP: WEB BROWSER FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE	Meriem Zeboudj, Khaled Belkadi	University of Science and Technology Mohamed Boudiaf (USTO-MB), Oran, Algeria
CAREFULLY AFFIRMED PAKISTAN FOR FUTURE ERA, PAKISTAN TRACKED DOWN AROUND THE WORLD AND DIFFICULTIES IN COMPUTERIZED CHANGE: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL	Dr. Muhammad Faisal Alquma Noor	Allama Iqbal Open University Director (HRIMS), Ministry of Human Rights Commission, Pakistan ILMA University, Pakistan
HUMAN-MACHINE INTERACTION IN VIRTUAL REALITY	Thottambedu Malleswari	R.M.K Engineering college, India
MACHINE LEARNING ANALYSIS OF BODY LANGUAGE FROM THE GENETIC ALGORITHMS PERSPECTIVE	Etibar VAZIROV	ADA University, Baku, Azerbaijan
A VIBRATION-BASED TWO-STAGE APPROACH FOR STRUCTURAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN MECHANICAL STRUCTURES	Amar Kahouadji	Mouloud Mammeri University of Tizi-Ouzou, Tizi-Ouzou, Algeria.
SMART STREET LIGHT FAULT DETECTION SYSTEM	Dhulasiraman M, S VimalKumar, Hariharan K, Aadhithyaa S G, Abinaya E V, Gunashree R, Dr. K. Vijay Anand	R.M.K Engineering college, India

08.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hilal ALKIŞ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
TOWARDS HOLISTIC HEALTHCARE: ANALYZING THE EMERGENCE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY HOSPITALS IN KAZAKHSTAN	Kudaibergenova M.K. Asanova D.K. Zaluchenova O.M.	JSC "Center for Medical Technologies and Information Systems" of the Medical Center of the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Astana Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty) Turan University
IMPACT OF ALBUMIN-TO-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE RATIO IN GASTRIC CANCER PATIENTS TREATED WITH ADJUVANT CHEMORADIATION	Dr. Hilal ALKIŞ	Marmara University, İstanbul, Türkiye
DIGITAL PILLS- AN INGESTIBLE SENSOR	Ajesh Chauhan	IITM College of Pharmacy, Murthal, Sonipat, Haryana, India.
BIOFILM FORMATION IN ESKAPE PATHOGENS	Hemalatha S , Velvizhi V , A Ashwini , Diana L , R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research , Faculty Of Pharmacy
NUTRITIONAL NEUROLOGY: UNRAVELLING CELLULAR MECHANISMS OF NATURAL SUPPLEMENTS IN BRAIN HEALTH	Suraj Kumar, Rishabha Malviya, Sonali Sundram	Galgotias University, India
RP- HPLC METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION FOR ESTIMATION OF LINEZOLID IN BULK DRUG AND DOSAGE FORM	Piyush Bachhav, Rutuja Nikam, Ganesh Sonawane	Divine College of Pharmacy, India
MAIL ORDER PHARMACY	Ajesh Chauhan, Renu Sharma	IITM Group of Institutions, Sonipat, Haryana, India.
DOES KANGAROO MOTHER CARE IMPROVE PRETERM INFANT'S TEMPERATURE?	Ragaa Gasim Ahmed Mohmmmed	Al-Baha University, Saudi - Arabia
EFFECT OF LIPID-BASED MULTIPLE MICRONUTRIENTS SUPPLEMENTATION IN UNDERWEIGHT PRIMIGRAVIDA PRE-ECLAMPTIC WOMEN ON MATERNAL AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL	Dr Saima Shaheen Dr Nabila Sher Dr Mashal Zafar Dr Kalsoom Tariq Dr Sosan Rauf	Khyber Medical University Peshawar Pakistan

<p>RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GINGIVAL AND PERI-IMPLANT SULCULAR FLUID ACTIVE METALLOPROTEINASE-8 CONCENTRATION AND CLINICAL INDICES IN HEALTHY AND DISEASED CONDITIONS</p>	<p>Rodolfo Reda, Alessio Zanza, Dario Di Nardo, Marco Seracchiani, Maurilio D'Angelo, Luca Testarelli</p>	<p>Sapienza University of Rome, 00161 Rome, Italy</p>
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08.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Zahra Rezapour

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
PREPARATION OF SUNSCREEN	Rutuja Nikam, Piyush Bachhav, Yogesh Sharma Ganesh Sonawane	SSS Divine College of Pharmacy, India
EFFICACY OF ISOLATES STRAINS ON GROWTH AND HEMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS FINGERLINGS	Danish Riaz, Syed Makhdoom Hussain, Fayyaz Rasool, Muhammad Nosheed, Shakeela Parveen, Azher Rasool, Adnan Khalid, Nisar Ahmad, Matti Ullah	University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan
THE EVOLVING ROLE OF PHARMACISTS IN MODERN HEALTHCARE	SARUKESH. K Dr. V.Rakshana	
BONE CANCER	Sastha.k Elavarsi.E	
PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG MEN WHO STARTED SWIMMING TRAINING	Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev	Kursk State University, Kursk, Russia
CONSEQUENCES OF ATHLETIC TRAINING ON THE FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	Ilya Nikolaevich Medvedev	Kursk State University, Kursk, Russia
TOXICITY OF MAILLARD REACTION PRODUCTS IN HEATED SUGAR AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH	Zahra Rezapour, Mahnoosh Yaftian	Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
AN REVIEW OF FLUOXETINE: AN ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENT	Sriram. R, Mohamed Ashik Ali.M, Akash.A, Devi.R, DR.R.Srinivasan	
REVIEW ARTICLE ON SALBUTAMOL DRUG ON COPD DISEASE- DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM	A.R.YUVARAJ, MRS.E.ELAVARASI, DR.R.SRINIVASAN	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research

08.10.2023 | SESSION-2 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 12:30-14:30

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Aynur KARAGÖL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS OF CABLE SQUEEZING PROBLEM IN TOUCH ELECTRIC HOBS BY ANSYS	Ferhat CERİTBİNMEZ Yiğit GÜNGÖR Nedim GAZİ	Hoover Group, Araştırma ve Geliştirme Merkezi, Eskişehir / Türkiye
SPECTRAL ENTROPY ANALYSIS OF AN INCOMMENSURATE FRACTIONAL-ORDER CHAOTIC SYSTEM	Haris Calgan	Balikesir University, Türkiye
DYNAMICAL ANALYSES OF A FRACTIONAL-ORDER SNAIL-SHAPED CHAOTIC SYSTEM	Abdullah Gokyildirim	Bandirma Onyediy Eylül University, Türkiye
ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Gamze Gürsu Aysu Şahin Nevin Taşaltın	Maltepe University, Türkiye
INTERFACE GRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE WEBSITES AS INTERACTIVE MEDIA DESIGN	Aynur KARAGÖL	İstanbul Topkapı University, Türkiye
A FRACTIONAL NEUTRAL SYSTEM IN THE PRABHAKAR'S SENSE WITH A SINGLE DELAY	Mustafa AYDIN	Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Türkiye

08.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-1

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Darwin H Pangaribuan

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
IDENTIFICATION OF SOME PLANT STRATUMS THAT CAN INCREASE FARMERS' FOOD CROP INCOME: A BASIS FOR AGROFORESTRY EXTENSIFICATION INTO INTERNALLY MONOCULTURE AREAS TO SUPPORT THE POLICY OF REDUCING DEPENDENCE ON FABRICATED FERTILIZERS	Samsul Bakri, Surtpto Dwi Yuwono, Rahayu Susilowati, Nanda Kurniasari	Lampung University
BRAHMI (BACOPA MONNIERI) PLANT PREPARATION FACILITATES IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC MODULATION AND EPIGENETIC REGULATION TO EVOKE PROTECTION AGAINST INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA (IDC)	Sohini Roy, Geetha Shanmugam, Pradeep R, Melvin George, Koustav Sarkar	SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, Tamil Nadu 603203, India SRM Medical College Hospital & Research Centre, Kattankulathur, Tamil Nadu 603203, India
A COMPARISON OF ANTIOXIDANT AND PHENOLIC CONTENT IN DIFFERENT PLANT EXTRACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS USING DPPH, ABTS, AND FRAP ASSAYS	Usman Kamaludeen, Mohammed Tanimu Badamasi, Isyaku Aminu, Hussaini Danlami, Ibrahim Ashiru	
GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING SIX WIDELY AVAILABLE MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN OF TUNISIA	Hania Hamrouni, Walid Elfalleh	University of Gabes, Tunisia
THE EFFECT OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER BASED ON GOAT URINE, MORINGA LEAF, AND BANANA STEM ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF MUSTARD GREENS (<i>Brassica rapa L.</i>) AND PAKCOY (<i>Brassica rapa L.</i>)	Darwin H Pangaribuan, Yohannes C Ginting, Agus Karyanto, M Syamsoel Hadi, Afifa Meilin N, Prayogo Danang	Universitas Lampung, Indonesia
NATURAL REGROWTH OF MANGROVE FIVE YEARS AFTER A LARGE-SCALE DISTURBANCE	Bryan Joseph Matillano	Leyte Normal University, Philippines
STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF	Balasubramani G L, Rinky Rajput, Manish Gupta, Pradeep Dahiya, Jitendra K	Jawaharlal Nehru University National Institute of Plant Genome Research Banaras Hindu University, India

MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	Thakur, Rakesh Bhatnagar, Abhinav Grover	
LEAF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL MODIFICATION OF IPOMOEA CARNEA JAQ AN INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES, UNDER DIVERSE SALINITY GRADIENT	Syed Mohsan Raza Shah, Syeda Sabika Zahra Naqvi, Maham Zia, Muqadas Bukhari, Kiran Hussain, Seemal Abbas	University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan Government College University, Lahore Govt Graduate College, Chowk Azam, Layyah University of Agriculture Faisalabad
ANTISEIZURE AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF ETHANOL FRACTION OF AERIAL PART OF <i>Borreria ocymoides</i> ON ISONIAZID-INDUCED SEIZURE IN RAT MODELS	Obiora Celestine Ugwu, Prof. Chioma Asumputa Anosike, Maduabuchi, Raymond Okonkwo, Ogbonna , Raymond Offiah	Enugu State University of Science and Technology Agbani Nigeria University of Nigeria Nsukka.
MORPHO-ANATOMICAL MODIFICATION IN WITHANIA SOMNIFERA (L.) DUNAL FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: INSIGHT INTO ADAPTATION	Syeda Sabika Zahra Naqvi, Syed Mohsan Raza Shah, Farah Bukhari	University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan Government College University Faisalabad, Layyah Campus

08.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-2

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS: EVALUATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS IN ALLEVITING POVERTY IN PEKALONGAN DISTRICT, INDONESIA	Rofiatur RIZQIYAH Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY AS DEVELOPMENT OF CONVECTION BUSINESS STRATEGY IN THE ERA OF SOCIETY 5.0	Natasya STIFANI	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARIA ECONOMIC CONCEPTS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY WELFARE IN NORTH PEKALONGAN INDONESIA	Ayu Mila SARI Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
SCIENCE OF STRENGTHENING ISLAM AND DIVERSITY	Anggi Permatasari Hilda Safitri Rina Tri Astuti Triana Dani Maulana	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION: LITERATURE REVIEW	M. Ariel Ramadhani Muhammad Usman Ariffianto Kholimah Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
THE INFLUENCE OF PRODUCT DESIGN, PRODUCT QUALITY AND MARKETING STRATEGY ON SALES VOLUME OF MUSLIM CASH AT THE BOUTIQUE OF THE DIAN PELANGI PEKALONGAN GALLERY	Nurina AMALIA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
TRANSFORMATION OF MODERATE AND HARMONIOUS: SYSTEMATIC LITERATUR REVIEW	Mohammad Mieftha ISMAIL Rafiffi Ali Hanan SANTOSA Uswatun KHASANAH Ibrahim Abdu SALAM Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
UNDERSTANDING THE HUMANIZATION OF SCIENCE	Nailis SUROOYA Khulaelatudil AZZAH	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

	Muhammad Hadziq Uli ABSHOR Muhammad Satrio JULIYANTO Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	
THEOLOGICAL INDEPENDENCE	RIZKAFAIZA Ridwan Abu DJIBRAN Rafi Alkaf Asy SYAFI Riema Ainun NISSA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
MONITORING AND RESCHEDULING STRATEGY IN MINIMIZING PROBLEM FINANCING THROUGH IDAMAAN MOBILE APPLICATION AT PT AMAAN SEJAHTERA INDONESIA	Khoirum Rodhiatul Ifa, Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan

08.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-3

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Muwafaq Mahdi Salih

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SOME NOTES ON TWO IMPORTANT RELATIONS IN RELATOR SPACES	Dr. Muwafaq Mahdi Salih	University of Duhok, Iraq.
IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING OF A SOLAR DECLINATOR WITH WATER PREHEATING	P. Sivaraj, K.S.Naveen, Dr C. M. Raguraman	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar-608002, India
SLIDING MODE BASED P&O MPPT FOR SOLAR PV SYSTEM	Halali Youcef. Ghaitaoui Touhami, Ouledali Omar, Ghaitaoui Ahmed Essama	Université d'Adrar, Adrar, Algeria
HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION	Dr. Montassar Barhoumi	Sousse University, Tunisia
TYPE-1 ADAPTIVE FUZZY LOGIC CONTROL OF A PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MACHINE (PMSM)	Riyadh ROUABHI, Abdelghafour HERIZI, Salim DJERIOU, Mohammed OUINTEN	Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila (28000), Algeria
DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNECIUM-99M LABELED NANOPARTICLES LOADED WITH ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT AS SPECT IMAGING AGENT	Vaneeza Javed Syed Ali Raza Naqvi	
NONLINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION VIA HILFER FRACTIONAL OPERATOR	Moustafa BEDDANI	ENS of Mostaganem, 27000 Algeria
CREATION OF TOURIST WALKING ROUT IN ALGERIA	Khelif Naceur, Abdelmadjid Timaoui, Ali Ismail Sabah, Mokrane Racha	University of Ghardaia, Algeria
BREAKING BOUNDARIES: A NUANCED ANALYSIS OF LGBTQ+ PORTRAYAL IN 'SUPER DELUXE' AND 'ARUVI'	R. Surenderkhanna Dr. Rajasekaran. V	Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai
ANALYSIS OF GENERALIZED INCLUSION PROBLEM	Noureddine BOUTERAA	University of Oran1, Ahmed Benbella. Algeria.
EXTENSION OF FIXED POINT THEOREM FOR A FAMILY OF CONTRACTIVE MAPPINGS IN COMPLETE EXTENDED B-METRIC SPACE	Krishna Bhattacharjee, Rakhal Das	The ICFAI University, India
DEVELOPMENT OF HDPE - DSF AS A NEW BIOCOMPOSITE MATERIAL	Amira GHARBI	Mohamed Cherif Messaadia university, Algeria

08.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-4

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: Adan Naeem

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ADSORPTION OF PHOSPHATE IONS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION ONTO AN ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY BIOMATERIAL	G. Mahmoudy, A. Dabagh, M. El-Habacha, S. Lagdali, A. Assouani, FZ. Erraji, B. Aasli, M. Chiban, I. Soulaïman, F. Sinan, M. Zerbet	Ibnou Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco
EFFECTS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON GROWTH, CARCASS AND NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY IN CATLA CATLA FINGERLINGS	Adan Naeem, Syed Makhdoom Hussain, Danish Riaz, Zubair-ul-Hassan Arsalan, Adnan Khalid, Muhammad Faisal, Zeeshan Yousaf and Eman Naeem	Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan
STUDY OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SNS LAYERS PREPARED BY THE "DIP-COATING" TECHNIQUE	LAHOUEL Asma, ADNANE Mohamed	University of Sciences and Technologies USTO, Oran, Algeria.
SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL SCREENING OF ORGANOTIN (IV) Complexes with 1-((O-tolyimino)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol	Minnatullah	Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan
ENHANCED COOLING PERFORMANCE OF Fe ₃ O ₄ -Cu HYBRID NANOFLUID USING MAXWELL MODEL	SAMIA RANI, ABID HUSSANAN, H. A. M. Al-Sharifi	University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan University of Kerbala, Iraq
VISIBLE-LIGHT DRIVEN PHOTOCATALYTIC EFFECTIVENESS FOR SOLID-STATE SYNTHESIS OF Bi ₂₄ O ₃₁ Br ₁₀ NANOPHOTOCATALYST TOWARDS COMPLETE DECOLORIZATION OF RHODAMINE B FROM WATER	L. Mllaoiy, B. Akhsassi, B. Bakiz, S. Villain, F. Guinneton, A. Benlhachemi	Université Ibn Zohr, Morocco Université d' Aix Marseille, France

08.10.2023 | SESSION-3 | HALL-5

Ankara Local Time: 15:00-17:00

Meeting id: 893 7079 6231 / Passcode: 070807

HEAD OF SESSION: OYEKANMI Olawale Oyemade		
TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON FINANCIAL HEALTH IN SHARIA INSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDONESIA: A LITERACY STUDY	Evi SHOVIANA Hendri Hermawan ADINUGRAHA	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
DIGITAL CONFLUENCE: NAVIGATING THE INTERPLAY OF AR, VR, AND THE EVOLVING IMMERSIVE LANDSCAPE	Sagaya Aurelia, Arjun PM	Deemed to be University
IMPACT OF PERSISTENT DEPRECIATION OF NAIRA CURRENCY ON THE GROWTH OF NIGERIA ECONOMY: SOCIAL STUDIES BINOCULAR	OYEKANMI Olawale Oyemade (Ph.D) AKEUSOLA Bolanle Nafisat (Ph.D)	Tai-Solarin College of Education, Omu- Ijebu, Ogun State.
STRATEGIC PROCUREMENT IN MALAYSIA AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY: KEY CRITERIA FOR SUPPLIER SELECTION PROCESS BY TIER ONE SUPPLIER	Mohd Khairul Nizam ISMAIL Herman Shah ANUAR Faisal ZULHUMADI	Mazda Group of Company, Kulim High Tech Park, Kedah Universiti Utara Malaysia, Kedah, Malaysia
ASSESSMENT OF STORAGE PRACTICES AMONG RICE MARKETERS AND CONSUMERS IN ENUGU NORTH SENATORIAL ZONE, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA	Sundy Alagba OBAZI, Jane M. CHAH, Miracle Oluebube CHUKWUDI	University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State
ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ONLINE PURCHASING DECISIONS IN THE DIGITAL ERA	Gusthyta Putri Nabila	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ECO-LITERACY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP	SHUAEEB, A. I., BELLO, R. M., IDRIS, U. S. B., NDATSU, A.	Federal University of Technology, Minna
EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL MEDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE GORKHALAND MOVEMENT OF 2017	Mr. Mingu Sherpa	University of Gour Banga
MARKETING STRATEGY ANALYSIS IN DEVELOPING PRODUCT SALES AT SHOP UNGGUL JAYA PEKALONGAN	Hendri Hermawan Adinugraha Silka Faroida	State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

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**EL KESME CEZASI KONUSUNDAKİ ÇAĞDAŞ YAKLAŞIMLAR ÜZERİNE
BİR DEĞERLENDİRME
AN EVALUATION OF CONTEMPORARY APPROACHES TO THE PENALTY OF
CUT OFF**

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Özet

Nasların gereğini yapmak için, öncelikle mahiyeti ve sınırlarının doğru olarak anlaşılması gerekir. Anlama adına yapılan tüm çabalar ise yorum kapsamı içerisinde değerlendirilebilir. Anlama ve yorumlama beşerî bir eylem olması sebebiyle, bu konuda farklı anlayışların ortaya çıkmasını olağan karşılamak gerekir. Bu kapsamda anlayış farklılıklarının oluşmasına etki eden birden çok sebebinin olduğu bilinmektedir. Nasların belli bir yorum üzerinde sabitlenip, başka düşüncelere imkân tanınmaması fikrî kısırlığın yanında, İslam düşüncesi adına hayatın akışı içerisinde problemlere çözüm üretme iddiasından vazgeçme anlamına gelmektedir. Nakille birlikte gerektiğinde yeni yorumlar üretme, (tefakkuh) İslam düşüncesinin her çağın problemlerine cevap verebilen işlevselliğinin en önemli vasfı olduğunda kuşku yoktur.

Tüm bunlarla birlikte, şartların değişmesiyle değişmeyen/değişmeyecek olan sabitelerin varlığı da bir gerçektir. Mesela haksız yere bir cana kıyma (katl) suçu karşılığında öngörülen kısas hükmü çağların değişmesiyle, hakkaniyet ve önemini yitirmeyeceği ve alternatifinin olmayacağı aşikârdır. Teabbüdî olarak nitelendirilen bu tür hükümlerin sayısı ve sınırının belirlenmesi önemli bir konudur. Kanaatimize göre, diğer birçok alanda olduğu gibi bu konuda da biri ifrat diğeri tefrit olmak üzere yanlış iki yaklaşım tarzı bulunmaktadır. Teabbüdî hükümlerin sayısını artırmak İslami yorum ve anlayış farklılığında kısırlığa sebep olduğu gibi, aksi bir durum yani bu tür hükümleri yok saymak ise, değişmeyen sabiteleri çağın hâkim anlayışına feda etme ve İslam düşüncesini edilgen, pasif hale getirmekle sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu durum, çağın problemlerine çözümü dışarda arama yabancı ve hâkim anlayışa teslim olma, devre dışı kalma anlamı taşımaktadır.

Tebliğde Maide Suresi 38. Ayeti çerçevesinde hırsızlık ve el kesme cezası konusunda dile getirilen çok sayıda farklı yaklaşım ve ortaya çıkış sebepleri üzerinde durulacaktır. Bilindiği gibi konuyla ilgili olarak klasik dönemde herhangi bir tartışmaya rastlanmazken, modernitenin etkisiyle son yüzyıllarda söz konusu cezanın varlığı üzerinde yoğun tartışmalar

gündeme gelmiştir. Bu yönüyle el kesme cezası İslam ceza hukuku içerisinde üzerinde en çok konuşulan ve söz konusu cezaya alternatif yaptırımlar önerilen bir hüviyet arz etmektedir.

Kanaatimize göre harici nedenlerin etkisiyle, önceden ulaşılan ya da arzu edilen bir yorumun zorlamalarla nassa giydirilmesidir. Bu kapsamda yorum yaparken nas merkeze alınmaksızın, zihinde var olan bir sonucun nassa söylettirilmesi, anlama değil anlamlandırma olarak nitelenmesi daha doğru olacaktır. Hırsızlığın mahiyeti, şartları ve infazı için gereken koşullar vb. konular üzerinde yorumlar üretmek ve bu konuda farklı yaklaşımlar ortaya koymak mümkündür. Nitekim bu konuda klasik dönemde de farklı yaklaşımlar sergilenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hukuk, Yorum, Suç, Ceza.

Abstract:

To do what is necessary, first, its nature and limits must be understood correctly. All the efforts made in the name of understanding can be evaluated within the scope of interpretation. Since understanding and interpretation is a human act, it should be considered normal for different understandings to emerge on this issue. In this context, it is known that there are multiple reasons that affect the formation of differences in understanding. The fact that the texts are not fixed on a certain interpretation and not allowing other thoughts means giving up the claim of producing solutions to problems in the flow of life in the name of Islamic thought, as well as intellectual sterility. There is no doubt that producing new interpretations (tefakkuh) when necessary, together with the transmission, is the most important feature of the functionality of Islamic thought that can respond to the problems of every age.

Along with all these, it is a fact that there are constants that do not/will not change with the change of conditions. For example, it is obvious that the provision of retaliation, which is envisaged in return for the crime of killing a person unjustly, will not lose its fairness and importance with the change of ages, and there will be no alternative. It is an important issue to determine the number and limit of such provisions, which are described as charitable. In our opinion, as in many other fields, there are two wrong approaches in this regard, one of which is exaggeration and the other is understatement. Increasing the number of procedural provisions causes sterility in the difference of Islamic interpretation and understanding. This situation means seeking the solution to the problems of the age outside, surrendering to the foreign and dominant understanding, being disabled.

Within the framework of the 38th verse of Surat al-Maida, many different approaches to the punishment of theft and amputation and the reasons for their emergence will be discussed in the paper. As it is known, while there was no discussion about the subject in the classical

period, intense debates on the existence of the punishment have come to the fore in recent centuries with the effect of modernity. In this respect, the punishment of cutting the hand is the most talked about in Islamic criminal law and alternative sanctions to the said punishment are suggested.

In our opinion, under the influence of external reasons, a previously reached or desired interpretation is clothed in nass by force. In this context, it would be more correct to have a result that exists in the mind uttered by the nass, without being centered on the nass, and to qualify it as interpretation rather than understanding. The nature of the theft, its terms, and conditions for its execution, etc. It is possible to produce comments on the issues and to put forward different approaches on this issue. As a matter of fact, different approaches are exhibited in the classical period on this subject.

Keywords: Law, Comment, Crime, Punishment.

ÇARPICI ÖRNEKLER İLE PROPAGANDA SANATININ KISA TARİHİ
A SHORT HISTORY OF PUBLICITY ART TOGETHER WITH DRAMATIC
EXAMPLES

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ÖZ

Sanat alanındaki araştırma ve incelemeler arasında propaganda ilişkisi özel bir yere sahiptir. Öyle ki sanat ve propaganda, estetik kadar siyaset ve savaşlar tarihini de yakından ilgilendirdiği için entelektüel sahanın sürekli irdelenmesi gereken meselelerinden biri olagelmıştır. Günümüzün uluslararası / stratejik gelişmeleri hesaba katıldığında, bir yandan sanatçıların bir yandan da savaş ve devlet adamlarının kafa yorduğu bu konuya, tarihe geçmiş ilgi çekici örnek ve vakalar ışığında yeniden bakmak faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sanat, devlet, iletişim, ideoloji, tasarım.

ABSTRACT

Relationship between art and propaganda has an exclusive ground among researchs and examinations on art. Art and propaganda have been one of matters to be probed consistantly due to it is concerned to politics and wars as much as aesthetic, in fact. In consideration of international and strategic developments in living, in ligt of interesting examples and cases, it would be useful to review the matter on which both artists and statesmans account, hardly.

Keywords: art, state, communication, ideology, design

BİYOBOZUNUR BİR POLİMER OLARAK POLİKAPROLAKTONUN GIDA AMBALAJLANMASINDA KULLANIMI

USE OF POLYCAPROLACTONE AS A BIODEGRADABLE POLYMER IN FOOD PACKAGING

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Özet

Günümüzde ambalaj endüstrisi toplam plastik üretiminde büyük bir yere sahiptir. Gıda ürünlerinin muhafazasında kullanılan tek kullanımlık ambalajlar çoğunlukla mekanik, gaz geçirgenliği, termal stabilite ve düşük maliyet özellikleri nedeni ile polietilen (PE), polivinilklorit (PVC), polietilen tereftalat (PET), polipropilen (PP), polisitren (PS), poliamid (PA) gibi polimerlerden üretilmektedir. Bu tip polimerler biyobozunur olmadıkları ve geri dönüşümlerinin yeterince yapılmadığı için çevresel sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Bitkisel, hayvansal, mikrobiyal yada sentetik kaynaklardan elde edilen biyopolimerler doğada hidrolitik parçalamaya duyarlı mikrobiyal enzimlerle bozunabilmekte ve doğaya zarar vermemektedir. Polikaprolakton (PCL) sentetik olarak üretilen ve son yıllarda gıda ambalajı çalışmalarında sıklıkla araştırma konusu olan biyobozunur özellikteki bir polimerdir. Mükemmel biyoyoumluluğu, esnekliği ve termoplastikliği nedeniyle PCL ve kopolimerlerinin biyomalzeme uygulamalarında kullanımı yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bilinen en büyük dezavantajları, mekanik dayanımının az olması ve düşük erime sıcaklığına bağlı olarak bozulmasıdır. Bu dezavantajlarını gidermek için PCL polimeri çeşitli dolgu maddeleri ile takviye edilmekte, diğer polimerlerle karıştırılmakta yada çok katmanlı ambalajlarda kullanılmaktadır. Literatürde farklı yöntemler ile kompozit haline getirilen PCL ile ilgili pek çok ilgi çekici araştırma yapılmaktadır. Ambalaj filminin rijitliğini ve gaz bariyer özelliklerini geliştirmek için montmorillonit, halloysit, manyetit, vermikülit gibi nanokiller PCL'ye katılabilmektedir. Bunun yanında filme antimikrobiyal özellik kazandırabilmek için bakır, gümüş, çinko gibi nanometaller; kurkumin, bitkisel protein, kuersetin, bitki ekstraktleri gibi bitkisel kaynaklar; bakteriyofaj, grafen oksit, fotosentezleyici maddeler, oksijen süpürücüler, antimikrobiyal peptitler gibi yenilikçi yöntemler PCL'nin modifikasyonunda kullanılmaktadır. PCL polimeri film olarak kullanılabilirken, aynı zamanda elektrospinleme tekniği ile nanolif olarak da üretimi yapılmaktadır. PCL nanolifleri, yüksek yüzey/hacim oranları ve 3 boyutlu yapıları nedeniyle, sensör üretimine uygun bir materyaldir. Özellikle gıda kalitesi ve mikrobiyal bozulmaların azaltılması noktasında bu sensör-ambalaj yaklaşımı yeni ufuklar açmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, PCL'nin modifikasyonlar ile çeşitli fonksiyonlar kazandırılması ve gıda ambalaj materyali olarak kullanılması ile ilgili güncel çalışmalar derlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Polikaprolakton, biyobozunurluk, ambalaj, biyopolimerler, modifiye filmler

Abstract

Nowadays, the packaging industry has a large place in the total plastic production. Disposable packages used in the preservation of food products are mostly produced from polymers such as polyethylene (PE), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polypropylene (PP), polystyrene (PS), polyamide (PA) due to their mechanical, gas permeability, thermal stability and low cost features. These types of polymers cause environmental problems because they are not biodegradable and they are not recycled sufficiently. Biopolymers obtained from plant, animal, microbial or synthetic sources can be degraded in nature by microbial enzymes sensitive to hydrolytic degradation and do not harm the nature. Polycaprolactone (PCL) is a synthetically produced biodegradable polymer that has been the subject of research in food packaging studies in recent years. Due to its excellent biocompatibility, flexibility and thermoplasticity, PCL and its copolymers are becoming widespread in biomaterial applications. The biggest known disadvantages are its low mechanical strength and deterioration due to low melting temperature. In order to eliminate these disadvantages, PCL polymer is reinforced with various fillers, mixed with other polymers or used in multi-layer packaging. In the literature, there are many interesting studies on PCL, which is composited by different methods. Nanoclays such as montmorillonite, halloysite, magnetite, vermiculite can be added to PCL to improve the rigidity and gas barrier properties of the packaging film. In addition, nanometals such as copper, silver, zinc to give the film antimicrobial properties; plant sources such as curcumin, plant protein, quercetin, plant extracts; innovative methods such as bacteriophage, graphene oxide, photosynthesizing agents, oxygen scavengers, antimicrobial peptides are used in the modification of PCL. While PCL polymer can be used as a film, it is also produced as nanofibers by electrospinning technique. PCL nanofibers are a suitable material for sensor fabrication due to their high surface-to-volume ratio and 3-dimensional structure. This sensor-packaging approach opens new horizons, especially in terms of food quality and reduction of microbial spoilage. In this study, current studies were compiled about gaining various functions of PCL with modifications and its use as food packaging material.

Key Words: Polycaprolactone, biodegradability, packaging, biopolymers, modified films

SILAGE FERMENTATION OF CHOCOLATE WAFER ADDITION AT DIFFERENT RATES TO ALFALFA (MEDICAGO SATIVA) SILAGE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, chocolate wafers were used as a carbohydrate source in the ensiling of difficult-to-ensilo feeds such as alfalfa.. Alfalfa was used as silage material and the chocolate wafer added to the alfalfa formed the silage groups (0%, 0.75%, 1.5% and 3%). Silages opened after 60 days and nutrient components, fermentation products, and in vitro organic matter digestibility (IVOMD) were determined. Nutrient analysis of the silages obtained was carried out. While dry matter (DM), crude ash (CA), crude protein (CP) and acid detergent insoluble fiber (ADF) values were not statistically significant between the groups, Insoluble fiber (NDF) values in neutral detergent were found to be significant. A statistical difference was detected between the groups in terms of pH, carbon dioxide formation (CO₂) and IVOMD values. As a result, it was concluded that materials with high sugar content, such as chocolate wafers, can easily be added to silages as a carbohydrate source during the ensiling of forage crops such as alfalfa.

**SEZARYEN SIRASINDA GÖZLENEN NON-KOMÜNİKE RÜDİMENTE
(RÜDİMANTER) HORNDA TERM CANLI DOĞUM**

**A TERM, NON-COMMUNICATING RUDIMENTARY HORN PREGNANCY
OBSERVED DURING A CESAREAN SECTION, WITH A LIVE FETUS**

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ÖZET

Müllerian kanalı anomalileri kadınlarda %0.1 ila %3.8 oranında görülür. Bu anomalilerden biri unicornuate uterus olarak bilinir ki bu, asimetrik bir Müllerian füzyon kusuru olup genellikle normal bir boşluk, fallop tüpü ve yumurtalıkla birlikte gelir ve sıklığı %4.4'tür. Etkilenen Müller kanalı gelişmeyebilir veya kısmi gelişme gösterebilir, rudimenter bir boynuz olarak görünebilir. Rudimenter horn gebeliğini teşhis etmek karmaşıktır ve genellikle rüptür meydana geldikten sonra tanı konulur. Rüptür, genellikle rudimenter horn gebeliklerinin erken ikinci üç aylık döneminde meydana gelir. Bir rudimenter hornda gebelik terme ulaşmış canlı bir doğumla sonuçlanmak istisnai bir durumdur. Bu vaka raporu, rüptür olmadan tam terme ulaşan intraoperatif tanı konulan ve canlı bir doğumla sonuçlanan bir rudimenter horn gebeliğini sunmaktadır. Son adet dönemine göre 38+3 gebelik haftasına denk gelen ilk gebeliğinde olan 27 yaşındaki bir kadın, ağrı nedeniyle kadın doğum kliniğine başvurdu. Kadın doğum kliniğinde yapılan ultrasonda, 38 haftalık gebelikte uyumlu ölçülere sahip tek bir fetüs, azalmış amniyotik sıvı ve ayak gelişi olarak kaydedildi ve sezaryen planlandı. Uterin rudimenter horn içinde terme ulaşmış canlı bir fetus gözlemlendi ve fetus güvenli bir şekilde doğurtuldu. Rudimenter horn, plasenta ve zarlarla birlikte en-bloc çıkarıldı. Hastanın vital bulguları stabil ve genel durumu iyi olması nedeniyle iki gün sonra taburcu edildi. Bu vaka, çok nadir olarak görülen, unicornuate uterusun non-komünike rudimenter hornunda tam terme ulaşan canlı bir doğum olması ile önem taşımaktadır. Önemli ölçüde en kritik ve yaşamı tehdit

eden komplikasyon, rüptürün spontan olarak oluşması veya doğum indüksiyonunu takiben ortaya çıkabilen rüptürdür. Rudimenter horn gebeliklerinde neonatal sağkalım dikkate değer derecede düşüktür ve raporlar son elli yılda sadece %11 sağkalım oranını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: rudimanter horn gebeliği, unikornuat uterus, sezaryen

ABSTRACT

Müllerian canal congenital anomalies are observed in 0.1-3.8% of females. One of these anomalies is the unicornuate uterus, which is an asymmetric müllerian fusion defect and is typically accompanied by a normal cavity, fallopian tube, and ovary, with a frequency of 4.4%. The affected müllerian canal may not develop or may show partial development, appearing as a rudimentary horn. Diagnosing a rudimentary horn pregnancy is complex and usually made after rupture occurs. Rupture often happens in the early second trimester of rudimentary horn pregnancies. Reaching full term and resulting in a live birth, pregnancy in a rudimentary horn is exceptionally uncommon. This case report emphasizes an unruptured full-term rudimentary horn pregnancy leading to an intra-operative diagnosis and a live birth. A 27-year-old woman in her first pregnancy, at 38+3 gestational weeks according to her last menstrual period, presented to the obstetrics and gynecology clinic due to pain. An ultrasound performed at the obstetrics and gynecology clinic revealed a single fetus with measurements consistent with 38 weeks of gestation, reduced amniotic fluid, and a breech presentation. A cesarean section was planned. A live fetus reaching term was observed within the uterine rudimentary horn and the fetus was safely delivered. The rudimentary horn, along with the placenta and membranes, were removed en-bloc. With the patient's stable vital signs and overall good condition, she was discharged two days later. This case represents an unusual occurrence of a live birth after a full-term pregnancy within a non-communicating rudimentary horn of a unicornuate uterus. The most critical and life-threatening complication by a significant margin is the spontaneous rupture of the uterus, which can also occur after labor induction. Neonatal survival in cases of rudimentary horn pregnancy is notably low, with reports indicating a mere 11% survival rate over the past half-century.

Key Words: rudimentary horn pregnancy, unicornuate uterus, cesarean section

THE IMPACT OF QUANTITATIVE EASING ON CONSUMPTION INEQUALITY IN JAPAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper measures the impact of quantitative easing on consumption inequality in Japan after the 2008 financial crisis using data from the Family Income and Expenditure Survey. After the crisis, Bank of Japan had to resort to unconventional monetary policies to stimulate the economy because nominal interest rates were already close to zero, preventing the central bank to lower them further. Despite the majority opinion that quantitative easing has prevented the crisis to worsen, large-scale asset purchases made under the quantitative easing program might have come with an unwanted cost in terms of increased economic inequalities. This is because it was mostly the high-income households who benefited from the asset valuation caused by this program. The literature mostly focuses on the effects of quantitative easing on income inequality due to data constraints, but I argue that focusing on income inequality alone is likely to be misleading. I find that the impact of quantitative easing on consumption inequality in Japan is much smaller compared to its impact on income inequality. This is likely because the impact of quantitative easing on incomes were temporary (permanent incomes did not change much), so this effect did not translate into similar changes in consumption. Another possible explanation is, because the households at the bottom of the income distribution have higher propensities to consume, they might have spent higher shares of their income gains compared to the households at the top, so consumption inequality did not rise as much as income inequality.

Keywords: monetary policy, quantitative easing, consumption inequality

EKONOMİK POLİTİK BELİRSİZLİK ENDEKSİ İLE BORSA ENDEKSİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ: G7 ÜLKELERİ ÖRNEĞİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY INDEX AND STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX: THE CASE FOR G7 COUNTRIES

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Özet

Belirsizlik kavramı, finansal piyasa aktörlerinin tutum ve davranışları üzerinde önemli bir role sahiptir. Ülkelerin demokratik karar alma mekanizmalarında yaşanan belirsizlik de finansal piyasa aktörlerinin güven kaybı yaşamasına ve dolayısıyla yatırımlara karşı gösterdikleri tutum ve davranışlara yansımaktadır. Bu çalışmada, G7 ülkelerinde ekonomik politik belirsizlik endeksi (EPU) ile ülkelerin borsa endeksleri arasında bir ilişkinin varlığı 2008:02-2022:09 arası dönemi kapsayan aylık veriler kullanılarak incelenmiştir. Dumitrescu ve Hurlin (2012) panel nedensellik testi kullanılarak yapılan analiz sonucunda, panellerin genelinde EPU ile borsa endeksi arasında tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi olduğu görülmüştür. Elde edilen bulgular ülke bazında değerlendirilecek olursa; İtalya ve Kanada için borsa endeksinden EPU'ya doğru tek yönlü, Almanya ve Fransa için ise EPU'dan borsa endeksine doğru tek yönlü nedensellik ilişkisi mevcuttur. Çift yönlü nedenselliğin varlığı sadece Japonya için tespit edilmiş olup diğer ülkeler için herhangi bir nedensellik bulgusuna rastlanmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekonomik Politik Belirsizlik, Borsa Endeksi, Panel Nedensellik Analizi.

Abstract

The concept of uncertainty has an important role on the attitudes and behaviors of financial market actors. The uncertainty experienced in the democratic decision-making mechanisms of countries is also reflected in the lack of trust of financial market actors and therefore in their attitudes and behaviors towards investments. In this study, the existence of a relationship between the economic political uncertainty index (EPU) and the stock market indices of the countries in G7 countries was examined by using monthly data covering the period between 2008:02 and 2022:09. As a result of the analysis conducted using Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) panel causality test, it was seen that there was a one-way causality relationship between EPU and stock market index across the panels. If the findings are evaluated on a country basis; there is a one-way causality relationship from the stock market index to the EPU for Italy and Canada, and a one-way causality relationship from the EPU to the stock market index for Germany and France. The existence of bidirectional causality was detected only for Japan, and no causality findings were found for other countries.

TÜRKİYE’DEKİ MÜLTECİ ÇOCUKLARIN SOSYAL YETERLİLİĞİ VE OLUMSUZ SOSYAL DAVRANIŞ DÜZEYİ

SOCIAL COMPETENCE AND NEGATIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR LEVELS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN IN TURKEY

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Özet

Son yıllarda çocuk psikolojisindeki araştırma ve müdahalelerin ana odak noktası, çocukların akranları ve yetişkinlerle etkileşimlerinde sosyal işlevlerin geliştirilmesi olmaktadır. Çünkü çocukların erken dönemdeki sosyal yeterlikleri ilerleyen yıllarda yaşama uyumlarını etkilemektedir (Foster, ve Ritchey, 1979). Bazı çocukların sosyal becerileri daha iyiyken, bazı çocuklar akranları ve yetişkinlerle olumlu bir şekilde etkileşim kurma yeteneğinden veya motivasyonundan yoksundur. Bunun yanısıra, sosyal yeterlilik karakteristik olarak dinamiktir. Yani, çocuklar büyüdükçe, genişleyen sosyal çevresinde yeni gelişimsel görevlerle karşılaşır. Çocukların sosyal davranış ve sosyal yeterlilik süreçlerini yaşadıkları sosyal çevre ve yaşamlarındaki majör değişiklikler de etkilemektedir. Bu değişikliklerden biri de spesifik sebeplerden dolayı göç durumunun yaşanmasıdır. Göç eden mülteci çocuklar hem kültürel hem de sosyal uyum sağlamakta zorlanmaktadır (Angel, Hjern ve Ingleby, 2001). Mülteci çocuklar göç ettikleri ülkelerde yeni yaşam koşullarına uyum sağlayamamanın ve sosyal kurallar hakkında yeterli bilgiye sahip olmamanın getirdiği zorlukları yaşamaktadırlar (Gencer, 2017).

Araştırmanın temel amacı Türkiye’deki mülteci çocuklarda sosyal yeterlilik ve olumsuz sosyal davranışlar arasında ilişki olup olmadığını tespit etmek ve olumsuz sosyal davranışlarda sosyal yeterliliğin açıklayıcı etkisini saptamaktır. Araştırmanın alt amacı ise mülteci ve yerli öğrencilerin sosyal yeterlilik ve olumsuz sosyal davranış puanlarının farklılaşp farklılaşmadığını tespit etmektir. Bu amaçla aşağıdaki sorular test edilmiştir.

- Mülteci çocuklar ile yerli çocukların sosyal yeterlilik ve olumsuz sosyal davranış puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık var mıdır?
- Mülteci çocukların sosyal yeterlilik ve olumsuz sosyal davranış arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki vardır mıdır?
- Mülteci çocukların sosyal yeterlilik ve olumsuz sosyal davranışları cinsiyet değişkenine göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık göstermekte midir?

Araştırmada tarama modellerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. İlişkisel tarama modelleri, iki ve daha çok sayıdaki değişken arasındaki değişimin varlığını ve derecesini belirlemeyi amaçlayan araştırma modelleridir (Büyüköztürk, Çakmak, Akgün, Karadeniz, & Demirel, 2015). Bu araştırmada sosyal yeterlilik ile olumsuz sosyal davranışlar arasındaki ilişki belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Araştırma ortaokul öğrencilerinden oluşan 221 kişilik bir çalışma grubu ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu farklı grup Balıkesir, Antalya ve Kütahya olmak üzere üç ilden alınmıştır: Katılımcılar arasında 103 mülteci ve 118 yerel öğrenci vardı. Öğrencilerin yaş aralığı 12 ile 15 arasındadır ve cinsiyet dağılımı 94 kız ve 127 erkektir. Çalışma grubunun seçilmesi sürecinde amaçlı-kolay ulaşılabilir örnekleme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bu yöntem, araştırma için temsili ve erişilebilir bir örneklem sağlamak için kasıtlı olarak seçilmiştir.

Okul Sosyal Davranış Ölçeği (Yüksel, 2009): İlk olarak 1993 yılında Merrell tarafından geliştirilen Okul Sosyal Davranış Ölçeği, 2009 yılında Yüksel tarafından Türkçe'ye uyarlanmıştır. OSDÖ, sınıf öğretmenleri veya okuldaki diğer öğretmenlerin okul öncesi ve ilkököl çağındaki öğrencilerin değerlendirmelerini yapabilmeleri için beşli Likert tipi bir ölçüm aracı olarak geliştirilmiştir. Bu ölçüm aracı A ve B formlarından oluşmaktadır ve toplamda 65 madde içermektedir. A Formu, Sosyal Yeterlilik ölçümünü yaparken, B Formu ise Olumsuz Sosyal Davranışları ölçmektedir. Sosyal Yeterlilik Ölçeği (SY), üç alt ölçek içermektedir: "Kişiler Arası İlişkiler (KAİ)" (14 madde), "Öz Denetim Becerisi (ÖDB)" (10 madde) ve "Akademik Beceriler (AKB)" (8 madde). Olumsuz Sosyal Davranışlar Ölçeği (OSD) ise "Saldırgan-Sinirli (SSD)" (14 madde), "Antisosyal Agresif (AAD)" (10 madde) ve "Yıkıcı-Talepkâr (YTD)" (9 madde) alt ölçeklerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu ölçekler, çocukların sosyal davranışlarını ve yeterliliklerini değerlendirmek için kullanılmıştır. Ölçüm aracının güvenilirlik katsayıları Yukay Yüksel (2009) tarafından .98 ile .91 arasında bulunmuştur. Bu çalışmada ise güvenilirlik katsayıları sosyal yeterlilik için .92, olumsuz sosyal davranışlar için ise .87 olarak bulunmuştur.

Elde edilen bulgularda, mülteci çocukların sosyal yeterlilik puanları yerli çocukların puanlarından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde düşük çıkmıştır. Baska bir ifade ile mülteci çocuklar sosyal olarak yerli çocuklardan daha yetersizdir. Diğer yandan mülteci çocukların olumsuz sosyal davranış puanları yerli çocukların olumsuz sosyal davranış puanlarından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde yüksek çıkmıştır. Mülteci çocuklar sosyal ilişkilerinde daha fazla problem yaşamaktadır denilebilir. Mülteci çocukların sosyal yeterlilik ve olumsuz sosyal

davranış arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki vardır. Mülteci çocukların sosyal yeterlilikleri olumsuz sosyal davranışlarını istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir şekilde yordamaktadır. Mülteci kız çocukları sosyal yeterlilik bakımından erkek mülteci çocuklara oranla daha iyi oldukları söylenebilir. Mülteci erkek çocukların Saldırgan/sinirli, Antisosyal Agresif ($\bar{X}=15,94$) Olumsuz Sosyal davranışlar toplam puan ortalamaları mülteci kız çocukların Saldırgan/sinirli; Antisosyal Agresif; Olumsuz Sosyal davranışlar toplam ($\bar{X}=44,15$) puan ortalamalarından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı şekilde yüksek çıkmıştır. Yıkıcı Talepkar Davranışlar alt boyutunda erkek ve kız puanları incelediğinde cinsiyetin farklılık gösteren bir değişken olmadığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mülteci Çocuklar, Sosyal Yeterlilik, Olumsuz Sosyal Davranış

Abstract

In recent years, research and interventions in child psychology have primarily focused on enhancing the social functioning of children in their interactions with peers and adults. This emphasis is rooted in the understanding that a child's early social competencies can significantly impact their adaptation to life in subsequent years (Foster & Ritchey, 1979). While some children exhibit better social skills, others may lack the ability or motivation to interact positively with their peers and adults. Furthermore, social competence is inherently dynamic. In other words, as children grow, they encounter new developmental tasks within their expanding social environments. The social behaviors and competence of children are also influenced by major changes in the social context and life circumstances they experience. One such change is the occurrence of migration for specific reasons. Refugee children who have migrated often struggle to adapt both culturally and socially (Angel, Hjern, & Ingleby, 2001). These children face challenges related to their inability to adjust to new living conditions and a lack of sufficient knowledge about social norms in the countries they have migrated to (Gencer, 2017).

The primary objective of this research is to determine whether there is a relationship between social competence and negative social behaviors among refugee children in Turkey and to determine the explanatory effect of social competence on negative social behaviors. The secondary objective of this study is to determine whether there are differences in the social competence and negative social behavior scores between foreign and native students under temporary protection. To achieve these objectives, the following research questions were tested:

1. Is there a statistically significant difference in the social competence and negative social behavior scores between refugee children and native children?
2. Is there a statistically significant relationship between social competence and negative social behavior among refugee children?

3. Are social competence and negative social behaviors of refugee children statistically significant predictors?

In this research, a relational survey model was employed. Relational survey models aim to determine the existence and degree of variation between two or more variables (Büyüköztürk, Çakmak, Akgün, Karadeniz, & Demirel, 2015). In this study, the objective was to identify the relationship between social competence and negative social behaviors.

The research was conducted with a study group consisting of 221 middle school students. Participants were selected from three different provinces: Balıkesir, Antalya, and Kütahya. Among the participants, there were 103 refugee students and 118 local students. The age range of the students was between 12 and 15 years, with a gender distribution of 94 females and 127 males. The purposive convenient sampling technique was employed in the process of selecting the study group. This method was intentionally chosen to provide a representative and accessible sample for the research.

To collect data, the School Social Behavior Scale (Yuksel, 2009) was utilized. This assessment tool was designed to measure the social behaviors of preschool and primary school students in an educational environment based on input from classroom teachers and other school staff. The scale, which uses a five-point Likert model for a comprehensive assessment, consists of a total of sixty-five items. It is divided into two separate forms: Form A for assessing Social Competence and Form B for assessing Negative Social Behaviors. In the "Social Competence Scale," there are a total of thirty-two items spread across three sub-scales: "Interpersonal Relationships" (consisting of fourteen items), "Self-Control Skills" (with ten items), and "Academic Skills" (comprising eight items). On the other hand, the "Negative Social Behavior Scale" consists of thirty-three items grouped into three sub-scales: "Aggressive-Irritable" (with ten items), "Antisocial-Aggressive" (comprising ten items), and "Destructive-Demanding" (including nine items) (Yuksel, 2009).

This adaptation of the School Social Behavior Scale provides a comprehensive way to assess students' social behaviors, assisting educators and researchers in understanding various aspects of social interactions and competencies in the school environment.

In the findings, it was observed that the social competence scores of refugee children were significantly lower than those of native children. In other words, refugee children exhibit lower social competence compared to native children. On the other hand, the negative social behavior scores of refugee children were significantly higher than those of native children. This suggests that refugee children experience more social problems in their relationships. There is also a statistically significant relationship between social competence and negative social behavior among refugee children. Social competence serves as a significant predictor of negative social behaviors in these children.

Keywords: Refugee Children, Social Competence, Negative Social Behavior

**AZERBAJCAN TÜRKCESİYLE VAN KÜRESİN AĞZINDA YER ALAN ORTAK
DEYİMLER 3
COMMON IDIOMS IN THE DIALECT OF VAN KÜRESİN WITH AZERBAIJANI
TURKISH 3**

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Özet

Bu çalışmada Azerbaycan Türkçesiyle Van Küresin ağzında yer alan ortak deyimler ele alındı. Her iki dilde toplamda 113 ortak deyim tespit edildi. Bu deyimlerin büyük çoğunluğunu ikinci unsur, özel bir yardımcı fiilden oluşan deyimler oluşturmaktadır: ağzını eymaḥ [ağzını eğmek (alay etmek, eğlenmek)]. Deyimlerin bir kısmı sıfat tamlaması kalıbında: bir neḥır [bir nahır (birçok, bir sürü)], bir kısmı isnat grubu kalıbında: burnu fırtıtlı [burnu sümüklü (pinti; çirkin)], bir kısmı isim tamlaması kalıbında: cin toru [cin ağı (örümcek ağı)], bir kısmı da cümle kalıbındadır: az ḳalédé [az kalmıştı (neredeyse, az daha)]. Çalışma; bir giriş kısmı, deyimlerin yer aldığı ana metin ve sonuç bölümlerinden oluşmaktadır. Giriş bölümünde, deyim, Azerbaycan Türkçesi ile Van Küresin ağzı hakkında genel bilgiler verildi. Ortak deyimlerin yer aldığı ana metinde, Azerbaycan Türkçesinde yer alan deyim üstte, koyu ve düz harflerle; Van Küresin ağzında yer alan deyimse onun hemen altında, koyu ve italik harflerle verildi. Van Küresin ağzındaki deyimın karşısına deyimın günümüz Türkiye Türkçesine aktarımı parantez içinde gösterildi; ardından söz konusu deyimın anlamı, örnek cümlede kullanımı ile bu örnek cümlenin açıklaması tırnak işareti içinde verildi. Son olarak da deyim derlediğimiz ve “konuşan kişi”yi temsilen parantez içinde “K” imi kullanıldı. Sonuç kısmında, ortak deyimlerin sayısı ve şekil özelliklerine değinildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deyim, Azerbaycan Türkçesi, Van Küresin ağzı, ortak deyimler

Abstract

In this study, the common idioms in the dialect of Azerbaijan Turkish and Van Küresin were discussed. A total of 113 common idioms were identified in both languages. Most of these idioms are idioms whose second element consists of a special auxiliary verb: *eymaḥ* [to bow your mouth (to mock, have fun)]. Some of the idioms are in the form of adjective phrases: a *nehir* [a *nahir* (many, a lot)], some in the form of imputation group: his nose is stormy [snot on his nose (snot; ugly)], some are in the form of noun phrases: *cin toru* [gin network (spider web)], some in sentence form: little *ḳalédé* [just a little bit (almost, a little more)]. Study; It consists of an introduction, the main text with idioms, and a conclusion. In the introduction, general information about the idiom, Azerbaijani Turkish and the dialect of Van Küresin were given. In the main text, which includes common idioms, the idiom in Azerbaijani Turkish is at the top, in bold and plain letters; The phrase in the mouth of Van Küre is given in bold and italic letters just below it. Contrary to the idiom in the dialect of Van Küres, the transfer of the idiom to today's Turkey Turkish was shown in parentheses; Then, the meaning of the idiom in question, its use in the example sentence and the explanation of this example sentence are given in quotation marks. Finally, the sign "K" was used in parentheses to represent the "person speaking" and we compiled idioms. In the conclusion part, the number of common idioms and their shape features were mentioned.

Keywords: Idiom, Azerbaijani Turkish, Van Küresin dialect, common idioms

SIRBİSTAN, NOVİ PAZAR'DA YER ALAN BİR OSMANLI MİRASI: ALTUN ALEM CAMİİ

AN OTTOMAN LEGACY IN NOVI PAZAR - SERBIA: ALTUN ALEM MOSQUE

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ÖZET

Novi Pazar (Yeni Pazar), Sırbistan'da sancak bölgesi merkezinde yer alan bir şehirdir. Bölge, Osmanlı idaresi altında orta ölçekli bir kasaba veya şehir niteliğinde idi. Söz konusu yerleşimde Osmanlı dönemine ait cami, tekke, imaret, sıbyan mektebi, kale, medrese, han, bedesten, saray, çeşme ve hamam gibi zengin yapı türleri bulunmaktadır.

Şehirdeki çeşitli mevcut yapılardan Altun Alem Camii ve İsa Bey Hamamı fazla bir değişikliğe uğramadan varlıklarını koruyabilmiştir. Çalışmamızın konusunu teşkil eden Altun Alem Camii, Sırbistan'da Erken Osmanlı Dönemi mimari özelliklerini günümüze yansıtması bakımından önem arz etmektedir. Yapı gerek kullanılan malzeme gerekse iki kubbeli son cemaat yerine sahip olması sebebiyle Balkanlarda sadece dört örneği olan ender yapılardandır. Türkiye'de ise İstanbul, Edirne ve Bursa gibi Osmanlı şehirlerinin küçük kubbeli camilerinde benzer örneklerine rastlanılır. Vakıflar Genel Müdürlüğünde bulunan vakfiyesine göre 16. yüzyılın ilk yarısında Muslihuddin bin Abdulgani tarafından kuzeydoğu yönündeki sıbyan mektebi ile aynı süreçte inşa edilmiştir. Cami ve yanındaki mektebin ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması için dükkân, han ve değirmenden oluşan farklı türde gayrimenkuller vakfedilmiştir. Kare plan özelliğinde olan cami küçük bir eser niteliği taşımaktadır. Caminin güneydoğu yönünde geç dönem mezar taşlarından oluşan hazire yer almaktadır.

Bu bağlamda çalışmamızda Altun Alem Camii'nin Osmanlı Mimarisindeki yeri, tarihsel ve mimari özellikleri ile detaylı bir şekilde anlatılarak karşılaştırmalı bir tespite gidilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sırbistan, Novi Pazar, Osmanlı Dönemi, Cami Mimarisi.

Abstract

Novi Pazar is a city located at the center of sanjak region in Serbia. The region was in the position of a town or city during the Ottoman period. This region has many structures dating back to the Ottoman era such as mosque, dervish lodges, imaret, sibyan mektebi (elementary school), castle, madrasah, hostelrys, covered bazaar, palace, fountains, and Turkish baths.

Among the structures in the city, Altun Alem Mosque and İsa Bey Turkish Bath have managed to continue their existence without any major change. Altun Alem Mosque, which is the subject of this study, is important since it reflects the architectural characteristics of the Early Ottoman Era in Serbia to today. This structure is rare, with only 4 examples in the Balkans, due to both the materials used and being the last prayer house with a double-domed structure. In Turkey, similar examples can be found in the smaller domed mosques of Ottoman cities like Istanbul, Edirne, and Bursa. Similar small-domed mosques can be seen in Ottoman cities in Turkey such as İstanbul, Edirne, and Bursa. As stated in its foundation in the General Directorate for Foundations, it was constructed by Muslihuddin bin Abdulgani in the late 16th century, in the same period as sibyan mektebi in the northeast. Different properties consisting of stores, hostelry, and mill near the mosque were devoted to meeting the needs of the mosque and the school nearby. Having a square layout, this mosque is a small-sized structure. There is a haziir (reserved area surrounded by fences) consisting of late-period tombstones in the south of the mosque.

Within this context, the present study comparatively discusses the value and historical and architectural characteristics of Altun Alem Mosque in Ottoman architecture in detail.

Keywords: Serbia, Novi Pazar, Ottoman Period, Mosque Architecture

**YENİ MEZUN HEMŞİRELERİN ÖLÜM VE ÖLMEKTE OLAN HASTAYA
YAKLAŞIMLARI İLE ÖLÜM KAYGISI VE ÖLÜM FARKINDALIĞI
ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: KESİTSEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEW GRADUATE NURSES' APPROACHES TO
DEATH AND DYING PATIENTS AND DEATH ANXIETY AND DEATH
AWARENESS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

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Giriş ve Amaç: Ölmekte olan hastaların bakımı, yeni mezun hemşirelerin mesleki yaşama geçiş sürecinde yaşadıkları zorluklar arasında yer almaktadır. Bu konu ile ilgili araştırmalar özellik Türkiye’de sınırlılık göstermektedir. Bu araştırmada, yeni mezun hemşirelerin ölüm ve ölmekte olan hastaya yaklaşımları ile ölüm kaygısı ve ölüm farkındalığı arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amaçlandı.

Yöntem: Bu tanımlayıcı, kesitsel araştırma, bir üniversiteye bağlı dört özel hastanedeki 226 yeni mezun hemşire ile Aralık 2022-Ocak 2023 arasında gerçekleştirildi. Verilerin toplanmasında kişisel ve çalışma ortamı özellikleri formu, Ölüm ve Ölmekte Olan Hastaya Yaklaşım Tutum Ölçeği, Templer Ölüm Anksiyetesi Ölçeği, Çok Boyutlu Ölçüm Farkındalığı Ölçeğini içeren öz bildirim dayalı bir anket formu kullanıldı. Tanımlayıcı testler, karşılaştırmalı testler, korelasyon analizi ve regresyon analizi kullanılarak verilerin analizi gerçekleştirildi. Araştırma, bir vakıf üniversitesinin etik kurulu tarafından onaylandı (Tarih: 15.12.2022, Sayı: 181).

Bulgular: Ölmekte olan hastalar ve yakınları iletişim kurmada zorluk ve ölüm ve ölmekte olan hastalardan kaçınma, sırasıyla 4 üzerinden $2,64 \pm 0,63$ ve $2,45 \pm 0,40$ puan ortalaması ile orta düzeyde kabul edildi. Ölmekte olan hastalar ve yakınları iletişim kurmada zorluk ile ölüm kaygısı arasında pozitif yönlü ($r=0,26$; $p=0,000$) ve ölüm ve ölmekte olan hastalardan kaçınma ile ölüm farkındalığı ($r=0,30$; $p=0,000$) arasında negatif yönlü ilişki bulundu. Ölüm

kaygısı, ölmekte olan hasta ve yakınlarıyla iletişim kurma zorluğu varyansının yaklaşık %7'sini açıkladı ($F=16,643$; $p=0,000$; $R^2=0,069$). Ölüm farkındalığı, ölümden kaçan ve ölen hastaların %9,7'sini anlamlı şekilde açıklamaktadır ($F=24,115$; $p=0,000$; $R^2=0,097$).

Sonuç: Yeni mezun hemşireler için ölümcül hastaların bakımı konusunda simülasyona dayalı eğitimin yanı sıra ölümlle ilgili deneyimlerini paylaşmaya yönelik yaklaşımlar ve ölüme ilişkin değerler sistemi oluşturmaya yönelik programlar önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ölüme karşı tutum, ölüm, hemşireler, terminal bakım

Background and Aim: One of the challenges experienced by new graduate nurses during the transition into practice is caring for dying patients. Studies on this topic are limited, especially in Türkiye. This study aimed to determine new graduate nurses' approaches to death and dying patients and the relationship between death anxiety and death awareness.

Methods: This descriptive, cross-sectional study was carried out with 226 new graduate nurses between December 2022 and January 2023 in four private hospitals affiliated with a university. A self-administered questionnaire, including a personal and work environment characteristics form, the Approach to Death and Dying Patients Attitude Scale, Templer's Death Anxiety Scale, and Multidimensional Mortality Awareness Measure, was used to collect data. Data analysis was performed using descriptive tests, comparative tests, correlation analysis and regression analysis. This study was approved by the ethics committee of a foundation university (Date: 15.12.2022, Issue: 181).

Results: Hardness in communicating with the dying patients and their relatives and avoiding death and dying patients were considered moderate, with mean scores of 2.64 ± 0.63 and 2.45 ± 0.40 , out of 4. There are correlations between hardness in communicating with the dying patients and death anxiety ($r=0.26$; $p=0.000$) positively, and between avoiding death and dying patients and death awareness ($r=0.30$; $p=0.000$) negatively. Death anxiety accounted for approximately 7% of the variance of hardness in communicating with the dying patients and their relatives ($F=16.643$; $p=0.000$; $R^2=0.069$). Death awareness significantly explained 9.7% of avoiding death and dying patients ($F=24.115$; $p=0.000$; $R^2=0.097$).

Conclusion: For new graduate nurses, besides simulation-based training on end-of-life care, approaches to sharing their experiences about death and programs to determine a value system related to death may be recommended.

Keywords: Attitude to death, death, nurses, terminal care.

GREENWASHING: DO INVESTORS, MARKETS REALLY CARE

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Abstract

This research examines the financial repercussions of corporate greenwashing, focusing on the impact of such ethically-flawed practices on stock market performance. Results consistently display a broad devaluation, with an average abnormal stock return of -0.63%, indicating prevalent investor disapproval of deceptive environmental claims. Such outcomes underscore the critical significance of corporate environmental responsibility in the current globalised economy. Results further indicate a shift in investor sentiment in parallel with the growth of social media, underscoring the swift, extensive reputational damage potential. National regulatory strength is also identified as a determinant of market response intensity. Industries inherently associated with environmental concerns, particularly energy and manufacturing, experienced more pronounced market reactions, pointing to heightened stakeholder scrutiny. Furthermore, nations with robust environmental values and consciousness witnessed intensified market penalties for greenwashing, revealing the terplay of societal values and investor sentiment.

Keywords: Greenwashing; ESG; CSR; Regulation

**DİN PSİKOLOJİSİNDE DİSİPLİNLER ARASI ÇALIŞMANIN İMKÂNI:
“CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ TÜRK ŞİİRİNDE DİN DUYGUSU” ÖRNEĞİ**

**THE OPPORTUNITY OF INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY IN PSYCHOLOGY OF
RELIGION: THE EXAMPLE OF “RELIGIOUS EMOTION IN TURKISH POETRY
OF REBUBLIC PERIOD”**

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ÖZET

Amerikan Psikoloji Derneğine göre psikolojinin alt alanlarından biri de din psikolojisidir. Dinsel yaşantının psikolojik açıdan birçok yönünü inceleyen din psikolojisi bilim dalı doğası gereği disiplinler arası çalışmalar yapma gereği duyar. Türkiye’de özellikle 2000’li yıllardan sonra din psikolojisinde genellikle pozitif psikoloji akımı altında insanın olumlu özelliklerine vurgu yaparak ahlaki ve manevi konular üzerine daha çok çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Fakat edebiyat veya Türk edebiyatı üzerine din psikolojisi alanında yapılmış bilimsel çalışmalar ise yok denecek kadar azdır. Batı’da psikoloji bilimi kullanılarak edebiyat alanında eleştiri kuramları geliştirilirken Türk edebiyatının değerli eserleri üzerine yapılmış psikolojik inceleme veya tahlil yok denecek kadar azdır. Bu nadir çalışmalardan biri Tural’ın (2001) “Cumhuriyet Dönemi Türk Şiirinde Din Duygusu” adlı çalışmasıdır. Bu çalışmada din psikolojisinin konularına değinerek şiirlerin tahlillerini yapmıştır. Bu sunumda bu çalışmayı kısaca tanıtır bunun Türk din psikologlarının dikkatini çekmesi ümidi ile Türk edebiyatının şaheserlerinin din psikolojisi açısından incelenme imkânının olduğunu göstermeye çalışılacaktır. Böylece din psikolojisi ile edebiyat alanında disiplinler arası çalışmaların mümkün olduğu anlaşılabilir gelecekte bu tür çalışmaların artması gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Türk Edebiyatı, Disiplinler Arası Çalışma, Türk Şiiri, Din Duygusu.

ABSTRACT

According to the American Psychological Association, one of the subfields of psychology is the psychology of religion. The psychology of religion, which examines many aspects of religious life from a psychological point of view, requires interdisciplinary studies due to its nature. In Turkey, especially after the 2000s, more studies on moral and spiritual issues have been carried out in psychology of religion, emphasizing the positive characteristics of human beings, generally under the current of positive psychology. However, scientific studies on literature or Turkish literature in the field of psychology of religion are almost nonexistent. While criticism theories are being developed in the field of literature using psychology in the West, there is almost no psychological analysis on valuable Works of Turkish literature. One of these rare Works is Tural's (2001) "The Sense of Religion in Turkish Poetry of Republican Period". In this study, he analyzed the poems by touching on the subjects of the psychology of religion. In this study, we will briefly introduce this study and try to show that it is possible to examine the masterpieces of Turkish literature in terms of the psychology of religion, in the hope that it will attract the attention of Turkish religious psychologists. Thus, it was understood that interdisciplinary studies in the field of religion psychology and literature are possible, and it was concluded that such studies should increase in the future.

Key Words: Psychology of Religion, Turkish Literature, Interdisciplinary Study, Turkish Poetry, Sense of Religion.

İRAN'DA DEDE KORKUT ARAŞTIRMALARI

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Dede Korkut kitabı, kökleri İslam öncesi olan Oğuz Türklerinin en eski mitolojik hikâyelerinden biridir. 12öyküden oluşan bu derleme, düzyazı ve tertiple yazılmış olup, Türk insanının yaşamını, toplumsal değerlerini ve inançlarını gösteren değerli bir derlemedir. Hikâye yazmanın tarihi 14. ve 15. yüzyıllara kadar uzanır. 1945yılında Farzaneh bu hikayeyi ilk kez İran toplumuna tanıttı. 1951yılından itibaren bu kitabın öykülerinin tanıtımı ve yayımlanması hızlandı. 1955yılıının Mart ayında Karang, Dede Korkut'un kitabını Yaghma dergisinin 92. sayısında sekiz sayfa olarak tanıttı.

Dr. Hossein Mohammadzadeh Sediq bu kitabı 1968'de haftalık Hüner ve camiia dergisinde, 1970'de Vahid dergisin'de, 1976'da Haft Essays on the Edebiyatı ve Azerbaycan Folkloru'nda ve 1982'de Yeni Yol Quarterly'de bir araştırmasında yayımladı. .

1968yılında Samad Behrangi, Deli Dumrol efsanesinin Farsça çevirisini "Azerbaycan Hikayeleri" kitabında yayınladı. Aynı yılın Aralık ayında Arash dergisinin 18. sayısında yayımlanan "Azerbaycan Efsanelerinde Kahramanların Özellikleri" başlıklı yazısında Dede Korkut'un kitabının bir bölümünün tanıtımını yapabilmişti. 1976yılında Azab Daftari ve Mohammad Hariri Akbari, Jeffrey Lewis'in "Baba Korkut" adlı Dede Korkut kitabını İngilizceden Farsçaya çevirerek bu kitabı ve öykülerini yayınlamaya çalıştılar.

'1980li yıllardan sonra İran'da Dede Korkut'un kitabı hakkında onlarca araştırma, kitap, açıklama ve makale yazıldı. Bu makalede Dede Korkut kitabının İran'da nasıl basılacağı, araştırılacağı ve inceleneceği incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dede Korkut; İran; araştırma

JUDO MÜSABAKA ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİ İLE HAREKET ANALİZ YÖNTEMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ (2000-2022)

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, 2000-2022 yılları içerisinde judoya özgü yapılmış olan müsabaka analiz yöntemlerini ve hareket analizi yapan çalışmalarını sistematik derleme yöntemiyle sentezlemektir. Bu çalışma bağlamında ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde gerçekleştirilen akademik tez, makale ve bilimsel yayınlar gözden geçirilmiştir. Araştırılan ulusal makaleler için Google Akademik ve Dergipark Akademik, uluslararası makaleler için ise Human Kinetics, Science Direct ve Web of Science alanyazından tarama yapılmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen bulgulara göre, birçok Judo müsabakası normal maç süresinden önce sona ermiştir. Modern judokalar müsabakaya atak bir şekilde başlamışlardır. Müsabaka süresince başarı elde edebilmek için ise bu başlangıcı devam ettirmeleri gerekmektedir. Ayrıca Judo müsabakalarında hücum taktikleri teşvik edilir ve daha fazla ippon elde edilmesi hedeflenir. Bu gerçek, judokanın teknik verimliliğinin daha yüksek düzeyde olması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: hareket, Judo, müsabaka, analiz

Abstract

The aim of this study is to synthesize the competition analysis methods and movement analysis studies specific to judo in the years 2000-2022 by systematic review method. In the context of this study, national and international academic theses, articles and scientific publications were reviewed. Google Scholar and Dergipark Academic were searched for national articles and Human Kinetics, Science Direct and Web of Science were searched for international articles. According to the findings of the study, many Judo competitions ended before the normal match time. Modern judokas started the competition in an aggressive way. In order to achieve success during the competition, they need to continue this start. In addition, offensive tactics are encouraged in Judo competitions, aiming to achieve more ippon. This fact shows that the technical efficiency of the judoka must be at a higher level.

Key Words: movement, Judo, competition, analysis

A STUDY EXAMPLE IN TRANSFORMING FLAT GLASS MATERIAL INTO ART OBJECT

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Abstract

From the invention of glass material to this day, the structure that includes a continuous and dynamic process, from simple production methods to complex production forms, can be called glass application. Whether we try to interpret this in an industrial or artistic sense, the revealed result is dependent on the applicability of the glass, its formability, and its ability to participate in a different transformation. The act of producing, which started with the discovery of glass by human beings and continues until today, causes the material to find a place for itself in different areas of use every time. This idea of reproducing a different and non-existent thing also creates the common character of recyclable materials. The ability of glass to be recycled and shaped endlessly in the process of all these transformation actions has taken this material beyond its limits for use in its own field. In this study, the processes in the transformation of flat glass (SKS glass) into art objects by reshaping and using them in a certain composition are mentioned. In this application example, it is among the aims to create different shapes and different textures by using the left glass after any work or project, wasted glass or unused glass plates.

Keyword: Glass work, flat glass, transformation of glass.

TÜRKİYE TÜRKÇESİ AĞIZLARINDA GÖRÜLEN TIP TERİMLERİNE GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

AN OVERVIEW OF MEDICAL TERMS IN TURKISH DIALECTS

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ÖZET

Türkçede kullanılan tıp terimlerine bakıldığında Latince kökenli kelimelerin varlığı açık bir biçimde görülmektedir. Bununla birlikte Batı kaynaklı dillere ait kelimelerin de kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Türkiye Türkçesi ağızlarında görülen tıp terimlerinde de yabancı kökenli kelimeler var olmasına rağmen Türkçe ifadelerle çeşitli tıp terimlerinin kurulduğu da anlaşılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın konusu ağızlardaki tıp terimlerinin tespit edilmesi ve tematik açıdan tasnif edilmesi üzerine olmuştur. Çalışmanın amacı ise ağızlarda tespit edilen bu ifadelerin hangi dillere ait olduğu, Türkçe olarak kullanılan kavramların nasıl oluşturulduğu ve ağızlar üzerine yazılacak bir tıp terimleri sözlüğünün hazırlığıdır. Ses bilgisi, şekil bilgisi, anlam bilimi ve köken bilimi gibi açılardan değerlendirmelerin yapılması da diğer önemli bir amaçtır. Çalışmada klasik tarama (yaklaşık 250 civarı çalışma taranmıştır: Derleme Sözlüğü 12 Cilt, 44 kitap, 117 Yüksek Lisans Tezi, 31 Doktora Tezi, 57 Makale) ve sınıflandırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Benzer çalışmalarda görülen sınıflandırma yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Aynı zamanda tespit edilen kelimelerin içeriğine göre yeni alt başlıklar da çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bunun sonucunda şu başlıklar çalışmanın ana metnini oluşturmaktadır: Vücudun organ ve bölge adlarıyla ilgili terimler; hastalık adları ve hastalıkla ilgili terimler; ilaç adları ve ilaç elde edilen bitkilerin adları ile ilgili terimler; tıp aletleri ile ilgili terimler; tedavi ile ilgili olan terimler; tedavi edenlerin ve tedavi yerleri ile ilgili terimler; genel sağlık terimleri. Sonuç olarak ağızlarda tespit edilen tıp terimleri yukarıda belirtilen başlıklar altında incelenmiş ve dil özellikleri açısından değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye Türkçesi Ağızları, Tıp Terimleri, Söz Varlığı.

ABSTRACT

When we look at the medical terms used in Turkish, the existence of words of Latin origin is clearly seen. However, it is known that words from Western languages are also used. Although there are words of foreign origin in medical terms seen in Turkish dialects, it is understood that various medical terms are established with Turkish expressions. In this context, the subject of the study was to identify medical terms in dialects and classify them thematically. The aim of the study is to determine which languages these expressions identified in dialects belong to, how the concepts used in Turkish are formed and the preparation of a dictionary of medical terms to be written on dialects. Another important goal is to make evaluations in terms of phonetics, morphology, semantics and etymology. In the study classical scanning (approximately 250 studies were scanned: Derleme Sözlüğü 12 volumes, 44 books, 117 master's theses, 31 doctoral theses, 57 articles) and classification method were used. The classification method seen in similar studies was preferred. At the same time, new sub-headlings were included in the study according to the content of the identified words. As a result, following headings constitute the main text of the study: terms related to the names of organs and region of the body; disease names and disease related terms; terms related to drug names and the names of the plants from which the drug is obtained; terms related to medical instruments; terms related to treatment; terms related to treaters and treatment places; general health terms. As a result, the medical terms identified in the dialects were examined under the above-mentioned headings and evaluated in terms of linguistic features.

Keywords: Turkish Dialects, Medical Terms, Vocabulary.

**TÜRK DEVLETLERİ TEŞKİLATI'NDA KAMU HARCAMALARI VE İŞSİZLİK
ORANI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ: ABRAMS EĞRİSİ HIPOTEZİ GEÇERLİ Mİ**

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES AND
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE ORGANIZATION OF TURKIC STATES: IS THE
ABRAMS CURVE HYPOTHESIS VALID**

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Tarihsel süreç olarak 20. yüzyılın ortalarına dayanan Abrams Eğrisi Hipotezi, ekonomi alanında halen önemli bir ilgi ve tartışma konusu olmaya devam etmektedir. Abrams Eğrisi Hipotezi kamu harcamaları ile işsizlik arasındaki ilişkiyi açıklamaktadır. Bu ilişki, ekonomi politikası yapıcılarının krizlerle mücadelede etkili kararlar alabilmeleri ve ekonomik istikrarı sağlayabilmeleri için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Bu bağlamda, Abrams Eğrisi adı verilen teorik model, kamu harcamaları ile işsizlik arasındaki karmaşık ilişkiyi anlama konusunda önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Abrams Eğrisi'nin günümüz ekonomilerindeki geçerliliğini panel veri analiziyle sınamak ve kamu harcamalarının işsizlik üzerindeki etkilerini daha derinlemesine anlamak bu çalışmanın ana motivasyonunu oluşturmaktadır. Bunun için Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı'na (TDT) üye olan 5 ülke (Azerbaycan, Kazakistan, Kırgızistan, Türkiye, Özbekistan) için Abrams Eğrisi Hipotezinin geçerliliği araştırılmıştır. Dünya Bankası resmi veri tabanından elde edilen 1992-2021 dönemini kapsayan veriler ile seçilen ülke grubu için kamu harcamaları ve işsizlik oranı arasındaki ilişki panel veri yöntemleri ile sınanmıştır.

Analiz kapsamında öncelikle ele alınan değişkenlerin yatay kesit bağımlılık analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir ve değişkenlerin yatay kesitsel olarak bağımlı olmadığını ifade eden sıfır hipotezin reddedildiği görülmüştür. Ardından değişkenlerin durağanlık sınamaları Fourier panel KPSS yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir ve değişkenlerin düzeyde durağan olmadıkları bulgusuna erişilmiştir. Değişkenler arasındaki uzun dönemli ilişkinin varlığını belirlemek adına Westerlund ve Edgerton (2008) eşbütünleşme analiz yönteminden faydalanılmıştır. Bu yöntem yatay kesit bağımlılığı, otokorelasyon ve değişen varyans sorunlarını dikkate almanın yanında yapısal kırılmaları da dikkate alarak test sürecini tamamlamaktadır. Bunlara ek olarak

kırılmanın birimden birime deđişmesine ve farklı tarihlerde kırılmaya izin vermektedir. Yapılan sınamalar neticesinde kamu harcamaları ve işsizlik oranı deđişkenleri arasında bir eşbütünleşme ilişkisi bulunamamıştır. Dolayısıyla iki deđişkenin uzun dönemde birlikte hareket etmediđi ve ele alınan ülke grubu için Abrams Eğrisi hipotezinin geçerli olmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Abrams Eğrisi, Kamu Harcamaları, İşsizlik, Panel Veri, Eşbütünleşme

The Abrams Curve Hypothesis dates back to the mid-20th century and is an essential subject of interest and debate in economics. The Abrams Curve Hypothesis explains the relationship between public expenditures and unemployment. This relationship is critical for economic policymakers to make effective decisions in combating crises and ensuring economic stability. In this context, the Abrams Curve theoretical model is important in understanding the complex relationship between public expenditures and unemployment. The primary motivation of this study is to test the validity of the Abrams Curve in today's economies through panel data analysis and to understand more deeply the effects of public expenditures on unemployment. For this purpose, the validity of the Abrams Curve Hypothesis is investigated for five countries (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye, Uzbekistan) that are members of the Organization of Turkic States (OTS). The relationship between data covering the period 1992-2021 obtained from the World Bank official database and public expenditures and the unemployment rate for the selected country group is tested with panel data methods.

First, an examination of the variables under consideration's cross-sectional dependencies is conducted as part of the analysis, and it is evident that the null hypothesis—according to which the variables are not cross-sectionally dependent—is rejected. Then, the stationarity tests of the variables are carried out with the Fourier panel KPSS method, and it is found that the variables are not stationary at the level. Westerlund and Edgerton (2007) cointegration analysis method is used to determine a long-term relationship between the variables. By taking into account cross-sectional dependency, autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity issues, and structural breaks, this method brings the testing process to a successful conclusion. In addition, it allows the breakage to vary from unit to unit and breakage at different dates. As a result of the tests, no cointegration relationship is found between public expenditures and the unemployment rate. Therefore, it is concluded that the two variables do not move together in the long run and the Abrams Curve Hypothesis is not valid for the country group considered.

Key Words: Abrams Curve, Public Expenditures, Unemployment, Panel Data, Cointegration

TÜRKİYE ve YUNANİSTAN YEREL YÖNETİMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI, YEREL YÖNETİMLERİN SORUNLARI VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ

COMPARISON OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF TURKEY AND GREECE, PROBLEMS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS

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Özet

Yerel yönetimlerin etkin ve verimli hizmet sunması için merkezi yönetimden yerel yönetimlere yeterli kaynak temin edilmesi, siyasal katılımın artırılması, yönetimde şeffaflığın öncelenmesi, nitelikli ve etkili denetim araçlarına sahip olunması gerekmektedir. Bildiri çalışmasında Yunanistan ve Türkiye'nin yerel yönetim yapıları incelenmiş, iki ülkenin yerel yönetimleri özellikle de denetim açısından karşılaştırılmış ve bu karşılaştırmadan yola çıkılarak Türkiye'de yerel yönetimlerin denetimi, işlevi, görev ve sorumlulukları konusunda yaşanan sorunlara uygulanabilir çözüm önerileri getirilmiştir.

Yunanistan'da yerel sorumlulukların yerel yöneticiler tarafından yürütüldüğü, yerel yönetim kurumlarının hem yönetsel hem de mali bağımsızlıktan faydalanarak hareket ettiği, devletin yerel yönetim makamlarını sadece yasallık denetimine tabi tutabileceği, devletin yerel yönetimlere mali bağımsızlık kazanması adına birçok proje ürettiği ve mali kaynak sağladığı görülmektedir. Yunanistan 1990'lı yıllar itibariyle yerel yönetimlerinde, hizmet verimliliğine önem veren bir anlayışla hareket etmeye başlamış, yalnızca belediyelerin birleştirilmesi ve bir araya getirilmesi üzerine değil bunun yanı sıra 1997 Reformu ile hem ulusal hem de bölgesel bir çalışma planı oluşturmuştur. Belediye yönetimlerinde belediye başkanına verilen görev ve sorumluluklar oldukça büyüktür. Belediye başkanından hesap verebilir, şeffaflığı yüksek, seçmenin daha fazla yönetime katılmasını amaçlayan ve yerel yönetimlerin performans kalitesini yükselten bir anlayış beklenmektedir. Yunanistan'da devletin yerel yönetim makamları üzerinde yalnızca hukukilik denetimi bulunmakta, merkezi yönetim, yerel makamların görev ve sorumluluklarını yerine getirmesini engelleyecek her türlü uygulamalardan uzak durmaktadır. Yunanistan'da yerel yönetim seçimlerinde karar alma süreçlerine katılımı artırmak adına seçmen için birçok farklı mekanizma geliştirilmiştir. Bunlardan biri de komitelerdir. Her konuya ve her probleme uygun olarak oluşturulmuş olan komiteler, yerel seçimlerde hizmet verimliliğini artırmak ve seçmenin beklentilerini en kısa sürede gerçekleştirmek adına önemli projelerdir. Bir diğer mekanizma ise barolar, iş insanları ve yerel ticaret odalarından oluşan Danışma Komiteleridir. Seçmenin karar alma mekanizmalarına katılmasını artıracak bu sistemlerle katılım konusunun önemsendiği görülmektedir.

Türkiye'de yerel yönetimlerin denetimi; siyasal, yönetsel, mali, yargı, kamuoyu ve kamu denetçiliği yoluyla yerine getirilmektedir. Merkezi yönetimin yerel yönetimler üzerinde vesayet yetkisi bulunan Türkiye'de, çok başlılık ve denetim etkisizliğine yol açmaktadır. Seçmenin karar alma süreçlerine katılımın sağlanmasında Kent Konseylerinin önemi

büyükür. Kent Konseyleri; kamu kurumu niteliğindeki meslek kuruluşları, noterler, sendikalar, üniversiteler, sivil toplum örgütleri, siyasi partiler ve mahalle muhtarlarının temsilcilerinin katılımlarıyla oluşmaktadır.

Yunanistan'da, belediyeler özellikle de STK temsilcilerinden oluşan Danışma Komitesiyle birlikte hem yerel yönetimlerde seçmenin karar alma süreçlerine katılımını artırmak hem de yerel hizmetlerin daha etkin ve verimli bir şekilde en kısa sürede halka ulaşmasını sağlamak amacıyla denetim mekanizması oluşturmaktadır. Türkiye'de özellikle büyükşehirlerde meslek kuruluşları, odalar, barolar, birlik ve vakıflar gibi STK temsilcilerinin bir araya gelmesiyle oluşturulacak bu komite şehir içerisinde ikamet eden tüm vatandaşların yaşam kalitesini artırarak demokrasinin yerel şartlarda gelişmesine yardım edecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Yunanistan, Yerel Yönetimler, Demokrasi

Summary

In order for local governments to provide effective and efficient services, it is necessary to provide sufficient resources from the central government to local governments, to increase political participation, to prioritize transparency in administration, and to have qualified and effective auditing tools. In the paper, the local government structures of Greece and Turkey were examined, the local governments of the two countries were compared, especially in terms of supervision, and based on this comparison, applicable solutions were offered to the problems experienced in the control, function, duties and responsibilities of local governments in Turkey.

In Greece, it is seen that local responsibilities are carried out by local administrators, local government institutions act by benefiting from both administrative and financial independence, the state can only subject local government authorities to legal control, the state produces many projects and provides financial resources for local governments to gain financial independence. As of the 1990s, Greece started to act with an understanding that attaches importance to service efficiency in its local governments, and created both a national and regional work plan not only on the merging and bringing together of municipalities, but also with the 1997 Reform. The duties and responsibilities given to the mayor in municipal administrations are quite large. The mayor is expected to have an accountable, high-transparency approach that aims to involve more voters in the administration and raises the performance quality of local governments. In Greece, the state has only legal control over local government authorities, and the central government stays away from all kinds of practices that will prevent local authorities from fulfilling their duties and responsibilities. Many different mechanisms have been developed for voters in order to increase participation in decision-making processes in local government elections in Greece. One of these is committees. The committees formed in accordance with every subject and every problem are important projects in order to increase service efficiency in local elections and to realize the expectations of the voters as soon as possible. Another mechanism is the Advisory Committees consisting of bar associations, business people and local chambers of commerce.

It seems that the issue of participation is given importance with these systems that will increase the participation of voters in decision-making mechanisms.

Supervision of local governments in Turkey; It is carried out through political, administrative, financial, judicial, public opinion and ombudsmanship. In Turkey, where the central government has tutelage authority over local governments, multi-headedness and supervision lead to ineffectiveness. City Councils are of great importance in ensuring voter participation in decision-making processes. City Councils; It is formed with the participation of representatives of public institutions, professional organizations, notaries, trade unions, universities, non-governmental organizations, political parties and neighborhood headmen.

In Greece, together with the Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives of municipalities, especially NGOs, it establishes an inspection mechanism in order to increase the participation of voters in the decision-making processes in local governments and to ensure that local services reach the public more effectively and efficiently as soon as possible. This committee, which will be formed by the representatives of NGOs such as professional organizations, chambers, bar associations, unions and foundations, especially in metropolitan cities in Turkey, will increase the quality of life of all citizens residing in the city and help the development of democracy under local conditions.

Key Words: Türkiye, Greece, Local Governments, Democracy

MUSTAFA ŞERİF ONARAN'IN DİL ANLAYIŞI VE ŞAİRE BAKIŞI
MUSTAFA ŞERİF ONARAN'S UNDERSTANDING OF LANGUAGE AND THE
POET'S VIEW

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ÖZET

Türk Dil Kurumunda yönetim kurulu üyeliği, yayın ve tanıtma kolu başkanlığı da yapmış olan Mustafa Şerif Onaran, yayımlanan dergi ve gazeteleri izleyerek 1 Ocak 1976-Ocak 1982 yılları arasında –zaman zaman ara verse de- Türk Dili'nde “Dergiler Gazeteler” başlığı altında dil-edebiyat üzerine yazılar yazmıştır. Onaran da bu yazılarında o sırada yayımlanan ya da daha önce yayımlanmış bulunan birçok dergiye değinmiştir. Onaran, edebiyatla ilgili farklı konuları ele alıp birkaç söz söylediği yazılarını “değini” olarak adlandırır. Kültürlü, açık fikirli, geniş ufuklu, incelikli bir “edebiyat adamı” olan Onaran, yazılarında bazıları unutulmuş bazıları edebiyat dünyasından kopmuş bazıları ise sayılı kişinin adını bildiği yerli ve yabancı birçok edebiyatçıya yer verir. Bu adlar arasında akademisyenler, dilciler, felsefeciler, hekimler, politikacılar, ressamalar, müzisyenler, tarihçiler, yayıncılar, dergi çıkaranlar vardır. Bu yazıda yazarın Türkçe anlayışı ve şaire bakışı saptanmaya ve yorumlanmaya çalışılmıştır. O, yazılarında Öz Türkçeden yana bir tutum içindedir. Açık, akıcı bir dille konuşur gibi yazar. Konuşma dilinde olduğu gibi yazı dilinde de devrik cümlelerden yararlanır. Bu yazılarıyla şairin ve şiirin sorunlarını saptayarak bu sorunlara çözümler üretir. Somut meseleler üzerinden soyuta varır. Geçerliliğini bugün de koruduğu görülen önerilerini incelikli bir biçimde dile getirir. Yaşayan edebiyatın düzeyli ve hoşgörülü bir tartışma ortamı içinde gelişimine katkı sunmayı amaçlar.

Anahtar kelimeler: Mustafa Şerif Onaran, şair, şiir, Türkçe.

ABSTRACT

Mustafa Şerif Onaran, who was also a member of the board of directors and the head of the publication and promotion branch of the Turkish Language Association, followed the published magazines and newspapers and published the language under the title "Magazines, Newspapers" in the Turkish Language between January 1, 1976 and January 1982 - although he took breaks from time to time. -Wrote articles on literature. In these articles, Onaran also mentioned many magazines that were published at that time or had been published before. Onaran calls his writings, in which he discusses different topics related to literature and says a few words, as "mentions". Onaran, who is a cultured, open-minded, broad-minded and sophisticated "man of literature", includes many local and foreign literary figures in his writings, some of whom are forgotten, some of whom are disconnected from the world of literature, and some of whom only a few people know their names. Among these names are academics, linguists, philosophers, physicians, politicians, painters, musicians, historians, publishers, and magazine publishers. In this article, the author's understanding of Turkish and his view of the poet have been tried to be determined and interpreted. He has an attitude in favor of Pure Turkish in his writings. He writes as if he were speaking in a clear, fluent language. It makes use of inverted sentences in written language as well as in spoken

language. With these writings, he determines the problems of the poet and poetry and produces solutions to these problems. It reaches the abstract through concrete issues. He articulates his suggestions, which seem to be still valid today, in a subtle way. It aims to contribute to the development of living literature in a level and tolerant discussion environment.

Key words: Mustafa Şerif Onaran, poet, poetry, Turkish.

"FLIPPED CLASSROOM" TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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In today's educational system, the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning is rapidly becoming one of the most prominent trends that can be found. The digitalization of society means that the demands placed on employee skills increase or change throughout their careers. It is because to the rise of technology as well as the need to modernize the educational process. The article provides a definition of the quality of education and considers how the widespread use of the "flipped classroom" technology can improve the educational process. The authors analyze the effectiveness of the "inverted classroom" technology to align the actual results of the educational process with the expectations of society and legal requirements. It raises the issue of transition from traditional teaching to active teaching. Thinking about how to move, what teaching methods will be used and what skills students can develop through it. It tells about the role of students and teachers in active learning system and how to implement it. It says where and how the learning materials will move. The teaching methods will be used and what skills students can develop, the role of students and teachers in active learning system and how to implement it, and possible threats and opportunities are also discussed.

Keywords: flipped classroom, individual training, flexible lesson, quality of education, "Flipped Classroom", state standard.

TAENIASIS NÖROPSİKİYATRİK İLİŞKİSİ: OLGU SUNUMU

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC RELATIONSHIP WITH TAENIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: *Taenia saginata*, taeniazise neden olan zoonotik bir parazittir. İyi pişmemiş veya çiğ etlerle bulaşan Taeniasis’de sığırlar ara konak, insan ise yetişkin formunun son konağıdır. *Cysticercus bovis* dokudaki formu olup, ülkemizde Doğu ve Güneydoğu ile İç Anadolu bölgesinde yaygın görülmektedir. En sık görülen semptomu, anüsten olgunlaşmış halka (proglottid) düşürülmesidir. Burada obsesif kompulsif bozukluk ve depresyon tanılı 43 yaşında kadın hastada saptanan Taeniasis olgusunu sunmayı amaçladık.

