

5.ASIA PACIFIC
International Modern Sciences Congress
July 16-18, 2021
Sydney, Australia

An aerial photograph of the Sydney Opera House, a large, white, shell-shaped building with multiple curved roofs, situated on the water's edge. The background shows the dense Sydney city skyline with numerous skyscrapers and buildings, some illuminated with warm lights. The water in the foreground is dark blue, and the sky is a mix of purple and pink hues, suggesting a sunset or dusk. A small boat is visible on the water near the Opera House.

Edited by
Dr. Alan Reed Libert

ABSTRACT BOOK

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5.ASIA PACIFIC

International Modern Sciences Congress

July 16-18, 2021 / Sydney, Australia



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Edited by

Dr. Alan Reed Libert

by

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CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

5.ASIA PACIFIC

International Modern Sciences Congress

DATE and PLACE

July 16-18, 2021

Sydney, Australia

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD INTERNATIONAL

IKSAD GLOBAL PUBLISHING HOUSE

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Head of the Organizing Committee

COORDINATOR

SAMIRA KHADHRAOUI ONTUNÇ

NUMBER of ACCEPTED PAPERS

103

NUMBER of REJECTED PAPERS

28

TOTAL NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PAPERS

Australia(3), Morocco(5), Azerbaijan(8), India(4), Malaysia(3), Bulgaria(1), Ethiopia(1),
Philippines(1), Iraq(2), Ukraine(1), Cyprus(1), Saudi Arabia(4), Pakistan(3), Greece(3),
Nigeria(3), United Arab Emirates(1), Vietnam(4), Canada(1), Mexico(1), Brazil(1), Georgia(1),
Republic of Moldova(1), Bangladesh(1), Slovakia(1), Algeria(1) Turkey(45)

PRESENTATION

Online presentation

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CONFERENCE GALLERY



Конференция | Посмотреть | Редактировать | Окно | Справка | 23% | Турецкая С6, 17 июля 10:38:35

Вы просматриваете экран Hall-5 moderator

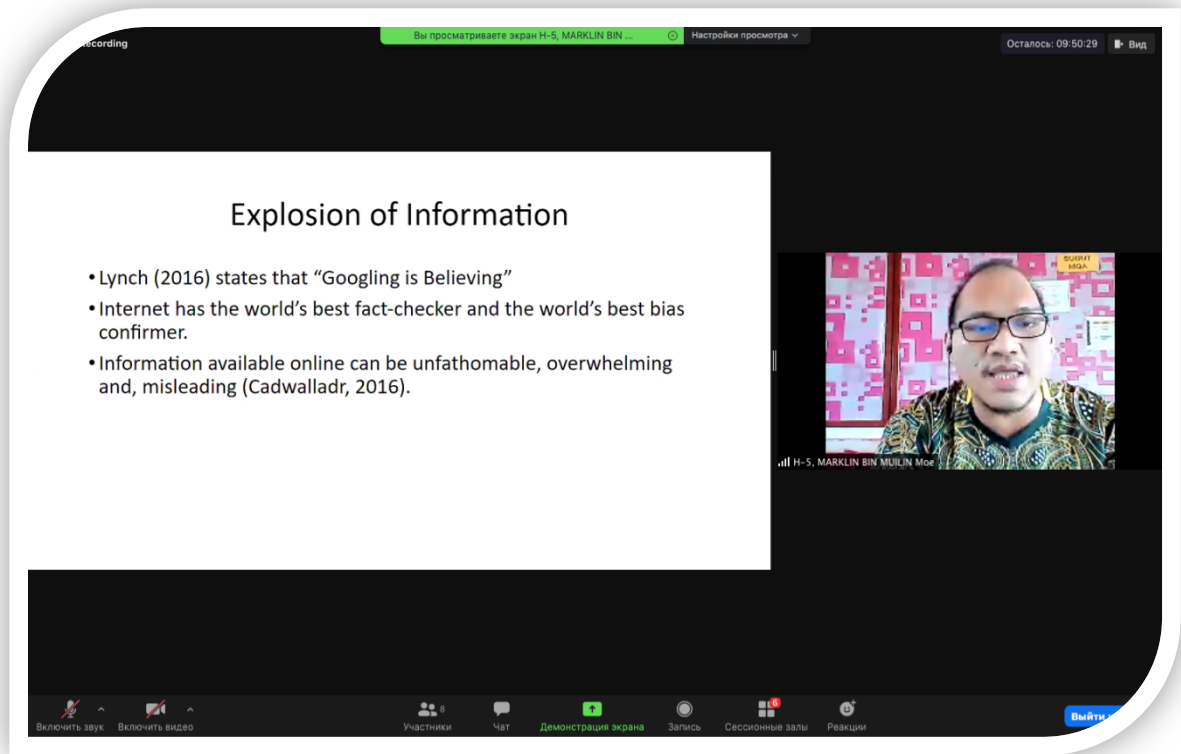
Introduction

- From the ancient times women health related problems are considered not to be discussed.
- Menstrual disorders are problems related menstrual cycle which can disrupt a woman's daily life.
- Recently, with the effect of globalisation and quality of education, people started discussing and analysing these issues.

Осталось: 08:16:15

Включить звук | Включить видео | Участники | Чат | Демонстрация экрана | Пауза/остановить запись | Сессионные залы | Реакции | Выйти из зала

Hall-5 moderator Nimble OJ



recording

Вы просматриваете экран H-5, MARKLIN BIN MULIN Moe

Explosion of Information

- Lynch (2016) states that "Googling is Believing"
- Internet has the world's best fact-checker and the world's best bias confirmer.
- Information available online can be unfathomable, overwhelming and, misleading (Cadwalladr, 2016).

Осталось: 09:50:29

Включить звук | Включить видео | Участники | Чат | Демонстрация экрана | Запись | Сессионные залы | Реакции | Выйти

H-5, MARKLIN BIN MULIN Moe

CONFERENCE GALLERY

Zoom Meeting - Hall-6

You are viewing H6 - Tolga Aydın's screen

View Options

Observer H6 Alina

Recording...