OLGU: Yaklaşık 3 aydır uykuda salya akması, çiğköfte yeme öyküsü, 3 aydır karın ağrısı, kabızlık ve iştah azalması, tam dışkılamama şikayeti ile başvuran 43 yaşındaki kadın hasta, 1 sene önce Alopesi areata nedeniyle, yaklaşık 3 yıldır obsesif kompulsif bozukluk ve 4 senedir depresyon tanısıyla tedavi gördüğünü bildirmiştir. Hemogram ve biyokimya sonuçları normal sınırlarda olan hastadan istenilen dışkı incelemesinin makroskobisinde tenya(cestod) şeritleri görülmüştür (Şekil 1). Bu şeritlerin parçalanıp ışık mikroskopunda incelenmesiyle tenya yumurtaları görülmüştür (Şekil 2). Niklozamid ile antibiyoterapi planlanmıştır.

SONUÇ: Gıdaya olan küresel talep, insan nüfusunun artması nedeniyle yükselmektedir. Sığırlarda hastalığa neden olan paraziter etkenlerin başında Taeniidae ailesi gelmektedir. Bu ailede *Taenia* ve *Echinococcus* cinsleri içerisinde yer alan türler zoonozdur. Türkiye’de bu enfestasyonlara ait epidemiyolojik veriler çok iyi bilinmemektedir. Bununla birlikte *C. bovis* üzerine yapılan çalışmaların birinde; Ankara yöresinde 1998 yılında kesilen koyun, keçi ve sığırlarda bazı metasestodların yayılışı üzerine bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada 1997 ve 1998 yılları arasında kesimi yapılan 1941 sığırın %0.3’nün *C. bovis*; %9.4’nün Hidatik kist ile enfekte olduğunu, her iki enfeksiyonun birlikte görülme oranı ise %0.1 olarak raporlanmıştır. Nöropsikiyatrik tanı alan ve birçok klinik muayenesi olan depresyon tanılı veya sanrıları olan ve kadınlarda daha çok görülen delüzyonel parazitoz(Ekbom sendromu) tanısı alan olgularda paraziter enfestasyonlar ayırıcı tanıda düşünülmesi gereken önemli bir hastalıktır. Bizim olgumuzda da daha önceden depresyon ve obsesif kompulsif bozukluk tanılarının olması aslında altta yatan taeniasis nedeniyle olduğunu düşündürmektedir. Taeniasisli hastalarda görülebilen nöropsikiyatrik semptomların tedavi sonrası kaybolması, enfeksiyonla ilişkisini güçlendirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Taenia saginata*, Taeniasis, Ekbom, *Cysticercus bovis*

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: *Taenia saginata* is a zoonotic parasite that causes taeniasis. In Taeniasis, which is transmitted by poorly cooked or raw meat, cattle are the intermediate host and humans are the final host of the adult form. *Cysticercus bovis* is the tissue form and is common in the East Southeast and Central Anatolia regions of our country. The most common symptom is the dropping of the mature ring (proglottid) from the anus. Here, we aimed to present a case of Taeniasis detected in a 43-year-old female patient diagnosed with obsessive compulsive disorder and depression.

CASE: A 43-year-old female patient, who presented with complaints of drooling during sleep, a history of eating raw meatballs for about 3 months, abdominal pain, constipation and decreased appetite for 3 months, and inability to defecate completely, was treated 1 year ago for Alopecia areata, with a diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder for about 3 years and depression for 4 years. He reported seeing it. Tapeworm (cestode) strips were seen in the macroscopy of the stool examination requested from the patient whose hemogram and biochemistry results were within normal limits (Figure 1). When these strips were torn apart and examined under a light microscope, tapeworm eggs were observed (Figure 2). Antibiotherapy with niclosamide was planned.

CONCLUSION: The global demand for food is increasing due to the increase in human population. Taeniidae family is one of the parasitic agents that cause disease in cattle. Species included in *Taenia* and *Echinococcus* genera in this family are zoonotic. Epidemiological data regarding these infestations are not well known in Turkey. However, in one of the studies on *C. bovis*; A study was conducted on the spread of some metacestodes in sheep, goats, and cattle slaughtered in the Ankara region in 1998. In this study, 0.3% of 1941 cattle slaughtered between 1997 and 1998 were *C. bovis*; It was reported that 9.4% were infected with hydatid cyst, and the rate of both infections was 0.1%. Parasitic infestations are an important disease that should be considered in the differential diagnosis in cases with a neuropsychiatric diagnosis and multiple clinical examinations, a diagnosis of depression, or delusions and a diagnosis of delusional parasitosis (Ekbom syndrome), which is more common in women. In our case, the fact that he was previously diagnosed with depression and obsessive compulsive disorder suggests that it was actually due to the underlying taeniasis. The disappearance of neuropsychiatric symptoms after treatment, which can be seen in patients with taeniasis, strengthens its relationship with infection.

Key words: *Taenia saginata*, Taeniasis, Ekbom, *Cysticercus bovis*

YATAN HASTALARDAN İZOLE EDİLEN ENTEROCOCCUS TÜRLERİNİN ANTİBİYOTİK DİRENÇ PROFİLLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE PROFILES OF ENTEROCOCCUS SPECIES ISOLATED FROM INPATIENTS

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Bu çalışmada yatan hastalardan izole edilen *Enterococcus faecalis* ve *Enterococcus faecium* izolatlarının antibiyotik direnç paternleri retrospektif olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu izolatların antibiyotik direnç oranları ve son 5 yıldaki direnç değişiminin saptanması amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmamızda sincan eğitim ve araştırma hastanesi tıbbi mikrobiyoloji laboratuvarına gönderilen Ocak 2018-Eylül 2023 tarihleri arasında çeşitli klinik örneklerden izole edilen toplam 1412 enterokok izolatı çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bakteri identifikasyonu ve antibiyotik duyarlılık testleri geleneksel yöntemler ve otomatize sistemlerle yapılmıştır. İzolatların duyarlılıkları disk difüzyon ve üretici firmanın önerileri doğrultusunda VITEK2 Compact (bioMérieux, Fransa) ile çalışılmış ve saptanan değerler European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) kriterlerine göre değerlendirilmiştir. Aynı hastadan gelen tekrarlayan örnekler çalışmaya dahil edilmemiştir.

Bulgular: 1412 enterokok suşunun 856 (%60.6)'sı *E. faecium*, 556 (%39.3)'sı *E. faecalis* olarak tanımlanmıştır. *E. faecium* izolatlarındaki antibiyotik direnç oranlarının *E. faecalis* izolatlarındaki direnç oranlarından daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. *E. faecium* izolatlarında ampisilin %92.1(n:789), yüksek düzey gentamisin %73.4(n:629), yüksek düzey streptomisine %66.3(n:568) direnç oranı saptanmıştır. *E. faecalis* suşlarında ampisilin direnci %4.1(n:23) bulunmuştur. *E. faecium*'da vankomisin ve teikoplanin direnci sırasıyla %68.1(n:583), %43.3(n:371) olarak saptanırken, *E. faecalis*'te %10.4(n:58), %13.9(n:119) bulunmuştur. Linezolid direnci ise sırasıyla %1.8(n:16), %2.1(n:12) olarak bulunmuştur. Sonuçta her iki enterokok türünde en duyarlı antibiyotik linezolid olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Tartışma ve Sonuç: Enterokoklar çoğunlukla idrar yolu enfeksiyonuna neden olurlar. Akılcı olmayan antibiyotik kullanımı son yıllarda dirençli enterokok sayısında ciddi artışlara neden olmaktadır. Enterokoklar arasında giderek artan direnç oranları antibiyotik kullanımı konusunda ciddi sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Enterokoklardaki linezolidin diğer antibiyotiklere göre daha yüksek duyarlılığa sahip olması nedeniyle enterokokların etken olduğu hastane kaynaklı enfeksiyonların tedavisinde ampirik olarak tercih edilebilir.

Enterokokların antibiyotik duyarlılık profillerinin doğru belirlenmesi ampirik tedaviye yardımcı olması açısından oldukça önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Enterococcus, Antibiyotik direnci, Linezolid, Ampisilin, VRE

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Objectives: In this study, antibiotic resistance patterns of *Enterococcus faecalis* and *Enterococcus faecium* isolates isolated from hospitalized patients were evaluated retrospectively. It aimed to determine these isolates' antibiotic resistance rates and the resistance change in the last 5 years.

Material and Methods: In our study, a total of 1412 enterococcal isolates isolated from various clinical samples between January 2018 and September 2023, sent to the medical microbiology laboratory of Sincan Training and Research Hospital, were included in the study. Bacterial identification and antibiotic sensitivity tests were performed using traditional methods and automated systems. The susceptibilities of the isolates were studied with disk diffusion and VITEK2 Compact (bioMérieux, France) in line with the manufacturer's recommendations, and the determined values were evaluated according to the European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing (EUCAST) criteria. Repeated samples from the same patient were not included in the study.

Results: Of 1412 enterococci strains, 856 (60.6%) were identified as *E. faecium* and 556 (39.3%) as *E. faecalis*. It was determined that the antibiotic resistance rates in *E. faecium* isolates were higher than those in *E. faecalis* isolates. Resistance rate to ampicillin 92.1%(n:789), high-level gentamicin 73.4%(n:629), and high-level streptomycin 66.3%(n:568) was found in *E. faecium* isolates. Ampicillin resistance in *E. faecalis* strains was found to be 4.1%(n:23). While vancomycin and teicoplanin resistance were found to be 68.1% (n:583) and 43.3% (n:371) in *E. faecium*, 10.4% (n:58), 13.9% (n:119) in *E. faecalis*, respectively. Linezolid resistance was found to be 1.8%(n:16), 2.1%(n:12), respectively. As a result, linezolid is the most sensitive antibiotic in both enterococci species.

Discussion and Conclusion: Enterococci mostly cause urinary tract infections. Irrational use of antibiotics has led to a serious increase in the number of resistant enterococci in recent years. Increasing resistance rates among enterococci cause serious problems in the use of antibiotics. Since linezolid in enterococci has a higher sensitivity than other antibiotics, it can be empirically preferred in the treatment of nosocomial infections caused by enterococci. Accurate determination of antibiotic susceptibility profiles of enterococci is very important in helping empirical treatment.

Key words: Enterococcus, Antibiotic resistance, Linezolid, Ampicillin, VRE

TAENIASIS NÖROPSİKİYATRİK İLİŞKİSİ: OLGU SUNUMU
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC RELATIONSHIP WITH TAENIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

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OLGU: Yaklaşık 3 aydır uykuda salya akması, çiğköfte yeme öyküsü, 3 aydır karın ağrısı, kabızlık ve iştah azalması, tam dışkılamama şikayeti ile başvuran 43 yaşındaki kadın hasta, 1 sene önce Alopesi areata nedeniyle, yaklaşık 3 yıldır obsesif kompulsif bozukluk ve 4 senedir depresyon tanısıyla tedavi gördüğünü bildirmiştir. Hemogram ve biyokimya sonuçları normal sınırlarda olan hastadan istenilen dışkı incelemesinin makroskobisinde tenya(cestod) şeritleri görülmüştür (Şekil 1). Bu şeritlerin parçalanıp ışık mikroskobunda incelenmesiyle tenya yumurtaları görülmüştür (Şekil 2). Niklozamid ile antibiyoterapi planlanmıştır.

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Key words: *Taenia saginata*, Taeniasis, Ekbom, *Cysticercus bovis*

ASPIRATION OF THE POST-PANDEMIC SOCIETAL NORMAL AND URGENCY

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Abstract: According to Jamil Zaki, a Psychologist at Stanford University (DeWitte, 2021) harrowing experience of the past years is an opportunity for society and its people to expect many positions in society instead of their returning to everyday life more straightforwardly. They have learnt many things throughout the Pandemic, and now they will experiment with their expectation from the new-normal environment. They will find what they have lost. And what will they gain from the post-pandemic community? Therefore, it is a thoughtful expectation overall. In psychology, "growth through adversary" is an important term for learning many things. It is a kind of challenge people can face, and thus, they also come out of it. Therefore, they make life experiences through which they spend their life as their essential personal experience. Therefore, growth through adversary is a bouncing back disaster about finding ways to learn from the curse, privation. Therefore, Zaki said, "Resilience is staying the course through a storm. Growth is charting a new course" (DeWitte, 2021). Before the Pandemic, society was combined with many problems; problems would come through loneliness and more isolation than ever. Economic inequalities made society unequal. People were rich and poor; thus, an economic and societal classification was made. These are problems which the Pandemic has created. Therefore, the aspiration of the post-pandemic society is about something new that they can learn through growth from adversaries, which will be the sole knowledge for learning to find a new life to live peacefully. The paper aims to discuss the features of contemporary normal society and how it can be made fresh. The methodology has been conducted through documentary analysis. This article seeks to build a piece of knowledge to learn a remarkable sustained life which will be good enough to make a sustained post-pandemic community. The feature question is, what is the people's aspiration in a new everyday world?

Keywords: Post-Pandemic, Resilience, Societal Classification, Economic Inequalities.

"FLIPPED CLASSROOM" TECHNOLOGY AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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In today's educational system, the application of artificial intelligence and machine learning is rapidly becoming one of the most prominent trends that can be found. The digitalization of society means that the demands placed on employee skills increase or change throughout their careers. It is because to the rise of technology as well as the need to modernize the educational process. The article provides a definition of the quality of education and considers how the widespread use of the "flipped classroom" technology can improve the educational process. The authors analyze the effectiveness of the "inverted classroom" technology to align the actual results of the educational process with the expectations of society and legal requirements. It raises the issue of transition from traditional teaching to active teaching. Thinking about how to move, what teaching methods will be used and what skills students can develop through it. It tells about the role of students and teachers in active learning system and how to implement it. It says where and how the learning materials will move. The teaching methods will be used and what skills students can develop, the role of students and teachers in active learning system and how to implement it, and possible threats and opportunities are also discussed.

Keywords: flipped classroom, individual training, flexible lesson, quality of education, "Flipped Classroom", state standard.

THE USE OF STEAM TECHNOLOGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPLIED PHYSICS TEACHING

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Abstract

Today, in the conditions of Industry 4.0, due to the emergence of a large number of digital tools, the applicability of physics in various fields of modern Natural Sciences has begun to increase rapidly. At the end of the twentieth century, due to the automation of technical means in industrial facilities and the reduction of jobs, a person was forced to change his field of activity. Therefore, the idea of Polytechnic training began to take hold. This concept has become widespread with the concept of profile training in modern secondary and higher educational institutions. In the training of future physics teachers in higher education institutions, the application orientation of teaching the discipline "electricity and magnetism" on the basis of STEAM through digital technologies, the formation of applied knowledge, practical flexibility and skills of bachelors, increases the level of readiness for professional activities. In this regard, as a result of the study, a review of scientific research on the applied orientation of teaching the course of physics in the training of future physics teachers was carried out, and scientific papers related to the research topic were analyzed. As a result of such analyzes, the current state of development of the theoretical and methodology for solving the problem under study was demonstrated. The definition of the concept of "Applied orientation of learning" is given. The content of the training was presented to increase the applied orientation of the discipline "electricity and magnetism" through digital technologies. In the training of students in higher education, a methodology has been developed to increase the applied orientation of teaching the discipline "electricity and magnetism" on the basis of STEAM (purpose of training, content of training, methods, forms of Organization of the learning process) through digital technologies.

Keywords: STEAM education, teaching physics, informatization of education, digital educational technologies, 3D modeling

DİN EĞİTİMİNİN ZEMİNİNİ TANIMLAMAK: ZAMANIN RUHU

DEFINING THE GROUND OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION: THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME

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Çalışmada din eğitiminin yapıldığı zeminde var olan sosyal, kültürel, bireysel ve teknolojik etkenlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Hedef, din eğitiminin yapıldığı atmosferi tanımlama çabası olarak da ifade edilebilir. Literatürde doğrudan bu başlıkta bir çalışma bulunmamaktadır. Kavramının genişliği de göz önünde bulundurularak öne çıkan özelliklerin belirlenmesiyle yetinilmiştir. Bu vasatta din eğitimi; tüketim kültürü, sekülerleşme, özgürlük, teknoloji ve kentleşme gibi hususlar etkiliyor görünmektedir. Maddi geçimin daha zor, hızlı bir hayatın hâkim olduğu, insan ilişkilerinin resmi geliştiği gibi özellikleriyle zamanın ruhunda kent hayatı etkili bir faktördür. Tüketim kültürü de önem arz etmektedir. Her şey ticarete konu edilmekte, tüketme teknoloji destekli olarak teşvik edilmektedir. Kanaat, tasarruf, tutumluluk gibi değerler göz ardı edilmektedir. Sekülerleşmenin önemli bir yer ettiği de belirtilmelidir. Bu kavram, dinin reddi anlamına gelmese de dünya-ahiret dengesinde, dünya tarafına meylin ağırlık kazanması olarak ifade edilebilir. Zamanın ruhu; aile, din, gelenek ve değerlerin değersizleştirildiği bir dönem özelliği de taşımaktadır. Sabiteleri olan her kurum değişimle birlikte eskimiş, geride kalmış, tüketilmiş görülebilmektedir. Yeni dini akımların görünürlük kazandığından da söz edilebilir. Genel olarak tarihte kökü olan inanç, felsefe, hayat tarzı gibi hususlar yeniden canlandırılmaya çalışılmaktadır. Aileyi ötekileştiren yaklaşımlar da bulunmaktadır. Karşılıklı sevgi, şefkat ve fedakârlık gibi kavramlar üzerine kurulu olması gerekirken aile salt hukukla yönetilen bir kuruma evrilmek istenmektedir. Özgürlük, sabiteleri olan kurumlara karşı kullanılmaktadır. Din ve gelenek gibi kurumların insanları kalıpladığı gibi argümanlarla sınır gözetmeyen özgürlük tanımlamaları yapılabilmektedir. Teknolojinin bağımlılığa dönüştürülmesi önemli açmazlardan bir diğeridir. Feminizm, kadın haklarının ötesine taşınabilen bazen aile kurumunu da öteleyen bir boyut kazanabilmektedir. Kadını yüceltmek için aileyi, değerleri önemsemeyen bir özellik de arz edebilmektedir. Cinsellik verili bir durum olmaktan tercih edilebilir bir duruma evrilmek istenmektedir. Cinsiyet tercihi, cinsel eğilim vb. kavramlaştırmalar üzerinden bu durum normalleştirilmektedir. İlişkilerin zayıflaması önemli sorunlardan bir diğerini öne çıkarmaktadır: yalnızlık. Sosyal ilişkilerini geliştirme gayreti göstermeyen hatta onları çabucak yıkabilen insan, “birey” sonrasında bireyciliğe evrilen bir yola girmektedir. Teknolojinin hayatı kolaylaştırması ya da refahı artırmasının yanında karamsarlığı öne çıkardığı da iddia edilebilir. Tüm bu etkenlerin sarmal oluşturduğu belirtilmelidir. Etkilenen her faktör başka bir değer için etkileyen durumuna gelebilmektedir. Nihayetinde çalışmada zamanın ruhunda yer alan özelliklerin olumlu veya olumsuz birçok etkenden oluştuğundan

hareket edilmiştir. Özellikle olumsuz özelliklere odaklanılmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu, şartların din eğitimi için elverişli olmadığı anlamına gelmemektedir. Olumlu özellikler zaten katkı sağlayacaktır. Tedbir geliştirilmesi gerekenler olumsuzlar olacaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Doküman incelemesi ile veriler elde edilmiştir. Bu veriler içerik analizine tabi tutulmuştur. Karşılaştırma, değerlendirme, varsayım ve yorumlara gidilerek düşünce ve fikirler, eldeki veriler çerçevesinde araştırılmaya ve anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Eğitimi, Zamanın Ruhu, Din Eğitiminin Zemini, Din Eğitiminin Etkileyen Faktörler.

The aim of the study is to determine the social, cultural, individual and technological factors that exist on the basis of religious education. The goal can also be expressed as an effort to define the atmosphere in which religious education takes place. There is no direct study on this topic in the literature. Considering the breadth of the concept, it has been sufficient to identify the prominent features. In this context, religious education; Issues such as consumer culture, secularization, freedom, technology and urbanization seem to affect it. Urban life is an effective factor in the spirit of the times, with its features such as financial survival being more difficult, a faster life prevailing, and human relations developing formally. Consumption culture is also important. Everything is subject to trade, consumption is encouraged with the support of technology. Values such as contentment, savings and frugality are ignored. It should also be noted that secularization has an important place. Although this concept does not mean the rejection of religion, it can be expressed as the increasing tendency towards the worldly side in the balance of the world and the afterlife. Spirit of the times; It is also a period in which family, religion, traditions and values are devalued. Every institution that has constants can be seen as obsolete, left behind and consumed with change. It can also be said that new religious movements are gaining visibility. In general, issues such as belief, philosophy and lifestyle that have their roots in history are being tried to be revived. There are also approaches that alienate the family. While the family should be based on concepts such as mutual love, compassion and sacrifice, it is desired to evolve into an institution governed solely by law. Freedom is used against institutions that have fixed values. Unlimited definitions of freedom can be made with arguments that institutions such as religion and tradition mold people. Transforming technology into addiction is another important dilemma. Feminism can go beyond women's rights and sometimes gain a dimension that goes beyond the family institution. In order to glorify women, it can also present a feature that does not care about family and values. Sexuality is intended to evolve from a given to a preferable situation. Gender preference, sexual orientation, etc. This situation is normalized through conceptualizations. The weakening of relationships highlights another important problem: loneliness. A person who does not make an effort to improve his social relationships and even destroys them quickly enters a path that evolves into individualism after becoming an "individual". While technology makes life easier or increases well-being, it can also be

claimed that it highlights pessimism. It should be noted that all these factors create a spiral. Each affected factor can become an influence for another value. Ultimately, the study concluded that the characteristics of the zeitgeist consist of many positive or negative factors. An attempt was made to focus especially on negative features. This does not mean that conditions are not suitable for religious education. Positive features will already contribute. It will be the negative ones that require precautions. Qualitative research method was used in the study. Data was obtained through document review. These data were subjected to content analysis. Thoughts and ideas were tried to be researched and understood within the framework of the available data by making comparisons, evaluations, assumptions and interpretations.

Key Words: Religious Education, Spirit of Time, Basis of Religious Education, Factors Affecting Religious Education.

AKILLI TELEFON KULLANAN LİSANS ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE AĞRI DURUMUNA GÖRE POSTÜR VE UYKU KALİTESİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF POSTURE AND SLEEP QUALITY ACCORDING TO PAIN STATUS IN UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS WHO USE SMARTPHONE

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Akıllı telefonların gündelik hayatın bir parçası olması birtakım fiziksel problemleri beraberinde getirmektedir. Çalışmada, akıllı telefon kullanan öğrencilerde ağrı durumuna göre postür ve uyku kalitesinin karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. En az 5 yıl süreyle akıllı telefon kullanan 112 lisans öğrencisi çalışmaya dâhil edildi: Grup 1: Kas iskelet sistemi (KİS) ağrısı olan (n=56, 19 Kadın, ortalama yaş: 21,82±1,66 yıl, ortalama vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ): 22,82±2,73 kg/m²) ve Grup 2: KİS ağrısı olmayan (22 Kadın, n=56, ortalama yaş: 21,91±1,96 yıl, ortalama VKİ: 22,52±3,58 kg/m²). Sosyodemografik özellikler ve akıllı telefon kullanım alışkanlıkları sorgulandı. Postür değerlendirmesinde New York Postür Değerlendirme Yöntemi (NYPDY) kullanıldı. Uyku kalitesi Pittsburg Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi (PUKİ) ile değerlendirildi. Gruplar sosyodemografik özellikler bakımından benzerdi (p>0,05). Akıllı telefon kullanma süresi (Grup 1: 8,62±2,34 yıl ve Grup 2: 8,82±1,86 yıl) benzer olmasına rağmen, ortalama ekran süresi Grup 1’de (36,92±12,95 saat/hafta) Grup 2’ye kıyasla (30,89±13,20 saat/hafta) daha yüksekti (p=0,02). Akıllı telefon parmağı deformitesi Grup 1’de (n=35) Grup 2’ye kıyasla (n=17) daha yaygındı (p=0,04). Gruplar arasında NYPDY açısından anlamlı bir fark bulunmazken (Grup 1: 55,48±4,75, Grup 2: 55,55±4,25, p=0,93), PUKİ açısından anlamlı bir fark vardı (Grup 1: 7,47±3,04, Grup 2: 5,62 ±2,85, p=0,002). Grup 1’de ekran süresiyle uyku kalitesi arasında anlamlı bir ilişkin saptandı (r=0,45, p=0,03). Çalışmanın bulguları, KİS ağrısına yol açması muhtemel herhangi bir hastalığı olmayan ancak ağrı hisseden öğrencilerde, ağrı hissetmeyenlere kıyasla ekran süresinin yüksek, uyku kalitesinin düşük olduğunu gösterdi. Uyku kalitesinin fiziksel sağlık ve akademik başarı üzerine etkisi düşünüldüğünde, değiştirilebilir bir faktör olan ekran süresinin olumsuz etkileri konusunda lisans öğrencilerini bilinçlendirme ve farkındalık çalışmaları planlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağrı, Postür, Teknoloji, Uyku

The fact that smartphones are a part of daily life brings with it some physical problems. The study aimed to compare posture and sleep quality according to pain status in students using smartphones. Total of 112 undergraduate students who have been using smartphones for at least 5 years were included in the study: Group 1: Those with musculoskeletal (MSC) pain (n=56, 19 female, mean age: 21.82±1.66 years, mean body mass index (BMI): 22.82±2.73 kg/m²) and Group 2: Those without MSC pain (n=56, 22 female, mean age: 21.91±1.96 years, mean BMI: 22.52±3.58 kg/m²). Sociodemographic characteristics and smartphone usage habits were questioned. The New York Posture Rating Chart (NYPRC) was used in posture evaluation. Sleep quality was evaluated with the Pittsburg Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). The groups were similar in terms of sociodemographic characteristics (p>0.05). Although the duration of smartphone use was similar (Group 1: 8.62±2.34 years and Group 2: 8.82±1.86 years), the average screen time was higher in Group 1 (36.92±12.95 hours/week) was higher compared to Group 2 (30.89±13.20 hours/week) (p=0.02). Smartphone finger deformity was more common in Group 1 (n=35) than in Group 2 (n=17) (p=0.04). While there was no significant difference between the groups in terms of NYPRC (Group 1: 55.48±4.75, Group 2: 55.55±4.25, p=0.93), there was a significant difference in terms of PSQI (Group 1: 7.47±3.04, Group 2: 5.62 ±2.85, p=0.002). A significant relationship was found between screen time and sleep quality in Group 1 (r=0.45, p=0.03). The findings of the study showed that screen time was higher and sleep quality was lower in students who did not have any disease likely to cause MSD pain but felt pain, compared to those who did not feel pain. Considering the effect of sleep quality on physical health and academic success, studies should be planned to raise awareness among undergraduate students about the negative effects of screen time, which is a modifiable factor.

Keywords: Pain, Posture, Technology, Sleep

SİLİFKE YAĞLIK ZEYTİN ÇEŞİDİNİN MEYVE GELİŞİM SÜRECİNDE GÖSTERDİKLERİ BAZI FİZİKSEL VE BİYOKİMYASAL DEĞİŞİMLER

SOME PHYSICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES DURING FRUIT MATURITY STAGE OF CV. SİLİFKE YAĞLIK OLIVE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Mersin ilinde eski dönemlerden beri yetiştiriciliği yapılan Silifke yağlık zeytin çeşidinin çiçeklenmeden itibaren siyah olum dönemine kadar geçen süreçte meyvenin fiziksel ve biyokimyasal içeriğindeki değişimleri saptamak, bu süreçte sofralık kalite unsurları ve zeytinyağı kalite parametreleri açısından en uygun derim zamanını belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Silifke yağlık çeşidinin Mersin koşullarında çiçeklenmesi nisan ayının sonunda (29 nisan) başlamış ve çiçeklenme süresi 11 gün olarak belirlenmiştir. Çeşidin meyvelerinin daldan kopma dirençleri olgunluk indeksinin 0,85 olduğu eylül ayı ortasında yüksek iken (463 g), siyah oluma doğru azalmalar görülmüş ve bu dönemde en düşük seviyeye (140 g) ulaşmıştır. Meyve ağırlığı ve % yağ içeriğinde sürekli artışlar meydana gelmiş, meyve ağırlığı ve yağ içerikleri aralık ayı sonunda en yüksek seviyelere (sırasıyla 4,23 g, %26,35) ulaşmıştır. Meyve et oranı temmuz ayı sonunda %63,65 iken, ekim ayı sonunda %76,76 oranına ulaşmıştır. Silifke yağlık çeşidinden elde edilen zeytinyağının serbest yağ asitliği değerleri bütün dönemlerde %0,8'in altında bulunmuş ve natürel sızma zeytinyağı sınıfında yer almıştır. Meyvelerin olgunluk indeksleri arttıkça zeytinyağının palmitik asit, palmitoleik asit, stearik asit, linolenik asit, araşidik asit oranları azalmış, linoleik asit oranı artmış, oleik asit ve minör yağ asitlerinden olan heptadecenoik asit oranları ise çok fazla bir değişim göstermemiştir. Mersin koşullarında Silifke yağlık çeşidinin meyve ağırlığı, et oranı, yağ içeriği ve yağ asitleri kompozisyonu açısından kasım ayının sonlarından itibaren derimlerinin yapılması önerilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Zeytin, meyve ve zeytinyağı kalitesi, derim tarihi.

ABSTRACT

The presented study was conducted in Mersin Province to investigate morphological and biochemical content changes of cv. Silifke yağlık olive from flowering to black maturity stage in order to determine the best harvesting time for quality parameters of table olive and olive oil. In Mersin conditions, flowering of cv. Silifke yağlık started at the end of April (29 april) and continued for 11 days. Fruit removal force was the highest (463 g) at the middle of September when the maturity index was 0,85 while it was decreased through black maturity stage in which it was the lowest (140 g). Fruit weight and per cent oil content was gradually increased and reached the highest levels (4,23 g, 26,35 %) through the end of December. Fruit flesh rate was 63,65% at the end of July and reached to 76,76% at the end of October. Free fatty acid values of cv. Silifke yağlık never exceeded 0.8% therefore it was classified within natural virgin olive oil. As the fruit maturity indices were increased the rates of palmitic, palmitoleic, stearic, linoleic and arachidic acid were decreased while no change was observed on oleic and heptadecenoic acid which is one of the minor fatty acids. In Mersin conditions, it is suggested that harvesting of cv. Silifke yağlık should be performed starting from at the end of November in terms of better yield and quality for fruit weight, flesh rate, oil content and fatty acid compositions.

Keywords: Olive, fruit and olive oil quality, harvest date.

SOSYAL MEDYA BUTİKLERİNDE TÜKETİCİ ETKİSİ: ÜRÜN TASARIMI VE KATILIMININ ROLÜ

THE INFLUENCE OF CONSUMERS IN SOCIAL MEDIA BOUTIQUES: THE ROLE OF PRODUCT DESIGN AND ENGAGEMENT

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Günümüz dijital pazarlama dünyasında sosyal medya platformlarında faaliyet gösteren butik sayfalar, tüketicilerin satın alma davranışlarını önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Bu tür mağazalar, kişiye özel ürün tasarımları oluşturarak, tüketici etkileşimine önem vererek ve takipçileriyle özgün ilişkiler kurarak, geleneksel fiziksel mağazalara kıyasla bir dizi rekabet avantajına sahiptirler. Bu rekabet avantajlarının amacı, işletmelerin sürdürülebilirliğini sağlamak ve kâr marjlarını artırmaktır. Bu hedefe ulaşmanın yolu ise tüketicilerin satın alma davranışlarını etkileyen faktörleri belirlemektir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, tüketici katılımı ve ürün tasarımının satın alma niyeti üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek ve bu ilişkide tüketici ilhamının aracılık rolünü belirlemektir. Veri toplama süreci, öncelikle sosyal medya platformlarında özel tasarım ürünleri satan butik sayfalarla iletişime geçilerek başlatılmıştır. Hazırlanan çevrimiçi anket formu, araştırmaya destek vermeyi kabul eden altı farklı butik sayfanın takipçileriyle paylaşılmıştır. Bu yöntemle toplamda 388 geçerli cevap toplanmış ve bu veriler üzerinden yapısal eşitlik modellemesi ve tanımlayıcı analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları, ürün tasarımı ve tüketici katılımının satın alma niyeti üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, bu ilişkide tüketici ilhamının aracı bir rol oynadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma, sosyal medya platformlarında faaliyet gösteren butik sayfaların tüketicilerin satın alma davranışları üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyerek pazarlama literatürüne önemli bir katkı sunmaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, özellikle sosyal medya platformlarında faaliyet gösteren işletmelerin, etkili dijital pazarlama stratejileri geliştirmeleri ve rekabet avantajı elde etmeleri açısından önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ürün tasarımı, Tüketici ilhamı, Tüketici katılımı, Dijital pazarlama.

In the contemporary landscape of digital marketing, boutique pages operating on social media platforms significantly shape consumers' purchasing behaviors. These types of stores possess a range of competitive advantages compared to traditional brick-and-mortar establishments by creating personalized product designs, emphasizing consumer interaction, and fostering unique relationships with their followers. The objective of these competitive advantages is to ensure the sustainability of businesses and enhance profit margins. Achieving this goal necessitates identifying the factors influencing consumers' purchasing behaviors. The primary aim of this study is to examine the effects of consumer engagement and product design on purchase intention and ascertain the mediating role of consumer inspiration in this relationship. The data collection process commenced by reaching out to boutique pages specializing in custom-designed products on social media platforms. An online survey form was prepared and shared with the followers of six different boutique pages who agreed to participate in the research. This method resulted in a total of 388 valid responses, which were subsequently subjected to structural equation modeling and descriptive analyses. The findings of the study reveal a significant impact of product design and consumer engagement on purchase intention. Additionally, it is concluded that consumer inspiration plays an intermediary role in this relationship. Consequently, this research contributes significantly to the marketing literature by scrutinizing the effects of boutique pages operating on social media platforms on consumers' purchasing behaviors. The obtained results are particularly crucial for businesses operating on social media platforms, prompting them to develop effective digital marketing strategies and gain a competitive edge.

Keywords: Product design, Consumer inspiration, Consumer engagement, Digital marketing.

ESCHERİCHİA COLİ VE KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONİAE İZOLATLARININ KÜMÜLATİF ANTİBİYOGRAF SONUÇLARI

CUMULATIVE ANTIBIOGRAM RESULTS OF ESCHERICHIA COLI AND KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE ISOLATES

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Giriş ve Amaç

Kümülatif antibiyotik duyarlılık test verileri, bir hastanede belirli bir zaman periyodunda enfeksiyon etkeni bakterilerin tür bazında duyarlılık sonuçlarının incelenmesine imkan sağlayarak o kurumda doğru ampirik tedavi yaklaşımlarının yönlendirilmesinde kilit rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmada hastanemizde 2022 yılı ve 2023 yılının ilk yarısını kapsayan dönemde Escherichia coli ve Klebsiella pneumoniae izolatlarının kümülatif antibiyotik duyarlılık test verilerinin analizini sunuyoruz.

Gereç ve Yöntem

Ocak 2022 – Haziran 2023’ü kapsayan dönemde hastanemizde erişkin hastalarda enfeksiyon etkeni olduğu belirlenen E.coli ve K.pneumoniae izolatlarının yıllık bazda kümülatif antibiyotik test sonuçlarını değerlendirdik. Bu değerlendirmeyi KLİMUD Antibiyotik Duyarlılıklarının Saptanması ve İzlenmesi Çalışma Grubu’nun “Antibiyotik Duyarlılık Verilerinin Analizi Ve Sunumu Rehberi” önerileri doğrultusunda yaptık. Değerlendirmeye, TMC Antibiyotik Duyarlılık Testlerinin Standardizasyonu Çalışma Grubu’nun bakteri türü bazında önerdiği antibiyotikler alındı. E.coli ve K.pneumoniae için değerlendirme idrar ve idrar dışı örnekler (kan, solunum, BOS) bazında yapıldı. Laboratuvarımızda rutin olarak idrar E.coli izolatlarında fosfomisin duyarlılığı disk difüzyon ile belirlenmektedir. İzolatların diğer antibiyotiklere duyarlılıkları ise yine disk difüzyon ile çalışılırken yoğun bakım hastalarında ise duyarlılık VITEK2 Compact (bioMérieux, Fransa) otomatize sistemi ile saptanmaktadır. Antibiyotik duyarlılık testlerinin kalite kontrolü laboratuvarımızda rutin olarak aylık bazda çalışılmaktadır.

Bulgular ve Sonuç

Bakılan dönemde, toplam olarak 958 E. coli, 590 K. pneumoniae kümülatif antibiyograma dahil edildi. Mikroorganizmalara ait yıllık bazda izolat sayıları ile antibiyotik bazında duyarlılık dağılımları Grafik 1 ve Grafik 2’de gösterilmektedir. E.coli’nin 2022 yılı ve 2023 yılı ilk yarısı için karbapenem, aminoglikozit, fosfomisin ve nitrofurantoin duyarlılıkları %80’in üzerinde saptandı (Grafik 1). K.pneumoniae’da, idrar dışı izolatların test edilen antibiyotiklere duyarlılıkları idrar izolatlarına kıyasla belirgin olarak düşük saptandı (Grafik 2). 2022 yılı ile 2023 ilk yarısında, birkaç antibiyotik dışında (idrar dışı izolatların kinolon ve trimetoprim/sulfametoksazol duyarlılığı) K. pneumoniae izolatlarının duyarlılık yüzdelerinde belirgin bir fark gözlenmedi. Bu dönemde, hastanemizde bu iki mikroorganizma için kümülatif antibiyogramda genel olarak önemli bir değişim olmadığını söyleyebiliriz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kümülatif antibiyogram, Escherichia coli, Klebsiella pneumoniae

Introduction and Objectives

Cumulative antibiotic susceptibility test data plays a key role in directing the correct empirical treatment approaches in that institution by allowing infectious bacteria species-based susceptibility results to be examined over a certain period in a hospital. In this study, we present the analysis of cumulative antibiotic susceptibility test data of *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates in our hospital for the period covering 2022 and the first half of 2023.

Materials and Methods

We evaluated the annual cumulative antibiotic test results of *E.coli* and *K. pneumoniae* isolates, which were determined to be the causative agent of infection in adult patients in our hospital, during the period between January 2022 and June 2023. We made this evaluation in line with the recommendations of the KLIMUD Antibiotic Susceptibility Detection and Monitoring Working Group's "Guide for Analysis and Presentation of Antibiotic Susceptibility Data". Antibiotics recommended by the TMC Antibiotic Susceptibility Tests Standardization Working Group on the basis of bacterial species were included in the evaluation. Evaluation for *E.coli* and *K.pneumoniae* was made on the basis of urine and non-urine samples (blood, respiratory, CSF). In our laboratory, fosfomycin sensitivity in urinary *E.coli* isolates is routinely determined by disk diffusion. While the susceptibility of the isolates to other antibiotics is also studied by disk diffusion, the susceptibility in intensive care patients is determined by the VITEK2 Compact (bioMérieux, France) automated system. Quality control of antibiotic susceptibility tests is carried out routinely on a monthly basis in our laboratory.

Conclusion and Discussion

During the period examined, a total of 958 *E. coli* and 590 *K. pneumoniae* were included in the cumulative antibiogram. Annual isolate numbers of microorganisms and antibiotic susceptibility distributions are shown in Graph 1 and Graph 2. *E. coli* susceptibilities to carbapenem, aminoglycoside, fosfomycin, and nitrofurantoin for 2022 and the first half of 2023 were determined to be over 80% (Graph 1). In *K.pneumoniae*, the susceptibility of non-urinary isolates to the tested antibiotics was significantly lower compared to urine isolates (Graphic 2). Between 2022 and the first half of 2023, no significant difference was observed in the sensitivity percentages of *K. pneumoniae* isolates, except for a few antibiotics (quinolone and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole sensitivity of non-urinary isolates). During this period, we can say that there was generally no significant change in the cumulative antibiogram for these two microorganisms in our hospital.

Keywords: Cumulative antibiogram, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

ÇOCUK İŞÇİLİĞİ SORUNUNA DAİR İKİ İCTİHAD: YUSUF EL-KARADAVÎ VE ABDULFETTAH İDRİS ÖRNEĞİ

TWO IJTIHAD ON THE PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOR: THE CASE OF YUSUF AL-QARADAWI AND ABDULFATTAH IDRIS

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ÖZET

Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO) verilerine göre dünyada 63 milyonu kız, 97 milyonu erkek çocuğu olmak üzere toplam 160 milyon çocuk, işçi olarak çalışmaktadır. Resmi olarak tespit edilen bu 160 milyon çocuk işçisinden yaşları 5 ila 17 arasında değişen 79 milyon çocuk işçisi ise sağlıklarına, güvenliklerine veya ahlaklarına zarar verebilecek işler olarak tanımlanan tehlikeli işlerde çalışmaktadır. TÜİK tarafından 2019 yılında yapılan bir araştırmaya göre Türkiye'deki çocuk işçi sayısı 720 bindir. Bu çocukların yaş, eğitim, çalıştıkları sektör vb. konularda ayrıntılı bilgi verilecektir.

Çocuk işçiliği konusu uluslararası hukuk mevzuatı ve ülkelerin hukuk mevzuatlarına girmiş, etrafında pek çok tartışmanın yapıldığı bir konudur. Ancak bu konuyla ilgili ülkemizde fihri açıdan yapılan çalışmalar yok denecek kadar azdır. Arap dünyasında ise meseleyi fihri açıdan ele alan bazı çalışmalara tesadüf edilmiştir. Bu çalışmalar Cemile er-Rifâ'î, el-Ahkamü'l-fikhiyye ve't-terbeviyyetü's-şamiletü'l-müteallika bi'l-etfâl, Amman,1426.; Hamed Fahri Hamed Azzam ve Miram İbrahim el-Muvacide , Hükmü umaleti'l-etfal fi'l-fikhi'l-İslâmî, el-Mecelletü'l-Ürdüniyye fi'd-dirâsâti'l-İslâmiyye, c.4,sy.3,2008.; Muhammed Kemal Sabir es-Sûsî, Umâletü'l-etfâl fi mîzânî's-şer'îati'l-İslâmiyye, el-Külliyetü'l-Câmiyye li'l-ulumi't-tatbikiyye, 2009 adlı çalışmalardır.

Bu tebliğde on sekiz yaşından küçük bireylerin zorla veya ücret mukabili çalıştırılması etrafında şekillenen çocuk işçiliği problemi İslam hukuku açısından mukayeseli olarak tartışılacaktır. Çocuk işçiliği sorunu hakkında kısa bir değerlendirme yapıldıktan sonra Yusuf el-Karadavî ve Abdulfettah İdris'in içtihatlarına yer verilecek ve bu görüşlerin sorunu yeterince görüp görmediği tartışılacaktır. Konu fihri bakımdan nasların delalet ettiği kaideler ve makasidü's-şeria düşüncesi dikkate alınarak ve modern dönemin şartları ihmal edilmeden ele alınacaktır. Her iki âlimin görüşleri tartışılırken kadim ve muasır alimlerin görüşlerinden de istifade edilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Çocuk işçiliği, İctihad, Yusuf el-Karadavî, Abdulfettah İdris

ABSTRACT

According to data from the International Labor Organization (ILO), a total of 160 million children, 63 million girls and 97 million boys, work as workers in the world. Of these 160 million officially identified child laborers, 79 million child laborers aged between 5 and 17 work in hazardous work, defined as work that may harm their health, safety or morals. According to a study conducted by TUIK in 2019, the number of child laborers in Turkey is 720 thousand. Detailed information on the age, education, sector of employment, etc. of these children will be provided.

The issue of child labor is an issue that has entered the international legal legislation and the legal legislations of countries, and around which many discussions are held. However, there are almost no jurisprudential studies on this issue in our country. In the Arab world, on the other hand, there are some studies that deal with the issue from a jurisprudential perspective. These studies are Jamila al-Rifa'i', *al-Ahkam al-fiqhiyya wa't-terbawiyat al-shamilah al-muta'allaika bi al-atfal*, Amman, 1426. ; Hamed Fahri Hamed Azzam and Miram Ibrahim al-Muwajide , *Hükm al-umalat al-atfal fi'l-fiqh al-Islamî*, *al-Majellat al-Jordaniyya fi'd-dirâsâti al-Islamiyya*, vol.4, sy.3, 2008; Muhammad Kamal Sabir al-Sûsî, *Umâlat al-atfâl fî mîzâni al-shari'ati al-Islamiyya*, *al-Kulliyyat al-Jâmiyya li al-ulumi al-tatbikiyya*, 2009.

In this paper, the problem of child labor, which is shaped around the forced or paid labor of individuals under the age of eighteen, will be discussed comparatively in terms of Islamic law. After a brief evaluation of the problem of child labor, the jurisprudence of Yusuf al-Qaradawi and Abd al-Fattah Idris will be presented and it will be discussed whether these views adequately address the problem. In terms of fiqh, the issue will be addressed by taking into account the principles implied by the nafs and the idea of maqasid al-shari'ah, and without neglecting the conditions of the modern era. While discussing the views of both scholars, the views of ancient and contemporary scholars will also be utilized.

Keywords: Child, Child labor, Ijtihad, Yusuf al-Qaradawi, Abdulfettah Idris

KÖK HÜCRE

STEM CELLS

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ABSTRACT

Canlı vücudunda bulunan, kendini yenileyebilen ve aynı zamanda vücudun ihtiyacına göre farklılaşarak diğer doku hücrelerine dönüşebilen hücreler “kök hücre” olarak tanımlanır. Farklılaşmamış kök hücre, diğer hücrelerden farklı olarak başlangıçtaki hücrenin karakteristik özelliklerini taşır. En az bir benzer hücre oluşturabilme yeteneği yanında (selfrenewal); tek bir hücreden birden fazla hücre serisine farklılaşabilme yeteneğine (multi-lineage differentiation) sahiptir ve bir dokunun işlevsel olarak yeniden yapılandırılmasında etkilidir. Kök hücreler, genlerin kontrolü altında aldıkları sinyale göre birçok dokuya kaynaklık edebilmelerine rağmen, özelleşmiş bir hücrenin işlevini yerine getiremezler. Laboratuvar ortamında kök hücreler uzun zaman boyunca çoğalabilirler. Embriyonik kök hücre serilerinin 300-400 döngü boyunca çoğalabildikleri gösterilmiştir. Bu sınırsız bölünme yetenekleri telomeraz enzim aktivitesi sonucu oluşmaktadır

Veteriner hekimlerin kök hücreyi özellikle metabolik hastalıklar, yara iyileşmeleri, kas, kemik, tendon, ligament ve eklem hastalıkları gibi daha birçok tedavi alanlarında kullanılabilmesi oldukça heyecan vericidir. Dünyada hızla gelişmekte olan rejeneratif tıpta ve hücre tedavilerinde kök hücre kullanımı veteriner hekimler için de oldukça cazip görülmektedir.

Osteosit, kondrosit gibi farklılaşmış hücreler yaşlanma, travma ve dejeneratif hastalıklar sonucunda ciddi hasarlara uğradıklarında doğal biçimde kendilerini yenilemeleri oldukça yavaş bazen de oldukça zayıftır. Bu yüzden değişik hücre türlerine farklılaşabilme potansiyeli olan mezenkimal kök hücreler bu amaçla kullanılmak üzere rejeneratif sağaltım alanında büyük katkı sağlayacak bir gelişme olacaktır.

Mezenkimal kök hücrelerin sağlıklı çoğalmalarının sağlanması, ihtiyaç duyulan hücre tiplerine dönüştürülebilmesinin sağlanması Veteriner Hekimlerin kök hücreleri tedavi amaçlı kullanımını mümkün kılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kök hücre, Kök hücre tedavisi, Rejeneratif tedavi

ABSTRACT

Stem cells are defined as cells present in a living body that can renew themselves, while also differentiating into other tissue cells according to the body's needs. Undifferentiated stem cells carry the characteristic features of the initial cell, distinct from other cells. Alongside the ability to create at least one similar cell (self-renewal), they possess the capacity to differentiate into multiple cell lineages from a single cell (multi-lineage differentiation), playing a role in the functional restructuring of a tissue. Despite their ability to give rise to various tissues based on signals controlled by genes, stem cells cannot perform the function of a specialized cell. Stem cells can proliferate for extended periods in laboratory conditions. Embryonic stem cell lines have been shown to proliferate for 300-400 cycles. This unlimited division ability is a result of telomerase enzyme activity.

For veterinary doctors, the use of stem cells in treatment areas like metabolic diseases, wound healing, muscle, bone, tendon, ligament, and joint disorders is very exciting. The utilization of stem cells in the rapidly advancing field of regenerative medicine and cellular therapies is also seen as attractive to veterinary doctors.

Differentiated cells such as osteocytes, chondrocytes, when seriously damaged due to aging, trauma, and degenerative diseases, naturally regenerate themselves very slowly and sometimes weakly. Therefore, the mesenchymal stem cells, which have the potential to differentiate into various cell types, will be a significant development in the field of regenerative therapy.

Ensuring the healthy proliferation of mesenchymal stem cells and their transformation into required cell types will enable veterinary doctors to use stem cells for therapeutic purposes.

Keywords: Stem Cells, Stem cell therapy, Regenerative medicine

**DEVELOPMENT OF A MACHINE LEARNING-BASED COUPON AND
PROMOTION RECOMMENDATION SYSTEM FOR SELLERS IN THE
E-COMMERCE SECTOR**

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ABSTRACT

Every e-commerce company must take various measures to attract its customers and keep them. Best known of these measures is the coupon system. A coupon is an instrument that gives the customer a discount equal to a certain amount of cash or a certain percentage of the total purchase value if the customer buys more than a certain amount at once from the same seller. On the other hand, promotion is an instrument that can be defined in formats such as buy “x” and pay “y”. Distributing an appropriate coupon or promotion to approved customers builds customer loyalty and helps businesses increase profits. This study aims to compare the machine learning-based model and rule-based approach to recommend appropriate coupons and promotions to customers. For the machine learning-based model, a Multi-Class Classification (MCC) model has been developed using Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost). In order to measure the performance of the models, the lower limit and discount

percentage rates in the recommendation made for the seller in the relevant month have been compared with the percentage rates of the seller's most successful coupon in that month. Using the absolute difference between these two percentages, two metrics named “Average Absolute Lower Limit Difference Score” (AALLDS) and “Average Absolute Discount Difference Score” (AADDSD) have been defined. The results show that the rule-based approach yields better performance than the XGBoost-based model.

Keywords: E-commerce, Coupon Recommendation System, Machine Learning

**YENİ GÜVENLİK TEHDİDİ OLARAK DEZENFORMASYON: TÜRKİYE
YÜZYILINDA DEZENFORMASYONLA MÜCADELEDE ÜZERİNE BİR TARTIŞMA
DISINFORMATION AS A NEW SECURITY THREAT: A DISCUSSION ON
COMBATING DISINFORMATION IN THE TURKISH CENTURY**

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ÖZET

Dünya genelinde milyarca insanı birbirine bağlayan internet ve ona entegre biçimde gelişen bilgi iletişim teknolojileri ve sosyal medya olarak isimlendirilen Twitter, Instagram gibi alanlardaki gelişmeler günümüz modern toplumunun temel direklerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Dolayısıyla da bilgi iletişim teknolojileri ve entegreli biçimde gelişen sosyal medya, yapay zeka çalışmalarındaki artan ivme ekonomik, sosyal, siyasi ve güvenlik alanlarında baş döndürücü değişim ve dönüşüm sarmalı beraberinde getirirken, söz konusu alanları hızla evrimleşmeye zorlamıştır. Ek olarak bilgi iletişim ve sosyal medya, yapay zeka alanlarındaki gelişmelerin bireylerin, toplumların, devletlerin ve uluslararası kuruluşların hareket kabiliyetlerini, fikrîsel reflekslerini ve bilgiye erişim hızını arttırdığı bilinen bir gerçektir. Bu etkilere ek olarak iletişimin ve ona entegreli bilgi akışının yadsınamaz hızının avantajı olarak bilgi havuzunun derinleşmesi enformasyonun önemini ortaya koymuştur. Birçok bilim insanı; bireylerin ve toplumların hayatlarının odak noktasında bilgi iletişim teknolojileri ve yapay zeka kullanımlarının artmasını sonucunda yeni toplumsal yapıyı enformasyon toplumu olarak nitelendirmiş ve akabinde de enformasyonu; 21. yüzyılın ve ilerleyen tarihsel süreç içerisinde bireylerin ve toplumların büyük bir dönüştürücüsü, devletlerin ve ulus üstü kuruluşların ise önemli bir stratejik kaynağı olarak betimlemişlerdir.

Enformasyon erişiminin daha kolay bir hale gelmesi ise; enformasyonun kalitesi, doğruluk payı ve ortaya çıkaracağı siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik ve en önemli saçı ayaklarından biri olan toplumsal ve askeri alanlardaki güvenlik eksenli negatif etkileri bağlamında endişeleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Özellikle, günümüzde bireylerin hayatlarının birçok alanında karar vermelerini doğrudan ya da dolaylı şekilde etkileyen sosyal medya platformları enformasyonun manipüle edildiği/ edilebildiği alanlar olarak enformasyonun negatif etkilerinin hissedildiği esas alanlardır. Öyle ki, bu durum hakikat arayışının bireylerde/toplumlarda/devletlerde ve uluslararası sistem içerisinde derinleştirmiştir. Buradan hareketle de: Uluslararası sistem içerisinde terör, terörizm, radikalleşme, iklim değişikliği gibi birçok alanda artan güvenlik tehditlerinin varlıklarına ek olarak dezenformasyonun da eklendiği söylenebilmektedir. Halihazırda da enformasyonun bireylerin, toplumların ve

devletlerin ilişkilerini önemli ölçüde de değiştirmekle birlikte dezenformasyon ise büyük bir güvenlik sorunu olarak yeni tartışmalı bir alan olarak tasvir edilmektedir. Genel itibariyle literatürde dezenformasyonun kavramsal olarak kullanımı ve etki alanı 2017 yılına kadar nadir olarak birincil analiz konusu olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu bağlamda da kavramın ortaya çıkışı, etki alanı gibi önemli hususlar da genellikle başka kavramla ilişkilendirilerek ikincil rollerde değerlendirilmiştir. Ancak Arap Baharı sonrası sosyal medyanın etkisi, ulaştığı toplumsal hareketlilik göz önüne alındığında enformasyona dayalı bilgi alışverişinin yönlendirilmesi ve ek olarak dezenformasyonun yayılımı etkileri dezenformasyonun kullanım alanlarıyla ilgili literatürdeki çalışmalarının da biçimlenmesine katkı sağlamıştır. Dolayısıyla da Arap Baharı gibi kitlesel hareketlerin farklı biçimlerde incelendiği ve 2017 yılı sonrasında iletişim, siyaset bilimi, kamu yönetimi ve uluslararası ilişkiler başta olmak üzere birçok disiplinde dezenformasyon kavramının ve etki alanının birincil aktif rollerde sıklıkla kullanıldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Türkiye bağlamında ise Arap Baharı, 15 Temmuz, FETÖ ve PKK'ya yönelik iç ve dış operasyonlar, 6 Şubat 2023 depremi gibi ülkedeki önemli kırılma noktalarında dezenformasyonun sıklıkla kullanımı, kavramın ülkedeki ekonomik, sosyal ve siyasi etkilerini hem sosyal medyada hem de toplum içerisinde kendisini göstermiştir. Buradan hareketle de dezenformasyonla mücadelenin tıpkı terör, terörizm gibi büyük bir güvenlik sorunu olduğunun açıkça ifade edilebilirliği savı ortaya çıkmaktadır. Çalışma içerisinde de: ilk olarak enformasyonun; enformasyon bombası, enfokrazi gibi geçirdiği süreçler irdelenip akabinde de ikinci olarak dezenformasyona geçiş analiz edilecektir. Ayrıca çalışmada bir içeriğin dezenformasyon olarak nitelendirilebilmesi ve başarıyla ulaşmasındaki basamaklar için üç farklı kriter ortaya koyulmuştur. Bu kriterler sırasıyla: içerik oluşturucunun kimliğinin kasıtlı ve profesyonelce gizlenmiş olması; yayılması istenilen bilginin ya da yayılan bilginin bir sonucu, olayı, süreci etkilemeyi hedefleyen zararlı ve yıkıcı içerik üretebilmesi; son olarak ise dezenformasyonu yaymak isteyen birey ya da kurumun önceden belirlenmiş bir ekonomik, toplumsal, siyasi ya da askeri bir hedefinin varlığının söz konusu olmasıdır. Buradan hareketle de çalışmada dezenformasyonun savunulmaması, kavram olarak kullanımının yıkıcı etkileri, kavramla mücadeledeki araçların etkin ve verimli bir şekilde kullanımına ilişkin devletlerin, AB, BM, NATO gibi uluslararası kurum ve kuruluşların ortaya koyduğu politikalar ve Türkiye'nin halihazırda ürettiği politikaların ana hatların çizilmesi hedeflenmektedir. Söz konusu ana hatların etkilerinin dezenformasyonun özellikle; sosyal medya platformları olarak değerlendirilen alanlardan yaygın şekilde gerçekleştiği, söz konusu alanlarda da kullanıcıların yüklemiş oldukları; bilgi, belge, fotoğraf ve video gibi materyallerin olduğu bilinen bir gerçeklikken, sosyal medya alanlarının dezenformasyon kampanyaları için büyük bir parçası olduğunu da söylemek mümkündür. Halihazırda da gelinen noktada dezenformasyonun tam bir ölçümlenmesi sağlanamasa bile dezenformasyonla mücadelenin devletler ve kurumlar aracılığıyla yönetim biçimlerinin nasıl ve ne şekilde ortaya koyulduğunun bir izahatının yapılabilmesi çalışmanın amaçları arasında yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enformasyon, Güvenlik, Dezenformasyon

ABSTRACT

The easier access to information is; The quality of information has brought along concerns in terms of its accuracy and its negative effects on security in the political, social, economic and social and military fields, which is one of the most important pillars it will reveal. In particular, social media platforms, which directly or indirectly affect individuals' decision-making in many areas of their lives, are the main areas where the negative effects of information are felt as areas where information is manipulated / can be manipulated. Currently, although information significantly changes the relations of individuals, societies and states, disinformation is portrayed as a new controversial area as a major security problem. Also in the study: first of all, information; Processes such as information bomb and infocracy will be examined and then the transition to disinformation will be analyzed secondly. In addition, in the study, three different criteria have been put forward for the characterization of a content as disinformation and the steps in achieving it successfully. These criteria are, in order: the creator's identity is intentionally and professionally concealed; producing harmful and destructive content aimed at influencing a result, event or process of the information that is intended to be disseminated or the disseminated information; Finally, the existence of a predetermined economic, social, political or military goal of the individual or institution that wants to spread disinformation is in question.

Keywords: Information, New Security Threat, Disinformation

**ÜNİVERSİTELERİN ÇEVRESEL DUYARLILIKLARI: UNIKOP
ÜNİVERSİTELERİNİN ÇEVRECİ HEDEFLER BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ**

**ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY OF UNIVERSITIES: AN INVESTIGATION OF
UNIKOP UNIVERSITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOALS**

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ÖZET

Çevresel sorunların artması tüm dünya için önemli riskler oluşturmakta, bugünü olduğu kadar geleceği de tehdit etmektedir. Bu nedenle toplumun pek çok farklı kesimi çözüm önerileri geliştirme konusunda çalışmalar yapmaktadır. Bu bağlamda yönetim alanında akademik çalışmalarda olduğu kadar yönetsel pratiklerde de çevreci bakış açısının hâkim olduğu görülmektedir. Bilimin ve ilerlemenin en önemli kaynağı olan üniversiteler de çevresel sorunların çözümüne yönelik çalışmalara giderek daha fazla önem vermekte, aynı zamanda stratejik hedeflerine de çevresel duyarlılıklarını yansıtmaktadır. Bu araştırmada nitel analiz yöntemleri arasında yer alan içerik analizi ile KOP bölgesi üniversitelerinin stratejik planları incelenerek üniversitelerin çevreci hedeflerinin olup olmadığı, bu hedeflerin hangi biçimlerde stratejik planlarda yer aldığı belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada Maxqda programından yararlanılmıştır. UNİKOP (KOP Bölgesi Üniversiteler Birliği) içinde yer alan 13 üniversitenin stratejik planları çevresel hedefler açısından incelenmiş ve üniversitelerin farklılaşma/ihtisaslaşma alanları değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada jeopolitik özellikleri, verimli tarım arazileri ve alternatif enerji kaynakları açısından sürdürülebilirlik alanında önemli bir cazibe merkezi olan KOP bölgesinde yer alan üniversiteler seçilmiş, üniversitelerin akademik çalışmaların yanında yönetsel kararlarına da çevresel hassasiyetlerini yansıttığı belirlenmiştir. Üniversitelerin özel sektöre olduğu kadar diğer kamu kurumlarına da sürdürülebilir politikalar açısından örnek olması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Araştırma sonuçları da bu görüşü doğrular niteliktedir. 13

üniversitenin stratejik planları incelenmiş ve üniversitelerin çevresel hedeflere yer verdiği görülmüş, bu hedeflerin toplum etkisi, sürdürülebilirlik performansının değerlendirilmesi, kampüs operasyonlar başlıklarında yoğunlaştığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmada UNİKOP üniversitelerinin çevresel hedefleri açığa çıkarılırken araştırmanın kısıtlarına da yer verilmiş ve gelecekte yapılacak araştırmalar için öneriler getirilerek çalışma tamamlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çevreci hedefler, farklılaşma ve ihtisaslaşma, UNİKOP, stratejik plan

ABSTRACT

The increase in environmental problems poses significant risks for the whole world and threatens the future as well as the present. For this reason, many different groups of society are working on developing solutions. In this context, it is seen that the environmentalist perspective is dominant in administrative practices as well as in academic studies in the field of management. Universities, which are the most important source of science and progress, are giving more and more importance to activities aimed at solving environmental problems and at the same time reflecting their environmental sensitivity in their strategic goals. In this research, the strategic plans of the universities in the KOP region were examined by content analysis, which is one of the qualitative analysis methods, to determine whether the universities have environmentalist goals and in which forms these goals are included in the strategic plans. Maxqda program was used in the research. The strategic plans of 13 universities in UNİKOP (Union of Universities of the KOP Region) were examined in terms of environmental goals and the differentiation/specialization areas of the universities were evaluated. In the research, the universities located in the KOP region, which is an important center of attraction in the field of sustainability in terms of geopolitical features, fertile agricultural lands and alternative energy resources, were selected and it was determined that the universities reflect their environmental sensitivities in their administrative decisions as well as academic activities. It is thought that universities should set an example for other public institutions as well as the private sector in terms of sustainable policies. The results of the research confirm this view. Strategic plans of 13 universities were evaluated and it was seen that the universities included environmental targets, and these targets were concentrated under the headings of community impact, evaluation of sustainability performance, and campus operations. In this research, while revealing the environmental goals of UNİKOP universities, the limitations of the research were also included, and the study was completed by making suggestions for future research.

Keywords: Environmental goals, differentiation and specialization, UNİKOP, strategic plan

ERKEN ÇOCUKLUK DÖNEMİNDEKİ BİREYLERE DEĞER KAVRAMININ MÜZİK EĞİTİMİ İLE KAZANDIRILMASI

ACQUISITION OF THE CONCEPT OF VALUE TO INDIVIDUALS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD THROUGH MUSIC EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Erken çocukluk dönemi diye yorumlanan okul öncesi dönem bir bireyin gelişimsel aşamaları dikkate alındığında yaşam yolculuğundaki en kritik süreci ifade etmektedir. Çünkü birey içinde bulunduğu o sürece dair öğrendiklerinin üzerine bir hazırbulunuşluk kazanarak, tecrübelerini temellendirecektir. Bu dönemde kazandığı temel değerler, tecrübeler, beceriler tüm yaşamı boyunca onunla şekillenmeye devam edecektir. Bununla birlikte erken çocukluk döneminde var olan bireyin henüz oyun çağına olduğu unutulmamalıdır. Eğlenirken öğretilen her bir unsur çocuğun hem oyun dünyasına dokunacak hem de onu yaşama hazırlarken öğrenmesini sağlayacaktır. Tam da bu noktada sanata dair unsurlar önem kazanmaktadır. Bireyin ilgi, ihtiyaç ve yeteneği doğrultusunda sahip olunması istenen değerlerin yine bu yol ve yöntem ile çocuğa öğretilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, erken çocukluk dönemindeki bireylerin değer algısının müzik eğitimi ile kazandırılması oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış olup veri toplama aşamasında bireysel görüşme, gözlem ve odak grup görüşmesi yapılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarına bakıldığında sevgi, saygı, vatan, aile, empati, sorumluluk gibi değerlerin kazandırılmasında müzik eğitiminde kullanılan şarkıların etkisi oldukça başarılı bir fark oluşturmuştur. Öğretim programında müzik eğitimi, resim eğitimi ile ilgili etkinliklerin değerler eğitimi ile bütünleştirilmesi de bu araştırma sonrasında önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Erken çocukluk, Kazanımlar, Müzik dersi öğretim programı.

ABSTRACT

Preschool period, which is interpreted as early childhood period, refers to the most critical process in the life journey when considering the developmental stages of an individual. Because the individual will base his/her experiences by gaining a readiness based on what he/she has learned about the process he/she is in. The basic values, experiences and skills he gained during this period will continue to be shaped by him throughout his entire life. However, it should be remembered that the individual who exists in early childhood is still at the age of play. Each element taught while having fun will both touch the child's game world and enable him to learn while preparing him for life. It is precisely at this point that the elements related to art become important. It is of great importance that the values that are desired to be possessed in accordance with the interests, needs and abilities of the individual are taught to the child again by this way and method. The aim of this research is to gain the value perception of individuals in early childhood through music education. Qualitative research method was used in the research and individual interviews, observations and focus group interviews were conducted at the data collection stage. When the results of the research are considered, the effect of the songs used in music education on the acquisition of values such as love, respect, homeland, family, empathy, responsibility has made a very successful difference. After this research, it is also proposed to integrate the activities related to music education and painting education with values education in the curriculum.

Keywords: Early childhood, Achievements, Music lesson curriculum.

RİTMİK ZEKAYA SAHİP BİREYLERİN DOĞAYA KARŞI TUTUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE ATTITUDES INDIVIDUALS WITH RHYTHMIC INTELLIGENCE TOWARDS NATURE

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ÖZET

Çevreye ait kavram becerilerin erken yaşlardan itibaren bireye kazandırılması bireyin yaşama bakış açısını etkileyip biçimlendireceği için önem taşımaktadır. Önceki kazanımların sonraki kazanımları desteklediği ve etkilediği yapılan bilimsel çalışmalarda defalarca kez kanıtlanmıştır. Bu sebeple çevreye karşı tutumları, doğaya karşı olumlamaları kazanamayan bir bireye kritik evreyi geçtikten sonra bu beceriyi kazandırmak hiç de kolay değildir. Başka bir deyişle bireye doğayı koruma ve doğa sevgisi kazanımını kritik öğrenme süreci dışında kazandırmak mümkün değildir. Çünkü öğrenmenin gerçekleşebilmesi; öğrenmenin bilgi düzeyinin ötesine geçip uygulama fırsatı bulması ve yaşama aktarılabilir olması önem taşımaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı 2018 yılında çoklu zekâ türlerinden ritmik zekaya sahip olan özel yetenekli bireylerin doğaya karşı tutumlarını belirlemeyi hedeflemektedir. Araştırmanın doğasına uygun olması gerekçesiyle bu çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak ilköğretim öğrencilerine yönelik çevre tutum ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Bilim ve Sanat eğitim merkezlerinde eğitime devam eden ilköğretim öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Ses, ritim, melodi ve müzik zekâsı olarak ifade edilebilir. Sesler, notalar, ritimler, melodilerle düşünme, farklı sesleri tanıma ve ayırt etme yeteneği ile ilgili bir zekâ boyutudur. Araştırma sonuçlarına bakıldığında; ritmik zekâsı gelişmiş bireylerin doğaya ve çevreye karşı tutumları diğer bireylere oranla daha duyarlıdır sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bununla birlikte müzik dersi öğretim programında yer alan kazanımların doğaya uyarlanabilir etkinliklerle desteklenmesi özel yetenekli bu bireylerin de zihinsel gelişimini destekleyeceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ritmik zekâ, Özel yetenekli bireyler, Kazanımlar, Müzik dersi öğretim programı, Çevre eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

The concept of the environment is important because the acquisition of skills to the individual from an early age will affect and shape the individual's perspective on life. It has been proven many times in scientific studies that previous achievements support and affect subsequent achievements. For this reason, it is not easy to give this skill to an individual whose attitudes towards the environment and affirmations towards nature cannot be gained after passing the critical stage. In other words, it is not possible to provide the individual with the acquisition of nature protection and nature love outside of the critical learning process. Because it is important that learning can be realized; that learning goes beyond the level of knowledge and has the opportunity to be applied and can be transferred to life. The aim of this research is to determine the attitudes of specially gifted individuals who have rhythmic intelligence from multiple intelligence types towards nature in 2018. Quantitative research methods were used in this study on the grounds that they are appropriate to the nature of the research. The environmental attitude scale for primary school students was used as a data collection tool. The working group of the research consists of primary school students who continue their education in Science and Art education centers. It can be expressed as sound, rhythm, melody and musical intelligence. It is a dimension of intelligence related to the ability to think with sounds, notes, rhythms, melodies, recognize and distinguish different sounds. Looking at the research results, it has been concluded that the attitudes of individuals with developed rhythmic intelligence towards nature and the environment are more sensitive than other individuals. However, it is thought that supporting the achievements in the music lesson curriculum with activities that are adaptive to nature will also support the mental development of these individuals with special talents.

Keywords: Rhythmic intelligence, Individuals with special talents, Achievements, Music lesson curriculum, Environmental education.

**MÜZİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN KAZANIMLARIN
ÖĞRENME ALANLARI VE BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE ANALİZİ: 1. SINIF
ÖRNEĞİ**

**ANALYSIS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MUSIC LESSON CURRICULUM
ACCORDING TO THE LEARNING AREAS AND BLOOM TAXONOMY: EXAMPLE
OF 1. CLASS**

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ÖZET

Eğitimin hemen her kademesinde müzik dersi önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Müzik; duygu, düşünce, tasarım ve izlenimleri belirli bir amaç ve yöntemle, estetik bir anlayış içerisinde birleştirilmiş seslerle işleyerek, ifade eden bir sanat dalıdır. Müziği oluşturan işitsel öğeler farklı coğrafyalarda farklı şekillerde uygulansa da, temelde bireylerin estetik yönünün ve kendilerini müzikle ifade edebilme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi müziğin ana amaçlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Bunun yanında adalet, dostluk, dürüstlük, öz denetim, sabır, saygı, sevgi, sorumluluk, vatanseverlik, yardımseverlik gibi “kök değerler” in anlaşılmasında da müzik önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın örnekleme olan ilköğretim 1. sınıf kademesi, kritik bir dönüm noktası olarak kabul edilmektedir. Okula uyum sağlama, sosyalleşme ve okuma-yazma becerilerinin kazandırıldığı bu dönemde müzik dersiyle dinleme-söyleme, müziksel algı ve bilgilenme, müziksel yaratıcılık ve müzik kültürü gibi kazanımlar da önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, 1. Sınıf müzik dersi öğretim programında yer alan kazanımların öğrenme alanları üzerine bir değerlendirme ve bu kazanımların Bloom Taksonomisine göre analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma verileri nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi ile toplanmış olup, çalışmanın analizi doküman analizi tekniği ile yapılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın 2018 yılında yayımladığı Müzik Dersi Öğretim Programı kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, Bloom Taksonomisinde yer alan bilişsel düzeye ait altı basamağın 1.

sınıf müzik dersi öğretim programında yer alan kazanımlarla ilişkisi değerlendirilmiş ve tespit edilen eksiklikler üzerine önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İlkokul 1. sınıf, Bloom Taksonomisi, Müzik eğitimi, Kazanımlar, Müzik dersi öğretim programı.

ABSTRACT

Music lessons have an important place in almost every level of education. Music is a branch of art that expresses feelings, thoughts, designs and impressions by processing them with sounds combined in an aesthetic understanding with a specific purpose and method. Although the aural elements that make up music are applied in different ways in different geographies, basically, the development of the aesthetic aspect of individuals and their ability to express themselves musically constitutes one of the main purposes of music. In addition, music has an important place in understanding "root values" such as justice, friendship, honesty, self-control, patience, respect, love, responsibility, patriotism and benevolence. In this context, the first grade of primary education, which is the sample of the study, is considered as a critical turning point. In this period when adaptation to school, socialisation and literacy skills are acquired, music lessons have an important place in the acquisition of listening-singing, musical perception and knowledge, musical creativity and music culture. In this study, it is aimed to make an evaluation on the learning areas of the acquisitions in the 1st grade music lesson curriculum and to analyse these acquisitions according to Bloom's Taxonomy. The research data of the study were collected by document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, and the study was analysed by document analysis technique. The Music Course Curriculum published by the Ministry of National Education in 2018 was used as a data collection tool. As a result of the study, the relationship between the six steps belonging to the cognitive level in Bloom's Taxonomy and the acquisitions in the 1st grade music course curriculum was evaluated and suggestions were made on the deficiencies identified.

Keywords: Elementary school 1. classroom, Bloom Taxonomy, Music education, Achievements, Music lesson curriculum.

**MÜZİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMINDA YER ALAN KAZANIMLARIN
ÖĞRENME ALANLARI VE BLOOM TAKSONOMİSİNE GÖRE ANALİZİ: 8. SINIF
ÖRNEĞİ**

**ANALYSIS OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE MUSIC LESSON CURRICULUM
ACCORDING TO THE LEARNING AREAS AND BLOOM TAXONOMY: EXAMPLE
OF 8. CLASS**

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ÖZET

Sosyal, kültürel, psikolojik, ekonomik, dini ve hayatımızın daha pek çok noktasında var olan müzik, güzel sanatların en önemli ve en etkili dallarından birisidir. Müzik; duygu, düşünce, tasarım ve izlenimleri belirli bir amaç ve yöntemle, estetik bir anlayış içerisinde birleştirilmiş seslerle işleyerek, ifade eden bir sanat dalıdır. Müziği oluşturan işitsel öğeler farklı coğrafyalarda farklı şekillerde uygulansa da temelde bireylerin estetik yönünün ve kendilerini müzikle ifade edebilme becerilerinin geliştirilmesi müziğin ana amaçlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Bunun yanında adalet, dostluk, dürüstlük, öz denetim, sabır, saygı, sevgi, sorumluluk, vatanseverlik, yardımseverlik gibi “kök değerler” in anlaşılmasında da müzik önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın örnekleme olan ortaöğretim 8. sınıf kademesi, bireylerin akademik hayatına yön vermede kritik bir dönüm noktası olarak kabul edilmektedir. 8. Sınıfın tamamlanmasının ardından öğrencinin güzel sanatlar lisesi ya da konservatuvarların müzik bölümleriyle akademik hayatına devam etme seçenekleri karşısına çıkmaktadır. Bu durum 8. sınıf müzik öğretim ders programını daha da önemli kılmaktadır. Bu dönemde müzik dersiyle dinleme-söyleme, müziksel algı ve bilgilenme, müziksel yaratıcılık ve müzik kültürü gibi kazanımlar önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu çalışmada, 8. Sınıf müzik dersi öğretim programında yer alan kazanımların öğrenme alanları üzerine bir değerlendirme ve bu kazanımların Bloom Taksonomisine göre analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın araştırma verileri nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi ile toplanmış olup, çalışmanın analizi doküman analizi tekniği ile yapılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı'nın 2018 yılında yayımladığı Müzik Dersi Öğretim Programı

kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda, Bloom Taksonomisinde yer alan bilişsel düzeye ait altı basamağın 8. sınıf müzik dersi öğretim programında yer alan kazanımlarla ilişkisi değerlendirilmiş ve tespit edilen eksiklikler üzerine önerilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ortaokul 8. sınıf, Bloom Taksonomisi, Müzik eğitimi, Kazanımlar, Müzik dersi öğretim programı.

ABSTRACT

Music, which exists in social, cultural, psychological, economic, religious and many other aspects of our lives, is one of the most important and most effective branches of fine arts. Music is a branch of art that expresses feelings, thoughts, designs and impressions by processing them with sounds combined in an aesthetic understanding with a specific purpose and method. Although the auditory elements that make up music are applied in different ways in different geographies, basically, the development of the aesthetic aspect of individuals and their ability to express themselves musically constitutes one of the main purposes of music. In addition, music has an important place in understanding "root values" such as justice, friendship, honesty, self-control, patience, respect, love, responsibility, patriotism and benevolence. In this context, the 8th grade of secondary education, which is the sample of the study, is considered as a critical turning point in shaping the academic life of individuals. After completing the 8th grade, students have the option of continuing their academic life in the music departments of fine arts high schools or conservatories. This situation makes the 8th grade music curriculum even more important. In this period, gains such as listening-singing, musical perception and knowledge, musical creativity and music culture have an important place. In this study, it is aimed to make an evaluation on the learning areas of the 8th grade music course curriculum and to analyse these acquisitions according to Bloom's Taxonomy. The research data of the study were collected by document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, and the study was analysed by document analysis technique. The Music Course Curriculum published by the Ministry of National Education in 2018 was used as a data collection tool. As a result of the study, the relationship between the six steps of the cognitive level in Bloom's Taxonomy and the acquisitions in the 8th grade music course curriculum was evaluated and suggestions were given on the deficiencies identified.

Keywords: Middle school 8th grade, Bloom's Taxonomy, Music education, Outcomes, Music course curriculum.

**MİLLİ SAVUNMA SANAYİNDE BLOK ZİNCİR TEKNOLOJİSİNİN
UYGULANMASI SÜRECİNDE KARŞILAŞILAN SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM
ÖNERİLERİ**

**PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY IN THE NATIONAL
DEFENSE INDUSTRY**

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Özet

Milli savunma sanayii, bir ülkenin egemenliğini ve güvenliğini sağlamak, ulusal savunma kapasitesini artırmak ve savunma ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Milli savunma sanayiinde blok zincir teknolojisinin kullanılması son yıllarda büyük ilgi çeken bir inovasyon olmuştur. Bu teknoloji, veri güvenliği ve izlenebilirlik konularında devrim yaratmış ve birçok sektörde çeşitli uygulamaların geliştirilmesine olanak tanımıştır. Blok zincir teknolojisi, verileri merkezi /merkezi olmayan bir yapıda güvenli bir şekilde saklayan ve işleyen bir sistemdir.

Bu araştırmanın amacı; milli savunma sanayiinde blok zincir teknolojisinin uygulamasında karşılaşılan ve olası karşılaşılabilecek sorunları analiz etmek ve değerlendirmektir. Çalışmada, bir grup uzmanın belirli bir konu veya sorun hakkında tahminlerde bulunmalarını ve bu tahminlerin toplanarak bir uzlaşma veya konsensus oluşturulmasını amaçlayan iki türlü Delphi tekniği kullanılmıştır.

Araştırmada, 2022-2023 yılları içerisinde milli savunma sanayii alanında blok zincir teknolojisi ile ilgili çalışan 71 konu uzmanı çalışma grubu olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonucunda; katılımcıların I. ve II. tur görüşlerine göre çoğunluğu, milli savunma sanayiinde blok zincir teknoloji kullanıcılarının kümelenmesinin yerli ve milli çözümlerin eksikliğinin giderilmesi açısından gerekli olduğu görüşündedir. Ayrıca katılımcıların I. ve II. tur görüşlerine göre, milli savunma sanayiinde özel ve kamu kuruluşlarında blok zinciri

teknolojisi kullanımında karşılaşılan/karşılaşılabilecek sorun alanları önem sırasıyla; siber tehlike, ortak blok zincir standartlarının olmaması, yüksek enerji kullanımı, blok zincir çalışma usul ve esasları hakkında yetersiz bilgi birikimi, koruyucu hukuki alt yapının bulunmaması şeklinde ifade edilmektedir. Çalışmanın sonucunda katılımcıların sorunlara ve giderilmesine yönelik önerilerini kapsayan politikalar ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Milli savunma sanayi, Blok zincir teknolojisi, Delphi tekniği

Abstract

The national defense industry plays a critical role in ensuring a country's sovereignty and security, enhancing its national defense capabilities, and meeting defense needs. The use of blockchain technology in the national defense industry has become a significant innovation in recent years. This technology has revolutionized data security and traceability, enabling various applications in many sectors. Blockchain technology is a system that securely stores and processes data in a decentralized manner.

The purpose of this research is to analyze and evaluate the challenges encountered and potential challenges in the application of blockchain technology in the national defense industry. The study used a two-round Delphi technique, aiming for a group of experts to make predictions about a specific topic or issue, and then gather these predictions to reach a consensus.

In the research, a working group of 71 subject experts in the national defense industry related to blockchain technology for the years 2022-2023 was identified. As a result of this study, based on the views of the participants in the first and second rounds, the majority believe that clustering users of blockchain technology in the national defense industry is necessary to address the lack of domestic and national solutions. Additionally, according to the participants' views in the first and second rounds, the problem areas encountered or potentially encountered in the use of blockchain technology in both private and public organizations in the national defense industry are ranked in order of importance as follows: cyber threats, the absence of common blockchain standards, high energy consumption, inadequate knowledge about blockchain operating principles and fundamentals, and the lack of a protective legal framework. The study concludes by presenting policies that encompass participants' recommendations for addressing these problems.

Keywords: National defense industry, Blockchain technology, Delphi technique.

HOW ORGANIZATIONAL LEGITIMACY OF COOPERATIVES IS AFFECTED BY THEIR GLOBAL PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

This communication seeks to deepen the notion of global performance, and organizational legitimacy, while demonstrating the link between these two notions in the context of social and solidarity economy organizations, in this case, cooperatives. In this perspective, we proceed, initially, by a literature review drawing up the inventory of the two concepts. Then, we proceed with an empirical study using a quantitative approach to verify the link between the global performance and the organizational legitimacy of cooperatives.

Keywords: Global performance, Organizational legitimacy, Social and Solidarity Economy, Cooperative.

KEDİ VE KÖPEKLERDE İDRAR YOLU ENFEKSİYONU (SİSTİTİS) VE KRİSTAL OLUŞUMUNUN HAYVAN REFAHINA ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION (CYSTITIS) AND CRYSTAL FORMATION ON ANIMAL WELFARE IN CATS AND DOGS

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ÖZET

İdrar kesesinin yangısı kedi ve köpeklerde yaygın olarak görülen alt üriner sistem hastalıklarından biridir. İdrar kesesinin yangısının meydana gelmesinde bakteriler başta olmak üzere birçok mikroorganizma rol oynar. Sağlıklı hayvanlarda idrar pH'sı bakteri üremesini engeller. Araştırmanın hayvan gerecini, Hatay Alfa Vet Veteriner Kliniği'ne 21 Ağustos 2022 ve 21 Ağustos 2023 tarihleri arasında getirilen farklı yaşlardaki ve çeşitli ırklardaki 10 adet kedi ve köpek oluşturmuştur. Araştırma gereci köpekler ve kediler, 21 Ağustos 2022 ve 21 Ağustos 2023 tarihleri arasında rastgele seçilmişlerdir. Kliniğe getirilen köpek ve kedilerdeki hastalık sonucu meydana gelen şikayetler hasta sahiplerinden alınan anamnez ile kaydedilmiştir. Hasta kedi ve köpeklerin yaş, cinsiyet ve ırk özellikleri kaydedilmiştir. Kedi ve Köpeklere ait bu bilgiler Hatay Alfa Vet Veteriner Kliniği Veteriner hekimi tarafından tutulan kayıtlardan elde edilmiştir. İncelenen bulgulara ait tanımlayıcı bazı istatistik değerler hesaplanmış; bu değerlere beslenme, vücut kondisyon skoru, ırk, cinsiyet ve yaşın etkileri incelenmiştir. Hastalık tanısı idrar analizi, biyokimya ve hemogram radyografik ve ultrasonografik görüntüleme ile konulmuştur. Diyet ve medikal tedavi ile hastalığın seyri değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirme sonucu hastalığın erkek kedi ve köpeklerde dişilere oranla daha fazla görüldüğü tespit edilmiştir. Hastalığa yakalanan kedi ve köpeklerde bir takım davranış bozuklukları meydana gelmiştir. Agresyon, damla damla, az ve sık idrar yapma isteği, korku, idrar yapamadığı için içgüdüsel olarak su içmek istememe, iştahsızlık ve depresyon anormal davranışlara örnek gösterilebilir. Bu araştırma hayvan refahını olumsuz etkileyen sistitis hastalığının teşhis, tedavi ve korunma yöntemlerini literatüre kazandırmak amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kedi, Köpek, Sistitis, Hayvan Refahı

SUMMARY

Inflammation of the urinary bladder is one of the common diseases of the lower urinary tract in cats and dogs. Many microorganisms, especially bacteria, play a role in the inflammation of the urinary bladder. Urine pH prevents bacterial growth in healthy animals. The animal equipment of the study consisted of 10 cats and dogs of various ages and breeds brought to the Hatay Alfa Vet Veterinary Clinic between 21 August 2022 and 21 August 2023. Research dogs and cats were randomly selected between August 21, 2022 and August 21, 2023. Complaints that occurred as a result of the disease in dogs and cats brought to the clinic were recorded with the anamnesis taken from the patient owners. Age, gender and breed characteristics of sick cats and dogs were recorded. This information about cats and dogs was obtained from the records kept by the veterinarian of the Hatay Alfa Vet Veterinary Clinic. Some descriptive statistical values of the examined findings were calculated and the effects of nutrition, body condition score, race, gender and age on these values were examined. The diagnosis of the disease was made by urinalysis, biochemistry and hemogram radiographic and ultrasonographic imaging. The course of the disease was evaluated with diet and medical treatment. As a result of the evaluation, it was determined that the disease was more common in male cats and dogs than in females. A number of behavioral disorders have occurred in cats and dogs infected with the disease. Aggression, drop by drop, low and frequent urge to urinate, fear, instinctive unwillingness to drink water because of inability to urinate, loss of appetite and depression can be examples of abnormal behaviors. This research was conducted to introduce to the literature the diagnosis, treatment and prevention methods of cystitis, which negatively affects animal welfare.

Keywords: Cat, Dog, Cystitis, Animal Welfare

SERBEST ZAMANLARINDA SPOR YAPAN GENÇLERİN CİNSİYET DEĞİŞKENİ AÇISINDAN ATILGANLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE LEVEL OF ASSERTIVENESS IN TERMS OF GENDER VARIABLE OF YOUTH PLAYING SPORTS IN THEIR LEISURE TIME

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ÖZET

Genel olarak kadın ve erkekler arasında toplumsal cinsiyet rol öğrenmeleri sonucunda erkeklerin kadınlara oranla daha atılgan olduğu yönünde bir kanı mevcuttur. Yapılan araştırmalar ve gözlemler sporun, çocuk ve gençlerde sosyal boyutu ve kişiliği güçlendirmesi nedeniyle atılganlık düzeyini olumlu etkilediği yönünde bilgiler ortaya konmaktadır. Bu sonuçlar göz önüne alındığında serbest zamanlarında spor yapan genç erkek ve genç kadınların atılganlık düzeylerinde bir farklılık olup olmadığı merak edilmiş. Bu açıdan serbest zamanlarında spor etkinliklerine katılan gençlerin atılganlık becerilerinin cinsiyet açısından karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda 2019-2020 eğitim öğretim döneminde İzmit evreninden tesadüfi yöntemle seçilen ve araştırmaya izin veren 5 ayrı kulüplerde yapılması planlanmıştır. Ancak pandemi başlaması nedeniyle İzmit İlçesinde bulunan 2 spor kulübünde yapılabilmştir. Kulüplerde gençlere bilgilendirme yapıldıktan sonra araştırmaya gönüllü katılmak isteyenlere Rathaus tarafından geliştirilen ve Acar (1980) tarafından Türkçeye uyarlanan Rathaus Atılganlık Envanteri uygulanmıştır. Çalışma 44 genç kadın ve 42 genç erkek olmak üzere toplam 46 genç ile tamamlanmıştır. Ölçeğin bu araştırma için güvenilirliği Cronbach Alpha değeri 0,849 olarak bulunmuştur. Veriler analiz edildiğinde cinsiyet açısından genç kadın ve genç erkeklerin atılganlık düzeylerinde anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. Bu sonucun alınmasında araştırma grubunu oluşturan kadın ve erkek gençlerin spor yapmasının etkisi olabileceği düşünülmüştür. Kesin sonuçlara ulaşmak açısından spor yapan ve yapmayan daha büyük örneklemeler üzerinde detaylı çalışmaların yapılmasının önerilmesi uygun görülmüştür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Atılganlık, Kadın, Erkek, Spor, Serbest Zaman

ABSTRACT

In general, there is a belief that men are more assertive than women as a result of gender role learning between women and men. Researches and observations show that sports positively affect the level of assertiveness because it strengthens the social dimension and personality of children and youth. Considering these results, it was wondered whether there is a difference in the assertiveness levels of young men and young women who do sports in their free time. In this respect, it is aimed to compare the assertiveness skills of young people who participate in sports activities in their free time in terms of gender. In line with the purpose of the research, it is planned to be carried out in 5 different clubs, which are randomly selected from the Izmit universe in the 2019-2020 academic year and allow the research. However, due to the start of the pandemic, it could be done in 2 sports clubs in Izmit District. After informing the youth in the clubs, the Rathaus Assertiveness Inventory developed by Rathaus and adapted into Turkish by Acar (1980) was applied to those who wanted to participate in the research voluntarily.

The study was completed with a total of 46 young people, 44 young women and 42 young men. The reliability of the scale for this study was found to be 0.849 with Cronbach Alpha value. When the data were analyzed, there was no significant difference in the assertiveness levels of young women and young men in terms of gender. It was thought that the male and female youth who made up the research group might have an effect on this result. In order to reach definitive results, it was deemed appropriate to suggest detailed studies on larger samples that do and do not play sports.

Keywords: Assertiveness, Women, Men, Sports, Leisure Time

**SPOR YAPAN BİREYLERİN KİTAP OKUMA VE SOSYO DEMOGRAFİK
ÖZELLİKLERİNE GÖRE ZAMAN YÖNETİMLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINATION OF TIME MANAGEMENT OF INDIVIDUALS DOING SPORTS
ACCORDING TO BOOK READING AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, spor yapan bireylerin kitap okuma ve sosyo demografik özelliklerine göre zaman yönetimlerinin incelenmesidir. Betimsel olan bu araştırma Sakarya ilinin Serdivan ilçesindeki spor merkezlerine üye olan bireyler üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma evreni Sakarya İlinin Serdivan ilçesindeki spor merkezleriyle sınırlıdır. Araştırma evreninden iletişim kurulabilen ve araştırma yapılması için izin veren toplam 240 spor merkezi örnekleme oluşturmuştur. Örnekleme oluşturan spor merkezlerine devam eden üyelere araştırma hakkında açıklamalar yapıldıktan sonra gönüllü katılmayı kabul eden toplam 240 kişi ile araştırma yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın amacı doğrultusunda sosyo-demografik özellikleri ölçen 4 soruluk bilgi anketi ile Britton ve Tesser (1991) tarafından geliştirilen, Türkçeye uyarlanmış Alay ve Koçak (2003) zaman yönetimi ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Zaman yönetimi ölçeği 3 alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır. Bu alt boyutlar zaman planlaması, zaman tutumları ve zaman harcattırıcılardır. Ölçek 5’li likert tipindedir. Verilerin çözümlenmesinde SPSS 25. 00 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Veriler normal dağılım gösterdiği için ikili grupların karşılaştırılmasında bağımsız t testi ikiden fazla karşılaştırmalarda ise Varyans Analizi kullanılmıştır. Varyans analizi sonucunda anlamlı çıkan gruplarda farkın kaynağını bulmak için ise Tukey testi kullanılmıştır. Sonuçta elde edilen bulgular analiz edildiğinde cinsiyet ve eğitim durumunda anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmazken, kitap okuma durumunda zaman harcattırıcılarda ve yaş değişkeninin bütün alt boyutlarında anlamlı bir farklılık olduğu sonucu bulunmuştur ($p<0,05$). Sonuç olarak spor yapan bireylerin zaman yönetimlerinin incelendiği bu çalışmada yaş ve kitap okuma durumu zaman yönetimi açısından önemli görülmüştür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Spor, Spor Merkezleri, Zaman Yönetimi, Kitap Okuma

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to examine the time management of individuals who do sports according to their book reading and socio-demographic characteristics. This descriptive research was conducted on individuals who are members of sports centers in Serdivan district of Sakarya province. The research population is limited to sports centers in Serdivan district of Sakarya Province. The total sample of sports centers that can be contacted and given permission to conduct research from the research population has been formed. After explanations about the research were made to the members attending the sports centers that constituted the sample, the research was conducted with a total of 240 people who agreed to participate voluntarily. For the purpose of the research, a 4-question information survey measuring socio-demographic characteristics and the time management scale of Alay and Koçak (2003), developed by Britton and Tesser (1991) and adapted into Turkish, were used. The time management scale consists of 3 sub-dimensions. These sub-dimensions are time planning, time attitudes and time wasters. The scale is a 5-point Likert type. SPSS 25.00 package program was used to analyze the data. Since the data showed normal distribution, independent t-test was used to compare paired groups and Analysis of Variance was used for more than two comparisons. Tukey test was used to find the source of the difference in the groups that were significant as a result of the variance analysis. When the findings were analyzed, it was found that while there was no significant difference in gender and education status, there was a significant difference in time wasters in the case of reading books and in all sub-dimensions of the age variable ($p < 0.05$). As a result, in this research where the time management of individuals doing sports was examined, age and book reading status were found to be important in terms of time management.

Key Words: Sports, Sports Centers, Time Management, Reading Books

IDENTIFICATION OF SOME PLANT STRATUMS THAT CAN INCREASE FARMERS' FOOD CROP INCOME: A BASIS FOR AGROFORESTRY EXTENSIFICATION INTO INTERNALLY MONOCULTURE AREAS TO SUPPORT THE POLICY OF REDUCING DEPENDENCE ON FABRICATED FERTILIZERS

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ABSTARACT

The root system of tree stratum is able to uptake nutrients from the subsoil to be transported to the leaves and is useful as a nutrient supply for food crops with shallow roots, namely when the fallen leaves experience decomposition. This phenomenon is well understood by monoculture food crop farmers who are now starting to have difficulty accessing fabricated fertilizers in almost parts of Indonesia. However, the negative effects of tree stratum shading in the form nutrient and water absorption competitions with food crops have never been evaluated. This research was carried out from June to August 2023 at Mandah, Rulung Raya, and Sukadamai Villages, Natar District, South Lampung Regency with the aim of determining the contribution of woody tree strata (teak, acacia, and albizia), multi proposed tree species or MPTS (*Parkia speciosa*, avocado, and jack fruit), shrubs (coffee and cacao), and ground cover (vegetables, soybean, and peanut) to income originating from food crops, namely cassava, corn and upland rice [Y-FOOD]. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 40 farmers who were still retaining poly-culture cultivation with a combination of two or several plant strata among these food crops. To investigate the influence of the types of plant stratum, the OLS model was applied at confidence levels of 90 and 95%. To eliminate the model error, the variable ownership of productive assets (land, cows, sheep and chickens), application of fertilizer (urea, ponska, KCl and liquid fertilizer), application of compost and frequency of pesticide use were also included in the model. The results showed a significant effect: (1) the positives ones were teak, acasia, vegetables, soybeans, and peanuts respectively USD 86,381 (P=0.000); 88,294 (P=0.000); 109,490 (P=0.000); 114.60 (P =0.000); 145.07 (P=0.000); and (2) which negative are *Albizia falcataria*, *Parkia speciosa*, avocado, coffee, and cacao respectively of around USD 31,725 (P=0.002); 57,095 (P=0.000); 43,208 (P=0.003); 61,990 (P=0.000) and 96.37 (P=0.000). The policy of expanding agroforestry as an effort to reduce dependence on fabricated fertilizers requires choosing types of tree, bush and ground cover vegetation that have a positive impact on food sector income.

Keywords: monoculture, MPTS, multistratum, productive assets, subsistence income

TATAR-BASHKIR COMPATRIOTS IN TURKEY

ТАТАРО-БАШКИРСКИЕ СООТЕЧЕСТВЕННИКИ В ТУРЦИИ

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ABSTRACT

The Russian, Jewish, and Armenian diaspora is well covered in Russian scientific literature. But, unfortunately, there are not enough works devoted to the Tatar and Bashkir diaspora abroad. The emigration of Tatars and Bashkirs to Turkey took place long before the 1917 revolution. The history of emigration from the Russian Empire to the Ottoman Empire dates back several centuries. The emigration of the Bashkirs began with uprisings against land grabs, economic enslavement, and spiritual and religious oppression. Also, the first emigrants from the Ural-Volga region appeared after the defeat of the famous uprising of Stepan Razin. The Russian Empire threatened many Muslims in 1683 with confiscation of all lands and property unless they agreed to renounce Islam and convert to Christianity. At this time, the first Tatar emigrants appeared in the Ottoman Empire. In this way they strive to preserve the Muslim faith. Fearing a new round of forced Christianization in the middle of the 19th century, another wave of Tatar-Bashkir emigration left the Russian Empire. There were cases of requests to the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Russian Empire to move to the Ottoman Empire. After which they even stopped giving permission for Tatars and Bashkirs to travel abroad for some time, in order to avoid mass migration to the Ottoman Empire. The next major attempt to emigrate to the Ottoman Empire was at the end of the 19th century.

There were massive Tatar-Bashkir emigrations to Turkey after the 1917 revolution and the Second World War (1939-1945). Some emigrated to Turkey directly, while others in transit through China and Europe. Thus, the formation of the Tatar-Bashkir diaspora took place in Turkey. It must be especially emphasized that the Tatar-Bashkir diaspora in Turkey was very active. Among them were outstanding personalities who played a significant role in the formation of the new Turkey, there were many representatives of the Tatar-Bashkir intelligentsia - Sadri Maksudi, Yusuf Akchura, Gayaz Ishaki, Akhmet-Zaki Validi Togan, Hamit Zubeir Kushay, Abdulkadir Inan and others. Sadri Maksudi is the first adviser to Ataturk and the founder of the legal scientific school in Ankara. He received an excellent education in Paris at the Sorbonne. Sadri Maksudi and Yusuf Akchura were prominent public and political figures in pre-revolutionary Russia. Yusuf Akchura served as Ataturk's advisor. They were not indifferent to the fate of their fellow tribesmen, defended the interests of the Tatars and other Muslims of Russia, but still they had to leave Soviet Russia after 1917.

Our compatriots formed communities in Turkey that still exist today: 1. Society for Culture and Social Assistance of the Turks of Idel-Ural in Istanbul, 2. Cultural Society of Kazan Tatars in Eskisehir, 3. Society of Kazan Tatars in Ankara, 4. Society of Tatars in Izmir, 5. Cultural society of Kazan Tatars in Kutahya, 6. Society of Tatars in the village of Osmaniya, 7. Tatar-Bashkir society in Antalya. The last listed Tatar-Bashkir society in Antalya was formed in 2018. A distinctive feature of this society is that it was formed thanks to modern Tatar-Bashkir emigration. The Tatar-Bashkir communities organized in Turkey became the centers of not only the cultural, religious, but also the entire social life of the settlers. Almost the entire life of emigrants was concentrated around the community, which became the core of the social organization of all its members. Undoubtedly, the presence of Tatar-Bashkir communities in Turkey has a consolidating influence.

Keywords: emigration of Tatars and Bashkirs from Russia, Tatar-Bashkir compatriots in Turkey, Tatar-Bashkir diaspora in Turkey.

В научной российской литературе хорошо освещена русская, еврейская, армянская диаспора. Но, к сожалению, недостаточно работ посвященных татарской, башкирской диаспоре за рубежом. Эмиграция татар и башкир в Турцию была задолго до революции 1917 года. История эмиграции из Российской империи тогда еще в Османскую империю насчитывает несколько веков. Началом эмиграции башкир послужили восстания против захватов земель, экономические закабаления, духовно-религиозные притеснения. Также первые эмигранты из Урало-Поволжского региона появились после поражения знаменитого восстания Степана Разина. Российская империя пригрозила в 1683 году многим мусульманам конфискацией всех земель и имущества, если они не согласятся отказаться от ислама и перейти в христианство. В это время появляются первые татарские эмигранты в Османской империи. Таким образом они стремятся сохранить мусульманскую веру. Опасаясь нового витка насильственной христианизации в середине XIX века Российскую империю покинула другая волна татаро-башкирской эмиграции. Были случаи с просьбами к министру внутренних дел Российской империи о переезде в Османскую империю. После чего даже перестали на какое-то время давать разрешения на выезд за границу татарам и башкирам, во избежание массового переезда в Османскую империю. Следующая крупная попытка эмигрировать в Османскую империю была в конце XIX века.

Массовые татаро-башкирские эмиграции были в Турцию после революции 1917 года и Второй мировой войны (1939-1945). Кто-то эмигрировал в Турцию напрямую, а кто-то транзитом через Китай и Европу. Таким образом, в Турции произошло формирование татаро-башкирской диаспоры. Необходимо особо подчеркнуть, что татаро-башкирская диаспора в Турции была очень активной. Среди них были выдающиеся личности,

сыгравшие значительную роль в становлении новой Турции, много было представителей татаро-башкирской интеллигенции – Садри Максуди, Юсуф Акчура, Гаяз Исхаки, Ахмет-Заки Валиди Тоган, Хамит Зюбеир Кушай, Абдулкадир Инан и другие. Садри Максуди – первый советник Ататюрка и основатель юридической научной школы в Анкаре. Он получил прекрасное образование в Париже в Сорбоне. Садри Максуди и Юсуф Акчура были видными общественными и политическими деятелями еще в дореволюционной России. Юсуф Акчура занимал должность советника Ататюрка. Они были равнодушны к судьбе своих соплеменников, отстаивали интересы татар и других мусульман России, но все же им пришлось покинуть Советскую Россию после 1917 года.

Наши соотечественники образовали в Турции общины, который по сей день существуют: 1. Общество культуры и социальной помощи тюрков Идель-Урала в Стамбуле, 2. Культурное общество казанских татар в Эскишехире, 3. Общество казанских татар в Анкаре, 4. Общество татар в Измире, 5. Культурное общество казанских татар в Кютахье, 6. Общество татар в деревне Османия, 7. Татаро-башкирское общество в Анталии. Последнее перечисленное татаро-башкирское общество в Анталии образовалось в 2018 г. Отличительная черта данного общества в том, что образовалась она благодаря современной татаро-башкирской эмиграции. Организованные в Турции татаро-башкирские общины стали центрами не только культурной, религиозной, но и всей социальной жизни переселенцев. Практически вся жизнь эмигрантов была сконцентрирована вокруг общины, которая стала стержнем социальной организации всех ее членов. Несомненно, наличие татаро-башкирских общин в Турции оказывает консолидирующее влияние.

Ключевые слова: эмиграция татар и башкир из России, татаро-башкирские соотечественники в Турции, татаро-башкирская диаспора в Турции.

İŞLETMELERDE KURUMSAL HAFIZADAKİ DEĞİŞİM VE DİJİTAL KÜLTÜR İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE IN CORPORATE MEMORY AND DIGITAL CULTURE IN BUSINESSES

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ÖZET

Endüstri 4.0 süreci ile başlayan işletmelerde dijital dönüşüm süreci günümüzde hız kesmeden devam etmektedir. Dijital dönüşümün odak noktası veriler ve verilerden elde edilen kıymetli bilgilerdir. Bu bilgilerin depolandığı yer işletmelerin kurumsal hafızalarıdır. Kurumsal hafıza da dijital dönüşüm sürecinde hızla değişmektedir. Veri depolama sistemlerindeki gelişmeler, bulut bilişim kaynakları, veri ve bilginin kıymetini anlamış işletmelerin sundukları ücretsiz depolama alanları sayesinde işletmelerin kurumsal hafızaları da daha fazla dijital hale gelmektedir. Dijital hale gelen kurumsal hafızadan veri analizi de önceki zamanlara göre yapay zekâ ve farklı analiz metotları ile çok çeşitli şekillerde yapılabilmektedir.

Kurumsal hafızanın özü veri ve bilgiden oluştuğu için veri ve bilginin elde edilip depolanması önemlidir. İşletmelerin dijital dönüşüm sürecinde veri ve bilginin elde edilip depolanabilmesi için işletme birimleri arasındaki siloların tamamen ortadan kaldırılması, çalışanlar arasında veri ve bilginin paylaşımına dönük dijital bir kültürün hâkim olması önemlidir. Bu kültür sayesinde çalışanların sahip oldukları örtülü bilgilerin de kurumsal hafızaya aktarılması kolay olabilir. Bu sayede işletmelerin en önemli varlıkları arasında gösterilebilecek kurumsal hafızaları daha doğru veri ve bilgilerle donatılabilir. Doğru verinin olduğu yerde doğru analiz de varsa elde edilen bilgiler işletmenin karar alma organlarında, bakım faaliyetlerinde işletme için olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmesine sebep olabilir.

Bu çalışmada kurumsal hafızadaki değişimin doğru anlaşılabilmesi için dijital kültürün önemi incelenmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kurumsal Hafıza, Bilgi Yönetimi, Dijital Kültür

ABSTRACT

The digital transformation process continues unabated today in businesses that started with the Industry 4.0 process. The focus of digital transformation is data and the valuable information obtained from data. The place where this information is stored is the corporate memories of the companies. Corporate memory is also changing rapidly during the digital transformation process. Thanks to developments in data storage systems, cloud computing resources, and free storage areas offered by businesses that understand the value of data and information, corporate memories of businesses are becoming more digital. Data analysis from the digitalized corporate memory can be done in many different ways using artificial intelligence and different analysis methods compared to previous times.

Since the essence of corporate memory consists of data and information, it is important to obtain and store data and information. In order for businesses to obtain and store data and information during the digital transformation process, it is important to completely eliminate silos between business units and to establish a digital culture of sharing data and information among employees. Thanks to this culture, it may be easy to transfer the tacit knowledge of employees to the corporate memory. In this way, corporate memories, which can be considered among the most important assets of businesses, can be equipped with more accurate data and information. If there is correct analysis where there is correct data, the information obtained can lead to positive results for the business in decision-making bodies and maintenance activities.

In this study, we will try to examine the importance of digital culture in order to understand the change in corporate memory correctly.

Keywords: Corporate Memory, Information Management, Digital Culture

**DEPREMLERİ EN AZ CAN VE EKONOMİK KAYIPLARLA ATLATMAYA
OLANAK SAĞLAYAN YÜKSEK OLMAYAN YAPILARI TEMSİL EDEN BİR BİNA
ÖRNEĞİ İÇİN MALİYET KARŞILAŞTIRMASI**

**COST COMPARISON FOR A BUILDING EXAMPLE REPRESENTING NON-HIGH
STRUCTURES THAT ALLOW TO SURVIVE EARTHQUAKES WITH MINIMUM
LIVES AND ECONOMIC LOSSES**

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ÖZET

Kahramanmaraş'ın Pazarcık ilçesinde 7.8 Mw büyüklüğünde, Elbistan ilçesinde ise 7.5 Mw büyüklüğünde art arda meydana gelen depremler Kahramanmaraş dahil olmak üzere on ili etkisi altına almıştır. İkinci deprem ilk depremde oluşan hasarın ve can kayıplarının daha da artmasına neden olmuştur. On ilde üç ay süre ile olağanüstü hâl ilan edilmiştir. Daha sonra olağanüstü hâl ilan edilen il sayısı on yediye yükseltilmiştir. Bahse konu bu iki deprem insanlar üzerinde büyük korku ve endişeye neden olmuştur. İnsanların depremlere nerede ve ne zaman yakalanacaklarını bilmeleri mümkün değildir. Bu durum insan psikolojisi üzerinde olumsuz derin etkilere sebep olmaktadır. Deprem korkusunun temelinde ölüm ve kaybetme korkusu yer alıp, psikolojide Seismophobia adı verilen bir fobi haline gelmektedir. Özellikle deprem korkusu depremlerde hasar görme riski yüksek olan konut yapılarında daha da artmaktadır. Bu son yıkıcı ve şiddetli depremden sonra insanların daha az katlı çelik, sismik izolatörlü ve betonarme yapılara olan ilgisi hızla artmıştır. Yüksek katlı konut yapılarına göre daha az katlı yapıların yapımı depremden sonra hız kazanmıştır. Bu çalışma insanların bu konu üzerindeki eğilimlerine ışık tutmak için hazırlanmıştır. Çalışmada az katlı tipik bir konut binası mimarisi belirlenip betonarme, çelik ve sismik izolatörlü olmak üzere üç farklı şekilde tasarımı yapıp inşaat maliyetleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda betonarme, çelik ve sismik izolatörlü bina türüne göre, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Çevre Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığınca son yayımlanan birim fiyatlar ile inşaat maliyetleri hesaplanmıştır. Betonarme yapının toplam yaklaşık inşaat maliyeti 1.884.614,71 TL, çelik yapının toplam yaklaşık inşaat

maliyeti 2.055.909,88 TL ve sismik izolatörlü yapının toplam yaklaşık inşaat maliyeti 3.090.276,59 TL olarak belirlenmiştir. Hesaplamalar sonucunda yapılar arasında karşılaştırma yapmak için betonarme yapı esas alındığında çelik yapı betonarme yapıdan %9,1 ve sismik izolatörlü yapı ise betonarme yapıdan %64 oranında daha fazla maliyetle yapılabileceği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, deprem korkusu, betonarme çelik sismik izolatörlü yapı.

ABSTRACT

Earthquakes that occurred consecutively with a magnitude of 7.8 Mw in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş and a magnitude of 7.5 Mw in the Elbistan district affected ten provinces, including Kahramanmaraş. The second earthquake caused the damage and loss of life caused by the first earthquake to increase even more. A state of emergency was declared in ten provinces for three months. Later, the number of provinces in which a state of emergency was declared was increased to seventeen. These two earthquakes caused great fear and anxiety in people. It is not possible for people to know where and when they will be hit by earthquakes. This situation causes profound negative effects on human psychology. The basis of the fear of earthquakes is the fear of death and loss, and it becomes a phobia called Seismophobia in psychology. The fear of earthquakes increases especially in residential buildings that have a high risk of damage during earthquakes. After this last devastating and severe earthquake, people's interest in lower-story steel, seismic isolator and reinforced concrete structures has increased rapidly. The construction of lower-story buildings compared to high-rise residential buildings accelerated after the earthquake. This study has been prepared to shed light on people's tendencies on this issue. In the study, the architecture of a typical low-rise residential building was determined and designed in three different ways: reinforced concrete, steel and with seismic isolators, and its construction costs were compared. As a result of the study, construction costs were calculated with the unit prices last published by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change of the Republic of Turkey, according to the type of building with reinforced concrete, steel and seismic isolators. The total approximate construction cost of the reinforced concrete structure was determined as 1,884,614.71 ₺, the total approximate construction cost of the steel structure was determined as 2,055,909.88 ₺, and the total approximate construction cost of the seismic isolator structure was determined as 3,090,276.59 ₺. As a result of the calculations, when the reinforced concrete structure is taken as a basis to make a comparison between the structures, it has been determined that the steel structure can be built at 9.1% more cost than the reinforced concrete structure, and the structure with seismic isolators can be built at 64% more cost than the reinforced concrete structure.

Keywords: Earthquake, fear of earthquake, reinforced concrete steel seismic isolator structure.

**EKOSİSTEMDE İNSAN/ÇEVRE SAĞLIĞINDA ORGANİK BİTKİ ATIKLARINDAN
EKSTRAKT ELDE EDİLMESİ VE AHŞAPTA DOĞAL EMPRENYE MADDESİ
OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**OBTAINING EXTRACT FROM ORGANIC PLANT WASTE IN
HUMAN/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN ECOSYSTEM AND EVALUATION AS A
NATURAL IMPREGNANCY MATERIAL IN WOOD**

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Özet

İnsanlık var olduğu günden bu yana tüm ihtiyaçlarını doğadan karşılamış, teknoloji ve nüfusun artmasıyla beraber geçen tüm süreçlerde kimyasal içerikli materyal kullanımı da artmıştır. İçinde yaşadığımız ekosistem (canlılar, çevre, doğa) kendini yenilemekte zorlanmakta ve yenileyememektedir. Tüm bu süreçlerin ötesinde orman kaynakları çok çeşitli nedenlerle hızla azalmaya devam etmekte, yenilenmesi ve ikame edilmesi uzun süreçler almaktadır. Buradan hareketle ahşap malzemenin korunması, uzun yıllar dayanımının sağlanması ve kullanılan malzemenin tekrar değerlendirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Organik koruyucular elde edilerek gerek ahşabın korunması ve gerekse insan/çevre sağlığında olumlu katkılar sağlaması bu çalışmanın ana hedefini oluşturmaktadır. Ülkemizde çok çeşitli alanlarda yer alan uçucu yağ ve aromatik bitkilerinden birisi olan defne (*Laurus nobilis* L.) atıklarından çeşitli konsantrasyonlarda ekstraktlar elde etmek suretiyle doğal ahşap korucu elde edilmiştir. Ahşap türlerinden kayın (*Fagus orientalis* Lipsky) ve sarıçam (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) tercih edilmiştir. %1 ve %3 konsantrasyonunda hazırlanan çözeltiler ahşap malzemeye ASTM D 1473 76 standardına göre emprenye işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Akabinde tutunma düzeyi (retensiyon), özgül ağırlık değişimi, eğilme direnci/elastiklik modülü değişimi belirlenmiştir.

Deney sonuçlarına göre; kayın ağaç türünde en yüksek tutunma (retensiyon) %1'lik konsantrasyonda (0.94), en düşük %3 konsantrasyonda (0.44); sarıçam odununda en yüksek tutunma %3 defne yaprağı konsantrasyonunda (0.31) tespit edilmiştir. En yüksek hava kurusu özgül ağırlık değişimi kayında %3 konsantrasyonda (0.65 g/cm^3), en düşük hava kurusu özgül ağırlık değişimi sarıçam odununda %1 konsantrasyonda (0.48 g/cm^3) belirlenmiştir. Kontrol örneğine oranla defne yaprağı bitki ekstraktı her iki odun türünde kısmi artış göstermiştir. Eğilme direnci değişimi en yüksek kayın odununda %3 konsantrasyonda (109.63 N/mm^2), en düşük eğilme direnci sarıçam odununda %1 konsantrasyonda (78 N/mm^2) gerçekleşmiştir. Aromatik bitki türü olan defne yaprağı kısmen fiziksel ve mekanik özellikler üzerinde etkili olmasıyla iç mekânlarda kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahşap malzeme, defne yaprağı, ekoloji, emprenye, insan sağlığı, ahşabın teknolojik özellikleri

Summary

Humanity has met all its needs from nature since its existence, and with the increase in technology and population, the use of chemical-containing materials has also increased in all processes. The ecosystem (living things, environment, nature) we live in has difficulty in renewing itself and cannot renew itself. Beyond all these processes, forest resources continue to decrease rapidly for various reasons, and their renewal and replacement take a long time. Based on this, it is of great importance to protect the wooden material, ensure its durability for many years and re-evaluate the material used. The main goal of this study is to obtain organic preservatives, thus protecting wood and making positive contributions to human/environmental health. Natural wood preservatives were obtained by obtaining extracts in various concentrations from the wastes of bay laurel (*Laurus nobilis* L.), which is one of the essential oil and aromatic plants found in a wide variety of areas in our country. Among the wood species, beech (*Fagus orientalis* Lipsky) and Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) were preferred. The solutions prepared at 1% and 3% concentration were impregnated on the wooden material according to ASTM D 1473 76 standard. Subsequently, retention level, specific gravity change, bending strength/elastic modulus change were determined.

According to the experimental results; In beech wood species, the highest retention is at 1% concentration (0.94) and the lowest is at 3% concentration (0.44); The highest adhesion in Scots pine wood was detected at 3% bay leaf concentration (0.31). The highest air-dry specific gravity change was determined in 3% concentration (0.65 g/cm³) and the lowest air-dry specific gravity change was determined in Scots pine wood at 1% concentration (0.48 g/cm³). Compared to the control sample, bay leaf plant extract showed a partial increase in both wood types. The highest bending strength change occurred in beech wood at 3% concentration (109.63 N/mm²), and the lowest bending strength change occurred in Scots pine wood at 1% concentration (78 N/mm²). Bay leaf, which is an aromatic plant species, can be used indoors due to its partial effect on physical and mechanical properties.

Key Words: Wooden material, bay leaf, ecology, impregnation, human health, technological properties of wood

ACHAEMENID PERIOD IN THE ZAGROS OF IRAQ IN THE LIGHT OF ANCIENT TEXTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

ANTİK METİNLER VE ARKEOLOJİK KANITLAR IŞIĞINDA IRAK ZAĞROSLARINDA AKHAİMENİD DÖNEM

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SUMMARY

The first part of this research deals with the geographical and historical sites of the Achaemenid period within the Zagros Mountain region in Northern Iraq. In the initial part of the first chapter deals with topography, the landscape and climate of the Iraqi Zagros regions. The second part of the this chapter deals with to the contemporary historical records of Achaemenid period, these records refer to the historical events, ancient cities, settlements, routs, topography of Iraq's Zagros Mountain region during the Achaemenid period. These include the following points of discussion; the Babylonian Chronicles, the Behiston inscriptions of Darius I (521-519 BCE), relevant chapters of Herodutus' Histories, Xenophon's account Anabasis of his return with the 10 thousands of the Greek solders through the area, and the geographical records about of the battle of Arbela (Gaugamela) between Alexander the Great and Daraius III in October 331 BCE and its arena.

We have discussed all the necessary information about this region during the Achaemenid period to provide a general understanding of the area. Through the historical texts we have been able to identify key sites that help us in our research and when only the names were recorded, we searched for historical works and tried to give a wider range of information about these sites. Besides we analysed the mentioned historical events and identified the mentioned toponym and topographical areas in this region during the Achaemenid period.

We did this research on ten archaeological sites. Some of these sites were excavated by local and foreign archaeologists. From these ten archaeological sites we have studied only those sites belonging to the Achaemenid period. In our research we compared these archeological sites of the Achaemenid period with other archeological sites of Achaemenids elsewhere. These ten archeological sites are divided into several types depending on the discovered objects and the discovered archaeological remains: palace, column bases, sculptures, tombs, stamps, pottery, and metalwork (including those made of silver, copper, bronze, and lead).

Keywords: (Achaemenid, Zagros Mountain, Iraq)

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın birinci bölümünde Kuzey Irak Zağroslarındaki Akhemenid döneme tarihlenen merkezler ve bölgenin coğrafi durumu incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda bölgenin iklimi, topografyası ve genel çerçevesi üzerinde durulmuştur. İkinci kısımda Akhemenid döneme işaret eden antik yerleşimler, tarihsel olaylar yol rotaları ve Irak Zağroslarının topografyası tarihsel kayıtlar kapsamında değerlendirilmiştir. Bu kaynaklar Babil yıllıkları, I. Darius'un Behistun anıtı (MÖ521-519) Herodotos'un Tarih adlı çalışmasının ilgili bölümü, Ksenophon'un Anabasis'indeki bölgeden geçiş yapan 10 binlerin dönüş kayıtları ve Büyük İskender ile III. Darius arasında M.Ö. 331 Ekiminde gerçekleşen Arbela (Gaugamela) savaşına ait coğrafi kayıtlardan oluşmaktadır.

Burada gerekli görülen bilgiler bölgedeki Akhemenid dönemin aydınlatılması ve genel durumun ortaya koyulabilmesi açısından değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Tarihsel metinler yardımıyla adları kayıtlara geçen önemli merkezler çerçevesinde araştırmalarımızı şekillendirerek buralar hakkında daha geniş bilgilere ulaşmaya çalıştık. Bu kapsamda 10 arkeolojik merkezde inceleme yapılmıştır. Bunlardan bazıları yerli ve yabancı arkeologlar tarafından kazılmış durumdadır. İçlerinde Akhemenid döneme ait olanlar üzerinde çalışmalar yoğunlaştırılmıştır. Bu örnekler başka yerlerdeki Akhemenid dönem merkezleri ile karşılaştırılarak çalışma sürdürülmüştür. Bu on merkez kendi içinde buluntularına göre malzeme ve mimari kalıntılar kapsamında (sütun kaidesi, yontular, mezarlar, çanak çömlek, ve metal örnekler; gümüş, kurşun, bakır, bronz,) birkaç gruba ayrılarak incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler (Akhaimenid, Zağros, Irak)

ARTVIN İLİ'NİN İKLİM VE ENERJİ ANALİZİ

CLIMATE AND ENERGY ANALYSIS OF ARTVIN PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Ülkelerin gelişmesi, nüfusun artması, sanayi ve endüstrinin keşfedilmesi ve insanların hammadde ihtiyacından dolayı enerjiye duyulan ihtiyaç artmaktadır. Bu ihtiyaçların karşısında doğal kaynaklar yetersiz kalmaya başlamış ve insanların bu kaynakları bilinçsizce tüketmesi çevre kirliliği sorununu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bu kirlilik ve fosil yakıtların kontrolsüz kullanımı dünyanın en büyük sorunu olan küresel ısınmaya sebep olmuştur. Küresel ısınmanın en büyük etkilerinden biri iklimin değişikliğidir.

İnsanlar hayatta kalabilmek için iklim şartlarına uyum sağlamaya çalışmaktadır. İklimle birebir uyum içerisinde yaşamak için sıcak iklimlerin soğutulması buna paralel olarak soğuk iklimlerin ısıtılması en temel ihtiyaçtır. Enerji bir sistemin iş yapabilme yeteneği olarak tanımlanmakta olup aynı zamanda dünyada yenilenebilir ve yenilenemez enerji olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji fosil yakıtlara göre çevreye daha az zararı olan alternatif enerji kaynakları arasına girmektedir.

Türkiye'nin 8. İli olan Artvin; yazları sıcak, kışları soğuk ve kar yağışlı, ilkbahar ve sonbahar da yağışları yoğun olan ve dört mevsimi olması gerektiği gibi geçiren coğrafyaya sahiptir. Bundan dolayı Artvin ilinin yenilenebilir enerji potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmada 1970-2020 yılları arası Meteoroloji Bölge Müdürlüğü'nden alınan değerler ile enerji analiz yöntemlerinden derece-gün uzun iklim verileri kullanılmıştır. Bu analiz yapılırken, aylık kar yağışlı günler sayısı, aylık donlu günler sayısı, aylık ortalama bulutluluk, aylık ortalama açık günler sayısı, aylık ortalama günlük toplam güneşlenme şiddeti, aylık ortalama kapalı günler sayısı, aylık toplam güneşlenme süresi ve aylık toplam yağış verileri kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlarda yağış miktarları ile karlı örtülü gün sayısında azalma ve güneşlenme sürelerinde artma olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji, Enerji Analizi, Derece-Gün

ABSTRACT

The need for energy is increasing due to the development of countries, the increase in population, the discovery of industry, and people's raw material requirement. Natural resources have become insufficient in the face of these needs, and people's unconscious consumption of these resources has revealed the problem of environmental pollution. This pollution and the uncontrolled use of fossil fuels have caused global warming, the world's biggest problem. One of the biggest effects of global warming is climate change.

Humans try to adapt to climatic conditions in order to survive. In order to live in one-to-one harmony with the climate, cooling of hot climates and heating of cold climates is the most basic need in parallel. Energy is defined as the ability of a system to do work, and it is also divided into two in the world: renewable and non-renewable energy. Renewable energy, which is among the alternative energy sources are less harmful to the environment than fossil fuels.

Artvin, which is the 8th province of Turkey, has a geography with hot summers, cold and snowy winters, heavy rainfall in spring and autumn, and spending the four seasons as they should. Therefore, it is thought that the renewable energy potential of Artvin province is high. In this study, the values taken from the Regional Directorate of Meteorology between 1970-2020 and degree-day-long climate data from energy analysis methods were used. While making this analysis, monthly number of snowy days, monthly frosty days, monthly average cloudiness, monthly average number of clear days, monthly average daily total sunshine intensity, monthly average number of closed days, monthly total sunshine duration and monthly total precipitation data have used. In the results obtained, it has determined that there is a decrease in the amount of precipitation and the number of days covered with snow, and an increase in the duration of sunshine.

Keywords: Energy, Energy Analysis, degree-day.

INVESTIGATION OF THE BEHAVIOR OF COLOR DIFFERENCE FORMULAS THROUGH REGION SCANNING IN CIELAB COLOR SPACE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, dört renk farkı formülünün [CIELAB (1976), CMC (2:1), CIE94 (2:1:1) ve CIEDE2000 (2:1:1)], renk koordinatlarındaki düzenli değişimleri ile CIELAB renk uzayında bulunan farklı bölgelerdeki davranışları araştırılmıştır. a^* ve b^* koordinatları, renk uzayının sabit açıklık-koyuluk (ışıklılık) ve farklı renk bölgelerinde artan ve azalan adımlarla düzenli olarak değiştirilmiştir. Dört formülün bağımlılığı ve tutarlılığı, düzenli ve sabit renk koordinat değişimlerine bağlı olarak araştırılmıştır. Deneysel çalışmanın amacı, CIELAB renk uzayının farklı renk bölgelerinde, her formülün en uyumlu ve en güvenilir sonuçları vereceği toplu bölgede farklı renk farkı formülleri kullanma olasılığının olup olmadığını belirlemektir. Deneysel çalışma, amaca yönelik hazırlanmış özel bir yazılım kullanılarak karşılık gelen sonuçlar verdiğini göstermiştir. Tüm formüller, hesaplama aralıklarında farklı hesaplama özellikleri göstermiştir. CMC formülü, gri noktanın yakınında hesaplama yaparken en yüksek renk farklılıklarını vermiştir. CIEDE2000 formülünün, hesaplama adımlarındaki değişikliklere göre büyük renk farklarına hassasiyet göstermediği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CIELAB, Renk Farkı, Renk Farkı Formülleri

ABSTRACT

In this study, behaviours of four colour difference formulae [CIELAB (1976), CMC (2:1), CIE94 (2:1:1) and CIEDE2000 (2:1:1)] were assessed in different regions of CIELAB colour space with regular changes in colour coordinates. a^* and b^* coordinates were changed regularly both as increasing and decreasing steps in the same lightness but in different hue regions of the colour space. The dependence and consistency of the four formulae were researched depending on regular and constant colour coordinate changes. The aim of the empirical study was to determine if there could be a possibility of using different colour difference formulae in different hue regions of CIELAB colour space; in the region of bulk that each formula would give the best fitting and the most reliable results. The empirical study was carried out by using a special software which was prepared for the purpose. The results showed that CIELAB and CIE94 gave corresponding results with each other in the computing ranges. All the formulae showed different computing characteristics in the hue areas. CMC formula gave the highest colour differences when computing near the grey point. It was concluded that CIEDE2000 formula was insensitive to high colour differences according to the changes in computing steps.

Key Words: CIELAB, Colour Difference, Colour Difference Formulae

CONTEXT-DEPENDENT EXISTENTIAL FUNCTION OF SÖZ KONUSU AND SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF NOUNS IN ITS PIVOTS

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to demonstrate that the lexical item söz konusu can express existence in Turkish in certain contexts. It also aims to investigate the semantic and pragmatic properties of nouns that söz konusu semantically prefers for its pivot NPs. The analysis of the attested data from the TNC corpus and Turkish Web corpus trTenTen20 revealed that the speaker's choice of söz konusu as an existential predicate in their utterances is based on certain semantic and pragmatic factors. When söz konusu is chosen by a speaker, a certain set of collocates are also co-selected from certain semantic domains. It was found out that in its pivot NPs söz konusu has a semantic preference for nouns from the semantic domains of CHANGE, DEVELOPMENT, RELATION and PROBLEM. Another striking finding is that in terms of the concrete/abstract dichotomy, söz konusu almost always selects abstract nouns for its pivot NPs. It was seen that out of 168 types in 285 noun tokens in the concordance, only 4 were concrete nouns. Regarding the nouns that söz konusu collocates with in its pivots, there was an outstanding collocation strength between söz konusu and durum (situation) with which it co-occurred 44 times in 285 concordance lines. These 'durums' (situations) are chiefly unfavourable ones – 31 out of 44 examples. The general conclusion of the study is that in certain contexts, söz konusu serves as an existential predicate that can be replaced with the default form var, and when it does so, there are semantic constraints on the nouns that it selects for its pivot NPs. Additionally, some clause-final predicative uses of söz konusu show that it is in the process of grammaticalisation, becoming an existential particle like var.

Key words: Turkish Existentials, semantic domains, semantic preference, pragmatics, söz konusu

EFFECTS OF AEROBIC CAPACITIES TO HIGH-INTENSITY INTERVAL TRAINING VERSUS MODERATE-INTENSITY CONTINUOUS TRAINING IN SEDENTARY

SEDANter BİREYLERDE YÜKSEK ŞİDDETLİ ARALIKLI ANTRENMAN VE ORTA ŞİDDETLİ SÜREKLİ ANTRENMANLARIN AEROBİK KAPASİTE ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

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Aim: This study aimed to compare the effects of high-intensity interval training versus moderate-intensity continuous training on aerobic capacities in sedentary.

Methods: 37 sedentary adolescents (age= 16.3 ± 1.2 years) female were randomized into groups of moderate-intensity continuous training (MICT), high-intensity interval training (HIIT), or Control. The training sessions were performed twice weekly for ten weeks on the treadmill used. The HIIT consisted of 3 x 1 / 1.5 / 2 min high-intensity runs interspersed by 30 seconds of recovery. The MICT completed 15–20 minutes of continuous running. The physical fitness components evaluated were body composition and cardiorespiratory fitness.

Results: The intervention groups significantly reduced body fat percentage and improved aerobic capacity after ten weeks of the exercise program ($p < 0.001$). Intervention effects significantly reduced body fat percentage for the MICT and HIIT groups compared to the control group (mean difference: 3.7; mean difference: 4.6, respectively). For cardiorespiratory fitness, significant effects of the intervention on improving aerobic capacity were found in the experimental groups (MICT vs. Control group: mean difference: 4.3; and HIIT vs. Control group: mean difference: 5.4).

Conclusion: The results suggested that HIIT may be a more effective training regime to improve aerobic fitness and significantly reduce body fat percentage for the MICT and HIIT groups compared to the control group.

Keywords: High intensity training, body composition, aerobic capacity

Amaç: Bu çalışma, yüksek şiddetli aralıklı antrenman ile orta şiddetli sürekli antrenmanların sedanter bireylerde aerobik kapasite üzerindeki etkilerini karşılaştırmayı amaçladı.

Yöntemler: 37 sedanter ergen kadın bireyler (16.3 ± 1.2 yıl), orta şiddetli sürekli antrenman (OŞSA), yüksek şiddetli aralıklı antrenman (YŞAA) veya kontrol gruplarına randomize edildi. Egzersizler seansları on hafta boyunca haftada iki kez koşu bandı kullanılarak gerçekleştirildi. YŞAA, 30 saniyelik toparlanmanın serpiştirildiği 3 x 1 / 1.5 / 2 dakikalık yüksek yoğunluklu koşulardan oluşuyordu. OŞAA'lar 15-20 dakikalık sürekli koşular çalışmayı tamamladı. Antrenmanlar sonrasında fiziksel uygunluk bileşenleri vücut kompozisyonu ve kardiyorespiratuar uygunluk olarak değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Müdahale etkileri, kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında YŞAA ve OŞAA grupları için vücut yağ yüzdesini önemli ölçüde azalttı (sırasıyla ortalama fark: 4,6; ortalama fark: 3,7). Kardiyorespiratuar kondisyon açısından, müdahalenin deney gruplarında aerobik kapasiteyi iyileştirmede anlamlı etkileri bulundu (OŞAA vs. Kontrol grubu: ortalama fark: 4,3; YŞAA vs. Kontrol grubu: ortalama fark: 5,4). Müdahale grupları, on haftalık egzersiz programından sonra vücut yağ yüzdesini önemli ölçüde azalttı ve aerobik kapasiteyi geliştirdi ($p < 0.001$).

Sonuçlar: Sonuç olarak kontrol grubuyla karşılaştırıldığında OŞAA ve YŞAA grupları için YŞAA'nın aerobik kondisyonu geliştirmek ve vücut yağ yüzdesini önemli ölçüde azaltmak için daha etkili bir antrenman rejimi olabileceğini düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yüksek şiddetli antrenmanlar, vücut kompozisyonu, aerobik kapasite

**THE EFFECT OF SCALED EQUIPMENT ON SKILL LEARNING OF BEGINNER
ADULT TENNIS PLAYERS**

**ÖLÇEKLİ EKİPMANLARIN BAŞLANGIÇ SEVİYESİNDEKİ YETİŞKİN
TENİŞÇİLERİN BECERİ ÖĞRENME DÜZEYLERİNE ETKİSİNİ**

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Objective: This study aimed to assess the effects of scale equipment (ball compression and different court sizes) on the learning of tennis skills of beginner adult tennis players.

Methods: Twenty-four beginner players (age 20.9 ± 1.2 years) were randomly divided into a regular ball group (RB, $n = 12$) and a low-compression ball group (LCB, $n = 12$) on-court training twice per week for six weeks. The RB played with standard yellow tennis balls and standard court size, while the LCB used low-compression balls (red, orange, and green) and smaller court sizes during the intervention. Pre and post-tests included the Tennis-Specific Skills Test (TSST) and the International Tennis Number test (ITN). Group differences in tennis skill tests on rally performance and ITN test between pre- and post-test results were assessed using a 2 (group: RB, LCB) \times 2 (time: pre, post) mixed-model analysis of variance.

Results: The results demonstrated that the LCB showed higher technical characteristics after training ($p < 0.05$, η_p^2 between 0.18 and 0.36) except for the mobility assessment ($p > 0.05$, $\eta_p^2 = .02$) and the TSST scores in terms of forehand, backhand, and rally length ($p < .05$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.16$ –0.19).

Conclusions: This study indicates that the LCB might be more suitable for improving technical skills and hitting performances. Practitioners can use the LCB to design an effective training plan, especially for young and adult beginner tennis players.

Keywords: racket sports, modified equipment, skill acquisition

Amaç: Bu çalışma, ölçekli ekipmanların (düşük basınçlı top ve farklı kort boyutları) başlangıç seviyesindeki yetişkin tenisçilerin beceri öğrenme üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamıştır.

Metot: Yirmi dört başlangıç seviyesindeki oyuncular (yaş $20,9 \pm 1,2$ yıl) rastgele, normal top grubuna (NT, $n = 12$) ve düşük basınçlı top grubuna (DBT, $n = 12$) ayrıldı. Haftada iki kez altı hafta boyunca. NT, standart sarı tenis topları ve standart kort boyutuyla oynarken, DBT grubu düşük basınçlı toplar (kırmızı, turuncu ve yeşil) ve daha küçük kort boyutları kullandı. Ön ve son testler Tenise Özel Beceri Testi (TÖBT) ve Uluslararası Tenis Numarası testini (UTN) içeriyordu. Ralli performansı ve UTN testi üzerindeki tenis beceri testlerinde ön ve son test sonuçları arasındaki grup farklılıkları, 2 (grup: NT, DBT) \times 2 (zaman: ön, son test) karma model varyans analizi kullanılarak değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: DBT'nin, teknik beceri değerlendirmesinde ($p > 0.05$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.02$) ve forehand, backhand açısından TÖBT puanları hariç, antrenman sonrasında daha yüksek teknik özellikler ve ralli uzunluğu ($p < 0.05$, η_p^2 , 0.18 ile 0.36 arasında) tespit edildi. ($p < 0.05$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.16-0.19$).

Sonuç: Bu çalışma, DBT'nin teknik becerileri ve vuruş performanslarını geliştirmek için daha uygun bir ekipman olabileceğini göstermektedir. Antrenörler, özellikle genç ve yetişkin tenis oyuncularına yönelik etkili bir antrenman planı tasarlamak için DBT'yi kullanabilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: raket sporları, ölçekli ekipman, beceri kazanımı

ÖĞRETMENLERİN SINIF YÖNETİM SÜRECİNDE ÖYKÜCÜ LİDERLİK YAKLAŞIMININ UYGULANMASINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

THE VIEWS OF TEACHERS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STORYTELLING LEADERSHIP APPROACH IN THE CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT PROCESS

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Özet

Bu araştırmada öğretmenlerin sınıf yönetimi sürecinde öykücü liderlik yaklaşımını uygulama düzeylerine ve yeterliklerine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan görüşme yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Kırşehir ilinde MEB'e bağlı ortaokul ve liselerde görev yapan 12 öğretmen oluşturmuştur. Araştırma sonucunda öğretmenlerin sınıf yönetimi sürecinde öğrencilerle iletişime geçerken öykücü liderlik davranışları sergiledikleri ortaya koyulmuştur. Öğretmenlerin öğrencileri motive etmek, istenmeyen öğrenci davranışlarını önlemek ve onların derse etkin katılımı sağlamak amacıyla bazen kurgu bazen de kendi yaşam öykülerinden faydalandıkları görülmüştür. Özellikle dersin kazanımları bağlamında öğretmenlerin kurgu hikayeler kullandıkları görülmektedir. Öğretmenler özellikle öyküler yoluyla örtük program bağlamında öğrencilere tutum, değer ve davranışları kazandırmada öyküleri kullanmaya çalışmaktadır. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre öğretmenlerin sınıf yönetiminin özellikle eğitim-öğretim, davranış ve iletişim boyutlarında konu ve sorun alanlarına ilişkin yeterli öykü dağarcığına sahip olmadıkları görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın bulguları bağlamında öykü anlatımının öğretmenlerce etkili bir iletişim aracı algılandığı ancak bu konuda bilgi ve eğitim eksikliği olduğu görülmektedir. Ayrıca öğretmenler sınıf yönetiminde öykü anlatımının istendik davranışları öne çıkarmada ve istenmeyen davranışları önlemede etkili bir yöntem olarak kullanılması gerektiği görüşündedirler. Bu bağlamda öğretmenlerin öykü anlatımını bir sınıf yönetim becerisi olarak algıladıkları ve kullanmaya çalıştıkları görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öykücü liderlik, Sınıf Yönetimi, Öğretmen.

ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine teachers' opinions regarding their level of application of the storytelling leadership approach and their competencies in the classroom management process. The interview method, one of the qualitative research methods, was applied in the research. The sample of the research consisted of 12 teachers working in secondary schools and high schools affiliated with the MONE in Kırşehir. As a result of the research, it was revealed that teachers exhibited storytelling leadership behaviors when communicating with students during the classroom management process. It has been observed that teachers sometimes use fiction and sometimes their own life stories in order to motivate students, prevent undesirable student behavior and ensure their active participation in the lesson. It is seen that teachers use fictional stories, especially in the context of course outcomes. Teachers try to use stories to help students gain attitudes, values and behaviors, especially in the context of the hidden curriculum, through stories. According to the findings of the research, it is seen that teachers do not have enough stories about the subjects and problem areas of classroom management, especially in the education-training, behavior and communication dimensions. In the context of the findings of this study, it is seen that storytelling is perceived as an effective communication tool by teachers, but there is a lack of knowledge and training on this subject. In addition, teachers are of the opinion that storytelling should be used as an effective method in classroom management to highlight desired behaviors and prevent undesirable behaviors. In this context, it is seen that teachers perceive storytelling as a classroom management skill and try to use it.

Key Words: Storytelling leadership, Classroom Management, Teacher.

KARİYER PLANLARINDA İNŞAAT MÜHENDİSLİĞİNİN GELECEĞİ

THE FUTURE OF CIVIL ENGINEERING IN CAREER PLANS

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ÖZET

Kahramanmaraş merkezli 6 Şubat'ta yaşanan depremlerde büyük can ve mal kayıpları yaşanmış ve bu kayıplarda mühendislik hizmeti almamış yapıların payının çok yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Bu çalışma kapsamında hem deprem sonrası kayıplarda mühendislik hizmetinin payı irdelenmiş hem de mevcut piyasa şartları ve istihdam ihtiyacı incelenerek inşaat mühendisliğinde kariyer şartları araştırılmıştır. Bu bağlamda literatür çalışmaları ve istatistikler derlenmiş, yorumlanmış ve sunulmuştur. Buna göre ilgili raporlar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, yıkım gerçekleşen yapılarda bölgesel olarak %90'lara varan bir payın mühendislik hizmetinden yoksun binalardan oluştuğu, buna rağmen 2000 yılı sonrası yapılan binalarda dahi mühendislik hizmetinin sağlıklı ilerlemediği fakat istihdamın bu ihtiyacı karşılayacak şekilde sağlanmadığı, inşaat mühendislerinin gelirlerinin emsal sektörlere oranla düşük kaldığı, ilgili bölümde eğitim veren üniversitelerin kontenjanlarının her geçen yıl daha da boş kaldığı ve buna rağmen mezuniyet sayısına yetişemeyen kadro sayılarının oluşturulduğu görülmüştür. Yapılaşmanın en önemli kolu olan inşaat mühendislerinin, zeminden yapı inşaatına, projelendirme, uygulama ve denetimde gereği kadar yer ve rol alamadığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca inşaat mühendislerinin mevcut ekonomik koşullarda yoksulluk sınırının altında kaldığı ve dahi çoğu projede neredeyse açlık sınırında ücretlerle istihdam edildiği görülmüştür. Dolayısıyla inşaat mühendisliği cazibesini hızla kaybetmekte ve bu meslek kariyer planlarından hızla çıkarılmaktadır. Yapılaşmanın en önemli unsuru olan bu iş kolu her geçen sene iş gücü ihtiyacını karşılamaktan uzaklaşmaktadır. Afetlerin değil, uygunsuz yapıların can ve mal kayıplarına sebep olduğu unutulmamalı ve bahse konu problemlere ivedikle cevap bulunmalıdır. Aksi halde bir deprem ülkesi olan ülkemizde bu tür kayıpların yaşanılması kaçınılmaz olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kariyer, İnşaat Mühendisliği, Deprem.

ABSTRACT

There were great losses of life and property in the earthquakes that occurred on February 6, centered in Kahramanmaraş and it was observed that the share of structures that did not receive engineering services was very high in these losses. Within the scope of this study, the share of engineering services in post-earthquake losses was examined and career conditions in civil engineering were investigated by examining current market conditions and employment needs. In this context, literature studies and statistics were compiled, interpreted and presented. Accordingly, when the relevant reports are taken into consideration, a regional share of up to 90% of the demolished buildings consists of buildings lacking engineering services, however, even in the buildings built after 2000, the engineering service was not progressed healthily, but employment is not provided to meet this need, and the incomes of civil engineers is not at the same amount of the similiar sectors. It has been observed that the quotas of the universities providing education in the relevant departments remain low compared to the sectors, the quotas of the universities providing education in the relevant departments remain more vacant with each passing year, and despite this, the number of positions that cannot keep up with the number of graduations is created. It has been observed that civil engineers, the most important branch of construction, cannot take the necessary part and role in project design, implementation and supervision, from ground to building construction. In addition, it has been observed that civil engineers remain below the poverty line in the current economic conditions and are even employed in most projects with wages almost at the hunger level. Therefore, civil engineering is rapidly losing its appeal and this profession is rapidly being removed from career plans. This line of business, which is the most important element of construction, is moving away from meeting the workforce needs with each passing year. It should not be forgotten that inappropriate structures, not disasters, cause loss of life and property, and answers to these problems must be found immediately. Otherwise, it would be inevitable to experience such losses in our country, which is an earthquake country.

Keywords: Career, Civil Engineering, Earthquake.

REGULATORY ALIGNMENT IN THE EU SINGLE MARKET: ENHANCING COMPETITION AND INNOVATION

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Abstract

This paper investigates the importance of regulatory alignment in the European Union (EU) Single Market and its potential impact on competition and innovation. The purpose of this research is to assess the significance of harmonizing regulations across member states to create a more cohesive and competitive market, while also promoting innovation within the EU. The study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods, including comparative analysis of regulatory frameworks, and case studies of industries affected by regulatory misalignment. Key findings underscore the positive correlation between regulatory alignment and increased competition, as it facilitates easier market entry for businesses, fosters economies of scale, and reduces compliance costs. Furthermore, the study reveals that streamlined regulations can incentivize innovation by providing a stable and predictable business environment, encouraging investment in research and development, and promoting cross-border collaboration among businesses. However, challenges relating to differing national interests, bureaucratic complexities, and the need for adaptive regulations are also identified. The research emphasizes the relevance of the study by offering valuable insights to policymakers and stakeholders, highlighting the benefits of regulatory convergence for fostering a more integrated and competitive EU market. By recognizing the potential advantages of alignment, policymakers can make informed decisions to prioritize and expedite regulatory harmonization efforts across various sectors. The study's implications extend to businesses, as they can anticipate a more conducive environment for expansion and innovation within the EU Single Market. Ultimately, this research contributes to the ongoing discourse on strengthening the EU Single Market, promoting economic growth, and encouraging innovation in an increasingly interconnected global economy.

Keywords: competitive market, business environment, complexities, regulatory convergence, global economy.

RA'D SÛRESİ ONDÖRDÜNCÜ ÂYET BAĞLAMINDA DUA'DA DOĞRU YÖNTEM
THE RIGHT METHOD IN PRAYER IN THE CONTEXT OF RA'D VERSE
FOURTEEN

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ÖZET

İnsan, evrende birlikte yaşadığı diğer varlıklardan akıllı olması hasebiyle ayrılmaktadır. Zira insan, düşünme özelliği ve bunun sonucunda ürettiği fikirler ile araçlar sayesinde bu âlemde kendi kudreti ölçüsünde bir hâkimiyet kurmaktadır. Ancak insanın hükmetme özelliği, yaratılışı gereği mutlak değildir. Başka bir ifadeyle insanın varlığı, kendisi dışında bir güce dayandığı için mümkün varlık sınıfında yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle insan âlemdeki konumunu idrak ettiğinde kendi potansiyelinin de mükemmel olmadığını anlamakta ve eksik yönlerinin bilincine erişmektedir. Nitekim bunun doğal bir sonucu olarak da insan duygularını ve maddî açıdan eksik olan taraflarını yani ihtiyaçlarını ontolojik bağımlılık hissettiği üst bir varlıktan talep etmektedir. İslam düşüncesinin ontolojik yaklaşımı açısından yukarıda zikredilen mutlak varlık Allah, mümkün varlık ise mümin bireydir. Müminin yüce Allah'a ilettiği istekleri dua diye adlandırılmaktadır. Nitekim dua, inanan bireyin maddî-mânevî yönden eksikliğini giderme ve kemale erişmeye dönük olarak Allah'la kurduğu iletişimin özel adı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Bu bağlamda Kur'ân'ı Kerîm'de Furkân sûresi 77. âyette "De ki: Duanız olmasa Rabbim size ne diye değer versin." diye buyrulmakta ve Allah ile kul arasındaki özel bir iletişim olan duanın önemi vurgulanmaktadır.

Dua; d- 'a-v kökünden türetilmiş olup lügat anlamı itibariyle seslenme, çağırma, davet etme, birinin iyiliğini ya da kötülüğünü dileme anlamlarında kullanılmaktadır. İstilah açısından ise mümin bir ferden mümkün varlık olmasından hareketle zorunlu varlık olan Allah'tan ihtiyacını giderme temennisinde bulunması şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Eş deyişle kulun acziyet ve zayıflığının bilincine vararak mutlak güç sahibi olan üst bir ilkeden yardım dilemesidir. Buna göre dua ameliyesinde üç temel husus var. İhtiyacını dile getiren yani dua eden kul; kendisinden isteklerin talep edildiği varlık yani Allah ve talep edilen şey yani dua şeklinde üç unsur yer almaktadır. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada Ra'd 13/14. âyeti bağlamında "Dua edilmeye lâyık olan O'dur. O'nun dışında el açıp dua ettikleri şeyler, onların hiçbir isteğini karşılayamazlar. Onlar ancak, ağzına gelsin diye iki avucunu suya doğru açıp yalvaran

kimse gibidir. Halbuki bu yoldan su asla onun ağzına gelecek değildir. Kâfirlerin duası hep boşa gider.” duanın unsurları incelenecektir. Ülkemiz ve İslâm dünyasında dua konusuyla alakalı birçok akademik çalışma yapılmıştır. Bu bildiride konuya dair daha önce yapılan çalışmaların değinmediği Ra‘d sûresi 14. âyet çerçevesinde duanın yapılacağı doğru kaynak ve talepte bulunurken izlenmesi gereken doğru yöntem temel tefsir kaynaklarının taranması yoluyla ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur’ân, Tefsir, Ra‘d Sûresi, Dua, Dua Yöntemi

ABSTRACT

Because of his intelligence, man is distinguished from other beings in the cosmic realm. Because, thanks to thinking and the ideas and tools it produces as a result of it, it establishes a dominance in the world to the extent of its power. However, its dominance is not absolute by its nature. Therefore, since its existence is based on a power other than itself, it is included in the possible asset class. For this reason, when a person realizes his position in the world, he also becomes conscious of his perfect / imperfect aspects in his potential. As a matter of fact, he demands his emotional and material deficiencies, in other words, his needs from the being on which he feels ontological dependency. In terms of Islamic belief, the absolute being mentioned above is Allah, and the possible being is the believer. At the same time, prayer is the special name of the communication that the believer establishes with Allah, aimed at eliminating the material-spiritual deficiencies and reaching perfection. In this context, Surah Furkan 25/77 in the Qur'an. In the verse, "Say: Why would my Lord value you if you did not have your prayers?" The importance of the communication mentioned with his expression was emphasized.

Prayer; d-a-v is derived from the root and contains the meanings of calling, calling, inviting, wishing someone's good or bad in the dictionary. In terms of interpretation, it is defined as the wish of the servant, who is aware of his weakness, from Allah, based on the fact that the individual is a possible being. In this regard, the one who expresses his need in the prayer process; There are three basic elements in the form of God, the being demanded from him, and prayer. As a matter of fact, Ra'd 13/14 in the study. In the context of the verse, “He is the One worthy of prayer. Other than Him, the things they pray for cannot meet any of their wishes. They are only like a person who opens his two palms towards the water and begs for it to come to his mouth. However, water will never come to his mouth from this road. The

prayers of the disbelievers always go in vain.” Elements of prayer will be examined. Many academic studies have been conducted on the subject of prayer in our country and in the Islamic world. In this paper, within the framework of the 14th verse of the chapter of Ra'd, which the previous studies on the subject did not mention, the right source and the right method to be followed while making a request will be discussed by scanning the main tafsir sources.

Keywords: Quran, Tafsir, Surah Ra'd, Prayer, Prayer Method

FARKLI YENİ Ni-Ti ALETLERİN REHBER YOL OLUŞTURULARAK VE OLUŞTURULMADAN TRANSPORTASYON VE MERKEZLEME YETENEĞİ: BİR KONİK IŞINLI BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ ÇALIŞMASI

TRANSPORTATION AND CENTERING ABILITY OF DIFFERENT NOVEL Ni-Ti INSTRUMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT GLIDE PATH: A CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDY

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Giriş: Bu çalışmanın amacı, konik ışınli bilgisayarlı tomografi (CBCT) kullanarak, glide path preparasyonu yapılan ve yapılmayan One Curve, T-endo MUST ve Rotate ısıl işlem görmüş NiTi eğe sistemlerinin transportasyon miktarını ve merkezleme yeteneğini değerlendirmek ve karşılaştırmaktır.

Yöntemler: Alt çene birinci büyük azı dişlerinin 2 ayrı mezial kanala sahip 60 mezial kökü enstrümantasyon tekniğine göre aşağıdaki şekilde 6 deney grubuna (n = 20) ayrıldı: grup 1A [glide path One G (17/.03) ile oluşturuldu ve kanallar One Curve (25/.06) sistemi ile şekillendirildi], grup 1B [glide path yapılmadı ve kanallar sadece One Curve sistemi ile şekillendirildi]. Grup 2A [glide path T-endo MUST tg (13/.04) ile oluşturuldu ve kanallar T-endo MUST M25 (26/.06) sistemi ile şekillendirildi], grup 2B [glide path yapılmadı ve yalnızca T-endo MUST M25 (26/.06) sistemi ile şekillendirildi]. Grup 3A [glide path ROTATE 15.04 ile oluşturuldu ve kanallar 20.05 ve 25.06 eğelerle şekillendirildi], grup 3B [glide path yapılmadı ve kanallar yalnızca ROTATE 20.05 ve 25.06 eğelerle şekillendirildi]. Kanallar, kök kanalının transportasyonunu ve apekten 3, 5 ve 7 mm'de merkezleme oranını değerlendirmek için CBCT tarayıcı kullanılarak enstrümantasyon öncesi ve sonrasında tarandı. Multivariate test kullanılarak istatistiksel olarak analiz edildi ve anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0,05$ olarak belirlendi.

Bulgular: Gliderli ve glidersız gruplar arasında 3 ve 5 mm'lik kesitlerde taşıma ve merkezleme oranı açısından anlamlı fark yoktu ($p > 0,05$). Rotate Glide + Rotate eğe sistemi, 7 mm'de One G + One Curve eğe sistemine göre çok daha kötü bir merkezleme yeteneğine sahipti ($p < 0,05$). 7 mm'lik kesitte Rotate, One Curve grubu dışındaki tüm gruplardan anlamlı düzeyde daha fazla taşınmıştır ($p < 0,05$).

Sonuç: Döndürme grupları kanal hazırlığı sırasında en yüksek ortalama taşıma (7 mm) ve merkezleme değerlerini gösterdi. Ancak One G ve T-endo MUST aletlerinin merkezleme yeteneği ve taşıma ile ilgili performansı, süzülme yolu hazırlama gruplarının kullanımından etkilenmedi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: glide path, merkezleme yeteneği, One G, One Curve, Rotate, T-endo MUST, transportasyon.

Introduction: The purpose of this study was to evaluate and compare the volume of transportation and centering ability of One Curve, T-endo MUST, and ROTATE heat-treated NiTi file systems with and without glide path preparation by using cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) imaging.

Methods: Sixty mesial roots of mandibular first molars with 2 separate mesial canals were divided into 6 experimental groups (n = 20) according to the instrumentation technique as follows: group 1A [glide path was created with One G (17/.03) and canals were shaped with One Curve (25/.06) system], group 1B [glide path was not performed and canals were shaped with One Curve system only]. Group 2A [glide path was created with T-endo MUST tg (13/.04), and canals were shaped with T-endo MUST M25 (26/.06) system], group 2B [glide path was not performed and canals were shaped with T-endo MUST M25 (26/.06) system only]. Group 3A [glide path was created with ROTATE 15.04 and canals were shaped with 20.05 and 25.06 files], group 3B [glide path was not performed and canals were shaped with ROTATE 20.05 and 25.06 files only]. Canals were scanned before and after instrumentation by using a CBCT scanner to evaluate root canal transportation and centering ratio at 3, 5, and 7 mm from the apex. The data were statistically analyzed using multivariate test, and the significance level was $p < 0.05$.

Results: There was no significant difference between the groups with and without glider in the 3 and 5 mm section for transportation and centering ratio ($p > 0.05$). The Rotate Glide + Rotate file system had a significantly worse centering ability than the One G + One Curve file system at 7 mm ($p < 0.05$). In the 7 mm section, Rotate transported significantly more than all groups except the One Curve group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Rotate groups showed the highest mean transportation (in 7 mm) and centering values during canal preparation. However, the One G and T endo MUST instruments' performance regarding centering ability and transportation was independent of the usage of the with and without glide path preparation groups.

Keywords: Centering ability, counter-clockwise, glide path, rotation, One G, OneCurve, ROTATE, transportation, T-endo MUST.

TURGUT UYAR'IN “YEŞİLE GEÇİT” ŞİİRİNE EKOELEŞTİREL BİR BAKIŞ

TURGUT UYAR'S POEM “PASSAGE TO GREEN” LOOK AT AN ECOCRITICAL

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Özet

İnsan varoluşundan bu yana, doğayla etkileşim içerisinde. 18. yüzyılda insan, doğayı düzenli ve mekanik bir sistem olarak düşünür. 19. yüzyılda romantizm akımının etkisiyle doğa anlayışında farklılıklar göze çarpmaya başlar. Bu dönemde doğayı keşfeden düşünürler onu meraklı bir şekilde ele alır ve derinliğine inerler. 20. yüzyılda sanayileşmenin ve teknolojik gelişmelerin de etkisiyle insan ile doğa arasında mesafe girer, insan kentlerin kalabalığındaki döngüye mahkûm olur. İnsanın doğadan kopuşu yeni bir algı ve kavrayış değişimini ortaya çıkarır. 21. yüzyıla gelindiğinde ise doğanın her tür sistem ve habitatının yıkım ve yok oluşa dair ciddi işaretler verdiği, insanlığın geleceğinin bazı kaynakların sorumsuzca tüketilmesi üzerine ciddi tehlikelerle baş başa kaldığı görülür. Kendisini iyice hissettiren bu felakete karşı yükselen ciddi kaygılar, sanatta yeni bir çevre duyarlılığının çıkış noktasını oluşturur. Bu durum edebiyat alanına da yansır. Bir edebiyat eleştirisi yaklaşımı olan edebiyat ile fiziki çevre yahut doğa arasındaki ilişkiyi disiplinlerarası bir bakışla inceleyen ekoeleştiri, 1990'lı yıllardan itibaren Amerika'da ortaya çıkar. Ekoeleştiri, sanayi devriminden sonra önem kazanan ekoloji alanındaki incelemelerden doğar. Ekoeleştirin temelinde edebiyat-çevre, edebiyat-doğa ilişkisi yer alır.

İkinci Yeni şiirinin öncü isimlerinden olan Turgut Uyar, sembolik ve soyut bir şiir diline sahip olması ve bu dil üzerinden bireye ait bazı problemleri ön plâna çıkarmasıyla dikkat çeker. Modern hayattan kaçan bireyin doğayla kurduğu/kurmaya çalıştığı ilişkiyi şiirinin temel konularından biri yapar. Turgut Uyar, şiirlerinde özellikle kentleşmenin birey üzerinde neden olduğu huzursuzluklar üzerinde durur. Bu huzursuzluğu ise kent-doğa zıtlığı ekseninde ele alır. Bu çalışmada Turgut Uyar'ın Her Pazartesi adlı şiir kitabında yer alan “Yeşile Geçit” şiiri, doğa, kent ve insan unsurları üzerinden ekoeleştirel bir yaklaşımla incelenmeye çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğa, kent, ekoeleştiri (çevreci eleştiri), İkinci Yeni, Turgut Uyar

Abstract

Human have been interacting with nature since their existence. In the 18th century, people thought of nature as an orderly and mechanical system. In the 19th century, under the influence of romanticism, differences in the understanding of nature began to emerge. Thinkers who discovered nature in this period approached it with curiosity and delved into its depths. In the 20th century, with the influence of industrialization and technological developments, there is a distance between humans and nature, and humans are condemned to the cycle of crowded cities. Human's separation from nature reveals a new change in perception and understanding. In the 21st century, it is seen that all kinds of systems and habitats of nature show serious signs of destruction and extinction, and the future of humanity is faced with serious dangers due to the irresponsible consumption of some resources. Serious concerns rising against this disaster, which makes itself felt more clearly, constitute the starting point of a new environmental sensitivity in art. This situation is also reflected in the field of literature. Ecocriticism, which is a literary criticism approach that examines the relationship between literature and the physical environment or nature from an interdisciplinary perspective, has emerged in America since the 1990s. Ecocriticism arises from studies in the field of ecology, which gained importance after the industrial revolution. The basis of ecocriticism is the relationship between literature and environment, and literature and nature.

Turgut Uyar, one of the pioneering names of Second New poetry, draws attention with his symbolic and abstract poetic language and his bringing to the fore some problems of the individual through this language. He makes the relationship that the individual escaping from modern life establishes or tries to establish with nature one of the main subjects of his poetry. In his poems, Turgut Uyar especially focuses on the unrest caused by urbanization on the individual. He deals with this unrest on the axis of the city-nature contrast. In this study, Turgut Uyar's poem "Passage to Green", included in his poetry book *Every Monday*, will be examined with an ecocritical approach through nature, city and human elements.

Key Words: Nature, city, ecocriticism (environmental criticism), Second New, Turgut Uyar

**DOKUNMATİK ELEKTRİKLİ OCAKLARDA KABLO EZİLME PROBLEMİNİN
ANSYS İLE ANALİZİ**
**ANALYSIS OF CABLE SQUEEZING PROBLEM IN TOUCH ELECTRIC HOBS BY
ANSYS**

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ÖZET

İmalat sektörlerinde metal, plastik, kompozit gibi birçok farklı malzeme aynı ürün gruplarında montajlanabilmektedir. Bu süreçte her bir komponentin birbiri ile uyum içerisinde olması veya birbirlerine olumsuz etki oluşturmaması gerekir. Beyaz eşya sektörlerinde özellikle ocak ve fırın ürünlerinde birçok komponent bir araya getirilmekte ve birbirleri ile uyum içerisinde çalışmaları beklenmektedir. Özellikle dokunmatik ekranlara sahip vitroselamik elektrikli cam ankastre ocaklarda elektronik kart, kablo grupları, cam, conta ve metal braket uyum içerisinde montajlanmalıdır. Bu çalışmada dokunmatik elektronik karta enerji sağlayan kabloların içerisinde geçtiği elastik contaya baskı yapan metal braketin baskı kuvvetinin kart ekranında meydana getirdiği bulanık görüntü hatası üzerinde durulmuştur. Bu kapsamda 18 ve 20 mm boğaz çapına sahip metal braketin elastik conta üzerine uyguladığı baskı neticesinde contada meydana gelen gerilme ve yer değiştirme tespit edilmiştir. Bu şekilde metal braketin, içerisinde kablo geçen contaya fazla baskı yapması ve enerji iletimini olumsuz etkilemesinin önüne geçilmeye çalışılmıştır. Mühendislik alanında kullanılan ANSYS simulasyon yazılımı ile yapılan gerilme ve yer değiştirme analizleri neticesinde conta boğaz çapının 18 mm den 20 mm'ye çıkarılması ile conta ezilmesi 1.12 mm 'den 0.25 mm değerine gerileyerek yaklaşık beş kat iyileşme sağlanmıştır. Conta gerilme değeri ise 1.59 MPa değerinden 0.28 MPa değerine düşmüştür. Bilgisayar destekli analiz sonuçları doğrultusunda hazırlanan prototip sonuçlarına görece 18 mm boğaz çapına sahip metal braket kullanımında bulanık görüntü tespit edilirken 20 mm çap kullanımında kablo ezilme problemi görülmeyerek dijital ekranlarda net görüntü sağlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kablo ezilmesi, Ocak, Ansys

ABSTRACT

In manufacturing sectors, many different materials such as metal, plastic and composite can be assembled in the same product groups. In this process, each component must be in harmony with each other or not have a negative impact on each other. In the white goods industry, especially in hob and oven products, many components are brought together and they are expected to work in harmony with each other. Especially in vitroceramic electric glass built-in hobs with touch screens, the electronic card, cable groups, glass, gasket and metal bracket must be assembled in harmony. In this study, the blurry image error on the card screen caused by the pressure force of the metal bracket pressing on the elastic gasket through which the cables that supply energy to the touchscreen electronic card is focused on. In this context, the stress and displacement occurring in the gasket as a result of the pressure applied by the metal bracket with 18 and 20 mm throat diameter on the elastic gasket were determined. In this way, it was tried to prevent the metal bracket from putting too much pressure on the gasket through which the cable passes and adversely affecting the energy transmission. As a result of the stress and displacement analyzes performed with ANSYS simulation software used in the field of engineering, by increasing the seal throat diameter from 18 mm to 20 mm, gasket crushing decreased from 1.12 mm to 0.25 mm, resulting in an approximately five-fold improvement. The gasket stress value decreased from 1.59 MPa to 0.28 MPa. According to the prototype results prepared in line with the computer-aided analysis results, a blurry image was detected when using a metal bracket with a throat diameter of 18 mm, while a cable squeeze problem was not observed when using a metal bracket with a throat diameter of 20 mm, and a clear image was provided on digital screens.

Keywords: Cable Squeezing, Hob, Ansys

**VEDAT NEDİM TÖR'ÜN 'RESİM ÖĞRETMENİ' ROMANINDAN HAREKETLE
İDEAL ÖĞRETMENE BAKMAK**

**LOOKING AT THE IDEAL TEACHER BASED ON VEDAT NEDİM TÖR'S NOVEL
'THE ART TEACHER'**

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Özet

Vedat Nedim Tör, cumhuriyet aydınlarından birisidir. Çok yönlü bir kişilik olan Vedat Nedim Tör'ün edebiyatçı kimliği de bulunmaktadır. Deneme, gazete yazıları, tiyatro, anı gibi türlerde eserleri olan yazarın tek romanı ise 1943 yılında neşredilen Resim Öğretmeni'dir. Romanın başlığı altında hikâye ifadesi bulunmasına roman 180 sayfalık hacmi ile bu eserin roman olduğu ifade edilebilir. Romanda resimlerde bulunup, bu resimler Yozgat Ortaokulu Çocuk Sanatkârları tarafından yapılmıştır. Romanda bir kasabaya atanan resim öğretmenin gerek o kasabanın çocuklarının gelişiminde gerekse kasaba halkının değişiminde ne kadar etkili olduğu anlatılmaktadır. Resim yapmanın günah sayıldığı bir kasabaya tayin olan Mehmet Öğretmen zaman içinde önce çocuklara daha sonra da kasaba halkına kendini sevdirebilir. Çocukların beslenmeleri, sağlıkları, okumaları, gelişimleri vb. hususta mücadele eder. Ayrıca bir taraftan halkın yanlış bildiği şeyleri düzeltmek için çabalarırken bir taraftan da gereksiz gördüğü için yapmadığı birçok şeyi yapmalarını sağlar. Halkevi bünyesinde bir çocuk kulübü kurdurarak çocukların birçok aktivite içerisinde olmalarına öncülük eder. Resim Öğretmeni olan Mehmet'in bu çabaları, bir süre sonra kasabanın çocuklarında ve kasabalılarda somut bir şekilde etkilerini göstermeye başlar. Romanın sonunda kendilerini resim sanatı başta olmak üzere birçok hususta yetiştirmiş çocuklarla beraber öğretmenin gayretleri ile büyük bir dönüşüm yaşamış kasaba halkı ile karşılaşırız. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma ile ideal bir öğretmenin nasıl olması ve neler yapması gerektiğinin yanı sıra bir öğretmenin çocukların dünyasına nasıl dokunabileceği ve onların gelişimini olumlu anlamda ne kadar etkileyebileceği gösterilmek istenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vedat Nedim Tör, Resim Öğretmeni, Roman, İdeal

Abstract

Vedat Nedim Tör is one of the republican intellectuals. Vedat Nedim Tör, a versatile personality, also has a literary identity. The only novel of the author, who has works in genres such as essays, newspaper articles, theater and memoirs, is *The Painting Teacher*, published in 1943. Although there is a story expression under the title of the novel, it can be stated that this work is a novel with its volume of 180 pages. There are pictures in the novel, and these pictures were made by Yozgat Secondary School Children's Artists. In the novel, it is explained how effective an art teacher appointed to a town is, both in the development of the children of that town and in the change of the towns people. Teacher Mehmet, who is appointed to a town where painting is considered a sin, over time endears himself first to the children and then to the towns people. Children's nutrition, health, reading, development, etc. struggles in this regard. In addition, while trying to correct the things that the public thinks are wrong, it also enables them to do many things that they do not do because they consider unnecessary. By establishing a children's club within the Community Center, he leads the children to participate in many activities. After a while, these efforts of Mehmet, an art teacher, begin to show their concrete effects on the children and towns people of the town. At the end of the novel, we encounter children who have educated themselves in many aspects, especially the art of painting, and the towns people who have undergone a great transformation thanks to the efforts of the teacher. Therefore, this study aims to show what an ideal teacher should be like and what he should do, as well as how a teacher can touch children's world and how much they can positively affect their development.

Key Words: Vedat Nedim Tör, Art Teacher, Novel, Ideal

DİN ÖĞRETİMİNDE DİNİ MÛSİKÎNİN ÖNEMİ VE EĞİTİME KATKISI
THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS MUSIC IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND
ITS CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION

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Özet

Türk Milli Eğitim sistemi içerisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan din öğretimi, Tevhîd-i Tadrîsât Kanunu'nun kabul edilmesiyle birlikte imam hatip Okulları vasıtasıyla sürdürülmüştür. Sonraki yıllarda çıkarılmış olan kanunlarla bu okullar, orta ve lise şeklinde iki kısma ayrılarak din öğretimine olan katkısını devam ettirmiştir. Yıllardır halkımıza hizmet eden bu kurumlar halk tarafından da benimsenmiş ve sürekli desteklenmiştir. Temel amaçlarından biri iyi insan yetiştirmek olan bu kurumlar dinî ilimler yoluyla ahlak, erdem, sevgi, saygı, dürüstlük, adalet gibi değerleri öğretmekle birlikte pozitif ilimler yoluyla da çağın gerektirdiği ilmi birikime katkı sunmuş ve bu alanda da aktif ve verimli olan bireyler yetiştirmeyi de ihmal etmemiştir. Yine bu kurumlar, ortaokul ve lise eğitimiyle sınırlı kalmamış bunların devamı niteliğinde olan ilahiyat fakülteleri aracılığıyla öğrencilere üst öğrenim alma imkânı sağlamıştır.

Halkının büyük çoğunluğunu Müslümanların oluşturduğu ülkemizde, hemen hemen bütün okullarda zorunlu olarak verilen Din Kültürü ve Ahlak Bilgisi dersi başta olmak üzere seçmeli Kur'ân-ı Kerîm dersini ve diğer dinî dersleri ve imam hatip okullarının müfredatının önemli bir bölümünü teşkil eden mesleki dersleri veren öğretmenler, temelleri imam hatip okullarına dayanan ilahiyat fakültelerinde yetişmektedir. Yine din hizmetleri, öncelikle din eğitimi veren imam hatip okullarında ve ilahiyat fakültelerinde yetişen bireyler aracılığıyla yerine getirilmektedir.

İbadetler yerine getirilirken ve dersler işlenirken yapılan uygulamalara baktığımızda başta Kur'ân-ı Kerîm olmak üzere ilâhiler, ezan, kâmet, tesbîhat, salâ ve salâvatlar ön plana çıkmaktadır. İbadetlerin manevî hazzını arttırmak ve huşû içerisinde kılınmasını sağlamak, verilen eğitimlere öğrenci katılımını daha üst seviyelere çıkarmak için söz konusu uygulamalar belirli bir mûsikî ile yerine getirilmiştir. Hz. Peygamber'in (sav) uygulamaları ve güzel sesi teşvik etmesiyle birlikte İslam medeniyetinde güzel ses ve mûsikî birçok dinî uygulamanın özellikle cami mûsikîsinin ayrılmaz bir parçası olmuştur.

Büyük çoğunluğu ilahiyat fakültelerinde yetişmiş olan öğretmenlerin okullarda işledikleri derslerde ve imam hatip okullarında yetişmiş olan din görevlilerinin (imam, müezzin, mevlithan, hafız vb.) câmilerde yapmış oldukları ibadetlerde uyguladıkları

mûsikînin istenilen seviyede yerine getirilmesi için din öğretiminde verilmesi gerekli olan dinî mûsikînin önemi ve katkısı üzerinde durulması gerektiği kanaatindeyiz. Biz de bu çalışmamızda din öğretiminde dinî mûsikînin önemini ve eğitime katkısını ele almaya çalışacağız.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitim-Öğretim, Din Öğretimi, Din Hizmetleri, Dinî Mûsikî.

Abstract

Religious education, which has an important place in the Turkish National Education system, was continued through Imam Hatip Schools with the adoption of the unity in education Law. With the laws enacted in the following years, these schools were divided into two parts, secondary and high school, and continued their contribution to religious education. These institutions, which have been serving our people for years, have been adopted and constantly supported by the public. These institutions, one of whose main aims is to raise good people, not only teach values such as morality, virtue, love, respect, honesty and justice through religious sciences, but also contribute to the scientific knowledge required by the age through positive sciences and do not neglect to raise individuals who are active and productive in this field. Again, these institutions were not limited to secondary and high school education, but also provided students with the opportunity to receive higher education through the faculties of theology, which were a continuation of these.

In our country, where the majority of the population consists of Muslims, teachers who teach the Religious Culture and Ethics lesson, which is compulsory in almost all schools, the elective Quran your lesson and other religious lessons, and vocational lessons that constitute an important part of the curriculum of imam-hatip schools, They are educated in faculties of theology based on imam-hatip schools. Again, religious services are provided primarily by individuals trained in imam-hatip schools and faculties of theology, which provide religious education.

When we look at the practices carried out while performing worship and teaching lessons, especially the Holy Quran, hymns, adhan, kamet, tasbîhat, sala and salawat come to the fore. These practices were carried out with a certain music in order to increase the spiritual pleasure of the prayers and to ensure that they were performed in awe, and to increase student participation in the trainings given to higher levels. Hz. With the practices of the Prophet (pbuh) and his encouragement of beautiful voice, beautiful voice and music have become an integral part of many religious practices, especially mosque music, in Islamic civilization.

The importance and contribution of religious music, which must be given in religious education in order to fulfill the music performed at the desired level by teachers, most of whom were trained in theology faculties, in the lessons they teach in schools and by religious officials (imams, muezzins, mevlithans, hafiz, etc.) trained in imam-hatip schools in their prayers in mosques. We believe that this should be emphasized. In this study, we will try to discuss the importance of religious music in religious education and its contribution to education.,

Keywords: Education, Religious Education, Religious Services, Religious Music.

UNETHICAL PRACTICES ICT IN NIGERIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract

The urge for growing pressure to prepare children for life in a digital world, schools have engaged in wide scale integration of information and communication technologies (ICT) into classrooms. The use of the Internet, assistive technologies, learning management systems and mobile technologies has become a central component of educational practices reflecting a broader social dependence on digital technologies and the desire of the educational community to utilize ICT as a tool to enhance learning. However, unethical practices have seriously undermined the provision of quality and sustainable education in Nigeria. The use of ICT in education has given birth to a host of legal and ethical issues in Nigeria. This is borne out of the fact that overall goals of the education sector as enunciated in the National policy on education can hardly be achieved by stakeholders without a strict adherence to laid down rules and regulations. This paper critically x-rayed unethical practices in ICT that have bedeviled our education system in Nigeria. Several ethical issues such as plagiarism, hacking, cyber-bullying, and piracy amongst others were identified as major ethical issues related to ICT. The paper also postulated that policing ICT use through acceptable policies, Internet safety education, content filter software, amongst others are measures and strategies required for global information to be exploited in a socially and ethically sensitive way for our future benefit and application.

Keywords: Unethical Practices, Information and Communication Technology, National Policy on Education

SPOR VEYA REKREATİF AMAÇLI FAALİYETLERE KATILAN BİREYLERİN SOSYALLEŞME DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE SOCIALIZATION LEVELS OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN SPORTS OR RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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Özet

Amaç: Bu araştırma sporun farklı ortaöğretim kurumlarında ve farklı amaçlarla spor faaliyetlerine devam eden öğrencilerin sosyalleşme düzeylerine etkisinin bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Araştırmaya farklı lise türlerinden 319 öğrenci katılım sağlamıştır. Bu çalışmada verilerin toplanması iki kısımdan oluşmaktadır. İlk kısımda araştırmacının geliştirmiş olduğu kişisel bilgiler, ikinci kısımda ise öğrencilerin sosyalleşme düzeylerinin belirlenmesinde Şahan (2007) tarafından geliştirilen Sosyalleşme Ölçeği ("SÖ" Cronbach Alpha 0.77) kullanılmıştır. IBM SPSS 22.0 programı kullanılarak verilerin analizi yapıldığı bu çalışmada frekans, yüzde, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma, Cronbach alpha gibi hesaplamalar yapılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılıma uygun olup olmadığı Kolmogorov-Smirnov ve Shapiro-Wilk testi ile incelenmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonucunda verilerin normal dağılım göstermediği belirlenmiştir. Bunun sonucunda ikili değişkenler için Mann Whitney U ikiden fazla değişkenler için Kruskal Wallis H testi uygulanmıştır. Uygulanan analizlerde %95 güven aralığı referans alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Farklı ortaöğretim kurumlarında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin spor veya rekreatif amaçlı faaliyetlere katılımlarının sosyalleşmeye etkisi ile cinsiyet, yaş, sınıf düzeyi, lisansı olma, okul türü, aile maddi gelir, haftada kaç kez sportif etkinlik yaparsınız? hangi amaçla sportif faaliyetlere katılım gösteriyorsunuz? değişkenlerinde anlamlı farklılık olmadığı ortaya çıkmıştır ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: Araştırmanın sonucunda 3,66 puan ortalaması ile sosyalleşmenin iyi düzeyde olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Fakat sosyalleşme ölçeği ve değişkenler arasında anlamlı düzeyde bir sonuca varılmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Sosyalleşme, Öğrenci.

Summary

Objective: This research was conducted to examine the effects of sports on socialization levels in different secondary institutions and in students continuing to practice sports for different purposes in terms of some variables.

Method: 319 students from different high school types participated in the study. The collection of data in this study consists of two parts. The first part utilized the personal information developed by researcher, while the second part used the Socialization Scale (Cronbach Alpha 0.77,) developed by Sahan (2007) to determine the socialization levels of the students. In this study, data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 22.0 program. calculations such as frequency, percentage, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, Cronbach alpha were made. Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests were used to determine whether the data was appropriate for normal distribution. An analysis determined that the data was not normally distributed. As a result, Mann Whitney U for binary variables and Kruskal Wallis H test for more than two variables were applied. 95% confidence interval was referenced in applied analyzes.

Results: There is no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between the effect of participation in sports or recreational activities on socialization of students studying in different secondary education institutions and variables of gender, age, grade level, having licence, school type, financial income of family , “How many times a week do you do sportive activities? “ and “For what purpose do you participate in sportive activities?”

Conclusion: The result of the research concluded that socialization was at a good level with an average score of 3.66. However, there was no significant result between the socialization scale and variables.

Keywords: Sport, Socialization, Student.

SUITABLE LOCATION BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DANGEROUS MINING WASTE DAM; EXAMPLE OF ETI MINE KIRKA BORON BUSINESS

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ABSTRACT

It is possible to say that mining activities are carried out intensively in our country and mining activities are gradually gaining momentum. However, it cannot be ignored that mining activities seriously harm the environment. The resulting mine wastes seriously affect the environmental ecosystem. By polluting the surrounding water resources such as surface waters, underground waters and dams, it adversely affects all living things that benefit from those waters. We can say that especially our people living in the rural population of our country are seriously damaged by mine wastes. For this purpose, it is very important to manage mine wastes with different methods. In this study, the disposal of the mines by the aboveground storage method will be discussed. For this purpose, the importance and necessity of the waste dams, which are frequently used in the above-ground storage method, and some of the experienced waste dam accidents are discussed.

Our study area covers most of the city center of Kütahya, Seyitgazi District of Eskişehir and İhsaniye District of Afyon Province. Appropriate site selection studies were carried out before the construction of the waste dams required for the storage of the mine wastes around the Kırka Boron Operations Directorate affiliated to the Eti Mine Works located in the Kırka Town of Seyitgazi District of Eskişehir. In the selection of the appropriate place for the construction of the mine tailings dams, which is our subject; General criteria such as topographic condition of the land, environmental and climatic factors, geological and hydrogeological condition of the study area, surface water resources, ecological condition of the study area, land use status, roads in the study area and earthquake hazard of the study area were discussed and what kind of criteria these criteria were in the construction of the dam. attempted to play a role. By weighting these criteria with 1/7-7 scale values with the Analytical Hierarchy Method (AHY), weight values are created for all criteria to be used in

the analysis. The appropriate location study was concluded by mapping these criteria, which we discussed, according to their weight values with the geographic information systems (GIS) software program ARCGIS 10.3.

Keywords: AHY, CBS, mine wastes, mine tailings dam, mine waste management, suitable site determination

TOWARDS HOLISTIC HEALTHCARE: ANALYZING THE EMERGENCE OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY HOSPITALS IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract

Goal: To present a comprehensive analysis of multidisciplinary hospitals in Kazakhstan, focusing on their evolution and organizational changes within the context of healthcare reforms.

Material – Method: The study examines various models and strategies implemented by healthcare institutions to transition into multidisciplinary facilities. It explores how some hospitals achieved multidisciplinary status through mergers, while others underwent official name changes, yet still offered a wide range of medical services. The analysis assesses the impact of these transformations on the operational management of the hospitals, emphasizing the role of integration of multidisciplinary teams in shaping financial success. Key factors, such as the involvement of local executive bodies, funding sources, and decision-making processes, are explored to understand the complexities of managing multidisciplinary facilities.

Result: The research identifies diverse strategies for achieving multidisciplinary status, including mergers and renaming. It also reveals that certain hospitals were able to provide diverse medical services before undergoing formal restructuring to become multidisciplinary hospitals. However, it cannot be fully determined to what extent the official acquisition of "multidisciplinary" status has affected their effectiveness.

Conclusion: The findings inform policymakers and administrators about the complexities of establishing multidisciplinary hospitals and the importance of recognizing existing capacities. They contribute to ongoing healthcare development, ensuring comprehensive and high-quality medical services for the population.

Keywords: Multidisciplinary Hospitals, Healthcare Reforms, Organizational Changes, Operational Management, Healthcare Policies, Kazakhstan.

**HAYVANSAL FAALİYETLERE İLİŞKİN OLARAK VERİLEN DEVLET
TEŞVİKLERİNİN TMS 41 ÇERÇEVESİNDE İNCELENMESİ VE TASLAK HESAP
PLANINA GÖRE MUHASEBELEŞTİRİLMESİ**

**ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES GIVEN FOR ANIMAL ACTIVITIES
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TMS 41 AND ACCOUNTING ACCORDING TO
THE DRAFT CHART OF ACCOUNTS**

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlu için öteden beri temel geçim kaynağı olan tarım ve hayvancılık sektörü, tüm ülkelerde olduğu gibi ülkemizde de stratejik seviyede önemlidir. Bu önemine istinaden tarım sektörünün gelişimine katkıda bulunmak amacıyla işletmelere devlet tarafından verilen tarımsal teşvikler bir tür kaynak transferidir. Söz konusu kaynak transferlerinin temel amacı hem ilgili işletme, bölge ve sektörün hem de dolayısıyla topyekün ülke ekonomisinin kalkınmasının sağlanmasıdır. Söz konusu öneminden dolayı bu çalışmada devletimiz tarafından büyükbaş ve küçükbaş hayvanlar için işletmelere verilen teşvikler çalışma konusu olarak belirlenmiştir. Ülkemizde teşvik ve yardımlar “TMS 20 Devlet Teşviklerinin Muhasebeleştirilmesi ve Devlet Yardımlarının Açıklanması Standardı” kapsamında ele alınarak muhasebeleştirilmektedir. Tarım sektörüne verilen devlet teşvikleri ise “TMS 41 Tarımsal Faaliyetler” Standardı kapsamında muhasebeleştirilmektedir. Bu çalışmada öncelikle teşvik kavramı, teşviklerin özellikleri, teşviklerin verilme amaçları, teşvik türleri, devlet tarafından verilen tarımsal ve hayvansal teşvikler gibi konulara teorik olarak kısaca ele alındıktan sonra büyükbaş ve küçükbaş hayvanlar için devlet tarafından verilen şartlı ve şarta bağlı olmayan teşviklerin muhasebeleştirilmesi konusu “TMS 41 Tarımsal Faaliyetler” Standardı esas alınarak güncel hayatta karşı karşıya kalınan muhasebe uygulamalarıyla örneklendirilmiştir. Devlet teşviklerinin uygulamasına yönelik örneklerin muhasebeleştirilmesinde ise yakın bir gelecekte uygulanması beklenen Finansal Raporlama Standartlarına Uygun Hesap Planı Taslağı esas alınmış, böylece bundan sonra yapılacak çalışmalara da örnek teşkil etmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hayvansal Faaliyetler, Devlet Teşvikleri, TMS 41, TMS 20.

Abstract

Agriculture and livestock sector, which has been the main source of livelihood for mankind since time immemorial, is strategically important in our country as in all countries. Based on this importance, agricultural incentives given to enterprises by the state in order to contribute to the development of the agricultural sector are a kind of resource transfer. The main purpose of these resource transfers is to ensure the development of both the relevant enterprise, region and sector and thus the development of the country's economy as a whole. Due to the importance of the aforementioned, in this study, the incentives given by our state to enterprises for cattle and ovine animals have been determined as the subject of the study. In our country, incentives and aids are accounted for within the scope of "TAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Aids Standard". Government incentives given to the agricultural sector are recognised within the scope of "TAS 41 Agricultural Activities" Standard. In this study, firstly, the concept of incentives, the characteristics of incentives, the purposes of incentives, types of incentives, agricultural and animal incentives given by the state are briefly discussed theoretically, and then the accounting of conditional and non-conditional incentives given by the state for cattle and ovine animals is exemplified with the accounting practices faced in current life based on the "TAS 41 Agricultural Activities" Standard. The Draft Chart of Accounts in Accordance with Financial Reporting Standards, which is expected to be implemented in the near future, has been taken as a basis in the accounting of examples for the application of government incentives, and thus, it is aimed to set an example for future studies.

Keywords: Animal Activities, Government Incentives, TMS 41, TAS 20.

YAPAY ZEKÂ VE MESLEKİ EĞİTİM ALANINDA 2020-2023 YILLARI ARASINDA YAYIMLANAN AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN 2020-2023 IN THE FIELD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Mesleki eğitim, toplumun ve kuruluşların ihtiyaçlarına yönelik bireylerin yetiştirilmesini, uzmanlaştırılmasını hedeflemektedir. Mesleki eğitimde güncel bilgilerin takibi ve kullanılması, yeni ve ilgili teknolojilerin uygun kullanımı bireylerin eğitiminin sürdürülebilir olması için gereklidir.

UNESCO'nun tahminine göre 2020 yılına kadar yapay zekâ, mesleki eğitime yönelik pozisyonlarda 2 milyar işçinin yerini alacak ve yapay zekânın kullanıldığı endüstriyel robotlar kullanılacaktır. Teknolojik gelişmelerin toplumlar ve eğitim kurumları üzerindeki etkisi her geçen gün artmakla birlikte mesleki eğitim üzerindeki etkisi ve buna dair akademik yayınlar da artış göstermektedir.

Çalışma kapsamında Web Of Science veri tabanında yapılan araştırmada yapay zekâ ve mesleki eğitim anahtar kelimelerinin kullanıldığı çalışmaların 1999 yılında 1 tane, 2005 yılında 1 tane, 2009 yılında 1 tane şeklinde aralıklarla yayımlandığı görülmektedir. Yapay zekânın gelişimiyle birlikte dünyada yapay zekâyı konu alan akademik yayınların sayısı artmış ve 2012 yılından itibaren her yıl en az 1 yayın görülmektedir. Çalışmada yapay zekâ ve mesleki eğitim anahtar kelimelerin sıklıkla kullanıldığı 2020-2023 yılları arasındaki 118 yayın kullanılacaktır.