Remaining: 09:52:26

Çalışma Kapsamı – Roket Simülasyon Programları

Bu projede temel roketçilik faaliyetleri üzerine bir simülasyon programı yazılacak ve bu programın doğruluğu üretilen model roketler ile test edilecektir. Benzer simülasyon programı çalışmaları dünya genelinde geçmişte yapılmış ve bu programların ses hızı altında çalışan (subsonik) roketlerde doğru sonuçlar verdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Fakat, mevcut bu programlar ses hızı üstünde çalışan roketlerde doğru sonuçlar verememektedirler. Aynı zamanda, mevcut programlar belirli tasarım noktalarında, gövde çap değişimleri gibi, kullanıcının özgünlüğünü kısıtlamaktadır.

Projede, ses hızının üstünde (süpersonik) çalışabilecek roketleri de simüle edilebilecek bir simülasyon programı geliştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir.

Study Case– Rocket Simulation Programs

In this project, a simulation program will be written on basic rocketry activities and the accuracy of this program will be tested with the model rockets to be produced. Similar simulation program studies have been carried out around the world in the past and it has been observed that these programs give accurate results in rockets operating under the speed of sound (subsonic). However, these existing programs cannot give accurate results in rockets operating above the speed of sound. Also, existing programs restrict user specificity at certain design points, such as body diameter changes.

In this project, it is aimed to develop a simulation program that can also simulate rockets that can operate above the speed of sound (supersonic).

17.07.2021

4

0 unassigned participants

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room Mute All

Zoom Meeting - Hall-6

You are viewing H6-Simge Taslica's screen

View Options

Observer H6 Alina

Recording...

Remaining: 09:40:23

FLOW COEFFICIENT (K_v)

- The flow coefficient is a design factor that relates the pressure drop (ΔP) across the valve to the flow rate (Q).

$$Q = K_v (\Delta P)^{0.5}$$

- K_v is defined as the flow rate in cubic meters/hour [m³/h] of water at 16°C with a pressure drop of 1 bar across the valve in metric units.

Participants (11)

Find a participant

- Observer H6 Alina (Co-host, me)
- H6-Simge Taslica
- aydogan ozdamar
- H6 - Ibrahim Kağan Bilge
- H6 - Tolga Aydın
- H6- Fatih Taş
- H6-Kübra Ka
- H6-Serpil KAR
- Mert Şener
- Oguz Gurses
- Varela E.A.

Oguz Gurses

6 unassigned participants

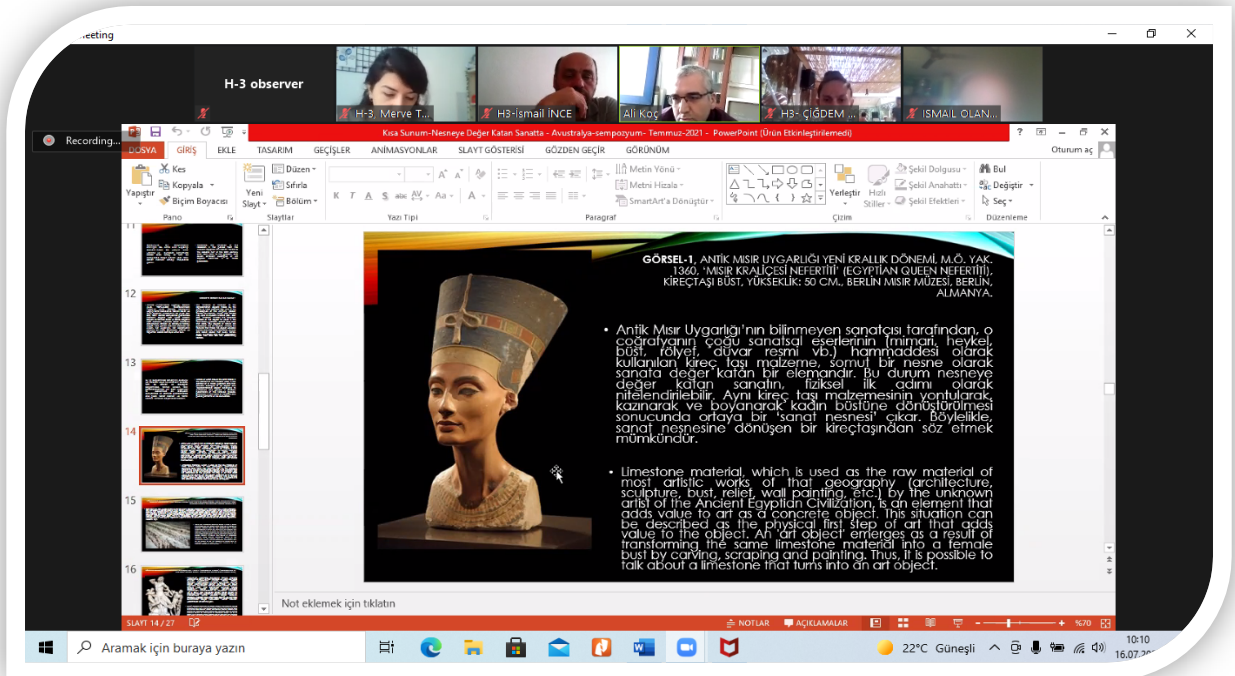
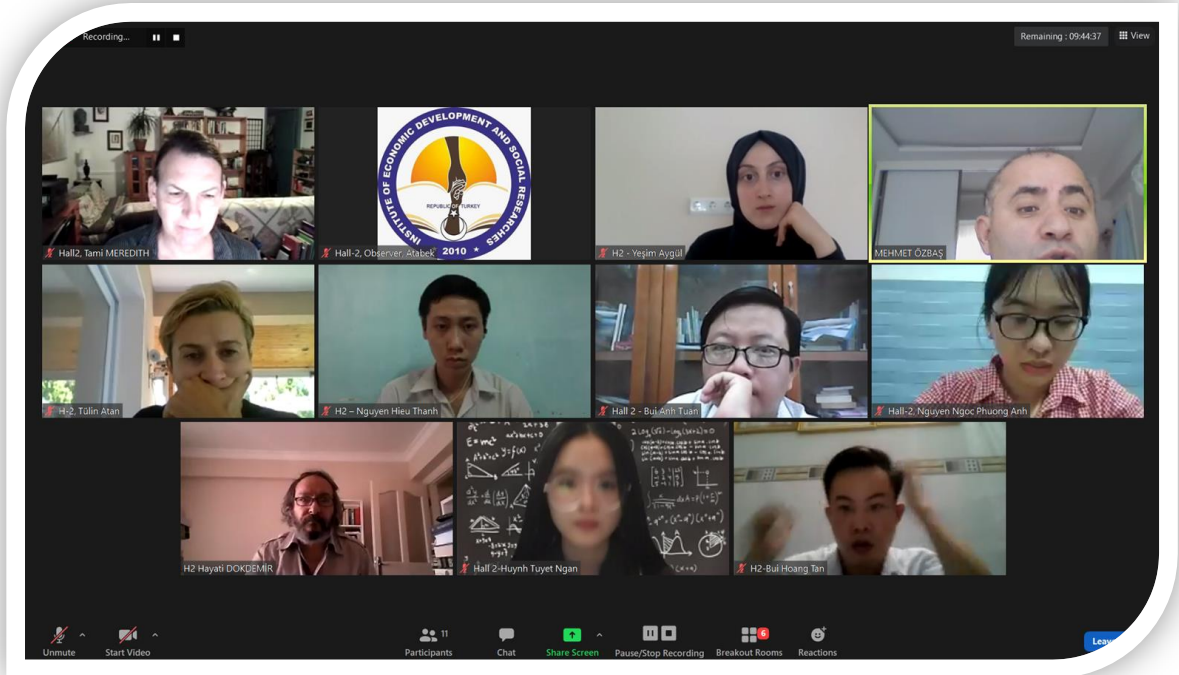
Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions Leave Room Mute All