Bu nedenle çalışmada 2020-2023 yılları arasında yapay zekâ ve mesleki eğitimi konu almış ve Web Of Science veri tabanında indekslenen yayınların bibliyometrik analizi yapılacaktır. Yapılan analizin mesleki eğitim ve yapay zekâ araştırmaları hakkında genel bilgi sunması amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın yapılacağı veri tabanında yapay zekâ ve mesleki eğitimi konu alan Türkçe çalışmaların yer almamasından dolayı çalışmalar "artificial intelligence" ve "vocational education" anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Çalışmalar yayınlanma yılları, kapsamları, yayın türleri, atıf sayıları ve uygulama alanlarına göre incelenecektir. Çalışmaların analiz sonucu bibliyometrik ağ görselleştirmeleri için VOSviewer paket program kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: mesleki eğitim, yapay zeka, bibliyometrik analiz

ABSTRACT

Vocational education aims to train and specialize individuals for the needs of society and organizations. Following and using up-to-date information in vocational education and appropriate use of new and relevant technologies are necessary for the sustainability of the education of individuals. According to UNESCO's prediction, by 2020, artificial intelligence will replace 2 billion workers in vocational training positions and industrial robots using artificial intelligence will be used. While the impact of technological developments on societies and educational institutions increases day by day, its impact on vocational education and related academic publications are increasing significantly. In the research conducted within the scope of the study, it is seen that the studies using the keywords artificial intelligence and vocational education were published at intervals such as 1 in 1999, 1 in 2005, and 1 in 2009. With the development of artificial intelligence, the number of academic publications on artificial intelligence in the world has increased and there has been at least 1 publication every year since 2012. In the study, 118 publications between 2020 and 2023, where the keywords artificial intelligence and vocational education are frequently used, will be used. For this reason, the study will conduct a bibliometric analysis of publications on artificial intelligence and vocational education between 2020-2023 and indexed in the Web Of Science database. The analysis is intended to provide general information about vocational education and artificial intelligence research. Since there are no Turkish studies on artificial intelligence and vocational education in the database where the research will be conducted, the studies were conducted using the keywords "artificial intelligence" and "vocational education". Studies will be examined according to their publication year, scope, publication type, number of citations and application areas. VOSviewer package program will be used for bibliometric network visualizations as a result of the analysis of the studies.

Keywords: vocational education, artificial intelligence, bibliometric analysis

BAĞLANABİLİRLİĞE (CONNECTİVİTY) MERKEZİ ASYA'DA ÇİN, RUSYA, AB VE TÜRKİYE'NİN YAKLAŞIMI

CHINA, RUSSIA, EU AND TURKEY'S APPROACH TO CONNECTIVITY IN CENTRAL ASIA

Burulkan PALA

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ÖZET

Uluslararası ilişkiler literatürü, uluslararası düzenin geleceğine ilişkin farklı tanımlamalarla dolup taşmıştır. Yeni dünya düzeninin kurulmakta olduğunu ve artık dikkatlerin Batı'ya değil Doğu'ya kaydığı dile getirilmektedir. Önümüzdeki çağın, Çin'in yükselişi, Amerika'nın gerilemesi, lidersiz "kimsenin dünyası" ya da birden fazla rakip modernitenin damgasını vurduğu iddia edilmektedir.

Bu bildiriye, yeni dünya düzeninde dikkatlerin Doğu'ya kayması ve özellikle Çin'in yükselişine ilişkin iddialardan yola çıkarak "bağlanabilirlik" (connectivity) kavramı incelenecek ve bu kavram çerçevesinde Çin'in başta Kuşak Yol Projesi ve diğer bölgesel projeleri ele alınacak, aynı zamanda Rusya ve Avrupa Birliği ve Türkiye'nin bağlanabilirliğe yaklaşımı ve bu yöndeki girişimleri ele alınıp, konuya ilişkin resmi ve kamu politika açıklamaları da dâhil olmak üzere çeşitli yayımlanmış kaynaklara dayanarak karşılaştırmalı analizi yapılacaktır.

Yirmi birinci yüzyıl dünyasında bağlanabilirlik, politika dilinin moda sözcüğü haline gelmiştir. Bağlanabilirlik, elbette yeni bir olgu değildir. Kelimenin tam anlamıyla "bağlayıcı veya bağlantılı olma niteliği, durumu veya yeteneği" anlamına gelen bu kelime 1890'lardan beri varlığını sürdürmektedir. Yirminci yüzyılın ikinci yarısında kavram, telekomünikasyon ve bilgi işlem dünyası da dâhil olmak üzere farklı bilimsel alanlarda, örneğin internet bağlantısında önem kazandı. Ancak bağlanabilirliğin diploması, ekonomik entegrasyon ve uluslararası ilişkilerde moda bir sözcük haline gelmesi 2010'lu yıllarda olmuştur. Bu kavram küreselleşme ile yakından ilişkilidir ve bölgesel entegrasyonun anahtarıdır. Bu kavramın, ülkeleri, insanları ve toplumları maddi veya maddi olmayan yollarla kasıtlı olarak birbirine yaklaştıran eylem anlamına geldiği konusunda bir fikir birliği vardır. Dahası, küreselleşmiş bir dünyada birbirine bağlı olmanın kalkınma ve modernleşmeyi ilerlettiği göz önüne alındığında, çağdaş devlet ve devlet dışı aktörlerin güvenilir ortaklarla bağlantılarını güçlendirmekle ilkesel olarak ilgilenmeleri beklenmektedir. Çin, bağlantı projelerini ilgili herkes için bir

"kazan-kazan" olarak çerçeveleme konusunda özellikle aktif olmuştur. Uygulamada, bağlanabilirliğin teşvik edilmesi çeşitli bağlanabilirlik stratejilerinin ortaya çıkmasına ve gelişmesine neden olmuştur. Altyapı alanında, şu anda yürürlükte olan bağlantı stratejileri Çin'in Kuşak ve Yol Girişimi'nden (BRI) Avrupa Birliği'nin Küresel Geçidi'ne kadar uzanmaktadır.

Bildiride Çin, Rusya, AB ve Türkiye bağlantı politika/projelerinin karşılaştırmalı analizi yapılacak ve bu projelerin ardındaki fikri motivasyonları tartışılacak ve bu altyapı projelerinin hangi değerleri teşvik etmeyi amaçladığı araştırılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelime: Bağlanabilirlik, Çin, Rusya, AB, Türkiye

Burulkan PALA

The international relations literature is replete with different definitions of the future of the international order. It is said that a new world order is emerging and that attention is shifting from the West to the East. It is argued that the coming era is marked by the rise of China, the decline of America, a leaderless "nobody's world" or multiple competing modernities.

In this paper, the concept of "connectivity" will be analyzed based on the shift of attention to the East in the new world order and the rise of China in particular. In the framework of this concept, China's Belt and Road Initiative and other regional projects will be discussed, while Russia, the European Union and Turkey's approach to connectivity and their initiatives in this direction will be discussed and a comparative analysis will be made based on various published sources, including official and public policy statements on the subject.

In the twenty-first century world, connectivity has become the buzzword in the language of politics. Connectivity is, of course, not a new phenomenon. The word, which literally means "the quality, state or ability to connect or be connected", has been around since the 1890s. In the second half of the twentieth century, the concept gained importance in different scientific fields, including in the world of telecommunications and computing, for example, in internet connectivity. However, it was only in the 2010s that connectivity became a buzzword in diplomacy, economic integration and international relations. The concept is closely linked to globalization and is key to regional integration. There is a consensus that it refers to action that deliberately brings countries, people and societies closer together through tangible or intangible means. Moreover, given that interconnectedness advances development and modernization in a globalized world, contemporary state and non-state actors are expected to have a principled interest in strengthening their connectivity with reliable partners. China has been particularly active in framing connectivity projects as a "win-win" for all concerned. In practice, the promotion of connectivity has led to the emergence and development of various

connectivity strategies. In the field of infrastructure, current connectivity strategies range from China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to the European Union's Global Gateway.

The paper will provide a comparative analysis of connectivity policies/projects in China, Russia, the EU and Turkey, discuss the intellectual motivations behind these projects and explore what values these infrastructure projects aim to promote.

Keyword: Connectivity, China, Russia, EU, Turkey

YAHYA KEMAL'İN ESERLERİNDE İSLÂMÎ DUYARLIK
ISLAMIC SENSITIVITY IN THE WORKS OF YAHYA KEMAL

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ÖZET

Modern Türk Şiirinin kurucu şairleri arasında yer alan Yahya Kemal (1884-1958)'in eserlerinde din ve îman şevki İslâmiyet çerçevesinde ele alınmaktadır. Yahya Kemal'e göre İslâmiyet, Türk kültür ve medeniyet yapısını; Türk toplum modelini büyük ölçüde belirlemiş, Türklerin kavrayışıyla yeni bir üslûp kazanıp millîleşmiştir. Yahya Kemal, hayatının seyri içinde dine bakışta farklı merhaleler katetmişse de eserlerinde İslâmiyet, Üsküp'teki çocukluk yıllarının millî, uhrevî havasını veren bir îman zevki olarak belirir. Bildirimizde Yahya Kemal'in eserlerinde İslâmî duyarlık teması çeşitli boyutlarıyla ele alınacak ve: 'Yahya Kemal'in Biyografisinde İslâmiyetin Yeri', 'Dünya-Ahiret Algısının Müslüman Yaşantısını Fizikî ve Sosyal Yönden Şekillendirdiği', 'Türk Hüviyeti ve İmân Şevki', 'Yahya Kemal'in Şiirinde Ezan' başlıkları altında incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yahya Kemal, İman, İslâmiyet, Din, Şiir

ABSTRACT

Yahya Kemal (1884-1958) is among the founding poets of Modern Turkish Poetry. In Yahya Kemal's works, the religion addressed is Islam, which is embraced fervently as a spiritual value. According to Yahya Kemal, Islam has significantly shaped the Turkish societal model along with Turkish culture and civilization. Islam has taken on a new face and become nationalized according to the perception style of the Turks. Yahya Kemal interpreted the concept of religion in various ways at different stages of his life. However, in his works, Islam reflects the national and spiritual atmosphere of his childhood years in Üsküp, and Yahya Kemal embraces Islam in his works. In our paper, the theme of Islamic sensitivity in Yahya Kemal's works will be examined under the following headings: 'The Place of Islam in Yahya Kemal's Biography,' 'Shaping the World-Hereafter Perception in a Muslim Lifestyle Physically and Socially,' 'Turkish Identity and Faith Enthusiasm,' 'The Sound of the Call to Prayer in Yahya Kemal's Poetry.'

Keywords: Yahya Kemal, Faith, Islam, Religion, Poetry

BLOCKCHAIN TEKNOLOJİSİ ALANINDA TÜRKİYE’DE YAYINLANAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESES PUBLISHED IN TÜRKİYE IN THE FIELD OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

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ÖZET

Blockchain teknolojisi, 2008 yılından itibaren literatürde yoğun bir şekilde yer bulan bir inovasyondur. Verilerin şeffaf ve güvenilir bir şekilde saklandığı, merkezi olmayan bir dijital kayıt sistemini ifade eder. Her yeni bilginin önceki “blok” adı verilen bilgilere bağlı olarak eklenmesiyle oluşturulan bu zincir, değiştirilmesi zor ve izlenmesi kolay bir yapı sunar. Bu teknoloji, finans sektöründe ödeme işlemleri, para transferleri ve akıllı sözleşmeleri hızlı , düşük maliyetli ve güvenilir hale getirmektedir. Sağlık hizmetlerinde, hastaların sağlık kayıtlarını güvende tutmak ve sağlık verilerini paylaşmayı kolaylaştırmaktadır. Tedarik zinciri ve daha birçok sektörde güvenli ve etkili dijital işlemlerin temelini atmıştır. Blockchain, araçları azaltırken veri bütünlüğünü sağlayarak merkezi olmayan, güvenilir, ve şeffaf işlemler için altyapı sunması ile blockchain teknolojisi alanındaki çalışmaların önemi ve etkisi giderek artmaktadır.

Bu araştırma, 2017-2023 yılları arasında Ulusal Tez Merkezi (YÖKTEZ) veri tabanında yer alan “blockchain” kelimesi konu başlıklı çalışmaların bibliyometrik analizini gerçekleştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Araştırmanın kapsamı, Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında erişilebilir durumda olan 39 adet doktora tezi ile 233 adet yüksek lisans tezini içermektedir. Bu tezler, bibliyometrik yöntemlerle değerlendirilecek ve analiz edilecektir. Bu analizler, blockchain teknolojisinin lisansüstü çalışmaların yıllara, türlerine, üniversitelere gibi alanlardaki yüzde ve sıklık değerleri dikkate alarak analiz edilerek akademik dünyadaki evrimini, araştırma eğilimlerini ve önemli sonuçlarını daha iyi anlamamıza yardımcı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blockchain, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Ulusal Tez Merkezi

ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology is an innovation that has been extensively covered in the literature since 2008. It refers to a decentralized digital recording system where data is stored transparently and reliably. This chain, created by adding each new information based on the previous information called "blocks", offers a structure that is difficult to change and easy to follow. This technology makes payment transactions, money transfers and smart contracts in the financial sector fast, low-cost and reliable. In healthcare, it makes it easier to keep patients' health records safe and share health data. It has laid the foundation for safe and effective digital transactions in the supply chain and many other sectors. The importance and impact of studies in the field of blockchain technology is gradually increasing, as Blockchain provides infrastructure for decentralized, reliable and transparent transactions by ensuring data integrity while reducing intermediaries.

This research aims to carry out a bibliometric analysis of studies titled "blockchain" in the National Thesis Center (YÖKTEZ) database between 2017 and 2023.

The scope of the research includes 39 doctoral theses and 233 master's theses that are accessible in the National Thesis Center database. These theses will be evaluated and analyzed using bibliometric methods. These analyzes will help us better understand the evolution, research trends and important results of blockchain technology in the academic world by analyzing the percentage and frequency values of postgraduate studies in fields such as years, types, universities.

Key Words: Blockchain, Bibliometric Analysis, Ulusal Tez Merkezi

SPORTİF KARAKTERİN ÇEŞİTLİ DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENELER AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF SPORTIVE CHARACTER IN TERMS OF VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

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Özet

Sportif karakter, sporun sadece fiziksel yeteneklerle değil, aynı zamanda ahlaki ve etik değerlerle de ilişkilendirildiği bir çerçevede önemli bir kavramdır. Bu araştırmada sporcu öğrencilerde sportif karakterin çeşitli sosyo-demografik değişkenler açısından farklılaşp farklılaşmadığını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın katılımcılarını yaşları 19 ile 37 (Ortalama = 21.89, SS = 2.39) arasında değişen 282 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır (105'i kadın ve 177'si erkek). Sportif Karakter Ölçeği kullanılarak veriler elde edilmiş ve sosyo-demografik değişkenlere göre incelenmesi için bağımsız örneklem t-testi ile tek yönlü varyans analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bulgular kadınların erkeklere göre sportif karakter düzeylerinin anlamlı bir biçimde yüksek olduğunu göstermiştir ($t_{0.05; 280} = 2.01, p < .05$). Milli sporcu olup olmamaya göre ise sportif karakterin anlamlı bir biçimde farklılaşmadığı saptanmıştır ($t_{0.05; 280} = 0.566, p > .05$). Benzer bir biçimde öğrenim görülen programa göre de sportif karakterin farklılaşmadığı belirlenmiştir [$F_{(2, 629)} = 4.53, p < .05$]. Başka bir ifadeyle, antrenörlük, beden eğitimi öğretmenliği, yöneticilik ve rekreasyon öğrencilerinin sportif karakter düzeylerinin birbirlerine benzer oldukları ifade edilebilir. Son olarak yaşları açısından bakıldığında ise sportif karakterin yaş ile ilişkisinin de anlamsız olduğu bulunmuştur ($r = -.043, p > .05$). Tüm bu sonuçlar ışığında sportif karakterin cinsiyete göre farklılaştığı ancak milli sporculuk durumu, öğrenim görülen program ve yaş ile farklılaşmadığı ifade edilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sportif karakter, cinsiyet, bölüm, milli sporcu, yaş

Abstract

Sporting character is an important concept in a framework where sport is associated not only with physical abilities, but also with moral and ethical values. The aim of this study was to determine whether sportive character differs according to various socio-demographic variables among student athletes. The participants in the study consisted of 282 students with ages ranging from 19 to 37 (Mean = 21.89, SD = 2.39), including 105 females and 177 males. Data were obtained using the Sportive Character Scale, and independent sample t-tests and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were conducted to examine differences based on socio-demographic variables. The findings indicated that females had significantly higher levels of sportive character compared to males ($t_{0.05: 280} = 2.01, p < .05$). However, there was no significant difference in sportive character based on whether participants were national athletes or not ($t_{0.05: 280} = 0.566, p > .05$). Similarly, no significant differences were found in sportive character based on the program of study [$F(2, 629) = 4.53, p < .05$]. In other words, it can be stated that coaching, physical education teaching, management, and recreation students had similar levels of sportive character. Finally, when examining the relationship with age, it was found that sportive character was not significantly correlated with age ($r = -.043, p > .05$). In light of all these results, it can be concluded that sportive character differs based on gender, but it does not differ based on national athlete status, program of study, or age.

Keywords: Sportive character, gender, department, national athlete, age

DÜZENSİZLİK İÇİNDE DÜZEN: COVID-19 KAOSUNUN YÖNETİMİ

ORDER IN DISORDER: MANAGING OF COVID-19 CHAOS

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ÖZET

İşletmeler sürekli gelişen ve büyüme odaklı faaliyet gösteren yapılardır. Bu nedenle içinde yer aldıkları çevre ile sürekli etkileşim halindedir. İçinde faaliyet gösterilen çevrenin karmaşık ve düzensiz olması, işletmelerin performansını negatif yönde etkiler. Düzensizlik ve karmaşayı ifade eden kaosun yönetimi işletmelerin geleceği açısından önem arz etmektedir. Etkin bir şekilde yönetilemeyen kaos işletmelerin geleceğini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Kaos teorisinin temelinde geleceğe yönelik belirsizlik yer almaktadır. Kaos teorisi ile ilişkili kavramlardan birisi de kelebek etkisidir. Teknolojinin gelişimi ülkeler arasında sınırların zayıflamasına ve kelebek etkisi olarak adlandırılan durumun yaşanmasına neden olmaktadır. “Bugün Pekin’de kanatlarını çırpan bir kelebeğin havada oluşturduğu dalgaların gelecek ay New York’ta fırtına sistemlerine dönüşmesi” kelebek etkisine verilebilecek en güzel örnektir ve Çin’de görülen ilk Covid-19 vakasının tüm dünyaya yayılan etkilerinin temelinde olan kuramsal düşüncedir. Öyle ki bu etkiler ülkelerde ekonomik sosyal, siyasi ve psikolojik yönlerden olumlu ve olumsuz değişimler yaşanmasına yol açtı. Yaşanan belirsizlik ve istikrarsızlıklara rağmen Covid-19 sonrası dönemde yeni bir kararlılık ve düzenlilik noktasına erişilebileceğini de göstermiştir. "Düzensizliğin içindeki düzen" olarak adlandırılan bu teori kaosun yönetimidir ve düzen ve düzensizliğin iç içe olması, örgütün yaşamının devam etmesi için ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjiyi içinde saklamasıdır. Daha önce deneyimlenmemiş ve öngörülmemiş küresel salgın çalkantısından sürdürülebilirliğe geçişte de kaosun yönetimi önemli rol oynamıştır. Fırsatları ve tehditleri öngörerek, başta sağlık tedbirleri olmak üzere, kurumsal yapıda, ürün ve hizmetlerde, iş süreçlerinde ve iş gücünde güçlü liderlik ve yönetim uygulamaları gerektirmiştir. Bu saikle çalışmada Covid-19 pandemisi sürecinde belirsizlik ve düzensizliğin olduğu karmaşa ortamı kaos teorisi kapsamında incelenerek yönetimde postmodernist dönemin etkileri kavramsal düzeyde ele alınmış ve çıkarımlarda bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değişim, Postmodernizm, Kaos Yönetimi, Covid-19.

ABSTRACT

Businesses are structures that are constantly evolving and operating in a growth-oriented manner. For this reason, they are in constant interaction with the environment they live in. The complex and irregular environment in which we operate negatively affects the performance of businesses. Management of chaos, which represents disorder and confusion, is important for the future of businesses. Chaos that is not managed effectively negatively affects the future of businesses. The basis of chaos theory is uncertainty about the future. One of the concepts associated with chaos theory is the butterfly effect. The development of technology causes the borders between countries to weaken and the so-called butterfly effect to occur. "The waves created in the air by a butterfly flapping its wings in Beijing today turning into storm systems in New York next month" is the best example of the butterfly effect and is the theoretical idea underlying the effects of the first Covid-19 case seen in China spreading all over the world. So much so that these effects led to positive and negative changes in economic, social, political and psychological aspects in countries. It has also shown that despite the uncertainty and instability experienced, a new point of determination and regularity can be reached in the post-Covid-19 period. This theory, called "order in disorder", is the management of chaos, and the intertwining of order and disorder means that the organization stores the energy it needs to continue its life. Management of chaos played an important role in the transition to sustainability from the unprecedented and unforeseen global pandemic turmoil. Anticipating opportunities and threats has required strong leadership and management practices in the corporate structure, products and services, business processes and workforce, especially health measures. In this aim study, the chaotic environment of uncertainty and disorder during the Covid-19 pandemic was examined within the scope of chaos theory, and the effects of the postmodernist period in management were discussed at a conceptual level and inferences were made.

Keywords: Change, postmodernism, chaos management, covid-19

ANİMASYONLAR PROSOSYAL DAVRANIŞ İÇERİYOR MU

DO ANIMATIONS INCLUDE PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR

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ÖZET

Verileri dünyanın her köşesine ulaştırma gücüne sahip kitle iletişim araçlarının insanlara etkisi göz ardı edilemez büyüklüktedir. Sinema bu kitle iletişim araçlarından biridir. Bu noktada çocuklara yönelik animasyon filmler, görsel-işitsel uyaranların yoğun olarak barındırdığı için izleyiciyi yönlendirme gücüne sahiptir. Bu sebeple çalışmaya katılan 150 ilkokul çağındaki çocuğun vizyona girmiş animasyon filmlerden anket sonucunda en çok tercih ettiği belirlenen (150 öğrenciden % 39,3'ü tarafından tercih edilen) Rafadan Tayfa 2: Göbeklitepe adlı animasyon film belirlenip prososyal davranışlar açısından incelenmesine karar verilmiştir. Alanyazın incelendiğinde olumsuz örnekler barındıran birçok animasyon film olduğu ve çocukların bu animasyonlardan uzakta tutulması gerektiği ifade edilmektedir. Buna karşın çocukları sinemadan, internetten, çizgi filmlerden ve teknolojiye uzak tutmanın zor olduğu bu dönemde hangi animasyon filmlerin çocuklara olumlu yönde etkileri olacağı yeterince ortaya koyulmamaktadır. Bu amaçla çalışma, Rafadan Tayfa 2: Göbeklitepe adlı animasyon filminin çocukları hangi prososyal davranışlara yönlendirebileceğini ortaya koymayı hedeflemekte ve ailelere, öğretmenlere yol göstermeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma verileri animasyonun izlenmesi sürecinde kontrol listesine gözlenen prososyal davranışların kaydı ve süresinin kaydı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma nitel olup toplanan veriler betimsel analiz kullanılarak çözümlenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda yardım etme en çok gözlenen prososyal davranış olmuştur. Diğer gözlenen davranışlar ise saygı, empati, destekleme ve birlikte hareket etme, teşvik etme ve motivasyon sağlama, özgecilik, sosyal sorumluluk ve sorumluluk almadır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Çizgi film, animasyon, prososyal davranış, olumlu sosyal davranış, rafadan tayfa

ABSTRACT

The impact of the mass media, which has the power to transmit data to every corner of the world, on people cannot be ignored. Cinema is one of these mass media. At this point, animated films for children have the power to direct the audience because they contain intense audiovisual stimuli. For this reason, it was decided to determine the animated movie named Rafadan Tayfa 2: Göbeklitepe, which was determined to be the most preferred by 150 primary school children (preferred by 39.3% of 150 students) as a result of the survey among the animated movies released in theaters, and to examine it in terms of prosocial behaviors. When the literature is examined, it is stated that there are many animated movies with negative examples and children should be kept away from these animations. However, in this period when it is difficult to keep children away from cinema, internet, cartoons and technology, it is not sufficiently revealed which animated films will have positive effects on children. For this purpose, the study aims to reveal which prosocial behaviors the animated movie Rafadan Tayfa 2: Göbeklitepe can lead children to and aims to guide families and teachers. The study data were collected by recording the prosocial behaviors observed on the checklist during the process of watching the animation and recording its duration. The study was qualitative and the collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis. As a result of the study, helping was the most observed prosocial behavior. Other observed behaviors were respect, empathy, supporting and acting together, encouraging and motivating, altruism, social responsibility and taking responsibility.

Anahtar Sözcükler: cartoon, animations, prosocial behavior, rafadan tayfa

**KAHRAMANMARAŞ ($M_w=7.7-7.6$), GAZİANTEP ($M_w=6.6$) VE HATAY ($M_w=6.4$)
DEPREMLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

**EVALUATION of KAHRAMANMARAŞ ($M_w=7.7-7.6$), GAZİANTEP ($M_w=6.6$) AND
HATAY ($M_w=6.4$) EARTHQUAKES**

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Özet

6 Şubat 2023 tarihinde Kahramanmaraş ili Pazarcık ve Elbistan ilçesinde sırasıyla $M_w=7.7$ ve $M_w=7.6$ büyüklüğünde deprem meydana gelmiştir. Aynı gün içerisinde Gaziantep ili Nurdağı ilçesinde Pazarcık depreminden on bir dakika sonra $M_w=6.6$ büyüklüğünde ve 20 Şubat 2023 tarihinde ise Hatay ilinin Yayladağı ilçesinde $M_w=6.4$ büyüklüğünde deprem olmuştur. Depremler sonrasında depreme ait yer hareketlerini kaydeden ivme ölçer istasyonlar bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, çalışmada dikkate alınan dört depremi hem ayrı ayrı hem de tümüyle birlikte değerlendirmek ve ortak istasyon kayıtlarını belirleyerek ileride yapılacak akademik çalışmalara ışık tutmaktır. Bu amaçla, her bir deprem için istasyonlardan elde edilen maksimum yer ivmesi ve episantr uzaklıklarına ait dağılımlar elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra, dört depremi de kaydeden istasyonlar belirlenmiş ve tasarım spektrumları değerlendirilmiştir. Örnek olarak seçilen 4 farklı ivme ölçer istasyonuna ait tasarım spektrumları ve ilgili depremlere ait spektral ivme değerleri elde edilmiş ve karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre ivme ölçer istasyonlarından elde edilen spektral ivme değerlerinin depremlere göre değiştiği görülmüştür. Bazı istasyonlarda $M_w=7.7$ ile elde edilen spektral ivme değerleri büyük iken bazı istasyonlarda diğer depremlerden elde edilen spektral ivme değerleri büyüktür. Elde edilen sonuçlar depremlerin hem ayrı ayrı hem de tümünün birlikte değerlendirilmesinde ileride yapılacak akademik çalışmalara ışık tutacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kahramanmaraş depremleri, Hatay ve Gaziantep depremi, Maksimum yer ivmesi, Tepki spektrumu.

Abstract

On February 6, 2023, a major earthquake of magnitude $M_w = 7.7$ and $M_w = 7.6$ occurred in the Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş province, respectively. Eleven minutes after the Pazarcık earthquake, an earthquake of magnitude $M_w = 6.6$ occurred in the Nurdağı district of Gaziantep province. Finally, an earthquake of magnitude $M_w = 6.4$ occurred in the Yayladağı district of Hatay province on February 20, 2023. After earthquakes, there are acceleration record stations that record the ground movements of the earthquake. The aim of this study is to evaluate the four earthquakes considered in the study, and to give information on future academic studies by determining records same stations obtained from all earthquakes. For this purpose, distributions of peak ground acceleration and epicentre distances obtained from the stations were obtained for each earthquake. Then, stations recorded ground acceleration all four earthquakes were determined and their design spectra were evaluated. The design spectra of 4 different stations selected as examples and the spectral acceleration values of the relevant earthquakes were obtained and compared each other. According to the results, it was seen that the spectral acceleration values obtained from the stations varied according to earthquakes. While the spectral acceleration values obtained from $M_w = 7.7$ are higher at some stations, the spectral acceleration values obtained from other earthquakes are large at some stations. The results obtained will give information on future academic studies in evaluating earthquakes both individually and all together.

Keywords: Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, Hatay and Gaziantep earthquakes, Peak ground acceleration, Response spectrum.

DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE LEARNING AND STATISTICAL MODELS FOR DEMAND FORECASTING IN LOGISTICS AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

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Abstract

Demand forecasting plays a central role in contemporary business operations, serving as the cornerstone for increasing efficiency and ensuring customer satisfaction. This strategic process enables companies to anticipate future demand for their products or services, thereby optimizing inventory management, production planning, logistics and distribution operations. In addition, decisions made based on demand forecasts can lead to cost savings and provide a competitive advantage. Demand forecasting is of particular importance in various industries, especially in field logistics and distribution systems. This study aims to investigate the role of demand forecasting in logistics and distribution systems. Two approaches have been utilized to develop effective demand forecasting models for three products, namely brick, cement and rebar. In the first approach, forecasting models have been developed without feature selection. In contrast, in the second approach, forecasting models have been developed using Minimum Redundancy Maximum Relevance (mRMR) feature selection. Long-Short Term Memory

(LSTM), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU), Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA), Seasonal Random Walk (SRW), Support Vector Machine (SVM), Ridge Regression (RR) and Light Gradient Boosting Machine (LightGBM) have been used to develop the demand forecasting models. These results clearly indicate that, except for SVM-based models, the feature selection algorithm generally does not improve forecasting performance. Among all methods, SVM using mRMR stands out with its superior performance.

Keywords: Demand Forecasting, Machine Learning, Statistics, Logistics and Distribution System

SOVYET ORDUSUNUN KAZAK KAHRAMANI BAURJAN MOMIŞULI
BAUYRZHAN MOMYSHULY, THE KAZAKH HERO OF THE SOVIET ARMY

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Özet:

İkinci Dünya Savaşının doğu cephesinde, Sovyet-Alman muharebelerindeki kahramanlığıyla tarihe geçmiş olan Baurjan Momışulı, 24 Aralık 1910 tarihinde Jambıl ili, Jualı ilçesi, Kolbastau köyünde dünyaya gelmiştir. İlk eğitimini Çimkent'te tamamladıktan sonra 1928'de Orenburg'daki Kazak Pedagoji Enstitüsüne girmiş fakat burada uzun süre kalmamış, yüksek öğrenimini Sovyet Birliği Harp Akademisinde tamamlamıştır. Momışulı, mezun olduktan sonra Akademide öğretmen olmuş ve askerî eğitim derslerini vermiştir.

İkinci Dünya Savaşında Alman ordularının 22 Haziran 1941 günü Barbarossa Harekâtı ile Sovyet topraklarına saldırıya geçmesinin ardından, 12 Temmuz'da Kazakistan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti Başkenti Almatı'da, İvan Vasileyeviç Panfilov komutasında, 316. Piyade Tümeni teşkil edilmişti. Baurjan Momışulı, Eylül 1941 tarihinden itibaren, bu tümende üsteğmen rütbesiyle yer almıştır. 16-18 Kasım 1941'de Alman Silahlı Kuvvetleri Wehrmacht'ın Moskova'ya doğru yürüttüğü ikinci saldırıda gösterdiği cesaret ve Nazi ordularını geri çekilmeye mecbur bırakması sayesinde Sovyetler Birliği çapında ün kazanmıştı.

Savaştan sonra Sovyet ordusunda çeşitli görevlerde bulunan Momışulı, 1950-1955 yılları arasında Harp Akademisinde öğretmenlik görevini yürütmüştür. 1956'da Albay rütbesiyle emekli olmuş ve memleketi Kazakistan'a dönmüştür. Bu tarihten itibaren yazarlıkla ilgilenmeye başlayan Momışulı, Baba Ocağı, Moskova İçin Savaş, Savaş Psikolojisi, Küba Görüşmeleri ve Bizim General İvan Panfilov adındaki kitapların yanı sıra birçok eser kaleme almıştır.

Asker olmakla birlikte eğitimci ve yazar olarak çok yönlü şahsiyet olan Baurjan Momışulı, Kazak millî şuurunu hayatı boyunca canlı tutan büyük bir şahsiyet olarak tarihe geçmiştir. Bu çalışmada onun askerlik hayatındaki hizmetleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Baurjan Momışulı, Sovyetler Birliği, Kazakistan, İkinci Dünya Savaşı

ABSTRACT

Bauyrzhan Moyshuly, who went down in history with his bravery in the Soviet-German battles on the eastern front of the Second World War, was born on December 24, 1910 in Kolbastau village, Zhualy district, Jambyl province. After completing his primary education in Shymkent, he entered the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute in Orenburg in 1928, but he did not stay there for a long time and completed his higher education at the Soviet Union Military Academy. After graduating, Momyshuly became a teacher at the Academy and taught military training courses.

After the German armies attacked Soviet territory with Operation Barbarossa on June 22, 1941 in the Second World War, the 316th Infantry Division was formed under the command of Ivan Vasilyevich Panfilov in Almaty, the capital of the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic, on July 12. Bauyrzhan Momyshuly has been in this division with the rank of senior lieutenant since September 1941. He gained fame throughout the Soviet Union thanks to the courage he showed in the second attack of the German Armed Forces Wehrmacht towards Moscow on 16-18 November 1941 and forcing the Nazi armies to retreat.

Momyshuly, who served in various positions in the Soviet army after the war, worked as a teacher at the Military Academy between 1950 and 1955. He retired with the rank of Colonel in 1956 and returned to his hometown, Kazakhstan. Momyshuly, who started to be interested in writing since this date, wrote many works in addition to the books called *Our Family*, *Moscow Behind Us*, *Psychology of War*, *Meetings in Cuba* and *Our General, Ivan Panfilov*.

Bauyrzhan Momyshuly, who was a versatile person as a soldier as well as an educator and writer, went down in history as a great personality who kept the Kazakh national consciousness alive throughout his life. In this study, his duties in military life will be examined.

Keywords: Bauyrzhan Momyshuly, Soviet Union, Kazakhstan, World War II

DİNMUHAMED KONAYEV VE SOVYET KAZAKİSTANI
DINMUKHAMED KUNAEV AND SOVIET KAZAKHSTAN

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Özet:

Kazak Türkleri, 1917 yılı devrimleri sonrasında kendi ulusal devletlerini kurmak için yürüttükleri ulusal bağımsızlık hareketleri başarısızlığa uğradıktan ve Alaş Orda Hükümeti dağıtıldıktan sonra Sosyalist bir cumhuriyet haline dönüşerek Sovyetler Birliği içerisinde yer almıştı. Kazakistan, Rusya Federatif Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti içinde 26 Ağustos 1920 tarihinde Kırgız Muhtar Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti (Kırgız MSSC) olarak kurulmuş ve adı 15 Haziran 1925’de Kazak MSSC olarak değiştirildi. 1936 yılına gelindiğinde ise Kazakistan Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyeti adını alarak SSCB’nin birlik cumhuriyetlerinden biri olmuştur.

Sovyetler Birliği içerisindeki Kazakistan, 20. Asrın ilk yarısında, Mirzoyan, Goloşekin, Yusupov ve Şayahmetov tarafından yönetilmişti. Ancak Kazak halkı içinde en çok itibar gören ve en çok sevilen lider, onlardan sonra gelen, Dinmuhamed Konayev olmuştur. 1960-1962 ve 1964-1986 yılları arasında yaklaşık 25 yıl ülkeyi yöneten Konayev’in zamanında Kazakistan, endüstriyel alanda büyük bir gelişim göstermiş, ekonomik büyüklük olarak Sovyetler Birliği içinde Rusya ve Ukrayna’dan sonra üçüncü sıradaki cumhuriyet olmuştur. O’nun yönetimindeki Kazakistan’da çok sayıda fabrikalar açılmış, tarım gelişmiş, köy işlerinden alınan ürün artmış, ülke metalürji ve kimya endüstrisinin önemli merkezlerinden biri olmuştur.

1985 yılında Sovyetler Birliği’nin başına geçen Mihail Gorbaçov’un başlattığı Glasnost ve Perestroyka politikalarıyla devletin yeniden yapılandırılması sırasında, 16 Aralık 1986 tarihinde Dinmuhamed Konayev görevinden alınmış ve yerine Kazakistan’ı hiç tanımayan Gennadiy Kolbin getirilmişti. Bu durum özellikle gençlerin tepkisini çekmiş ve Kazakistan’ın o günkü başkenti olan Almatı’da protesto eylemleri gerçekleşmiş, tarihe “Jeltoksan Olayları” olarak geçen olaylar vuku bulmuştu. Bu çalışmada D. Konayev yönetimindeki Kazakistan’da, sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasal gelişmeleri incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kazakistan, Sovyetler Birliği, Dinmuhamed Konayev, Orta Asya

ABSTRACT

After the national independence movement they carried out to establish their own national state after the revolutions of 1917 failed and the Alash Orda Government was dissolved, the Kazakhs became a Socialist republic and took part in the Soviet Union. Kazakhstan was established as the Kirgiz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Kirgiz ASSR) on 26 August 1920 within the Russian Federative Soviet Socialist Republic, and its name was changed to Kazakh ASSR on 15 June 1925. In 1936, it became one of the union republics of the USSR, taking the name of the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kazakhstan within the Soviet Union was ruled by Mirzoyan, Goloshchyokin, Yusupov and Shayakhmetov in the first half of the 20th century. However, the most respected and loved leader among the Kazakh people was Dinmukhamed Kunaev, who came after them. During the time of Kunaev, who ruled the country for about 25 years between 1964 and 1986, Kazakhstan showed great development in the industrial field and became the third republic in the Soviet Union in terms of economic size, after Russia and Ukraine. Under his rule, many factories were opened in Kazakhstan, agriculture developed, the product received from village affairs increased, and the country became one of the important centers of the metallurgical and chemical industry.

During the restructuring of the state with the Glasnost and Perestroika policies initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev, who became the head of the Soviet Union in 1985, Dinmukhamed Kunaev was dismissed from his post on December 16, 1986, and Gennady Kolbin, who did not know Kazakhstan at all, was appointed. This situation especially attracted the reaction of young people, and protests took place in Almaty, the capital of Kazakhstan at that time, and events that went down in history as the "Jeltoqsan Protests" took place. In this study, social, economic and political developments in Kazakhstan under the administration of D. Kunaev will be examined.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Soviet Union, Dinmukhamed Kunaev, Central Asia

SPECTRAL ENTROPY ANALYSIS OF AN INCOMMENSURATE FRACTIONAL-ORDER CHAOTIC SYSTEM

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Abstract

Spectral entropy (SE) analysis assesses the complexity of a time series by examining its relative power spectral density, which is acquired through the Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT). In recent years, this method has gained extensive use for estimating entropy in a diverse range of time series, especially in chaotic systems. With this approach, lower and consistently stable entropy values signify predictable dynamics, while higher and more fluctuating entropy values indicate increased complexity. In this study, SE analysis has been employed to specify chaotic behavior of an incommensurate fractional-order 3D system. A predictor-corrector-based fractional integration has been utilized in this algorithm. The SE complexity exhibits good agreement with bifurcation diagrams. Therefore, the proposed method serves as a valuable tool for identifying chaotic sequences in the given incommensurate fractional-order chaotic system.

Keywords: chaotic system, spectral entropy, fractional calculus, incommensurate fractional-order

MARTİN HEİDEGGER'İN ONTOLOJİK EĞİTİM ANLAYIŞI

MARTIN HEIDEGGER'S UNDERSTANDING OF ONTOLOGICAL EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Martin Heidegger kendisine varlık meselesini dert edinmiş bir düşünür olarak, eğitimi de bu çerçeveden ele alır ve onu ontolojik bir zemine oturtur. Ona göre “varlığın özü ve hakikatin özünün maruz kaldığı dönüşüm türleri ilkin temel formlarıyla eğitimin tarihsel çiçeklenişini mümkün kale getirir.” Böylece varlığın tarihi, eğitim süreçlerimizin ve kurumlarımızın tarihsel gelişimini de mümkün kılar.

Heidegger'in ontolojik eğitim yaklaşımı, tarih boyunca eğitimde yakalanmaya çalışılan “mükemmellik” anlayışına derin bir içerik kazandırmayı sağlar. Bunu, “mükemmellik” nosyonuna ontolojik bir temel sağlamak suretiyle yapar. Her şeyden önce Heidegger, insanın “ayrıt edici bir özü” bulunduğunu savunur. Bu, onun “insanın özü, varoluşudur” diyen yaklaşımı ile çelişmez. İnsan, varlığın anlamını soran ve bunu anlama imkanına sahip tek varolan olarak, diğer tüm varolanlardan farklıdır. Bu nedenle insanı “Dasein” diye tanımlar ve onun eksistensiyallerle anlamayı dener. Çünkü insan, nesnelere tanıdığımız “kategorilerle” tanımlanamaz. Eksistensiyaller Dasein'ı nesneleştirmeyen ve onu şeylere dönüştürmeyen ontolojik karakterde özelliklerdir. Heidegger'e göre “mükemmel hayat” insanın bu özü'nün keşfine ve geliştirilmesine dönük bir hayattır. O zaman eğitim de tam da bu insan olma sürecinin sağlayıcısı bir rol üstlenmelidir.

Heidegger'e göre eğitim sadece enformasyon aktaran bir şey olarak anlaşılabilir, ne de insan ruhu boş bir levha gibi işlenebilir, çünkü o, fırlatılmış bir varolandır, bunun anlamı şudur: insan kendini daima çevreleyen bir dünyada bulur; bu, bizim, geleneğin şekillendirdiği ve aşamayacağımız, ötesine geçemeyeceğimiz bir bağlam içinde var olduğumuz, ona gark olduğumuz anlamına gelir. Diğer yandan ve daha da önemlisi eğitimin bizatihi kendisi pür bilgi aktarımı değildir. Bu Heidegger'e göre eğitime ilişkin “indirgeyici ve hadım edici” bir yaklaşımdır. Bu türden bir eğitim anlayışı öğrencileri keşfedilmesi ve geliştirilmesi gereken yeteneklere ve kapasitelere sahip insani varlıklar olarak değil, hesaplanabilir terimlerle “optimize” edilecek eğitim çıktıları olarak anlar.

Heidegger'in eğitim konusundaki meşhur formülasyonu şöyledir: “Gerçek eğitim bizatihi ruhu yakalar ve onu her şeyden önce bizi asli varlığımızın mekanına götürerek ve asli varlığımıza yakınlaştırarak tümüyle dönüştürür.” Böylece mesele Dasein'ın varoluşuna ve ontolojisine bağlanır. Mesele “nasıl kendimiz oluruz” meselesidir. Hakiki eğitim bizi, zaten olduğumuz yere yani kendimize geri götürmeli, bize orada ikamet etmeyi öğretmeli, bu sırada bizi dönüştürmelidir. Böylece, çok derin bir biçimde gömülü olduğumuz dünyadan

uzaklaştıktan sonra yeniden, refleksif bir biçimde, tekrar dünyaya dönmek suretiyle bir daire çizmek. Ontolojik eğitimin amacı böylesi bir kendini bilme olmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Heidegger, varlık, ontoloji, eğitim.

ABSTRACT

Martin Heidegger, as a thinker who is concerned with the issue of existence, also considers education within this framework and places it on an ontological basis. According to him, “the types of transformations to which the essence of being and the essence of truth are subjected first make possible the historical flowering of education in its basic forms.” Thus, the history of existence also enables the historical development of our educational processes and institutions.

Heidegger's ontological education approach provides a deep content to the understanding of "perfection" that has been tried to be achieved in education throughout history. It does this by providing an ontological basis for the notion of “perfection”. First of all, Heidegger argues that humans have a "distinctive essence". This does not contradict his approach that says "the essence of man is his existence". Man is different from all other beings as the only being who asks the meaning of Being and has the opportunity to understand it. For this reason, he defines human being as "Dasein" and tries to understand it through existentials. Because human beings cannot be defined by the "categories" by which we recognize objects. Existentials are ontological features that do not objectify Dasein and do not transform it into things. According to Heidegger, the "perfect life" is a life aimed at the discovery and development of this essence of man. Then education should play the role of enabling this process of becoming human.

According to Heidegger, education cannot be understood as something that merely transmits information, nor can the human soul be treated as a blank slate, because it is a thrown entity, meaning that man always finds himself in a surrounding world; This means that we exist and are immersed in a context shaped by tradition that we cannot transcend or go beyond. On the other hand, and more importantly, education itself is not pure knowledge transfer. According to Heidegger, this is a "reductive and castrating" approach to education. This type of education understands students not as human beings with talents and capacities to be discovered and developed, but as educational outcomes to be “optimized” in calculable terms.

Heidegger's famous formulation on education is as follows: "True education captures the soul itself and transforms it completely, above all by taking us to the place of our essential being and bringing us closer to our essential being." Thus, the issue is connected to the existence and ontology of Dasein. The issue is "how to be ourselves". True education should take us back to where we already are, ourselves, and teach us to reside there, transforming us in the process. Thus, drawing a circle by moving away from the world in which we are so deeply embedded, then returning to it again, reflexively. The aim of ontological education should be such self-knowledge.

Key Words: Heidegger, Being, ontology, education.

**RADIUS DİSTAL UÇ KIRIKLARININ KAPALI REDÜKSİYON VE ALÇILAMA
YÖNTEMİ İLE TEDAVİSİNDE HEMATOM İNFİLTRASYONU YÖNTEMİNİN
HASTA KONFORUNA ETKİSİ**

**THE EFFECT OF HEMATOMA INFILTRATION METHOD ON PATIENT
COMFORT IN THE TREATMENT OF DISTAL RADIUS FRACTURES WITH
CLOSED REDUCTION AND IMMOBILIZATION**

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Özet

Amaç :

İnsanlarda üst ekstremitede en sık görülen kırık olan radius distal uç kırıklarında kapalı redüksiyon ve immobilizasyon, hem konservatif tedavi amacıyla, hem de cerrahi kararı verilen hastalarda ameliyat olana kadar geçen sürede ağrı ve ödemi azaltarak hasta konforunu artırmak, hem de kırık çevresi yumuşak dokuları korumak için kullanılan bir tedavi yöntemidir. Bu yüzden bu hastalarda etkin bir analjezi sağlamak gereklidir. Bu çalışmada kapalı redüksiyon ve immobilizasyon yöntemi uyguladığımız hastalarda hematoma blok uygulamasının hasta konforuna olan etkilerini araştırdık.

Materyal-Metod :

Ocak 2022-Ağustos 2023 tarihleri arasında hastanemize başvuran ve radius alt uç kırığı tanısı konulan 46 erişkin hastanın (18-80 yaş) verileri retrospektif olarak incelendi. Hastaların demografik verileri (yaş , cinsiyet) ve komorbid hastalık öyküleri kaydedildi. Bu hastaların hepsine, kırıklarının işlemden sonraki durumlarına göre cerrahi tedaviye gerek olabileceği bilgisi de verilerek, kapalı redüksiyon ve immobilizasyon önerildi. Kapalı redüksiyonu kabul eden 34 hastaya, yapılacak redüksiyon işleminin ağrılı bir işlem olduğu ayrıntılı olarak anlatıldı ve ağrı olmaması için işlemin yapılması esnasında hematoma bloğu uygulaması veya sedasyon altında redüksiyon önerildi. Bu uygulamaların avantajları ve riskleri konusunda her hasta bilgilendirildi. Hastalar, hematoma bloğu uygulamasını kabul edip yapılanlar (grup 1) ve herhangi bir anestezi yöntemini kabul etmeyen ve yapılmayanlar (grup 2) olarak iki gruba ayrıldı. Hematoma bloğu, dorsalden kırık hematoma içine 10 ml %2 lidokain verilerek yapıldı. Enjeksiyonun yeri, hematoma aspirasyonu yöntemiyle doğrulandı. Redüksiyon enjeksiyondan 15 dk sonra yapıldı. Hastalar işlemden sonra 2 saat süreyle izlemde kaldılar. Bu iki grubu karşılaştırmak için visuel analog skala (VAS) kullanıldı. Redüksiyon esnasında VAS değerleri ölçülerek iki grup karşılaştırıldı.

Bulgular:

Çalışmaya 34 hasta dahil edildi. Grup 1 de 18 hasta, grup 2 de 16 hasta vardı. Gruplar arasında karşılaştırmalar için Mann-Whitney U testi kullanıldı. Gruplar arasında demografik veriler yönünden anlamlı fark olmamakla birlikte ($p>0.05$), grup 1 de komorbid hastalıkların istatistiksel olarak anlamlı düzeyde fazla olduğu görüldü ($p<0.05$). Redüksiyon esnasında ölçülen VAS skorları, Grup 1 de ortalama 3.4 ± 2.2 iken grup 2 de 8.6 ± 2.7 idi. 2 saatlik izlem sonunda ise VAS skorları sırasıyla $3.2\pm 1,1$ ve 6.5 ± 1.8 olarak ölçüldü. İki grup arasında hem redüksiyon esnasında hem de 2 saat sonrasında VAS skorları yönünden anlamlı fark olduğu görüldü ($p<0.05$)

Sonuç:

Bu çalışma hematoma içi bloğun redüksiyon sırasında ağrıyı azaltarak hasta konforunu artırmak için etkili bir yol olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radius alt uç kırıkları, kapalı redüksiyon ve immobilizasyon, hematoma infiltrasyonu.

Abstract**Objective:**

Closed reduction and immobilization in distal radius fractures, which is the most common fracture of the upper extremity in humans, is a treatment method used both for conservative treatment and to increase patient comfort by reducing pain and edema in the period until surgery and to protect the soft tissues around the fracture. Therefore, it is necessary to provide effective analgesia to these patients. In this study, we investigated the effects of hematoma block application on patient comfort in patients who underwent closed reduction and immobilization.

Material-Method: The data of 46 adult patients (18–80 years old) who were admitted to our hospital between January 2022 and August 2023 and diagnosed with a distal radius fracture were retrospectively analyzed. Demographic data (age, gender) and the history of comorbid diseases were recorded. All of these patients were advised closed reduction and immobilization, with the information that surgical treatment might be necessary depending on the condition of the fractures after the procedure. The 34 patients who accepted closed reduction were explained in detail that the reduction procedure was a painful procedure and a hematoma block was recommended during the procedure to prevent pain. Each patient was informed about the advantages and risks of this procedure. The patients were divided into two

groups: those who accepted and underwent hematoma block (group 1) and those who did not accept any anesthesia method and were not performed (group 2). A hematoma block was performed by injecting 10 ml of 2% lidocaine into the fracture hematoma dorsally. The location of the injection was confirmed by hematoma aspiration. Reduction was performed 15 minutes after the injection. Patients were followed up for 2 hour after the procedure. A visual analog scale (VAS) was used to compare these two groups. VAS values were measured during reduction, and the two groups were compared.

Results: 34 patients were included in the study. There were 18 patients in group 1 and 16 patients in group 2. The Mann-Whitney-Whitney was used for comparisons between groups. Although there was no significant difference between the groups in terms of demographic data ($p > 0.05$), comorbid diseases were statistically significantly higher in group 1 ($p < 0.05$). The mean VAS scores measured during reduction were 3.4 ± 2.2 in group 1 and 8.6 ± 2.7 in group 2. At the 2-hour follow-up, VAS scores were 3.2 ± 1.1 and 6.5 ± 1.8 , respectively. There was a significant difference between the two groups in terms of VAS scores both during reduction and after 2 hours ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that intra-hematoma block is an effective way to improve patient comfort by reducing pain during reduction.

Keywords: distal radius fractures, closed reduction and immobilization, hematoma infiltration.

A FRACTIONAL NEUTRAL SYSTEM IN THE PRABHAKAR'S SENSE WITH A SINGLE DELAY

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Abstract

It is well-known that a neutral single-delay system consists of the state variable and its derivative under the same delay and a fractional system is acquired replacing fractional order derivatives with integer order derivatives in an ordinary differential system. A fractional neutral system is a unification of a neutral single-delay system and a fractional system. In the literature, such systems are introduced and investigated in so many aspects. As far as I know, Prabhakar's version of such a system has not been introduced and examined so far. In order to fill in this gap in the literature, we will introduce such a system in the Prabhakar's sense. We look for its solution and demonstrate its existence and uniqueness on a closed interval. In a sequel, we debate Ulam-Hyers' stability of the introduced system by using the feature of the fixed point. Lastly, we demonstrate the relative controllability by putting a couple of conditions into place.

Keywords: stability, fractional system, neutral delay system, existence uniqueness, relative controllability.

ALGILANAN ÖRGÜTSEL DESTEĞİN, ÖRGÜTSEL SESSİZLİK VE ÖRGÜTSEL ÖZDEŞLEŞME ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT ON ORGANIZATIONAL SILENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION

Pınar ALTUN

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ÖZET

Örgütsel destek iş yaşamında oldukça önemli bir kavramdır. Çalışanların örgütleri tarafından kendilerine sunulan destek ve değeri nasıl algıladıklarını ifade etmektedir. Algılanan örgütsel destek çalışanların duygusal ve işlevsel ihtiyaçlarını karşılamada ve iş performanslarını artırmada kritik bir etkiye sahiptir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, algılanan örgütsel desteğin, örgütsel sessizlik ve örgütsel özdeşleşme üzerindeki etkisini belirlemektir. Bu bağlamda Kars ili Kağızman ilçesinde görev yapan 317 çalışan örneklemini oluşturmuştur. Anket yöntemi ile elde edilen verilerin analiz sonuçlarına göre, örgütsel destek ile örgütsel sessizlik arasında anlamlı, pozitif fakat düşük düzeyli bir ilişki vardır. Örgütsel destek ile örgütsel özdeşleşme arasında anlamlı, pozitif fakat yüksek olmayan bir ilişki olduğu görülmüştür. Örgütsel sessizlik ile örgütsel destek arasında ise anlamlı, fakat düşük düzeyde pozitif bir ilişki saptanmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarından elde edilen bu bulguların ışığında, çalışanlar arasında örgütsel destek algısının güçlendirilmesi için, örgüt tarafından çalışanların bilgi ve becerilerinin gelişimine katkı sağlayacak örgütsel iklimin geliştirilmesi üzerinde durulmuştur. Bununla birlikte, çalışanların kararlarını rahatça verilebileceği, deneyim ve tecrübelerini uygulayabileceği uygun çalışma koşullarının hazırlanması gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Algılanan Örgütsel Destek, Örgütsel Sessizlik, Örgütsel Özdeşleşme

ABSTRACT

Organizational support is a crucial concept in the workplace. It expresses how employees perceive the support and value provided to them by their organizations. Perceived organizational support has a critical impact on meeting employees' emotional and functional needs and enhancing their job performance. The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of perceived organizational support on organizational silence and organizational identification. In this context, a sample of 317 employees working in the Kağızman district of Kars province was formed. According to the analysis results of the data obtained through the survey method, a significant, positive but low-level relationship was found. It is observed that between organizational support and organizational silence, a significant, positive but not very high relationship between organizational support and organizational identification. It is determined that significant but low-level positive relationship between organizational silence and organizational support. In light of the research results, it has been emphasized that strengthening of the perception of organizational support among employees, the organization should focus on developing an organizational climate that contributes to the improvement of employees knowledge and skills. Moreover, it has been concluded that suitable working conditions should be established where employees can comfortably make decisions and apply their experiences and expertise.

Keywords: Perceived Organizational Support, Organizational Silence, Organizational Identification

GÖÇMENLER İÇİN DESTEK MEKANİZMALARI: KURUMSAL DESTEK MEKANİZMALARI VE ENFORMEL AĞLAR

MECHANISMS FOR THE SUPPORT OF MIGRANTS: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT AND INFORMAL NETWORKS

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ÖZET

Türkiye, 15. yüzyıldan bugüne farklı biçim ve ölçeklerde göç almış ve göçmenlere ev sahipliği yapmış bir coğrafyadır. Ülkemizin yakın tarihi açısından baktığımızda 1923'te mübadele ile başlayan göç akışlarını, farklı dönemlerde gelen Balkan göçmenleri, Kafkasya'dan gelen Tatarlar, Bolşevik İhtilali ile Vragel'den ve İkinci Dünya Savaşı esnasından Almanya'dan gelen göç kabileleri, 1990'lı yıllarda Irak, Bosna, Kosova'daki savaşlardan kaçarak gelenler, Sahra-altı Afrika'nın yoksul ülkelerinden gelenler gibi farklı nitelikteki göçmen grupları takip etmiştir. 1922-1945 yılları arasında 1 milyon 185 bin kişinin, 1988-2000 yaklaşık 900 bin kişinin Türkiye'ye gelmiş olması (Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, 2015) göç tarihimizin somut görünümünü yansıtır.

Türkiye 2010'lu yılların ortalarından bu yana yeni, kitlesel bir uluslararası göç dalgası altındadır. Türkiye Irak, İran, Afganistan, Rusya, Ukrayna gibi yakın-uzak coğrafyasında var olan çeşitli kriz ve savaş haline maruz kalan insanların göç ettiği bir ülkedir. Azerbaycan, Türkmenistan, Özbekistan, Gürcistan gibi ülkelerdeki ekonomik problemler ve istihdam sorunları nedeniyle Türkiye'ye çalışmak üzere gelen -ikamet izni veya çalışma izniyle kalan- (Kesgin, 2020) çok sayıda ekonomik göçmen vardır. Buna ek olarak Avrupa Birliği (AB) ülkelerine geçmek hedefiyle Türkiye'yi bir transit yolu olarak kullanan ve bu geçişi gerçekleştirene kadar özellikle büyük kentlerde ikame ederek o kentleri "bekleme odasına" dönüştüren göç akışlarına maruz kalmaktadır (Erder, 2021).

Resmi verilere göre, 3,3 milyon geçici koruma kapsamındaki Suriyeli (Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı, 2023), 330 bin civarında mülteci ve sığınmacı (Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği (UNHCR) Türkiye, 2020) bulunmaktadır. Türkiye'deki düzensiz göçmen sayısında da özellikle 2015 sonrasında çok ciddi artış yaşanmıştır. Düzensiz göçmenlerin tam sayısı bilinmemekle birlikte, Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı'nın verilerine göre 2020-2023 yılları arasında 700 binin üzerinde düzensiz göçmen yakalanmış (Göç İdaresi Başkanlığı, 2023) olması düzensiz göçmenlerin nüfusu hakkında bir fikir vermektedir. 2023 güncel verilerine

göre, öğrenci ikameti, kısa dönem, aile ikameti gibi izinler ile 1,2 milyon yabancı da ülkemizde ikamet etmektedir.

Türkiye, 3,3-3,5 milyonu geçici koruma kapsamında olan Suriyeli, 300-400 bin civarında mülteci ve sığınmacıyla yaklaşık 4 milyona yakın kişiyle dünyada ne fazla koruma altındaki kişiye-mülteciye- ev sahipliği yapan ülkedir. Ancak bu nüfusun yalnızca yaklaşık %1,36'sı Geçici Barınma Merkezleri'nde yaşarken, büyük çoğunluğu fiilen Türkiye'nin 81 ilinde kent içi, kent çevresi ve kırsal alanlara yerleşmiştir. Kamplarda yaşayanların sayısındaki düşüş devam etmektedir. Bu açıdan Türkiye'deki Suriyelilerin önemli bir kısmı "kent mültecileri"ne dönüşmüştür. (Erdoğan, 2021). Düzensiz göçmenlerin, özellikle AB ülkelerine geçiş yapmak isteyenlerin ve ekonomik göçmenlerin geçim, istihdam olanakları açısından kentsel alanda yoğunlaştıkları bilinmektedir. Bu açıdan Türkiye'de tarım işçisi olarak çalışan düzensiz göçmen grubunun dışında büyük bir göçmen ve yabancı grubu kentsel mekânda yaşamaktadır.

Bu çalışma kente yerleşen yeni göç dalgalarının kente tutunma mekanizmalarını irdeleyecektir. Türkiye'nin göç tarihi iç göçler de dahil olmak üzere kente gelen yeni nüfusun çeşitli mekanizma ve desteklerle kente yerleştiğini göstermektedir (Şengül, 2001; Işık ve Pınarcıoğlu, 2003). Nitelikleri fark olmakla beraber yeni göç dalgalarının kente yerleşmesinde de formel ve enformel mekanizmalar söz konusudur. Nitekim Türkiye'de Suriyeli sığınmacılar başta olmak üzere uyum ve koruma politikaları kapsamında yapılan çalışma ve projelerde sivil toplum kurumlarının ve yerel göçmen ağlarının rolü çok büyüktür.

2021 yılında İstanbul Beyoğlu'nda, farklı göçmen grupları, kamu kurumu temsilcileri, mahalle muhtarları ve sivil toplum kurumları ile niteliksel görüşme teknikleri kullanılarak yapılan araştırmaya dayanmaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında odak grup ve mülakatlar ile 54 kişiden veri toplanmıştır. Bu bildiri ise, Beyoğlu ilçesinden hareketle farklı göçmen gruplar için geliştirilen destek mekanizmalarının neler olduğunu sosyolojik bir analiz ile ortaya koyacaktır. Mülteci ve sığınmacılara yönelik olarak gerçekleştirilen kurumsal proje ve faaliyetlerde çalışmaların sahip olduğu içerikler ve hedefler kategorik olarak ele alınacaktır. Buna ek olarak özellikle düzensiz göçmenlerin kendi iç ağları ile oluşturdukları dayanışma mekanizmaları ve stratejiler de kente tutunmaları açısından dikkat çekicidir. Beyoğlu örneği üzerinden göçmenlerin gündelik ihtiyaçları, göçmenlerin güçlendirilmesine yönelik faaliyetler, göçmenlere yardım şeklinde sıralanabilecek faaliyet biçimleri ortaya konulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göçmenler, kent, destek mekanizmaları, enformel ağlar

ABSTRACT

Turkey has been a destination for migration and a host to migrants of various scales and forms since the 15th century. In recent history, our country has experienced several waves of migration, starting with the population exchange in 1923. These waves have brought different migrant groups, including Balkan migrants who arrived in various periods, Tatars from the Caucasus, migrant caravans from Vragel after the Bolshevik Revolution and from Germany during the Second World War, as well as those escaping conflicts in Iraq, Bosnia, and Kosovo during the 1990s. In addition, our country has received immigrants from impoverished sub-Saharan African nations. The influx of 1,185,000 people to Turkey between 1922 and 1945 and approximately 900,000 between 1988 and 2000 (Directorate General of Migration Management, 2015) is a tangible indication of our migration history.

Turkey has experienced a surge in international migration since the mid-2010s. Individuals from Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Russia, Ukraine, and other neighboring countries have migrated to Turkey due to ongoing conflicts and unrest. Due to economic and employment issues in countries such as Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Georgia, individuals with residence or work permits are migrating to Turkey for work. A considerable number of economic migrants are present in the region. (Kesgin, 2020) Additionally, Turkey is subject to migration flows utilizing Turkey as a transit route to European Union (EU) nations. These individuals inhabit large cities during their transition, rendering them as "waiting areas" (Erder, 2021).

According to official data, around 3.3 million Syrians are currently under temporary protection (Directorate of Migration Management, 2023), alongside approximately 330,000 refugees and asylum seekers (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Turkey, 2020) in Turkey. The number of irregular migrants in Turkey has also increased significantly, particularly since 2015. Although the exact number of irregular migrants is unknown, the data from the Directorate of Migration Management shows that over 700,000 irregular migrants were detained between 2020 and 2023 (Directorate of Migration Management, 2023). This provides an estimate for the irregular migrant population. In accordance with the 2023 statistics, 1.2 million foreigners live in Turkey with permits such as student residency, short-term residency, and family residency.

Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees globally, nearly four million people. This includes 3.3–3.5 million Syrians receiving temporary protection and approximately 300–400 thousand refugees and asylum seekers. Despite this, only a small proportion of approximately 1.36% of this population resides in TRNC - Temporary Accommodation Centres-, with the vast majority settling in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas across 81 provinces in Turkey. The number of residents living in camps is steadily decreasing. In this regard, a considerable number of Syrians residing in Turkey have become "urban refugees" (Erdoğan, 2021). It is recognised that irregular migrants with a desire to cross into EU countries and economic migrants are predominantly focused in urban zones where there are better opportunities for

livelihood and employment. Apart from the irregular migrant group working as agricultural laborers in Turkey, a large number of migrants and non-citizens live in urban areas.

This study will investigate the urban attachment mechanisms of recent migrant waves in the city. Turkey's migration history, including internal migration, indicates that new arrivals settle using various mechanisms and support systems (Şengül, 2001) (Işık & Pınarcıoğlu, 2003). The settlement of new migrant waves in the city involves both formal and informal mechanisms, albeit with distinct characteristics. In fact, civil society organizations and local migrant networks have a significant role to play in the implementation of adaptation and protection policies, particularly those for Syrian asylum-seekers in Turkey.

Based on research conducted in 2021 in Beyoğlu, Istanbul, using qualitative interview techniques with various migrant groups, representatives of public institutions, neighborhood mukhtars, and civil society organizations, data was collected from 54 individuals through focus groups and interviews. This paper will expose the support mechanisms formulated for diverse migrant groups in the Beyoğlu district. The categorical discussion will cover the content and objectives of institutional projects and activities for asylum seekers and refugees. Additionally, noteworthy are the solidarity mechanisms and strategies developed by irregular migrants through internal networks, indicating their attachment to the city. By using Beyoğlu as an example, this article will explore daily necessities, empowerment opportunities, and assistance programs for migrants.

Keywords: Migrants, city, support mechanisms, informal networks

HYDROGEN OBTAINMENT FROM HYBRID ORGANIC RANKINE CYCLE (ORC) AND TROUGH-TYPE PARABOLIC SOLAR COLLECTOR (PTC)

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Renewable energy resources, as green, environmentally friendly, and unlimited in nature, are an significant issue that countries are rapidly including in their energy strategies due to the negative effects of fossil fuel resources such as oil, coal, and natural gas on the environment, their limited and rapidly depleting reserves and the fact that they cause carbon emissions. As the main source of all energy sources, solar energy is widely used as an energy source due to its advantages, such as not being exhausted in nature, existing regional application advantages, and being used as both a heat and electricity source. In this study, electricity generation with a Trough-Type Parabolic Collector (PTC) hybrid system using solar energy with the Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) system was designed with the help of the Engineering Equation Solver (EES) program, and the effects of different organic fluids on the efficiency of hydrogen production were compared. Three different scenarios were examined in the Organic Rankine Cycle system using Cyclohexane, Toluene, and hexamethyldisiloxane (MM) organic fluids, and the outputs of the system were compared. The amount of hydrogen energy theoretically obtained by the electrolysis method was calculated employing the electrical energy obtained from the designed trough-type parabolic collector and organic rankine hybrid system. As a result, 198,151.2 kWh electricity was obtained annually according to scenario 1 using cyclohexane organic fluid, 184,485.6 kWh annually according to scenario 2 using toluene organic fluid, and 185,799.6 kWh annually according to scenario 3 using MM organic fluid. . Using the theoretical electrical energy obtained from the designed hybrid system, 3,710.7 kg of hydrogen was obtained annually by the electrolysis method according to scenario 1, 3,454.8 kg according to scenario 2, and 3,479.4 kg according to scenario 3.

Key Words: Trough-Type Parabolic Collector, Organic Rankine Cycle, Hydrogen Energy

**VARDİYALI VE SABİT DÜZENDE ÇALIŞAN HEMŞİRELERDE UYKU KALİTESİ,
İŞ STRES DÜZEYİ VE BESLENME DURUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN
İNCELENMESİ**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLEEP QUALITY, WORK
STRESS LEVEL AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS IN NURSES WORKING IN SHIFTS
AND FIXED ORDER**

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GİRİŞ/AMAC: Vardiyalı çalışma sistemi bedenın normal biyolojik ritmi ile uyku saatinin çakışmasına yol açarak kişinin çok yönlü zarar görmesine neden olmaktadır (1). Vardiyalı çalışma ile ortaya çıkan sirkadiyen ritimdeki bozulma, kötü uyku kalitesi, yaşam şekli deęişikliği, iş gerginliği ve stres gibi durumlar bireylerin fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlığını etkilemektedir (2). Fizyolojik ve psikolojik dengeyi bozan vardiya sisteminin yeme davranışını ve besin tercihini etkilediği gözlenmiştir (3, 4). Çalışmamızda vardiyalı ve sabit düzende çalışan hemşireler arasında uyku kalitesi, iş stres düzeyi ve beslenme durumu arasındaki ilişkinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

GEREÇ ve YÖNTEM: Çalışma, Nisan-Haziran 2023 tarihleri arasında Elâzığ Fırat Üniversitesi Hastanesinde çalışan 401 hemşire ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan bireylere genel bilgiler, beslenme alışkanlıkları, Pittsburgh Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi (PUKİ), İş Stres Ölçeği, Üç Faktörlü Beslenme Anketi ve 24 saatlik geriye dönük besin tüketim kaydı yüz yüze görüşmelerde anket formu kullanılarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan bireylerin antropometrik ölçümleri tekniğe uygun şekilde ölçülmüştür.

BULGULAR: Çalışmaya 208 vardiyalı 193 sabit düzende çalışan 401 hemşire dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan hemşirelerin %22,9'u erkek, %77,1'i kadın ve yaş ortalamaları 29,14±7,06 'dır. Hemşirelerin beslenme alışkanlıkları incelendiğinde vardiyalı çalışan

hemşirelerin %55,8'i günde 2 ana öğün tüketirken sabit düzende çalışan hemşirelerin %57,5'i 3 ana öğün tüketmektedir. Vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerin %80,8'inin öğün saatleri düzenli değildir. Buna karşılık sabit düzende çalışan hemşirelerin ise %56,5'inin öğün saatleri düzensizdir. Öğün atlama nedenleri sorulduğunda vardiyalı (%44,5) ve sabit düzende (%42,5) hemşirelerin çoğunluğu "vaktim yok" demiştir. Vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerin PUKİ puan ortalaması $6,80 \pm 3,04$, sabit düzende çalışan hemşirelerin $5,97 \pm 2,64$ 'tür. Vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerin (%77,4) uyku kalitelerinin sabit düzende (%66,8) çalışanlara göre daha kötü olduğu gözlenmiştir. İş stres puanı anlamlı şekilde vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerde daha yüksek bulunmuştur ($1,05 \pm 0,22$). Vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerin %66,7'sinde iş gerilimi vardır. Besin tüketim kayıtları değerlendirmesinde anlamlı şekilde vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerin karbonhidrat ve lif tüketimleri fazladır. Enerji alımları, vardiyalı çalışan hemşirelerin ortalama $1803 \pm 782,41$; sabit düzende çalışan hemşirelerin $1654 \pm 589,8$ 'dur ancak anlamlı bir fark bulunmamıştır.

TARTIŞMA/SONUÇ: Hemşireler arasında vardiyalı ve sabit düzende çalışma sisteminin uyku kalitesi, beslenme alışkanlıkları ve stres üzerinde önemli etkileri mevcuttur. Vardiyalı çalışma saatlerinin bireylerin sirkadiyen saatlerine göre düzenlenmesi gerekmektedir. Yüksek düzeyde iş stresi birey düzeyinde başlayarak tüm toplumu etkilemektir. Hem vardiyalı hem de sabit düzende çalışan hemşirelerin beslenme durumları sağlıklı ve dengeli değildir. Bu nedenle tüm hemşirelere belli zaman aralıklarında beslenme eğitimi verilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Vardiyalı Çalışma, Uyku Kalitesi, İş Stresi, Beslenme Durumu, Beslenme Davranışı

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES: The shift work system leads to a conflict between the normal biological rhythm of the body and the time of sleep, causing a person to suffer multifaceted damage (1). Conditions such as disruption in the circadian rhythm caused by shift work, poor sleep quality, lifestyle changes, work tension and stress affect the physical and mental health of individuals (2). It has been observed that the shift system, which disrupts the physiological and psychological balance, affects eating behavior and food preference (3,4). In our study, it was aimed to evaluate the relationship between sleep quality, work stress level and nutritional status Decently and Decently employed nurses.

METHODS: In April-June 2023, the study was conducted with 401 nurses working at Elâzığ Fırat University Hospital. General information, eating habits, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PKI), Work Stress Scale, Three-Factor Nutrition Questionnaire and 24-hour retrospective food consumption record of the individuals participating in the study were determined using the questionnaire form in face-to-face interviews. Anthropometric measurements of the individuals participating in the research were measured in accordance with the technique.

RESULTS: 401 nurses working in 193 fixed order with 208 shifts were included in the study. Of the nurses participating in the study, 22.9% were male, 77.1% were female and the average age was 29.14 ± 7.06 . When the nutritional habits of nurses are examined, 55.8% of nurses working in shifts consume 2 main meals a day, while 57.5% of nurses working in a fixed order consume 3 main meals. 80.8% of shift nurses do not have regular meal times. On the other hand, 56.5% of nurses working in a fixed order have irregular meal times. When asked about the reasons for skipping meals, the majority of shift nurses (44.5%) and fixed-order nurses (42.5%) said "I don't have time". The average PPI score of nurses working shifts is 6.80 ± 3.04 , while the average score of nurses working in a fixed order is 5.97 ± 2.64 . It has been observed that the sleep quality of nurses working shifts (77.4%) is worse than those working in a fixed order (66.8%). The work stress score was found to be significantly higher in nurses working shifts (1.05 ± 0.22). 66.7% of nurses working shifts have work tension. In the evaluation of nutrient consumption records, carbohydrate and fiber consumption of nurses who work shifts is significantly higher. The average energy intake was 1803 ± 782.41 for shift nurses and 1654 ± 589.8 for nurses working in a fixed order, but there was no significant difference.

DISCUSSION/CONCLUSION: Among nurses, the shift and fixed-order working system has significant effects Decently on sleep quality, eating habits and stress. Shift working hours should be regulated according to the circadian hours of individuals. A high level of work stress starts at the individual level and affects the entire society. The nutritional status of nurses working both shifts and in a fixed order is not healthy and balanced. For this reason, nutrition training should be provided to all nurses at certain time intervals

Keywords: Shift Work, Sleep Quality, Work Stress, Nutritional Status, Nutritional Behavior

FLÜT EĞİTİMİNDE DİZİ ÇALIŞMALARI

SCALE STUDIES IN FLUTE EDUCATION

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Özet

Çalgı eğitimi süreçleri daima uzun soluklu ve çok yönlü, kapsamlı çalışma boyutları içermektedir. Bu boyutlardan biri olan dizi çalışmaları, pek çok enstrümanda olduğu gibi flüt eğitiminde de son derece işlevsel etkilere ve öneme sahiptir. Klasik batı müziği enstrümanlarından biri olan flütte batı müziğinin tonal etkilerini en iyi şekilde yansıtabilmek için majör-minör ton olarak adlandırılan tonal yapılarda çeşitli çalışmalar yapılması bir gerekliliktir. Dizi çalışmaları, çalıcıların teorik bilgilerini geliştireceği gibi, teknik beceri, enstrümanda parmak hakimiyeti, eserleri daha rahat okuma becerisi, nefes kullanımı ve benzeri pek çok açıdan fayda sağlayacaktır. Bu amaçla flüt eğitimi için yazılmış pek çok dizi kitabı bulunmakta ve eğitimcilerce kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada flüt eğitiminde kullanılan bu dizi kitaplarından bazıları incelenmiştir. İlgili literatür incelendiğinde bu araştırmanın kapsadığı örneklem açısından benzer bir çalışmaya rastlanılmamış ve bu nedenle konu araştırılmaya değer görülmüştür. Çalışmanın flüt eğitimcilerine ve öğrencilerine yol gösterici olarak katkı sunması beklenmektedir. Çalışma betimsel araştırma yöntem ve tekniklerine dayalı, nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışması niteliğindedir. Verilerin toplanması için konuya ilişkin literatür taranmış ve doküman incelemesi yapılmıştır. Veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi ile dizi kitaplarının kapsamaları, seviyeleri, dizi çalışmalarına olan yaklaşımları, öğrenciye sağlayacağı faydaları ve benzeri açılardan incelenmiş, ulaşılan sonuçlar doğrultusunda flüt eğitiminde etkili dizi çalışmaları için bu kaynakların kullanımına yönelik değerlendirmeler yapılarak öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çalgı eğitimi, flüt eğitimi, dizi çalışmaları

Abstract

Instrument training processes always involve long-term and multifaceted, comprehensive study dimensions. Scale studies, which is one of these dimensions, has extremely functional effects and importance in flute education as in many instruments. In order to reflect the tonal effects of western music in the best way on the flute, which is one of the classical western music instruments, it is a necessity to perform various studies in tonal structures called major-minor tones. Scale studies will improve the theoretical knowledge of the players as well as technical skills, finger mastery on the instrument, the ability to read the pieces more easily, the use of breathing and benefit in many ways. For this purpose, there are many scale books written for flute education and used by instructors. In this study, some of these scale books used in flute education were examined. When the relevant literature was examined, no similar study was found in terms of the sample covered by this study and therefore the subject was deemed worthy of research. The study is expected to contribute to flute educators and students as a guide. The study is a case study based on descriptive research methods and techniques and qualitative research designs. In order to collect the data, the literature on the subject was reviewed and document analysis was conducted. The data were analyzed by descriptive analysis method in terms of the scope, levels, approaches to scale studies, benefits to the student and similar aspects of the scale books, and in line with the results obtained, evaluations were made and suggestions were developed for the use of these resources for effective scale studies in flute education.

Keywords: Instrument education, flute education, scale studies

ELİT KADIN JUDOKALARIN EL KAVRAMA KUVVETİ VE EL KAVRAMA YÜZEY ALANININ MATEMATİKSEL MODEL KUVVETİ

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı elit kadın judokaların el kavrama alanı ve el kavrama kuvvetini araştırmaktır. Türkiye Şampiyonası'nda ilk 8 derecesine sahip 64 kadın judocunun boy (cm), kilo (kg), vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ kg/m²), oturma yüksekliği (cm), kulaç uzunluğu (cm), el kavrama kuvveti (el kavrama dinamometresi kullanılarak), el kavrama yüzey alanı ve el kavrama kuvveti (El Kavrama Matematiksel Modeli- Diyagonal yöntem kullanılarak) ölçümleri alındı. Elde edilen bulgulara göre; boy uzunluğu, oturma yüksekliği ve kulaç uzunluğu, el kavrama kuvveti, el kavrama yüzey alanı ve Matematiksel Model (Diyagonal) kuvvetinin karşılaştırılması incelenerek madalya alan judokalar (ilk dört derecesine sahip) dereceli, diğer judokalar ise derecesiz olarak iki gruba ayrıldı ve analiz edildi. Çalışmada dereceye giren sporcuların boy ve kulaç uzunluğunun diğer sporculara göre daha fazla olduğu, el kavrama kuvveti, el kavrama yüzey alanı ve Matematiksel Model (Diyagonal) kuvvetinde ise herhangi bir farklılık olmadığı görüldü. Elit kadın judokaların müsabaka sonuçlarında teknik, istatistik ve motivasyonun etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: el kavrama yüzey alanı, el kavrama kuvveti, matematiksel model, Judo

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the hand grip area and hand grip strength of elite female judoka. Height (cm), weight (kg), body mass index (BMI kg/m²), sitting height (cm), stroke length (cm), hand grip strength (using hand grip dynamometer), hand grip surface area and hand grip strength (using Hand Grip Mathematical Model - Diagonal method) were measured in 64 female judokas with top 8 ranking in Turkish Championships. According to the findings obtained; the comparison of height, sitting height and stroke length, hand grip strength, hand grip surface area and Mathematical Model (Diagonal) force was examined and the medal winning judokas (with the first four ranks) were divided into two groups as ranked and the other judokas were divided into two groups as unranked and analyzed. In the study, it was seen that the height and stroke length of the ranked athletes were higher than the other athletes, while there was no difference in hand grip strength, hand grip surface area and Mathematical Model (Diagonal) strength. It is thought that technique, statistics and motivation are effective in the competition results of elite female judokas.

Key Words: hand grip surface area, hand grip strength, Mathematical model, Judo

IMPACT OF ALBUMIN-TO-ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE RATIO IN GASTRIC CANCER PATIENTS TREATED WITH ADJUVANT CHEMORADIATION

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Background: Albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio (AAPR) function as a prognostic indicator which is found to be decreased in several malignancies. In our study, we aimed to evaluate the association between clinicopathological features and pretreatment AAPR in gastric cancer patients received adjuvant chemoradiation.

Methods: A total of 118 patients diagnosed with gastric cancer who underwent surgery and received adjuvant chemoradiation at the Department of Radiation Oncology between July 2013 and June 2023 were included in the study. Patients' clinicopathological features and albumin and alkaline phosphatase values at the time of diagnosis were recorded. Patients who received neoadjuvant chemo/radiotherapy were not included. Chemoradiation was administered with a dose of 45-50.4 Gy radiation with concurrent 5- fluorouracil/capecitabine. Descriptive statistics were used to examine the baseline characteristics of gastric cancer patients such as age, sex, histology (adenocarcinoma and non-adenocarcinoma), tumor, and nodal stage, grade, tumor location, lymphovascular invasion, and perineural invasion. Independent t-test was used for two variables, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) test was used for more than two variables to analyze the relationship between AAPR and clinicopathological properties.

Results: Median age was 59 (23-85) years. AAPR was found to be significantly decreased in patients with the histopathology of adenocarcinoma (P=0.04) (Table). However, there was not a statistically significant change in AAPR in terms of tumor/nodal stage, age, sex, perineural/lymphovascular invasion, and grade status.

Conclusions: AAPR at the time of diagnosis in gastric cancer patients has a relationship with the histopathology of gastric cancer. However, further studies with larger study population are needed.

Keywords: Albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio, gastric cancer, histopathology

TÜRKİYE TÜRKÇESİ AĞIZLARINDAKİ AŞA-, KÜSE-, TAPLA-, ÖTLE- FİİLLERİ

AŞA-, KÜSE-, TAPLA-, ÖTLE- VERBS IN TURKEY TURKISH DIALECTS

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ÖZET

Anadolu, tarih boyunca çeşitli Türk topluluklarına ev sahipliği yapmış bir coğrafyadır. Bu coğrafyaya yerleşen Türk topluluklarının farklı söyleyiş biçimleri çeşitli ağızların oluşmasını sağlamıştır. Bu özelliği dolayısıyla, Türkiye Türkçesi ağızları yaşattıkları zengin dil malzemesiyle yazı diliyle ilgili araştırmalar için önemli bir kaynak haline almıştır.

Bir yazı dilinin en eski dönemlerinde var olan bir söz veya sözcük zaman aşımına uğramaksızın bugün ölçünlü (standart) dilde görünmese de ağızlarda bazen aynen bazen de küçük birtakım değişikliklerle varlığını sürdürebilir. Bu açıdan Göktürk, Uygur ve Karahanlı Türkçesi dönemlerinde kullanılan birçok sözcük Türkiye Türkçesi yazı dilinde yer almazken, çeşitli ağızlarda ya aynı şekil ve anlamıyla ya da farklı anlamlar kazanarak kullanılmaya devam eder. Bu bakımdan Türkiye Türkçesi ağızları geçmişte bugüne ulaştırma noktasında çok zengin ve değerli verilerle doludur.

Bu bildiride Derleme Sözlüğü'nde olup Türkiye Türkçesi yazı dilinde bulunmayan **aşa-**, **tapla-**, **küse-**, **ötle-** fiilleri ele alınarak fiiller yapıları ve anlamları bakımından incelenmiştir. Bu çalışma için Eski Türkçe Sözlük ve Türkiye'de Halk Ağzından Derleme Sözlüğü kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca bu fiillerin tarihi lehçelerdeki görüntüleri ve Derleme Sözlüğü'ndeki bazı türevleri de araştırılmıştır. Her fiil için Göktürk, Uygur ve Karahanlı Türkçesi dönemlerinde yazılan eserlerden alınan örnek cümlelerle eski anlamları ortaya konmuş ve geçen süre içinde fiillerde görülen anlam olayları araştırılarak Türkiye Türkçesindeki görünüşleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye Türkçesi Ağızları, Türkiye Türkçesi Söz Varlığı, Anlam Olayları

ABSTRACT

Anatolia is a geography that has hosted various Turkish communities throughout history. The different pronunciation styles of the Turkish communities settled in this geography have led to the formation of various dialects. Due to this feature, Turkey Turkish dialects have become an important source for research on written language with the rich language material they provide.

A word or word that existed in the earliest periods of a written language can continue to exist in dialects, sometimes exactly as it is or sometimes with some minor changes, even though it does not appear in the standard language today without going out of time. In this respect, while many words used in the Göktürk, Uyghur and Karakhanid Turkish periods do not exist in the written language of Turkey Turkish, they continue to be used in various dialects, either in the same form and meaning or with different meanings. In this respect, Turkey's Turkish dialects are full of rich data in terms of conveying the past to the present.

In this paper, the verbs *aşa-*, *tapla-*, *küse-*, *ötle-*, which are in the Compilation Dictionary but not in the written language of Turkey Turkish, were examined in terms of their structures and meanings. For this study, Old Turkish Dictionary and Turkish Folk Dictionary Compilation were used. In addition, the images of these verbs in historical dialects and some of their derivatives in the Compilation Dictionary were also researched. For each verb, its old meanings were revealed with sample sentences taken from works written during the Göktürk, Uyghur and Karakhanid Turkish periods, and their appearance in Turkey Turkish was examined by investigating the semantic events seen in the verbs over the past period.

Key Words: Turkey Turkish Dialects, Turkey Turkish Vocabulary, Meaning Events

HAKAS TÜRKLERİNE AİT KAHRAMANLIK DESTANLARINDA RENK SEMBOİZMİ II: KARA / SİYAH

COLOUR SYMBOLISMS IN HEROIC EPICS OF THE KHAKAS TURKS III: KARA / SIYAH (BLACK)

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ÖZET

Işığın bir cisme çarptığında yansımasının göz tarafından alınması ve bunun beyne iletilerek karşılığını bulması, renk kavramının en basit tanımı olarak verilebilir. Bilim dünyasında rengin daha kapsamlı, daha karmaşık tanımları olmakla beraber bu çalışmada verilmek istenen rengin tanımından çok görünürlüğünün altında yatan gizemdir. Bu gizem, özellikle mitolojik metinlerde rastlantısal olmayan renk seçimleri şeklinde yer almaktadır. Türk mitolojisi ve Şamanizmde renklerin kullanımı incelendiğinde metinlerin bu rastlantısal olmayan seçimlere önemli örnek oluşturduğu fark edilmiştir. Bu bildirinin amacı, Hakas Türklerine ait kahramanlık destanlarında rastlantısal olmayan renk seçimlerini incelemek ve kara/siyah rengin gizli anlamlarını, taşıdığı mesajları ve sembolik değerini tespit edebilmektir. Bildiri beş bölümden oluşmaktadır. Giriş bölümünde (birinci bölüm) renk, sembolizm ve renk sembolizmi kavram ve terimleri açıklanmıştır. İkinci bölüm, Türk kültür tarihinde renk sembolizminden bahsetmektedir. Üçüncü bölümde, Türk mitolojisinde ve Şamanizmde kara/siyah renk konusu işlenmiştir. Dördüncü bölümde ise Türkiye Türkçesine aktarılarak yayımlanan Ah Çibek Arığ, Altın Arığ, Altın Çüs, Altın Taycı, Ay Huucın, Han Mirgen, Han Orba, Huban Arığ, Kara Kuzgun ve Öcen Beg adlı kahramanlık destanlarında kara/siyah rengin kullanımı incelenmiştir ve bu destanlardaki uygun örnekler tespit edilmiştir. Tespit aşamasında Hakas Türklerinin alıptığı nımah adını verdikleri kahramanlık destanlarında anlatılan coğrafi şekiller, destan kahramanlarının yurtları, kahramanlara ait eşyalar, destanlardaki canlı ve cansız varlıklar renk sembolizmi açısından ele alınmıştır. Sonuç bölümünde (beşinci bölüm), dördüncü bölümdeki sembollerden hareketle Hakas kahramanlık destanlarında kara/siyah renk hakkında değerlendirmeler yapılmıştır. Bu rengin güce, kötü olana ve yeraltına işaret etmek amacıyla kullanıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: mitoloji, Türk mitolojisi, Türk Şamanizmi, Hakas, destan, kahramanlık destanı, renk, renk sembolizmi, kara, siyah.

ABSTRACT

The concept of color can be defined most simply as the reflection of light being received by the eye and transmitted to the brain to form an image. While there are more comprehensive and complex definitions of color in the scientific world, the focus of this study is not on the definition of color but rather on the mystery behind its visibility. This mystery is particularly evident in the non-random choices of colors found in mythological texts. When examining the use of colors in Turkish mythology and Shamanism, it becomes apparent that texts provide significant examples of these non-random color choices. The purpose of this paper is to investigate non-random color choices in heroic epics belonging to the Khakas Turks and to determine the hidden meanings, messages, and symbolic values of the color black. The paper consists of five sections. In the introductory section (first section), the concepts and terminology of color, symbolism, and color symbolism are explained. The second section provides an overview of color symbolism in Turkish cultural history. The third section delves into the role of the color black in Turkish mythology and Shamanism. The fourth section examines the use of the color black in heroic epics such as *Ah Çibek Arıĝ*, *Altın Arıĝ*, *Altın Çüs*, *Altın Taycı*, *Ay Huucın*, *Han Mirgen*, *Han Orba*, *Huban Arıĝ*, *Kara Kuzgun*, and *Öcen Beg*, which have been translated into Turkish. Suitable examples of the color black in these epics are identified. During the identification phase, geographical features described in heroic epics known as "nımah" among the Khakas Turks, regions inhabited by epic heroes, objects belonging to heroes, and living and non-living beings in the epics are examined from the perspective of color symbolism. In the concluding section (fifth section), evaluations are made regarding the meanings of the color black in Khakas heroic epics, based on the symbols identified in the fourth section. It is concluded that this color is often used to symbolize power, evil, and the underworld.

Keywords: mythology, Turkish mythology, Turkish Shamanism, Khakas, epic, heroic epic, color, color symbolism, black.

İBİR MEYVE SUYU FABRİKASININ İŞ AKIŞININ İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE İŞÇİ GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN ELE ALINMASI

CONSIDERING THE WORKFLOW OF A FRUIT JUICE FACTORY IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND WORKER SAFETY

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Özet

Meyve suyu fabrikaları, verimliliği artırmak ve kaliteyi sağlamak için bol miktarda su kullanımı gerektiren karmaşık iş akışlarına sahiptir. Ancak bu süreçler, iş sağlığı ve işçi güvenliği risklerini beraberinde getirir. Bu makale, bir meyve suyu fabrikasının iş akışının iş sağlığı ve işçi güvenliği açısından ele alınmasını amaçlar.

Makale, suyun yoğun olarak kullanıldığı alanlarda kayma riskini azaltmak için drenajın sağlanması, kaymaz zeminlerin kullanılması ve kaymaya dayanıklı kişisel koruyucu ekipmanların temin edilmesi gibi su kaynaklı risklere odaklanır. Ayrıca, atıkların düzgün bir şekilde toplanmasının ve hortumların dağınık bir şekilde bırakılmamasının çalışanların güvenliğini artırdığı vurgulanır.

Meyve ve sebzelerin işlenmesi ve saklanması sürecinde çalışanların uzun süre aynı pozisyonda çalışmasının kas ve eklem sorunlarına yol açabileceği, bu nedenle ergonomik önlemlerin alınmasının önemli olduğu belirtilir. Kasaların taşınması gibi tekrarlayan işlerin çalışan sağlığına etkileri ve düzenli dinlenme aralarının önemi de ele alınır.

Ayrıca, meyve suyu fabrikasının az tehlikeli bir sınıfta yer aldığı ve iş sağlığı ve işçi güvenliği eğitimlerinin düzenli olarak verildiği vurgulanır. Denetimlerin düzenli olarak yapıldığı ve iş akışının gözden geçirildiği belirtilerek iş sağlığı ve işçi güvenliği kültürünün korunmasının önemi vurgulanır.

Bu makale, meyve suyu fabrikalarının iş sağlığı ve işçi güvenliği risklerini azaltmak için alabileceği önlemleri incelemekte ve bu önlemlerin çalışanların sağlığını ve güvenliğini koruma potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Meyve Suyu Üretimi, İş Sağlığı ve İşçi Güvenliği, Ergonomi

Abstract

Fruit juice production facilities require complex workflow processes that involve extensive water usage to enhance productivity and ensure quality. However, these processes come with occupational health and safety risks. This article aims to examine the workflow of a fruit juice factory from the perspective of occupational health and safety.

The article focuses on mitigating water-related risks, such as slip hazards in areas where water is extensively used. It emphasizes the importance of proper drainage, non-slip flooring, and the provision of slip-resistant personal protective equipment. Additionally, it underlines the significance of proper waste disposal practices and the need for hoses not to be left scattered in the workplace to enhance employee safety.

The article also addresses the potential health issues associated with employees performing repetitive tasks or remaining in the same position for extended periods during the processing and storage of fruits and vegetables. It highlights the importance of ergonomics in preventing muscle and joint problems and stresses the significance of regular breaks.

Furthermore, the article emphasizes that the fruit juice factory falls into a low-risk category for occupational health and safety, and regular training is provided accordingly. The importance of consistent inspections and regular workflow evaluations is noted, emphasizing the preservation of the culture of occupational health and safety.

This article explores measures that fruit juice factories can adopt to reduce occupational health and safety risks, demonstrating their potential to protect the health and safety of employees.