CONFERENCE GALLERY

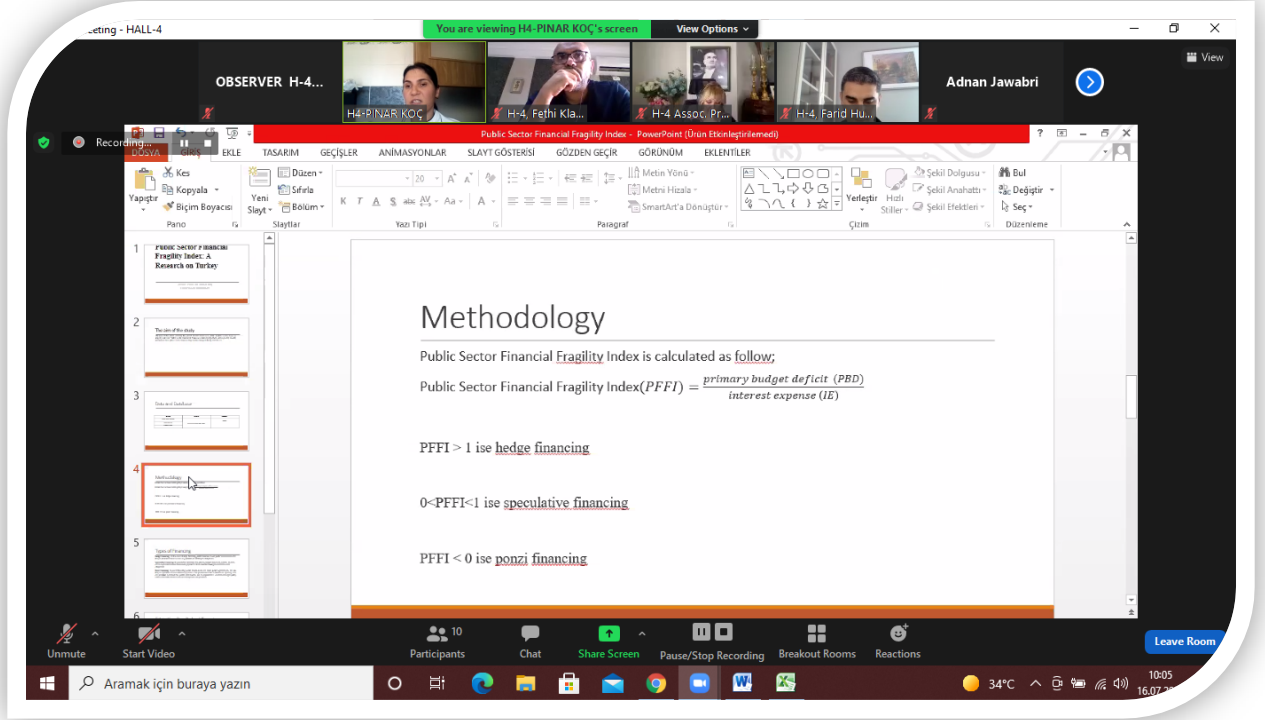
The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. At the top, there is a video gallery with five participants: Observer H6 Alina, H6-Kübra Ka, H6-Serpil KAR, H6- Fatih Taş, and Gulnara Mamm... A status bar indicates "You are viewing H6-Kübra Ka's screen" and "View Options". Below the gallery is a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation titled "Konvansiyonel Medya ve Önyargılar". The slide content includes a headline "150 kiloluk hippie Mary yürüdükçe sokakları titretiyor" and a paragraph of text. The bottom of the slide mentions "Kaynak: 8 Haziran 1971, Hürriyet Gazetesi". On the right side, a "Participants (15)" list is visible, showing names like Observer H6 Alina (Co-host, me), H6-Kübra Ka, Ali Osman KAYA, Cuma ECE, Ferhat Çaytut, FILIPPOS FILIPPOU, Gulnara Mammadzada, H6- Fatih Taş, H6-Serpil KAR, H6-Simge Taslica, Hall 6- Ioannidis Vasilis, Hall-6, Mehmet Gökhan GENEL, Mert Şener, Oğuz Gürses, and Varela E.A. The bottom of the screen shows Zoom controls: Unmute, Start Video, Participants (15), Chat, Share Screen, Pause/Stop Recording, Breakout Rooms (4), Reactions, and Leave Room. A "4 unassigned participants" notification is also present.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting gallery view. The top right corner indicates "Remaining : 09:21:30". The gallery consists of several video thumbnails. In the top row, there is a thumbnail for "Hall-3. Observer..." and two other participants: H3- Grozi DELCHEV and Hassan Aliyu. In the middle row, there is a thumbnail for "Anam Zaidi" with a large orange dollar sign icon, and H3-Nevin AKDURA. In the bottom row, there is a thumbnail for "Zoom user" and H3-Şeyda Şimşek. Other visible thumbnails include H3-Kochan Khasro Saleh, H3-Merz TÜRKÖĞLU, and noor.witwit.

CONFERENCE GALLERY



CONFERENCE GALLERY



The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window titled "eting - HALL-4". The main content is a PowerPoint presentation titled "Public Sector Financial Fragility Index - PowerPoint (Düzen Etkinleştirilmedi)". The slide is titled "Methodology" and contains the following text:

Public Sector Financial Fragility Index is calculated as follow;

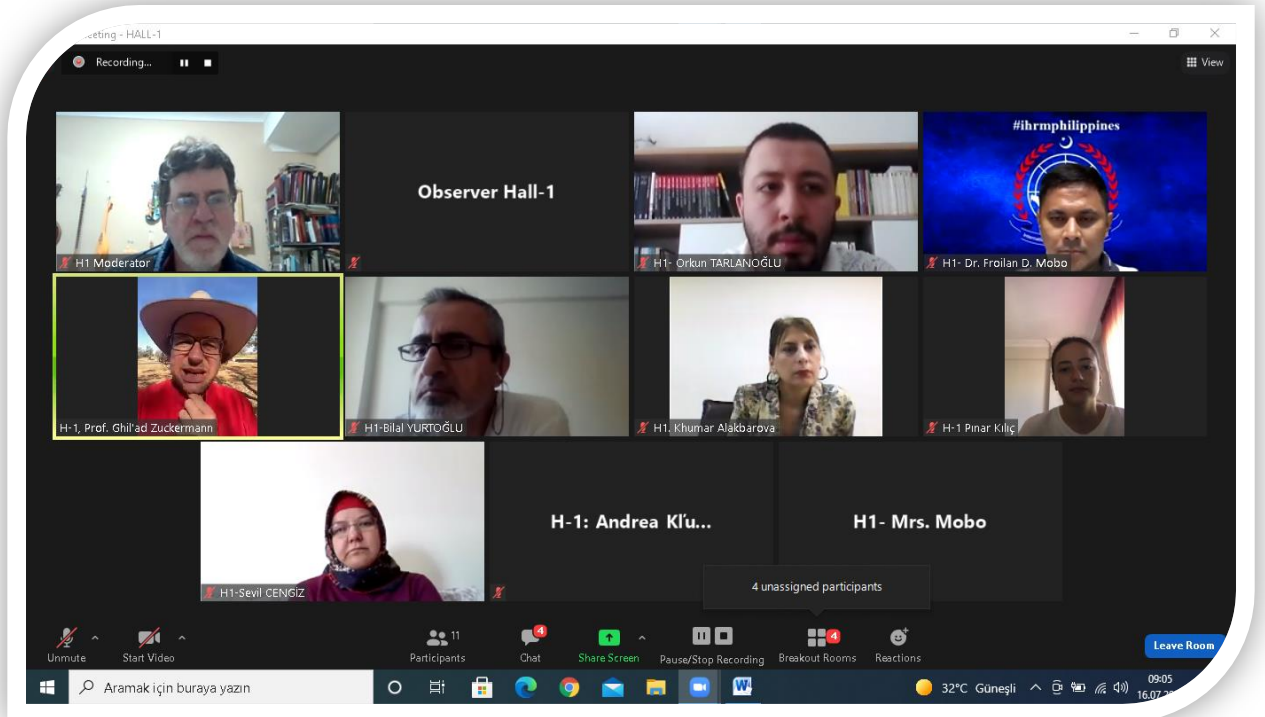
$$\text{Public Sector Financial Fragility Index (PFFI)} = \frac{\text{primary budget deficit (PBD)}}{\text{interest expense (IE)}}$$

PFFI > 1 ise hedge financing

0 < PFFI < 1 ise speculative financing

PFFI < 0 ise ponzi financing

The presentation interface includes a slide navigation pane on the left with 5 slides, a toolbar at the top with various editing tools, and a Zoom control bar at the bottom with options like "Unmute", "Start Video", "Participants", "Chat", "Share Screen", "Pause/Stop Recording", "Breakout Rooms", and "Reactions". The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 10:05 and 16.07.2021.



The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting window titled "eting - HALL-1" in gallery view. The meeting is titled "Observer Hall-1". The participants are arranged in a grid:

- Top row: H1 Moderator, H1- Orkun TARLANOĞLU, H1- Dr. Froilan D. Mobo (with a blue background and "#ihmpphilippines" text).
- Second row: H-1, Prof. Ghil'ad Zuckermann, H1-Bilal YURTOĞLU, H1- Khumar Alakbarova, H-1 Pinar Kiliç.
- Third row: H1-Sevil CENGİZ, H-1: Andrea Klü..., H1- Mrs. Mobo.

At the bottom, there is a box labeled "4 unassigned participants". The Zoom control bar at the bottom shows "Unmute", "Start Video", "Participants", "Chat", "Share Screen", "Pause/Stop Recording", "Breakout Rooms", and "Reactions". The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 09:05 and 16.07.2021.