Keywords: Fruit Juice Production, Occupational Health and Worker Safety, Ergonomics

GÜMÜŞHANE İLİNDEKİ KATI ATIK YÖNETİMİ VE KATI ATIK DÖNÜŞÜM TESİSİ

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING FACILITY IN GÜMÜŞHANE PROVINCE

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Gümüşhane ilinin katı atık yönetimi ve katı atık dönüşüm tesisi, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemli bir alanı kapsamaktadır. İlerdeki katı atık yönetimi, atık azaltma, kaynak tasarrufu ve atık depolama azaltma gibi olumlu etkilere sahiptir. Belediyenin geri dönüşüm programları, atıkların ayrıştırılması ve geri dönüştürülmesi sayesinde yeni ürünlerin üretimi için gerekli olan hammadde miktarını azaltmaktadır. Bu da enerji, su ve doğal kaynak tasarrufu sağlar. Aynı zamanda atık depolama alanlarının dolmasını yavaşlatarak yeraltı su kaynaklarına zarar verme riskini azaltır. Belediye geri dönüşüm programları, yerel ekonomiye katkı sağlarken, iş olanakları da yaratmaktadır.

Ancak, Gümüşhane ilindeki katı atık yönetimi ve dönüşüm tesisi, bazı zayıf yönlerle karşı karşıyadır. Bu zayıf yönler arasında bütçe yetersizlikleri, atık toplama sisteminin yetersizliği ve çevre danışmanlık hizmetlerinin eksikliği yer almaktadır. Ayrıca, kamu kurumları arasında sıfır atık konusundaki farkındalığın düşük olması da bir sorundur. Bu zorluklar, programların etkin bir şekilde uygulanmasını engelleyebilir.

Sonuç olarak, Gümüşhane ilindeki katı atık yönetimi ve katı atık dönüşüm tesisleri, çevresel sürdürülebilirliği desteklemekte olumlu etkilere sahiptir. Ancak, programların daha etkili bir şekilde uygulanabilmesi için bütçe, ekipman ve kamu farkındalığı gibi alanlarda iyileştirmelere ihtiyaç vardır. Bu önlemler, ilin çevresel sürdürülebilirliğini daha da artırabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Katı Atık Yönetimi, Geri Dönüşüm Tesisi, Çevresel Sürdürülebilirlik

The solid waste management and recycling facility in Gümüşhane province encompass a significant area concerning environmental sustainability. Waste management in the province exhibits positive effects in terms of waste reduction, resource conservation, and minimizing landfill usage. The municipality's recycling programs play a crucial role in achieving these outcomes. Through waste separation and recycling, these programs reduce the need for raw materials required for new product manufacturing, leading to substantial savings in energy, water, and natural resources. Simultaneously, they slow down the filling rate of landfill areas, reducing the risk of groundwater contamination. Furthermore, these municipal recycling initiatives contribute to the local economy by creating job opportunities.

However, the Gümüşhane province faces certain weaknesses in its solid waste management and recycling facility. These drawbacks include budget constraints, an inadequate waste collection system, and a lack of environmental consultancy services. Additionally, there is room for improvement in raising awareness about zero-waste practices among public institutions.

In conclusion, the solid waste management and recycling facility in Gümüşhane province yield favorable environmental effects. Nonetheless, to enhance program effectiveness, addressing budgetary concerns, improving waste collection infrastructure, and enhancing public awareness are essential steps. These measures have the potential to further elevate the province's environmental sustainability.

Key Words: Solid Waste Management, Recycling Facility, Environmental Sustainability

STREET VENDORS IN INCREASING SALES

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Abstract

This research aims to explain Street Vendors in Increasing Sales. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. This study aims to determine how the strategies carried out by vendor in increasing income for family welfare, and what are the obstacles faced by them. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. In this study, data analysis techniques such as data reduction, data collection, data presentation, and conclusion drawing are used. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the strategies carried out by vendors are maintaining product quality, setting appropriate product prices, conducting promotions, selecting strategic locations, and providing the best service to buyers and the obstacles faced by vendor are business location and capital access

Keywords: Strategy, street vendors, income, welfare

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY AND INCLUSIVE PRACTICE IN GRADUATE OF SUNAN KALIJAGA STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Inclusive education is education without discrimination and equal for all. Universities need to implement it because many students have different religious backgrounds. One of the universities that implement inclusive education is the postgraduate program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Every year there are many applicants and graduates from the postgraduate program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga who are non-Muslims, even non-Muslim figures from various religions. This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive approach. The result of this study is that inclusive education of different religions is running well at the Postgraduate Program of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. The interest of non-Muslim student applicants who register has never subsided. Graduates from UIN Sunan Kalijaga continue to embrace their religion and no one has converted. Recognizing religious diversity and encouraging inclusive practices within higher education institutions goes beyond simply adhering to legal requirements. It also reflects the fundamental principles of education itself and is a moral imperative.

Keywords: Religious diversity, inclusive, UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

DIGITAL PILLS- AN INGESTIBLE SENSOR

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Abstract

Digital pills, also known as smart pills or ingestible sensors, are medications that contain a tiny electronic sensor that can communicate with an external device to monitor medication adherence, track vital signs, or gather other health-related data. These sensors are usually made of biocompatible materials. Such as silicon or magnesium, and activated by stomach acid when the pill is ingested. Once activated, the sensor sends a signal to an external patch or device worn by the patients that can transmit the data to a healthcare provider or caregiver. Digital pills have the potential to improve medication adherence, particularly for patients with chronic conditions who need to take medication regularly. They can also provide healthcare professionals with real-time data on a patient's health status and medication use, allowing for more personalized and proactive care. However, the use of digital pills also raises ethical and privacy concerns, particularly around the collection and use of patient data.

WEBVIP: WEB BROWSER FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE

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Abstract

In the era of rapid information dissemination on the Web, visually impaired users are confronted with vast amounts of data when searching for information. They must sift through search results, assess content accessibility, and ultimately access the desired information. WEBVIP is an innovative web browser designed specifically for individuals who are blind or visually impaired. It leverages web query reformulation through various metaheuristics, including FireFly, Bat, PSO, Pigeon, and genetic algorithms, while also adapting web pages to suit user preferences. This tool empowers web developers to optimize their pages for universal accessibility. The overarching goal is to empower individuals with visual impairments, ensuring they can discern and access all information available on a website

Keywords: Visually Impaired, Web Browser, Query Web Reformulation, Metaheuristics, Web Accessibility

DEVELOPMENT OF HDPE - DSF AS A NEW BIOCOMPOSITE MATERIAL

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Abstract

Biocomposite materials based on High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) are a type of composite material that combines HDPE, a widely used thermoplastic, with natural or biodegradable fillers or reinforcements. These biocomposites offer several advantages, such as improved sustainability, reduced environmental impact, and enhanced mechanical properties compared to pure HDPE. The increasing use of vegetable fibers as reinforcements in composites with thermosetting or thermoplastic matrices provides very interesting environmental advantages. The outstanding characteristics of these fibers are their low cost, low mass, high specific modulus. The present work aims to develop a composite material based on HDPE loaded with a natural fiber and the characterization of the material developed. Particular interest has been taken in DSF as a charge in the elaboration of polystyrene matrix composite materials with mass charge rates of 0%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25%. The methods applied for the elaboration of the composite material is the formulations after steaming of the DSF at a temperature of 105°C for 24 hours, the fusion of polystyrene (PS) by dichloromethane followed by a mixing of PS/DSF mixture, compression of the materials using a Carver-type compression press at 230°C. While for the characterization of the composites were by optical microscopy for the morphological characterization, the thermal tests (melting point and melting index) and water absorption test as environmental test. The results obtained showed that the powder of date stones is made up of a good part of crystalline cellulose, which improves the cohesion between the two constituents. Also the increase in mass prevents the mixture from melting. It was found that the variation of the melting T as a function of the date stone rate for the PS/date stone mixtures shows that the increase in mass prevents the melting of the mixture.

Keywords: Biocomposites , DSF , HDPE , polystyrene matrix , Temperature.

A REVIEW OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa and has the largest economy on the continent. However, for decades, its government has been beset by high unemployment rates. The correlation between GDP and unemployment in Nigeria has been complex, with varying degrees of correlation from numerous studies since the country's return to democratic governance in 1999. This paper reviewed the literature on this topic between 2000 and 2022. It provided insights into the relationship between GDP and unemployment in Nigeria to identify trends in this relationship over time. This review offers insights into the relationship dynamics between the two variables to understand the Nigerian economy's strengths and vulnerabilities and develop appropriate strategies to address unemployment and stimulate economic growth.

Keywords: Gross Domestic Product, Unemployment Rate, Economic Growth, Nigeria

IMPACT OF SELF-ASSESSMENT ON STUDENTS' MOTIVATION FOR ENGLISH WRITING

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The main purpose of the present study is to generate a general framework of the ninth-grade pre-intermediate level students' perception about self-assessment on writing. The study was conducted in a private high school to perceive the changes in students' attitudes towards writing tasks after an eight-week self-assessment implementation on writing. Following a pre-test and writing motivation questionnaire, the students were assigned sixteen different writing tasks within this period and assessed each of their writing tasks with the help of self-assessment rubric. In the final phase of the study, all students were applied post-test and the same writing motivation questionnaire at the beginning. Additionally, some of the students were interviewed about their detailed thoughts on writing tasks and self-assessment after the completion of the eight-week duration. In terms of motivation questionnaire, the results indicate that the students feel slightly more motivated for writing tasks as they can detect and correct their own mistakes and they have observed the improvement in their writing assignments. Nonetheless, the students have noted that they still perceive the writing tasks as an obligation to be able to succeed in the lesson and they find it the least exciting English skill. The answers given in the interview were more constructive than questionnaire answers regarding academic improvement. The students pointed out that self-assessment greatly contributed to their writing competence, but their motivation for writing tasks have not changed equally.

Key words: self-assessment, writing, motivation

IMPLEMENTING THE 7 COGNITIVE FACULTIES IN ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AT THE UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The art of management and organization has always received great concern by managers. How to run an organization in a united manner heading to a common goal is, however, not an easy task. Especially in educational management, the management of knowledge, managers need to understand the four pillars of management: plan - organize - direct - check, and deeply embrace the motivational aspects of management: Self-awareness - Empathy - Awareness of the times - Timing - Contentment - Moderation - Adaptability.

"Cognitive faculties" is a term in philosophy and knowledge, commonly used to describe fundamental aspects or cognitive abilities related to knowledge and wisdom. Specifically, "Cognitive faculties" can be understood as the important characteristics or basic abilities that humans can develop and utilize to comprehend and navigate the world around them.

The category of knowledge is often related to the ability to think, perceive, and understand. Important categories of knowledge include:

- Self-awareness: Knowing oneself.
- Empathy: Understanding others.
- Awareness of the times: Understanding the current trends and circumstances.
- Timing: Knowing the right moment or opportunity.
- Contentment: Knowing when is enough, managing resources wisely.
- Moderation: Knowing when to stop or exercise self-control.
- Adaptability: Being aware of changes and being creative in response to them.

These cognitive categories play an important role in personal development, daily life management, and in fields such as education, psychology, and management. They help people understand and adapt to the world around them intelligently and effectively. Applying these categories of being in university management will assist in achieving their goals. The study of the application of these categories in university management results in an explanation of the relevance of each category in the art of organizing and managing universities in the current era.

Keywords: "Cognitive faculties"; organization; management; categories; self-awareness; contentment; adaptability.

ON ALMOST GO-MENGER SPACES

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ABSTRACT

By employing g -open sets, we present the concept of almost GO-Menger space in this article. After that, the nature of almost GO-Menger space is compared to GO-Menger space, and some fundamental topological aspects of such spaces are examined. Additionally a study of this space's quasi-irresolute image and an investigation into possible connections with some selection principles are conducted.

Keywords: Selection Principles, Menger space, GO-Menger Space, Almost GO-Menger Space.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR THE BLUE ECONOMY

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Abstract

The Blue Economy represents a paradigm shift in global economic and environmental thinking, emphasizing the sustainable use of ocean resources for social and economic development. This abstract provides an overview of the concept and key principles of the Blue Economy, highlighting its potential benefits and challenges. The Blue Economy encompasses a wide range of economic activities that utilize marine resources while promoting conservation and sustainability. It recognizes the ocean's vast potential as a source of renewable energy, food, minerals, and ecosystem services, and seeks to balance human needs with the long-term health of marine ecosystems. Key principles of the Blue Economy include ecosystem-based management, integrated coastal zone management, sustainable fisheries, marine spatial planning, and the development of marine-based industries. By adopting these principles, nations can create a framework that encourages responsible governance, efficient resource allocation, and equitable distribution of benefits. The Blue Economy offers numerous benefits, including job creation, poverty alleviation, food security, renewable energy generation, and climate change mitigation. It provides opportunities for developing coastal communities and improving livelihoods while protecting and restoring marine habitats and biodiversity. However, the Blue Economy also faces significant challenges. These include overexploitation of marine resources, pollution and habitat degradation, climate change impacts, inadequate governance frameworks, and the need for technological innovation. Addressing these challenges requires international cooperation, effective policies, and innovative approaches to ensure the sustainable management of ocean resources. the Blue Economy represents a promising pathway towards sustainable development, offering solutions to pressing global challenges such as poverty, food security, and climate change. By embracing the principles of the Blue Economy and implementing sound policies, nations can harness the potential of the oceans while safeguarding their long-term health and resilience.

Keywords: Blue Economy, Sustainable development, Ocean resources, Economic growth, Employment opportunities

**CAREFULLY AFFIRMED PAKISTAN FOR FUTURE ERA, PAKISTAN TRACKED
DOWN AROUND THE WORLD AND DIFFICULTIES IN COMPUTERIZED
CHANGE: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL**

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ABSTRACT

It appears as though you're getting some information about the computerized change and advancement of Pakistan later on. Kindly note that I can't give continuous or future expectations as my insight is restricted to data accessible. It can offer a few general experiences on the potential headings Pakistan could take regarding computerized change and its job in the worldwide setting. To contend later on period, Pakistan would probably have to put vigorously in computerized foundation. This incorporates further developing web availability, extending broadband access, and redesigning network innovations to guarantee that residents and organizations have solid admittance to computerized administrations. The public authority of Pakistan might keep on digitizing its administrations, making it simpler for residents to get to taxpayer driven organizations on the web. This could incorporate web-based charge documenting, e-casting a ballot framework, and computerized openly available reports. Building a labor force talented in computerized advances will be essential. Interests in schooling and preparing programs for computerized abilities would be fundamental to set up the populace for future open positions. The internet business area is probably going to develop, as additional individuals go to web-based shopping. Pakistan might see the development of additional internet based commercial centers and computerized installment arrangements. Empowering business venture in the tech and advanced areas can prompt development and financial development. Pakistan might lay out additional tech center points and hatcheries to help new businesses. As advanced frameworks become more incorporated into day to day existence, the significance of network protection will increment. Pakistan would have to foster vigorous network safety measures to safeguard its advanced framework and information. Pakistan could reinforce its job in worldwide advanced exchange and availability through drives like the China-Pakistan Monetary Hallway and by encouraging organizations with different nations. Embracing green and feasible advances in the computerized area could situate Pakistan as a forerunner in harmless to the ecosystem computerized development. Advanced wellbeing arrangements, telemedicine, and wellbeing tech might turn out to be more unmistakable, particularly in underserved country regions, to further develop medical care access. It's memorable essential that the genuine heading Pakistan takes in the computerized future will rely upon different variables, including government arrangements, monetary circumstances, and mechanical headways. It's prudent to counsel later sources and specialists in the field for the most recent updates and expectations in regards to Pakistan's advanced change later on time. Computerized change can offer various advantages to associations and society all in all, however it likewise accompanies a few moves that should be tended to for effective execution. One of the main difficulties is opposition from representatives and partners who might be OK with conventional cycles. Getting purchase in and overseeing change actually is basic. Numerous associations have obsolete heritage frameworks that are troublesome and costly to coordinate with new

computerized advances. Relocating or refreshing these frameworks can be an intricate and exorbitant interaction. As advanced frameworks extend, so do network safety dangers. Shielding touchy information and frameworks from cyberattacks turns into a developing concern. Dealing with and breaking down huge volumes of information can overpower. Guaranteeing information quality, security, and consistence with guidelines (like GDPR) is testing. Finding and holding workers with the right computerized abilities can be troublesome. There're many times a deficiency of ability in regions, for example, information examination, network protection, and programming improvement. Advanced change drives can be costly, particularly when they include updating existing frameworks and cycles. Distributing the important spending plan can be a test. Carrying out computerized innovations without a reasonable procedure can prompt disconnected endeavors and squandered assets. Associations need a distinct guide for their computerized change venture. Guaranteeing that computerized activities follow information security guidelines can be complicated. Misusing information can prompt legitimate and reputational chances. Guaranteeing that different computerized instruments and frameworks work consistently together is essential. Contradiction issues can impede efficiency and proficiency. Computerized change frequently requires a social shift inside an association. A culture of development, versatility, and nimbleness might should be cultivated. Meeting always expanding client assumptions for advanced encounters can challenge. Clients anticipate consistent, easy to understand computerized cooperation's. Contingent vigorously upon a solitary innovation merchant can restrict adaptability and possibly lead to greater expenses in the long haul. Guidelines and consistence prerequisites can change, influencing computerized activities. Associations should remain refreshed and adjust as needs be. Estimating the profit from speculation for computerized change endeavors can challenge, as the advantages may not necessarily be promptly clear.

Keywords: expectations, vigorously, Hallway, Relocating, nimbleness, adaptability.

AN EXAMINATION OF STIE (SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP) POLICY FRAMEWORKS

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Abstract

The entrepreneurial ecosystem has undergone a process of evolution, with the emergence of additional stakeholders and various forms of support specifically tailored to technology-driven entrepreneurs. According to the Global Startup Ecosystem Report, technology entrepreneurship has had a significant impact on regional economies. As a consequence, there has been a shift in regional economic policy to incorporate entrepreneurial endeavours. This study attempts to define the policy framework of Science, Technology, Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Current study proposes a conceptual model. A Mahalanobis Test was performed by leveraging the opinions of 202 participants and used the Mahalanobis distance as a metric. The process of data analysis entails the removal of isolated outliers from the dataset. The findings indicate that the involvement of technology business incubators has played a vital role in significantly enhancing the operational efficiency of startups. Such incubators are required to share an annual plan of capacity building activities for startups. It is advisable to consider the governmental intervention and institutional management of technology commercialization and technology adoption, particularly through government-funded organisations.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, startup, technology, ecosystem, innovation

A PRAGMA-STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF NIGERIA'S PRESIDENT BOLA AHMED TINUBU'S INAUGURAL SPEECH

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Abstract

This paper sets out to look into some pragmatic and stylistic resources deployed in the Nigeria's newly elected president's, Bola Ahmed Tinubu's, inaugural speech. Drawing its theoretical underpinnings from pragma-stylistics propounded by Black (2006), it specifically seeks to examine such features as speech acts, tenses, deictic expressions, and tropes encoded in the speech. In that respect, the study refers to the mix-method analytical approach to discuss and interpret the identified (linguistic) resources. The findings arrived at reveal that the aforementioned politician employs four out of the five illocutionary acts (representatives, expressives, commissives, and directives) in varying proportions. They also disclose that the simple present, present perfect, simple past, simple future and imperative are the tenses deliberately deployed in the discourse. Moreover, all deictic categories (viz. person, temporal, spatial, discourse, and social deixis) are surprisingly utilized to relate the political discourse to the context of the speech event. At last, some tropes (parallelism, hyperbole, metaphor, personification, alliteration, assonance, gradation, synonymy and antonymy) are recurrent stylistic features utilized by the speaker in his attempt to convey intended meanings and achieve a persuasive effect. It is inferred from the foregoing that in his choice of discursive patterns, Tinubu plainly focuses on the socio-political, socio-economic and geo-political context to manipulate linguistic resources for ideological purposes in order to (i) restore Nigerians' trust and faith in his forthcoming governance, (ii) persuade the audience, and overall (iii) manage his message for effective communication.

Key words: Context, ideological purposes, politics, political discourse, pragma-stylistics

TECHNOLOGY AND ITS RISKS: VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS TO INTIMACY AND PRIVACY ARISING FROM CLANDESTINE INTERCEPTION OF DATA FLOW AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

The evolution of technology has brought countless benefits to humanity, however, it has also created several harms, which are still unknown in terms of future and possible damages that will be caused to society. One of the problems resulting from technological advances is revealed by the repeated violation of data flow and interception of communications in the telematic system, even without a court order, for lawful purposes or not, by holders of knowledge of information technology. Thus, technology has enabled easy monitoring of people, through the use of instruments that, clandestinely, can easily access the data and communications of the intended target, so that physical surveillance, in its traditional concept, is no longer necessary. Thus, a new expression called surveillance appears, which can be briefly defined as the electronic monitoring of an individual, without the use of outdated investigation mechanisms and which demand the physical presence of the observer. It is possible today that someone, suspected or not of criminal activity, be monitored from a distance, using only the interception of the telematic system. As if that were not enough, the world wide web is a skillful instrument for disclosing personal information, publicized or not by the individual himself, so that access to the respective data becomes possible with a simple consultation of social networks and surveys, which are available to anyone. In this way, considering the ease of access to information, confidential or not, of a certain individual, a new problem is emerging, now in labor relations, since the data obtained can tarnish the employee's image and, reflexively, also violate the intimacy and privacy, fundamental rights that were historically conquered by society. There is no doubt, therefore, the existence of enormous risks to humanity arising from technological evolution, endangering the protection of fundamental rights, notably those that must affect employment relations and the work environment. In Brazil, Law n.º 12,965, of April 23, 2014, called the Brazilian Civil Rights Framework for the Internet, was recently enacted, aiming to regulate its use and, consequently, protect fundamental rights, in particular to guarantee privacy and intimacy in the face of possible violations of data flows and private communications. However, that rule was born outdated, which is why it remains imperative to create a new rule that is in line with the current technological reality and that can truly protect the fundamental rights to privacy and intimacy.

Keywords: Technological advances, Fundamental rights, Offense, Surveillance, Violation of data flow.

ALGORITHMIC TRADING STRATEGIES FOR CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKETS: THE CASE OF DIRTY LITTLE ROBOT (DLR)

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ABSTRACT

This article presents the development and implementation of Dirty Little Robot (DLR), an algorithmic trading strategy created using Pine Script 5 on the TradingView platform. DLR is designed to execute trading strategies for the BTC/USDT perpetual trading pair on the Pionex exchange, with a focus on a 1-minute time frame and an 11-day backtesting period. DLR employs a reversal trading strategy, identifying bullish and bearish engulfing patterns in conjunction with the Relative Strength Index (RSI) for decision-making. Long positions are entered when a bullish engulfing pattern coincides with an oversold RSI, while short positions are initiated when a bearish engulfing pattern aligns with an overbought RSI.

The risk management approach for DLR adheres to a 3:1 risk/reward ratio, with a take profit level set and a stop loss level positioned set of the trading pair's value. This approach is instrumental in controlling potential losses and optimizing gains.

The results from this backtesting period provide valuable insights into the algorithm's efficacy, including profitability, risk exposure, and overall performance. Furthermore, the article discusses the seamless integration of DLR on the Pionex exchange, enabling real-time trading based on predefined strategies through TradingView's strategy alerts connected via a webhook.

The backtesting results for DLR are presented. These findings suggest that DLR demonstrates potential as valuable tools for traders navigating the highly volatile cryptocurrency market. The article highlights the importance of risk management, the integration of real-time execution, and the strategies' practicality in live trading scenarios.

In conclusion, "The Dirty Little Robot" showcases the effectiveness of algorithmic trading strategies in the cryptocurrency market, while also emphasizing the need for ongoing optimization, ethical considerations, and the integration of emerging technologies to shape the future of algorithmic trading.

JEL Classification: G1, C6

Keywords: Algorithmic Trading, Cryptocurrency, Backtesting, Risk Management, Trading Strategies, Reversal Trading, Engulfing Patterns.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) APPLICATIONS FOR MARKETING

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ABSTRACT

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into marketing has ushered in a transformative era marked by enhanced customer experiences, streamlined processes, and data-driven decision-making. This abstract explores the diverse applications of AI in marketing, including personalized recommendations, virtual assistants, predictive analytics, customer segmentation, content generation, sentiment analysis, image recognition, A/B testing, voice search optimization, fraud detection, social media analysis, marketing automation, dynamic pricing, and location-based marketing. By leveraging AI's capabilities, marketers can tailor campaigns, optimize strategies, and engage customers with unprecedented precision, ushering in a new paradigm of data-driven marketing excellence.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Marketing, Image Recognition, Virtual Assistants.

EXTENSION OF FIXED POINT THEOREM FOR A FAMILY OF CONTRACTIVE MAPPINGS IN COMPLETE EXTENDED B-METRIC SPACE

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Abstract

The main aim of this paper is to establish some new fixed point theorem for a family of contractive mappings in the setting of complete extended b-metric space. Our result will generalize and enhance many famous results from the literature. We also provide a non-trivial example to display the authenticity of our established result.

Keywords: Fixed point; Extended b-metric space; Contraction mapping.

PAULINE CONCEPT OF MINISTRY IN 2 CORINTHIANS 4:1-15 AND THE RELIGIOUS CELEBRITY SYNDROME IN THE NIGERIAN CHURCH

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ABSTRACT

The general aim of this study is to examine the Pauline concept of ministry in 2 Corinthians 4:1-15 and the religious celebrity in the Nigerian Church. The phenomenon of celebrity has become intricately woven into the cultural tapestry of Nigerian society. The ideal of becoming rich and famous has risen to dimensions that can rightly be termed a syndrome. The level of frustration in society occasioned by the privileges and regard that the rich and wealthy, the famous and the celebrated enjoy vis-à-vis the contempt accorded the ordinary people has heightened the desire for the status image by whatever means. In Corinth, Paul came in contact with a society that was adapted to class and status distinction. There were the Romans, the freed men and slaves. This status consciousness found incursions into the community of believers. The gulf between the rich and the poor was noticeable in the community. In contemporary times, Christian ministry in Nigeria has become the platform for seeking popularity and fame. Methods and techniques that are alien to Biblical approach to ministry have been employed in the promotion of this invading trend and the church seems to be helpless in the circumstance. The pericope analyzed in this study was profoundly critical in handling the problem of the quest for celebrity among Christian ministers and the tendencies that promote its incursions in Christian ministry. The perspective developed in this study argued that the inability of Christian (religious) ministers to extricate (themselves) itself from celebrity (celebrity mindset) in ministry has resulted to a distorted view of Christian ministry both within the church and in the society at large.

Keywords: corruption, 2 Corinthians 4:1-15, Religious Celebrity Syndrome, Nigeria, Ministry

MARKETING STRATEGY ANALYSIS IN DEVELOPING PRODUCT SALES AT SHOP UNGGUL JAYA PEKALONGAN

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out: 1) The marketing strategy carried out in increasing product sales at the Unggul Jaya Shop Pekalongan. 2) The marketing strategy that should be carried out in increasing product sales at the Unggul Jaya Store Pekalongan. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, namely by providing a description of the results of the research by description, pictures and accurate facts from the results of direct observations in the field. The results of this study indicate that: 1). The marketing strategy carried out by the Unggul Jaya Shop in increasing product sales is to use a 4p marketing mix, namely the product strategy, price strategy, distribution or place strategy and promotion strategy which strategy The implementation is still not optimal, especially in the promotion strategy. 2). The marketing strategy that should be done in increasing sales at the Unggul Jaya Store in Pekalongan is to maximize the promotion strategy, namely by making standing banners placed in front of the store to be seen by potential consumers and also advertising through social media such as Instagram, whatsapp and facebook to increase sales. .

Keywords: Marketing Strategy, Sales Increase

SIMULATION- A BOON FOR PHARMACY EDUCATION

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Abstract:

Simulation-based education (SBE) is a fundamental teaching method that complements traditional teaching modalities. This has improved many aspects such as students' knowledge, understanding, and a number of essential skills within undergraduate pharmacy education, similar to traditional teaching methods. However, SBE has become crucial for developing students' teamwork, decision-making, and communication skills. Even though the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE) has acknowledged the benefit of SBE in interprofessional education (IPE) and the introductory pharmacy practice experience (IPPE). This is a solid proof that SBE can be effective in teaching and learning. Simulation could enhance numerous pharmaceutical technology skills such as developing technical and functional expertise (training in routine or exceptional technical manipulations and implementing individual or team procedures such as hygiene or preparation of an isolator), building problem-solving and decision-making skills (in risk management—reproduction of adverse events, ability to cope with exceptional situations—of medication errors, broken vials, or extravasation and training in diagnostic and therapeutic clinical reasoning such as the analysis of prescriptions or preparation sheets), and promoting interpersonal, communication, and team-based skills (behaviour management of professional situations, teamwork, and communication using stress management or effective team communication). Beginners gain confidence in learning procedures and tasks, while experts strengthen communication and teamwork as well as learn new technologies and therapies. Complex procedures or rare diseases require additional opportunities for practice, yet these occasions are rarely available in clinical settings, highlighting just one instance where simulation can fill a gap.

ANALYSIS OF GENERALIZED INCLUSION PROBLEM

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Abstract

Fractional calculus has raised its importance in understanding the complex dynamics of real financial and economic systems and has also found widespread application in many fields, such as physics, engineering, aerodynamics, electro analytical chemistry, biology and economics. For more details [1, 2, 3, 4].

Nowadays, academic researchers deal with many types of nonlinear fractional boundary values problems, such as various nonlinear fractional differential equations and inclusions involving different types boundary conditions. A lot of different techniques have been deal with by researchers. dealing with a similar analysis of various problems in this regard.

Encouraged by the researches going in this direction, the originality and distinction of this work are listed :

- (1) The weakly compact and weakly converging for semi-compact sequence are using to established the existence results.
- (2) This paper considers the slightly more general class of boundary conditions. Because the integral is meant in the sense of Riemann- Stieltjes.
- (3) The problem considered in this paper cover the multivalued case. It generalize and cover many works in both higher-order nonlinear fractional boundary value problems or higher-order nonlinear boundary value problems.

In this paper, we cover the multi-valued case of our nonlinear singular higher-order fractional differential equation with fractional multi-point boundary conditions. We investigate it

for nonconvex compact valued multifunctions via a fixed point theorem for multivalued maps due to Covitz and Nadler. Two illustrative examples are presented at the end to illustrate the validity of our results.

Keywords: Positive solution, Uniqueness, Green's function, Fractional differential inclusion, Existence, Nonlocal boundary value problem, Fixed point theorem.

ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF HALAL BATIK FASHION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

Indonesian batik was recognized as an intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO on 2 October 2009. Batik is a product of Indonesian cultural heritage. The development of the batik industry in Indonesia is now entering a new phase in line with the development of halal lifestyle which makes the batik fashion industry enter the category of the halal ecosystem dimension in Indonesia. Seeing the extraordinary potential of the batik industry provides a wide space in Indonesia for the development of halal batik fashion in Indonesia. Objective- This research aims to explain the importance of Analysis of the Development of Halal Batik Fashion in Indonesia. Method – This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis from literature sources used in the research. The research results that the development of Halal Batik Fashion in Indonesia is quite developed, but it requires a lot of evaluation from various aspects and fields so that halal batik fashion efforts in Indonesia also increase. Several things that are obstacles to the creation of halal batik fashion are that the level of awareness of business actors regarding halal batik fashion is still low; (1) it is still found that batik waste is dumped into rivers which can pollute the environment, (2) in financial terms, non-sharia bank financing is still dominant, (3) government regulations related to halal batik fashion are still not comprehensive.

keywords: Halal, halal ecosystem, halal fashion, batik

ADSORPTION OF PHOSPHATE IONS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION ONTO AN ENVIRONMENTALLY-FRIENDLY BIOMATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to evaluate the ability of a biomaterial (*Carpobrotus edulis* plant) in its native state (PN) and treated with chloridric acid (0.5 M) (PM-HCl) to retain highly toxic pollutants such as phosphate ions. Our biomaterial was characterized by various techniques, including X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy coupled to an energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (SEM-EDS), Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), differential thermal analysis (DTA), and thermal gravimetric analysis (TGA). The various parameters influencing phosphate ion adsorption were monitored by batch systems, including adsorbent mass ratio, contact time, initial concentration, medium pH, and temperature. According to a series of experiments, the fixed ratio is of the order of 3.75 g/L, so the percentages of phosphate ion removal by PN and PM-HCl are > 90% and > 95%, respectively, for an initial concentration of 1000 mg/L, while for $C_i = 100$ mg/L, the percentages are (80) and (82), respectively. The kinetic results of phosphate ion adsorption on PN and PM-HCl bioadsorbents fit well with the pseudo-second-order model. Adsorption data were examined by Langmuir, Freundlich, and Temkin isotherms, with results showing strong agreement with the Langmuir isotherm. The maximum adsorption capacity of phosphate ions on PN is 380.95 mg/g, while on PM-HCl it reaches 888.89 mg/g. Moreover, the thermodynamics of adsorption were spontaneous and exothermic for both biomaterials studied. The biomaterial can be used for up to three adsorption-desorption cycles in the case of PN.

Keywords: Adsorption, *Carpobrotus edulis*, phosphate ions, contaminated water. kinetic and thermodynamic

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL MARKETING APPLICATIONS FOR SELLING ACRYLIC VILLAGE PRODUCTS USING THE E-WOM METHOD

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to apply a digital marketing application to the sale of acrylic village products to help promote goods and increase product sales and sales transactions. In this case customers can order goods online. The problems that have occurred so far in ordering goods and information on the availability of goods are still using the method manual, that is, customers have to come directly to the shop to see the availability of goods and order the goods they need, so this method is not effective in terms of time and cost, especially for customers who live far from the shop. The method used in digital marketing is the E-Wom method, which is a method that utilizes social media in product marketing. The programming language uses PHP with a MySQL database. The result of this research is a digital marketing application that can make it easier for stores to carry out promotions and update product availability and make it easier for customers to see product availability information and order goods online.

Keywords: Applications, Digital Marketing, E-Wom, PHP, MYSQL

NEW THEORETICAL RESULTS ON KATUGAMPOLA ABOODH

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ABSTRACT

Fractional derivatives provide an excellent gadget for describing the dynamic behavior of various complex materials and systems. The many of physical phenomena can be modeled by fractional order differential equations, where integer order differential equations fail to model some problems. The fractional derivatives fail to satisfy some basic properties of the classical integer calculus the product and quotient rules, chain rule ...

Khalil, Horani and Youcef introduced the conformable fractional derivative, also Katugampola introduced and studied a new derivative called Katugampola derivative.

In this work, we introduce a new form for Aboodh transform with Katugampola derivative. This new definition will be considered as one of the generalisations of the Aboodh transform. We employ the new Katugampola derivative, obeys classical properties and define Katugampola Aboodh transform. We have demonstrated some properties of this transformation..

Keywords: Aboodh transform; fractional differential equation; Katugampola fractional derivative.

ETHICS IN LATIN AMERICA VERSUS GOVERNANCE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract

This document addresses the situation in Latin America in the 21st century. The different countries that make up the region seem to be going through a turning point. Meanwhile, different political and social groups convene to rethink the relationships between the state and citizens and see how the authorities are governing. At first glance, this may seem like a technical discussion about what is the best form of governance, however, it is essential to analyze the efforts and actions implemented by countries to achieve appropriate ethical levels. We intend to analyze the different options regarding national management, regarding their development models not only in economic terms but also in social and political terms. As first findings, even though governments in Latin America have improved the living conditions of traditionally neglected sectors, they have not been able to advance institutional, political, and cultural changes taking into account the demands of citizens. Consequently, we observe that the governments of the region, to a greater or lesser extent, tend to channel social demands, while the governance processes involve assuming a broader vision than achieving formal democracies, the incorporation of the different actors of society in the processes decision-making, is the result of a consolidated democratic political system.

Keywords: Governance, state, citizenship, ethics, democracy.

BRAHMI (BACOPA MONNIERI) PLANT PREPARATION FACILITATES IMMUNOTHERAPEUTIC MODULATION AND EPIGENETIC REGULATION TO EVOKE PROTECTION AGAINST INVASIVE DUCTAL CARCINOMA (IDC)

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in women, accounting for more than 1 in 10 new cancer diagnoses each year. It is the second most common cause of death from cancer among women in the world. Invasive ductal carcinoma, also known as infiltrating ductal carcinoma (IDC), is the most common form of breast cancer, accounting for 80% of all breast cancer diagnoses. In vitro and in vivo studies have found that Brahmi (*Bacopa monnieri*) may have anticancer properties. Bacosides, the active class of compounds in *Bacopa monnieri*, have been shown to kill aggressive brain tumor cells and inhibit the growth of breast and colon cancer cells as observed in in vitro studies. Additionally, in vivo and in vitro studies have already showed that Brahmi induced skin and breast cancer cell death. Research suggests that the high levels of antioxidants and compounds like bacosides in *Bacopa monnieri* may be responsible for its cancer-fighting properties. Further research is needed to understand the specific mechanisms of action, efficacy, and safety of Brahmi in cancer regulation. Keeping in mind the in vitro and in vivo studies, the current study aims to find out the role of Brahmi plant preparation (BPP) in immunomodulatory actions on IDC. In order to generate a successful anti-tumor response in IDC, the activation of cytotoxic T-cells is required, but

due to the immunosuppressive activity of regulatory T-cells, cytotoxic activities in the tumor microenvironment get decreased.

Our research finding showed the role of BPP in augmenting the action of T helper 1 (T_H1) cells which secreted interferon- γ (IFN- γ) which in turn activated cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTL) to kill the cells of IDC. Moreover, we found out that treatment with BPP not only increased the activities of tumor suppressing factors (p53 and BRCA1) but also it decreased the activities of protumorigenic factors (Notch1 and DNAPKcs) in IDC. Our data showed that BPP had an immense significant in controlling the epigenetic dysregulations in IDC through the downregulation of Histone demethylation & Histone deacetylation and upregulation of Histone methylation and Histone acetylation. Our Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP)-qPCR data showed BPP treatment increased percentage enrichment of STAT1 & BRCA1 and decreased percentage enrichment of STAT3, STAT5 & NFkB on both TBX21 and BRCA1 gene loci in IDC. Our study also exhibited that BPP treatment reduced tumor-suppressor gene, BRCA1-associated-DNA-hypermethylation which is thought to play a major role in the commencement of IDC. Thus, BPP not only increases the expression of type 1 specific cytokines but also augments tumor suppression modulating various epigenetic factors and transcription factors associated with Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription (STAT) to evoke tumor protective immunity in IDC.

Keywords: Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC), Brahmi (*Bacopa monnieri*), Immunomodulatory actions, Epigenetic regulation, Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes (CTL), T helper 1 (T_H1) cells, Tumor suppression.

BIOPROSPECTION OF WEED SPECIES IN BOGOR BOTANICAL GARDEN

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ABSTRACT

Bogor Botanical Gardens play a vital role as ex-situ conservation sites dedicated to preserving plant diversity through collections. As a repository of biodiversity, the Botanical Gardens offers a unique opportunity for bioprospecting research. Amidst this fertile environment, the commonly disregarded weeds, perceived as mere nuisances, could possess untapped potential across diverse applications. Bioprospecting, a systematic exploration of biological resources like microorganisms, animals, and plants, seeks to harness their potential for innovative solutions. This study aims to assess weed diversity within the Bogor Botanical Gardens and explore their bioprospecting value, contributing to both conservation and innovation. We employed vegetation analysis and descriptive methods, utilizing plant morphology and identification keys for plant classification. Weed potential assessments relied on comprehensive literature studies. The results identified 12 weed species with invasive potential, including *Pseuderanthemum variabile*. Common Poaceae family members such as *Axonopus compressus*, *Oplismenus burmannii*, and *Oplismenus hirtellus* were also recognized for their rapid reproduction and prevalence. A total of 12 weeds exhibit bioprospecting potential in medicine, acting as natural indicators, contributing to water filtration, serving as ornamental plants, and providing animal feed. The distribution of their bioprospecting potential was 70% in medicine, 10% as indicators, 5% in culinary use, 10% as ornamentals, and 5% as animal feed. Bioprospecting techniques were applied, including boiling, cooking, heating, extraction, pounding, adhesion, soaking, and consumption, with boiling being the most common method. This research provides crucial data for managing the Bogor Botanical Gardens, offering insights into weed population control and the sustainable utilization of these species through bioprospecting. Addressing invasive weeds and exploring their bioprospective potential ensures the preservation of plant collections and enhances the garden's ecological stability.

Keywords: bioprospecting, Bogor Botanical Gardens, conservation area, invasive plants, weeds.

DIRTY LITTLE ROBOT (DLR)

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ABSTRACT

"The Dirty Little Robot" showcases the effectiveness of algorithmic trading strategies in the cryptocurrency market, while also emphasizing the need for ongoing optimization, ethical considerations, and the integration of emerging technologies to shape the future of algorithmic trading.

The article presents the development and implementation of Dirty Little Robot (DLR), an algorithmic trading strategy created using Pine Script 5 on the TradingView platform. DLR is designed to execute trading strategies for the BTC/USDT perpetual trading pair on the Pionex exchange, with a focus on a 1-minute time frame and an 11-day backtesting period. DLR employs a reversal trading strategy, identifying bullish and bearish engulfing patterns in conjunction with the Relative Strength Index (RSI) for decision-making. Long positions are entered when a bullish engulfing pattern coincides with an oversold RSI, while short positions are initiated when a bearish engulfing pattern aligns with an overbought RSI.

The risk management approach for DLR adheres to a 3:1 risk/reward ratio, with a take profit level set and a stop loss level positioned set of the trading pair's value. This approach is instrumental in controlling potential losses and optimizing gains.

The backtesting results for DLR are presented. The results from this backtesting period provide valuable insights into the algorithm's efficacy, including profitability, risk exposure, and overall performance. Furthermore, the article discusses the seamless integration of DLR on the Pionex exchange, enabling real-time trading based on predefined strategies through TradingView's strategy alerts connected via a webhook.

The article highlights the importance of risk management, the integration of real-time execution, and the strategies' practicality in live trading scenarios.

JEL Classification: G1, C6

Keywords: Algorithmic Trading, Cryptocurrency, Backtesting, Risk Management, Trading Strategies, Reversal Trading, Engulfing Patterns.

POTENTIAL FOR MEDICAL USE OF JUGLANS REGIA

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Abstract

Plants, like many natural products, are used in the fight against diseases within the scope of traditional medicine. In this study, the biological activities of *Juglans regia* L. reported in the literature were compiled. *J. regia* plant is known as Persian walnut, English walnut, Carpathian walnut, Madeira walnut, common walnut. It is in the Juglandaceae family. The walnut plant is a deciduous tree, reaching a height of 25-35 meters and a trunk up to 2 m in diameter, usually with a short trunk and a wide crown. Walnut plant has a very wide distribution area. As a result of literature research, *J. regia* has been shown to have activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, anticholinesterase, antiproliferative, antiviral and anti-inflammatory. As a result, it has been seen that it has important biological potentials as well as nutritional properties.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, medicinal plants, walnut

LION'S MANE MUSHROOM IN TERMS OF BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

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Abstract

Mushrooms, which are rich in protein and amino acids, have been used as an important natural food source from ancient times to the present. In addition to their nutritional properties, mushrooms also have many health benefits. In this study, *Herichium erinaceus* (Bull.) Pers. Biological activities reported in the literature have been compiled. *H. erinaceus* is known by names such as "lion's mane mushroom", "mountain-priest mushroom", "bearded tooth fungus" and "bearded hedgehog". It is in the *Hericiaceae* family. The fruit bodies of the Lions mane mushroom are harvested for culinary use. Fruit bodies are large, irregular tubercles, 5-40 centimeters in diameter, dominated by crowded, hanging, spore-producing spines 1-5 cm long. As a result of literature research, *H. erinaceus* has been shown to have biological activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anticancer, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic and antiviral. As a result, it is thought that the *Herichium erinaceus* sample can be preferred as a natural source in the field of pharmacology.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, *Herichium*, medicinal mushrooms

A REVIEW ON THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF BRASSICA OLERACEA VAR. ITALICA

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Abstract

Plants have been used in the prevention and treatment of many human and animal diseases. In this study, the biological activities of *Brassica oleracea* var. *italica* reported in the literature were compiled. *B. oleracea* var. *italica* is known as "Broccoli". It is in the Brassicaceae family. Broccoli is a plant with large flowered heads, stems and small leaves that are eaten as a vegetable. It has large flower heads, usually dark green, arranged in a tree-like structure emerging from a thick stem that is usually light green. The mass of flower heads is surrounded by leaves. Broccoli also resembles cauliflower, which is a different group of the *Brassica* species. As a result of literature research, it has been observed that *B. oleracea* var. *italica* has activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiproliferative, anti-amnesic, antitumor and cytotoxic. As a result, it has been observed that *B. oleracea* var. *italica* has important biological activities in addition to its nutritional value.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, broccoli, oxidant, medicinal plants

PHARMACOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF CORYLUS AVELLANA

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Abstract

Plants have always been intertwined with human beings due to the ecosystem in which they exist. Due to this unity, it is at the top of the preference list for many different purposes. In this study, the biological activities of *Corylus avellana* L. reported in the literature were compiled. *C. avellana* is known as "Hazelnut". It is in the Betulaceae family. The homeland of the hazelnut plant is Europe and Western Asia. The hazelnut plant is generally in the form of a bush that can reach a height of 3-8 meters. Its leaves are deciduous, rounded, 6–12 centimeters long, softly hairy on both surfaces, and have a double-serrated margin. As a result of literature research, *C. avellana* has been shown to have activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, cytotoxic and anticancer. As a result, it has been observed that it has important biological activities as well as nutritional properties.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, hazelnut, medicinal plants

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF EDIBLE FRUIT FICUS CARICA

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Abstract

Plants are very rich in active ingredients. This richness of active ingredients is an indication that it is very important in terms of biological activity. In this study, the biological activities of *Ficus carica* L. reported in the literature were compiled. *F. carica* is known as "Fig". It is in the Moraceae family. The fig plant is a small deciduous tree or large shrub with smooth white bark, growing up to 7-10 meters tall. The fruit is tear-shaped, 3-5 centimeters long and has a green skin that may ripen to purple and brown, sweet and soft reddish flesh containing many crunchy seeds. The green parts also contain a milky essence. As a result of literature research, *F. carica* has been shown to have activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antidiabetic, anticancer, antiviral, cytotoxic and anti-inflammatory. As a result, it is thought that fig plant can be used in different pharmacological studies in addition to its nutritional properties.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, fig, medicinal mushrooms

FAIRY RING MUSHROOM AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

Mushrooms are valued by many people, especially for their aroma and nutritional properties. Apart from their nutritional properties, mushrooms are also widely used in alternative medicine. In this study *Marasmius oreades* (Bolton) Fr. Biological activities reported in the literature have been compiled. *M. oreades* mushroom is known as "fairy ring mushroom" or "fairy ring champignon". Fairy ring mushroom is native to North America and Europe. While it grows in summer and autumn, it grows year-round in warm climates. The cap has a bell-shaped margin of 1 to 5 centimeters with a slightly inward-curving margin at first, and is seen to be solid pale tan or buff, sometimes white or reddish tan. As a result of literature research, *M. oreades* has been shown to have biological activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiproliferative, anticancer and anti-inflammatory. As a result, it is thought that *M. oreades* can be preferred as a natural source in pharmacological studies.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, *Marasmius*, medicinal mushrooms

A REVIEW ON THE USE OF LAURUS NOBILIS IN PHARMACOLOGICAL DESIGNS

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Abstract

Throughout history, people have constantly sought a cure for emerging diseases. Plants, as well as many natural products, have been preferred for disease treatments. In this study, the biological activities of *Laurus nobilis* L. reported in the literature were compiled. *L. nobilis* is known as bay laurel, sweet bay, true laurel, Grecian laurel or simply laurel. It is in the Lauraceae family. The laurel plant is an aromatic evergreen tree or large shrub with green glabrous leaves. The Mediterranean region is one of its general distribution areas. As a result of literature research, it has been observed that *L. nobilis* has activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiproliferative, antitoxigenic, antidiabetic, antiacetylcholinesterase, anti-inflammatory and cytotoxic. As a result, it has been observed that *L. nobilis* has important biological activities.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, laurel, medicinal plants

EVALUATION OF THE MEDICAL POTENTIAL OF VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS

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Abstract

Plants have been used for many different purposes such as cosmetics, medicine, food, clothing and shelter. Recently, the use of plants has been mostly in the field of health. The biological activities of *Vaccinium myrtillus* L. reported in the literature have been compiled. *V. myrtillus* plant is known as European blueberry, bilberry, blaeberry, wimberry, whortleberry, blue whortleberry. It is in the Ericaceae family. It has edible blue fruits. Blueberry is a small deciduous shrub that grows 10-46 cm tall. It has simple, alternately arranged, light green leaves that turn red in autumn. In literature research, *V. myrtillus* has been observed to have activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, anticancer, cytotoxic, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic and antifatigue. As a result, it has been observed that *V. myrtillus* has important biological activities in addition to its nutritional value.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, antioxidant, blueberry, medicinal plants

ARŞİV BELGELERİNE GÖRE HOCA AHMET YESEVİ ULUSARARASI TÜRK-KAZAK ÜNİVERSİTESİNİN KURULUŞU

ACCORDING TO ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KHOJA AHMET YESEVI INTERNATIONAL TURKIC-KAZAKH UNIVERSITY

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ÖZET

I. Dünya Savaşı'nın da çıkma sebeplerinden biri olan Fransız İhtilali'nin bir sonucu olarak meydana gelen milliyetçilik akımı dünyada büyük yankılar uyandırmaya başlamıştır. Yayılan milliyetçilik akımı sayesinde imparatorluklardan ayrılarak ulus-devlet anlayışıyla bağımsızlıklarını ilan eden milletler, Çarlık Rusya himayesinde yaşayan Türk topluluklarının da bağımsızlık isteklerini hareketlendirmiş ve bir umut ışığı olmuştur. Birinci Dünya Savaşı sırasında Çarlık Rusya'nın aldığı ağır yenilgiler ve ülke içerisindeki muhaliflerin, Bolşeviklerin desteğiyle isyan ateşini körüklemeleri Çarlık Rusya'nın sonunu getiren ilk adımlar olmuştur. Türk toplulukları ise Bolşeviklerin yanında yer alarak 1917 Ekim Devrimi'nin gerçekleşmesi ve Çarlık Rusya'nın yıkılışını fırsat bilmiş, bağımsızlıklarını ilan edecekleri düşüncesine girmişlerdir. Türk toplulukları, eski rejimi reddeden görüntüsünün arkasında SSCB rejiminin Rus olmayan halklara Çarlık Rusya'dan farksız davranması neticesinde Sovyet Sosyalist Cumhuriyetler Birliği dağılana kadar bağımsızlık mefkûrelerini rafa kaldırmak zorunda kalmışlardır.

SSCB yönetiminin asimile etme politikası, Gorbaçov dönemine kadar devam etmektedir. Gorbaçov'un benimsediği daha yumuşak ve özgürlükçü bir politika ile bağımsızlık düşünceleri yeniden filizlenmiştir. Nihayetinde SSCB'nin dağılmasıyla Türk toplulukları da birer birer bağımsızlıklarını ilan etmişlerdir.

Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin bağımsızlıklarını ilan eden Türk devletlerine karşı ilgisine; sosyal, siyasal ve kültürel alanda atılan adımlara değinilerek Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin eğitim alanında Türk Cumhuriyetlerine verdiği destek Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Üniversitesi'nin kuruluşu özelinde incelenecektir. Doküman analizi yöntemi ile yapılacak çalışmada Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Arşivlerinde bulunana konu ile ilgili belgeler temel kaynak olarak kullanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çarlık Rusya, Birinci Dünya Savaşı, Bolşevik İhtilali, SSCB, Türk Dünyası, Hoca Ahmet Yesevi Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

The nationalism movement that emerged as a result of the French Revolution, which was one of the reasons for the outbreak of World War I, began to have great repercussions in the world. Thanks to the spreading nationalism movement, the nations that declared their independence with the nation-state understanding by separating from the empires mobilized the independence aspirations of the Turkish communities living under the auspices of Tsarist Russia and became a beacon of hope. The heavy defeats suffered by Tsarist Russia during the First World War and the opposition within the country fueling the fire of rebellion with the support of the Bolsheviks were the first steps that brought the end of Tsarist Russia. Turkish communities, on the other hand, took the opportunity of the October Revolution of 1917 and the collapse of Tsarist Russia by siding with the Bolsheviks and thought that they would declare their independence. As a result of the USSR regime's treatment of non-Russian peoples no different from Tsarist Russia behind the image of rejecting the old regime, Turkic communities had to shelve their independence aspirations until the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The assimilation policy of the USSR administration continued until the Gorbachev era. With a softer and more liberal policy adopted by Gorbachev, the ideas of independence sprouted again. Eventually, with the dissolution of the USSR, Turkic communities declared their independence one by one.

In this study, Turkey's interest in the Turkic states that declared their independence, the steps taken in the social, political and cultural fields, and the support given by the Republic of Turkey to the Turkic Republics in the field of education will be examined with a special focus on the establishment of Khoja Ahmet Yesevi University. In the study to be conducted with the document analysis method, the documents related to the subject in the State Archives of the Republic of Turkey will be used as the main source.

Keywords: Tsarist Russia, World War I, Bolshevik Revolution, USSR, Turkic World, Khoja Ahmet Yesevi University

**TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ ROMA BÜYÜKELÇİLİĞİ'NİN 1934 TARİHLİ
RAPORUNA GÖRE İKİ SAVAŞ ARASI BALKANLAR'IN DURUMU**
**THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS BETWEEN THE TWO WARS ACCORDING
TO THE 1934 REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY EMBASSY IN ROME**

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ÖZET

Fransız ihtilalini yaydığı fikir akımları büyük imparatorlukların sonunu hazırlamıştır. Özellikle milliyetçilik fikri çok uluslu devletlerden daha küçük ve tebaa açısından daha homojen devletlerin kurulmasının önünü açmıştır. Milliyetçilik temelinde kurulan bu devletler sonrasında ülkelerini geliştirmek ve önce bölgelerinin sonra da dünyanın söz sahibi gücü haline gelmek için gayret sarfetmiştir. Bu durum siyasi çekişmeleri de arttırmıştır.

Yüzyıllar boyunca tek yönetim altında kalmış olan Balkanlarda homojen yapıya sahip devlet kurmak güç bir iştir. Yüzyıllar boyunca imparatorlukların hakimiyeti altında kalan bölgede gerek iskan politikaları gerekse şahsi istekler doğrultusunda halk farklı yerlerde ikamet etmeye başlamıştır. Bu durum hem coğrafi hem de nüfus olarak ülkelerin sağlıklı sınırlar oluşturmasına engel olmuştur. Bu nedenle Balkanlar siyasi sorunların hiç bitmediği bir coğrafya olarak günümüze kadar gelmiştir.

I. Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Balkanlardaki çekişmeler devam etmiştir. Türkiye'nin bölge istikrarını sağlamak için 9 Şubat 1934'te kurduğu Balkan Antantına Bulgaristan'ın katılmaması, İtalya'nın Balkanlar üzerinde izlediği yayılmacı politika durumun gittikçe gergin bir hal almasına neden olmuştur.

Bu çalışmada Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin Roma Büyükelçiliği'nin 1934 yılında İtalya'nın Balkanlardaki ittifak arayışlarına karşı tutumu ve Balkan devletleri arasındaki ilişkilerle ilgili hazırladığı rapor incelenecektir. Doküman analizi yönetimi ile yapılacak çalışmada birinci elden kaynak kullanılarak dönemin Balkanlardaki siyasi ortamına ışık tutulmaya çalışılacaktır. Raporun statükonun devamını isteyen Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin büyükelçiliği tarafından hazırlanmış olması çalışmanın önemini arttıran bir unsur olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fransız İhtilali, Milliyetçilik Akımı, Birinci Dünya Savaşı, Balkanlar

ABSTRACT

The currents of ideas spread by the French Revolution prepared the end of great empires. Especially the idea of nationalism paved the way for the establishment of smaller and more homogeneous states in terms of subjects. These states, which were founded on the basis of nationalism, then endeavored to develop their countries and to become the dominant power first in their regions and then in the world. This situation also increased political conflicts.

Establishing a homogeneous state in the Balkans, which had been under a single government for centuries, was a difficult task. In the region, which was under the rule of empires for centuries, people started to reside in different places in line with both settlement policies and personal wishes. This situation prevented countries from forming healthy borders both geographically and in terms of population. For this reason, the Balkans have come to the present day as a geography where political problems have never ended.

After World War I, the conflicts in the Balkans continued. Bulgaria's non-participation in the Balkan Treaty, which Turkey established on February 9, 1934 to stabilize the region, and Italy's expansionist policy in the Balkans caused the situation to become increasingly tense.

This study will examine the report prepared by the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Rome in 1934 on Italy's attitude towards Italy's search for alliances in the Balkans and the relations between the Balkan states. The study, which will be conducted through document analysis, will try to shed light on the political environment in the Balkans of the period by using first-hand sources. The fact that the report was prepared by the embassy of the Republic of Turkey, which wanted to maintain the status quo, is a factor that increases the importance of the study.

Keywords: French Revolution, Nationalism Movement, World War I, Balkans

BUSINESS ETHICS AND ITS IMPACT ON RESPONSIBILITY BUSINESS SOCIAL

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ABSTRACT

Concepts of ethical behavior and corporate social responsibility have come to this point in recent years in both developed and developing countries as a result of increased awareness of corporate wrongdoing. These two concepts can bring significant benefits to a business. The idea that business enterprises have some responsibility to society beyond that of making profits for shareholders has been around for centuries. The paper deals with the concepts of business ethics and corporate social responsibility. This paper has a certain purpose and structure, adhering to some rules to create a paper as clear as possible. I have tried to provide some theoretical concepts regarding the role and importance of ethics and corporate social responsibility, as well as show that business ethics makes specific assessments of right or wrong, and how a business should have social responsibility within it. Business ethics and social responsibilities are of great importance in business, since their application can bring great benefits. Business ethics is a relatively new discipline, which is becoming an increasingly important part of business studies. Unethical behavior or the inability to demonstrate corporate social responsibility can damage the firm's reputation and make it less attractive to relevant stakeholders. The concepts of business ethics and social responsibility are often used interchangeably, although each of them has a distinct meaning.

The purpose of this paper focuses on three main areas:

- a) To present the importance of ethics in business and the benefits it brings to business if we adhere to the rules; b) To identify the most efficient methods and ways for the application of ethics in business, and social responsibility; c) Through the research, we highlight the advantages, shortcomings, cooperation, as well as the need to raise ethics for the best functioning of the business.
- b)

Key words:business ethics, social responsibility, corporations, ethical standards, ethical framework.

**EFFECTS OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON GROWTH, BODY
COMPOSITION AND BLOOD INDICES IN HYPOPHTHALMICTHYS
MOLITRIX FINGERLINGS**

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Abstract

The bioavailability, small size and direct absorption in the blood make nanoparticles (NPs) a remarkable feed additive in the aquaculture industry. Therefore, dietary iron oxide nanoparticles (Fe_2O_3 -NPs) were used to examine the effects of growth traits, body composition and blood indices on *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* fingerlings. Healthy *H. molitrix* fingerlings ($n=270$) were fed six experimental diets (D1, 0 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs/control; D2, 10 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs; D3, 20 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs; D4, 30 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs; D5, 40 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs; D6, 50 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs), supplemented with canola meal based diet as basal diet. 15 fingerlings were kept in triplicates for 70 days to check the effects of growth, body composition and blood indices. The results indicated that maximum growth traits, body composition and hematological parameters were observed in 40 mg/kg Fe_2O_3 -NPs supplementation. All the experimental diets were significantly improved ($p<0.05$) in all the above parameters than control diet. In the present research, the recommended dosage of Fe_2O_3 -NPs as dietary supplementation is 40 mg/kg for improving the growth traits, body composition and hematological indices. Hence, this study demonstrates the potential of NPs to improve the health of fish.

Keywords: Nanoparticle; growth performance; carcass; hematology; *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH
VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT**

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Abstract

This study aims to find out whether the puring cloth business is feasible or not and about the market and production aspects of the business. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research with interview methods conducted on the croton cloth entrepreneurs by observing the conditions of the croton cloth business starting from the production and marketing of the croton cloth, as well as interviewing consumers who came to find out more information about the business. The results showed that the analysis of the feasibility study of the croton cloth business can be said to be feasible. This can be seen from the production aspect where the location, production process, and production technology can be said to be feasible and market aspects when viewed from competitors, product, price, place and promotion. it can also be said that it is feasible to run and where the business has experienced an increase in income from the start of opening a business until now.

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Production Aspect, Marketing Aspect

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON TOFU MSMES IN BONDANSARI VILLAGE (CASE STUDY OF PAK NUR'S TOFU BUSINESS)

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the feasibility of the tofu micro business in Bondansari Village in terms of marketing, technical, social and environmental aspects. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, the data collection technique is through field study activities such as observation, interviews and document review. The results showed that the level of business feasibility of micro, small and medium enterprises in terms of business production aspects was stated to be feasible, because the business location was strategic and easily accessible to consumers, the technology used was modern, the production process was easy. Proper marketing aspects, with high quality products, affordable prices, so that all people can buy them and wide enough distribution. The social aspect shows that this business opens opportunities for residents around the place of business in terms of work. Analysis of industrial environmental aspects shows that there are few competitors so that this business still has wide opportunities to develop its business. Analysis of environmental aspects shows that the waste generated from this business has been managed properly so that it does not pollute the surrounding environment.

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Feasibility Study Aspects, Tofu Enterprises

BIOFILM FORMATION IN ESKAPE PATHOGENS

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ABSTRACT

Bacterial biofilm-dependent infections (e.g., cystic fibrosis, surgical sites, and medical implants) are associated with enhanced drug-resistance and thus difficult to eradicate. The goal of this study was to systematically compare three distinct classes of antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) that include the clinically used antibiotic colistin, the natural AMP LL37, the engineered cationic-AMP WLBU2, and four commonly used antibiotics with different bactericidal mechanisms (tobramycin, ciprofloxacin, ceftazidime and vancomycin) for biofilm prevention properties. Using biofilm-prevention assays, we detected bacterial biomass post-attachment in subinhibitory concentrations (1/3 of the MIC) for each AMP, by the crystal violet method, to distinguish the commonly known bactericidal from potentially distinct mechanisms of biofilm prevention. Biofilm regulatory gene expression was assessed using RT-qPCR for correlation with biofilm growth inhibition. Commonly used antibiotics at 1x MIC showed modest ESKAPE biofilm prevention while 1/3 MIC of AMPs demonstrated up to 90% of biofilm prevention. WLBU2 was generally more effective in preventing bacterial attachment than colistin and LL37. Changes in expression of bacterial genes known to affect biofilm regulation were consistent with biofilm prevention. The data warrant further exploration of AMPs with optimized structures to fill a knowledge gap on the potential application of AMPs to difficult-to-cure bacterial biofilm-related infections.

Keywords: Bacteria , drug- resistance , antimicrobial , antibiotic , ESKAPE ,prevention, optimized , application.

BREAKING BOUNDARIES: A NUANCED ANALYSIS OF LGBTQ+ PORTRAYAL IN 'SUPER DELUXE' AND 'ARUVI'

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ABSTRACT

This groundbreaking research meticulously examines the representation of LGBTQ+ identities in the critically acclaimed Tamil films, "Super Deluxe" and "Aruvi," both skillfully directed by Kumar Thiagarajan. Through a thorough exploration of narrative intricacies, character development, and thematic depth, this study unveils the multifaceted depiction of LGBTQ+ individuals, challenging entrenched stereotypes pervasive in the Tamil film industry. "Super Deluxe" employs innovative storytelling techniques, offering a more inclusive and genuine portrayal of queer communities. Meanwhile, "Aruvi" navigates the complex tapestry of LGBTQ+ experiences with a blend of empathy and incisive social commentary, effectively challenging societal norms. By conducting a collective analysis of these films, this research significantly advances the ongoing discourse on LGBTQ+ representation in Indian cinema, particularly within the Tamil context. It introduces inventive narrative approaches that pave the way for truly authentic storytelling about LGBTQ+ communities, thus making a substantial and distinctive contribution to the broader field of film studies, while championing inclusivity within cinematic narratives.

LGBTQ+ Representation

Keywords: Narrative Analysis, Character Development, Stereotype, Deconstruction
Inclusivity, Social Commentary, Authentic Storytelling, Empathy, Societal Norms

ASSESSMENT OF COMPLIANCE TO PEDAGOGICAL AND STUDIO ETHICS AMONG STUDENT ARTISTS IN SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

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Abstract

Ethics investigates what is morally right or wrong, just or unjust, and the intellectual justification for our moral judgments. Aspirant artists' ethical foundations and their conscientious artistic community are significantly influenced by art education. This inquiry focuses on the subtleties of ethical issues and how they affect the creative growth and moral principles of budding artists. The extent to which developing artists in Nigeria follow ethical standards while pursuing their studies and studio practice, however, is not fully understood. This study uses a mixed-methods technique to collect both quantitative and qualitative data by mixing surveys and interviews. A representative sample of student artists in southwest Nigeria was surveyed, and professionals and educators in the field of art were interviewed. Based on the data gathered, analysis is performed to identify patterns and trends in ethical behavior. The study demonstrates the impact of instructional strategies and studio conditions on ethical decision-making by revealing a range of ethical adherence levels among student-artists in selected institutions across southwest Nigeria. The educational curriculum, mentorship, and cultural setting are among the variables that are recognized as having a significant impact on ethical decisions. The findings emphasize the necessity of a thorough integration of ethical education into art courses, stressing mentorship programs, and developing an ethically conscious community. It places emphasis on the value of establishing a moral outlook throughout the educational process, encouraging responsible artistic expression, and building a solid ethical basis. The study's result highlights the critical role that ethical education plays in influencing the practices and behaviors of aspiring artists. Enhancing art curricula to include clear ethical instruction, promoting mentorship programs, and cultivating a welcoming environment that follows ethical norms are just a few of the recommendations. These actions are essential to ensuring that Nigerian artists of the future are morally and socially responsible.

Keywords: Artists, Education, Ethics, Southwest Nigeria, Pedagogy, Studio

ANALYSIS OF OUTSOURCING SERVICES AS A TOOL FOR ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

The advent of globalization put outsourcing to grow into one of the far and wide incorporated commercial stratagems for conveying exceptional services to clients in the business area. Conversely, in spite of the amassed inclination in outsourcing engagements and still exist the derisory literature groundwork on how outsourcing undertakings upset organization routine in manufacturing sector. To bung up the lacuna this work craved to analyze the logistics outsourcing services as a tool for organizational sustainability in manufacturing sector in Nigerian firms. The paper sought to determine whether cost affects organizational performance, to assess whether quality of the goods manufactured influence organizational sustainability, to find out whether technology adaption has effects on organization performance and finally to establish whether risks has great effects on organization performance at Nigerian firms Limited. The researcher used descriptive research design method to conduct the study. The paper considered a population of 42 members of staff particularly the three major departments includes Production, Transport and Agriculture, Engineering for the interview. The investigator used census survey method to pick the sample size owing to the fact the population was small. The Primary source of data was applied by the use of questionnaires. The quantitative data was analyzed by means of Uni-variable, Bi-variable and Multi-variable analysis using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 21 software. The findings appraised that: Cost, quality, technology adaption and organization performance exist between them a significant strong positive relationship. Also the study established an insignificant positive weak relationship that exists between risks and organization performance. Hence, the study recommended that manufacturing companies should do a thorough finding on the service provider in term of their tenacity, capability and resources if they can handle the core activity of the company before contracting out such services, Organization should engross the third party on the benchmark or quality of standards expected of them.

Keywords : Logistics, Outsourcing, Organization, Sustainability

EFFECTS OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES ON GROWTH, CARCASS AND NUTRIENT DIGESTIBILITY IN CATLA CATLA FINGERLINGS

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Abstract

Zinc-oxide (ZnO), a prevalent metal oxide, has recently been used as a feed supplement in the aquaculture industry due to its low toxicity and biocompatibility. In order to combat the deficiency of nutrients, this study addresses the effects of zinc-oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) in *Catla catla* fingerlings to check the growth, carcass and nutrient digestibility. A total of six iso-nitrogenous diets were prepared in a completely randomized design with graded levels of ZnO-NPs (0, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 mg/kg) in *Moringa oleifera* seed meal (basal diet). 15 healthy fingerlings (N=270) were kept in triplicates for 70 days. The dietary exposure of ZnO-NPs resulted in following consequences. The significantly enhanced ($p < 0.05$) growth parameters (weight gain%, specific growth rate and feed conversion efficiency) were observed when fingerlings fed 40 mg/kg of ZnO-NPs. In case of carcass and nutrient digestibility, the optimum level was noted at 40 mg/kg of ZnO-NPs. In conclusion, the supplementation of various concentrations of ZnO-NPs showed markedly elevated ($p < 0.05$) effects on the overall health and physiology of *C. catla* fingerlings than the control group. Nevertheless, they produced the best possible outcomes up to a certain extent (40 mg/kg) without compromising the quality of the fish.

Keywords: Zinc-oxide, nanoparticle, carcass trait, nutrient digestibility

**ETHICAL ISSUES IN ECONOMICS OF OIL PRICES AND DYNAMIC
RELATIONSHIP WITH EXCHANGE RATES AND STOCK MARKETS UNDER
UNCERTAINTY**

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ABSTRACT

One of the most significant ethical dilemma in the economics of oil price is the environmental impact of oil production and consumption. The burning of fossil fuels including oil contributes to problem like green house emission, climate change, and air pollution. The pursuit of oil resources lead to unethical issues like military intervention, human right abuses and support for authoritarian regime leading to universal conflict.

The role of crude oil in economic development of a country need not be overemphasized. The interrelationship of crude oil price with exchange rate and stock market under uncertainty is highlighted. Most of the literature concerning uncertainty and oil price, Oil price and exchange rates, and oil price and stock markets have been reviewed. The present study is undertaken to analyse the review of literature depicting dynamic relationship among oil prices, exchange rates and stock market indices under uncertainty, The entire literature review have been presented in three groups-(i) Uncertainty and Oil Prices (ii) Oil Prices and Exchange Rates (iii) Oil Prices and Stock Markets. Literature concerning Uncertainty and Oil Prices reveals that Economic Policy uncertainty had a significant negative impact on oil prices. Oil Prices are more sensitive to uncertainty during periods of high oil prices compared

to low oil prices. Most of the study on Oil Price and Exchange Rates suggest that there is a significant and dynamic relationship between these two variables. Literature on Oil Prices and Stock Market shows that impact of oil prices on the stock market is inversely proportional. A decrease in oil price on an average leads to higher stock market return. It is observed that several studies have been done on the impacts of oil markets on stock markets, where as little research in the reverse direction exists. Through literature review an attempt has been made to predict the dynamic relationship between these three variables through this paper.

Key Words: Crude oil, Exchange Rates, Stock Markets, Uncertainty, Oil price, Ethical Issue.

ETHICAL ISSUES AND PRACTICES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE INDIAN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

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Abstract

This research examines the numerous HR procedures used in the Indian IT industry. Ethical guidelines and current IT trends for human resource management. IT organizations must use some notable HR Practices in order to get a competitive advantage and retain their brand image. Ethical issues and practices in HRM within the Indian IT sector are Significant importance skills, terminations, equal opportunity diversity and discrimination, work-life balance, privacy and data security, transparency, whistleblower protection, fair compensation, employee development, health and safety, labour laws compliance, employee engagement and well-being, CSR, Anti-Harassment policies, sustainability practices, cultural sensitivity, training and awareness, restructuring and layoffs in the workplace. Many remote businesses consider employee monitoring to be necessary. This research seeks to define both good and terrible HR practices in the Indian IT industry. According to research, human resource management systems are vital in IT organizations with effective HR practices. However, the possibilities and duties of HR professionals have been increased with all such practices. It has been clearly stated that businesses that manage their human resources wisely would benefit greatly from the productivity and expansion of the IT sector. Staying updated with relevant laws and regulations is crucial to ensure compliance and ethical conduct. Here are some ideas for future research and for standardizing professional HR practices.

Keywords: HRM, ethical, HR practices, IT sector, digital technology

**FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS
UIN GUSDUR STUDENT COOPERATIVE EVENT BUSINESS EVENT**

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Abstract

The broad and potential market in the campus environment makes it considered an attractive market to develop. Students as the main consumers on campus have various needs, ranging from academic needs to social needs. These many needs provide promising business opportunities, especially in the form of Student Cooperative event businesses. Based on this explanation, the authors are interested in conducting research related to the business feasibility analysis of the UIN Gusdur student cooperative event business. The method used in this research, namely case study research methods and interviews. In addition, it also uses qualitative research methods, namely technical aspects, market and marketing aspects, organizational and management aspects, and economic aspects.

Keywords: business feasibility, cooperatives, students

THE EFFECT OF THE TIKTOK SHOP APPLICATION ON MSMEs IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of the TikTok Shop application on micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. The results show that the use of TikTok Shop can increase the visibility of MSMEs and can contribute to increased sales and profits. Many MSMEs still need to improve their understanding of information technology and digital marketing. Nonetheless, TikTok Shop has become an effective platform for some MSMEs to promote their products and services to the public. In this context, the TikTok Shop application has become one of the solutions used by MSMEs to promote their businesses. However, there are still some MSMEs that have not been able to utilize TikTok Shop optimally, and factors such as lack of digital literacy and intense competition on social media are obstacles that need to be overcome.

TRIAZOLE FUNGICIDE INDUCES HEPATOTOXICITY IN RATS: HISTOLOGICAL, CYTOTOXIC, AND GENOTOXIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Pesticides have been extensively studied as endocrine disruptors with adverse implications for human health. This research aims to explore the hepatotoxic effects of Hexaconazole, a widely used triazole fungicide in Moroccan agriculture, employing Wistar albino rats as the experimental model. Our findings reveal a significant increase in both absolute and relative liver weight in the Hexaconazole-exposed groups. Histological examination demonstrates multiple hepatic impairments, including centro-lobular vein congestion, necrosis, immune cell infiltration, cholestasis, as well as microvesicular and macrovesicular steatosis. Furthermore, analysis of oxidative stress biomarkers indicates a remarkable elevation in malondialdehyde levels and a reduction in reduced glutathione concentrations, accompanied by a significant decline in the activity of antioxidant enzymes, specifically catalase and glutathione-S-transferase, in the treated rats. Additionally, the micronucleus assay conducted on liver cells reveals an elevated presence of micronuclei in rats exposed to Hexaconazole over a six-month duration. In summary, this comprehensive investigation elucidates the genotoxic and cytotoxic effects, lipid peroxidation, oxidative stress, and histological alterations within the hepatic cells of rats exposed to Hexaconazole. These findings underscore the potential risks associated with Hexaconazole exposure and enhance our understanding of its hepatotoxic mechanisms.

Keywords: Hexaconazole; Liver; Cytotoxic; Oxidative stress; Genotoxic; Rats.

MIDDLE EOCENE SEDIMENTS GEOCHEMICAL PROXIES AND ELEPHANT ANCESTORS' FOOTPRINTS IN GONJO BASIN, EAST TIBET, CHINA

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The Gonjo Formation, which dates back to the Eocene epoch ($U\text{-Pb} = 44.7 \pm 1.2$ Ma), primarily consists of purplish-red medium- to coarse-grained sandstones, siltstones, silty-mudstones, and conglomerates. These sedimentary rocks display features such as ripple marks, rip-ups, and trough-crossbedding, which are representative of a fluvial-lacustrine systems. The trace element geochemical indicators suggest that these rocks were deposited in a passive margin setting (Sc/Cr 0.1-0.2; La/Y 1.1-1.4). This setting was characterized by a continental environment (Sr/Ba 0.2-0.5) with mild to moderate weathering and a cool (Ga/Rb 0.12-0.17), arid (Sr/Cu 4-10; Rb/Sr 0.5-1) climate.

Within this Formation, we have found more than 180 mammalian trace fossils at four distinct sites. They present a unique oval-concave shape, with absent toe impressions. Some of the footprints even have a pockmarked texture, reminiscent of the footprints left by the elephant ancestors, termed as *Proboscipeda enigmatica*. This variety in the fossil footprints implies that in the Eocene era, the conditions in East Tibet were quite favorable for elephant ancestors. The presence of various sedimentary structures within the Gonjo Formation indicates the existence of a basin with a lake and river system. Elephant ancestors likely visited the lake banks and river flats for water. The water in this ancient environment was oxidic (U/Th 0.2-0.24; V/Cr 1-1.5; V/Sc 7.1-9.6) and had low salinity (V/Ni 2.6-3.8). These findings also suggest that during the Eocene epoch, the Tibetan Plateau was not as elevated as it is today, making it a suitable habitat for massive mammals.

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

IN THE ERA OF CASHLESS SOCIETY: LITERATURES ON E-PAYMENT PREFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to explain the meaning of cashless society era. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. The results of this research conclude that rapid developments in science and technology have had a significant impact on many aspects of life, including the economic sector, especially in the context of banking and payments. Technological developments such as computers, the Internet, and mobile phones have changed consumer behavior by providing convenience in transactions using electronic money versus cash. However, this convenience has prompted people, especially students, to transact excessively with electronic money.

Electronic money provides high convenience and accessibility to people, especially students, who tend to have a consumer lifestyle. This has created new challenges in personal financial management and self-control. The Indonesian government has promoted the transition to a non-cash society through the National Non-Cash Movement (GNNT) and the concept of a cashless society. However, its implementation is still in its early stages, with challenges to overcome such as infrastructure development, extension of reach, harmonization of regulations, and changes in public behavior.

Digital wallets, such as OVO, GoPay, Dana, and Linkaja, have become an important part of everyday life in realizing the Less Cash Era. They enable fast and easy transactions, but they have also changed consumer behavior, especially in categories such as online transport booking and online food delivery.

Surveys show that OVO is the most widely used electronic money in Indonesia, followed by Go-Pay, Dana, LinkAja, and ShopeePay. Transactions using electronic money have experienced a significant increase in recent years. However, the ease of using e-money also risks turning behavior into more consumerism, especially among students who have not yet had a fixed income.

To address consumer behavior issues associated with the use of electronic money, economic literacy and student self-control become essential. Previous research has shown that the use of e-money has a positive impact on student consumer behavior. Therefore, this study aims to dig deeper into the influence of using electronic money on student consumption behavior in the context of the cashless society.

Keywords: Cashless Society, Financial, Technologi

A CONTENT REVIEW ON THE ROLE AND USE OF GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS) IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REVOLUTIONIZED SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

The role and use of computing technologies in the development of modern society cannot be undermined. Global Positioning System (GPS) is a subset of computing technologies that use satellite based navigation system to locate specified positions. In simple terminology, GPS is a worldwide radio-navigation system that uses satellites as reference points to acquire the accurate position of an object. According to Kaplan (1996), the Global Positioning System (GPS) is successfully being used in a wide variety of navigation and timing applications across the globe. This paper discussion is focused on the Global Positioning System (GPS). The paper clearly described how the amazing GPS system works. The various applications of the GPS tracking system were discussed in the paper write-up. The paper also highlighted some of the advantages and disadvantages of GPS. In order to collect useful information for the paper work, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to collect vital information from respondents. The responses gathered were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper inferred that navigation in three dimensions is the primary function of GPS and its receivers have been miniaturized into few integrated circuits, therefore becoming very economical to acquire.

Keywords: Global Positioning System, GPS Technology, Revolutionized Society.

ETHICAL REFLECTIONS ON ANIMAL ABUSE: UNDERSTANDING PREVENTION, AND INTERVENTION

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Animal abuse, a distressing and morally reprehensible phenomenon, raises profound ethical concerns that demand urgent attention and action. Moreover, a link between human and animal abuse is recognised, and individuals who harm animals may also pose a risk to human beings and vice versa.

The authors will present several actual cases. Animal abuse encompasses a broad spectrum of cruel and harmful acts, ranging from neglect and abandonment to deliberate acts of violence. The ethical foundation for addressing animal abuse involves recognising animals' intrinsic value and sentience. Animals deserve ethical consideration and protection from harm as sentient beings capable of experiencing pain, fear, and suffering.

The authors will also discuss the ethical obligations of individuals, communities, and societies to prevent and combat animal abuse. It underscores the importance of moral education and awareness campaigns to promote empathy and responsible stewardship of animals. By fostering a sense of moral responsibility towards animals, we can create a culture where animal abuse is not tolerated.

Furthermore, the abstract delves into the link between animal abuse and its potential correlation with violence towards humans, emphasising the broader societal implications. Recognising the ethical imperative to prevent animal abuse is a matter of compassion and fostering safer and more empathetic communities for animals and humans.

ETHICAL DIMENSIONS OF COMBATING WILDLIFE CRIME

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Abstract:

Wildlife crime has become a global crisis with far-reaching ecological and ethical implications. Wildlife crime encompasses activities such as poaching, illegal trade in endangered species, habitat destruction, unethical agricultural practices, and unsustainable resource extraction, among others. All of them pose severe threats to biodiversity and the well-being of our planet.

From an ethical standpoint, wildlife crime raises profound moral questions. It challenges humanity's responsibility to protect and preserve the Earth's diverse species and ecosystems. Ethical considerations compel us to recognise the intrinsic value of all living creatures, emphasising their right to exist free from harm and exploitation. The loss of biodiversity due to wildlife crime not only jeopardises the natural world but also infringes upon future generations' ethical right to inherit a planet rich in ecological diversity.

In this presentation, the authors describe several real cases of crimes against wildlife and discuss the ethical obligations of governments, organisations, and individuals to combat wildlife crime through stringent laws, effective enforcement, and international cooperation. Ethical principles are determinants to guide the responsible and sustainable management of natural resources to ensure the well-being of both humans and wildlife.

CREATIVE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT WITH BATIK INDUSTRY OF PEKALONGAN CITY

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UIN KH. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN

Abstract

The development of creative tourism based on the batik industry in Pekalongan City can be said to be advanced, especially after UNESCO designated Pekalongan City as one of the creative cities in the world in 2010.

Therefore, through this research, it is hoped that learning can be extracted from Pekalongan City about the strategies that have been carried out by batik industry-based creative tourism actors. To achieve this goal, this research utilizes a qualitative case study research method. The primary data needed was collected through observation of activities at the batik museum and batik village, as well as interviews with policy makers, museum managers and batik industry players. Meanwhile, secondary data has been collected from related agencies. This research found that batik-based creative tourism is very unique and has a strategic position in Pekalongan City, which is one of the centers of the batik industry in Java.

Creative tourism is not only a product diversification that will provide added value for industry players but also an effort to preserve batik with active activities to introduce batik, especially for the younger generation. In addition, this study also found that the local government, batik industry players, and creative tourism actors in Pekalongan have implemented several creative tourism development strategies. These strategies are both physical and non-physical in nature with international, national, city, and local scales, namely around the batik village. It is hoped that these strategies can be organized and implemented continuously and comprehensively so that more and more people will get a positive impact from efforts to develop batik creative tourism, especially in Pekalongan City.

Keywords: Creative Tourism, Batik, Strategy

MEDIA AND IT'S IMPACT ON STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE BY FILING ONLINE FORM

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Abstract

The goal of the research is to examine the effects of the Media on students academic performance. A web form was used to perform this study. More than 30 students of COMSATS university filled out this form. The participants were asked about their media usage habits, including the frequency of use, type of media, and time spent on media per day. The results of the survey indicated that the majority of students (70%) reported using media for at least 5 hours per day. Social media was the most frequently used type of media, with 65% of students reporting its use. The second most commonly used media type was online video streaming (e.g. YouTube, Netflix,TV), with 40% of students reporting its use due to over use of media disrupting students sleep . We found a negative correlation between media usage and academic performance students who reported spending more time on social media had a lower study habits than those who did not over use them In summary, the survey findings indicate that media use has a sizable effect on students' academic success. The academic performance of students who spend more time using media, especially social media, is at risk. As a result, it's crucial that parents and teachers urge students to priorities their academic work and cut back on media use.

Keywords: Examine, correlation, sizeable effect, crucial, urge, cut back.

CASE METHOD: TIGHTENING SECURITY TO ENSURE INTEGRITY

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Abstract

Case method is a type of learning where a real-life situation or a situation that resembles real-life presented to learners who attempt to create a solution to the situation. A common scenario at workplace especially in marketing and sale department is for workers to take advantage of the customers by providing false information such as the benefits of a product and its price in order to increase their sales. In light of such case, it is necessary for coworkers who notice this type of misconduct to take proactive actions to prevent this scenario. This team presented a solution where closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras are installed in designated areas to deter workers from committing anything that violates work ethics. The team decided a vote should be done where the workers in the company should be able to choose either for the offender to stay or be laid off. Preventative measures must also be taken by the company in order to prevent such case from occurring in the future. This includes regular meetings and meeting out fines on those that break rules.

Keywords: integrity, CCTV, case method

ARE ANCIENT INDIAN ETHICS RELEVANT TODAY?-AN INQUIRY

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Every adult at some point of time would have asked oneself: “How can I live happily avoiding unnecessary trouble?”. Usually for an answer one would rely on the advice of elders, own parents or experienced individuals known to oneself. Many even turn to their close friends for a solution. We seldom realize that such questions are not something that has risen from the struggle to lead a fulfilling life in modern times. These are questions that have been asked by humans since the dawn of civilization. The investigator in an attempt to find an answer to such questions chanced upon certain ancient Indian texts which dwells on ethical questions and provides solutions. A review of a collection of such texts was an enlightening experience and in this paper the investigator intends to share the wisdom of ancient Indian ethics.

It is hoped that this review of ancient Indian ethics would help invigorate the lives of individuals who are struggling to find a way to lead a fulfilling life in modern times.

Key words: ancient, ethics, Indian, life, modern

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRODUCT QUALITY IN INCREASING CONSUMER SATISFACTION IN THE BATIK INDUSTRY

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the importance of product quality in increasing consumer satisfaction in the batik industry.

This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature from journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis from literature sources used in the research

The research results show that the importance of product quality in increasing consumer satisfaction in the batik industry, by improving product quality in a batik industry, consumers will feel satisfied, because consumers get products that meet their expectations. Because the level of satisfaction generated by customers starts from the first time the customer consumes a product which results in the creation of value from the window of the customer's brain. Where the consumer will ultimately decide whether he will buy the industrial product again or decide not to buy it again. A logical consequence experienced by industry is that if a customer feels dissatisfaction the first time he consumes an industrial product, then the company must accept the possibility of losing customers. The existence of low product quality will create a negative perception at a level that is less profitable for the company.

Keywords: product quality, cunsomer satisfaction, batik industry

THE ROLE OF CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION IN INCREASING SALES VOLUME OF CULINARY BUSINESSES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the role of creativity and product innovation in increasing the sales volume of culinary businesses in Indonesia. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research are from various journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis from literature sources used in the research. The research results show that creativity and product innovation play a role in increasing the sales volume of culinary businesses in Indonesia. The relationship between creativity and innovation is the ability to develop new ideas, or in other words, it indirectly shows that innovation is formed from creative ideas that entrepreneurs have. The creativity and product innovation activities developed by the company to increase sales volume include adding a main menu or a more attractive food display, the room is designed so well, everyone who orders a lot will be given a discount or meal voucher and so on. Strategic activities by developing creativity and innovation in the products offered really support the company in increasing product sales volume because the company can identify various alternative market methods or consumer tastes. By fulfilling all consumer desires and tastes, an entrepreneur can indirectly increase his sales target.

Keywords: Creativity, Innovation, Sales, Culinary Business.

INDONESIA'S STRATEGY TO INCREASE EXPORTS OF HALAL PRODUCTS (A LITERATURE STUDY)

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Abstract

The existence of human resource factors and the opportunity for Indonesia to market halal-labeled product in global market by carrying out the export of halal products. The Indonesian Government carries out a strategy to increase halal products marketed in international market especially OIC. This study aims to explain the effect of inflation on Indonesia's economic growth. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach. The data sources in this study were obtained through the study of various references such as books, journal articles, the internet, and other sources relevant to the research topic. The data analysis in this study uses content analysis techniques from existing referral sources. The result of this research is compared to ASEAN countries, Indonesia's commodity exports still dominate the market share compared to the Philippines and Brunei Darussalam. It can be concluded that Indonesia's export products still have the ability to compete and have a high market share in ASEAN. If Indonesia intensively provides the halal label, this will not only increase exports but also to meet the needs of Indonesian citizens who are predominantly Muslim. Export of Indonesian halal products is cooperative activity in the economic sector and is expected to provide benefits for Indonesia through various schemes implemented. In general, the export of halal products has a broad scope with the aim of strengthening economic with Organisation of Islamic Cooperation.

Keywords: Halal Export, Halal Products, Literature Study

ANALYSIS OF CONSUMER BEHAVIOR IN CHOOSING TO SHOP AT ONLINE STORE RATHER THAN OFFLINE STORE

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze consumer behavior in choosing to shop at online stores rather than offline stores. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. The internet is a means of communication used by today's adult society, one of which is as a medium or means for buying and selling goods or services. Transaction activities; Buying and selling using the internet is known as e-commerce. E-commerce covers the entire process of development, marketing, sales, delivery, service and customer payments, with support from a network of business partners throughout the world. The online shopping style is much in demand by people from various circles, starting from children, adults, employees, entrepreneurs and other people, because of its convenience, such as saving time and costs, and the decision-making process to buy it is easier when compared to online shopping. offline shopping. By shopping online consumers cannot directly touch, smell or feel the products being sold and do not meet the seller in person. Now online shopping has become a habit for some people, because of the convenience it provides, many people think that online shopping is a means of finding necessary goods such as daily necessities, hobbies, and so on.

Keywords: Consumer, Stores, Online, Offline

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC ON FINANCIAL HEALTH IN SHARIA INSURANCE COMPANIES IN INDONESIA: A LITERACY STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Technological developments and public awareness regarding the world of insurance have made insurance the service product of choice for the public as an anticipation of various possible risks that will be experienced in the future. However, since February 2020, the Covid-19 virus which entered Indonesian territory certainly cannot be prevented anymore and has more or less changed the existing order of life, including sharia insurance in Indonesia. This research aims to analyze the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the financial health of sharia insurance companies in Indonesia. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature in journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis from literature sources used in the research. The results of this research show that the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the sharia insurance industry in Indonesia. During the COVID-19 pandemic, economic developments have had different impacts on Indonesian sharia insurance. From decreasing assets to increasing gross contributions. However, not all obstacles in the development of sharia insurance are caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. There are other factors such as the existence of conventional insurance which has been around for a long time, governance structure, and others.

Keywords: pandemic, financial health, insurance.

DIGITAL CONFLUENCE: NAVIGATING THE INTERPLAY OF AR, VR, AND THE EVOLVING IMMERSIVE LANDSCAPE

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Navigating the digital expanse has never been more exhilarating. With the rapid expansion of immersive technologies, including virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (MR), and the emerging field of extended reality (XR), our understanding of the virtual and real is continuously evolving. As these technologies become more sophisticated and accessible, they are steadily permeating every facet of our daily lives.

The current trend underscores the symbiosis between VR and AR, creating an immersive continuum where users can transition seamlessly between wholly virtual environments and augmented real-world scenarios. The implementation of edge computing and the proliferation of 5G networks have accelerated the responsiveness and real-time adaptability of these platforms, enabling richer and more fluid experiences. In addition, the integration of biofeedback mechanisms and brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) is paving the way for truly personalized interactions, allowing systems to adapt to individual emotions, thoughts, and physiological signals.

Industries such as retail and real estate are leveraging the power of immersive tech for virtual try-ons, property tours, and spatial planning. The gaming sector is witnessing an upsurge in location-based experiences, marrying the physical and digital realms to offer players uniquely immersive adventures. Concurrently, in the social media landscape, AR filters and VR chat rooms are redefining online interactions, moving beyond mere text and visuals to encompass full-bodied digital presences.

However, with these advancements come newer challenges. Privacy concerns are mounting, especially with devices that can record, analyze, and predict user behavior. The potential for creating echo chambers, where users only experience tailored virtual realities that reinforce existing beliefs and biases, poses significant societal risks. Additionally, as these technologies become more ingrained in our lives, there's a growing urgency to ensure digital well-being, striking a balance between the augmented and the actual.

In the light of all this, it's imperative that developers, policymakers, and users work collaboratively. Standardizing best practices, promoting transparency, and emphasizing inclusivity will be paramount. As we hurtle towards a future where our physical and digital identities intertwine, this study underscores the need for a measured approach. Recognizing the potential of immersive tech to revolutionize, yet ensuring that its deployment enriches human experience rather than detracts from it, will be the guiding principle in the years to come.

İRAN'IN DIŞ POLİTİKASINDA KUZEY AZERBAJYAN

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ÖZET

Tarih boyunca tıpkı diğery uluslar ve coğrafyalarda olduđu gibi Azerbaycan'da da devletler inşa edilmiş veya tarihe kavuşmuştur. Uzun süren savaşlar sonucunda Rusya ve Kaçar devleti arasında yapılan müzakereler neticesinde akdedilen Gülistan (1813) ve Türkmençay (1828) Anlaşmaları ile Azerbaycan toprakları iki bölüme parçalanmıştır. O andan itibaren Kuzey Azerbaycan ve Güney Azerbaycan coğrafi anlayışları meydana geldi. Bundan sonra Azerbaycan, Rusya ve İran'ın etkisi ile farklı süreç ve kaderlere maruz kalmıştır.

1991 sonrası İran İslam Cumhuriyeti ile Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti (Kuzey Azerbaycan) arasında kurulan ikili ilişkiler her iki ülke için oldukça önemlidir. SSCB'nin çöküşünden sonra bağımsızlığını elde eden Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin varlığı, İran için ciddi bir endişe kaynağı olmuştur. İran, SSCB'nin çöküşüyle kuzeydeki tehlikesinden kurtulmuş gibi olsa da, bağımsız bir Azerbaycan devletinin varlığı İran açısından endişe vericiydi. Zira bu endişenin temel nedeni, İran sınırları içerisinde bulunan Güney Azerbaycan'ın, Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nden toprak olarak daha büyük, nüfus olarak daha fazla olmasıdır.