CONFERENCE GALLERY

Meeting - HALL-1

You are viewing H1-Sevil CENGİZ's screen

View Options

H1-Sevil CENGİZ

H1-Orkun TA...

H1-Bilal YURT...

H-1: Andrea ...

H-1 Pinar Kılıç

Şeyda Şimşek

Recording...

- 830,000 officers, soldiers, firefighters, police officers and many others
- 3 minutes of work
- Fever, cough and sudden death occurred in most people.
- Even the survivors are still dealing with diseases and cancers, and each has been declared incapacitated.



Unmute Start Video

Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Breakout Rooms Reactions

Leave Room

Aramak için buraya yazın

33°C Güneşli

09:59 16.07.20

Meeting

H-3 observer

H3- Merve T...

H3-İsmail İNCE

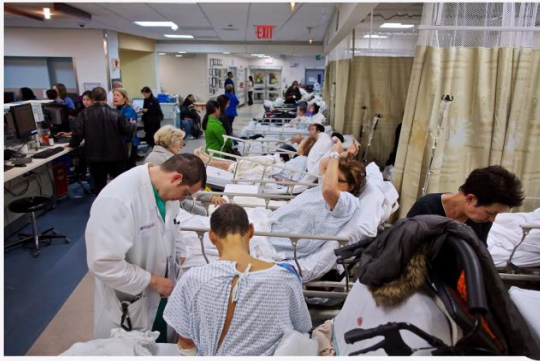
H3- ÇİĞDEM ÇE...

Ali Koç

ISMAIL OLANIYI...

Recording...

- ✓ Borders or lines defines the relations between spaces, people and societies.
- ✓ It makes us feel so many feelings such as; fear, distraction, distant, tension
- Or
- Dominance, individual space, individual distant, privacy etc.



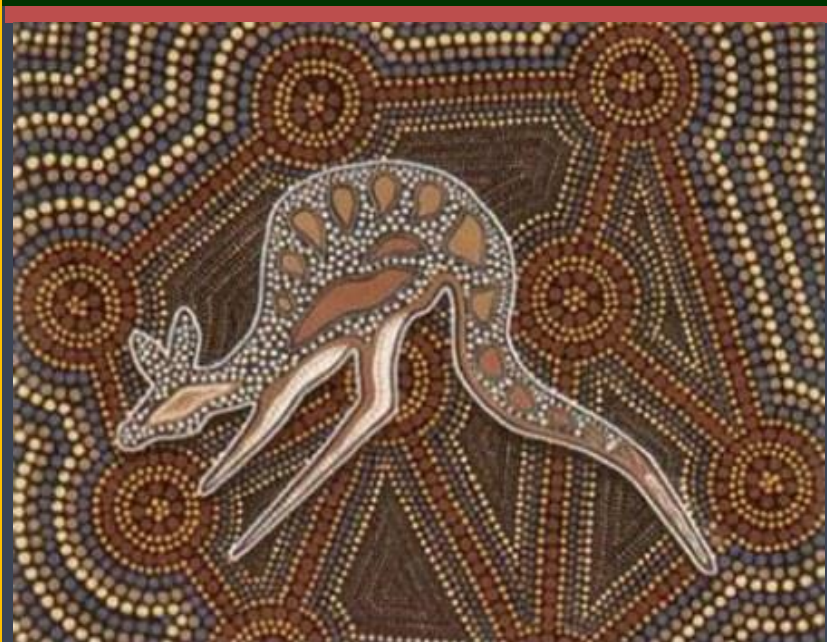
Aramak için buraya yazın

21°C Güneşli

09:11 16.07.20

5TH ASIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL MODERN SCIENCES CONGRESS

PROGRAM



July 16-18, 2021
Sydney, Australia

Meeting ID: 879 8621 7041
Passcode: 554701

ZOOM

Meeting ID: 879 8621 7041

Passcode: 554701

-Opening Ceremony-

16.07.2021

Sydney Local Time: 15:30–16:00

Ankara Local Time: 08:30–09:00

Dr. Alan Reed Libert

University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia

Congress Head

Welcoming Speech

Prof. Dr. Ghil'ad Zuckermann

Keynote Speaker

University of Adelaide, Australia

"Revivalistics"

Zoom Meeting ID: 879 8621 7041

Zoom Passcode: 554701

Participant Countries (24)

Australia, Morocco, Azerbaijan, India, Malaysia, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Philippines, Iraq, Ukraine, Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Greece, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Bangladesh, Slovakia

16.07.2021 | HALL-1



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



SOCIAL SCIENCE SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Alan Reed Libert

Prof. Dr. Ghil'ad Zuckermann	University of Adelaide, Australia	REVIVALISTICS
Dr. Alan Reed Libert	University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia	A SURVEY OF FOODS NAMED AFTER ANKARA
Dorcas Zuvalinyenga	University of Newcastle, Callaghan, Australia	THE POLITICAL AESTHETICS OF UNOFFICIAL PLACE NAMING
DR. FROILAN D. MOBO	Philippine Merchant Marine Academy, Philippines	THE RESEARCH CULTURE AMIDST THE PANDEMIC
Assist. Prof. Alakbarova Khumar Elqam	Institute of Oriental Studies named after academician Bunyadov Z. of ANAS	NEW ERA EGYPTIAN NOVELISM ABOUT THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF WAR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sevil CENGİZ	Gümüşhane University, Turkey	A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE DISASTER: CHERNOBIL ACCIDENT
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bilal Yurtođlu	Kastamonu University, Turkey	THE FIRST TRANSLATION ABOUT THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY FROM THE WEST IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: "TÂRÎH-İ TERAKKİ"
Prof. Dr. Ramazan Şengül Pınar Kılıç	Kocaeli University, Turkey	THE PLACE OF CITY COUNCILS IN THE PARTICIPATION PROCESS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
Orkun Tarlanođlu	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey	INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON GLOBALIZATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC
Andrea Kl'učarová Vladimír Šebeň	The University of Prešov, Slovakia	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING

16.07.2021 | HALL-2



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



SCIENCE SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Bahtiyar A. Mamedov

Bless Aldon Saidon	<i>Keningau Vocational College, Malaysia</i>	IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF CIRCUIT BOARD THROUGH AUTOMATED ALERT AND PROTECTION SYSTEM
Yusuf Ziya ÇIÇEK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan ŞENYİĞİT	<i>Institutional Development and Planning Office, Turkey Erciyes University, Turkey</i>	SIMULTANEOUS OPTIMIZATION OF COATING ADHESION STRENGTH AND GALVANIZED CONSUMPTION IN HOT DIP GALVANIZING PROCESS WITH TAGUCHI-BASED GRAY RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS METHOD
Yusuf Donat Halis Çelik	<i>Firat University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE METALLURGICAL EFFECTS OF BI AND IN REINFORCEMENT ON LEADED AND LEAD-FREE SOLDER WIRES INSTEAD OF AG REINFORCED SOLDER WIRES
Ahmet Kazan Mustafa Altın	<i>Malatya Turgut Özal University, Turkey Bingöl University, Turkey</i>	LAPLACE-BELTRAMI OPERATOR ON MONGE HYPERSURFACES IN
Dr. Ali Ercetin	<i>Bingol University, Turkey</i>	PRODUCTION OF MG4AL-XSN MAGNESIUM ALLOYS THROUGH HOT PRESSING METHOD
Bahtiyar A. Mamedov Elif Somuncu	<i>Gaziosmanpasa University, Turkey Usak University, Turkey</i>	CALCULATION OF ENTROPY USING THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT WITH KIHARA POTENTIAL
Elif Somuncu Bahtiyar A. Mamedov	<i>Usak University, Turkey Gaziosmanpasa University, Turkey</i>	CALCULATION OF COMPRESSIBILITY COEFFICIENT WITH FOURTH VIRIAL COEFFICIENT
Berkay Eren PEHLİVANOĞLU Sefa Haktan HATIK	<i>Istanbul Rumeli University, Turkey Sinop University, Turkey</i>	CHIROPRACTIC APPLICATIONS IN GERIATRIC POPULATION

16.07.2021 | HALL-3



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



SOCIAL SCIENCES AND ARTS SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem ÇETİN

Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem ÇETİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz ÇETİNKAYA KARAFKI	<i>Yaşar University, Turkey Ankara University, Turkey</i>	DESIGN OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES AND EMERGENCY FRONT EXTERIOR SPACES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Filiz ÇETİNKAYA KARAFKI Assist. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem ÇETİN	<i>Ankara University, Turkey Yaşar University, Turkey</i>	HEALING HOSPITALS AND HEALING HOSPITAL LANDSCAPE
İsmail İNCE M. Ergün HATIR	<i>Konya Technical University, Turkey Necmettin Erbakan University, Turkey</i>	INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY FOR PRE-DIAGNOSIS IN MONUMENTS BUILT FROM PYROCLASTIC BUILDING STONES
Res. Assist. Merve TEMİZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alper SAĞLIK	<i>Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Turkey</i>	ACT LIKE NATURE FOR SUSTAINABILITY
Ali KOÇ Mehmet Akif KAPLAN	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey</i>	FROM ART ADDING VALUE TO THE OBJECT TO CONTEMPORARY ART THAT MAKES THE OBJECT VALUE
Mehmet Akif KAPLAN Ali KOÇ	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey</i>	SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF ARTISTIC REPRESENTATION
Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA Olayemi M. ADESANYA Moses AGOI	<i>Adeniran Ogunsanya College of Education, Nigeria</i>	SOCIETAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS 5G NETWORKS INTRODUCTION
Aysel Hüseyinzade Amil qızı Prof. Dr. Hacıyeva Səbinə	<i>Azərbaycan Memarlıq və İnşaat University</i>	WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LANKARAN ARCHITECTURE

16.07.2021 | HALL-4



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ

Asst. Prof. Dr. Fatih Ferhat ÇETİNKAYA Hamdi Orhun GÜLBAHAR	<i>Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Turkey</i> <i>Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey</i>	VIKOR METHOD AS ONE OF THE MULTI-CRITERIAL DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES AND ITS USAGE IN LOCATION SELECTION
Dr. Farid Huseynov Dr. Büşra Özdenizci Köse	<i>Gebze Technical University, Turkey</i>	A SURVEY STUDY EVALUATING INTERNET USERS' PRONENESS TO FALL PREY TO SOCIAL ENGINEERING ATTACKS
Fethi Klabi	<i>King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia</i>	TO WHAT EXTENT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 AFFECTS THE TRAVELING BEHAVIOR OF SAUDIS
Dr. Muhammad Emad Al Shaikh	<i>Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia</i>	DESIGNING CURRICULUM FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING
Assoc. Prof. Dr. F. Oben ÜRÜ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru GÖZÜKARA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yağmur ÖZYER AKSOY Assist. Prof. Dr. Yasin AKSOY	<i>Istanbul Arel University, Turkey</i>	THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY SIDES OF DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE OF REMOTE EMPLOYEES
Assist. Prof. Dr. Pınar KOÇ	<i>Gümüşhane University, Turkey</i>	PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL FRAGILITY INDEX: A RESEARCH ON TURKEY
Adnan Jawabri Rouhi Faisal Maitha Al Baloushi	<i>Khawarizmi International College, United Arab Emirates</i>	THE IMPACT OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY AT AL AIN ZOO, UAE
Atamoğlan MƏMMƏDLİ	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	MAIN FEATURES OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN IRAN AND TURKMENISTAN (1979-2000)

ZOOM
Meeting ID: 879 8621 7041
Passcode: 554701

16.07.2021 | HALL-5



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



HEALTH AND MEDICAL SCIENCES SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Asst. Prof. Gheorghe BORDENIUC

M. Berk Toker Selim Alcay Elif Gokce Burcu Ustuner	<i>Bursa Uludag University, Turkey Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE SUCCESS FOR RAM SEMEN CRYOPRESERVATION WITH VARIOUS ANTIOXIDANTS IN A LECITHIN BASED EXTENDER
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nevra Alkanli Alev Bakir	<i>Haliç University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLES OF MTHFR (C677T AND A1298C) GENE VARIATIONS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION
Arzu Ay	<i>Trakya University, Turkey</i>	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYTOCHROME P4501A1 (CYP1A1) A5360C (RS 2606345) GENE VARIATION AND SERUM SELENIUM LEVELS IN COLORECTAL CANCER DEVELOPMENT
Dr. Binyam Zigta	<i>Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia</i>	NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Bilal Khan Niazi Umer Shehzad Malik Zaib Jahan	<i>National University of Sciences and Technology, Pakistan</i>	BIO-POLYMER BASED SELF-HEALING HYDROGEL MEMBRANE FOR WOUND DRESSING APPLICATIONS
Mohauman Mohammed Majeed AL-Rufaie	<i>Kufa University, Iraq</i>	INDIRECT SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF AMOXICILLIN IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS
Asst. Prof. Gheorghe BORDENIUC Prof. Dr. Victor LACUSTA Prof. Dr. Valeriu FALA	<i>State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Republic of Moldova</i>	SELF-HELP METHOD IN THE EXACERBATION OF MASTICATORY MUSCLE DISORDERS
Noor witwit	<i>University of Baghdad, Iraq</i>	EXAMINATION OF MULTIPLE ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATED FROM PHARYNGITIS PATIENTS

16.07.2021 | HALL-6



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



Multidisciplinary

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ebru Gozukara

Doç. Dr. Ümit AYATA Prof. Dr. Bekir Cihad BAL	<i>Bayburt University, Turkey Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey</i>	Investigation of Some Surface Properties and Shore D Hardness Value in Red Elm (Ulmus rubra) Heat-treated at 200 o C
Prof. Dr. Bekir Cihad BAL Doç. Dr. Ümit AYATA	<i>Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Turkey Bayburt University, Turkey</i>	The Effect of Heat Treatment with Vegetable Oil on the Physical Properties of Black Pine Wood
Tolga ÖZKAPTAN	<i>Ankara University, Turkey</i>	LATIN AMERICA TRADE UNION MERCOSUR
Assoc. Prof. Tinatin Tcharkhalashvili	<i>Georgian Technical University, Georgia</i>	THE ROLE OF ONLINE LEARNING IN THE NEW EDUCATIONAL REALITY CAUSED BY THE PANDEMIC
Lanke Benedict AWOMAILO Sunday OJEDIRAN Johnson O. AYENI	<i>Yaba College of Technology, Nigeria</i>	The Role of Entrepreneurial Traits on Business Success. Evidence from Mushin Local Government Council of Nigeria
Hassan Aliyu Dr. Corrienna Abdul Talib Faruku Aliyu Bilkisu Umar Mani	<i>Sokoto State University, Nigeria Universiti Teknologi Malaysia</i>	INTEGRATED STEM EDUCATION AS PREMISE OF EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA
Dr. Shweta Bambuwala	<i>Gujarat Technological University, India</i>	The Case of Yes Bank - An Indian bank in distress
Khalida Madoui	<i>ENSC Assia Djebar Constantine Algeria</i>	The Inner Child in our Classes

17.07.2021 | HALL-1



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



ECONOMY SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Mete BUMİN

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Levent AKSU	<i>Balıkesir University, Turkey</i>	ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Kshitij Tewari	<i>School of Planning and Architecture, India</i>	APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS CONCEPTS TO RESOLVE THE CONSTRUCTION RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS
Dr. Anton Filipenko	<i>Taras Shevchenko national university of Kyiv , Ukraine</i>	LOGICAL PROBABILITY OF RISK PREDICTON
Dr. Kamran Ahmed Siddiqui	<i>Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University, Saudi Arabia</i>	ANALYZING VISION STATEMENTS OF INTERBRAND'S TOP 100 GLOBAL BRANDS
Ahmadova Turkan Yusuf kizi Safarova Chinara Gabil kizi	<i>Azerbaijan State University</i>	THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT IN MODERN PERIOD
Assoc. Prof. Nurgün TOPALLI	<i>Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey</i>	STATIONARITY OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS PER CAPITA IN TURKEY: THE FOURIER APPROACH
Assoc. Dr. Ebrucan İslamoğlu Aleyna Çeviker	<i>Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey</i>	MEASURING THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY ON THE FINANCIAL CONSUMER: THE CASE OF NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE
Assoc. Dr. Ebrucan İslamoğlu Birsen Karslıoğlu	<i>Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Turkey</i>	THE EFFECTS OF THE FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO) IN SOCIAL MEDIA ON TURNOVER INTENTIONS (THE CASE OF TURKEY)
Assoc. Prof. Mete BUMİN	<i>Banking Regulation and Supervision Agency, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF BRANCH AND PERSONNEL BASED PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR
Géssica Cappellesso Manuela Gonçalves Barros Marco Aurélio dos Santos	<i>University of Brasília, Brazil</i>	BOOK-TAX CONFORMITY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON FIRMS' CAPITAL STRUCTURE