Sovyetler Birliği dağıldıktan sonra bağımsızlığına kavuşan Türk cumhuriyetlerinden biri de Azerbaycan olmuştur. 1991 yılında bağımsızlığını ilan ettikten sonra Azerbaycan, ilk önce Türkiye ve Pakistan, daha sonra ise Batı Avrupa devletleri tarafından tanınmıştır. Ancak Azerbaycan'ın yanı başında olan sınır komşusu İran kazanılan bu bağımsızlığı tanımakta tereddüt etmiş, tıpkı 1918'de olduğu gibi yalnızca belirli bir zaman geçtikten sonra Azerbaycan'ın bağımsızlığını tanımıştır. Belirtmek gerekiyor ki, İran-Azerbaycan ilişkilerinin esas temel noktası ilk kez 1918'de iki siyasi birim olarak kurulduğu ve 1920'ye kadar devam etmiştir.

1991'de bağımsızlığını kazanan Kuzey Azerbaycan'ın bağımsızlığı çok müstesna ve kendine özgü bir durumu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Çünkü Azerbaycan Türklerinin büyük kısmı olan Güney Azerbaycan, yüzölçümü ve nüfusu yeni bağımsızlığına elde eden Azerbaycan

Cumhuriyeti'nin en azı üç katından daha fazlası İran devletinin birleşiminde yer almaktaydı. Azerbaycan Cumhuriyeti'nin bağımsızlık ilanından sonra İran, bağımsızlığını Türkiye gibi bazı komşu ülkelerden daha sonra kabul etmiştir.

İran dış politikasında Kuzey Azerbaycan çok farklı önem ve yere sahiptir. Tahran yönetiminin farklı ülkelerle kimi zaman zaman değişik politaları söz konusu iken, 1991'den günümüze dek genel olarak Güney Azerbaycan hassasiyetinden dolayı Kuzey Azerbaycan dış politika konusunda tehdit unsuru olarak algılayan İran'ın dış poltikası sabit ve hatta düşmancasına olmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelime: İran, Güney Azerbaycan, Kuzey Azerbaycan, Dış Politika

HALKBİLİMİNE YENİ BİR KONU ÖNERİSİ: COĞRAFI İŞARET SİSTEMİ

A NEW SUBJECT SUGGESTION FOR FOLKLORE: GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION SYSTEM

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19. yüzyılda bağımsız bir bilim dalı olarak ortaya çıkan halkbilimi (folklor), insanın maddi ve manevi alanda ürettiği kültür ürünlerini bilimsel yöntemlerle inceleyen bir bilim dalıdır. Kültürü ve geleneği inceleyen halkbiliminin kaynakları sadece sözlü, yazılı ve elektronik (dijital) kaynaklardan oluşmaz maddi kültür ürünleri de halkbiliminin kaynakları arasındadır. İnsanın yaratıcılığında, içinde yaşadığı kültürün ve toplumun değerlerinden, doğal çevre koşullarından ve daha birçok faktörden etkilenerek ortaya çıkan maddi kültür ürünleri, insanın gündelik hayatı için ürettiği ve kullandığı eşyalar ya da nesnelere oluşmaktadır. Bu ürünler, geleneksel bilgi ve becerilerle üretilen, zamana ve ihtiyaca göre şekillenen, yenilenebilen ve gelecek nesillere aktarılabilen ürünlerdir. Genellikle geleneksel üretim yöntemlerine, geleneksel bilgiye ve becerilere dayalı olarak üretilirler. Dolayısıyla üretildikleri kültürün bir parçası ve somut karşılıklarıdır. Dokumacılık, sepetçilik, çömlekçilik, çinicilik gibi örnekler ve diğer tüm el sanatları ürünleri, giyim- kuşam ve yiyecekler maddi kültürün somutlaştığı örneklerdendir. Bu ürünler, hammaddesinden hazırlanışına ve sunumuna kadar geçirdiği tüm aşamalarla halkbilimi disiplininin araştırma sahasına girmektedir. İçinde üretildiği toplumun kültürünü, geleneğini gelecek nesillere aktaran bu ürünler, kültürel miras niteliğindedir. Ancak halkbilimi alanında yapılan çalışmalara bakıldığında, büyük çoğunluğun sözlü kültür ürünleri üzerine odaklandığı görülmektedir. Oysa maddi kültür ürünleri de kültür ve gelenekten beslenerek üretilirler. Maddi kültür ürünleri de bu yönleriyle kendi bağlamlarında çeşitli işlevlere sahiptirler. Bu bağlamda maddi kültür ürünlerinin Coğrafi İşaret olarak tescil edilmesi sadece ürünün kendisini değil hammaddesini, üretim koşullarını, kalitesini, üretildiği bölgeyi, üreticisini ve tüketicisini de korumuş olur. Coğrafi İşaretler, özelliklerini ait olduğu yörenin doğal ve beşeri koşullarından alan gıda, tarım, maden, el sanatları ürünleri ve sanayi ürünlerinin tescil edilmesini sağlayan kalite işaretleridir. Üretilen özgün nitelikli maddi kültür ürünleri işaret olarak bu sayede tescil edilirler. Bu bağlamda bu çalışma, folklor disiplininin çatısı altına giren kültürel miras niteliğindeki maddi kültür ürünlerinin Coğrafi İşaret tescili almasını dolayısıyla Coğrafi İşaret sisteminin de halkbilim disiplini altında ele alınmasının gerekliliğini ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Halkbilimi, Kùltùr, Maddi Kùltùr, Kùltùrel Miras, Gelenek, Coğrafi İřaret.

Folklore, which emerged as an independent branch of science in the 19th century, is a branch of science that examines the cultural products produced by humans in the material and spiritual fields with scientific methods. The resources of folklore, which examines culture and tradition, do not only consist of oral, written and electronic (digital) resources, but also material cultural products are among the resources of folklore. Material culture products, which are influenced by human creativity, the values of the culture and society in which he lives, natural environmental conditions and many other factors, consist of items or objects that humans produce and use for their daily lives. These products are produced with traditional knowledge and skills, shaped according to time and needs, renewable and transferable to future generations. They are generally produced based on traditional production methods, traditional knowledge and skills. Therefore, they are a part of the culture in which they are produced and their concrete counterparts. Weaving, basket making, pottery, tile making and all other handicraft products, clothing and food are examples of material culture. These products fall within the research field of the folklore discipline with all the stages they go through, from raw materials to preparation and presentation. These products, which transfer the culture and tradition of the society in which they are produced to future generations, are considered cultural heritage. However, when we look at the studies conducted in the field of folklore, it is seen that the majority of them focus on oral culture products. However, material cultural products are also produced by being nourished by culture and tradition. In this respect, material cultural products also have various functions in their own contexts. In this context, registering material culture products by obtaining a Geographical Indication protects not only the product itself, but also its raw material, production conditions, quality, the region where it is produced, its producer and consumer. Geographical Indications are quality signs that enable the registration of food, agricultural, mining, handicraft products and industrial products that derive their characteristics from the natural and human conditions of the region to which they belong. The unique material culture products produced are thus registered by receiving a mark. In this context, this study aims to reveal the necessity of the Geographical Indication registration of material culture products that are cultural heritage within the scope of the folklore discipline, and therefore the Geographical Indication system should be considered under the discipline of folklore.

Key Words: Folklore, Culture, Material Culture, Tradition, Cultural Heritage, Geographical Indication.

THE ROLE OF CORPORATE LEADERSHIP IN CORPORATE REPUTATION MANAGEMENT

KURUMSAL İTİBAR YÖNETİMİNDE KURUMSAL LİDERLİĞİN ROLÜ

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Giriş

Gelişen ve değişen rekabet koşullarında, işletmenin faaliyetlerini sürdürmek ve varlıklarını korumak için farklı arayışlara yönelmiştir. Özellikle son zamanlarda kar amacı güden veya gütmeyen tüm kuruluşların yöneticileri olumlu bir tutum sergilemektedir. Kurumsal bir imaja ve itibara sahip olarak toplumda “iyi” ve “faydalı” bir kuruluş olarak algılanmak ve alana verdikleri önemin artmasıyla birlikte, bu alanda yapılan akademik çalışmaların sayısında önemli derecede bir artışa neden olmaktadır. Alanında kurumsal itibar kavramı üzerine tarihsel çalışmalar dış kurumsal itibarın gelişimine bakıldığında 1950’li yıllarda yapılan çalışmalar ve bu çalışmaların tüketicisi olarak kabul edilen kurumsal imaj yaklaşımı ile sınırlı olduğu genel görüşe dayalı olduğu görülmektedir (aktaş,2016). Kurumsal itibar, bir işletmenin halk tarafından güvenilme ve övülme derecesinin yanı sıra, işletmenin halkı etkileme derecesini ifade eder. Medyanın gelişimi, her işletmenin değerinin halk tarafından bilinmesini kolaylaştırır (Fragouli ve E.,2020). Araştırmalar, liderin ve organizasyonun itibarının birbirinden farklı olmasına rağmen, aralarında güçlü bir ilişkinin olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu yüzden lider, itibar yönetiminde merkezi bir role sahiptir. Liderler, şirketlerini birçok farklı paydaş için kişileştirebilir. Kişilikleri, liderlik ettikleri organizasyonun karakterini etkileyecektir (Davies ve diğ., 2009). İyi bir kurumsal itibarın tedarikçileri ve ortakları kuruluşla işbirliğini güçlendirmeye daha istekli hale getireceğine inanmaktadır (Davies ve diğ., 2009).

Anahtar Kelime: İtibar, Liderlik, Kurumsal İtibar

Abstract

Developing and changing competitive conditions have led the business to seek different pursuits in order to continue its activities and protect its assets. Especially recently, managers of all organizations, whether for-profit or non-profit, have a positive attitude. Being perceived as a "good" and "useful" organization in society by having a corporate image and reputation, and with the increasing importance they attach to the field, causes a significant increase in the number of academic studies conducted in this field. When historical studies on the concept of corporate reputation in the field look at the development of external corporate reputation, it is seen that they are based on the general view that it is limited to the studies carried out in the 1950s and the corporate image approach accepted as the consumer of these studies (Aktaş, 2016). Corporate reputation refers to the degree to which a business is trusted and praised by the public, as well as the degree to which the business influences the public. The development of media makes it easier for the public to know the value of every business (Fragouli and E.,2020). Research shows that although the reputation of the leader and the organization are different, there is a strong relationship between them. Therefore, the leader has a central role in reputation management. Leaders can personify their companies to many different stakeholders. Their personalities will influence the character of the organization they lead (Davies et al., 2009). It is believed that a good corporate reputation will make suppliers and partners more willing to strengthen cooperation with the organization (Davies et al., 2009).

Keywords: Reputation, Leadership, Corporate Reputation

TÜRKİYE’DE DİNE BAKIŞ SORUNU -TEOLOJİDEN SOSYOLOJİYE –

REVISITING THE PERSPECTIVES ABOUT RELIGION IN TURKEY -FROM THEOLOGY TO SOCİOLOGY-

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Özet

Din insan toplumlarının en ayrılmaz bir parçası olagelmıştır. Modern zamanlarda belli zaman ve mekan etkileriyle zayıfladığı, önemini yitirmeye başladığına inanılan bu toplumsal tezahürler bütünü şimdi tüm görünürlüğüyle yeniden insanların gündemindedir. Ne var ki gündemde oluş tek başına bu gerçekliğin anlaşılması için yeterli olmamakta, tam aksine bu konudaki karmaşayı daha da ileri düzeylere taşımakta hatta kötüleştirmektedir. Bu sakıncalar karşısında dinin anlaşılmasıyla ilgili olarak bilimsel değerlendirmelere gereksinim bulunmaktadır. Dinin bir düşünüm ve araştırma çerçevesi oluşturması hususunda Türkiye’de bir kör noktanın varlığından söz edilebilir. Dinin anlaşılmasını teolojinin tekeline bırakma şeklinde gözlemlenen bu yanılğı ilgili sorunların çözümsüzlüğünün altında yatan nedenlerden birini oluşturmaktadır. Gündelik hayatta din ile ilgili olarak karşılaşılan durum ve sorunlar teolojik çerçevelere indirgenmektedir. Teolojinin resmi olarak tahkim ve yetkilendirmesinin bir sonucu olarak bu durum toplumdaki diğer dinamiklerin dinsel olgulara katılımlarını gizlemekte ve sonuçta da din ile ilgili sivil ve toplumsal etmenlerin varlığı görülememektedir. Bu da dinin salt akademik bir konu halinde anlaşılmasını getirdiği için din sorununun normatif çerçevelerin dışındaki boyutlarının budanmasına yol açmakta ve değer ve kimlik düzeyinde dinin kültürel ve simgesel zenginliklerinin kapsamlı bir şekilde anlaşılması için uygun bir vasatın dışına çıkmış olmaktadır. Bu bildiride sorunun çözümü için Türkiye’de teolojinin toplumsal ve kültürel sınırlarının tartışılıp, din olgusunun değerlendirilmesinde sosyal bilimsel çerçevelerin ön plana çıkartılmasının gerekliliği varsayılmaktadır. Bu varsayım etrafında konunun teolojik ve sosyolojik boyutları tarihsel bir bağlamda ele alınıp değerlendirilme yoluna gidilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din, Teoloji, Sosyoloji, Türkiye’de İslam, Modernlik.

Abstract

Religion has been an inseparable part of human societies. In modern times, it was believed that its influence has weakened and it has begun to lose its significance. But it is now back at the forefront of people's agendas in full visibility. And it seems that there is a need for scientific evaluations on this issue. It suggests that there is a blind spot in Turkey regarding the establishment of religion as a framework for thought and research. The monopoly of theology in Turkey is a problem to understand religious phenomena. The situation conceals the role of other dynamics in society in religious phenomena, and as a result, the presence of civilian and societal factors related to religion cannot be perceived. Taking religion as merely an academic subject, results in the pruning of dimensions of religion outside normative frameworks, and consequently, goes beyond an appropriate perspective for a comprehensive understanding of the cultural and symbolic varieties of religion at the levels of value and identity. It is assumed that in order to solve this problem, it is necessary to discuss the societal and cultural boundaries of theology and emphasize the prominence of social scientific frameworks in the evaluation of the religious phenomena. In line with this assumption, the theological and sociological dimensions of the issue in Turkey will be discussed and evaluated in a historical context.

Keywords: Religion, Theology, Sociology, Islam in Turkey, Modernity.

DYNAMICAL ANALYSES OF A FRACTIONAL-ORDER SNAIL-SHAPED CHAOTIC SYSTEM

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Abstract

Fractional-order calculus has attracted significant attention from researchers in recent years due to its ability to enhance the dynamic diversity of nonlinear systems. On the other hand, a bifurcation diagram visually summarizes how a system's behavior changes as one or more parameters are changed. It's a valuable tool for understanding complex dynamical systems, chaos, and the transitions between different types of behavior. This study investigated the fractional-order analysis of a recently introduced snail-shaped chaotic system. Operating conditions for the system, such as parameter values and initial conditions, are determined through bifurcation diagrams. Additionally, spectral entropy complexity analysis of the snail-shaped chaotic system is investigated. In all conducted numerical simulations, the MATLAB fde12 toolbox is utilized. The obtained chaotic phase portraits, bifurcation diagrams, and numerical results from entropy analysis align well with each other for the fractional-order snail-shaped chaotic system.

Keywords: Chaos, fractional calculus, nonlinear systems, bifurcation diagram.

TÜRK MUTFAĞINDA KULLANILAN BAZI BİTKİSEL YAĞLARIN BİLEŞİMSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ VE SAĞLIK ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

COMPOSITIONAL PROPERTIES OF SOME VEGETABLE OILS USED IN TURKISH CUISINE AND THEIR EFFECTS ON HEALTH

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ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde yaşayan toplumlar sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik yönden farklılık göstermektedir. Bu farklılıklar yaşadıkları bölgelerin coğrafik, iklim, tarım ve hayvancılık durumları, ekonomik durum ve eğitim durumu gibi hareketlerden etkilenmiştir. Toplumların beslenme modellerinde kullandıkları ürünler de sıklıkla yaşanan coğrafi konum ve bölgede üretilen ürünlerden oluşmaktadır. Coğrafi konumunun verdiği avantajlardan dolayı Türkiye’de çok çeşitli ürünler yetiştirildiğinden bu durum Türk mutfağında kullanılan ürünlere de yansımaktadır. Hem dünya gastronomisi için önemli olan hemde Türk mutfağının vazgeçilmez hammaddelerinden biri olan bitkisel yağlar da ülkemizde kolaylıkla ulaşılabilir olduğundan sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır. Türk mutfağında kullanılan bitkisel yağlar denildiğinde ayçiçek yağı, zeytinyağı, fındık yağı, mısır yağı ve soya yağı akla gelmektedir. Ülkemizde tüketilen bu yağların insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkilerini inceleyen bilimsel çalışmalar her geçen gün artmaktadır. Bitkisel yağlar, sağlık açısından son derece önemli içeriğe sahip oldukları için özellikle kardiyovasküler hastalık ile mücadelede önleyici tıp uygulaması olarak diyetlerimize adapte edilmeleri büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türk mutfağında kullanılan ayçiçek yağı, zeytinyağı, fındık yağı, mısır yağı ve soya yağı gibi bitkisel yağların bileşimi ve sağlık üzerine etkileri hakkında özet bilgiler vermektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bitkisel Yağ, Türk Mutfağı, Gastronomi, Sağlık

ABSTRACT

Societies living in the world differ socially, culturally and economically. These differences are influenced by movements such as geographical, climate, agricultural and animal husbandry conditions, economic status and educational status of the regions where they live. The products that societies use in their nutritional models also consist of products produced in the geographical location and region where they live. Since a wide variety of products are grown in Turkey due to the advantages of its geographical location, this situation is reflected in the products used in Turkish cuisine. Vegetable oils, which are both important for world gastronomy and one of the indispensable raw materials of Turkish cuisine, are easily accessible in our country and are frequently used. When it comes to vegetable oils used in Turkish cuisine, sunflower oil, olive oil, hazelnut oil, corn oil and soybean oil come to mind. Scientific studies examining the effects of these oils consumed in our country on human health are increasing day by day. Since vegetable oils have very important contents in terms of health, it is of great importance to adapt them to our diets as a preventive medicine application, especially in the fight against cardiovascular disease. The aim of this study is to summarize the composition and health effects of vegetable oils such as sunflower oil, olive oil, hazelnut oil, corn oil and soybean oil used in Turkish cuisine.

Keywords: Vegetable Oil, Turkish Cuisine, Gastronomy, Health

**MALATYA İLİNDE YETİŞEN İĞDE (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.) MEYVESİNİN
ANTİOKSİDATİF ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ**

**DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIOXIDATIVE PROPERTIES OF OLEASTLE
(*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.) FRUITS GROWN IN MALATYA PROVINCE**

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ÖZET

Elaeagnaceae (*Araliaceae*) familyasının bir üyesi olan iğde (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.), yarı tropikal yetişen ve geniş bir coğrafi yayılım gösteren bir bitkidir. İğde meyveleri biyolojik aktiviteye sahip proteinler, şekerler, vitaminler ve mineraller açısından zengin bir içeriğe sahiptir. Bu çalışma, Malatya ilinde yetişen iğde meyvelerinin toplam fenolik, toplam flavonoid, toplam askorbik asit içeriğini ve antioksidan aktivitelerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır. İğde meyvelerinin çekirdekleri uzaklaştırıldıktan sonra kalan kısım metanol:su (8:2, v/v) ile ekstrakte edilmiştir. Elde edilen ekstraktların antioksidan aktivitesi ABTS (2,2-Azino-bis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic Acid) ve DPPH (2,2-difenil-1-pikrilhidrazil)

metotları ile belirlenmiştir. İğde meyvesinin toplam fenolik madde içeriğinin 17.6 mg GAE/g, toplam flavanoid madde içeriğinin 4.18 mg quersetin/g ve toplam askorbik asit içeriğinin ise 20.96 mg askorbik asit/g olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca iğde meyvelerinin ABTS ve DPPH metodları ile belirlenen antioksidan aktiviteleri ise sırasıyla %47.28 ve %66.15 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada iğde meyve örneklerinin önemli düzeyde biyoaktif bileşen içerdiği ve antioksidan aktiviteye sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarının ilerleyen dönemlerde hem tıbbi amaçlarla kullanım alanı olan hem de bölgede gıda amaçlı tüketilen bu bitkiyle yapılacak olan daha ayrıntılı çalışmalar için kaynak oluşturabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., İğde, Antioksidan Aktivite, Toplam Flavonoid, Toplam Fenolik

ABSTRACT

The oleaster (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.), a member of the Elaeagnaceae (Araliaceae) family, is a semi-tropical plant with a wide geographical distribution. The fruits are rich in proteins, sugars, vitamins and minerals with biological activity. This study was carried out to determine the total phenolic, total flavonoid, total ascorbic acid content and antioxidant activities of oleaster fruits grown in Malatya province. After removing the seeds, the remaining part was extracted with methanol:water (8:2, v/v). The antioxidant activity of the extracts was determined by ABTS (2,2-Azino-bis-3-ethylbenzothiazoline6-sulfonic acid) and DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) methods. It was determined that the total phenolic matter content of the oleaster fruit was 17.6 mg GAE/g, the total flavanoid content was 4.18 mg quercetin/g and the total ascorbic acid content was 20.96 mg ascorbic acid/g. In addition, the antioxidant activities of oleaster fruits determined by ABTS and DPPH methods were 47.28% and 66.15%, respectively. In this study, it was determined that oleaster fruit samples contain significant levels of bioactive components and have antioxidant activity. It is thought that the results of the study may serve as a source for more detailed studies to be carried out in the future with this plant, which is both used for medicinal purposes and consumed for food purposes in the region.

Keywords: *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., Oleaster, Antioxidant Activity, Total Flavonoid, Total Phenolic

TÂZİYEYE FİKHÎ VE SOSYAL BİR BAKIŞ

A FİQHICAL/JURISPRUDENTIAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON CONDOLENCE

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ÖZET

Yaratılan tüm canlılar için dünya hayatında doğum ve ölüm gibi bazı doğal sonuçlar vardır. İslâm inancına göre ecel geldiğinde diğer canlılar gibi insanlar da ölümü tatmaktadır. Bu husus Kur'an'ın birçok âyetinde zikredilmiştir. Biçilen ömrün sonlanması anlamına gelen ölüm hadisesi, hayatta doğal bir sonuç olarak görünse de, insanların sevdiklerini kaybetmeleri, onları belli bir süre hüznün ve mateme sevk edebilmektedir. Bu çerçevede vefat edenin yakın akrabalarını teselli etmek ve üzüntülerini paylaşarak küçültmek amacıyla çeşitli merasimler düzenlenmektedir. Nitekim birçok toplumun kültüründe görüldüğü gibi Müslüman toplumda da, vefat edenin yakınlarını teselli ve teskin etmek için, yöresine göre birkaç gün devam eden bir sosyal ve psikolojik destek programı icra edilmektedir ki İslam kültüründe buna "tâziye" denilmiştir. Bu kavramın fıkıh alanına girişinin Hz. Peygamberin bir hasta Yahudi çocuğu ziyaret etmesiyle başladığı kabul edilmektedir. Sahih rivayete göre Hz. Peygamber, hasta olan ve ziyaret etmesiyle Müslüman olan bir Yahudi çocuğun vefatından sonra tâziye yapmıştır. Bu itibarla İslam geleneğinde tâziye, baştan itibaren bir sosyal sorumluluk olarak değerlendirilmiş ve uygulanmıştır. Biz bu çalışmada günümüz İslam toplumunda çokça yayılan tâziye kültürünün fikhî ve sosyal boyutunu ele almak istiyoruz. Bu kapsamda; tâziyenin fikhî boyutu, yeri, süresi; ayrıca, günümüzde tâziyede başta fâtiha olmak üzere Kur'an'dan okunan aşırılar, dua ve teselli cümlelerinin örnekleri, bazı yörelerde yoğun katılımın sebepleri ve tâziye boyunca iştirak edenlere yemek verilmesi problemi gibi hususlara değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam Hukuku, Fıkıh, Tâziye, Teselli.

ABSTRACT

There are some natural consequences, such as birth and death in earthly life, for all created beings. According to the Islamic faith, when the time of death comes, humans, like other living creatures, taste death. This point is mentioned in many verses of the Quran. Although the event of death, which means the end of a given life, seems to be a natural result, the loss of people's loved ones can lead them to gloom and mourning for a certain period. In this framework, various ceremonies are held to console the deceased's close relatives and minimize their sadness by sharing them. As a matter of fact, as seen in the cultures of many societies, in Muslim society, a social and psychological support program is carried out to soothe and calm the relatives of the deceased, which lasts for a few days, depending on the region, and this is called "condolence" in Islamic culture. It is accepted that the entry of this concept into the field of fiqh began with the Prophet Muhammad visiting a sick Jewish child. According to trustworthy narration, Prophet Muhammad offered his condolences after the death of a sick Jewish child who became a Muslim after visiting him. In this respect, condolences in the Islamic tradition have been evaluated and implemented as a social responsibility from the beginning. In this study, we aim to address the fiqhical/jurisprudential and social dimensions of the condolence culture, which spreads over a wide area in today's Islamic society. In this context, the jurisprudential/fiqhical dimension, place and duration of condolence will be handled in our study. In addition, we will deal with issues such as, first and foremost, Surah Fatiha and other verses from the Holy Quran recited ten by ten [ashr/ten] in today's condolences; examples of prayer and consolation sentences, reasons for intense participation in some regions, and the problem of providing food to those who participate during the condolence ceremony.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Fiqh, Condolence, Consolation.

TÂZİYEYE FIKHÎ VE SOSYAL BİR BAKIŞ

A FIQHICAL/JURISPRUDENTIAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE ON CONDOLENCE

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ÖZET

Yaratılan tüm canlılar için dünya hayatında doğum ve ölüm gibi bazı doğal sonuçlar vardır. İslâm inancına göre ecel geldiğinde diğer canlılar gibi insanlar da ölümü tatmaktadır. Bu husus Kur'an'ın birçok âyetinde zikredilmiştir. Biçilen ömrün sonlanması anlamına gelen ölüm hadisesi, hayatta doğal bir sonuç olarak görünse de, insanların sevdiklerini kaybetmeleri, onları belli bir süre hüznün ve mateme sevk edebilmektedir. Bu çerçevede vefat edenin yakın akrabalarını teselli etmek ve üzüntülerini paylaşarak küçültmek amacıyla çeşitli merasimler düzenlenmektedir. Nitekim birçok toplumun kültüründe görüldüğü gibi Müslüman toplumda da, vefat edenin yakınlarını teselli ve teskin etmek için, yöresine göre birkaç gün devam eden bir sosyal ve psikolojik destek programı icra edilmektedir ki İslam kültüründe buna "tâziye" denilmiştir. Bu kavramın fıkıh alanına girişinin Hz. Peygamberin bir hasta Yahudi çocuğu ziyaret etmesiyle başladığı kabul edilmektedir. Sahih rivayete göre Hz. Peygamber, hasta olan ve ziyaret etmesiyle Müslüman olan bir Yahudi çocuğun vefatından sonra tâziye yapmıştır. Bu itibarla İslam geleneğinde tâziye, baştan itibaren bir sosyal sorumluluk olarak değerlendirilmiş ve uygulanmıştır. Biz bu çalışmada günümüz İslam toplumunda çokça yayılan tâziye kültürünün fıkhi ve sosyal boyutunu ele almak istiyoruz. Bu kapsamda; tâziyenin fıkhi boyutu, yeri, süresi; ayrıca, günümüzde tâziyede başta fâtiha olmak üzere Kur'an'dan okunan aşırı, dua ve teselli cümlelerinin örnekleri, bazı yörelerde yoğun katılımın sebepleri ve tâziye boyunca iştirak edenlere yemek verilmesi problemi gibi hususlara değinilmiştir.

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There are some natural consequences, such as birth and death in earthly life, for all created beings. According to the Islamic faith, when the time of death comes, humans, like other living creatures, taste death. This point is mentioned in many verses of the Quran. Although the event of death, which means the end of a given life, seems to be a natural result, the loss of people's loved ones can lead them to gloom and mourning for a certain period. In this framework, various ceremonies are held to console the deceased's close relatives and minimize their sadness by sharing them. As a matter of fact, as seen in the cultures of many societies, in Muslim society, a social and psychological support program is carried out to soothe and calm the relatives of the deceased, which lasts for a few days, depending on the region, and this is called "condolence" in Islamic culture. It is accepted that the entry of this concept into the field of fiqh began with the Prophet Muhammad visiting a sick Jewish child. According to trustworthy narration, Prophet Muhammad offered his condolences after the death of a sick Jewish child who became a Muslim after visiting him. In this respect, condolences in the Islamic tradition have been evaluated and implemented as a social responsibility from the beginning. In this study, we aim to address the fiqhical/jurisprudential and social dimensions of the condolence culture, which spreads over a wide area in today's Islamic society. In this context, the jurisprudential/fiqhical dimension, place and duration of condolence will be handled in our study. In addition, we will deal with issues such as, first and foremost, Surah Fatiha and other verses from the Holy Quran recited ten by ten [ashr/ten] in today's condolences; examples of prayer and consolation sentences, reasons for intense participation in some regions, and the problem of providing food to those who participate during the condolence ceremony.

Keywords: Islamic Law, Fiqh, Condolence, Consolation.

WIND ENERGY IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

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Wind power is widely recognized as one of the most advantageous renewable energy sources worldwide. Wind power has surpassed all other forms of renewable energy in terms of annual growth rate over the course of the past few years. Wind is another renewable energy source that reduces the amount of carbon emissions produced. Numerous countries have made financial investments in wind power research and have expressed their support for the utilization of wind power as an integral component of the broader strategy to mitigate the effects of global warming and advance sustainable development practices. This paper covers both the current condition of wind energy as well as the investor support programs that Turkey has been working on. The current status of wind power plants and the factors that ought to be taken into consideration while setting up new power plants are both topics that are covered in this article. The expectations for wind energy that are described here are in accordance with the 2053 net zero carbon target, and this discussion also includes evaluation and scenario reviews. It is anticipated that Turkey would have 17 gigawatts of installed wind power by the year 2030 according to the policy scenario that is being considered. The current grid investment plan and flexibility solutions will allow for the incorporation of 33 gigawatts of wind energy into the Turkish electricity system by the year 2030. This will result in a reduction in the production share contributed by coal power plants of 5 percent.

Key Words: Renewable Energy, Wind Energy, Global Warming

NONLINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION VIA φ – HILFER FRACTIONAL OPERATOR

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the existence of solutions nonlinear differential problem via φ – Hilfer fractional operator. Our approach is based on Krasnoselskii's fixed point theorem. An example is given to illustrate our results

Keywords: p -Laplacian operator; φ – Caputo derivative; existence of solution; fixed point .

**LİPOPROTEİN İLİŞKİLİ FOSFOLİPAZ A2 DÜZEYLERİNİN ATEROSKLEROTİK
PLAKLI KORONER ARTER HASTALARINDA ARAŞTIRILMASI**

**AN INVESTIGATION OF LIPOPROTEIN-RELATED PHOSPHOLIPASE A2
LEVELS IN CORONARY ARTERY PATIENTS WITH ATHEROSCLEROTIC
PLAQUES**

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Özet

Koronere arter hastalığı (KAH) dünya çapında ölümlerin önde gelen nedenidir ve koronere arterlerde kolesterol içerikli yağlı plakların birikerek yıllar içinde arterleri tıkaması sonucu oluşmaktadır. Enflamasyon, KAH'ta ve aterosklerotik plak gelişimi ve rüptürünün çeşitli aşamalarında önemli bir rol oynar. Lipoprotein ilişkili fosfolipaz A2 (Lp-PLA2), çok sayıda makrofaj içeren dokularda eksprese edilen proinflatuar bir enzimdir. Lp-PLA2 ekspresyonu, zedelenebilir ve rüptüre plakların makrofajlarında ve nekrotik korda da eksprese olmaktadır. Bu durum Lp-PLA2'nin plak gelişim mediatörü olabileceğini göstermektedir. Bu nedenle çalışmamızda aterosklerotik plakların oluşumunda Lp-PLA2 düzeylerinin ilişkisi olup olmadığını araştırmayı amaçladık. Çalışmaya koronere arterlerinde plak olan 54 hasta ve plak olmayan 55 koronere arter hastası dahil edildi. Lp-PLA2 düzeyleri enzim-ilişkili immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kiti ile çalışıldı. Koronere arterlerinde plak olan hastalarda Lp-PLA2 düzeyi 153.93 ng/mL olarak bulunurken plak olmayan koronere arter hastalarında 124.74 ng/mL olarak bulundu. Koronere damarlarında plak bulunan KAH hastalarının plak

bulunmayan hastalara göre Lp-PLA2 düzeyi daha yüksek saptanmasına rağmen bu yükseklik anlamlı değildi ($p>0.05$). Lp-PLA2'nin aterosklerotik plaklardaki rolünü ortaya koymak için hem daha geniş çalışma grubuna hemde diğer proinflamatuvar parametrelerle birlikte Lp-PLA2 ekspresyonununda çalışılması gerekir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koroner arter hastalığı, Plak, Lp-PLA2

Abstract

Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the leading cause of death worldwide and occurs when fatty plaques containing cholesterol accumulate in the coronary arteries and block the arteries over the years. Inflammation plays an important role in CAD and various stages of atherosclerotic plaque development and rupture. Lipoprotein-associated phospholipase A2 (Lp-PLA2) is a pro-inflammatory enzyme expressed in tissues containing large numbers of macrophages. Lp-PLA2 expression is also expressed in macrophages of vulnerable and ruptured plaques and in the necrotic core. This shows that Lp-PLA2 may be a mediator of plaque development. Therefore, in our study, we aimed to investigate whether Lp-PLA2 levels are related to the formation of atherosclerotic plaques. Fifty-four patients with plaque in their coronary arteries and 55 coronary artery patients without plaque were included in the study. Lp-PLA2 levels were studied with an enzyme-associated immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kit. While the Lp-PLA2 level was found to be 153.93 ng/mL in patients with plaque in their coronary arteries, it was 124.74 ng/mL in coronary artery patients without plaque. Although Lp-PLA2 levels were found to be higher in CAD patients with plaque in their coronary vessels than in patients without plaque, this increase was not significant ($p>0.05$). In order to reveal the role of Lp-PLA2 in atherosclerotic plaques, it is necessary to study Lp-PLA2 expression in a larger study group and together with other proinflammatory parameters.

Keywords: Coronary artery disease, Plaque, Lp-PLA2

A COMPARISON OF ANTIOXIDANT AND PHENOLIC CONTENT IN DIFFERENT PLANT EXTRACTS FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS USING DPPH, ABTS, AND FRAP ASSAYS

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The demand for natural antioxidants in various industrial applications has surged in recent years, driven by increasing consumer preference for natural and sustainable products. This study presents a comprehensive comparative analysis of antioxidant potential and phenolic content in diverse plant extracts, evaluating their suitability for industrial use. The 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), 2,2'-azino-bis(3-ethylbenzothiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) (ABTS), and Ferric Reducing Antioxidant Power (FRAP) assays were employed to measure the antioxidant activity of the extracts.

A selection of plant species known for their phenolic-rich composition, including Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*), clove (*Eugenia aromatica*), date fruits (*Phoenix dactylifera*) and Indian almond (*Terminalia catappa*), were subjected to extraction using standardized protocols. The resultant extracts were characterized for their phenolic content employing Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, establishing a direct correlation between phenolic composition and antioxidant potential.

The findings reveal significant variations in antioxidant activity and phenolic content among the different plant extracts. Notably, clove (*Eugenia aromatica*) demonstrated the highest DPPH scavenging activity, while date fruits (*Phoenix dactylifera*) exhibited exceptional performance in the ABTS assay. Moreover, the FRAP assay demonstrated distinct trends, further illustrating the multifaceted nature of antioxidant potential across the tested extracts.

This comparative analysis provides valuable insights for industries seeking to incorporate natural antioxidants in their products. The selection of plant extracts can be tailored based on specific industrial applications, optimizing product formulations for enhanced oxidative stability and health benefits. Additionally, this study underscores the importance of employing multiple assays for a comprehensive evaluation of antioxidant potential, ensuring a more accurate representation of their industrial applicability.

Overall, this research contributes to the growing body of knowledge regarding the utilization of plant-derived antioxidants in various industries, offering a foundation for further exploration and application in product development and formulation.

Keywords: Antioxidant activity, Phenolic content, Plant extracts, Industrial applications, DPPH assay, ABTS assay, FRAP assay.

CREATION OF TOURIST WALKING ROUT IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the establishment of a tourist walking route in Algeria that expresses the cultural diversity in Algeria. On the one hand, it introduces tourists to the various local traditions and heritage of the most important population areas in Algeria, such as the Kabyle, Chaoui, Sahrawi, and Arab heritage. On the other hand, it allows the creation of a commercial and tourism dynamic that brings financial benefit to the stores and commercial complexes contained in this route. These stores provide the possibility of identifying and shopping for traditional and heritage products from each region, such as food, clothing, and traditional industries, and this in turn helps in contributing to the national income and attracting tourists from inside and outside Algeria.

Keywords:, walkability , Tourism, Trade, Algeria

**AZƏRBAYCAN ƏDƏBİ DİLİNİN LEKSİK-SEMANTİK SİSTEMİNDƏ SINONİM VƏ
ANTONİMLƏRİN SEMANTİK - ÜSLUBİ TƏHLİLİ (XIII - XVI ƏSR YAZILI
MATERİALLAR ƏSASINDA)**

**LEXICAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS IN THE
AZERBAIJANI LITERARY LANGUAGE (BASED ON WRITTEN MATERIALS
FROM THE (13TH TO THE 16TH CENTURY)**

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XÜLASƏ:

Bir neçə ilin geniş tədqiqat obyektimiz olmuş Q.Bürhanəddin, İ.Nəsimi, M.Füzuli, Şah İsmayıl Xətai, M.Nişati və s. klassiklərin şeir dilinə leksik-semantik sistemin zəngin qatları aşkar edilmişdir. Onların əsərlərində Azərbaycan dilinin çoxmənalı sözləri, omonimlər, sinonimlər, antonimlər üstünlük təşkil edir.

Müəyyən edilmişdir ki, sözügedən dövrün dilinin leksik-semantik sisteminin formalaşması və inkişafının təbiəti bir-birindən fərqlənir. Və mövcud sözlərin semantik strukturu sinkretizm mənasının inkişafı prosesində yaranır.

Dilin inkişafı prosesində sözün müxtəlif fleksiya növlərinin birləşməsi və ya qovuşmasını özündə cəmləşdirən sinkretizm tədqiqatlarımız sayəsində araşdırılan üçyüzlük dövr Azərbaycan ədəbi dilinin tez-tez rast gəlinən fiziki halı kimi meydana çıxır.

Burada çoxmənalılıqdan omonimləşməyə doğru xüsusi qeyd ediləcək inkişaf meyli özünü göstərir.

Bildiyimiz kimi, hər hansı söz və ya ifadənin eyni dildə başqa cür səslənən və tam və ya demək olar eyni anlam verən söz və ya ifadələr kimi tanınan sinonimlər, Azərbaycan ədəbi yaradıcılığının araşdırdığımız dövrlərində dominant rol oynamışdır.

Aparılmış araşdırmalar göstərir ki, Q.Bürhanəddin İ.Nəsimi, M.Füzuli İ.Xətai M Nişatinin tərcümə əsəri olan Şühadanamənin və başqa klassiklərin əsərlərində leksik-semantik sistem olduqca zəngindir. Onların şeir və qəzəllərinin dilində çoxmənalı sözlər, omonimlər, sinonimlər, antonimlər üstünlük təşkil edir.

Açar sözlər: Antonimlər, sinonim, orta əsr ədəbi dili, semantik-leksika.

SUMMARY

In recent years, extensive research has been conducted by us on the lexico-semantic system of the Azerbaijani language in the works of classical poets such as Q.Burhanuddin, I.Nasimi, M.Fuzuli, Shah Ismail Khatai, M.Nishati, and others. Their works abound with multifaceted words, homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms, which play a significant role in the poetic language of Azerbaijani.

It has been determined that the formation and development of the lexico-semantic system of the language of that era differ from each other in nature. The semantic structure of existing words is formed in the process of developing the meaning of syncretism. In the process of language development, the synthesis or merging of various types of word flexions into a sentence, as revealed through our syncretism studies, often emerges as a characteristic feature of the Azerbaijani literary language of the time.

Here, the development trend towards miscellaneous—leading to homonymy is particularly noteworthy.

Keywords: Antonyms, synonyms, middle Ages Literary Language, Semantic-Lexical,

AZERBAIJAN'IN ASTARA İLİNDE YAŞAYAN TALİŞLARIN DİNİ HAYATI
RELIGIOUS LIFE OF TALISH PEOPLE LIVING IN ASTARA PROVINCE OF
AZERBAIJAN

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ÖZET

Astara, Azerbaycan'ın güneyinde, Hazar denizinin kıyısında yerleşen ve İran'la sınırlı olan illerden birisidir. Astara ilinde Talış halkı yaşamaktadır. Talışlar Azerbaycan'da yaşayan etnik halkların içerisinde nüfuzu çok olan etnik gruptur. Bu çalışmada Talışların dinî pratik ve ritüel açısından gündelik hayatta yaygın olan uygulamaları ele alınmaktadır. Astara'da yaşayan Talış halkının bir kısmı Caferi (Şii), bir kısmı da Sünnilerdir. Sünni ile Caferi arasında dinin bilgi boyutu (itikadi konularda özellikle imamet, hilafet meselesi) ve ameli boyutunda (özellikle namazlarda) farklılık olsa da genel olarak gündelik hayatta dinî ve örfî uygulamalarda büyük farklılıkların olmadığı görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Astara ilinde yaşayan Talış halkının yas merasimleri, dinî ve millî bayramlarda dinî içerikli ritüelleri ele alınmaktadır. Dini bayramlarda özellikle Ramazan Bayramlarında yapılan dini ritüeller ile Nevruz Bayramında yapılan dini içerikli uygulamalar ele alınmaktadır. Çünkü geleneksel yaşantı tarzında icra edilen bu uygulamaların arka planında dini inançların olduğu görülmektedir. Bu uygulamaların, din sosyolojisi açısından "halk dini" olarak tanımlanan dinî yaşantı boyutunu açıklamada yararlı olacağı hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan, Astara, Talış, Dini Hayat, Ritüel

ABSTRACT

Astara is one of the provinces located in the south of Azerbaijan, on the coast of the Caspian Sea and bordered by Iran. Talysh people live in Astara province. Talysh people are the most influential ethnic group among the ethnic peoples living in Azerbaijan. In this study, the common practices of the Talysh in daily life in terms of religious practice and ritual are discussed. Some of the Talysh people living in Astara are Jafari (Shiite) and some are Sunni. Although there are differences between Sunni and Jafari in the knowledge dimension of religion (especially in theological matters, especially the issue of imamate and caliphate) and in the practical dimension (especially in prayers), it is generally seen that there are no major differences in religious and customary practices in daily life.

In this study, the mourning ceremonies and religious rituals of the Talysh people living in Astara province during religious and national holidays are discussed. Religious rituals performed during religious holidays, especially during Ramadan Holidays, and religious practices during Newroz Holiday are discussed. Because it is seen that there are religious beliefs in the background of these practices carried out in the traditional way of life. It is aimed that these practices will be useful in explaining the dimension of religious life defined as "folk religion" in terms of the sociology of religion.

Key Words: Azerbaijan, Astara, Talysh, Religious Life, Ritual

ETKİLEŞİMLİ MEDYA TASARIMI OLARAK E-TİCARET WEB SİTELERİNİN ARAYÜZ GRAFİK ÇÖZÜMLEMESİ

INTERFACE GRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF E-COMMERCE WEBSITES AS INTERACTIVE MEDIA DESIGN

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Öz: Etkileşim kavramı gelişen teknoloji ile tasarım ve bilgisayar konularının ortak alanı haline gelmiştir. Bir etkileşimli medya ortamı olarak web tasarımı ise kişisel bilgisayarların gelişimini ile ortaya çıkmıştır. Çevrimiçi dünya, gerçek dünyadan pek çok şeyle beraber bir ekonomik faaliyet olarak ticareti de içermektedir. E-ticaret böylece doğmuştur. Yaygınlaşan ağ bağlantıları ile çevrimiçi olan bilgisayar ve akıllı cihazlar, e-ticareti son çeyrek yüzyılda büyüme kaydetmiştir. Ticari web siteleri, kullanıcılara ulaşabilmek için bilimsel araştırmalar yapmaktadır. İnsanın kullanacağı teknolojik ürünler veya hizmetler söz konusu olduğunda özellikle insan davranışlarıyla ilgilenen sosyal bilimler teknoloji ile ilgilenen sayısal bilimler alanlarında ortak ve özel çalışmalarda bulunmaktadır. Çünkü teknolojik ürünün bir gözle görülen kısmı yani kullanıcıyı ilgilendiren kısmı vardır. Bir de görünmeyen iç kısmında bir mekanizma işlemektedir. Görünen yönüyle tasarım, görünmeyen yönüyle de teknoloji ilgilenmektedir. Gestalt algı teorisi de bu ortak çalışmaların sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Teknolojinin geliştirdiği ürünler ile tasarım ürünleri veya ortamlarının analizlerinde Gestalt algı teorisi kullanılmaktadır. 2022 yılının en yüksek ziyaret oranına sahip e-ticaret web siteleri olan amazon, ebay, walmart, aliexpress, etsy markalarının arayüz ana sayfa görüntüleri, gestalt kuralları ve tasarım ilkeleri bakımından incelenmiştir. Gestalt kuramında yer alan Benzerlik (similarity), yakınlık kuralı (proximity), simetri (symmetry), süreklilik (continuity), kapalılık (closure), aynı yön (common fate), figür – zemin (figure and ground) ilişkisi ve tasarım ilkelerinden denge, zıtlık, yön, vurgu, uyum, çizgi, perspektif, orantı, ritim açısından web siteleri yorumlanmıştır. Nitelik analizi çerçevesinden beş markanın web ana sayfası Gestalt teorisi ve tasarım ilkeleri üzerinden değerlendirilmiştir. Tasarım ilke ve Gestalt kuramı ışığında e-ticaret web siteleri incelendiğinde tasarımların algı ve düzenleri açısından iyi olan tasarımların daha güçlü olduğu ve etkileşimi kolaylaştırdığı görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Etkileşimli tasarım, arayüz tasarımı, e-ticaret sitesi grafığı, Gestalt

Abstract:

The concept of interaction has become a common area of design and computer subjects with the developing technology. Web design as an interactive media environment emerged with the development of personal computers. The online world includes commerce as an economic activity, along with many things from the real world. Thus, e-commerce was born. With the widespread network connections and online computers and smart devices, e-commerce has grown in the last quarter century. Commercial websites conduct scientific research to reach users. When it comes to technological products or services that people will use, there are joint and special studies in the fields of social sciences, which are especially interested in human behavior, and digital sciences that deal with technology. Because the technological product has a visible part, that is, the part that interests the user. There is also a mechanism operating in its invisible interior. Design is concerned with its visible aspect and technology is concerned with its invisible aspect. The Gestalt theory of perception also emerged as a result of these joint studies. Gestalt perception theory is used in the analysis of products developed by technology and design products or environments. The e-commerce websites with the highest visit rate in 2022, amazon, ebay, walmart, aliexpress, etsy, are examined in terms of interface homepage images, gestalt rules and design principles. In Gestalt theory, similarity (similarity), proximity rule (proximity), symmetry (symmetry), continuity (closure), same direction (common fate), figure-ground relationship and balance is one of the design principles. Websites have been interpreted in terms of contrast, direction, emphasis, harmony, line, perspective, proportion and rhythm. Within the framework of quality analysis, the web home pages of five brands were evaluated based on Gestalt theory and design principles. When e-commerce websites are examined in the light of design principles and Gestalt theory, it is seen that designs that are good in terms of perception and layout of designs are stronger and facilitate interaction.

Key Words: Interactive design, interface design, e-commerce site graphic, Gestalt

AİLEYİ DESTEKLEYEN YÖNETİCİ DAVRANIŞLARININ DUYGUSAL BAĞLILIK VE YAŞAM TATMİNİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FAMILY SUPPORTIVE SUPERVIZOR BEHAVIORS ON EMOTIONAL COMMITMENT AND LIFE SATISFACTION

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ÖZET

Çevre koşulları sürekli olarak değiştiğçe çalışma koşulları da değişmektedir. Modern çalışma hayatının getirdiği zorluklar nedeniyle iş ve aile yaşamları giderek iç içe geçmekte ve çalışanların iki alan arasındaki talepleri dengelemesini zorlaştırmaktadır. İş ve aile yaşamı arasındaki dengesizlikler çalışanların hem iş yaşamı hem de özel yaşamı üzerinde olumsuzluklar yaratmakta çalışanların sağlık ve refahını bozmaktadır. Bu nedenle iş yaşamı ile aile yaşamı arasında iyi bir denge sağlamak çalışanlar ve kuruluşlar için önemli bir endişe kaynağı haline gelmiştir. Son yıllarda kuruluşlar çalışanların iş ve aile rolleri kaynaklı sıkıntıları azaltmaya ve bu iki alan arasındaki dengeyi güçlendirmeye yönelik politikalar geliştirmeye çalışmaktadır. Yöneticilerin, çalışanlarının aile yükümlülüklerini yerine getirmesine yardımcı olmaya yönelik davranışları olarak tanımlanan “aileyi destekleyen yönetici davranışları” (ADYD) resmi olmayan bir sosyal destek türü olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. İş ve aile yaşamı arasındaki sınırların giderek bulanıklaştığı bir dönemde, ADYD hem çalışanlar hem de örgütsel sonuçlar üzerindeki olumlu etkisinin olduğuna yönelik giderek artan kanıtlar son yıllarla konuya olan ilgiyi artırmaktadır. Ancak kavram yerel literatürde ise henüz emekleme aşamasındadır. Kolektivist yönü baskın olan Türkiye’de bireylerin aile yapısına verdiği önem nedeniyle çalışanların bu tür bir desteğe daha fazla olumlu karşılık vermesi beklenmektedir.

Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada ADYD ile duygusal bağlılık ve yaşam tatmini arasındaki ilişkiler ele alınarak, yöneticilerden gelen aile odaklı desteğin çalışanlarının iş ve iş dışı yaşamı üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Kaynakların korunması teorisi ve sosyal değişim teorisi perspektifinde ele alınan ilişkileri test etmek için, kolayda örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen 105 çalışandan anket tekniğiyle veriler toplanmıştır. SPSS paket programıyla veriler analiz edilmiş ve ADYD ile duygusal bağlılık ve yaşam tatmini arasında pozitif yönde, anlamlı ilişkiler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca ADYD çalışanların hem duygusal bağlılığını hem de yaşam tatmini artırmaktadır. Sonuçlar ADYD’nin çalışanların hem iş yaşamı hem de özel yaşamı üzerinde olumlu etkilerinin olduğu gösteren önceki çalışmaları desteklemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aileyi Destekleyen Yönetici Davranışları, Duygusal Bağlılık, Yaşam Tatmini.

ABSTRACT

As environmental conditions constantly change, working conditions also change. Due to the challenges of modern working life, work and family lives are increasingly intertwined, making it difficult for employees to balance the demands between the two areas. Imbalances between work and family life create negativities on both the work and private lives of employees and impair the health and well-being of employees. Therefore, maintaining a good balance between work life and family life has become a major concern for employees and organizations. In recent years, organizations have been trying to develop policies to reduce employees' difficulties arising from their work and family roles and to strengthen the balance between these two areas. "Family supportive supervisor behaviors" (FSSB), defined as managers' behaviors to help their employees fulfill their family responsibilities, have emerged as a type of informal social support. In a period where the boundaries between work and family life are increasingly blurred, increasing evidence of the positive impact of FSSB on both employees and organizational results has increased interest in the subject in recent years. However, the concept is still in its infancy in the local literature. In Turkey, where the collectivist aspect is dominant, employees are expected to respond more positively to such support due to the importance individuals attach to family structure.

In this context, in this study aims to, the effects of family-oriented support from managers on the work and non-work lives of employees were investigated by examining the relationships between FSSB, emotional commitment and life satisfaction. In order to test the relationships discussed in the perspective of resource conservation theory and social change theory, data were collected by survey technique from 105 employees selected by convenience sampling method. The data were analyzed with the SPSS package program and it was determined that there were positive, significant relationships between FSSB and emotional commitment and life satisfaction. In addition, FSSB increases both the emotional commitment and life satisfaction of employees. The results support previous studies showing that FSSB has positive effects on both the work life and private life of employees.

Keywords: Family Supportive Supervisor Behaviors, Emotional Commitment, Life Satisfaction.

**TÜRKİYE’DE KAYNAŞTIRMA/BÜTÜNLEŞTİRME YOLUYLA EĞİTİMİNE
DEVAM EDEN OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDEKİ ZİHİNSEL YETERSİZLİĞİ OLAN
ÇOCUKLARLA İLE İLGİLİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINATION OF POSTGRADUATE THESES ABOUT INCLUSIVE
PRESCHOOLERS WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN TURKEY**

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ÖZET

Zihinsel yetersizlik genel olarak dikkat, bellek, genelleme gibi zihinsel işlevler ile kavramsal, sosyal, pratik beceriler gibi uyumsal davranışlardaki sınırlılıkların gelişim dönemlerinde ortaya çıktığı nörogelişimsel bir bozukluk olarak tanımlanabilir (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013). Zihinsel yetersizliği olan bireylere olabildiğince erken dönemde ve uygun müdahalelerde bulunulduğunda, bu bireylerin toplum yaşamına bağımsız katılabilmeleri mümkün olabilmektedir (Acarlar, 2013; Dean ve ark., 2016). Okul öncesi dönemden itibaren etkili kaynaştırma/bütünleştirme uygulamalarından yararlanabildiklerinde, tüm özel gereksinimli çocukların bir üst eğitim basamağına geçebilme ve yine tipik gelişen akranlarıyla aynı ortamlarda eğitimlerine devam edebilme olasılıkları artmaktadır (Odom, 2000). Bu nedenlerle zihinsel yetersizlikleri olan küçük çocuklar için de, kaynaştırma/bütünleştirme yoluyla eğitimin niteliğini artırmanın yollarını araştırmak önemli bir gerekliliktir. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye’de kaynaştırma/bütünleştirme yoluyla eğitime devam eden okul öncesi dönemdeki zihinsel yetersizliği olan çocuklarla ilgili lisansüstü tezlerin kronolojik, tematik ve metodolojik açılardan incelenmesidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımına dayalı doküman incelemesi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında ulaşılan tezler içerik analiziyle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sürecinde Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu (YÖK) Ulusal Tez Merkezi veritabanında Türkçe olarak “zihinsel yetersizlik”, “zihinsel engelli”, “zihin yetersizliği”, “zihin engeli”, “zihin özür”, “zeka özür”, “zeka geriliği”, “kaynaştırma”, “bütünleştirme”, “birlikte eğitim”, “entegre eğitim”, “entegrasyon”, “özel eğitim”, “özel gereksinimli çocuklar” “okul öncesi”, “okulöncesi”, “anasınıfı” gibi anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak tarama yapılmıştır. İncelenecek tezlerin seçiminde (a) tüm özel gereksinimli çocuk katılımcıların zihinsel yetersizlik tanısının olması, (b) bu çocukların herhangi bir ek engel/yetersizlik/bozukluğunun bulunmaması, (c) tümünün okul öncesi kaynaştırma/bütünleştirme yoluyla eğitimlerine devam ediyor olması ve (d) bu özellikleri taşıyan zihinsel yetersizliği olan küçük çocukların yanı sıra herhangi başka bir

yetersizlik grubuyla çalışılmaması gibi ön koşullar aranmıştır. Ayrıntılı incelemeler sonucunda, bu ön koşul özellikleri taşıyan 9 lisansüstü teze ulaşılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre konuyla ilgili ulaşılabilen lisansüstü tezlerin çok az olduğu söylenebilir. Tezler 1998 ile 2020 yılları arasında ve daha çok son 10 yılda yürütülmüştür. Önemli çoğunluğu yüksek lisans tezidir. Bir üniversitedeki tez sayısı daha fazla olmak üzere, dört farklı üniversitede hazırlanmıştır. Çoğunluğu eğitim bilimleri enstitülerinin özel eğitim anabilim dallarından üretilmiştir. Sağlık bilimleri ve sosyal bilimler enstitüleri ile çocuk gelişimi/egitimi ve ilköğretim anabilim dallarından üretilen tezler de bulunmaktadır. Sosyal yeterlilik ve erken okuryazarlık daha ağırlıklı olmak üzere problem davranışlar, davranış yönetimi, zihinsel yetersizliğe yönelik tutumlar tezlerde ele alınan konulardır. Tezlerde çalışma grubu/katılımcılar olarak çoğunlukla okul öncesi kaynaştırma sınıflarındaki zihinsel yetersizliği olan küçük çocuklar ve bu sınıflardaki tipik gelişen akranlar ile çalışılmıştır. Bunun dışında okul öncesi eğitimi öğretmenleriyle de çalışılmıştır. Tezler deneysel, yarı deneysel, nicel ve nitel araştırma yöntemleriyle tasarlanmıştır. Çoğunluğu nicel araştırma yaklaşımına dayalı ilişkisel ve betimsel tarama modelindedir. Bunu tek denekli araştırma modelleriyle tasarlanan tezler takip etmektedir. Başkaları tarafından geliştirilen kontrol listeleri, testler, ölçekler, derecelendirme araçları tezlerde çoğunlukla kullanılan veri toplama araçlarıdır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme ve gözlem formları da kullanılmıştır. Bu sonuçlardan hareketle yüksek lisans ve özellikle doktora düzeyinde lisansüstü tez çalışmalarının artırılması, tezlerde konu çeşitliliğinin sağlanması ve tezlerin çok faktörlü değerlendirmeleri içeren çeşitli araştırma modelleriyle tasarlanması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel eğitim, kaynaştırma/bütünleştirme, okul öncesi dönem, zihinsel yetersizliği olan küçük çocuklar, tez inceleme.

ABSTRACT

Intellectual disability can generally be defined as a neurodevelopmental disorder in which limitations in mental functions such as attention, memory, generalization and adaptive behaviors such as conceptual, social and practical skills occur during developmental periods (American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013). When individuals with intellectual disabilities are given appropriate interventions as early as possible, it is possible for these individuals to participate independently in social life (Acarlar, 2013; Dean et al., 2016). When they can benefit from effective inclusive practices starting from the preschool period, the possibility of all children with special needs being able to move on to the next level of education and continuing their education in the same environment with their typically developing peers increases (Odom, 2000). For these reasons, it is an important necessity to investigate ways to increase the quality of education through inclusion for young children with intellectual disabilities. The purpose of this research is to examine postgraduate theses about inclusive preschoolers with intellectual disabilities in Turkey, from chronological,

thematic and methodological perspectives. Document examination technique based on qualitative research approach was used in the research. The theses obtained within the scope of the research were analyzed by content analysis. During the research process, the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) National Thesis Center database was searched in Turkish using keywords such as “intellectual disability”, “mental retardation”, “mental disability”, “mental deficiency”, “mental handicap”, “inclusion”, “inclusive education” “mainstreaming”, “integration”, “integrated education”, “special education”, “children with special needs”, "pre-school", "preschool", "kindergarten". In selecting the theses to be examined, prerequisites were sought; (a) all child participants with special needs should be diagnosed with intellectual disabilities, (b) these children should not have any additional disabilities/disorders, (c) all of them should continue their education through pre-school inclusion, and (d) not working with young children with intellectual disabilities who have these characteristics, as well as any other disability group. As a result of detailed examination, 9 postgraduate theses with these prerequisite features were found and analyzed. According to the research results, it can be said that there are very few graduate theses available on the subject. Theses were conducted between 1998 and 2020, and mostly in the last 10 years. The majority of them are master's theses. It was prepared at four different universities, but the majority are from one university. Most of them were produced from special education departments of educational sciences institutes. There are also theses produced by health sciences and social sciences institutes and child development/education and primary education departments. Problem behaviors, behavior management, and attitudes towards intellectual disabilities, with a particular focus on social competence and early literacy, are the topics discussed in theses. In theses, the study group/participants were mostly young children with intellectual disabilities in pre-school inclusive classes and typically developing peers in these classes. Apart from these, studies were also conducted with pre-school education teachers. Theses are designed with experimental, semi-experimental, quantitative and qualitative research methods. Most of them are in the relational and descriptive scanning model based on the quantitative research approach. This is followed by theses designed with single-subject research models. Checklists, tests, scales, and rating tools developed by others are data collection tools mostly used in theses. Semi-structured interview and observation forms were also used. Based on these results, it can be recommended to increase the number of postgraduate theses at master's and especially doctoral levels, to ensure subject diversity in theses, and to design theses with various research models that include multi-factor evaluations.

Keywords: Special education, inclusion, preschool period, young children with intellectual disabilities, examination of theses.

POSTPARTUM DÖNEMDE TRAVMATİK DOĞUM ALGISININ CİNSEL YAŞAM KALİTESİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF TRAUMATIC BIRTH PERCEPTION ON THE QUALITY OF SEXUAL LIFE IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD

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ÖZET

Giriş: Cinsellik hayatın farklı evrelerinde değişiklik göstermektedir. Doğum sonrası dönem de bu evrelerden birisidir.

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı doğum sonu dönemde travma algısının cinsel yaşam kalitesine etkisini belirlemektir.

Yöntem: Bu araştırma tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel tipte olup, Temmuz-Eylül 2023 tarihleri arasında Tarsus Devlet Hastanesi Kadın Hastalıkları ve Doğum polikliniğine muayene için başvuran 171 kadın ile yapılmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında kişisel bilgi formu, “City Doğum Travması Ölçeği” ve “Cinsel Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Bu çalışmada kadınların yaş ortalaması 28.61 ± 5.17 'dir. Kadınların %58.5'i çalışmıyor, %42.1'i üniversite ve üzeri mezun, %56.7'si orta düzeyde gelire sahiptir. Kadınların %63.2'sinin son doğum şekli sezaryen ve %93.0'ı daha önce cinsellikle ilgili bir sorun yaşamadığını belirtti. City Doğum Travması Ölçeği puan ortalaması 14.59 ± 12.12 , Cinsel yaşam kalitesi Ölçeği puan ortalaması 84.78 ± 19.66 'dır. Kadınların %38.0'ında doğum

öncesi posttravmatik stres bozukluğu başlamış ve sadece %5.8'inde geç başlangıçlı posttravmatik stres bozukluğu olduğu saptanmıştır.

Sonuç: Araştırma bulguları sonucunda doğum travması ile cinsel yaşam kalitesi arasında istatistiksel açıdan negatif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır. Yaşanılan travmalar doğum sonu sürecin herhangi bir döneminde cinsel yaşam kalitesini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu nedenle sağlık profesyonelleri kadınlara, gebelik öncesi dönemden başlayarak doğum ve doğum sonu süreci de içine alacak eğitimler planlamalıdır. Doğum sonu dönemde yaşanabilecek cinsel sağlık problemleri ile ilgili bilgilendirmeler yapılarak sağlık profesyonellerinden danışmanlık alması sağlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: cinsel yaşam, doğum travması, posttravmatik stress

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sexuality varies at different stages of life. The postpartum period is one of these stages.

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the effect of trauma perception on the quality of sexual life in the postpartum period.

Method: This research is descriptive and cross-sectional and was conducted with 171 women who applied to Tarsus State Hospital Gynecology and Obstetrics polyclinic for examination between July and September 2023. Personal information form, "City Birth Trauma Scale" and "Sexual Quality of Life Scale" were used to collect data.

Results: The average age of women in this study is 28.61 ± 5.17 . 58.5% of women are unemployed, 42.1% are university graduates or higher, and 56.7% have a medium income. The last birth method of 63.2% of the women was cesarean section and 93.0% of them stated that they had never had a problem with sexuality before. City Birth Trauma Scale mean score is 14.59 ± 12.12 , Sexual Quality of Life Scale mean score is 84.78 ± 19.66 . Prenatal posttraumatic stress disorder started in 38.0% of women, and only 5.8% was found to have late-onset posttraumatic stress disorder.

Conclusion: As a result of the research findings, it was determined that there was a statistically significant negative relationship between birth trauma and sexual quality of life. Traumas experienced negatively affect the quality of sexual life at any stage of the postpartum process. For this reason, health professionals should plan training for women, starting from the pre-pregnancy period and including the birth and postpartum period. Information about sexual health problems that may occur in the postpartum period should be provided and counseling should be obtained from health professionals.

Key words: birth trauma, posttraumatic stress, sexual life

SOYDAŞLIKTAN STRATEJİK ORTAKLIĞA: TOKAYEV DÖNEMİ TÜRKİYE-KAZAKİSTAN İLİŞKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Kazakistan, 1991 yılında Sovyetler Birliğinden ayrılması ve bağımsızlığını kazanmasının ardından Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile köklü geçmiş ve ortak tarih anlayışı içerisinde ilişkiler geliştirmiştir. Tarihler 16 Aralık 1991'i gösterdiğinde Kazakistan Parlamentosu, Sovyetler Birliğinden ayrılmayı öngören kararı kabul etti. Bunun ardından Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, bağımsız Kazakistan'ı tanıyan ilk ülke olmuştur. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Kazakistan arasındaki ilk diplomatik ilişkilerin tesis tarihi 2 Mart 1992 tarihidir.

Bu süre zarfında, stratejik ortaklık anlaşmasından eğitime, ortak tarih anlayışından gelen kültürel ilişkilerden uluslararası politikaya kadar pek çok konuda ikili ilişkileri geliştirecek hamleler yapıldı.

Kazakistan'ın kurucu Cumhurbaşkanı Nursultan Nazarbayev'in Türkiye Cumhuriyeti hükümetleri ile dost ve kardeş ülke perspektifinde hareket etmesi ve stratejik işbirliğini öne çıkarması Kasım Cömert Tokayev döneminde de devam etmiştir. Türkiye Cumhuriyeti, köklü geçmişin verdiği inançla, Türkistan bölgesinin yükselen değeri ve her yıl ciddi bir güç merkezi haline geçen Kazakistan'a özel önem göstermiştir. Unutulmamalıdır ki, TÜRKSOY, Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı uluslararası türk akademisi türk parlamenter asamblesi ve benzeri kuruluşların tesis edilmesi noktasında Kazakistan'ın etki ve çabaları mühimdir.

İki ülke arasındaki stratejik işbirliği ekonomik ilişkilere de yansımış ve Kazakistan-Türkiye Yüksek Düzeyli Stratejik İşbirliği Konseyi sayesinde ikili ticari ilişkiler derinleşmiştir. Günümüzde, Türkiye ve Kazakistan arasında 2022 itibarıyla ticaret hacmi 5 milyon doları aştı. Ülkeler yeni dönemde ticaret hacmi hedefini, 10 milyar dolar olarak belirledi. Bu ekonomik ilişkilerde karşılıklı yatırımlarla; ulaşım, sanayi, doğalgaz ve petrol gibi sektörler sayesinde ticaret hacmi her geçen gün genişlemektedir.

Kazakistan'ın bağımsızlığından sonraki süreçte yaşadığı siyasi çalkantılar, ekonomik krizler ve sosyal hareketleri, her yeni kurulan devletin yaşadığı sancılar olarak değerlendirmek mümkündür. Kurucu Cumhurbaşkanı Nazarbayev'in çoğu zaman eleştiri unsuru olan kurduğu "tek adam" rejimi, post-Sovyet ülkelerinin tamamında görülmüş bir olgudur. Bu devletler, kademe kademe küresel demokratik değerleri benimsemiştir. Zira, toplumların olgunlaşması süreç halinde meydana gelmektedir. Hiçbir toplum, yukarıdan inen bir demokrasiyi ya da

tepeden inmececi bir siyasal sistem anlayışını tesis edemez. Bu nedenle, bağımsızlık sonrası Türk devletlerinin tamamında, siyasal gelişmeler merkezi idarenin ortaya koyduğu politikalar karşısında halkın tepkisine yol açmıştır. Siyasal krizler ise halkın taleplerinin yerine getirilmemesi nedeniyle ortaya çıkmıştır.

Kazakistan'da 2022 yılında meydana gelen ocak olayları bu perspektiften görülmelidir zira Kazakistan siyasal hayatında Jeltoksan olaylarından sonra en büyük kitlesel hükümet karşıtı gösterilerin meydana geldiği eylemler bütün ülke sathına yayılmıştı ancak sonrasında Tokayev hükümetinin merkezi idareyi yeniden güçlü bir şekilde tesis etmesiyle olaylar yatışmıştır. Türkiye ve Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı, Kazakistan'daki ocak olayları karşısında Tokayev'e destek vermiş ve nitekim olayların sona ermesi sonrasında ve olaylar esnasında Türkiye ve Türk Devletleri Teşkilatı güçlü desteğini yinelemiştir.

Kazakistan Cumhurbaşkanı Tokayev'in göreve gelmesinin ardından ortaya koyduğu reformlar, ülkenin çehresini değiştirecek ve modern devletler statüsüne yaklaştıracaktır. Bu durum da, gerek Türkiye Cumhuriyeti gerek Türk dünyası ve gerekse de dünya kamuoyunca dikkat çekmektedir ve yakından takip edilmektedir.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin ve Kazakistan'ın çok yönlü stratejik ortaklık ve soydaş-kardeş ülkeler olarak birbirlerine duydukları güven, her geçen gün uluslararası politikadan ekonomiye birçok alanda artmaktadır. Kazakistan'ın Türkiye'yi Batı dünyasına, Türkiye'nin de Kazakistan'ı Doğu dünyasına açılan kapısı olarak görmesi bu durumun en bariz örneğidir.

DEPREMDEN ETKİLENEN KADINLARIN DEPREM SONRASI AİLE İÇİ ROLLERİNE YÖNELİK NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA

A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON THE DOMESTIC ROLES OF WOMEN AFFECTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE

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ÖZET

Giriş: Depremler, dünya genelinde sıkça görülen doğal felaketler arasında yer almaktadır ve bu olaylar, toplumlar üzerinde derin etkiler bırakmaktadır. Depremlerin neden olduğu fiziksel hasarın ötesinde, depremlerin sosyal ve psikolojik etkileri de büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma, özellikle depremlerin aile içi dinamiklere olan etkisine odaklanarak, depremden etkilenen kadınların yaşadığı deneyimleri ve deprem sonrası aile içi rollerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu kapsamda 6 Şubat Maraş Depremini yaşamış kadınlar ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu oluşturularak derinlemesine görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Yöntem: Araştırmanın katılımcı grubu, 6 Şubat Maraş Depremini yaşamış olan kadınlardan oluşmaktadır. Çalışmanın verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formuna bağlı kalarak kadınlar ile yapılan görüşmeler ile toplanmıştır. 14 kadın ile yapılan görüşmelerin 35-55 dk arası sürmüştür. Görüşmelerde katılımcılardan deprem sonrası aile içi rollerini, yaşadıkları zorlukları ve değişen dinamikleri anlatmaları istenmiştir. Ayrıca, görüşmelerde katılımcıların aile içi rollerine ilişkin görüşleri ve deneyimleri ve duygusal durumları derinlemesine değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Çalışmanın bulguları, depremden etkilenen kadınların deprem sonrası aile içi rollerinde önemli değişiklikler yaşadığını göstermektedir. Katılımcıların büyük bir kısmı, deprem sonrası daha fazla sorumluluk üstlendiklerini ve aile içi rollerinin değiştiğini ifade etmiştir. Bununla birlikte, bu değişikliklerin duygusal ve psikolojik zorluklarla birlikte geldiği de ortaya çıkmıştır. Katılımcıların birçoğu, aile içi iletişimdeki zorluklar ve stres seviyelerinin arttığı konusunda görüşlere bulunmuştur.

Sonuç: Bu çalışma, depremlerin sadece fiziksel hasarla sınırlı kalmadığını, aynı zamanda aile içi ilişkilere ve rollerine de derin etkileri olduğunu göstermektedir. Depremler sonrası kadınların, aile içinde daha fazla liderlik rolü üstlendiği, ancak bu sürecin beraberinde duygusal zorluklar getirdiği bulgulanmıştır. Bu sonuçlar, deprem sonrası yardım ve destek programlarının, kadınların aile içi rollerini daha etkili bir şekilde yönetmelerine yardımcı olacak şekilde tasarlanmasının önemini vurgulamaktadır. Aynı zamanda deprem gibi önemli afetlerin toplumsal etkilerini anlama ve toplumların felaket sonrası iyileşme süreçlerine daha iyi rehberlik etme açısından önemli bir katkı sağlamaktadır. Gelecekteki araştırmalar, bu konuda daha fazla bilgi edinmek ve depremlerin etkilerini azaltmak için daha etkili müdahale stratejileri geliştirmek için temel oluşturabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, aile içi roller, nitel çalışma, iletişim.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Earthquakes are among the natural disasters that occur frequently around the world and have profound effects on societies. Beyond the physical damage caused by earthquakes, their social and psychological effects are also of great importance. This study aims to examine the experiences of women affected by the earthquake and their roles within the family after the earthquake, focusing on the impact of earthquakes on family dynamics. In this context, in-depth interviews were conducted with women who experienced the February 6 Maraş Earthquake using a semi-structured interview form.

Method: The participant group consisted of women who experienced the February 6 Maraş Earthquake. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews with women. The interviews with 14 women lasted between 35-55 minutes. During the interviews, the participants were asked to describe their roles within the family, the difficulties they experienced, and the changing dynamics after the earthquake. In addition, the participants' views and experiences regarding their roles within the family and their emotional states were evaluated in-depth during the interviews.

Results: The findings of the study showed that women affected by the earthquake experienced significant changes in their family roles after the earthquake. Most participants stated that they took on more responsibilities, and their roles within the family changed after the earthquake. However, it has also been revealed that these changes pose emotional and psychological challenges. Many participants commented on difficulties with family communication and increased stress levels.

Conclusion: This study shows that earthquakes are not only limited to physical damage but also have profound effects on family relationships and roles. It has been found that after earthquakes, women took on more leadership roles in the family, but this process brought about emotional difficulties. These results emphasize the importance of designing post-earthquake aid and support programs to help women manage their domestic roles more effectively. It also makes an important contribution to understanding the social impacts of major disasters, such as earthquakes, and to better guide societies' post-disaster recovery processes. Future research may provide a basis for learning more about this issue and developing more effective response strategies to reduce the effects of earthquakes.

Keywords: Earthquake, family roles, qualitative study, communication.

PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS L. BITKI EKSTRAKTININ SITOPHILUS ORYZAE L. (COL.: CURCULIONIDAE) VE EPHESTIA KUEHNIELLA ZELLER'E (LEP.: PYRALIDAE) KARŞI FUMIGANT AKTİVİTESİ

FUMIGANT ACTIVITY OF PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS PLANT L. EXTRACT AGAINST SITOPHILUS ORYZAE L. (COL.: CURCULIONIDAE) AND EPHESTIA KUEHNIELLA ZELLER (LEP.: PYRALIDAE)

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ÖZET

Depolanmış ürün zararlılarının en önemlileri *Sitophilus oryzae* L. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) ve *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller'dir (Lep.: Pyralidae). Kimyasal insektisitler *S. oryzae* ve *E. kuehniella*'nın mücadelesi için yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, *Prunus laurocerasus* L. (Rosaceae) ekstraktının *S. oryzae* ve *E. kuehniella*'ya karşı fumigant etkisi araştırılmıştır. Fumigant denemesi için cam kavanozlar kullanılmıştır. *S. oryzae* için her bir cam kavanoz 20 gram buğday konulmuştur. *E. kuehniella* için de 20 gram un kullanılmıştır. Sünger parçaları kesilmiş (2x3 cm) ve kavanoz kapağının alt kısmına yapıştırılmıştır. Her bir konsantrasyon için 0.5 mikrolite kullanılmıştır. Her iki zararlı için de kavanozların her birine yirmi adet ergin (1-3 günlük) bırakılmıştır. Daha sonra kavanozların kapakları sıkıca kapatılmış ve kavanozlar karanlık bir ortama yerleştirilmiştir. Daha sonra ekstraktın %3, %5, %7 ve %10'luk konsantrasyonları bir enjektör yardımıyla sünger üzerine uygulanmıştır. Böceklerin emdirilmiş süngerle hiçbir teması olmamıştır. Kontrol böcekleri herhangi bir uygulama yapılmadan aynı koşullar altında tutulmuştur. Sayımlar uygulamadan 24 ve 48 saat sonra gerçekleştirilmiştir. Standart ürün olarak Neem Azal^{TS} kullanılmıştır. Deneme dört tekrarlı olarak laboratuvar (24±1°C ve %60±65 nem) koşullarında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, her iki zararlının da %100 ölüme neden olduğunu ve en yüksek fumigant etkinin Neem Azal^{TS} preparatında olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu değeri *P. laurocerasus*'un yüksek konsantrasyonu izlemiştir. Her iki zararlı için de en düşük fumigant etki ekstraktın en düşük konsantrasyondabelirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Sitophilus oryzae*, *Ephestia kuehniella*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, extract, fumigant effect

Abstract

The most important of the stored products pests are *Sitophilus oryzae* L. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) and *Ephestia kuehniella* Zeller (Lep.: Pyralidae). Chemical insecticides and fumigants are widely used to control *S. oryzae* and *E. kuehniella*. In this study, fumigant effect of *Prunus laurocerasus* L. (Rosaceae) extract was investigated against *S. oryzae* and *E. kuehniella*. Glass jars were used for fumigant experiment. For *S. oryzae*, each glass jar containing 20 grams of wheat. Also, *E. kuehniella* 20 grams flour was used. Sponge pieces of 2x3 cm size were cut and glued to the lower part of the jar lid. For each solution was used of 0.5 microlite. For both pests, twenty adults (1-3 days old) were left in each of the jars. After that the lids of the jars were tightly sealed and the jars were placed in the dark. Then concentrations of 3%, 5%, 7% and 10% of each extract were applied on the sponge by an injector. The insects had no contact with the impregnated sponge. Control insects were kept under the same conditions without any application. Counts were carried out after application 24 and 48 hours. Neem Azal^{TS} was used as a standard product. Experiment in four replicates laboratory (24 ± 1 ° C and $60\% \pm 65$ humidity) conditions. The results of study showed that both of pests caused 100% death and the highest fumigant effect Neem Azal^{TS} preparation. This value followed by high concentrations of *P. laurocerasus*. For both of pests, the lowest fumigant effect was determined in the lowest concentration extract.

Key words: *Sitophilus oryzae*, *Ephestia kuehniella*, *Prunus laurocerasus*, extract, fumigant effect

DIŐ POLİTİKADA TÜRİK GÜVENLİK MİMARİSİNE DENİZDEN BAKMAK: MAVİ VATAN DOKTRİNİ

A SEA LOOK AT TURKISH SECURITY ARCHITECTURE IN FOREIGN POLICY: THE BLUE HOMELAND DOCTRINE

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasında önemli bir mefhum olarak ön plana çıkan ve hayatın her alanında mihenk taşı durumuna gelen güvenlik kavramı devletlerin devamı açısından da hayati öneme sahiptir. Zira uluslararası ilişkilerde yaşanan baş döndürücü gelişmeler devletlerin güvenlik politikalarına da doğrudan etki etmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra devletlerin buldukları coğrafyaya bağlı olarak da birtakım güvenlik ihtiyaçları söz konusudur ve bu ihtiyaçlar devletlerin jeopolitiğine göre değişim göstermektedir. İçerisinde bulunduğu coğrafyaya bağlı olarak kimi devletler açısından kara sınır güvenliği ön plana çıkarken kimi devletler için hava sahası güvenliği kimi devletler için de deniz yetki alanlarının güvenliği ön plana çıkmaktadır. Her ne kadar bu güvenlik endişeleri ayrı ayrı değerlendirilse de devletler açısından güvenliğin bir bütünlük arz ettiği unutulmamalıdır. Bu bütünlük jeopolitik olarak ilgili devlet açısından ulusal güvenliğe karşılık gelmektedir.

Bu noktada çalışmamız kapsamında incelenen Türkiye'nin üç tarafının denizlerle çevrili olması deniz sınır yetki alanlarının güvenliğinin son derece önemli kılmaktadır. Özellikle 2010 yılında patlak veren Arap Baharına bağlı olarak Kuzey Afrika ülkelerindeki devlet otoritesinin ortadan kalkması ve Doğu Akdeniz'de küresel güçlerin verdiği egemenlik mücadelesi Türkiye'nin ulusal egemenliğine hanel getirecek adımların atılmasını beraberinde getirmiştir. Ortaya çıkan bu tehditler ve endişeler son yıllarda Mavi Vatan yaklaşımına görünürlük kazandırmıştır. Nitekim bu çalışmada bir deniz ülkesi olan Türkiye'nin güvenlik mimarisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan Mavi Vatan Doktrininin ortaya çıkışı, kapsamı, Türk güvenlik mimarisine nasıl etki ettiği ve önemi üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ulusal Güvenlik, Türkiye, Mavi Vatan Doktrini.

ABSTRACT

The concept of security, which stands out as an important concept in today's world and has become a cornerstone in every aspect of life, is also vital for the continuation of states. This is because the dizzying developments in international relations directly affect the security policies of states. In addition, states have certain security needs depending on the geography in which they are located, and these needs vary according to the geopolitics of the states. Depending on the geography in which they are located, land border security comes to the forefront for some states, airspace security for some states, and security of maritime jurisdiction areas for others. Although these security concerns are evaluated separately, it should not be forgotten that security for states is a unity. This unity geopolitically corresponds to national security for the relevant state.

At this point, the fact that Turkey is surrounded by seas on three sides makes the security of maritime border jurisdictions extremely important. In particular, the disappearance of state authority in North African countries due to the Arab Spring that erupted in 2010 and the struggle for sovereignty in the Eastern Mediterranean by global powers have led to steps that would prejudice Turkey's national sovereignty. These emerging threats and concerns have given visibility to the Blue Homeland approach in recent years. In this study, the emergence of the Blue Homeland Doctrine, which has an important place in the security architecture of Turkey as a maritime country, its scope, how it affects the Turkish security architecture and its importance are emphasised.

Keywords: National Security, Türkiye, Blue Homeland Doctrine.

BIYOFİZİK AÇISINDAN MÜZİK TERAPİ: GEÇMİŞİ, BUGÜNÜ VE YARINI

MUSIC THERAPY FROM A BIOPHYSICAL PERSPECTIVE: THE PAST, PRESENT, AND THE FUTURE

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Özet

Müziğin insanoglu üzerindeki eşsiz etkisi, tarih boyunca derin izler bırakmış ve yaşamın ayrılmaz bir parçası olmuştur. Ancak, müziğin biyofiziksel etkilerini daha iyi anlayabilmek için tarihsel bir perspektife, güncel araştırmalara ve geleceğe yönelik bir bakış açısına ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışma, müziğin biyofiziksel, psikolojik, mikrobiyolojik, nörolojik, endokrinolojik ve kardiyolojik alanlardaki araştırmalardaki gelişmeleri ve şu anki durumu ele almayı hedeflemektedir. Ayrıca, disiplinler arası bir bakış açısıyla, bu farklı alanlardaki ilerlemelerin nasıl birleştiğine ve birbirini nasıl etkilediğine odaklanmaktadır.

Müziğin biyofiziksel etkileri, sesin frekansı ve şiddeti üzerine odaklı çalışmalar sayesinde aydınlatılmıştır. Bu çalışmalar, insan vücudu üzerinde farklı müzik türlerinin yarattığı etkileri incelemiş ve müziğin insan sağlığına olan potansiyel biyofiziksel etkilerini önemli ölçüde ortaya koymuştur. Şu anda, biyofiziksel araştırmaların yöntemleri ve sonuçları, farklı frekans ve desibel seviyelerinin etkilerini daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde inceleyerek önemli bir ilerleme kaydetmektedir.

Psikolojik açıdan bakıldığında, müziğin duygusal durumlar, stres seviyeleri ve konsantrasyon üzerindeki etkileri büyük önem taşır. Araştırmalar, müziğin terapötik bir araç olarak kullanılabilirliğini vurgulamış, depresyon, anksiyete ve uyku sorunları gibi psikolojik sorunların hafifletilmesine yardımcı olabileceğini göstermiştir. Mikrobiyolojik araştırmalar, müziğin bağışıklık sistemi üzerindeki etkilerini incelemiştir. Özellikle, müziğin stresle mücadele eden bağışıklık hücrelerinin aktivitesini artırabileceği ve enfeksiyonların iyileşme süreçlerini hızlandırabileceği bulunmuştur. Nörolojik araştırmalar, müziğin beyin üzerindeki etkilerini incelemiştir. Müziğin öğrenme, hafıza ve nörolojik rahatsızlıklar üzerinde olumlu etkileri vurgulanmıştır. Endokrinolojik araştırmalar, müziğin hormonal düzenlemelere etki ettiğini ve stres hormonlarının seviyelerini düzeltebileceğini göstermektedir. Kardiyolojik araştırmalar müziğin kalp atış hızı ve kan basıncı üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Bu çalışmalar, belirli müzik türlerinin kalp sağlığına olumlu katkılar sağlayabileceğini öne sürmektedir. Ancak, tüm bu etkilerin altında yatan biyofiziksel mekanizmaların daha iyi anlaşılması için daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Gereç ve Yöntem

Çalışmamız literatür taraması şeklinde yürütülmüştür. Konu hakkındaki çalışmalar öncelikle kronolojik olarak tasnif edilerek araştırma konusunun zamansal gelişimi izlenmiştir. Daha sonra tematik (konu) olarak irdelenerek araştırma konuları ve sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir.

Sonuç

Teknolojik gelişmeler sağlık ve tedavi alanlarında daha etkili bir şekilde kullanılmasını sağlamak için yeni yöntemler ve uygulamalar sunmaktadır. Müziğin biyofiziksel etkileri, insan sağlığı ve refahı üzerindeki olumlu katkıları ile gelecekte daha fazla ilgi çekecektir.

Bu araştırma, müziğin biyofiziksel etkilerini geniş bir perspektifle ele alarak, tarihsel gelişimini, güncel bulgularını ve gelecekteki potansiyelini incelemiştir. Müziğin insan sağlığı üzerindeki biyofiziksel etkileri, daha fazla keşif ve anlayış gerektiren zengin bir alan olarak önümüzde durmaktadır. Müziğin, biyofiziksel etkileriyle insan yaşamlarını derinlemesine iyileştirmekte ve sağlık sorunlarını tedavi etmedeki benzersiz yetenekleri ile büyüleyici bir şekilde öne çıktığını vurgulamak önemlidir. Gelecekteki araştırmalar, müziğin biyofiziksel etkilerini daha derinlemesine anlamak ve müziği sağlık ve terapötik uygulamalarda daha etkili bir şekilde kullanmaya odaklanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyofizik, Müzik, Sağlık, Tarih

Abstract

The unique impact of music on human beings has left deep traces throughout history and has become an inseparable part of life. However, to better understand the biophysical effects of music, a historical perspective, current research, and an outlook are necessary. This study aims to address the developments in research related to the biophysical, psychological, microbiological, neurological, endocrinological, and cardiological aspects of music and its status. Furthermore, it focuses on how interdisciplinary perspectives converge and influence each other.

The biophysical effects of music have been illuminated through studies focused on sound frequency and intensity. These studies have examined the effects of different music genres on the human body and have significantly revealed the potential biophysical effects of music on human health. Currently, biophysical research methods and findings are making significant progress by examining the effects of different frequency and decibel levels in more detail.

From a psychological perspective, the impact of music on emotional states, stress levels, and concentration is of great importance. Research has emphasized the therapeutic potential of music, showing that it can help alleviate psychological issues such as depression, anxiety, and sleep disorders. Microbiological research has explored the effects of music on the immune system. Particularly, it has been found that music may increase the activity of immune cells combating stress and accelerate the recovery process from infections. Neurological research has examined the effects of music on the brain. The positive effects of music on learning, memory, and neurological disorders have been highlighted. Endocrinological research indicates that music affects hormonal regulation and can improve stress hormone levels. Cardiological research investigates the effects of music on heart rate and blood pressure. These studies suggest that specific types of music may contribute positively to heart health. However, further research is needed to better understand the underlying biophysical mechanisms of all these effects.

Materials and Methods:

This study was conducted as a literature review. Studies on the subject were initially classified chronologically to trace the temporal development of the research topic. Then, they were analyzed thematically to evaluate research topics and findings.

Conclusion

Technological advancements offer new methods and applications to be more effectively utilized in healthcare and therapy. The biophysical effects of music, with its positive contributions to human health and well-being, will continue to garner more attention in the future.

This research examined the biophysical effects of music from a broad perspective, exploring its historical development, current findings, and future potential. The biophysical effects of music stand as a rich field that requires further exploration and understanding. It is important to emphasize that music captivates human lives with its biophysical effects, deeply enhancing them and uniquely contributing to the treatment of health issues. Future research should focus on a deeper understanding of the biophysical effects of music and its more effective use in healthcare and therapeutic applications.

Keywords: Biophysics, Music, Health, History

EKOSİSTEM MUHASEBESİ: BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ

ECOSYSTEM ACCOUNTING: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Mart 2021 tarihinde Bileşmiş Milletler İstatistik Komisyonu tarafından “Çevresel Ekonomik Muhasebe-Ekosistem Muhasebesi Sistemi (the System of Environmental Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting-SEE EA)” kabul edilmiştir. Uluslararası bir standart olarak kabul edilen SEEA-EA, çevre ve ekonomi ilişkisine yönelik istatistiklerin düzenlenmesi ve sunulması için ortak bir çerçeve sağlamaktadır. Öyle ki çevresel istatistiklerin bir muhasebe çerçevesine yerleştirilmesi, ekonominin ölçülmesine, uluslararası karşılaştırılabilirliğe ve mevcut ulusal hesaplarla entegre edilmesine olanak tanımaktadır. SEEA-EA, ekosistemlerin kapsamını ve durumunu belirterek, ekosistem varlıklarının ve hizmetlerinin nasıl ölçülebileceğini yönelik bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Ekosistemlerin özelliklerinin tanımlanmasına, karşılaştırılabilir olmasına, ölçülmesine ve raporlanmasına olanak sağlayacak şekilde uygun bir muhasebe sisteminin oluşturulması gerekmektedir (Farrel, et al., 2021, s.2). Bu doğrultuda, ekosistem varlıklarını ve hizmetlerini analiz etmek için muhasebe sisteminde yeni bir yaklaşım olarak “Ekosistem Muhasebesi” ortaya çıkmıştır. Ekosistem muhasebesi, SEEA standartları içerisinde yer alan yeni bir gelişmedir. Bu kapsamda Ekosistem Muhasebesi, ekosistem varlıklarının ve hizmetlerinin ölçümlerini bir muhasebe yapısına dâhil etmek için sistematik bir yaklaşım olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Hein et al., 2015, s.86). Zira ekosistem muhasebesi, doğal ve insani sistemlerin etkileşimini hem fiziksel hem de parasal olarak ifade etmek için genel bir çerçeve sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca ekosistem muhasebesi ekosistem varlıkları ve hizmetleri ile bunların kullanımına yönelik bilgiler sağlarken, aynı zamanda sürdürülebilirliğin ölçümüne de imkân sağlayabilmektedir.

Bu doğrultuda bu çalışma ile ekosistem muhasebesi yaklaşımını teorik olarak ele almak ve ekosistem muhasebesi konusundaki bilimsel gelişmelerden haberdar olmak amacıyla yapılan bilimsel çalışmaları geniş bir bakış açısıyla ele almak amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç kapsamında, bu çalışmada öncelikle SEEA standardının geçmiş ve şimdiki durumu incelenerek, ekosistem muhasebesi yaklaşımı temel yönleriyle ele alınmış ve ekosistem muhasebesine duyulan ihtiyaç ortaya konulmuştur. Ardından, ekosistem muhasebesi alanında yapılan çalışmalar bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanı esas alınarak incelenmiştir. Sonuçta toplamda 179 adet çalışma tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışmalar yayımlanma yılları, doküman türü, yazar sayısı, yayıncı kuruluş, araştırma alanı, yabancı dil

ve ülkeler gibi kriterler ele alınarak değerlendirilmiştir. Böylece bu çalışma gelecekteki çalışanlar için konuya geniş bir bakış açısı kazandırmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, Çevresel Ekonomik Muhasebe, Ekosistem Muhasebesi, Bibliyometrik Analiz.

ABSTRACT

In March 2021, "The System of Environmental Economic Accounting Ecosystem Accounting—SEE EA" was accepted by the United Nations Statistical Commission. SEEA-EA, which is accepted as an international standard, provides a common framework for organizing and presenting statistics on the relationship between the environment and the economy. So that the placement of environmental statistics within an accounting framework enables the measurement of the economy, international comparability and integration of existing national accounts. SEEA-EA has provided information on how ecosystem assets and services can be measured by specifying the scope and situation of ecosystems. An appropriate accounting system needs to be established to enable the characteristics of ecosystems to be defined, compared, measured and reported (Farrel, et al., 2021, s.2). In this direction, Ecosystem Accounting, which has emerged as a new approach in the accounting system to analyze ecosystem assets and services. Ecosystem accounting is a new development within SEEA standards. In this regard, ecosystem accounting is defined as a systematized approach to incorporating measurements of ecosystem assets and services into an accounting construction. Because ecosystem accounting provides a general framework for expressing the interaction of natural and humanistic systems both physically and financially. Besides, ecosystem accounting will provide information about ecosystem assets and services and their use while also enabling the measurement of sustainability.

Therefore, within this study, it aims to address the ecosystem accounting approach theoretically and to examine scientific studies from a broad perspective in order to be informed about scientific developments in ecosystem accounting. Within the scope of this purpose, in this study, firstly, the past and present status of the SEEA standard was examined, the ecosystem accounting approach was discussed in its basic aspects, and the need for ecosystem accounting was revealed. Then, studies in the field of ecosystem accounting were examined based on the Web of Science (WoS) database with the bibliometric analysis method. As a result, a total of 179 studies were determined. These studies have been evaluated by considering criteria such as publication years, document type, number of authors, publishing institution, research field, foreign language and countries. So that this study will gain a broad perspective on the subject for future researchers.

Keywords: Accounting, Environmental Economic Accounting, Ecosystem Accounting, Bibliometric Analysis.

**COVID-19 DÖNEMİ KARŞILAŞTIRMASI: GENÇLER VE U23 AVRUPA JUDO
ŞAMPİYONALARINDA MÜSABAKAYA BAĞLI PERFORMANS**

**COVID-19 PERIOD COMPARISON: COMPETITION-RELATED PERFORMANCE
IN YOUTH AND U23 JUDO EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS**

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Covid-19 karantinasından önce ve hemen sonra Gençler EJC (Avrupa Judo Şampiyonası) ve U23 EJC kategorilerindeki sporcuların cinsiyet ve ağırlık kategorisi gruplarına göre maçla ilgili performanslarını (puanlar ve cezalar) incelemektir. Örneklemimiz gençler ve U23, erkekler ve kadınlar, 2019-2020 Gençler Avrupa Judo Şampiyonası ve 2019-2020 U23 Avrupa Judo Şampiyonası'na dayanmaktadır. Bu turnuvalardaki toplam 1431 maç analiz edilmiştir: erkek (n=812) ve kadın (n=619). Bu çalışmanın ana bulguları, hem erkek hem de kadın kategorilerindeki maçların çoğunun ippon ile sonuçlandığını göstermiştir (2019-2020 ort: Genç erkekler için %64,35, U23 erkekler için %70,55 ve Genç kadınlar için %69,3, U23 kadınlar için %64,4). Cinsiyet ve yaş grupları arasında maç puanları açısından anlamlı bir fark ($p > 0,05$) gözlenmemiştir. Tekniğin oluşum aşamasında, yüksek ve düşük yoğunluklu hareketlerin dikkate alınması ve resmi müsabakalardaki maçlar sırasında sporcuların hızının analizi, judo maçlarındaki hareketlerin değişkenliğinin dinamiklerini daha iyi anlamaya yardımcı olabilir. Ayrıca, Olimpiyat sporcusu olma yolunda ilerleyen farklı yaş kategorilerindeki sporculara uygulanmak üzere öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: skor analizi, rekabetçi performans, performans analizi, covid-19

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the match-related performance (scores and penalties) of the athletes in the Junior EJC (European Judo Championship) and U23 EJC categories before and immediately after the Covid-19 quarantine, according to sex and weight category groups. Our sample was based on the junior and U23, male and females, 2019-2020 Junior European Judo Championships and 2019-2020 U23 European Judo Championships. A total of 1431 matches in these tournaments were analysed: male (n=812) and female (n=619). The main findings of this study showed that most matches in both the male and female categories resulted in ippon (2019-2020 average: 64,35% for Junior male, 70,55% for U23 male and 69,3% for Junior female, 64,4% for U23 female). No significant differences ($p > 0.05$) were observed between sex and age groups concerning the match scores. In the formation phase of the technique, considerations of high- and low-intensity actions, and analysis of the speed of athletes during matches in official competitions can help to better understand the dynamics of the variability of movements in judo matches. In addition, suggestions are presented to be applied to athletes in different age categories who are on the way to become Olympic athletes.

Keywords: score analysis, competitive performance, performance analysis, covid-19

STUDY OF THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SNS LAYERS PREPARED BY THE "DIP-COATING" TECHNIQUE

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Abstract : Dip-coating of sol-gel solutions is a complex dynamic process that is difficult to model because it is associated with time-dependent evaporation-induced concentration and viscosity gradients in the solution. It is, however, highly used in the coating technology because it is simple and provides excellent reproducibility. Existing fair models have been proposed some decades ago to describe this method, but they are based on Newtonian and nonevaporating liquids and require several important assumptions and simplifications. The influences of various experimental parameters are discussed together with the limitations and the full potentiality of the dip-coating technique. Recently, tin monosulfide, SnS, belonging to IV–VI group compound has received more attention due to its exciting properties, which are quite favorable for the fabrication of low-cost and low-toxic optoelectronic devices. It is a potential candidate particularly in the development of photovoltaic devices, lithium micro-batteries, near-infrared detectors, photo-detectors, and commercial semiconductor sensors. Its constituent elements, tin (0.00022% in Earth's crust) and sulphur (0.0042% in Earth's crust), are copious in nature and are non-toxic. The common problems in thin films of SnS concern the stoichiometry, surface topography, purity, suitable bandgap, high optical absorption coefficient, low resistivity, high carrier density and mobility. Other than this, the development of compatible low-resistive and thermally stable Ohmic contacts to SnS thin films is one of the crucial challenging tasks for device fabrication. The aim of this work is to study the Physico-chemical Properties of chalcogen-based SnS thin films using the "dip-coating" Technique for the photovoltaic application of p-SnS/n-SnO₂ heterojunctions.

Key words : SnS, thin films, dip coating, Earth abundant, non-toxic.

CRAFTING A TEXT MINING-BASED CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR KNOWLEDGE EXTRACTION AND INFORMATION CLASSIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

In the contemporary information age, an overwhelming abundance of data resides in various textual forms within organizational databases and knowledge repositories. However, the value of this data can only be realized when it is transformed from sheer data into actionable knowledge. This study presents a text-based model for information classification and knowledge extraction, leveraging the capabilities of the nearest neighbor algorithm and support vector machine algorithm. Employing a descriptive-survey research method, the research applies text-mining techniques to analyze a comprehensive dataset. The study's statistical population comprises scientific-research articles in the domain of industrial engineering, drawn from the Science Direct database spanning the years 2015 to 2020. Data preprocessing and analysis were executed using Excel and MATLAB software, respectively. To evaluate the model's effectiveness, a rigorous 10-step validation method was employed and delivered a systematic, step-by-step model and process for extracting knowledge from diverse textual sources, which are valuable insights for knowledge management in industrial engineering and beyond.

In this way, useful information can be extracted and used in the combination of features to produce a subset of efficient features that provide the best and most useful features without interfering with the information. This article aims to present a model based on text mining for information classification to extract knowledge from various scientific texts using the SVM and K-NN algorithms.

Keywords: Knowledge management, knowledge extraction, machine algorithm, Text-based model.

TREE BIODIVERSITY IN URBAN LANDSCAPES: A CASE STUDY OF THE FOREST COMMUNITY ON THE UNIVERSITY OF LAMPUNG CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, green spaces on university campuses have garnered increased attention as essential urban areas. These green campus spaces are expected to play a crucial role in heat absorption, noise reduction, providing aesthetic value, and serving as habitats for various birds and animals. The University of Lampung (Unila) campus, covering over 6 hectares, is one of the green areas in the urban landscape of Bandar Lampung that significantly benefits both ecological functions and urban communities. The Unila campus forest serves as a conservation area for tree diversity in the urban community, something that is sometimes overlooked in busy urban environments. This research uses the field inventory method to identify trees' diversity, abundance, and conservation status in the University of Lampung campus forest. The study found 3,608 individual trees from 139 different species, classified into 40 families. The families of Fabaceae and Meliaceae have the highest number of individuals, accounting for approximately 25.94% and 20.45% of the total trees, respectively. *Swietenia mahagoni* (9.56%) and *Swietenia macrophylla* (8.87%) are the most commonly found tree species. The Shannon-Wiener Index, Simpson Diversity, and Species Evenness are 3.87, 0.96, and 1.12, respectively. These values indicate that the Unila campus forest has high species diversity, with various species coexisting well and no single species dominating. Furthermore, the distribution of individuals among various species is relatively even, indicating the positive sustainability and stability of the Unila campus forest community. According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 53.24% of species are listed as Least Concern, 4.32% as Vulnerable, 2.88% as Near Threatened, and 1.44% as Endangered. This research demonstrates that the Unila campus forest fulfills its primary functions as a shaded area and environmental services. It preserves tree diversity and is an ex-situ conservation facility for many species. Therefore, sustainable conservation efforts should be directed towards ensuring the survival of these trees to maintain their ecological functions.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Campus Forest, University of Lampung, Urban Forest

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNETIUM-99M LABELED NANOPARTICLES LOADED WITH ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT AS SPECT IMAGING AGENT

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Abstract

Radiotherapy is an innovative, targeted therapy that drives down high drug concentrations by improving the pharmacokinetics of the drug. This leads to better diagnosis and treatment outcomes. As a novel imaging platform for tumor targeting, moxifloxacin-chitosan nanoparticles as a drug delivery system may be manufactured using an ionic gelation process. This technology also serves as a potential drug delivery system. Chitosan nanoparticles have received a lot of interest especially due to their all-encompassing antibacterial properties. The purpose of this research was to develop radiopharmaceuticals that are non-toxic to the human body, have greater imaging efficacy, better accumulation at the targeted location, improved bioavailability, and increased exposure. Chitosan is a substance that is well-suited for usage in medical applications because of a variety of its biological characteristics. Biodegradability, non-toxicity, anti-fungal actions, faster wound healing, and immunologic activation are some of these qualities. In this study, 103nm-sized chitosan nanoparticles exhibit a zeta potential of 3.3 ± 0.4 mV, a high moxifloxacin loading efficiency of 99.3%, and drug entrapment efficacy of 85.66%. Moxifloxacin-chitosan nanoparticles were radiolabeled with technetium-99m using stannous chloride as a reducing agent and a pH of 6. The radionuclide was eluted using a fission-based $^{99}\text{Mo}/^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ generator that was created locally, and imaging was done using single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT). The quality control experiments suggest that Moxifloxacin-loaded chitosan nanoparticles with technetium-99m had labeling effectiveness of more than 75%. Radiochemical yield was examined using instant thin layer chromatography (ITLC) methods. Rats that had been given an infection with *Escherichia coli* (E.coli) were used to study the biodistribution and infected specificity of the $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ radiotracer. Following injection of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -moxifloxacin-chitosan nanoparticles, renal uptake was $4.46 \pm 0.66\%$ at 30 minutes and 1.77 ± 0.07 at 6 hours, while liver uptake was $2.66 \pm 0.16\%$ at 30 minutes and 0.62 ± 0.06 at 6 hours. On the basis of the observed findings, it can be inferred that the newly created $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -moxifloxacin chitosan nanoparticles could be employed as an effective diagnostic agent for deep-seated bacterial infections.

ENERGY SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Due to its geological, tectonic, meteorological, seismic, topographic, and climatic structure, our country is frequently faced with natural disasters such as landslides, especially earthquakes, such as floods, rock falls, etc. Our country ranks third in the world in terms of human loss in earthquakes and eighth in terms of the number of people affected by earthquakes. Disasters affect community life and lead to loss of life and property. The first stage after a disaster is during the disaster affected victims, health services, food, and shelters. In disasters, power generation plants, energy transmission lines, substations and transmission equipment become inoperable due to destruction. Therefore, one of the most important needs in disasters is the supply of electrical energy.

Centrally managed electricity networks are developed to supply electricity over long distances with high voltage, pass through different geographical conditions and are based on a complex structure to balance changing demand and supply. In addition to restructuring the electricity system according to new needs in line with contemporary technology and digitalized methods and including a new production-consumption structure that focuses on the consumer, its durability and reliability against disasters that grow and become more frequent with climate change should also be taken into account. Electricity generation facilities and transmission and distribution infrastructure have varying degrees of vulnerability to natural disasters. During a natural disaster, three main types of events can lead to system failures: transmission and distribution grid failure, generation facility failure, and fuel-maintenance supply chain disruptions.

Keywords: electricity networks, disaster, energy sustainability, energy efficiency

İŞARET DİLİNİN KULLANIMI: “ELİF VE ARKADAŞLARI İSTİKLAL MARŞINI SÖYLÜYOR” ÇİZGİ FİLMİ ÖRNEĞİ

THE USE OF SIGN LANGUAGE: "ELİF AND HER FRIENDS SING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM" CARTOON EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

İletişim; insana özgü bir kavram olmakla beraber iletişim sürecindeki yöntemler bireylerin yaşantısına göre değişiklik gösterebilmektedir. İletişimin yöntemini belirleyen durumlardan biri olan engellilik, bireylerin becerilerini ve işlevselliğini kısıtlayarak konuşma biçimindeki iletişim sınırlılıkları oluşturmakta ve iletişim sürecinde işaret dili gibi alternatif yöntemlerin kullanılmasını gerekli hale getirmektedir. Ülkemizin ilk ve tek kamu yayıncılığı kuruluşu olan Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (TRT) bünyesinde kurulan TRT Çocuk Kanalı da yayın akışını, çocukların gelişimine katkı sağlayacak şekilde seçmeye başlamış ve işitme engelli çocukları yelpazesinin içine alan yayın içerikleri geliştirmeye başlamıştır. "Elif ve Arkadaşları" isimli animasyonlu çizgi filminin içerisinde var olan, Elif karakterinin "Elif İstiklâl Marşımızı İşaret Dili ile Söylüyor" başlıklı bölümünü görsel imgelerle birleştiren kanal, işitme engelli çocukların dil ve iletişim becerilerine katkı sunmuştur.

Gösterge Bilimi, iletişim sürecinde kullanılan sembollerin anlamlarını ve işlevlerini incelemektedir. Dil ve söz, gösteren ve gösterilen, dizim ve dizge, düz anlam ve yan anlam gibi kavramlar, Gösterge Bilim'inin temel konuları arasında yer almaktadır. Bu betimleyici analiz çalışması, kitle iletişim araçlarının işlevselliği bakımından "Elif ve Arkadaşları" isimli çizgi filminin analizini içermektedir. Yapılan inceleme sonucunda işaret dili kullanımının işitme engeline sahip çocukların sosyal, bilişsel ve duygusal gelişimlerini önemli ölçüde olumlu etkilediği, iletişimde tam katılımı sağladığı, bu doğrultuda işaret dilinin erken çocukluk döneminden itibaren desteklenmesi için medya ve kitle iletişim araçlarının bu yönde düzenlemelere yer vermesi gerektiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TRT Çocuk Kanalı, Elif ve Arkadaşları, İstiklâl Marşı İşaret Dili,

ABSTRACT

Although communication is a concept peculiar to humanity, the methods in the communication process may differ considering individual lives. Disability, which is one of the conditions determining the method of communication, restricts the skills and functionality of individuals, creates communication limitations in the form of speech and necessitates using alternative methods such as sign language in the communication process. TRT Kids Channel, which was established within the body of the Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT), the first and only public broadcasting organization of our country, has started to prepare its programs in a way that will contribute to the development of children and to develop contents considering the range of hearing-impaired children. The channel, which combines the part of the Elif character titled "Elif Sings Our National Anthem with Sign Language" with visual images in the animated cartoon "Elif and Her Friends", contributed to the language and communication skills of hearing-impaired children.

Semiotics studies the meanings and functions of symbols used in the communication process. Concepts such as language and word, signifier and signified, syntax and system, plain meaning and connotation are among the fundamental subjects of Semiotics. This Study of Descriptive Analysis includes the analysis of the cartoon "Elif and Friends" in terms of the functionality of the mass media. As a result, it is concluded that the use of sign language has a significant positive effect on the social, cognitive and emotional development of children with hearing impairment, ensured full participation in communication. Therefore, the media and mass media should be orchestrated accordingly in order to support sign language adoption beginning from early childhood.

Keywords: TRT Kids Channel, Elif and Friends, İstiklâl Marşı (Turkish National Anthem) Sign Language,

SAĞLIK SİSTEMİNDE ÇALIŞAN ÇOCUK GELİŞİMCİLERİN HİZMET SUNUMU VE KARŞILAŞTIKLARI SORUNLARA İLİŞKİN BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON SERVICE PROVISION AND PROBLEMS FACED BY CHILD DEVELOPMENTISTS WORKING IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM

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ÖZET

Çocuk gelişimciler, çocukların gelişimsel sürecinde; doğumdan ergenliğe kadar bütünsel gelişimlerinin izlenmesi, olası risk faktörlerinin belirlenmesi ve önleyici ve koruyucu tedbirlerin alınmasında çocuğun öncelikli yararını gözeten meslek elemanlarıdır. Ülkemiz sağlık hizmetinde; sağlıklı çocuk, ayakta tedavi ve yatan hasta çocukların gereksinimlerine yönelik olarak gelişimsel çalışmalar yürüten çocuk gelişimcilerin, ağırlıklı olarak ikinci basamak ve üçüncü basamak sağlık kuruluşlarında istihdamı olmakla birlikte, henüz istenen düzeyde değildir. Bu nedenle araştırmanın amacı sağlık sektöründe çalışan çocuk gelişimcilerin hizmet sunumu ve karşılaştıkları sorunlara ilişkin görüşlerini almak ve çocuk gelişimini sağlık sisteminde daha görünür kılacak önerileri tartışmaktır. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yöntemi durum çalışması deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu; amaçlı örnekleme yöntemine göre seçilmiş, araştırmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan sağlık kuruluşlarında görev yapan 20 çocuk gelişimci oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada verilerin toplanması amacıyla yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri içerik analizi tekniği kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda; birime yönlendirilen veya başvuran çocukların ağırlıklı olarak uyum ve davranış problemleri ile başvurdukları (okula uyum, tırnak yeme, enürezis, ekran bağımlılığı), çocuk psikiyatri ve çocuk nöroloji branşının birimden konsültasyon istediği, haricinde ebeveyn başvurusu veya aile hekimi yönlendirmesi ile çocukların geldiği, gelişimsel tarama ve değerlendirmede ağırlıklı olarak Denver Gelişimsel Tarama Testinin kullanıldığı, çocuğun değerlendirilmesi sonrası gelişimsel ödevler ve anne-baba eğitimleri ile çocukların takip edildiği belirtilmiştir. Bununla birlikte hizmet devamlılığı ve izlem takibinin devamlılığında sorunlar yaşandığı saptanmıştır. Düzenli mesai saatleri ve çocuk ve ebeveynden alınan geribildirimlerin mesleki tatmin ve verimlilik açısından önemli olduğu, ancak çoğu sağlık kuruluşunda tek çalışma, mesleki tanımın yeterince bilinmemesi, meslek tanımı dışında verilen iş yükü, fiziksel imkân ve olanakların yetersiz olması ve hizmet içi mesleki gelişimin desteklenmemesi meslekte karşılaşılan sorunlar olarak bildirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çocuk gelişimci, hastane, çocuk.

ABSTRACT

A child development specialist is a professional who takes into account the primary benefit of the child in the developmental process of children from birth to adolescence, monitoring their holistic development, identifying possible risk factors and taking preventive and protective measures. Although child development specialists, who carry out developmental studies for the needs of healthy children, outpatients and inpatient children in our country's health service, are mainly employed in secondary and tertiary health institutions, they are not yet at the desired level. For this reason, the aim of the research is to obtain the opinions of child development experts working in the health sector regarding service delivery and the problems they encounter, and to discuss suggestions that will make child development more visible in the health system. In the research, qualitative research method case study design was used. The study group of the research was selected according to the purposeful sampling method and consisted of 20 child development experts working in health institutions who volunteered to participate in the research. A semi-structured interview form was used to collect data in the study. The data of the research was analyzed using the content analysis technique. As a result of the research; It has been determined that children who are referred or applied to the unit mainly apply with adaptation and behavioral problems (adaptation to school, nail biting, enuresis, screen addiction), consultation from child psychiatry and child neurology branches is requested, and children come with the application of parents or family physician, developmental screening and It was determined that the Denver Developmental Screening Test was mainly used for evaluation, and after the child was evaluated, the children were followed up with developmental assignments and parent training. However, it was determined that there were problems in service continuity and follow-up. It has been determined that regular working hours and feedback received from children and parents are important in terms of professional satisfaction and productivity. However, working alone in most health institutions, inadequate knowledge of the professional definition, workload outside the professional definition, insufficient physical facilities and facilities, and lack of support for in-service professional development have been reported as problems encountered in the profession.

Key Words: child development specialist, hospital, child.

NUTRITIONAL NEUROLOGY: UNRAVELLING CELLULAR MECHANISMS OF NATURAL SUPPLEMENTS IN BRAIN HEALTH

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Abstract

The consequence of appropriate food consumption and the corresponding amount of dietary nutrients on brain function is widely recognized. There is an increasing amount of research supporting the role of nutritional habits in both avoiding and alleviating neurological manifestations across numerous clinical disorders. The recently discovered implications of nutritional variables on modifications in mitochondrial dysfunction, epigenetic modification, and neurological inflammation represent important factors that play a crucial role in determining the effect of nutrition on Neuronal. This overview investigates the present state of evidence regarding the efficacy of various dietary interventions, such as dietary supplements and dietary restrictions, in the context of managing disorders related to the brain. Particularly, we emphasize the consequences of these interventions on conditions such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, ischemic stroke, seizures, injury to the brain, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALL), Huntington's syndrome, and multiple sclerosis (MS). Additionally, it is important to note that a variety of possible processes, such as metabolic regulation, epigenetic alteration, and the inflammation of neurons assume a pivotal function. in determining the impact of nutrition availability on the risk of neurologic conditions and treatment outcomes. In addition, we emphasize the innovative concept that dietary nutritional intervention can modify the interconnected processes of metabolism, epigenetics, and immunology, thereby addressing brain dysfunction. Concentrating on metabolic processes the study of the epigenetic-immunity network has the potential to provide a novel framework for addressing vulnerabilities in the field of neurology.

Keywords: Reactive oxygen species, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Jumonji domain (Jmjd3) ketogenic diet (KD), Agouti genes, brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), Non-coding RNAs

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING SIX WIDELY AVAILABLE MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN OF TUNISIA

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Abstract

Silver nanoparticles (SNPs)¹ play an important role in several fields such as medicine, biology, and chemistry, and also as a novel antibacterial agent.

Here, we report a simple and green method for biosynthesis of SNPs using aqueous leaf extract of six medicinal plants well adorned for their therapeutic property and wide availability in the South-Eastern of Tunisia: *Polygonum equisetiforme*, *Atriplex halimus*, *Teucrium polium*, *Moricandia arvensis*, *Deverra tortuosa* and *Haplophyllum tuberculatum*, as a novel bio-source of cost-effective, non-hazardous reducing, and stabilizing agents.

This study investigates an efficient and sustainable route of SNPs biosynthesis by the reaction of 1.0 mM silver nitrate (AgNO_3) and 5% aqueous extract of each type of plant separately. The intense brown colored solution was obtained after heating of mixture which indicated the formation of SNPs. The bioactive compounds present in each plant extract reduced silver ions (Ag^+) to metallic Silver (Ag^0), indicated by a change in color from yellow to bright yellow and then to dark brown after 24 to 48 hours of the reaction. Those reduced metal particles were biosynthesized and stabilized, then monitored by UV–Vis spectrophotometer at 423 nm, which corresponded to their maximum absorbance. That will be increased with the time of incubation of silver nitrate (AgNO_3) with the plant extract. Though detailed mechanisms of characterization are yet to be analyzed.

¹ SNPs: silver nanoparticles

Results showed that; for decoct extracts, the highest values were detected for *H.tuberculatum*, *T.polium*, and *M.arvensis* by showing 242.60 ± 2.63 ; 149.10 ± 1.39 and 119.18 ± 7.07 $\mu\text{g TE/mg DW}$, respectively. While, in ultrasonic extracts, *P.equisetiforme* (123.35 ± 11.49 $\mu\text{g TE/mg DW}$), *M.arvensis* (119.10 ± 2.12 $\mu\text{g TE/mg DW}$), and *H.tuberculatum* (89.27 ± 5.81 $\mu\text{g TE/mg DW}$) had the highest silver nanoparticles contents.

In totality, the SNPs prepared are safe to be discharged into the environment and possibly utilized in processes medicine. Also, it may be efficiently utilized in plant research to obtain better health products as shown by our study. This synthesis method is nontoxic, eco-friendly, and a low-cost technology for large-scale production. The SNPs can be used also as a new generation of antibacterial agents. This is the first report targeting aqueous extract of six species that facilitates silver nanoparticle synthesis.

IMPACT OF PERSISTENT DEPRECIATION OF NAIRA CURRENCY ON THE GROWTH OF NIGERIA ECONOMY: SOCIAL STUDIES BINOCULAR

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ABSTRACT

This study is a survey research design. This design is considered appropriate because the researcher was only interested in finding solutions and recommendations to various issues that arises from the impact of persistent depreciation of the naira currency on the growth of Nigeria economy. The population of the study comprised the entire human populace, numerically in the Six-Geo-Political Zones of Nigeria. The sampled size was a total of 300 respondents which include 130 males and 170 females from the Twenty Local Government Area in Ogun State. That is, Ogun East which is made up of Nine (9) Local Governments (Ijebu East (Ogbere), Ijebu north (Ijebu Igbo), Ijebu North East (Attan), Ijebu-Ode (Ijebu-Ode), Ikenne (Ikenne Remo), Odogbolu (Odogbolu), Ogun Waterside (Abigi), Remo North (Ilisan Remo) and Sagamu (Sagamu). Ogun Central which is made up of six (6) local government (Abeokuta North (Akomoje), Abeokuta South (Ake), Ewekoro (Itori), Ifo (Ifo), Obafemi Owode (Owode Egba) and Odeda (Odeda). Ogun West consists mostly of the Yewas (Formally Egbados), Ogun West which is made up of five (5) Local Government, (Ado Odo Ota (Otta), Imeko Afon (Imeko), Ipokia (Ipokia), Yewa North (Ayetoro) and Yewa South (Ilaro). The instrument for data collection was a structured questionnaire titled, Impact of Persistent Depreciation of The Naira Currency Questionnaire (IPDNCQ), made up of two sections. Section 'A' contained background information on age, religion, marital status, location and employment status of the respondents. Section 'B' focused on questions on the impact of persistent depreciation of the Naira currency on the growth of Nigeria economy. The instrument was subjected to face and content validation. The reliability co-efficient of the

questionnaire was 0.75 at 0.5 level of significance. It was recommended that financial authority through the central bank of Nigeria should managed exchange rate that will reduce cost of doing international transactions and exportation activities within Nigeria. There is need to improve on the existing exchange rate management framework in Nigeria, which can influence the rate of income growth. Strict foreign exchange control policies should be adopted in order to help in determination of appropriate exchange rate value.

Keywords: Inflation, Economic growth, Money Supply, Devaluation, Exchange rate.

**THE EFFECT OF LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER BASED ON GOAT URINE,
MORINGA LEAF, AND BANANA STEM ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF
MUSTARD GREENS (*Brassica rapa* L.) AND PAKCOY (*Brassica rapa* L.)**

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Abstract

The use of fertilizer for mustard greens and pakcoy cultivation still uses fertilizer inorganic materials which if used continuously will reduce soil fertility. Fertilizer Organic is the solution to overcome these problems. This research intended to determine the effect of applying liquid organic fertilizer based on goat urine, moringa leaves, and banana stems on the growth and yield of mustard greens and pakcoy plants and to determine the effectiveness of liquid organic fertilizer based on goat urine, moringa leaves, and banana stems as a substitute for NPK fertilizer in mustard greens cultivation. This research was conducted at the Integrated Field Laboratory, Faculty Agriculture, University of Lampung from February to March 2023. Treatment arranged in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 4 treatments and 10 test. Each experimental unit was planted 2 plants/polybag so that the total population pakcoy is 80 plants. Homogeneity of variance was tested using the Bartlett test. If

assumptions are met, analysis of variance (ANOVA) and separation of mean values is performed using the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test at the 5% level. This research is done using three kinds of treatment namely control, 100% NPK, POC made from basic goat urine, Moringa leaves, and banana stems 100%, and 50% NPK + POC made from goat urine, moringa leaves, and 50% banana stems. Administration of POC urine goats, moringa leaves and banana stems had a significant effect on almost all variables plant. POC urine treatment Goat, Moringa leaves and banana stems 100% showed the highest yields on fresh weight of leaves, stalk fresh weight, plant height, leaf width, leaf length, stem diameter, green level leaves, and dry weight of leaves on pakcoy. while for the mustard greens, POC urine treatment Goat, Moringa leaves and banana stems 100% showed the highest yields on fresh weight of leaves, plant height, leaf width, leaf length, stem diameter, green level leaves, and dry weight of root. Use of organic fertilizers liquid based on goat urine, moringa leaves, and banana stems can be used as a substitute for inorganic NPK fertilizer in mustard greens and pakcoy cultivation.

Keywords: liquid organic fertilizer, goat urine, moringa leaves, banana stems, NPK, mustard greens, pakcoy

STRATEGIC PROCUREMENTIN MALAYSIA AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY: KEY CRITERIA FOR SUPPLIER SELECTION PROCESS BY TIER ONE SUPPLIER

MALEZYA OTOMOTİV SEKTÖRÜNDE STRATEJİK SATIN ALMA: BİRİNCİ AŞAMA TEDARİKÇİ TARAFINDAN TEDARİKÇİ SEÇİM SÜRECİNDE ANA KRİTERLER

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ABSTRACT

Purchasing process in automotive industry plays a significant role in strategic sourcing. with the advancement in technology, most automotive players are prioritizing the innovation and cost in order to lead the market and stay ahead of the competitors. Previous studies identified a few criteria such as quality, price, delivery, technology and sustainability. However, most of the research were conducted in other regions and no research was ever conducted on the tier one supplier for automotive industry in Malaysia. A total of 300 respondents from the tier one suppliers in Malaysian automotive industry were chosen and a set of questionnaires items was developed for the purpose of gathering data. The questionnaire focused on understanding the key criteria for supplier selection based on the variables used for hypotheses testing. This study also investigated the connection between supplier selection and the impact of supplier selection to the performance of the organization. The results analysed using reliability, descriptive and multiple linear regression analysis with the SPSS version 26.0. It shows that all the criteria including quality, price, delivery, technology and sustainability as valid constructs. It can be summarised that the quality followed by delivery, technology, and sustainability are the key criteria for supplier selection by tier one supplier for automotive industry in Malaysia. The price factor seems to be less significant when selecting the supplier. These criteria were found to be interrelated to each other and play important roles in supplier selection activity. This study has developed a new perspective for the study of supplier selection criteria for automotive industry. For future research, it is suggested to include other tangible and intangible elements such as supplier relationship management, flexibility, contract compliance, business ethics and governmental policy in the conceptual framework to give more insight to the company, academia and the government.

Keywords: strategic sourcing, purchasing, supplier selection, purchasing criteria, automotive industry.

ÖZET

Otomotiv endüstrisinde satın alma süreci stratejik kaynak kullanımında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Teknolojideki ilerlemeyle birlikte çoğu otomotiv oyuncusu, pazara liderlik etmek ve rakiplerin önünde kalabilmek için inovasyona ve maliyete öncelik veriyor. Önceki çalışmalarda kalite, fiyat, teslimat, teknoloji ve sürdürülebilirlik gibi birkaç kriter belirlendi. Ancak araştırmaların çoğu diğer bölgelerde yürütüldü ve Malezya'daki otomotiv endüstrisinin birinci kademe tedarikçisi üzerine hiçbir araştırma yapılmadı. Malezya otomotiv endüstrisindeki birinci kademe tedarikçilerden toplam 300 katılımcı seçildi ve veri toplamak amacıyla bir dizi anket ögesi geliştirildi. Anket, hipotez testi için kullanılan değişkenlere dayalı olarak tedarikçi seçimine ilişkin temel kriterlerin anlaşılmasına odaklandı. Bu çalışma aynı zamanda tedarikçi seçimi ile tedarikçi seçiminin kuruluşun performansına etkisi arasındaki bağlantıyı da araştırmıştır. Sonuçlar SPSS 26.0 sürümüyle güvenilirlik, tanımlayıcı ve çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizi kullanılarak analiz edildi. Kalite, fiyat, teslimat, teknoloji ve sürdürülebilirlik gibi tüm kriterlerin geçerli yapılar olduğunu gösterir. Malezya'daki otomotiv endüstrisi için birinci kademe tedarikçinin tedarikçi seçiminde teslimat, teknoloji ve sürdürülebilirliğin izlediği kalitenin temel kriterler olduğu özetlenebilir. Tedarikçiyi seçerken fiyat faktörü daha az önemli görünüyor. Bu kriterlerin birbiriyle ilişkili olduğu ve tedarikçi seçim faaliyetinde önemli rol oynadığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışma, otomotiv endüstrisi için tedarikçi seçim kriterlerinin incelenmesine yeni bir bakış açısı geliştirmiştir. Gelecekteki araştırmalar için, şirkete, akademiye ve hükümete daha fazla bilgi vermek amacıyla tedarikçi ilişkileri yönetimi, esneklik, sözleşme uyumu, iş etiği ve hükümet politikası gibi diğer maddi ve manevi unsurların kavramsal çerçeveye dahil edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: stratejik kaynak bulma, satın alma, tedarikçi seçimi, satın alma kriterleri, otomotiv endüstrisi.

NATURAL REGROWTH OF MANGROVE FIVE YEARS AFTER A LARGE-SCALE DISTURBANCE

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Abstract

As the strongest typhoon on landfall, Haiyan damaged coastal greenbelts, uprooting mangrove trees and breaking off main trunks, which created total defoliation and death to mangroves. Five years after, mangrove and mangrove associates in Cancabato Bay were monitored for species succession and natural regrowth. Basal area was computed using diameter by breast height to estimate mangal recovery. New species reappeared: *Acanthus ilicifolius*, *Acanthus volubilis*, *Aegiceras floridum*, *Avicennia rumphiana*, *Breyia vitis idae*, *Bruigera cylindrica*, *Ceripos tagal*, *Lumnitzera littorea*, *Lumnitze raracemosa*, *Pemphis acidula*, *Rhizophora stylosa*, *Sonneratia alba* and *Xylocarpus granatum* based on a baseline study GIZ (2014). *S. alba*, *A. marina*, and *A. floridum* have the highest basal area signifying natural regeneration among defoliated stands, cut, fallen, and uprooted mangrove stands. Mangroves should be given time for regrowth and establish natural regeneration and colonization. Natural succession patterns should be considered in human-assisted rehabilitation after disturbance.

RP- HPLC METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION FOR ESTIMATION OF LINEZOLID IN BULK DRUG AND DOSAGE FORM

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ABSTRACT

A high-performance liquid chromatography is best separation technique to separate, quantify and detect the mixture of drugs. One spectrophotometric and several HPLC methods have been reported for determination of Linezolid in drugs and in pharmaceutical dosage forms. Hence, in the present study, a new, sensitive, suitable and robust reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography method was developed and validated for the determination of Linezolid in bulk drug and in tablet formulation.

In RP-HPLC method, (Methanol and Water 70:30 %v/v) was used as mobile phase, at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min, on HPLC system containing UV- detector with Open lab EZchrome software and Water Kromasil C18 column (250 mm x 4.6; 5 μ m). The detection was carried out at 258 nm. The method gave suitable retention time i.e. 3 min for Linezolid the results of analysis in the method were validated in terms of Filter study, and as per ICH guidelines. Solution stability, specificity, Linearity, accuracy, precision (Repeatability and intermediate precision), Limit of detection, limit of quantification and robustness. A simple and precise method was developed for the assay of linezolid in bulk drug and in tablet formulation.

The method needs regular reagents for doing analysis and also less time consuming, it can be performed routinely in industry for routine analysis of bulk drug and marketed product linezolid.

Keywords: HPLC, Linezolid, Analytical Method Development, Validations etc.

HUMAN-MACHINE INTERACTION IN VIRTUAL REALITY

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ABSTRACT

Virtual Reality (VR) is revolutionizing how humans interact with digital environments, opening new possibilities for applications in education, healthcare, gaming, and beyond. This paper explores the intricate relationship between humans and machines within VR, focusing on how technology facilitates immersive experiences and user engagement.

Our study reviews the current state of VR technologies, including haptic feedback, gesture recognition, and AI-driven avatars, highlighting their impact on user interactions. We also delve into the ethical concerns surrounding user privacy, agency, and addiction in VR environments.

By analyzing real-world case studies and existing research, we identify emerging trends and challenges in VR's human-machine interaction landscape. This research not only advances our understanding of the field but also underscores the importance of user-centric design principles in VR development.

In conclusion, this paper provides valuable insights for researchers, developers, and policymakers navigating the complex terrain of VR-based human-machine interaction. As VR's influence continues to grow, understanding its dynamics becomes crucial for creating engaging and ethical virtual experiences.

EVALUATION OF THE HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CITRUS SINENSIS AGAINST GENTAMICIN-INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN ALBINO RATS

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ABSTRACT

Gentamicin is an aminoglycoside which has broad-spectrum bactericidal activity against sepsis, tuberculosis, and urinary tract infection. However, more than recommended dose of gentamicin is reported to cause hepatotoxicity. Hepatotoxicity due to irrational drug overuse is two of the most serious conditions associated with inflammation and oxidative stress. Citrus sinensis named orange or sweet orange, is a millennial small tree belonging to the Rutaceae (citrus) family that originated in southern China. Twenty-five albino rats were divided into five groups having five rats each. Group 1: normal control on routine diet + water ad libitum; Group 2: Untreated control on Gentasym® injection (gentamicin 80mg/kg intraperitoneal I/P). Treated group 1: Gentasym® injection + 200mg of ethanolic Citrus sinensis extract. Treated group 2: Gentasym® injection + 400mg ethanolic extract of Citrus sinensis. Treated group 3: Gentasym® injection + aqueous solution of Citrus sinensis. Serum ALT and AST were measured for their dose dependence. Histopathological parameters were also observed for the changes in hepatic cells. The current study examines the effects of the flavonoid antioxidant citrus sinensis on renal and hepatotoxic effects in albino rats, as well as putative protection provided by the flavonoid antioxidant. Pre- and cotreatment with citrus sinensis protected against increases in plasma levels of ALT and AST in this investigation, indicating that citrus sinensis provides hepatoprotection. A statistical software package (SPSS, version 2022) was used for the data analysis. Tukey's test was used for analytical assessment.

Key Words: Gentamicin, bactericidal, tuberculosis, hepatotoxicity, antioxidant

ETHICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Abstract:

This survey aims to investigate the ethical dimensions of climate change, focusing on public perceptions and attitudes towards the issue. Climate change poses complex moral challenges, including questions of responsibility, justice, and sustainability. To address these concerns, we designed a comprehensive questionnaire that covers various aspects of climate ethics. The survey includes questions related to individual behaviors, government policies, corporate responsibility, and international cooperation. Our research methodology involves distributing the survey to a diverse sample of participants, ensuring representation across demographics, geographic locations, and socioeconomic backgrounds. We plan to collect and analyze responses to gain insights into how people perceive climate change from an ethical standpoint and how these perceptions influence their actions and support for climate-related policies.

By conducting this survey, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of the ethical dimensions of climate change, which can inform public discourse, policy development, and advocacy efforts in addressing one of the most pressing global challenges of our time.

Key Words: Dimensions, Perceptions, Sustainability, Comprehensive, Demographics, Challenges, Responsibility, Cooperation, Advocacy.

ASSESSMENT OF STORAGE PRACTICES AMONG RICE MARKETERS AND CONSUMERS IN ENUGU NORTH SENATORIAL ZONE, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study ascertained storage practices among rice marketers and consumers in Enugu North Senatorial zone, Enugu state, Nigeria. A multistage sampling procedure was used to select 80 (40 marketers and 40 consumers) respondents for the study. Data were collected through interview schedule and analyzed with IBM SPSS using frequency, percentage and mean score. Results indicated that all (100%) rice marketers and consumers stored rice in sack bags. Also, the findings revealed that use of sack bags ($\bar{x}=1.63$; $\bar{x}=1.65$) was the most effective rice storage practice for marketers and consumers respectively. Furthermore, findings indicated that problem of climate change ($\bar{x}=2.35$; $\bar{x}=2.10$), bad state of rice grain due to mishandling ($\bar{x}=2.20$; $\bar{x}=2.20$) and high cost of storage facilities ($\bar{x}=2.20$; $\bar{x}=1.73$) were the major perceived constraints that rice marketers and consumers face in storage. The study concluded the common rice storage practice for both respondents was the use of sack bags and it is said to be effective but expensive. Thus, government and private sectors should subsidize the price of sack bags and provide other improved storage facilities in order to enhance rice storage and ensure food safety. Also, government should provide constant information to rice marketers and consumers on climate change variability and train them on how to minimize effects of such changes on their stored rice.

Keywords: Rice, storage, bags, marketers, consumers

MEDIA AND IT'S IMPACT ON STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE BY FILING ONLINE FORM

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Abstract

The goal of the research is to examine the effects of the Media on students academic performance. A web form was used to perform this study. More than 30 students of COMSATS university filled out this form. The participants were asked about their media usage habits, including the frequency of use, type of media, and time spent on media per day. The results of the survey indicated that the majority of students (70%) reported using media for at least 5 hours per day. Social media was the most frequently used type of media, with 65% of students reporting its use. The second most commonly used media type was online video streaming (e.g. YouTube, Netflix,TV), with 40% of students reporting its use due to over use of media disrupting students sleep . We found a negative correlation between media usage and academic performance students who reported spending more time on social media had a lower study habits than those who did not over use them In summary, the survey findings indicate that media use has a sizable effect on students' academic success. The academic performance of students who spend more time using media, especially social media, is at risk. As a result, it's crucial that parents and teachers urge students to priorities their academic work and cut back on media use.

Keywords: Examine, correlation, sizeable effect, crucial, urge, cut back.

CYBERNETIC BASED INSTRUCTION: AN INNOVATIVE LEARNING MODEL IN DIGITAL AGE

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Abstract

Education is both a basic human right and a core element of sustainable development. Sustainable Development Goal 4 seeks to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” With the advancement of technology, enrichment of online educational resources, and use of the internet, educational institutions worldwide are witnessing a massive trend towards the integration of technology within their education and learning methodology. The fulcrum of the learning process is being altered from teacher-centered, direct instruction to student-centered or active learning. One way to achieve student-centered learning is to make use of technology by incorporating interactive learning, video lessons and online interaction, where students can take the initiative in the learning process. Cybernetic based Instruction (CBI) is a form of self-instruction in which the teacher facilitates and guides the students towards achieving the objectives of the lesson by utilizing the internet as a search tool. CBI is an innovative learning model that leverages digital technologies to enhance the learning experience. It combines principles of cybernetics, which is the study of control and communication in complex systems, with instructional design and educational technology. In the digital age, technology has transformed the way we access and process information. CBI takes advantage of this technological advancement to create a more interactive and dynamic learning environment. It employs various tools and techniques to facilitate learning, such as computer simulations, virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and data analytics. This review paper explores the concept of CBI as a cutting-

edge learning model in the digital age. The rapid advancements in technology have revolutionized the way education is delivered and received. CBI harnesses the principles of cybernetics to create an interactive, personalized, and data-driven learning environment. This paper examines the key features, benefits, and applications of CBI, highlighting its potential to transform education and prepare learners for the challenges of the digital era.

Keywords: Cybernetic-Based Instruction, digital age, learning model, educational technology, personalized learning, interactive learning, cybernetics.

SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN: ISSUES & CHALLENGES

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Abstract

Children are regarded as the foundation of every nation, and ensuring their welfare constitutes a few of the prerequisites for the advancement of a nation. Moreover, In India, the number of underreported crimes against children especially sexual abuse has reached epidemic levels. However, the drafting committee of our Constitution made sure that all individuals with vulnerabilities, including children, should be protected in order to establish an equitable society. The government of India agreed to the UNCRC's two protocols in 2003. These protocols addressed children in Armed conflict, child prostitution, and child pornography as well as steps to safeguard children from various kinds of heinous offences. Numerous laws were created to safeguard rights and prevent victims like the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2015 and the POCSO Act of 2012 are the two most significant laws. However, a prevalence of inadequacies in the laws that have been put in place. In the end, the victims are unable to receive justice because children are often easy prey because of their immaturity and lack of awareness of what is happening to them. Furthermore, Sexual abuse trauma can cause a variety of psychological and emotional issues, including retardation in development that some children and adolescents are unable to fully recover. This Paper provides an overview of Sexual abuse against Children as well as underlines the significance of sex education along with issues and challenges in India. This Paper also highlights the legal framework for the protection of Children from Sexual Offences.

Keywords: Sexual, Abuse, Offence, Protection, Children.

STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

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Short Introduction:

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μ M for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μ M and 12 μ M

were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE ONLINE PURCHASING DECISIONS IN THE DIGITAL ERA

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the factors that influence online purchasing decisions in the digital era. The digital era has changed the way consumers shop by introducing various e-commerce platforms and new technologies. This research uses a quantitative approach and primary data collected through an online survey of a number of respondents who have shopped online.

The results of this research identify several key factors that influence online purchasing decisions, including price, product quality, trust in e-commerce platforms, online shopping convenience, and user experience. Data analysis also revealed that these factors have varying influences on online purchasing decisions.

This research provides valuable insights for e-commerce businesses and marketers in developing their marketing strategies in the digital era. The results highlight the importance of understanding consumer preferences and needs in an ever-changing and competitive online environment.

Keywords: online purchasing decisions, influencing factors, e-commerce, digital era.

MACHINE LEARNING ANALYSIS OF BODY LANGUAGE FROM THE GENETIC ALGORITHMS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

As the importance of data grows day by day in the modern world, it brings many challenges to deal with the technology and AI industry. In the entire business world today where human labor is important, the most necessary factor for establishing reliable, stable and constantly developing relationships is people's correct understanding and familiarity with each other. From this point of view, instead of everyone learning and mastering body language as an additional science, it is vital to use artificial intelligence to analyze human movements in an advanced and productive way. In some countries around the world, the analysis of body language with Machine Learning (ML) technologies is widely studied in many fields like medicine, the business world, manufacturing, crime-fighting, etc., and has already been applied for several years. In this study, a new perspective on the implementation of body language analysis through ML techniques was revealed and important suggestions were put forward.

So far, there are different ML techniques have been offered for body language analysis but the efficiency is still not high enough due to several reasons. In that sense, optimization of these techniques using Genetic Algorithms comes into the picture to improve the quality and meet the expectations in a wide range.

Keywords: Body language, Machine learning, body language analysis, genetic algorithms.

MAIL ORDER PHARMACY

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ABSTRACT

Mail-order pharmacies are a type of pharmacy that provides prescription medication and other health-related products to patients through the mail. Patients or their healthcare providers send a prescription to the pharmacy by mail or electronically, and the pharmacy dispenses the medication and delivers it to the patient's home or another specified location. Mail-order pharmacies can be convenient for patients who have difficulty getting to a physical pharmacy or live in remote areas. They can also be a cost-effective option for patients who require long-term or expensive medications. However, there are potential drawbacks, including the risk of medication errors and delays in receiving medications. Mail-order pharmacies are a growing segment of the healthcare industry and are often part of larger healthcare systems or health insurance plans. Patients should discuss their options with their healthcare provider to determine whether a mail-order pharmacy fits their needs.

ECO-LITERACY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA: A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the intricate relationship between eco-literacy and economic development in the context of Nigeria. Eco-literacy, defined as the understanding of ecological principles and the capacity to make informed decisions for environmental sustainability, has gained increasing significance in light of global environmental challenges. In Nigeria, a country which is rich in natural resources but facing environmental degradation, the interplay between eco-literacy and economic development presents a critical avenue for progress. This paper delves into the multifaceted ways in which eco-literacy can drive economic development. As the nation seeks to diversify its economy beyond oil dependency, embracing eco-friendly practices and industries can foster innovation, create jobs, and enhance global competitiveness. Furthermore, a populace equipped with eco-literacy can advocate for sustainable policies, leading to the preservation of natural resources and reduction of ecological footprints. Conversely, economic development provides a platform to promote eco-literacy. Increased access to education and awareness campaigns can empower individuals with the knowledge to make environmentally conscious choices. Investments in eco-friendly technologies and infrastructures can mitigate environmental degradation and enhance overall quality of life. However, challenges such as inadequate environmental education infrastructure, socio-economic disparities, and policy implementation gaps must be addressed to fully realize the potential of this symbiotic relationship. Through qualitative and quantitative analyses, the paper examines successful eco-literacy initiatives and their impact on economic sectors like agriculture, energy, and tourism. In conclusion, fostering eco-literacy in Nigeria can catalyze a positive feedback loop, whereby economic development drives eco-literacy and vice versa. A comprehensive approach that integrates education, policy, and sustainable practices is essential for harnessing the benefits of this synergy, promoting long-term economic growth, and safeguarding the environment for future generations.

TYPE-1 ADAPTIVE FUZZY LOGIC CONTROL OF A PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MACHINE (PMSM)

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Abstract

In this work, we are going to develop two control techniques based on the orientation of the stator flux with different controllers, namely: type 1 fuzzy control, type 1 adaptive fuzzy control to apply to the permanent magnet synchronous machine to solve the parametric variation problems to obtain robust performance in the parametric or external variation point, this machine driven by the stator variables through two converters. In the first part we have modelled the machine and its converters. In the second part, we have developed the necessary commands to control the mechanical power (speed, torque) produced by this machine, we have carried out a comparative study between the two control systems developed. The numerical simulation results obtained during the application of the type 1 adaptive fuzzy control on our machine show the effectiveness of this implemented control.

Keywords – Bidirectional converter, Type-1 fuzzy logic, Type-1 adaptive fuzzy logic, PMSM.

LEAF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL MODIFICATION OF IPOMOEA CARNEA JAQ AN INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES, UNDER DIVERSE SALINITY GRADIENT

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Abstract

The role of structural and functional plasticity in leaf of *Ipomoea carnea* for invasion in different arid environments was investigated. Populations were collected from different habitats of Punjab province namely river bank, agricultural fields, dry roadsides, canal bank, mountain streams, saline water runoff, saline on dry land and hypersaline salt marsh. The results reveal a number of modifications in leaf structure, including changes in epidermal features, vascular tissue and mesophyll cells. At the same time, changes in physiological parameters such as photosynthesis, proline, soluble sugar, glycine betaine and free amino acid were observed, suggesting a sophisticated mechanism by which *I. carnea* copes with salinity stress. These findings provide valuable insights into plant adaptation strategies under saline conditions and contribute to our understanding of plant resilience in the face of environmental challenges and potential applications in saline soil agriculture and ecosystem restoration.

Key word: *Ipomoea carnea*, Invasion, Salinity, modification

INFLUENCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ON THE E-LEARNING LANDSCAPE IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Information technology (IT) plays a pivotal role in advancing the e-learning landscape in Pakistan, providing essential resources for the development of e-educational systems. In the contemporary era, the widespread adoption of the internet across the nation has transformed individuals into e-learners as they navigate online spaces. This research endeavor aims to delve into the repercussions of evolving information technology trends on the e-learning ecosystem in Pakistan. It elucidates the advantageous IT trends that cater to the needs of various stakeholders, including educators, trainers, students, and knowledge seekers. These IT trends offer flexibility, enabling learners to access information, lectures, training materials, digital notes, and e-books conveniently from the comfort of their homes, workplaces, or businesses at their preferred times.

Keywords: E-Learning, ICT, Information Technology.

REVIEWING THE ACADEMIC LANDSCAPE: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELEARNING INITIATIVES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the challenges tied to infrastructure, pedagogical considerations, and the effective integration of technology to enrich the learning experience. Technology integration is viewed as a means to augment learning, not as a replacement for educators. Both educators and students grapple with the ramifications of eLearning. Universities face increasing demands for quality and flexibility to cater to diverse student needs, necessitating tailored course designs to align with varied educational requirements. Educators must adapt their teaching styles to accommodate changing student learning preferences, which can result in heavier workloads necessitating proactive management. Furthermore, eLearning poses a potential challenge to the traditional university structure. As institutions confront pressure to depart from traditional facilities and lecture-centric teaching methods, they must carefully navigate this transition. While the benefits of eLearning are eagerly anticipated, thoughtful assessment of the implications of eLearning program implementation is imperative. In the UK, many universities are embracing technology for eLearning solutions, yet some costly implementations fall short in terms of engaging learners and promoting active participation. These implementations often function as content repositories, lacking robust pedagogical practices. When institutions adopt eLearning without a strong pedagogical foundation, activities may prioritize technology over student progress and engagement.

Keywords: eLearning, Higher Education, Quality Assurance, Teaching and Learning Styles.

DEMONSTRATION ON THE END OF ALL TYPES OF VICTIMIZATION WOMAN AND SIGNATORY NATIONS WILL CONTRIBUTED CEDAW REPORT: A REVIEW BY DR FAISAL

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ABSTRACT

Taking note of that the sanction of the assembled countries reaffirms confidence in essential common liberties, in the nobility and worth of the human individual and in the equivalent privileges of people, noticing that the widespread announcement of basic liberties attests the standard of the prohibition of separation and broadcasts that all people are conceived free and approach in poise and privileges and that everybody is qualified for every one of the privileges and opportunities put forward in that, without qualification of any sort, including differentiation in light of sex, noticing that the states gatherings to the worldwide contracts on basic freedoms have the commitment to guarantee the equivalent freedoms of people to partake in all financial, social, social, common and political privileges, Taking into account the global shows closed under the protection of the unified countries and the particular organizations advancing fairness of privileges of people. Taking note of likewise the goals, statements and proposals embraced by the assembled countries and the specific organizations advancing balance of privileges of men and women, however, that notwithstanding these different instruments broad victimization ladies keeps on existing, Reviewing that victimization ladies disregards the standards of uniformity of freedoms and regard for human nobility, is a deterrent to the support of ladies, based on equivalent conditions with men, in the political, social, monetary and social existence of their nations, hampers the development of the flourishing of society and the family and makes more troublesome the full advancement of the possibilities of ladies in the help of their nations and of mankind, Worried that in circumstances of destitution ladies have minimal admittance to food, wellbeing, schooling, preparing and valuable open doors for work and different requirements, Persuaded that the foundation of the new worldwide financial request in light of value and equity will contribute fundamentally towards the advancement of fairness among people, Underlining that the destruction of politically-sanctioned racial segregation, all types of bigotry, racial separation, expansionism, neo-imperialism, hostility, unfamiliar occupation and mastery and impedance in the interior undertakings of States is crucial for the full pleasure in the privileges of people, Avowing that the reinforcing of global harmony and security, the unwinding of global pressure, shared co-activity among all States regardless of their social and monetary frameworks, general and complete demobilization, specifically atomic demilitarization under severe and viable global control, the certification of the standards of equity, equity and common advantage in relations among nations and the acknowledgment of the right of people groups under outsider and provincial mastery and unfamiliar occupation to self-assurance and freedom, as well as regard for public sway and regional trustworthiness, will advance social advancement and improvement and as an outcome will add to the fulfillment of full uniformity among people, Persuaded that the full and complete advancement of a country, the government assistance of the world and the reason for harmony require the most extreme support of ladies based on equivalent conditions with men in all fields, Remembering the extraordinary commitment of ladies to the government assistance of the family and to the advancement of society, up until this point not completely perceived, the social meaning of maternity and the job of the two guardians in the family and in the childhood of kids, and

mindful that the job of ladies in multiplication ought not be a reason for segregation yet that the childhood of youngsters requires a dividing of liability among people and society all in all, Mindful that an adjustment of the customary job of men as well as the job of ladies in the public arena and in the family is expected to accomplish full fairness, Still up in the air to carry out the standards set out in the Statement on the End of Victimization Ladies and, for that reason, to embrace the actions expected for the disposal of such separation in the entirety of its structures and signs. Dr Faisal has been assessed the CEDAW report for summed up data respects this show. article has been resolved the social and affordable issues respects ladies strengthening in Pakistan.

Keywords: nobility, widespread, differentiation, privileges, embraced, summed.

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL SCREENING OF ORGANOTIN (IV) Complexes with 1-((O-tolylimino)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol

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ABSTRACT

Schiff base ligand(**HL**)1-((O-tolylimino)methyl)naphthalen-2-ol was prepared by reacting O-toluidine with 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde. Chlorodiorganotin(IV) complexes (**1-2**) were prepared by reacting Schiff base with R_2SnCl_2 (R= Me, n-Bu) in the presence of dried methanol under reflux. Triorganotin (IV) complexes (**3-4**) were prepared by treating the Schiff base and R_3SnCl (R= Me, n-Bu, Ph) in 1:1 ratio. Diorganotin(IV) Schiff base complexes (**5-6**) also prepared by reacting Schiff base and R_2SnCl_2 (R= Me, n-Bu) in 2:1 ratio. Conductivity of ligand and complexes (**1-6**) was determined which showed their non-electrolytic nature. The Schiff base (**HL**) and its organotin (IV) complexes were characterized by spectroscopic techniques (UV/Visible FTIR and NMR spectroscopy). This characterization revealed the presence of the azomethine group (HC=N) in the ligand and also provided evidence on the bonding of this azomethine nitrogen with Sn metal atom. $\nu(O-H)$ stretching band which appeared in FTIR spectra of ligand while disappeared in complexes and new stretching vibration of $\nu(Sn-O)$ and $\nu(Sn-N)$ appeared in the spectra of complexes (**1-6**). UV/Vis spectra explained the mode of inter-ligand and intra ligand transitions of electrons due to $n-\pi^*$, $\pi-\pi^*$ and charge transfer transitions occurred in newly synthesized organotin (IV) complexes. Schiff base ligand and their organotin (IV) complexes were investigated for their antibacterial activity versus different strains of bacteria (*Bacillus subtilis* and *Escherichia coli*). Complexes showed that these complexes had significant biological activity as compared to synthesized ligand (**HL**).

Key words: Organotin (IV), schiff base ligand, Characterization, biological activity

AWARENESS AND ACCEPTANCES OF MHEALTH APPLICATIONS TO MANAGE OBESITY AMONG STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a major public health concern in Malaysia. Mobile Health (MHealth) refers to the use of mobile phones and other wireless technology to treat medical issues. MHealth is widely used in obesity management among users. The aim is to study the awareness of obesity and factors on acceptance of MHealth applications for managing obesity by Universiti Utara Malaysia's students.

The main objective of the study was to assess the awareness level about obesity among Universiti Utara Malaysia's student and to identify the relationship of performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence, facilitating condition with behaviour intention to use mobile health applications. The researcher focused on quantitative approaches throughout the examination.

Around 392 Universiti Utara Malaysia students answered google forms which contained questions to obtain information regarding the variables under study, which were performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence and facilitating condition—all of which were obtained from Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT). All the data obtained from the survey were examined, analysed, and well interpreted using reliability analysis, t-test, and correlation analysis that was employed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

As for the result of the study, all established hypotheses during the development of the research have been confirmed and accepted, as they were shown to be significant through the statistical analysis. It was shown that performance expectancy, effort expectancy, social influence and facilitating condition is very important to increase acceptances of MHealth applications to manage obesity among students.

More to the point, the social influence variables were discovered to be the most important factor influencing behaviour intention of users to use the MHealth app. If these factors are addressed and implemented in MHealth application, this will encourage users to keep using the MHealth app for the long term in assisting them to manage their weight better to achieve better health and well-being.

Keywords: Awareness, obesity, health, social influence, Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT).

AN ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROLAND EMMERICH'S THE DAY AFTER TOMORROW: EXPLORING THE HUMAN-NATURE DYNAMIC IN A CLIMATE CHANGED WORLD

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ABSTRACT

This study constitutes an ecocritical analysis of the American climate fiction film, "The Day After Tomorrow," directed by Roland Emmerich. It aims to explore the interplay between humanity and the natural world in the midst of an impending environmental crisis in the film from an ecocritical perspective. It focuses on environmental themes, with a particular emphasis on climate change. The storyline unfolds as a cautionary tale, employing the theme of global warming to illustrate the potential global upheaval and devastation arising from climate change. The film vividly portrays nature's wrath upon humanity, with devastating and relentless hurricanes, floods, hailstorms, and tornadoes. Furthermore, the film delves into the realms of climate science and politics, providing a critique of political indifference and the rejection of international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol. The film's depiction of governmental indifference when confronted with climate-related warnings underscores the broader concerns related to environmental policy and accountability. Through its portrayal of environmental desolation, political indifference, and the ignorant spirit of humanity, the film emerges as a thought-provoking treatise on the urgent imperative of climate action. By scrutinizing the cinematic portrayal of global warming, this study offers valuable insights into how popular culture engages with one of the most critical challenges facing our planet, encouraging viewers to contemplate the profound implications of climate change while advocating for a more sustainable and environmentally conscious future.

Keywords: Climate change, Climate fiction, Global warming, Ecocriticism.

DOES KANGAROO MOTHER CARE IMPROVE PRETERM INFANT'S TEMPERATURE

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Abstract:

Background: Kangaroo mother care (KMC) is a method of care for preterm infants (before 37 completed weeks of gestation). The method involves infants being carried, usually by the mother, with skin-to-skin contact. This improves the stability of preterm infant temperature. **The aim of the study:** To investigate the effect of kangaroo mother care on preterm infant's temperature in a neonatal intensive care unit at the Khartoum Teaching Hospital in Sudan.

Methodology: The study design was Nonequivalent Groups Design (a pretest-posttest randomized experiment), 120 mothers of preterm infants were selected through purposive sampling.

Subjects: The target population for this study was all medically stable preterm infants who were admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit at the time of the study. For preterm infants of gestational age 30–36 weeks (n=120), 60 intervention groups received KMC, and another 60 control groups received conventional care. The researcher was available five days per week, five hours per day from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. The average number of cases that were taken per week ranged from 8 to 10 premature infants and their mothers. **Setting:** This study was conducted in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) in Khartoum Teaching Hospital.

Tools: The tools of study were divided into two tools; Tool I: A Questionnaire was used to collect the demographic data related to preterm infants and their mothers in the intervention and control group, and auxiliary temperature before and after kangaroo mother care for the intervention group and also done for control group in conventional care. Tool II: Mercury thermometer. **The results:** The Independent-sample t-test was calculated and showed that there is a significant difference regarding the mother's age, and preterm infant weight (P-value = .06 & .00) respectively. There is no significant difference between preterm infants' gestational age and infants' age since birth (P-value = .82 & .50) respectively. Mothers' educational level the majority was in secondary school, (40.83%), and the lowest was in intermediate school (11.67%). The majority of preterm gender were male (60%), and the other was female (40%). Regarding preterm infant's temperature, an independent-sample t-test showed that there is no significant difference between the intervention and control group before KMC (P-value = .86). And there is a significant difference between the intervention and control group after KMC (P-value = .01). Paired sample test investigates that, there is a significant difference regarding the level of temperature for intervention group before and after KMC (P-value: 000). **Conclusion:** KMC was more effective and positively promoted premature infants' temperature than those cared for by conventional care. **Recommendation:** Educational training program for all neonatal nurses in skills necessary to implement the KMC and further studies should be conducted to assess the neonatal nurses' knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding KMC.

Keywords: Kangaroo mother care, Preterm infants, Temperature

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

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Abstract:

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

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

Results: The percentage of live births in Group 2 was 93% compared to 92% in Group 1. There were more normal vaginal deliveries (NVDs) in Group 2 compared to Group 1 (Group 2, 78% NVD; group 1, 69% NVD). In Group 1, 4% of the participants developed eclampsia. The frequency of cesarean sections was 8/26 (31%) in Group 1 and 6/28 (22%) in Group 2. The number of intrauterine deaths (IUDs) was only 1/28 (4%) in Group 2, while it was 2/26 (8%) in Group 1. The gestational age at delivery significantly improved with LNS-PLW supplementation (Group 2, 38.64 ± 0.78 weeks; Group 1, 36.88 ± 1.55 weeks, p-value 0.006).

The Apgar score (Group 2, 9.3; Group 1, 8.4) and the birth weight of the babies improved with maternal supplementation with LNS-PLW (Group 2, 38.64 ± 0.78 weeks; Group 1, 36.88 ± 1.55 ; p-value 0.003). There was no significant difference in systolic blood pressure, while diastolic blood pressure (Group 2, 89.57 ± 2.08 mmHg; Group 1, 92.17 ± 5.18 mmHg, p-value 0.025) showed significant improvement with LNS-PLW supplementation. The hemoglobin concentration increased with the LNS-PLW supplement consumed in Group 2 (Group 2, 12.15 ± 0.78 g/dL; Group 1, 11.39 ± 0.48 g/dL, p-value < 0.001). However, no significant difference among the platelet counts of the two groups was observed.

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

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

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HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION

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Abstract: This paper is concerned with a geometric inverse problem related to the elasticity equation. We aim to identify an unknown hole from boundary measurements of the displacement field. The Kohn-Vogelius concept is employed for formulating the inverse problem as a topology optimization one. We develop a topological sensitivity analysis based method for detecting the location, size and shape of the unknown hole. We derive a higher-order asymptotic formula describing the variation of a Kohn-Vogelius type functional with respect to the creation of an arbitrary shaped hole inside the computational domain.

Key Words: Elasticity operator, topological sensitivity analysis, higher-order asymptotic formula, geometric inverse problem, Kohn-Vogelius formulation, topological gradient.

EFFECT OF CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF IRON ON AFFECTIVE AND COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR ON MALE WISTAR RAT

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Abstract: In this work, we studied the impact of chronic iron exposure, in the form of iron sulfate (FeSo₄), on affective and cognitive disorders and oxidative stress in the male Wistar rat. The treatment was carried out for 8 weeks, the rats received an intraperitoneal injection of iron at different doses: 0.25, 0.5, and 1 mg/kg. Affective and cognitive disorders are assessed in OFT, EPM, FST, MWM, and Y-maze. The hippocampus and prefrontal cortex of each animal were taken for biochemical examination.

our results show that iron exerts anxiogenic and depressogenic effects, which appear from the dose of 0.5 mg/kg to achieve maximum effect at 1 mg/kg. According to results from the MWM and Y-maze tests, continuous exposure to iron induces cognitive disorders that are defined by the disturbance of working memory and influences spatial learning performance causing a deficit of spatial memory retention. We noted that chronic exposure to iron can be associated with the appearance of a state of oxidative stress in the hippocampus and the prefrontal cortex demonstrated by an increase in lipid peroxidation, an increase in nitric oxide, and also by disturbances in the antioxidant defense systems following a determination of the concentrations of catalase.

In conclusion, we can deduce from this work that chronic iron exposure can be related to the induction of cognitive and affective disorders and oxidative stress.

Keywords: iron, Anxiety, Depression, Cognitive disorders, Behavioral tests, Male Wistar Rat

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GINGIVAL AND PERI-IMPLANT SULCULAR FLUID
ACTIVE METALLOPROTEINASE-8 CONCENTRATION AND CLINICAL
INDICES IN HEALTHY AND DISEASED CONDITIONS**

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Abstract:

Aim: to evaluate the active metalloproteinase 8 (aMMP-8) concentration in gingival crevicular fluid (GCF) and in peri-implant sulcular fluid (PISF) in healthy and diseased conditions, before and after a non-surgical treatment, and to compare it with the various clinical parameters used to estimate the gingival and peri-implant inflammation.

Materials and methods: Plaque index/modified plaque index (PI/mPI), gingival index/simplified gingival index (GI/sGI), probing depth (PD), bleeding on probing index/modified bleeding on probing index (BOPI/mBOPI), radiographic bone loss/radiographic marginal bone loss (rBL/rMBL) and GCF/PISF samples were evaluated, before and 3 months after non-surgical treatment, in 15 patients with gingivitis and peri implant mucositis (Group 1), in 15 patients with periodontitis and peri-implantitis (Group 2) and in 15 periodontally healthy patients with healthy implants [Control Group (CG)]. CCF/PISF samples were analyzed by a chair-side mouth-rinse test (ImplantSafe®) in combination with a digital reader (ORALyzer®).

Results: In all groups, aMMP-8 median levels were statistically higher in the PISF than in GCF and they did not change after treatment. Positive correlation of the GCF/PISF and aMMP-8 median concentration was seen with increasing PD and BOPI/mBOPI values. A higher covariation of aMMP-8 mean levels in GCF with PD was found when compared to PISF levels. aMMP-8 mean levels in PISF expressed a higher covariation with increasing grades of sGI and rMBL, while aMMP-8 GCF concentration established a better covariation with BOPI and PI.

Conclusions: PISF of sites with peri-implant mucositis and peri-implantitis showed higher levels of a-MMP-8 compared to sites with gingivitis and periodontitis. After non-surgical therapy, the PISF a-MMP-8 concentration remained mostly unchanged, while the GCF concentration of a-MMP-8 significantly decreased. PISF and GCF showed mostly similar correlations with the clinical indices.

KEYWORDS: Implant; PISF; GCF; a-MMP-8; Clinical parameters; Peri-Implantitis.

ENHANCED COOLING PERFORMANCE OF Fe₃O₄–Cu HYBRID NANOFLUID USING MAXWELL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Hybrid nanofluids are the reasonable new generation of nanofluids, which can be developed either in mixture or composite form in the base fluids. A single material does not exhibit all the characteristics required for a particular purpose. In that case, hybrid nanofluids may offer good heat transfer enhancements as compared to nanofluids. This study aims to examine the heat transfer enhancement of magnetic and non-magnetic nanoparticles based hybrid nanofluid. At the first stage, mathematical model is developed for hybrid nanofluid containing magnetic (Fe₂O₄) and non-magnetic (Cu) nanoparticles based on single-phase model with realistic physical boundary conditions. The effective thermal conductivity of Fe₃O₄–Cu hybrid nanofluid is calculated from the Maxwell model. The derived model depends on a system of governing equations (continuity, momentum and energy equations) and boundary conditions. These equations are solved numerically using an efficient implicit finite-difference Keller–Box method. The computational software MAPLE–20 has been used for plotting the graphs. The results showed that the effect of particle size and magnetic field are two important parameters which should be considered for an effective heat transfer enhancement.

Keywords: Hybrid nanofluid, thermal conductivity; convection flow.

A VIBRATION-BASED TWO-STAGE APPROACH FOR STRUCTURAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT IN MECHANICAL STRUCTURES

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Abstract

This article presents an effective method for assessing structural damage in mechanical structures. The technique integrates finite element analysis with metaheuristic optimization algorithms to evaluate the degree of damage. By examining changes in modal characteristics such as natural frequencies and mode shapes, indications of structural damage can be derived. The process involves adjusting the stiffness of specific elements within the finite element model using a stiffness reduction factor to represent the damage. Subsequently, an optimization algorithm is utilized to quantify the extent of damage based on the alterations in modal parameters. The efficacy and efficiency of this proposed approach in identifying the extent of damage in mechanical structures are demonstrated through numerical simulations conducted on composite beams and steel truss structures. The numerical results highlight the efficiency of this method in terms of objective function convergence, output quality, and CPU time.

Keywords – Structural damage, Mechanical structures, Finite element analysis, SHM, Optimization algorithms.

REVIEW ARTICLE ON SALBUTAMOL DRUG ON COPD DISEASE- DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Salbutamol is used to relieve symptoms of asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) such as coughing, wheezing and feeling breathless. It works by relaxing the muscles of the airways into the lungs, which makes it easier to breathe. A double blind, randomised, crossover trial of the effect of 5 mg nebulised salbutamol or saline on endurance exercise time was conducted in 18 patients. Breathing pattern, metabolic variables and total and regional chest wall volumes were measured non-invasively by optoelectronic plethysmography (OEP) at rest and during exercise. Salbutamol increased FEV₁, forced vital capacity (FVC) and inspiratory capacity and reduced functional residual capacity (FRC) and residual volume significantly. OEP showed the change in resting FRC to be mainly in the abdominal compartment. Nebulised salbutamol improved forced expiratory flow in most patients with COPD, but less hyperinflated patients tried to reduce the abdominal compartmental volume after active treatment and this reduced their exercise capacity. Identifying these patients has important therapeutic implications, as does an understanding of the mechanisms that control chest wall muscle recruitment.

Keywords: plethysmography, nebulised salbutamol, COPD Disease

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON ISLAM: EXPLORATION OF TOLERANCE HARMONY, AND CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore global perspectives on Islam, with a special focus on aspects of tolerance, harmony and contemporary developments in the context of an increasingly connected world. Tolerance is an important element in understanding how Islam is widely accepted and interpreted in an increasingly multicultural society. An in-depth analysis of attitudes of tolerance and intercultural harmony towards Islamic teachings provides significant insight into social integration, encouraging social cohesion, and encouraging meaningful coexistence. Through this exploration, we can understand that building trust, mutual understanding, and conducting constructive dialogue between Muslims and non-Muslims are the keys to minimizing misunderstandings and resolving interfaith conflicts. In addition, this research discusses the development of contemporary Islam amidst global challenges, such as political polarization, an unstable economy and social problems. The integration of modern technology and global influence is an integral part of the development of Islam in this era. In explaining the global perspective on Islam, it was found that cultural diversity and openness to differences are important aspects in bridging the gap between religions. By observing and understanding these complexities, we can better work towards creating more inclusive, just and peaceful societies, where universal values such as tolerance, peace and mutual respect form the basis of harmonious global social interactions.

Keywords: Global perspectives on Islam, tolerance, harmony and contemporary developments

CHARACTERISTICS OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

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Abstract

This research intends to explain in depth the characteristics of science and religion. The research method uses qualitative research with a bibliometric analysis approach. This bibliometric research found that the characteristics of science and religion are interconnected and have their own roles. The characteristics of knowledge in Islam are that it is accumulative and is shared property. The truth is not absolute and is objective. Knowledge/science is accumulative and is a common property. It is accumulative, meaning that the results of science can be used as objects of subsequent research. The truth is not absolute and is objective. Work procedures or how to use methods to find something must be based on scientific methods, not dependent on personal understanding. The characteristics of religion in Islam according to Yusuf Qardawi are Rabaniyyah, Insaniyyah, Syumiliyyah and Wasatiyyah. Rabaniyyah, is a religion whose ultimate goal is to have a good relationship with Allah. Insaniyyah is a religion that is in accordance with the human soul. All his commands and prohibitions are beneficial for himself. So Islam really emphasizes humanity. Syumiliyyah is a religion that applies universally. Wasatiyyah is a moderate religion. A religion that teaches its adherents not to be inclined towards material life alone but to pay attention to the balance of life in this world and the hereafter, spiritual and material.

Keywords: Characteristics, Science, Religion

**ANTISEIZURE AND ANTIOXIDANT PROPERTIES OF ETHANOL FRACTION OF
AERIAL PART OF BORRERIA OCYMOIDES ON ISONIAZID-INDUCED
SEIZURE IN RAT MODELS**

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ABSTRACT

Epilepsy is not one condition, but is a diverse family of disorders, having in common an abnormally increase predisposition to seizure. It is a group of disorders of the CNS Characterized by paroxysmal cerebral dysrhythmia, manifesting as brief episodes(seizure) of loss or disturbance of consciousness

Seizure is a sudden, uncontrolled burst of electrical activity in the brain. The present research was designed to investigate the antiseizure and antioxidant properties of ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides on isoniazid-induced seizure in rats model. The effect of ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides on seizure latency, percentage protection against seizure, percentage protection against lethality, anti-oxidant status and neurotransmitters, were investigated in PTZ seizure-induced rats using standard biochemical methods. The qualitative and quantitative phytochemical results of the ethanol fraction of aerial part of Borreria ocymoides constitute respectively; Saponins, flavanoids, tannins,

Terpenoids alkaloids , steroids , Cardiac glycosides . The acute toxicity test results of ethanol fraction of aerial part of *Borreria ocymoides* showed that the extract was not toxic at the highest dosage (5000 mg/kg body weight) administered. The results showed a significant ($P < 0.05$) reduction in GLU, and DOP with a corresponding increase in GABA and GABA-T of the group treated with 200, 400 and 600 mg/kg b.w when compared with positive control in seizure induced rats.

Keywords: Seizure, Neurotransmitter, antioxidants, electrolytes and ethanol fraction.

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL MEDIA: AN ANALYSIS OF THE GORKHALAND MOVEMENT OF 2017

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"Regional movements" have emerged as a prominent aspect of Indian politics since the country's inception as a democratic republic. These movements are an anticipated occurrence due to India's diverse character in terms of social, cultural, and political dimensions. While various regional movements can be categorized based on their characteristics, origins, aims, duration, and intensity, it is possible to identify commonalities in the methods or approaches employed across different periods. The modus operandi that the regional movements follow can be distinctly identified from the conventional system that the movements follow. Numerous factors can be attributed to driving this evolution, but the significance of digitalization in this context cannot be overstated. Digitalization has sparked a profound revolution in how we communicate, exert influence, regulate, and share information, consequently laying the foundation for what we may call "Digital Politics." In the current landscape, digital politics has become an indispensable tool for both the movement's stakeholders and the Government. As a result, the dynamics of regional movements have undergone a significant transformation. In contrast to the traditional movements of the past that operated exclusively in physical spaces, contemporary movements now manifest on two fronts: physical, on-the-ground activities and digital platforms. This relevance is particularly evident in the Gorkhaland Movement, where digital politics has become vital in recent years. The movement has taken on new forms, evolved, and maintained its presence on digital platforms. The research intends to analyze the role of regional politics within the Gorkhaland Movement, serving as a case study illustrating the substantial influence of digital politics in regional movements.

Keywords: Digital Politics, digital Media, Gorkhaland Movement, Regional Movement, and Identity Politics.

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

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Abstract

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

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

PHILOSOPHY AS THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN WISDOM

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Abstract

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

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

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

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

Third, Philosophy as a way of life (Weltsanschauung) is a view of life that is used as the basis for every action and behavior in everyday life, also used to solve the problems faced in his life. His view of life will be reflected in his attitude to life and way of life. This attitude and way of life will arise if humans are able to think about themselves in total.

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

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

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

DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGY IN PROMOTING PRODUCT MS GLOW

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine MS Glow's digital marketing in entering global marketing. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. As the MS Glow business does, they don't just market their products online. However, combine it with other marketing techniques offline through a network of resellers spread across various regions. An omnichannel marketing strategy like this makes it possible to reach more customers. Customers can also feel more satisfied with the services provided, and can achieve maximum profits. In this case, MS Glow utilizes various social media for promotional platforms. Starting from Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, and YouTube. This way of promoting business is very effective attract customers. Because, the digital era allows every community to have access to online platforms. In entering the global market, MS GLOW implements very good and structured strategies, so that the products they sell sell well and can be known throughout the world. And also MS GLOW provides facial care for all ages so it is in great demand and its purchasing power has also increased in the market because it can be used by various ages.

Keywords: Digital marketing, MS Glow, and literature review.

USE OF THE TIKTOK APPLICATION AS MEDIA WARDAH BEAUTY PRODUCT PROMOTION

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine the benefits of TikTok media as a channel communication and promotional media for beauty products. This research uses the AIDAS Theory where this theory is to help plan advertising as a whole, and the formula can be applied to a hard-selling advertisement. This research data was obtained from informants using purposive sampling. Data collection techniques were carried out by interviewing 6 informants, participant observation and documentation. Based on the problem formulation contained in this research, the research results show the use of the TikTok application as a promotional medium for beauty products Wardah through TikTok social media significantly increased sales turnover especially during the Covid-19 pandemic like now. From research that has been carried out TikTok media is one of the media that is close to millennials so it can influence consumers to buy a beauty product from Wardah Cosmetics so that it can have the effect of increasing sales in various products especially Wardah beauty products in Pekalongan city outlets.

Keywords: Tiktok Application, Promotional Media, Beauty Products, Wardah.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY TRANSMISSION MECHANISM OF THE UNITED STATES ON INDIA'S REAL AND FINANCIAL VARIABLES

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Abstract

This paper investigates the international monetary transmission mechanism of the US on India's key real and financial variables. A Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVAR methodology) using recursive identification method is used to assess the spill over effects of US monetary policy on India's Sensex, short-term government treasury yield with maturity less than one year, long-term government treasury yield with maturity 10 years, exchange rate, CPI, and IIP. The data sample is monthly data from 1997 to 2020. The results show that US monetary policy has a significant impact on India's real and financial variables. In particular, a tightening of US monetary policy leads to a decline in India's Sensex, a rise in short-term and long-term government treasury yields, a depreciation of the Indian rupee, and an increase in CPI. The results also suggest that the exchange rate channel is the most important channel followed by asset price channel through which US monetary policy affects India's economy.

Keywords: US monetary policy, India, asset price channel, exchange rate channel, Structural Vector Autoregressive technique, macro-economic interdependence.

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERCONNECTION INTEGRATION: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the study of the implementation of interconnection integration. The research method uses qualitative research with a library research approach. This research concludes that in Islamic Religious Education (PAI) learning, for example, meteri-aharah (purification) discusses water. Water in this thaharah chapter is generally divided into Absolute Water, (holy and purifying water), Mustamal Water (water that has been used), Mutanajjis Water (water that is unclean). In the management of learning about water, an educator is required not only to convey normative-literary information about water as in the fiqh sciences, by exploring the Koran and Hadith. However, you must be able to dialogue and relate it to scientific facts about water, the impact and function of water for life. Therefore, educators must have sufficient insight, reading and literature to be able to provide various information about thaharah to students. Another perspective is that education should also be able to relate thaharah material; purify; water with other studies (eg ecology, geology, hydro-chemistry, biology, health etc.); the amount of water on earth does not increase or decrease just by moving from one place to another, the earth consists of 70 percent water (oceans) and 30 percent land, as well as human conditions, 70 percent is water, therefore water will also affect our mood. If we are given a positive response, the water in our bodies will capture this energy, so that we will feel better. Environmental damage, abrasion and water crises are caused by human activities that are not wise in using water.

Keyword: Integration, Interconnection, and Literature Review

VISIBLE-LIGHT DRIVEN PHOTOCATALYTIC EFFECTIVENESS FOR SOLID-STATE SYNTHESIS OF $\text{Bi}_{24}\text{O}_{31}\text{Br}_{10}$ NANOPHOTOCATALYST TOWARDS COMPLETE DECOLORIZATION OF RHODAMINE B FROM WATER

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ABSTRACT

The development of oxide catalysts has become an emerging trend for effective photocatalysts to eliminate environmental pollution (Xing, 2019). In this context, bismuth-rich oxyhalides ($\text{Bi}_x\text{O}_y\text{X}_z$) ($X=\text{Cl}, \text{Br}\dots$) are widely considered as one of the promising photocatalysts due to their strong oxidizing ability, nontoxicity, low cost, and wide band gap (Sharma, 2023). Recently, they have been tested for their enhanced photocatalytic potential in pollutant degradation (Li, 2020), clean energy conversion, etc. In this work, $\text{Bi}_{24}\text{O}_{31}\text{Br}_{10}$ photocatalyst was successfully prepared by a solid-state reaction method. Crystalline phases, optical absorption properties and morphologies were characterized by X-ray Diffraction (XRD), UV-visible Diffused Reflectance Spectra (DRS), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) and Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). Basing on optical characterizations, $\text{Bi}_{24}\text{O}_{31}\text{Br}_{10}$ owns a band gap energy (E_g) of 2.50 eV. Moreover, the

photocatalytic activities of the as prepared catalysts were evaluated for the degradation of rhodamin B (RhB) dye under visible light using 250 W Xenon lamp. As a result, during 90 minutes of irradiation, the rate of degradation of RhB exceeds 98.9%. This work provides a method to experimentally prepare $\text{Bi}_{24}\text{O}_{31}\text{Br}_{10}$ and sheds a light on the significance of this bismuth-based semiconductor in photocatalysis application

Keywords: Photocatalysis; $\text{Bi}_{24}\text{O}_{31}\text{Br}_{10}$; Solid-state reaction; RhB degradation

ONLINE BUYING AND SELLING BUSINESS

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Abstract

This research aims to explain the online buying and selling business. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. The results of this research conclude that online business is modern commerce in the current digital era. Online buying and selling has become a phenomenon that dominates the world of modern commerce. In this digital era, e-commerce platforms have revolutionized the way people shop and sell products and services. This abstract will discuss the development, impact, and challenges of the online buying and selling business. First, technological developments and increasingly easy access to the internet have enabled business actors to develop their online shops. This phenomenon has enabled small and large businesses to reach a global audience, enabling the sale of products and services without geographic boundaries. This has also given customers more choice and convenience in shopping, with a variety of easily accessible payment and delivery options. Second, the online buying and selling business has made a significant contribution to global economic growth. Large e-commerce platforms such as Amazon, Alibaba, and eBay are leaders in the industry, creating jobs, facilitating cross-border trade, and generating huge revenues. Additionally, many small traders and home businesses have also taken advantage of this opportunity to create additional income. However, along with the benefits, online buying and selling businesses also face several challenges. Online fraud, intense competition, and unequal internet access are still problems that need to be addressed. In addition, issues related to data privacy and consumer protection are receiving increasing attention. The regulations that develop in this industry will be key to maintaining the integrity and security of online buying and selling businesses. In conclusion, online buying and selling businesses have changed the global trade landscape by bringing convenience, accessibility, and significant economic growth. However, challenges such as security and intense competition also need to be overcome. The future of the online buying and selling business will be greatly influenced by technological innovation, appropriate regulations, and the ability of business people to adapt to ongoing changes in the digital environment.

Keywords: Business, Online, and Buying and selling.

PRINCIPLES OF HUMANIZATION OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bermaksud mendeskripsikan secara mendalam tentang Prinsip-prinsip Humanisasi Ilmu. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. Humanization is a concept that emphasizes the importance of making science more humane and relevant to human life. The principles of humanization involve an understanding of humans, namely that science must understand human needs, aspirations and values. This involves the study of psychology, culture, ethics and other human dimensions. Human empowerment is the science of humans developing themselves, improving their quality of life and achieving their potential. Social and Cultural Context must be understood

in a social and cultural context, so that it can be more relevant and useful in various societies and cultures. Justice and prosperity are principles of humanization of science which include efforts to create social justice, equality and prosperity for all members of society. Ethics and responsibility are responsible for the development, application and dissemination of knowledge. The application of these principles can help direct the development of science that is more humanitarian-oriented, so that it can provide greater benefits for individuals and society. Implementation will not be separated from several educational components that take part, namely teachers, methods, students, materials, evaluation.

Keywords:Humanization of science, Humans,Values.

FUTBOLDA DAR ALAN EĞİTİMİ

SMALL-SIDED TRAINING IN FOOTBALL

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ÖZET

Sporcuların hem başarıya ulaşmasında hem de yüksek performans düzeyine ulaşmalarında antrenmanın etkisi oldukça önemlidir. Spor alanındaki araştırmacılar, antrenörler ve kondisyonerler devamlı olarak sporcuların performanslarını geliştirecek, sağlıkla ilgili değişimlerini etkileyecek yeni antrenman metotları arayışında olmuşlardır (Issurin, 2010, Fitzpatrick et al., 2018). Fiziksel performansın yanında, tekniksel, taktiksel, ve zihinsel performansın ön planda olduğu branşlardan önemli bir tanesi de futboldur (Stolen et al.,2005).

Futbol, hem dünyada, hem de ülkemizde milyonlarca insan tarafından izlenip ve takip edilmektedir. Dünyadaki spor dalları arasında herkes tarafından tanınan, incelenen ve istatistiği yapılan, en yaygın ve en popüler olan spor branşında, oyuncu sayısı, oyun alanının büyüklüğü ve gerektirdiği mücadele etme becerisi gibi özellikleriyle diğer branşlar içerisinde kendine has bir yere sahip olmuştur (Andersen, 2003, Hwang et al., 2016). Futbolda oyuncuların fizyolojik, teknik ve fiziksel performanslarının geliştirilmesinde yaygın olarak kullanılan antrenman yöntemlerinin başında dar alan oyunları gelmektedir. Literatürde küçük alan oyunları şeklinde de geçen dar alan antrenmanları futbol antrenmanlarında yaygın olarak kullanılmakla beraber, dar alan antrenmanları; farklı oyuncu grupları ve klasik saha ölçülerinden farklı olarak daha dar oyun ölçüsüne sahip olan ölçülerinden meydana gelmektedir (Bizati, 2016, Hill-Haas et al., 2011, Aslan, 2012). Dar alan antrenmanlarındaki sınırlamalar veya yönlendirmelerle yapılan farklı düzenleme metotları, istenen davranışların ve becerilerin ortaya çıkmasına neden olduğunu göstermekle beraber, oyunda bazı becerilerin ortaya çıkması veya sıklığının değişmesi birçok sınırlamanın etkisi altındadır. Bunların içinde oyunlarda oyuncu sayısının değişmesi, oyun saha ebatları, direktifler ve oyunun kuralları gibi sınırlamalarla antrenör tarafından değiştirilen ve organize edilen oyun talimatlarıdır (Williams & Owen, 2007, Eniseler, 2018). Sonuç olarak saha içindeki oyuncu dizilişi ve oyunun gerektirdiği fizyolojik gereksinimlere bakıldığında yapılacak dar alan antrenmanların sporcuların performanslarında olumlu katkılar sağlayacağı ve yapılacak antrenmanlarda bir alternatif olarak düşünülebileceği söylenebilir.

Anahtar kelime: Futbol, Dar alan oyunu, Antrenman, Performans

ABSTRACT

The effect of training is very important for athletes to achieve both success and high performance levels. Researchers, coaches and conditioners in the field of sports are constantly searching for new training methods that will improve athletes' performance and affect their health-related changes (Issurin, 2010, Fitzpatrick et al., 2018). In addition to physical performance, football is one of the important branches in which technical, tactical and mental performance are at the foreground (Stolen et al., 2005).

Football is watched and followed by millions of people both in the world and in our country. Among the sports branches in the world, it is the most common and popular sport that is recognized by everyone, examined and statistics are made, and it has a unique place among other branches with its features such as the number of players, the size of the playing field and the fighting skills it requires (Andersen, 2003, Hwang et al., 2016). Small-sided games are one of the most commonly used training methods in football to improve the physiological, technical and physical performance of players. Although small-sided training, also referred to as small-sided games in the literature, is widely used in football training. Small-sided training consists of different player groups and smaller playing dimensions, unlike classical field dimensions (Bizati, 2016, Hill-Haas et al., 2011, Aslan, 2012). Although different regulation methods with limitations or guidance in the small-sided trainings show that they lead to the emergence of desired behaviors and skills, the emergence of some skills in the game or the change in their frequency is under the influence of many limitations. These are game instructions that are changed and organized by the coach with limitations such as changing the number of players in the games, game field dimensions, directives and rules of the game (Williams & Owen, 2007, Eniseler, 2018). As a result, when we look at the player formation on the field and the physiological requirements of the game, it can be said that small-sided training will make positive contributions to the athletes' performance and can be considered as an alternative in the training.

Keywords: Football, Small-sided Game, Training, Performance

**ENERJİDE DIŞA BAĞIMLI ÜLKELERDE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ VE TİCARİ
AÇIKLIK ARASINDAKİ NEDENSEL İLİŞKİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI: DİMITRESCU-
HURLİN PANEL NEDENSELLİK TESTİ**

**INVESTIGATING THE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENEWABLE
ENERGY AND TRADE OPENNESS IN ENERGY FOREIGN-DEPENDENT
COUNTRIES: DIMITRESCU-HURLIN PANEL CAUSALITY TEST**

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Öz

Fosil yakıtlardaki maliyet artışları ve küresel ısınma ile birlikte önemi artan yenilenebilir enerji, 21. yy'da yatırım yapılan en yüksek enerji kaynakları kalemlerinden biri olarak kabul edilmektedir. Enerjide dışa bağımlı olan ülkelerin yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yatırım oranları araştırma-geliştirmeye (Ar-Ge) Gayrisafi Yurtiçi Hasıla'dan (GSYH) ayırdıkları pay ile orantılı olmaktadır. Ar-Ge'ye yüksek oranda yatırım yapamayan ülkeler bu açığı gelişmiş ülkelerden teknoloji transferi ile kapatmak zorunda kalmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, enerjiye bağımlı ilk on ülkenin (Belçika, Hollanda, İrlanda, İtalya, Kıbrıs Rum Kesimi, Litvanya, Lüksemburg, Malta, Türkiye ve Yunanistan) ticari açıklığı ile yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları arasındaki ilişki 2003-2019 dönemi için Dimitrescu-Hurlin (2008) panel nedensellik testi ile analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda İtalya ve Hollanda arasında çift yönlü bir nedensellikten bahsedilebilmektedir. Fakat Türkiye, Yunanistan, Malta, Litvanya ve Kıbrıs Rum Kesimi için ticari açıklık yenilenebilir enerjinin bir nedeni olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Diğer ülkelerde bir nedensellikten bahsedilememektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ticari açıklık, yenilenebilir enerji, Dimitrescu-Hurlin panel nedensellik testi

Abstract

Renewable energy, whose importance has increased with the cost increases in fossil fuels and global warming, is considered one of the most invested energy resources in the 21st century. The investment rates of countries that are externally dependent on energy in renewable energy resources are proportional to the share they allocate from the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to research and development (R&D). Countries that cannot invest heavily in R&D are forced to close this gap with technology transfer from developed countries. In this study, the relationship between trade openness and renewable energy resources of the top ten energy-dependent countries (Belgium, Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, Greek Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Turkiye and Greece) for the period 2003-2019 analyzed by Dimitrescu-Hurlin (2008) panel causality test. As a result of the analysis, it can be said that there is a two-way causality between Italy and the Netherlands. However, it is concluded that trade openness is a reason for renewable energy for Turkiye, Greece, Malta, Lithuania and Greek Cyprus. In other countries, no causality can be mentioned for the resource.

Keywords: Trade openness, renewable energy, Dimitrescu-Hurlin panel causality test

KÖK HÜCRE KAYNAKLARI

STEM CELL SOURCES

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Kök hücreler; embriyonal ve embriyonal olmayan kök hücrelerden elde edilebilir. Embriyonal olmayan kök hücreler fetal kök hücrelerinden, kadavradan, göbek kordonundan, plasentadan, kemik iliğinden, yağ dokudan, birçok organda bulunan kök hücrelerden veya son yıllarda farklılaştırma ile herhangi bir hücrenin kök hücre haline dönüştürülmesiyle oluşan hücrelerden elde edilebilmektedir.

Zigot, canlının yapısındaki bütün hücrelere farklılaşma yeteneğinde olan ilk embriyonik kök hücredir ve bu hücrelere tüm hücreleri oluşturabilme kabiliyetinde olan “totipotent hücre” denir. Zigotun bölünmesiyle oluşan blastomer olarak tanımlanan tüm hücreler için de totipotent özellik geçerlidir. Gelişmenin ileri evrelerinde totipotent kök hücreler; pluripotent kök hücrelere farklılaşabilirler.

Erişkin bir canlının vücudunda da kök hücre kaynakları bulunmaktadır. Erişkin kök hücreler, farklılaşmış dokularda bulunan farklılaşmamış hücrelerdir ve multipotent özelliktedirler. Her yaştaki canlıda bulunan bu hücreler kendilerini yenileyebilir ve ihtiyaç halinde farklı hücre türlerine dönüşebilirler. Bu hücreler buldukları dokularda yaşlanan, dejenerasyona uğrayan veya ölen hücrelerin yerine, yenilerini üreten yedek parça olarak görev yaparlar. İnsan vücudunda kemik iliği, iskelet kası, göz, umbilikal kord, sinir, karaciğer, dental pulpa ve deri gibi birçok dokularda bulunur. Kemik iliği embriyonik mezoderminden köken alır. Bunun yanında adipoz dokuda, kemik iliği, periferik kan ve kordon kanı ile kıyaslandığında daha fazla MKH içermektedir. MKH, kemik iliği ve yağ doku dışında ise sinoviyal membrandan, dermisten, perisitten, kıkırdaktan, tendodan, trabeküler kemikten, göbek kordonundan, akciğerden, diş pulpasından, amniotik sıvıdan, fetal karaciğerden ve periferik kandan da izole edilebilir.

Günümüzde özellikle rejeneratif tıp uygulamaları için özellikle erişkin kök hücreler kullanılmaktadır. Erişkin kök hücreler hem immunolojik açıdan sorunsuzdur hem de etik sorunlar oluşturmazlar.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kök hücre, Embriyonal kök hücre, Embriyonal olmayan kök hücre.

Stem cells can be obtained from both embryonic and non-embryonic sources. Non-embryonic stem cells can be derived from fetal stem cells, cadavers, umbilical cord, placenta, bone marrow, adipose tissue, various organs through differentiation, or any cell transformed into a stem cell in recent years.

The zygote, the first embryonic stem cell in an organism's structure, has the ability to differentiate into all cells, and these cells are referred to as "totipotent cells." The totipotent property also applies to all cells defined as blastomeres that result from the division of the zygote. In later stages of development, totipotent stem cells can differentiate into pluripotent stem cells.

Adult organisms also have sources of stem cells. Adult stem cells are undifferentiated cells found in differentiated tissues and are multipotent. These cells, present in organisms of all ages, can self-renew and, when needed, can transform into different cell types. They serve as spare parts that replace aging, degenerating, or dying cells in their respective tissues. In the human body, these stem cells can be found in various tissues, including bone marrow, skeletal muscle, eyes, umbilical cord, nerves, liver, dental pulp, and skin. Bone marrow originates from embryonic mesoderm. Adipose tissue contains more multipotent stem cells than bone marrow, peripheral blood, and cord blood. Multipotent stem cells can also be isolated from synovial membrane, dermis, pericytes, cartilage, tendons, trabecular bone, umbilical cord, lung, dental pulp, amniotic fluid, fetal liver, and peripheral blood.

Today, especially for regenerative medicine applications, adult stem cells are extensively used. Adult stem cells are both immunologically compatible and free from ethical concerns.

Keywords: Stem cell, Embryonic stem cell, Non-embryonic stem cell.

KAMU KURUMLARINDA KABLOSUZ AĞLAR VE MOBİL İLETİŞİM SİSTEMLERİNİN KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

A STUDY ON THE USE OF WIRELESS NETWORKS AND MOBILE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

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ÖZET

Bilgiye ulaşım günümüzde hızlı ve özgür bir şekilde gerçekleşmektedir. Bilgiye ulaşım konusunda bilişim sistemlerinde ağ bağlantılarından faydalanılmaktadır. Ağ bağlantıları, kablosuz ağlar ve beraberinde mobil iletişimin gelişmesi ile en güncel konulardan birisini oluşturmaktadır. Kablosuz ağlar ve mobil iletişim kurumsal kullanımın yanı sıra bireysel kullanım ile eğitimden sağlığa, endüstriden eğlenceye kadar tüm alanların kullanımındadır. Kamu kurumlarında bilgi güvenliği ayrıca önem arz etmektedir. Kamu kurumlarında kullanımı gelişim gösteren kablosuz ağlar ve mobil iletişim konusu hem bilişim sistemleri alanında çalışanların hem de kamu yönetimi alanında çalışanların araştırma konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kablosuz ağlar ve mobil iletişim kavramları, bu kavramların kamu kurumlarına sağladıkları avantajlar ve bunun yanı sıra sınırlılıkları tartışılmıştır. Ayrıca kamu kurumlarında ideal kablosuz ağlar ve mobil iletişim kullanımı konusu da bu çalışmada değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmada kamu kurumlarında kablosuz ağlar ve mobil iletişim kullanımına ilişkin teknik bilgiye ihtiyaç duyulması ve kamu kurumlarının uyması gereken asgari düzeyde bilgi güvenliği konularının neler olduğu da ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri, Kamu Kurumları, Kablosuz Ağlar, Mobil İletişim

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, access to information is fast and free. Network connections are used in information systems to access information. Network connections constitute one of the most current issues with the development of wireless networks and mobile communications. Wireless networks and mobile communications are used in all areas from education to health, from industry to entertainment, as well as corporate use and individual use. Information security is also important in public institutions. The subject of wireless networks and mobile communications, whose use is developing in public institutions, constitutes the research topic of both those working in the field of information systems and those working in the field of public administration. In this study, wireless networks and mobile communication concepts, the advantages of these concepts for public institutions, as well as their limitations are discussed. In addition, the issue of ideal wireless networks and mobile communication usage in public institutions was also evaluated in this study. The study also revealed the need for technical information regarding the use of wireless networks and mobile communications in public institutions and the minimum level of information security issues that public institutions must comply with.

Keywords: Management Information Systems, Public Institutions, Wireless Networks, Mobile Communication

GENİŞLETİLMİŞ GERÇEKLIK (XR) TEKNOLOJİSİ VE EĞİTİMDE KULLANIMI

EXTENDED REALITY (XR) TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN EDUCATION

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Genişletilmiş gerçeklik, günümüz dünyasının ekonomi, ticaret gibi alanlarıyla birlikte mühendislik, tıp, dijital oyun, spor gibi hemen her alanda kullanılan heyecan verici bir teknolojik gelişim olarak nitelendiriliyor. Genişletilmiş gerçeklik; sanal gerçeklik, artırılmış gerçeklik, karma gerçeklik teknolojilerini birleştiren çatı bir terim olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu teknoloji ile birlikte gerçek modellemeler sayesinde gerçek bir uygulamadan alınabilecek çıktılara yakın sonuçlar alınması sayesinde ulaşılması güç veya mümkün olmayan durumları deneyimleme fırsatı sunarken aynı zamanda tutarlı risk analizlerini yapmaya da imkân vermektedir. Bu teknolojik gelişmenin en etkili kullanılabileceği alanlardan biri de eğitim ortamlarıdır. Etkili bir öğrenme için çok boyutlu materyallerin kullanımıyla zenginleştirilmesinin gerekliliği sürekli vurgulanan eğitim ortamları bu genişletilmiş gerçeklik teknolojisiyle çok başka bir boyuta taşınacaktır. Öğrenenin harekete geçen duyu organı ölçüsünce etkili ve kalıcı bir öğrenmenin gerçekleştiği göz önüne alınca gerektiğinde bir fizik, kimya veya biyoloji laboratuvarına dönüşen genişletilmiş gerçeklik tabanlı materyal ve uygulamalar, eğer uygun içerikler üretilirse eğitimin tüm alanlarında kullanılabilecektir. Bugün dünyanın birçok ülkesinde yer alan okullarda kullanılan genişletilmiş gerçeklik uygulamalarının ülkemizde henüz çok yeni bir teknoloji olması yönüyle belirli alanlarda kullanılabildiğini görmekteyiz. Eğitim materyali olarak kullanımı ile ilgili çeşitli bilimsel çalışmalar yapılmış olsa da donanım ve yazılım maliyetleri yüksek olan genişletilmiş gerçeklik uygulamalarının ülkemizde bir eğitim materyali olarak kullanılmasının biraz zaman alacağı söylenebilir. Genişletilmiş gerçeklik materyalleri ve uygulamalarının eğitimde kullanılması ile birlikte birçok geleneksel uygulamanın önüne geçeceği açıktır. Doğru ve etkili ders materyallerinin hazırlanması durumunda heyecan verici, dikkat çekici bir eğitim tasarımı ortaya çıkacağı gibi uygulamaya yönelik, bir durumu gerçeğe yakın deneyimleme fırsatı sunan bu ders materyallerinin yaprak ve yaşayarak öğrenme ilkesine bağlı bir öğrenme deneyimi sunduğu ifade edilebilir. Bu çalışmada genişletilmiş gerçeklik uygulamalarının dünyada ve Türkiye'deki durumuna ve genişletilmiş gerçeklik ile ilgili yapılan çalışmalara yer verilerek öğretmen ve öğretmen adaylarına, öğrenme öğretme ortamlarında kullanabilecekleri bu yeni teknolojiye dair farkındalık oluşturulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Eğitim, genişletilmiş gerçeklik, öğretim teknolojileri, teknoloji.

Extended reality is characterized as an exciting technological development that is used in almost every field of today's world such as engineering, medicine, digital gaming, sports, as well as fields such as economy and trade. Extended reality is used as an umbrella term that combines virtual reality, augmented reality and mixed reality technologies. With this technology, it offers the opportunity to experience situations that are difficult or impossible to reach thanks to the results close to the outputs that can be obtained from a real application thanks to real modeling, while at the same time allowing consistent risk analysis. One of the areas where this technological development can be used most effectively is in educational environments. Educational environments, which are constantly emphasized to be enriched with the use of multidimensional materials for effective learning, will be moved to a very different dimension with this extended reality technology. Considering that an effective and permanent learning is realized to the extent of the learner's activated sensory organ, extended reality-based materials and applications, which turn into a physics, chemistry or biology laboratory when necessary, can be used in all areas of education if appropriate content can be produced. Today, we see that extended reality applications, which are used in schools in many countries around the world, can be used in certain areas in our country due to the fact that it is still a very new technology. Although various scientific studies have been conducted on its use as an educational material, it can be said that it will take some time for extended reality applications, which have high hardware and software costs, to be used as an educational material in our country. It is clear that with the use of extended reality materials and applications in education, it will overcome many traditional applications. In the case of the preparation of correct and effective course materials, an exciting and remarkable educational design will emerge, and it can be stated that these course materials, which offer the opportunity to experience a situation close to reality, offer a learning experience based on the principle of learning by leaf and experiencing. In this study, it will be tried to raise awareness of teachers and prospective teachers about this new technology that they can use in learning and teaching environments by giving place to the situation of extended reality applications in the world and in Turkey and the studies on extended reality.

Keywords: Education, extended reality, instructional technologies, technology.

TÜRKİYE ULAŞTIRMA SEKTÖRÜ İLE SERA GAZI SALINIMI İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TURKEY'S TRANSPORTATION SECTOR AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

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Özet

Globalleşen dünyada, artan nüfus ve gelişen teknoloji birçok problemi meydana getirmiş ve dünya ekolojik dengesinin bozulmasına sebep olmuştur. Günümüzde mevcut olan enerji kaynakları dünyanın enerji ihtiyacını karşılayamayacak seviyeye ulaşmıştır. Fosil yakıtların gelecekte tükenerek olması insanları farklı alternatif kaynak arayışına yöneltmiştir. Bu nedenle iklim değişikliği ve ekolojik duyarlılık gibi konular günümüzde popüler hale gelmiştir. Sera gazı emisyonlarına katkıda bulunan en önemli bileşenlerden biri ulaştırma sektörüdür. Hızlı sanayileşme ve dünyada gelişen ticaret dinamiği ile ulaştırma sektörüne olan talep artış göstermiştir. Türkiye’de buna bağlı olarak gelişen ticaret ve sanayileşme yapısı ile ulaşım sektörü hacmi gelişmiştir. Bu duruma bağlı olarak enerjiye olan talep artmıştır. Doğal olarak sera gazı salınımı ülkemizde artış göstermiştir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye’nin ulaştırma sektöründeki sera gazı salınımı ve meydana gelen gelişmeler incelenecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sera gazı, ulaştırma sektörü, enerji kaynakları

Abstract

In the globalizing world, increasing population and developing technology have created many problems and caused the world's ecological balance to deteriorate. The energy resources available today have reached a level where they cannot meet the world's energy needs. The fact that fossil fuels will be depleted in the future has led people to search for alternative sources. For this reason, topics such as climate change and ecological sensitivity have become popular today. One of the most important components contributing to greenhouse gas emissions is the transportation sector. With rapid industrialization and developing trade dynamics in the world, the demand for the transportation sector has increased. With the trade and industrialization structure developing accordingly in Turkey, the volume of the transportation sector has increased. Due to this situation, the demand for energy has increased. Naturally, greenhouse gas emissions have increased in our country. In this study, greenhouse gas emissions and developments in Turkey's transportation sector will be examined.

Key words: Greenhouse gas, transportation sector, energy resources

BÜYÜK LİDER HAYDAR ALİYEV'İN AZERBAYCAN EDEBİYYATI HAKKINDA DÜŞÜNCELERİ

THOUGHTS OF THE GREAT LEADER HEYDAR ALIYEV ABOUT AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE

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ÖZET

"Haydar Aliyev ve Azerbaycan edebiyatı" konusu hem edebi, hem de siyasi-ideolojik açıdan önemlidir. Milli liderimiz Haydar Aliyev, edebiyatı halkın milli-etnik, siyasi-ideolojik ve ahlaki oluşumunun bir yolu ve yöntemi olarak görüyordu. Edebiyat, hem Sovyet döneminde hem de bağımsızlık yıllarında büyük liderin faaliyet ve politikasının ayrılmaz bir parçasıydı ve bir ifade aracıydı.

Dahi liderin teorik mirası, yüzlerce yıl boyunca değerini koruyabilen değişmez bir eğitim sistemi olarak dikkat çekicidir. Onun olağanüstü düşünce ve görüşleri Azerbaycan edebi süreci ve klasik mirasıyla ilgili olarak açıkça kendini göstermektedir. Bu düşüncelere ve fikirlere baktığımızda Haydar Aliyev'i büyük bir siyasetçi, seçkin bir devlet adamı, aynı zamanda büyük bir edebiyatçı ve edebiyat eleştirmeni olarak görüyoruz. Her ne kadar somut bir bilimsel-edebi eser yazmamış olsa da dahi liderin her konuşması bilimsel bir eser niteliğindedir.

Edebi şahsiyetlerin her aşamada korunması, edebi örneklerin dönemin şartlarına göre araştırılıp analiz edilmesi fikri, tecrübeli ve dahi bir düşünür tarafından oldukça önemsenmektedir: "Tarih tarihtir. Her aşamasının, her sayfasının kendine has anlamı, olumlu ve olumsuz yönleri vardır. O yıllarda yazan, yaratan yazarlarımız, şairlerimiz, kültür adamlarımız o yılların çerçevesinde olmalıydı." Bu fikirlerin derin metodolojik ve bilimsel önemi, 20. yüzyıla edebiyat tarihinin yeni bir konumdan aydınlatılmasına yön vermesidir.

Halkımızın zengin edebi ve kültürel mirasına vurgu yapan parlak lider, bu mirasın eskiliğine defalarca dikkat çekti ve bunun araştırılmasının önemli olduğunu belirtti: "Azerbaycan şiiri ve edebiyatının kökleri uzak geçmişe dayanmaktadır. Tarihi, halkın sanat bilincinin yaratılması ve gelişmesinin tarihidir" diyen klasik kültürel mirasa önem veren ve deyerlendiren, evrensel insani değerleri küresel ölçekte tanıtmaya çalışan saygıdeğer devlet başkanı konuşmalarında bu mirasa yüksek bilimsel ve felsefi değer vermiştir: " Halk yaşamının sanatsal kroniği olan zamanının ilerici ve hümanist fikirlerinden beslenen Azerbaycan klasik edebiyatı manevi idealler, her zaman asil ve saf fikirler, felsefi arayışlar edebiyatı olmuştur.

Büyük önder, Azerbaycan klasiklerinden bahsederken edebiyat mirasımızı Doğu ve Batı edebiyatı örnekleriyle karşılaştırıp tahlil ederdi. Büyük Alman bilim adamı Goethe'nin bazı felsefi önermelerini Nizami Gencevi'nin fikirlerinden yola çıkarak açıklaması, Hüseyin Cavid'i "Doğu'nun Shakespeare'i" olarak adlandırması ve "İblis" adlı eserini Goethe'nin "Faust"uyla karşılaştırması düşüncesi bu türdendir.

Haydar Aliyev'in milli politika anlayışını geliştirip uyguladığı dönem (1960-1980), edebi ve kültürel zenginliğimizin altın çağı olarak adlandırılmaktadır.

Haydar Aliyev'in Azerbaycan edebiyatıyla ilgili vardığı sonuç, insan ve zaman sorununu çözen, modernite açısından gerçekliğin sanatsal vizyonuydu. Edebi süreç, bağımsızlık döneminde bile Haydar Aliyev'in dikkatinden kaçmamıştır. 1990'lı yıllarda edebiyat dünyasının yaşlı ve genç kuşak temsilcileriyle toplantılar yapması, Türk dünyası yazarları kongresinde yaptığı konuşma bunun açık bir kanıtıdır.

ABSTRACT

The topic "Heydar Aliyev and Azerbaijani literature" is important both in literary and political-ideological terms. Our national leader Heydar Aliyev saw literature as a way and method of national-ethnic, political-ideological and moral formation of the people. Literature was an integral part of the activity and policy of the great leader and a means of expression, both in the Soviet period and in the years of independence.

The theoretical legacy of the genius leader is remarkable as an immutable educational system that has been able to retain its value for hundreds of years. His extraordinary thoughts and views are clearly evident regarding the Azerbaijani literary process and classical heritage. When we look at these thoughts and ideas, we see Heydar Aliyev as a great politician, an outstanding statesman, and also a great man of letters and literary critic. Even though he did not write a concrete scientific-literary work, every speech of the leader is a scientific work.

The idea of preserving literary figures at every stage and researching and analyzing literary examples according to the conditions of the period is considered very important by an experienced and genius thinker: "History is history. Each phase, each page has its own meaning, positive and negative aspects. Our writers who wrote and created in those years ", our poets and cultural figures should have been within the framework of those years." The deep methodological and scientific importance of these ideas is that they led the 20th century to illuminate the history of literature from a new perspective.

Emphasizing the rich literary and cultural heritage of our people, the brilliant leader repeatedly drew attention to the antiquity of this heritage and stated that it is important to study it: "The roots of Azerbaijani poetry and literature go back to the distant past. Its history is the history of the creation and development of the artistic consciousness of the people," he said, who attaches importance to the classical cultural heritage. The esteemed head of state, who tries to promote universal human values on a global scale, gave high scientific and philosophical value to this heritage in his speeches: "Azerbaijani classical literature, nourished by the progressive and humanist ideas of its time, which is the artistic chronicle of the people's life, contains spiritual ideals, always noble and pure ideas, philosophical pursuits." has become literature.

While talking about Azerbaijani classics, the great leader would compare and analyze our literary heritage with examples of Eastern and Western literature. The idea of the great German scientist Goethe explaining some of his philosophical propositions based on the ideas of Nizami Ganjavi, calling Hüseyn Cavid the "Shakespeare of the East" and comparing his work "Iblis" with Goethe's "Faust" is of this type. .

The period (1960-1980), when Heydar Aliyev developed and implemented his understanding of national policy, is called the golden age of our literary and cultural richness.

Heydar Aliyev's conclusion regarding Azerbaijani literature was the artistic vision of reality in terms of modernity, solving the problem of man and time. The literary process did not escape Heydar Aliyev's attention even during the independence period. His meetings with the old and young generation representatives of the literary world in the 1990s and his speech at the Turkish world writers' congress are clear evidence of this.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS THE RESCUE PROTOCOL FOR DOGS DIAGNOSED WITH LYMPHOMA

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ABSTRACT

A twelve-year-old, neutered, male Jack Russell Terrier dog was admitted to a veterinary clinic in Osmaniye province in April 2022 with complaints of weakness, loss of appetite and lack of oral intake. Administration of antibiotics and symptomatic therapy yielded no discernible outcomes. Subsequently, the dog specimen was relocated to Hatay, where comparable outcomes were achieved. Following this, the dog was subsequently transferred to the Animal Hospital at Ankara University in the month of May. As a result of the sample of the lymph nodes, dog is diagnosed with Level 4 Lymphoma. After the first application of the CHOP protocol, signs of recovery began rapidly. At the end of the protocol, dog's general condition improved very well. No clinical findings were observed for six months. Symptoms started again in May 2023. Based on the findings of the examination, a decision was made to initiate the implementation of a rescue protocol. However, there were many problems because the drugs in the rescue protocol were supplied from abroad. L-asparaginase, the second drug of the protocol, was started to be used immediately. L-asparaginase was administered consecutively for 1 and 3 week periods until the other drugs in the protocol arrived. Here again, as at the beginning of the CHOP protocol, a rapid recovery phase was observed in the first applications. After a period of approximately 3 months, the other drug, lomustine, was also provided and the rescue protocol began to be fully implemented. In this process, prednisolone caused serious clinical conditions such as diarrhea and loss of appetite. Due to the rapid enlargement of the spleen, the number of vomiting began to increase. Pleural effusion also began in preparation for the rescue protocol. Fluid was drained from the thoracic cavity via thoracocentesis three times in total, one week apart. As a matter of fact, the dog died at the beginning of September. It has been determined that L-asparaginase is more effective than the rescue protocol in such patients, but its effect decreases in the 3rd and 4th uses. This situation brings to mind the question of whether resistance may develop against chemotherapeutic agents. More detailed studies are needed to answer.

Keywords: lymphoma, chemotherapy, dog.

PV SİSTEMLERİ İLE KOMBİNE EDİLMİŞ ELEKTRİK DEPOLAMA SİSTEMLERİNİN EKONOMİK ANALİZİ, TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF ELECTRICITY STORAGE SYSTEMS COMBINED WITH PV SYSTEMS: A CASE STUDY IN TURKEY

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Özet

Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarının elektrik şebekesine entegrasyonu, çevresel kaygılar ve enerji güvenliği ihtiyacı nedeniyle büyük ilgi görmüştür. Fotovoltaik (PV) sistemler, daha temiz enerji üretimine katkıda bulunan, öne çıkan bir yenilenebilir enerji teknolojisi olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bununla birlikte, güneş enerjisi üretiminin kesintili doğası, şebeke istikrarı ve güvenilirliği açısından zorluklar yaratmaktadır. Bu zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için PV sistemlerinin elektrik depolama sistemleriyle kombinasyonu potansiyel bir çözüm olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışma bu tür entegre sistemlerin Türkiye bağlamında ekonomik analizini yapmaktadır. Bu araştırmanın amacı, Türkiye'nin enerji ortamında elektrik depolama sistemlerinin PV kurulumlarıyla entegrasyonunun ekonomik uygulanabilirliğini ve potansiyel faydalarını değerlendirmektir. Çalışma, gerçek dünya verilerini ve Türkiye enerji piyasasına özgü parametreleri birleştiren bir örnek olay yaklaşımı kullanmaktadır. Bu entegre sistemlerin maliyetlerini, faydalarını ve genel fizibilitesini değerlendirmek için kapsamlı bir tekno-ekonomik analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizde sermaye maliyetleri, işletme ve bakım giderleri, enerji üretim profilleri ve şebeke etkileşimi dahil olmak üzere çeşitli temel faktörler dikkate alınmaktadır. Türkiye bağlamına göre uyarlanmış ayrıntılı bir ekonomik analiz yoluyla bu çalışma, bu tür entegre sistemlerin fizibilitesine ve potansiyel faydalarına ilişkin değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Araştırma, yenilenebilir enerji kullanımının optimize edilmesi ve Türkiye için sürdürülebilir bir enerji geleceğinin teşvik edilmesi konusunda devam eden diyaloga katkıda bulunacaktır. Bu araştırmanın sonuçları mali hususların ötesine uzanmaktadır. Bulgular, politika yapıcılara, enerji planlayıcılara ve yatırımcılara, Türkiye'nin yenilenebilir enerji ve sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine ulaşmada PV ve depolama entegrasyonunun potansiyel rolünü anlama konusunda yol gösterebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrik depolama sistemleri, güneş enerjisi üretimi, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, fizibilite

Abstract

The integration of renewable energy sources into the electricity grid has gained significant attention due to environmental concerns and the need for energy security. Photovoltaic (PV) systems have emerged as a prominent renewable energy technology, contributing to cleaner energy generation. However, the intermittent nature of solar power generation presents challenges to grid stability and reliability. To address these challenges, the combination of PV systems with electricity storage systems has emerged as a potential solution. This study conducts an economic analysis of such integrated systems within the context of Turkey. The objective of this research is to evaluate the economic viability and potential benefits of integrating electricity storage systems with PV installations in Turkey's energy landscape. The study utilizes a case study approach, incorporating real-world data and parameters specific to the Turkish energy market. A comprehensive techno-economic analysis is performed to assess the costs, benefits, and overall feasibility of these integrated systems. Various key factors, including capital costs, operational and maintenance expenses, energy generation profiles, and grid interaction, are considered in the analysis. Through a detailed economic analysis tailored to the Turkish context, the study offers valuable insights into the feasibility and potential benefits of such integrated systems. The research contributes to the ongoing dialogue on optimizing renewable energy utilization and fostering a sustainable energy future for Turkey. The implications of this research extend beyond the immediate financial considerations. The findings can guide policymakers, energy planners, and investors in understanding the potential role of PV and storage integration in achieving Turkey's renewable energy and sustainability goals.

Keywords: electricity storage systems, solar power generation, renewable energy sources, feasibility

KÜME DEĞERLİ NÖTROSOFİK BEŞLİ SAYILAR ÜZERİNE NÖTROSOFİK ÜÇLÜ GRUPLAR

NEUTROSOPHIC TRIPLET GROUPS BASED ON SET VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUINTUPLE NUMBERS

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ÖZET

Nötrosofik mantık ve nötrosofik kümeden oluşan nötrosofik teori 1998 yılında Florentin Smarandache tarafından tanımlandı. Nötrosofik küme teorisinde her elemana ait T, I ve F fonksiyonları (sırası ile üye olma fonksiyonu, belirsizlik fonksiyonu ve üye olmama fonksiyonu) bulunur. Bu fonksiyonlar birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bundan dolayı nötrosofik kümeler diğer kümelere (Bulanık Kümeler, Sezgisel Bulanık Kümeler) göre karar verme uygulamalarında daha objektif sonuçlar verebilmektedir. Bundan dolayı hemen hemen bütün bilim dallarındaki karar verme problemlerinde ve cebirsel yapılarda nötrosofik mantık ve nötrosofik kümeler kullanılmaktadır. 2015 yılında nötrosofik dörtlü küme ve sayılar Smarandache tarafından tanımlandı. Nötrosofik dörtlü küme, nötrosofik kümelerde olduğu gibi T, I ve F bileşenlerine sahipken; nötrosofik kümelerin aksine, bilinen kısma ve bilinmeyen kısma sahiptir. Nötrosofik üçlü kümeler ve nötrosofik üçlü gruplar 2016 yılında Smarandache ve Ali tarafından ele alındı. Bir kümenin nötrosofik üçlü küme olabilmesi için bu kümedeki her bir "a" elemanının bir etkisiz elemanı ve bir ters elemanı olmalıdır. Buradaki etkisiz eleman klasik gruptaki gibi bütün elemanlar için sadece bir tane olmak zorunda değildir. Chatterjee ve ark. 2016 yılında dört parçalı nötrosofik kümeleri ilk kez tanımladı. Dört bölümlü nötrosofik kümelerde nötrosofik kümelerden farklı olarak belirsizlik fonksiyonu I yerine C ve U fonksiyonları yer almaktadır. Böylece belirsizlik durumunu çelişki ve bilinmezlik olarak ikiye ayırmış ve daha kullanışlı bir tanım elde edilmiştir. Bu sebeple özellikle uygulama alanında geniş bir kullanım alanına sahiptir. 2022 yılında Şahin ve ark. Nötrosofik dörtlü kümelerin ve dört parçalı nötrosofik kümelerin bir genellemesi olan nötrosofik beşli küme ve küme değerli nötrosofik beşli sayıları tanımladı. Bu çalışmada küme değerli nötrosofik beşli kümeler üzerine nötrosofik üçlü gruplar tanımlandı ve temel özellikleri verildi. Böylece, küme değerli nötrosofik beşli kümelerin ve nötrosofik üçlü grupların birlikte kullanıldığı yeni bir yapı elde edildi. Ayrıca hem nötrosofik beşli yapılar için hem de nötrosofik üçlü yapılar için yeni özellikler elde edildi ve yeni sonuçlara ulaşıldı. Bu

yapı sayesinde küme cebiri nütrosifik üçlü gruplarda kullanıldı. Bu yapıdan faydalanılarak nütrosifik üçlü Normlu uzaylar, Banach Uzayları, iç çarpım uzayları nütrosifik beşli kümeler üzerinde açıklanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küme Değerli Nütrosifik Beşli Kümeler, Nütrosifik Üçlü Gruplar, Küme Değerli Nütrosifik Beşli Sayılar Üzerine Nütrosifik Üçlü Gruplar

ABSTRACT

Neutrosophic theory, consisting of neutrosophic logic and neutrosophic set, was defined by Florentin Smarandache in 1998. In neutrosophic set theory, there are T, I and F functions for each element (membership function, uncertainty function and non-membership function, respectively). These functions are defined independently of each other. Therefore, neutrosophic sets can give more objective results in decision-making applications compared to other sets (Fuzzy Sets, Intuitionistic Fuzzy Sets). For this reason, neutrosophic logic and neutrosophic sets are used in decision-making problems and algebraic structures in almost all branches of science. In 2015, the neutrosophic quadruple sets and numbers were identified by Smarandache. While the neutrosophic quadruple set has T, I and F components, as in neutrosophic sets; unlike neutrosophic sets, it has a known part and an unknown part. Neutrosophic triplet sets and neutrosophic triplet groups were discussed by Smarandache and Ali in 2016. In order for a set to be a neutrosophic triplet set, each "a" element in this set must have a neutral element and an inverse element. The naturel element here does not have to be just one for all elements as in the classical group. Chatterjee et al. In 2016, defined quadripartitioned neutrosophic sets for the first time. In quadripartitioned neutrosophic sets, unlike neutrosophic sets, there are C and U functions instead of the uncertainty function I. Thus, the situation of uncertainty was divided into two as contradiction and unknown, and a more useful definition was obtained. For this reason, it has a wide usage area, especially in the field of application. In 2022, Şahin et al. defined neutrosophic quintuple sets and set-valued neutrosophic quintuple numbers, which are a generalization of neutrosophic quadruple sets and neutrosophic quadripartitioned sets. In this study, neutrosophic triplet groups based on set-valued neutrosophic quintuple sets were defined and their basic properties were given. Thus, a new structure was obtained in which set-valued neutrosophic quintuple sets and neutrosophic triplet groups were used together. In addition, new properties were obtained and new results were obtained for both neutrosophic quintuple structures and neutrosophic triplet structures. Thanks to this structure, set algebra was used in neutrosophic triplet groups. By making use of this structure, neutrosophic triplet normed spaces, Banach spaces, and inner product spaces can be explained on neutrosophic quintuple sets.

Key Words: Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Number, Neutrosophic Triplet Groups, Neutrosophic Triplet Groups Based on Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Number

**GENELLEŞİTRİLMİŞ KÜME DEĞERLİ NÖTROSOFİK DÖRTLÜ SAYILAR
ÜZERİNE BİR KARAR VERME UYGULAMASI: ARAÇ SEÇİMİ**

**A DECISION MAKING APPLICATION BASED ON GENERALIZED SET VALUED
NEUTROSOPHIC QUADRUPLE NUMBER: VEHICLE SELECTION**

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ÖZET

Florentin Smarandache 1998 yılında nütrosofik mantık ve nütrosofik küme kavramından meydana gelen nütrosofik teoriyi ilk kez ele almıştır. Nütrosofik küme teorisindeki her bir eleman üyelik fonksiyonu T , belirsizlik fonksiyonu I ve üyelik olmama fonksiyonu F tarafından oluşmaktadır. Bu fonksiyonlar birbirinden bağımsız olarak tanımlanır. Diğer bir ifadeyle, nütrosofik mantıkta tüm olası durumlar incelenmektedir. Bundan dolayı nütrosofik küme teorisi hemen hemen tüm bilim dallarında ve hemen hemen bütün karar verme yöntemlerinde kullanılmıştır. Smarandache, 2015'te nütrosofik dörtlü küme ve sayıları elde etti. Nütrosofik dörtlü küme, nütrosofik kümelerde olduğu gibi T , I ve F bileşenlerine sahipken; nütrosofik kümelerin aksine, bilinen kısma ve bilinmeyen kısma sahiptir. Bu nedenle, nütrosofik dörtlü kümeler, nütrosofik kümelerin bir genellemesidir. Bu nedenle nütrosofik dörtlü kümeler cebirsel ve uygulama alanlarında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada genelleştirilmiş küme değerli nütrosofik dörtlü kümeler üzerindeki daha önceden tanımlanmış olan ortalama kesişim işlemi kullanarak iki uzmanın her bir araç türü için belirlediği kriter değerlerini tek bir genelleştirilmiş küme değerli nütrosofik dörtlü sayılara indirgedik ve ardından skor fonksiyonunu kullanarak indirgediğimiz nütrosofik kümelerin skor değerlerini hesapladık. Benzinli ve LPG'li araçların seçiminde aradığımız kriterleri alanında uzman kişiler tarafından değerlendirilerek bu kriterler elektrikli araçların seçiminde bize yol gösterip göstermediği veya bu kriterleri kullanarak seçim yaptığımızda

elektrikli araçların gerçekten sağlıklı bir seçim olup olmadığını anlamaya çalıştık. Yani bilinen araçların tercih edilmesindeki bazı temel özellikleri alanında uzman kişiler tarafından ele alınarak bilinmeyen bir araç seçiminde bu özelliklerin karar verme yolundaki seçimlerimizi nasıl etkilediğini araştırdık ve analiz ettik. Araştırmacılar bu çalışmadan faydalanarak buna benzer çalışmaları ikiden fazla uzman görüşü alarak da yapabilir ve genelleştirilmiş küme değerli nütrosifik dörtdü sayılar için tanımlanan diğer operatörleri kullanarak farklı çalışmalar ve sonuçlar elde edebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Genelleştirilmiş Küme Değerli Nütrosifik Dörtdü Kümeler, Operatörler, Karar verme uygulamaları, Araç Seçimi

ABSTRACT

In 1998, Florentin Smarandache first discussed the neutrosophic theory, which consists of neutrosophic logic and the concept of neutrosophic set. Each element in neutrosophic set theory is composed of a membership function T , an uncertainty function I , and a non-membership function F . These functions are defined independently of each other. In other words, all possible situations are studied in neutrosophic logic. Therefore, neutrosophic set theory has been used in almost all branches of science and in almost all decision-making methods. Smarandache obtained the neutrosophic quadruple set and numbers in 2015. While the neutrosophic quadruple number has T , I , and F components, as in the neutrosophic sets; unlike neutrosophic sets, it has a known part and an unknown part. Therefore, neutrosophic quadruple sets are a generalization of neutrosophic sets. For this reason, neutrosophic quadruple sets are widely used in algebraic and application areas. In this study, we reduced the criterion values determined by two experts for each type of vehicle to a generalized set valued neutrosophic quadruple number using the previously defined average intersection operator based on generalized set valued neutrosophic quadruple numbers, and then calculated the scores of the neutrosophic SETs that we reduced using the score function. By evaluating the criteria we are looking for in the selection of gasoline and LPG vehicles by experts in the field, we tried to find out whether these criteria guide us in the selection of electric vehicles, or whether electric vehicles are really a healthy choice when we make a choice using these criteria. In other words, some of the main features of choosing known vehicles were taken into account by experts in the field, and we investigated and analyzed how these features affect our decision-making choices when choosing an unknown vehicle. By taking advantage of this study, researchers can also conduct similar studies by obtaining more than two expert opinions and obtain different studies and results using other operators defined for generalized set-valued neutrosophic quadruple numbers.

Key Words: Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quadruple Number, Operators, Decision Making Applications, Vehicle Selection

ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF ISLAMIC POLITICAL ECONOMY IN IMPROVING THE ECONOMY IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research intends to explain the study of the Analysis of the application of Islamic political economy in improving the economy in Indonesia. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. This research concludes that Islamic political economics can improve the economy in Indonesia because in this system the head of state will manage baitulmall assets, both movable and immovable, to meet all the needs of his people. This system also strictly prohibits the privatization of natural resources by private companies because in Islam natural resources as a people's right are haram or should not be controlled by some people who can harm the state. Because of this, Islam regulates that the management of natural resources is in the hands of the state and all profits are returned to the people in the form of guarantees for basic needs such as education, health and security which can be obtained free of charge. Other fields can also be accessed by the people at low prices, such as transportation, electricity, gas and fuel because the government cannot make a single profit from people's ownership

Keywords: Islamic political economy, improvement and economy.

**A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS: EVALUATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN PEKALONGAN
DISTRICT, INDONESIA**

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Abstract

This research aims to describe and explain how poverty occurs in Pekalongan Regency, and social assistance is an alternative way to reduce poverty. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. Results of this research Indonesia is a country with abundant natural resources, with abundant natural resources it should be able to be used as a potential for the prosperity of its people. However, in reality, many people are still unable to get out of the shackles of poverty and are still below poverty standards. So, poverty becomes a complicated problem every year. According to the Central Statistics Agency, the percentage of poor people in Pekalongan Regency is 9.67%, this can be categorized as poverty in Pekalongan Regency is still relatively high. Various efforts and endeavors have been made by the government to be able to overcome the problem of poverty, such as programs to reduce poverty levels including the Family Hope Program (PKH), namely conditional assistance given to beneficiary families, the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) for school children so they can continue higher education, then Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPTN), and the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS). Social assistance is a policy implemented by the government as an effort to alleviate poverty.

Keywords: Evaluation, Poverty, Social, Assistance.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DIGITAL ECONOMY AS DEVELOPMENT OF CONVECTION BUSINESS STRATEGY IN THE ERA OF SOCIETY 5.0

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Abstract

This research aims to explain in depth the application of the digital economy as the development of a convection business strategy in the era of society 5.0. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. The era of society 5.0 offers a human-centered society that balances economic progress with solving social problems through a system that truly connects the virtual world and the real world. In Society 5.0, new values and lifestyles created through technological developments can minimize human inequality and economic problems in the future. Technological developments are also driven by the development of the digital economy, changing people's behavior who tend to use digital platforms in various industries, especially in their economic activities. There are sectors that can contribute to a more advanced digital economy. Its existence is marked by the increasingly widespread development of business or trade transactions that utilize digital media as a means of communication, collaboration and economic activities between companies and between individuals, such as E-Commerce, digital marketing. There are many challenges that convection business people have to face in carrying out their entrepreneurship in the digital era, such as a lack of knowledge in utilizing social media and good use of digital marketing in entrepreneurship are the problems most often faced by business people. However, there are also those who have started a virtual business and need to increase their knowledge so they can face increasingly fierce competition. Through the application of the digital economy, it is hoped that convection business actors can increase the development of convection businesses in facing the era of society 5.0, where currently the flow of technological information is developing rapidly.

Keywords: Implementation, Digital Economic, Business Strategy

IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARIA ECONOMIC CONCEPTS IN WASTE MANAGEMENT TO IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY AND COMMUNITY WELFARE IN NORTH PEKALONGAN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research intends to explain in depth the concept of sharia economics related to waste management to improve sustainability and community welfare in East Pekalongan, Indonesia. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. Currently, the waste problem is getting worse in many countries, including Indonesia. Waste management that is not yet effective and efficient results in negative impacts on the environment and the quality of life of the community. On the other hand, the sharia economic concept offers principles that can be applied in waste management to achieve sustainability and prosperity. The condition of the Degayu TPA, which is located in the North Pekalongan sub-district, is improving from year to year, until now in 2023 the pile of rubbish will have reached approximately 20 meters high. Every day the waste sent to the Degayu TPA reaches 120 tons. To realize this, the sharia economic concept in waste management is the Waste Bank concept and the Waste Alms concept. These two concepts of waste management are of course also in line with what we know as "Maqashid Syari'ah", namely the aim of the Shari'a in protecting the five benefits, namely protecting religion (hifdh al-diin), protecting property (hifdh al-maal) and protecting the soul (hifdzh al-nafs), guarding offspring (hifdh al-nasl) and guarding aqal (hifdh al-aql). The second compatibility in professional waste management can be found in waste management with the Waste Bank concept which is in line with the maqashid of Sharia in the aspect of protecting assets (hifdh al-maal). This suitability is because in the Waste Bank concept, it can provide several financial benefits, including providing employment opportunities for the community, and for the community it can also be an additional source of financial income.

Keywords: Economic Concepts, Waste Management, Sustainability, Welfare

SCIENCE OF STRENGTHENING ISLAM AND DIVERSITY

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Abstract

This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. Muslims can strengthen harmony in differences by dialogue, listening and understanding each other. Deep knowledge and Understanding of each other's religious and cultural values can help overcome the prejudices and misunderstandings that often arise in differences. Respecting human rights, mutual respect, and promoting equality are also important steps to achieve harmony in diversity. Islam teaches the importance of harmony in diversity. Strengthening harmony in differences does not mean eliminating differences themselves, but involves mutual respect, tolerance and cooperation. Islam teaches that Muslims must maintain harmony in differences without sacrificing underlying religious values. Differences in culture, ethnicity, language or political views should not be a barrier to building harmonious relationships. On the contrary, these differences should become a source of richness that complements each other and enriches life experiences. Contextual understanding of Islam: Islam (Al-Qur'an) is a universal religion that can be applied in various cultural contexts. Strengthening the harmonious relationship between Islam (the Koran) and local culture is an important effort in building an inclusive and respectful society.

Keywords: Science, Strengthening Islam, Diversity

THE CONCEPT OF INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Abstract

This research aims to examine the concept of integration of science and religion. The research method uses a qualitative research type with a library research approach. This research concludes that the concept of integration-interconnection is one of the offers in realizing dialogue between normative and historical approaches in Islamic studies. Of course, this is useful for developing a more complete variety of thoughts. Furthermore, this concept sees that the study of qauliyah/hadara al-nass with the study of kauwniyah/hadara al-'ilm as well as with hadarah al-falsafah have an integrated relationship with each other. This paradigm also seeks to provide offers and opportunities for all fields of science to collaborate and be connected into a new perspective in order to complement existing gaps between scientific disciplines. In its journey, the concept of integration-interconnection is often used and applied to provide a point of view and as a reference or benchmark for how urgent a comprehensive point of view is in an approach. This concept aims to create a tolerant atmosphere and raise awareness to focus more on solutions rather than differences in approaches used. This kind of epistemological execution will positively show a truth that is more far-reaching than the reality whose main aim is an exclusive epistemology in Islamic studies, both normative and historical only. The point of view of this concept actually emphasizes that there is a connection between several scientific fields of knowledge, which is often overlooked by Islamic studies, even though if implemented well, the integration between several scientific fields can be collaborated to form a more complete use for understanding Islam.

Keywords: Integration, Interconnection, and Literature review

THE INFLUENCE OF PRODUCT DESIGN, PRODUCT QUALITY AND MARKETING STRATEGY ON SALES VOLUME OF MUSLIM CASH AT THE BOUTIQUE OF THE DIAN PELANGI PEKALONGAN GALLERY

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of product design, product quality and marketing strategies carried out by the Dian Pelangi Gallery Boutique in an effort to increase the sales volume of Muslim clothing products. What product design and product quality as well as what marketing strategies play the most important role in the marketing mix used by Dian Pelangi Boutique in increasing the sales volume of Muslim clothing products. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. A phenomenon that is also quite interesting is the large number of people interested in Muslim clothing. In the early 2000s until now, Muslim women wearing hijabs and Islamic clothing were very common. Along with the growing interest in Muslim fashion users in Indonesia, the popularity of Muslim fashion in the eyes of the world is also increasing. So good product design and product quality as well as an attractive marketing strategy will increase the sales volume of Muslim fashion products at Dian Pelangi Boutique. Innovation in product design and high product quality will increase consumer satisfaction, so consumers will want to return to buy Muslim clothing products from Dian Pelangi Gallery Boutique.

Keywords: Product design, product quality, marketing strategy, sales volume.

TRANSFORMATION OF MODERATE AND HARMONIOUS: SYSTEMATIC LITERATUR REVIEW

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Abstract

Moderate has two meanings, namely: always avoiding extreme behavior or expressions and tends towards the middle dimension or path. Therefore, moderate understanding means understanding that is not extreme, in the sense that it always tends to the middle way. Muchlis M. Hanafi interprets moderation as a method of thinking, interacting and behaving in a tawazun way in responding to two situations, so that an attitude is found that is in accordance with Islamic principles and societal traditions, namely balance in faith, worship and morals. Moderate, according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, means always avoiding extreme behavior or expressions; tending towards dimensions or the middle way. And in some ways, moderate is a condition that is not absolute, is in the middle, and is measurable. This means that we position ourselves according to the context without being biased towards one particular party. However, because of this, moderation is conditional in nature and is greatly influenced by our estimates which are not absolute. On the other hand, moderate is also proof that someone has the ability to see things logically and in a balanced way. In responding to something, a moderate person will look at it from various sides and uphold justice. Even for some conditions, moderate is the ideal condition. Like religion or politics. This moderate explanation is in line with that explained by Albertus M. Patty in his book entitled Religious moderation: a moral-ethical virtue. In the context of religious life, especially Islam which is adhered to by around 86% of the Indonesian population, moderate attitudes also have a very important role.

Keywords: moderate, expressions, logically, religious.

TYOLOGY OF INTEGRATION IN THE DIALECTIC OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

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ABSTRACT

This research intends to explain the typology of integration in dialectical models of science and religion and three different versions of the typology of integration. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. The results of this study conclude that the Integration Typology illustrates that science and religion are two things that are basically one inseparable unit, both of which mutually support each other's existence. There are two meanings in the integration typology. First, integration contains the implicit meaning of reintegration, namely reuniting science and religion after the two were separated. Second, integration contains the meaning of unity, namely that science and religion are a primordial unity. The integration typology is the most ideal typology of the relationship between science and religion in the development of religious sciences as science. There are three different versions of Integration, namely Natural Theology, Theology of Nature, and Systematic Synthesis. In natural theology, there is the claim that the existence of God can be inferred from evidence about nature's design, of which nature makes us increasingly aware. In the theology of nature, the main source of theology lies outside science, but scientific theories can have a strong impact on the reformulation of certain doctrines, especially doctrines about creation and human nature. In systematic synthesis, science or religion contributes to the development of inclusive metaphysics, such as process philosophy.

Keywords: Natural Theology, Theology of Nature, and Systematic Synthesis.

UNDERSTANDING THE HUMANIZATION OF SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the meaning of the implementation of humanization of science. This research is a literature research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. This literature research found that the implementation of knowledge humanization is inseparable from several educational components that help determine the success or failure of these efforts, namely Teachers, Methods, Learners, Materials, Evaluation. Teachers are one of the important aspects in an education system, and must have three basic qualifications, namely mastering the material, passion and compassion in teaching and educating. The right method should be based on dialogic communication, such as discussion, dialogue, role play and so on. With this method, students are educated to dare to express their opinions, judge good and bad, so that students are formed who are not inferior, active, creative, innovative, and have high enthusiasm in research. Learners are the subject of education, because they are the ones who learn, have goals and inherit the future. This shows the active role of these learners in the learning process, so that they have a number of abilities to choose and act, although their nature is not absolute. The material to be delivered in a learning process should be adjusted to the educational objectives themselves. In addition, the conditions of students, teachers, facilities, methods and so on that make it possible to implement or learn the material. In the humanization system of character education, there is no discrimination and domination from one party to another. Both are individuals who both have responsibilities as human beings.

Keywords: Implementation, humanization, science

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to describe the meaning of humanization of science. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. This literature research found that the humanization of science places humans as a whole, so that humans are able to examine their own attitudes and behavior towards the symptoms that occur around them. Humanization itself is the growth of a sense of humanity: a humanitarian process that must be developed since a child is in lower education. Here humans are required to participate in finding and developing life values and cultural norms. So what is meant by humanization is constructing Islamic sciences so that they touch more and provide solutions to real problems in real human life. Humanization teaches to humanize humans, eliminate material things, dependency, violence, and hatred from humans, by fighting three things, namely dehumanization (technological, economic, cultural or state objectification), aggressiveness

(collective aggressiveness and criminalization), loneliness (privatization, individuation). The strategy for the humanization of Islamic sciences includes all efforts to combine universal Islamic values with modern science in order to improve the quality of life and human civilization. Meanwhile, humanization of science itself is an approach to the development of science that emphasizes values, ethics and human aspects in research, application and learning of science. The main goal is to make science more relevant, useful and have a positive impact on humans and society.

Keywords: Humanization of science, islam, and humans.

THEOLOGICAL INDEPENDENCE

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Abstract

This research is independent theological research. This research aims to explain the study of a typology of independence that places science and religion not in a conflicting position. The purpose of this writing is to explain the theology of independence. The writing method uses library research sourced from scientific publications and articles regarding the typology of independence. The Independence Typology illustrates that although science and religion cannot be reconciled, they are not mutually exclusive. This typology is seen as a fairly safe typology, because each respects the authority of each other's truth so that conflict does not occur. because each respects the authority of each other's truth so that no conflict occurs. However, for a religious scientist, this type is confusing and gives rise to despair, because at the same time he has to accept two different/opposite truths, namely scientific truth which is understood by reason and religious truth which is understood by faith. One way to avoid conflict between science and religion is to separate the two fields into two different fields. The two can be differentiated based on the problem studied, the domain referred to, and the methods used.

Keywords: theological independence, dialectical model

AN REVIEW OF FLUOXETINE: AN ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENT

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ABSTRACT

Particular serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) fluoxetine could be a commonly endorsed upper that has drawn significant consideration for its helpful viability and wide extend of employments. This unique investigates the component of activity, clinical employments, and potential results of fluoxetine in arrange to deliver a brief outline of the sedate. To begin with, the component of fluoxetine includes boosting the concentration of the neurotransmitter serotonin within the synaptic cleft by repressing its reuptake. Fluoxetine increments serotonergic neurotransmission through directing serotonin levels, which is thought to be basic for temperament direction [1]. Fluoxetine is presently a fundamental treatment choice for a number of mental disarranges, counting major depressive clutter, freeze disorder, obsessive-compulsive clutter, and bulimia nervosa. Also, fluoxetine has appeared guarantee within the administration of premenstrual dysphoric clutter, post-traumatic stress clutter, and a number of other conditions on edge conditions. Fluoxetine has appeared guarantee within the treatment of a number of therapeutic clutters, counting the anticipation of migraines, the treatment of crabby bowel disorder, and the administration of incessant torment [2]. But fluoxetine has downsides and should be considered. gastrointestinal issues, sexual brokenness, and rest issues are commonplace side impacts. Moreover, concerns almost conceivable threats to deadly advancement have been raised by the utilize of fluoxetine amid pregnancy, provoking a exhaustive evaluation of dangers versus benefits in those who are anticipating. Later considers have looked into fluoxetine's impacts exterior of its fundamental psychiatric employments. Flexitime may play a work in lessening the side effects of neurodegenerative sicknesses counting Alzheimer's and Parkinson's agreeing to considers highlight neuroprotective characteristics [3].

Keywords: SSRI, neurotransmitter serotonin, Fluoxetine, side effects.

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON CURRENT AND FUTURE FLOW IN THE AGUA-FOUA-DJILASS WATERSHED USING THE CWatM MODEL UNDER ISIMIP

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ABSTRACT

Studying the pressing impacts of climate change on runoff is vital for the sustainable functioning of society and ecosystems. The magnitude of the decrease in water resources in the face of climate change and how this decrease would affect society and the environment are not sufficiently taken into account in Senegal. This study aimed to assess the hydrological impacts of climate change in the Aga-Foua-Djilass basin using the CWatM hydrological model under ISIMIP. Over the historical period (1981-2019) in the Aga-Foua-Djilass basin, the analysis of all hydrological parameters indicate positive trends, although statistically insignificant (with the exception of flow rates). Over the future period, unlike temperatures and ETP whose trend is upward in all scenarios, precipitation and runoff have recorded downward trends, more significant under SSP 585. For precipitation, Kendall's Tau indicates a decreasing trend of -0.157 mm/year, -0.321 mm/year, and -0.472 mm/year under SSP 126, SSP 370, and SSP 585 respectively, trends are negative and of the order of -0.207 m³/s/year, -0.44 m³/s/year, and -0.565 m³/s/year respectively under SSP 126, SSP 370 and SSP 585. Compared to the decrease in precipitation towards the end of the century, the decrease in runoff noted for the distant future (2081-2100) will be of the order of -32.8% (SSP 126), -80.8% (SSP 370) and -94.6% (SSP 585). This study could help policymakers and stakeholders to develop adaptation strategies for the Aga-Foua-Djilass basin.

Keywords: model, CWatM, climate change, flow, watershed.

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

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Abstract

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS AND CHALLENGES OF SOCIAL ENTERPRISES IN ALBANIA

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Abstract

A social enterprise (SE) is an operator in the social economy whose main objective is to have a social impact rather than making a profit for their owners and shareholders. It operates by offering goods and services to the market in an entrepreneurial manner and uses its profits to achieve its social purpose. Decision-making in social enterprises is based on involving employees, customers and stakeholders. Social enterprises embody both the social and the economic dimension through commercial activities to achieve a common social goal. The limitation of non-distributive profit guarantees the social purpose of the social enterprise (Deforny and Nyssens 2012). The purpose of the paper is to present the enterprises created in Albania, their characteristics, the needs and trends of the sectors in the future. Most social enterprises in the sample have 1-5 full-time employees. The results show that in Albania social enterprises apply four main strategies: a) integration at work; b) fair trade enterprise; c) bottom of the pyramid; d) others that operate in the field of tourism and cultural heritage using social innovation in accordance with the main groups identified by the European Commission in 2011. Social enterprises that provide services rely mainly on the workforce, while other industries such as tourism, manufacturing etc. invest more in machinery, equipment and require more capital compared to other industries. From the sources of income, unlike other countries, social enterprises in Albania rely on few sources such as sales, grants, membership quotas.

Keywords – social enterprise, challenges, characteristics, legal frame work, strategy

**ANTI-INFERTILITY POTENTIALS OF HEXANE EXTRACTS AND FRACTIONS
OF SESAMUM INDICUM SEEDS ON CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE-INDUCED
SPERMATOTOXICITY IN MALE WISTAR ALBINO RATS**

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to evaluate the anti-infertility potentials of Sesame indicum seed (SIS) extract and fractions in cyclophosphamide-induced spermatotoxicity in male wistar albino rats. Forty eight (48) albino rats were shared into eight groups of six animals each. Group 1 was the control group. Spermatotoxicity was induced in group 2-8 with 15mg/kg of cyclophosphamide twice a week for 28 days. Group 2 was the untreated group while group 3 received 56 mg/kg addyzoa (standard drug), groups 4-6 received 100,200 and 400mg/kg of SIS extract, respectively and groups 7-8 received 200mg/kg of hexane-acetone and methanol fractions, respectively. Groups 3-8 were administered extract, fractions and addyzoa concomitantly with the cyclophosphamide. Phytochemicals, antioxidant enzyme activities, sperm parameters and hormonal profile were evaluated. Phenols and flavonoids were found in highest composite in the extract compared to the fractions. There were significant decreases ($p < 0.05$) in the follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), leutinizing hormone (LH), testosterone concentrations in group 2 when compared with that of the control group. However, treatment with hexane extract, and addyzoa significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) FSH, LH and testosterone concentrations while the fractions only increased the FSH and LH concentrations significantly. Significant decreases ($p < 0.05$) observed in sperm count, motility and viability in untreated group (group 2) were significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) in groups treated with crude extract, fractions and addyzoa. Total sperm abnormality (TSA) significantly increased and percentage normal sperm (PNS) significantly decreased in group 2 relative to the control group. However, the concentration of TSA significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) and PNS significantly ($p < 0.05$) increased in groups treated with crude extracts, different fractions of

sesame seeds and addyzoa. Compared to the untreated group, rats administered with SIS extract significantly increased ($p<0.05$) superoxide dismutase, catalase activities and SIS fractions significantly increased ($p<0.05$) reduced glutathione concentration. The histology of the testes for untreated group showed reduced seminiferous tubule density(STD) and mature spermatid density(MSD) while the extract and fractions attenuated the effect by increasing the STD and MSD but not as control group which showed intact seminiferous tubules and interstitium with orderly germ cell maturation. Hence, Sesamum indicum seeds possess fertility potentials by reducing the reproductive toxicity of the albino rats caused by cyclophosphamide intoxication. However, Hexane extract showed a better ameliorative effect.

Keywords: Male infertility, Sesamum indicum seeds, Sperm parameters, Hormonal profile, Cyclophosphamide

SLIDING MODE BASED P&O MPPT FOR SOLAR PV SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In this work nonlinear sliding mode control (SMC) techniques formulated for extracting maximum power from a solar photovoltaic (PV) system under variable environmental conditions employing the perturb and observe (P and O) maximum power point tracking (MPPT) technique are discussed. The PV system is connected with load through the boost converter. the proposed algorithm shows superior robustness against variations in solar radiation and temperature, making it suitable for real-world applications. The presented control scheme along with the solar PV system is simulated in MATLAB.

Keywords: Maximum Power Point Tracking (MPPT), Sliding Mode Control, Pertube observe Optimization (P&O), Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System

ISLAM ENCOURAGES SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the Islam encourages scientific discovery . This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. In Islam, empirical science is not just a worldly matter. The search for perfection in worship also requires practical knowledge and developing it to make it more advanced. For Muslims, prayer times depend on the movement of the sun. This triggered the birth of astronomers in the Islamic world who calculated the movements of celestial bodies with precision. Al Biruni, for example, researched shadows and circular trigonometry to find standard prayer times. Muslims are also required to face the Qibla, aka the Kaaba in Mecca, when performing prayers. In locations far from Mecca, this requires knowledge of geography, geometry, and others. Previous Islamic scientists even calculated the length of the earth's circle to determine the precise direction of the Qibla. In the end, the main urge to seek knowledge in Islam is from reading the Koran.

Keywords: science, knowledge, scientists

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING OF A SOLAR DECLINATOR WITH WATER PREHEATING

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of this study was to develop a novel approach for obtaining drinking water in arid regions that are severely affected by droughts, by utilising brackish water sourced from pre-existing wells. The study focused on developing an active solar desalination unit, which aimed to preheat water using a flat solar collector, and subsequently perform boiling desalination through an evaporation and condensation chamber.

A prototype active solar desalination unit was constructed, utilising Ferro-cement and masonry collector to desalinate brackish water. The unit composed of a flat solar collector, which is used to preheat water, and an evaporation and condensation chamber, which perform the boiling desalination process. Upon conducting several tests, it was observed that the unit produced an average of 3.3 litres of desalinated water per square metre on a daily basis.

ISLAMIZATION OF SAINS: LITERATUR REVIEW

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to find out the definition of the Islamization of science. The method used. This research is library research with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles that are relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the research. is an effort to integrate Islamic values into science. At least the Islamization of Science contains three meanings, namely: The first opinion assumes that the Islamization of science is simply providing verses that are in accordance with existing general knowledge (ayatization). Second, saying that Islamization is carried out by converting people to Islam. Third, Islamization based on philosophy. fourth, understanding Islamization as an ethical or civilized science. And the aim of the Islamization of science is to try to solve problems that arise due to the previous encounter between Islam and modern science or as a result of the dichotomy between science and religion which is influenced by secular or western understanding. This Islamization of Science program emphasizes harmony between Islam and modern science regarding the extent to which science can be useful for Muslims. The conclusion is that the Islamization of science is an attempt to solve problems that arise due to the previous encounter between Islam and modern science or as a result of the dichotomy between science and religion which is influenced by secular or western understanding

Keywords: Islamization sains, modern science, harmony Islam and modern science

TOXICITY OF MAILLARD REACTION PRODUCTS IN HEATED SUGAR AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

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Abstract

The Maillard reaction (MR) is a non-enzymatic browning process that occurs between reducing sugars and amino acids in foods such as bread, coffee, chocolate, and caramel. The MR produces flavor and aroma compounds, as well as brown pigments, but also some harmful compounds, such as acrylamide, which is a neurotoxin and probable carcinogen. Acrylamide is formed from asparagine and dicarbonyls at high temperatures ($>120^{\circ}\text{C}$), and is found in fried, baked, and roasted foods. Acrylamide intake has been linked to increased cancer risk in humans. Therefore, it is important to reduce acrylamide formation and consumption from food sources. Various strategies have been suggested to lower acrylamide levels in food processing, such as modifying the temperature, time, pH, water activity, composition, and structure of the food matrix, adding inhibitors or antioxidants, or applying novel technologies such as infrared heating or ultrasound. These strategies aim to disrupt the MR pathways or decrease the availability of the acrylamide precursors. However, some of these strategies may also affect the sensory quality and nutritional value of the food products. Further research is needed to optimize the balance between food safety and quality regarding acrylamide formation and reduction. This review provides an overview of the toxicity of acrylamide and other MR products in heated sugar and its implications for human health, as well as the possible mitigation strategies to minimize their formation and intake.

Keywords: Maillard reaction, acrylamide, carcinogenesis, dietary exposure, mitigation strategies

MONITORING AND RESCHEDULING STRATEGY IN MINIMIZING PROBLEM FINANCING THROUGH IDAMAAN MOBILE APPLICATION AT PT AMAAN SEJAHTERA INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on monitoring and rescheduling at PT Amaan Sejahtera Indonesia to reduce non-performing financing using the Idamaan mobile application. Although some financial members experience delays in payments. Therefore, PT Amaan Sejahtera Indonesia can overcome these problems well. The writing method used in the preparation of this thesis is descriptive qualitative research method. Information was obtained from observation, documents and direct interviews. Data analysis techniques with interactive models. The results of this study concluded that: the implementation of monitoring and rescheduling, in minimizing financial problems at PT Amaan Sejahtera Indonesia. Monitoring by directly checking the location of the customer's business. 2. rescheduling especially by extending the financing period. The positive impact of monitoring and rescheduling is that the number of non-performing financing is reduced and customers become more compliant, while the negative impact is reduced efficiency and business performance if not resolved immediately.

Keywords: Monitoring , Rescheduling , Problematic Financing

CONCEPT OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION

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Abstract

This research method uses qualitative research with a bibliometric analysis approach. This bibliometric research found that the concept of knowledge according to al-Ghazali is the path to reality. In other words, in order for someone to arrive at the essence, he must know or have knowledge about the essence. Al-Ghazali is of the opinion that to obtain happiness in life in this world and in the afterlife, a person must have knowledge and then it is mandatory to practice it well and sincerely. The priority of this knowledge is actually the opportunity for humans to obtain a better degree. Al-Ghazali described that seeking knowledge is like something he likes, if he asks for it he will then ask for something else or ask for something other than that. Al-Ghazali said that asking for other than that is nobler (*ashraf*) and more important (*afdhal*) than asking for other than its kind, such as dirhams and dinars. Meanwhile, the concept of religion is that religion is a system that regulates belief and worship of God, as well as rules related to customs, and a world view that connects humans with the order of life. The implementation of religion can be influenced by local customs. Emile Durkheim said that religion is a an integrated system consisting of beliefs and practices related to sacred things. The word religion is sometimes used interchangeably with faith, belief system, or sometimes set of tasks. However, according to sociologist Emile Durkheim, agama is different from personal belief because it is something that is real social.

Keywords: Concept, Science, Religion.

NUTRITIONAL ENHANCEMENT WITH POWDERED CORCHORUS OLITORIUS PREVENTS MNU-INDUCED ORGAN TOXICITY IN MALE WISTAR RATS

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ABSTRACT

Nutritional enhancement to vital feed with powdered *C. olitorius* to prevent N-methyl-nitrosourea (MNU)-induced toxicity in male Wistar rats was evaluated in rats divided into six groups of 5 animals each. Following two weeks of acclimatization, all rats except for the control groups were administered MNU intrarectally for 10 weeks alongside treatment with dietary inclusion of *C. olitorius*, while two control groups received normal saline for the period. The thiobarbituric acid reactive substance level (TBARS) was significantly elevated ($P < 0.05$) in both the kidney and liver of the MNU control group compared to the normal control group. In contrast, there was a significant decrease ($p < 0.05$) in superoxide dismutase and catalase activity in MNU control group and groups induced with MNU but treated with varying levels of feed enhancement (*C. olitorius*) when compared to the normal control group. The hematology result shows there was a significant decrease ($P < 0.05$) in the White Blood Cell (WBC), LYMPH, of the MNU control when compared with the leaf inclusion treated groups while an elevation in red blood cell (RBC), Hemoglobin (HGB) of the MNU control group when compared with that of the normal control group whereas there was no significant difference ($P > 0.05$) in the Platelet (PLT) of the normal control group, MNU control group, and group treated with the inclusions. Histopathology of the kidney and liver of the MNU control group showed a distorted architecture with distorted blood vessels and hyperchromaticity. In contrast, some sections of the colon showed necrosis of the lamina propria compared to the normal control, whereas normalcy increased with increasing the dietary inclusion of *C. olitorius*. Therefore, it can be concluded that *Corchorus olitorius* leaf possesses the ameliorative potential to toxicity induced by MNU.

Keywords: N-methyl-N-nitrosourea, Antioxidant, *Corchorus olitorius*, Haematology

PREPARATION OF SUNSCREEN

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ABSTRACT

Despite being a source of life and energy, sunlight poses serious health risks by causing conditions such as sunburn, pigmentation, wrinkles, dermatitis, urticaria, ageing, immune-suppression, and a variety of skin malignancies. The most effective method to prevent sunburn and oedema is topical use of sunscreens (together with avoiding severe sun exposure). This page makes an effort to gather some of the key properties, classifications, formulations, benefits, drawbacks, SPF measurement, and evaluations of sunscreens. Sunglasses and/or sun protection clothing offer an insufficient and less practical solution to eliminate all of these health risks. Customers should effectively use the right items to increase sun protection.

Key words: Sunscreen, Urticaria, Oedema, Malignancies, SPF, etc.

EFFICACY OF ISOLATES STRAINS ON GROWTH AND HEMATOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF OREOCHROMIS NILOTICUS FINGERLINGS

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ABSTRACT

This experiment was formulated to assess the efficiency of probiotics isolates on growth and hematological parameters of *Oreochromis niloticus* fingerlings that was fed on microbial isolate strains based test diet. This commercial test diet was divided into seven test diet which were supplemented with different levels of probiotics (0 , 9×10^8 , 1.2×10^9 , 1.3×10^9 , 1.5×10^9 , 1.7×10^9 CFU) in fingerlings feed. The outcomes of the experimental

work exposed that highest growth performance and most optimum hematological indices of *O. niloticus* fingerlings were found at 1.2×10^9 CFU and 1.5×10^9 CFU of isolates respectively supplemented based test diets. It was also noted that supplementation of microbial isolate strains at 1.2×10^9 CFU and 1.5×10^9 CFU were beneficial to manufactured eco-friendly and economical fish diets which was formulated by using oil seeds meal based test diets. The present study concluded that supplementation of isolates strains at 1.2×10^9 CFU and 1.5×10^9 CFU is essential for maximum growth and hematology of *O. niloticus* fingerlings in SFM meal based diet.

Keywords: Growth, Hematology, Microbial isolates strains, *Oreochromis niloticus*

SMART STREET LIGHT FAULT DETECTION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Our mission is to pioneer a Smart Street Light Fault Detection System, combining real-time fault identification, energy optimization, cost reduction, urban safety enhancement, and environmental sustainability.

Methods: Leveraging advanced technology, we deploy ambient light intensity sensors, employ data analytics, implement alert mechanisms, optimize energy usage, ensure data security, and analyze historical data.

Results: Achieve efficient fault detection, significant energy savings, safer streets, reduced operational costs, environmental benefits, data-informed decisions, and user-friendly design.

Conclusions: In conclusion, our Smart Street Light Fault Detection System revolutionizes urban lighting management, optimizing efficiency, reducing costs, enhancing safety, and promoting sustainability. This innovative solution aligns technology with urban needs, creating smarter and more resource-efficient cities for a brighter future

ROBOTS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW: NAVIGATING THE LEGAL LANDSCAPE

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Abstract

Integrating robotics and artificial intelligence into military operations has raised complex legal questions regarding their compliance with international law. This paper delves into the multifaceted relationship between robots and international legal norms, exploring their implications in various domains. The study categorizes robotic weapon systems into three classifications based on human involvement: Human in Loop, Human On Loop, and Human Out of Loop systems. It scrutinizes the compliance of these systems with international laws, including International Human Rights Law, with a focus on humanity, the right to life, bodily integrity/security, due process rights, the right to remedy, and the extraterritorial application of human rights. Furthermore, the paper investigates the intersection of robots with International Humanitarian Law. It examines their impact on other international legal regimes, such as the Law of the Sea and Space Law. The analysis extends to the relevance of domestic legal frameworks in governing robotic technologies. By synthesizing these perspectives, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the legal challenges posed by robots today. Ultimately, it highlights the need for a nuanced and comprehensive approach to ensure that robots comply with international law while serving various societal functions.

Keywords:

Autonomous Systems, Compliance, Human Rights, International Law, Robotics

**INDEX OF CARDIOMETABOLIC RISK BASED ON WAIST CIRCUMFERENCE
(WHT.5R) AND METABOLIC PROFILE IN POLISH SEDENTARY MALE AND
FEMALE STUDENTS**

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Introduction

Global epidemic of obesity markedly increases the risk of non-communicable diseases including type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. On the other hand, the reliability of methods used for body fatness determination is still under discussion. In large population-based studies body mass index (BMI) seems to be a precise measure of body fat and health risk. However, there are also studies indicating that BMI is not a precise index of adiposity and health status.

Study aim : The purpose of this study was to evaluate the potential of WHT.5R to determine metabolic risk in Polish college students of both sexes.

Methods: In all students, body weight, body height, and waist circumference were measured and a waist-to-height ratio^{0.5} (WHT.5R) was calculated. Students with $WHT.5R \leq 0.726$ were included in further procedures (132 males, 162 females). Circulating glucose, insulin,

triacylglycerol, total cholesterol, and HDL-cholesterol were determined. Plasma concentrations of non-HDL-cholesterol and HOMA-IR were calculated.

Results: In the male group, there was a significantly higher percentage of participants with disturbed lipid profiles, with 20.4% and 28.0% for TC and non-HDL-C, respectively compared to females (13.0% and 9.9%, respectively). No sex-related differences were noted in the percentage of participants with disturbed circulating HDL-C, glucose, and HOMA-IR. Pronounced metabolic disturbances were noted despite WHT.5R values that did not exceed the established cut-off.

Conclusions: In tested population, WHT.5R turned out not to be a reliable index of metabolic disturbances and health risks. WHT5.R showed sex-related differences in metabolic profile and confirmed lower metabolic risk in female compared to male students.

SOME NOTES ON TWO IMPORTANT RELATIONS IN RELATOR SPACES

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A family \mathcal{R} of relations on a set X is called a relator on X , and the ordered pair $X(\mathcal{R}) = (X, \mathcal{R})$ is called a relator space. Relator spaces of this simpler type are already substantial generalizations of not only ordered sets and uniform spaces, but also topological, closure and proximity spaces [4].

As it is usual, for any $x \in X$ and $A \subseteq X$, we write

- (1) $x \in \text{int}_{\mathcal{R}}(A)$ if $R(x) \subseteq A$ for some $R \in \mathcal{R}$;
- (2) $x \in \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A)$ if $R(x) \cap A \neq \emptyset$ for all $R \in \mathcal{R}$;
- (3) $\text{res}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) = \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) \setminus A$.

Moreover, we may also naturally define

- (4) $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{R}} = \{A \subseteq X: A \subseteq \text{int}_{\mathcal{R}}(A)\}$;
- (5) $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{R}} = \{A \subseteq X: \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) \subseteq A\}$;
- (6) $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}} = \{A \subseteq X: \text{int}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) \neq \emptyset\}$;
- (7) $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{R}} = \{A \subseteq X: \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) = X\}$.

Results: By using the arguments of Kuratowski [2] we prove that if \mathcal{R} is a topologically filtered relator on X to Y , then for any $A, B \subseteq Y$ we have

$$\text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) \setminus \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(B) = \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A \setminus B) \setminus \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(B).$$

Moreover, if \mathcal{R} is a topologically filtered relator on X , then for any $A, B \subseteq X$ we have

$$\text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A) \cap \text{int}_{\mathcal{R}}(B) \subseteq \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A \cap B).$$

Furthermore, by modifying an argument of Levine [1] we also prove that if \mathcal{R} is a nonvoid, topological relator on X and $A \subseteq X$ such that $\text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(U) = \text{cl}_{\mathcal{R}}(A \cap B)$ for all $U \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{R}}$, then $A \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{R}}$.

In addition to the latest result, we also prove that if \mathcal{R} is a topologically filtered, topological relator on X , then for any $U \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{R}}$, we have

$$\text{res}_{\mathcal{R}}(U) \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{R}} \setminus \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{R}}.$$

The above results are published in a joint paper with Themistocles M. Rassias and Árpád Szász [3].

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Keywords: Generalized uniformities, Relator Spaces, Relations, interiors and closures.

PLANT ADAPTATIONS TO WATER AVAILABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Plants need a lot of water because plants use much more water than most animals and also contain more water than animals. The amount of water a plant needs depends on the type of plant, amount of light gets, and how old the plant is. Plant also needs water for photosynthesis –photosynthesis is what plants do to create their food, and water is critical to this process. The other reason is that plants need water because the reactions that take place in the cell to make energy also require a water medium. Climate change is a great challenge to our ecosystems and especially to our plants. Due to the more and more increasing emissions of greenhouse gases caused by the industry of human civilization, the temperature increases more rapidly. Because of the higher temperatures plants have to deal with bigger problems in water storage. It is very important for them to keep the water supply in balance.

Keywords: Temperature, Water, Climate, Plant, Ecosystem, Photosynthesis.

PERFORMANCE PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE BED JACQUARD KNITTED FABRICS FOR UPHOLSTERY

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ABSTRACT

Knitted fabrics are commonly used for textile interiors and upholstery. With a wide range of knitted structures and techniques available give the knitted fabrics the desired properties and appearance. One of the knitted structures widely used in the upholstery industry is the double – bed jacquard knit structure. Different fabric properties can be achieved with different back sides. The aim of the research is to investigate the different properties of six double bed jacquard knitted fabrics with three different back side (striped back, bird's eye back and double back) that could be used as textile interiors. All six samples were knitted with a yarn made of a blend of 50% wool and 50% acrylic with a linear density of 36×2 tex, three knitted fabrics were provided with a fancy yarn made of a blend of 60% polyester and 40% polyamide with a linear density of 20 tex. The addition of the fancy yarn was used to investigate the change in properties. The knitting patterns were designed using the Shima Seiki SDS pattern station and produced on the Shima Seiki SES 122 RT knitting machine with a gauge of 12E. The physical (mass, thickness), mechanical (elastic properties, tensile strength and elongation, and abrasion and pile resistance) and permeability (air permeability and thermal conductivity) properties of the knitted fabric were measured according to the standards. The results of the analyses show that the knitted fabric with bird's eye backing and added fancy yarn is the most suitable for upholstery, as it achieves good results for abrasion and piling and reaches the highest values for strength and elongation in the tensile test. Compared to knitted fabrics with horizontal stripes back and double face, it is less permeable to air and the thermal conductivity is about the same as knitted fabrics with a striped back. The addition of fancy yarn mainly affects the compactness and density of the knitted fabric and thus the permeability properties. Research has confirmed that the structure of knitted fabrics is important for use in upholstered furniture.

Keywords: jacquard knitted fabrics, back side, fancy yarns, mechanical, physical, permeability properties.

THE EVOLVING ROLE OF PHARMACISTS IN MODERN HEALTHCARE

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ABSTRACT

The role of pharmacists in modern healthcare has evolved significantly in recent years, reflecting broader changes in the healthcare landscape. Pharmacists have transitioned from simply dispensing medications to becoming integral members of healthcare teams. This transformation is driven by various factors, including advances in medication therapies, the need for improved patient outcomes, and the expansion of healthcare services.

In contemporary healthcare, pharmacists engage in medication therapy management, medication reconciliation, and providing immunization services, all aimed at optimizing patient care. They collaborate closely with physicians and other healthcare professionals to ensure safe and effective medication use. This collaborative approach enhances patient outcomes and reduces healthcare costs.

Pharmacists are also crucial in patient education, empowering individuals to manage their health proactively. They offer guidance on medication adherence, potential side effects, and lifestyle modifications. Furthermore, pharmacists play a pivotal role in addressing public health issues, such as vaccine distribution and opioid crisis management.

As the healthcare landscape continues to evolve, pharmacists will remain at the forefront of patient-centered care. Their expanding responsibilities and expertise contribute to improved healthcare access and quality, making them indispensable partners in modern healthcare delivery.

BONE CANCER

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ABSTRACT:

Bone cancer is a rare but devastating form of cancer that primarily affects the skeletal system. It can manifest in two main types: primary bone cancer, which originates in the bone itself, and secondary bone cancer, which occurs when cancer from another part of the body spreads to the bones. Primary bone cancer is further classified into various subtypes, with osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, and Ewing sarcoma being the most common. These cancers often develop in the long bones, such as the arms and legs, and can be extremely aggressive. Symptoms of bone cancer include persistent bone pain, swelling, and fractures. Diagnosis typically involves imaging studies like X-rays, MRI, or CT scans, along with biopsy to confirm the cancer type. Treatment for bone cancer typically involves a multidisciplinary approach. Surgery is often the primary treatment, aiming to remove the cancerous tissue. In some cases, limb-sparing surgery is possible, while in others, amputation may be necessary. Radiation therapy and chemotherapy may also be employed to target any remaining cancer cells or to shrink tumors before surgery. Secondary bone cancer is more common than primary bone cancer and can arise from breast, lung, prostate, or other cancers that have metastasized. In these cases, treatment focuses on addressing the primary cancer while managing symptoms and complications associated with bone metastases, such as pain and fractures. Advancements in medical research and technology have improved the prognosis for individuals with bone cancer. However, early detection remains crucial for better outcomes. Regular check-ups, prompt evaluation of symptoms, and collaboration between oncologists, surgeons, and other healthcare specialists are essential in the battle against bone cancer. Moreover, ongoing research into targeted therapies and immunotherapies holds promise for more effective treatments and improved quality of life for those affected by this challenging disease.

KEY WORDS

Osteosarcoma , Chondrosarcoma ,Ewing sarcoma, Metastatic bone cancer , Bone biopsy ,Radiation therapy ,Chemotherapy ,Bone tumor ,Sarcoma ,Bone metastasis

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG MEN WHO STARTED SWIMMING TRAINING

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Introduction. A systematic increase in muscle activity improves the basic somatic characteristics. This is possible as a result of activation of biosynthetic and metabolic phenomena in the human body. It is important to evaluate the consequences of regular swimming lessons on the body of physically inactive young men.

Purpose: to determine the consequences of regular swimming training on the youthful body, previously physically untrained.

Methodology and organization of research. 22 physically untrained people aged 18-20 were examined. Of these, 10 people made up the main group and started swimming, and 12 retained their original physically inactive lifestyle. Both groups were followed up for 6 months. Usual functional tests were used, followed by the calculation of Student's t-test (t).

Research results and discussion. At the beginning of the observation, the endurance and increase in speed, coordination and power parameters of the observed were small. All young men initially had a low accuracy of performed sports movements. At the end of the study, no significant changes were found in the monitored parameters in the control group, while maintaining significant fatigue and low accuracy of the movements performed. The persons who made up the main group after 6 months of observation had a significant increase in physical capabilities. Their speed-strength characteristics increased by 30.7%, power parameters increased by 32.9%, coordination indicators increased by 27.1% and overall endurance increased by 29.9%. At the same time, by the end of the observation, the swimmers found a weakening of fatigue and an increase in the period of high definition of motor actions during training.

Conclusions. Very effective in terms of general strengthening of the body of physically untrained young men is swimming. It is very pronounced activates the musculoskeletal system. As a result of regular swimming training in six months, initially physically untrained young men significantly increase their strength parameters, increase endurance, speed capabilities and improve coordination.

Keywords: young men, physical training, swimming, physical activity, sports.

CONSEQUENCES OF ATHLETIC TRAINING ON THE FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

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Introduction. The condition for long-term preservation of the functional optimum in the body is regular physical activity, the study of which remains the focus of the theory and practice of sports. The level of development of the respiratory system is very important for achieving high sports results. Athletes have a great value of this indicator.

Purpose: to find out the functional possibilities of external respiration in young athletes.

Methodology and organization of research. We observed 16 young athletes (17-19 years old) who had a sports experience of at least 2 years. The control group consisted of 17 young men (17-19 years old) who had not previously participated in sports activities. In the work in both groups, the functional characteristics of the lungs were evaluated and the value of the Student's criterion was calculated.

Research results and discussion. The value of lung capacity in the control group reached 4.26 ± 0.47 l, while its value in athletes was 6.11 ± 0.19 l. There were significant differences between comparable groups in terms of forced vital capacity. In the boys of the control group, this value reached 3.76 ± 0.22 liters, and in athletes it was 5.76 ± 0.24 liters. The size of forced expiration, which occurs for half a second and per second, in athletes exceeded the control by 35.2% and 36.1%. As a result, the athletes had a functionally favorable ratio of the forced exit for a second and the value of the vital capacity of the lungs. In athletes, the average volumetric velocity under conditions of 25-75% of the forced vital capacity of the lungs significantly exceeded this indicator in the control.

Conclusions. Young athletes are characterized by significant volume and speed indicators of the lungs. Given the high degree of fitness of the respiratory system in athletes, swimming can be considered as an effective means of developing the respiratory system in adolescence.

Keywords: sports, athletics, lungs, external respiration, gas exchange.

DETERMINATION OF VARIETY MIXTURES IN VAN ERCİŞ DISTRICT LOCAL BREAD WHEAT (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.) VARIETIES

VAN'IN ERCİŞ İLÇESİNDE YETİŞTİRİLEN YEREL EKMEKLİK BUĞDAY (*TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L.) ÇEŞİTLERİNDE ÇEŞİT KARIŞIMLARININ TESPİTİ

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in twelve fields where local bread wheat is cultivated in eleven villages in the Erçiş district of Van in 2022. The objective was to determine what types of local bread wheat were cultivated in that field and to compare the various varieties of local bread wheat based on yield components using samples from the found fields. The collected data were examined using the randomized block experimental design. Locations were treated as blocks, and discrepancies between blocks were considered as location differences. Among the local bread wheat varieties sampled from the fields, only Karakılçık, Red Tir, and White Tir were identified, and in some fields, considerable amounts of wild rye were detected. Karakılçık was dominating in all locations (59.79%–94.75%), while in certain locations the diversity and species composition of the field were substantially greater. Samples from each location were measured for plant height, spike length, number of spikelets per spike, number of sterile spikelets, number of grains per spike, and thousand grains. While the Karakılçık variety had the highest values for plant height, spike length, number of spikelets per spike, and number of grains per spike (84 cm, 10.2 cm, 17 p, and 28.8 p, respectively), the Red Tir variety had the highest value for the thousand-grain weight (43.7 g). There was no difference in the average number of sterile spikelets or spike grain yield between the varieties. There were significant differences between the averages of plant height and the number of grains per spike across the sampling locations, but there were no significant differences between the averages of the other yield components.

Key words: Variety mix ratio, location, yield components, local bread wheat variety.

ÖZET

Bu araştırma; 2022 yılında Van'ın Erciş ilçesinde 11 farklı köyde yerel ekmeklik buğday yetiştiriciliği yapılan 12 farklı tarlada yürütülmüştür. Belirlenen tarlalardan alınan örneklerle, o tarlada yetiştirilen yerel ekmeklik buğday çeşitlerindeki çeşit karışımını tespit etmek ve karışımında yer alan yerel ekmeklik buğday çeşitlerini verim unsurları bakımından karşılaştırmak amaçlanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre analiz edilmiştir. Burada blok olarak lokasyonlar alınmış ve bloklar arasındaki farklılıklar lokasyonlar arasındaki farklılıklar olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Örnekleme yapılan tarlalarda yerel ekmeklik buğday çeşitlerinden sadece Karakılçık, Kırmızı Tir ve Beyaz Tir çeşitleri ve bazı tarlalarda önemli oranda yabancı çavdar tespit edilmiştir. Tüm lokasyonlarda Karakılçık'ın baskın olduğu (% 59.79 - 94.75) görülmüş olup, bazı yerlerde tarladaki çeşit ve tür karışımı görece olarak daha yüksek çıkmıştır.

Lokasyonlardan alınan örneklerde bitki boyu, başak boyu, başakta başakçık sayısı, steril başakçık sayısı, başakta tane sayısı ve bin tane ağırlığı bakımından ölçümler yapılmıştır. Çalışmada incelenen verim unsurlarından bitki boyu, başak boyu, başakta başakçık sayısı ve başakta tane sayısı bakımından en yüksek değerler karakılçık çeşidinden (Sırasıyla 84 cm, 10.2 cm, 17.0 adet ve 28.8 adet) elde edilirken bin tane ağırlığı bakımından en yüksek değer 43.7 g ile Kırmızı Tir çeşidinden elde edilmiştir. Başakta steril başakçık sayısı ve başak tane verimi bakımından ise çeşitlere ait ortalamalar arasında bir fark bulunmamıştır. Örnekleme yapıldığı lokasyonlarda sadece bitki boyu ve başakta tane sayısına ait ortalamalar arasında farklılıklar önemli bulunurken diğer verim unsurlarına ait ortalamalar arasında bir farklılık tespit edilmemiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Çeşit karışım oranı, Lokasyon, Verim unsurları, Yerel ekmeklik buğday çeşidi.

8. SINIF T.C. İNKILAP TARİHİ VE ATATÜRKÇÜLÜK DERS KİTABINDA VATANSEVERLİK DEĞERİNİN YER ALMA DURUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ

8. CLASS T.C. INVESTIGATION OF THE SITUATION OF INCLUSION OF THE VALUE OF PATRIOTISM IN THE HISTORY OF REVOLUTION AND ATATURKISM TEXTBOOK

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ÖZET

Değer, bir toplumun karakterini belirleyen ve toplumun oluşturduğu karakteri sürdürmesini ya da kabul görülmeyen davranışları bünyesinden atmasını sağlayan sistemin yapı taşıdır. Değerler sayesinde bir toplum içinde bulundurduğu fertlerden ne istediğini ne istemediğini belirler. Değerler, toplumlarda nesilden nesile aktararak hayat bulabilir ve varlığını sürdürebilir. İşte bu noktada değer eğitimi önce ailede başlasa da büyük oranda bireyler değer eğitimi okullarda alırlar. Ülkemizde ise değer eğitimi oldukça önemli bulunarak öğretim programlarına eklenmiştir. 2005 yılından itibaren ülkemizde değerler öğretim programlarında açık bir şekilde ifade edilmeye başlanarak temel amaçlar bölümünde yer almaya başlamıştır. Sosyal bilgiler ve T.C. İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük dersleri konuları bakımından değerler eğitimi için oldukça uygun dersler olmuşlardır. Ders kitapları ise öğretmen ve öğrencilerin ders içerisinde faydalandığı başat materyaller arasında gelir. Öğrenciye kazandırmak istenilen değer doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak ders kitapları içine entegre edilerek öğrenme öğretme süreci içerisine dahil edilir. Çalışma kapsamında 8. Sınıf T.C. İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük ders kitabında vatanseverlik değeri incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, nitel araştırma yaklaşımı benimsenerek veri toplama yöntemi olarak araştırmanın da amacı olan doküman inceleme tekniği ve içerik analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın materyali ise 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında ortaokullarda okutulan Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca Mehmet Ülkü'nün editörlüğünde bastırılan 8. Sınıf T.C

İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük ders kitabıdır. Elde edilen bulgular analiz edilerek vatanseverlik değerine ilişkin 53 bulguya ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değerler, Değerler Eğitimi Vatanseverlik, T.C. İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük, Ders Kitabı.

ABSTRACT

Value is the building block of the system that determines the character of a society and allows society to maintain the character it has created or to eliminate unacceptable behaviors from its structure. Thanks to values, a society determines what it wants and what it does not want from the members it has. Values can come to life and continue to exist by being passed down from generation to generation in societies. Although value education starts in the family first at this point, individuals largely receive value education in schools. In our country, value education is considered very important and has been added to the educational programs. since 2005, values have started to be clearly expressed in educational programs in our country and have started to be included in the basic objectives section. Social studies and T.C. Revolution History and Atatürkism courses have been very suitable courses for values education in terms of their subjects. Textbooks, on the other hand, are among the main materials that teachers and students use during the course. Dec. The value that the student wants to gain is integrated directly or indirectly into the textbooks and included in the learning teaching process. Within the scope of the study 8. Class T.C. The History of the Revolution and the value of patriotism are examined in the textbook of Atatürkism. In the research, document review technique and content analysis method, which are also the purpose of the research, were used as a data collection method by adopting a qualitative research approach. The material of the study is published by the Ministry of National Education, which is taught in secondary schools in the 2022-2023 academic year, under the editorship of Mehmet Ülkü 8. Class T.C is a textbook on the History of Revolution and Atatürkism. By analyzing the findings obtained, 53 findings regarding the value of patriotism were reached.

Keywords: Values, Values Education, Patriotism, T.C. History of Revolution and Atatürkism, Textbook.

8. SINIF T.C. İNKILAP TARİHİ VE ATATÜRKÇÜLÜK DERS KİTABINDA BARIŞ DEĞERİNİN YER ALMA DURUMUNUN İNCELENMESİ

8. CLASS T.C. EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION OF THE INCLUSION OF THE VALUE OF PEACE IN THE HISTORY OF REVOLUTION AND ATATURKISM TEXTBOOK

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ÖZET

İnsan sosyal bir varlıktır ve değerler sayesinde çevresiyle etkili iletişim kurarak toplumdaki konumunu daha etkili hale getirir. Değerler dünyaya bakış açımızı, tutumlarımızı ve davranışlarımızı geliştirip şekillendirir. Kendi değer ve kültürümüzü daha iyi anlayabilmek için ise öncelikle evrensel değerlere hâkim olmamız ve saygı duymamız gerekir. Bu durumda değerlerin planlı bir şekilde aktarımıyla gerçekleşecektir. Nitekim 20. yüzyılla beraber birçok devlet örgün öğretim programlarıyla vatandaşlarına istedik ve beklenen değerleri kazandırma gayretine bürünmüştür. Değerler eğitimi ülkemizde de önemsenmiş ve özellikle 2000’li yıllar sonrası hazırlanan öğretim programlarına bir boyut olarak eklenmiştir. T.C. İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük dersi bahsedilen değerleri kazandırma konusunda oldukça uygun bir derstir. Derslerde sıkça kullanılan ders kitapları ise bu konuda başvurduğumuz materyaller arasında ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı Sosyal Bilgiler Öğretim Programında yer alan kök değerlerden biri olan ‘barış’ kavramına daha geniş bir perspektiften bakarak sosyal bilgilerdeki yeri ve önemini ortaya koymak ve 8. Sınıf T.C İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük ders kitabında barış değerinin ele alınışının incelenmesidir. Yapılan bu çalışmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımı benimsenmiştir. Veri toplama yöntemi olarak araştırmanın amacına uygun olan doküman inceleme tekniği, analizi için ise içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma materyali olarak 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında ortaokullarda

okutulan Millî Eğitim Bakanlığınca Mehmet Ülkü'nün editörlüğünde Tuna Matbaacılık Yayınevi tarafından bastırılan 8. Sınıf T.C İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük ders kitabı kullanılmıştır. Bulguların analiziyle birlikte ders kitabı içerisinde barış değerine dair 28 adet değer ifadesine ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değer, Değer Eğitimi, Barış, T.C. İnkılap Tarihi ve Atatürkçülük Dersi, Ders Kitabı.

ABSTRACT

A person is a social being and makes his position in society more effective by communicating effectively with his environment thanks to values. Values develop and shape our outlook on the world, attitudes and behaviors. In order to better understand our own values and culture, we must first master and respect universal values. In this case, it will take place with a planned transfer of values. As a matter of fact, 20. Since the century, many states have made efforts to provide their citizens with the desired and expected values through formal education programs. Values education has also been given importance in our country and has been added as a dimension to the educational programs prepared especially after the 2000s. T.C. The History of Revolution and Atatürkism course is a very appropriate course for gaining these values. Textbooks, which are frequently used in classes, are in the first place among the materials we refer to in this regard. Dec. The main purpose of this research is to reveal the place and importance of social studies by looking at the concept of 'peace', one of the root values in the Social Studies Curriculum, from a broader perspective and 8. Class T.C It is the study of the History of Revolution and the treatment of the value of peace in the textbook of Atatürkism. In this study, a qualitative research approach was adopted. As a data collection method, the document review technique, which is suitable for the purpose of the research, and the content analysis method were used for its analysis. 8, which was published by the Tuna Printing Publishing House under the editorship of Mehmet Ülkü by the Ministry of National Education, which was taught in secondary schools in the 2022-2023 academic year as a study material. Class T.C The textbook of Revolution History and Atatürkism was used. Together with the analysis of the findings, 28 value statements about the value of peace have been reached in the textbook.

Keywords: Value, Value Education, Peace, T.C. History of Revolution and Atatürkism Lesson, Textbook.



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