17.07.2021 | HALL-2



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN

Hayati DOKDEMİR Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÖZBAŞ	<i>Ege University, Turkey Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Turkey</i>	A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF EDUCATION AND TEACHING IN BYZANTINE
Nguyen Ngoc Phuong Anh Huynh Tuyet Ngan	<i>Can Tho University, Vietnam</i>	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF USING CHATBOT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING MATHEMATICS AT VIETNAMESE HIGH SCHOOLS
Nguyen Hieu Thanh Bui Anh Tuan	<i>Can Tho University, Vietnam</i>	USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ASSESSING STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT HIGH SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY IN MATHEMATICS
Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban ÜNVER	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	ANALYSIS OF THE STRESS FACTORS OF BASKETBALL REFEREES
Prof. Dr. Tülin ATAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Şaban ÜNVER	<i>Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey</i>	EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNET ADDICTION LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
MSc. Yeşim AYGÜL Asst. Prof. Onur UĞURLU Prof. Dr. Urfat NURİYEV	<i>Ege University, Turkey Bakırçay University, Turkey</i>	A SOLUTION FRAMEWORK FOR SUPER CONNECTIVITY PROBLEM
Bui Hoang Tan Bui Anh Tuan	<i>Can Tho University, Vietnam</i>	THE TREND OF USING TEXT MINING TECHNIQUES IN HISTORICAL TEACHING AND RESEARCH: AN ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS ON LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE MEKONG DELTA FROM 1955 TO 1975
Tami Meredith Maryanne Fisher	<i>Dalhousie University, Canada Saint Mary's University, Canada</i>	ISSUES IN PERFORMING OBSERVATIONAL RESEARCH ON HUMANS

17.07.2021 | HALL-3



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



ZOOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi Delchev

Redouane EN-NADIR Haddou EL GHAZI Anouar JORIO Izeddine ZORKANI	<i>University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco University of Hassan-II, Morocco</i>	THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCTION SUBBAND OPTICAL TRANSITIONS IN NANOSTRUCTURED HETEROSTRUCTURES MADE OUT OF III- NITRIDE SEMICONDUCTORS MATERIALS (GA,IN)N
Karunesh Tiwari Anam Zaidi	<i>Babu Banarasi Das University, India</i>	TO STUDY THE MOISTURE SENSING BEHAVIOR OF ZNO:WO 3 NANOCOMPOSITE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi Delchev	<i>Trakia University, Bulgaria</i>	SELECTIVITY AND STABILITY OF HERBICIDES AND HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES ON DUO SYSTEM AND COVENTIONAL GRAIN MAIZE (ZEA MAYS L.)
Aysel Hüseyinzade Amil qızı Prof. Dr. Hacıyeva Səbinə	<i>Azerbaijan University of Architecture and Construction</i>	HOUSES AND LAMS (FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOUSES AND LAMS)
HAMDAOUI NORA MOUNCIF Mohamed MENNANE Zakariae OMARI Abdeloudoude MEZIANE Mustapha	<i>Sciences, University Mohammed I, Morocco</i>	MICROBIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICO-CHEMICAL QUALITY OF PASTEURIZED MILK INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE GHARB REGION OF MOROCCO
Asst. Prof. Dr. Nevin AKDURA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Handan ÇULAL KILIÇ	<i>Hakkari University, Turkey Isparta University of Applied Sciences, Turkey</i>	DETECTION OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT VIRUS DISEASES IN TOMATO AND PEPPER PRODUCTION AREAS BY DAS- ELISA METHOD IN HAKKARI PROVINCE, TURKEY
Cennet Yaman Şeyda Şimşek	<i>Yozgat Bozok University, Turkey</i>	INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF METHANOL AND CHLOROFORM EXTRACTS FROM HYPERICUM HETEROPHYLLUM, AN ENDEMIC TO TURKEY, AGAINST TRIBOLIUM CONFUSUM
Kochar K. SALEH Semih DALKILIÇ Sevda KIRBAĞ	<i>Erbil Polytechnic University, Iraq Firat University, Turkey</i>	INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF DESERT TRUFFLES ON BREAST AND LUNG CANCER CELL LINE GROWTHS VIA UP- REGULATION OF P53, P21, AND CYCLIN- DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITOR
Mete TÜRKOĞLU Verdiyeva Vəfa Qaçay qızı	<i>İğdır Provincial Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, TURKEY ADAU, Azerbaijan</i>	BIRD RINGING IN İĞDIR, CONTRIBUTION OF BIRDS TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS IN THE WORLD

17.07.2021 | HALL-4



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



BIOSCIENCE SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Muhammad Imran

Hassane ABD-DADA Said BOUDA Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	<i>Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco</i>	PHENOTYPIC DIVERSITY OF NATURAL POPULATIONS OF AN ENDEMIC PLANT (EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA) ORIGINATING FROM MOROCCAN MIDDLE AND HIGH ATLAS MOUNTAIN
Maria EL OUAZZANI Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	<i>Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco</i>	ASSESSMENT OF PURIFYING PERFORMANCE OF A WASTEWATER NATURAL LAGOON UNDER AN ARID CLIMATE CASE STUDY: ZAOUIAT- CHEIKH CITY -MOROCCO
Md. Mahbubor Rahman Prof. Dr. Ismail KARACAN	<i>Bangladesh University of Textiles, Bangladesh Erciyes University, Turkey</i>	IMPACT OF OXIDATIVE STABILIZATION OF JUTE FIBERS PRIOR TO CARBONIZATION AND ACTIVATION: TGA AND FT-IR ANALYSIS
Dr. Muhammad Imran Mr. Muhammad Abdul Rahim Dr. Muhammad Nadeem	<i>Government College University, Pakistan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pakistan</i>	FUNCTIONAL APPLICATIONS AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MUSTARD (BRASSICA) SEED OIL
Doan Ngoc Sinh Ngo Thai Bich Van	<i>Quality assurance and testing center, Vietnam University of Sciences and Technology, Vietnam</i>	SETTING UP RAPID DETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES IN FOODS BY REALTIME PCR
Álvaro de Jesús Ruíz- Baltazar	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	SYNTHESIS OF THE FEXOY NANOPARTICLES BY GREEN ROUTES BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS: STRUCTURAL AND SPECTROSCOPIC CHARACTERIZATION
Şükrü KALAYCI	<i>Gazi University, Turkey</i>	DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE AMOUNTS IN SOME WATER SAMPLES
Şükrü KALAYCI	<i>Gazi University, Turkey</i>	THE AMOUNT OF MOLYBDENE IN DRIED LEGUMES DETERMINATION WITH ION SELECTOR ELECTRODE
Youssef KHACHTIB Lalla Hasna ZINELABIDINE Said BOUDA Youssef AIT BELLA Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	<i>Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco</i>	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF APPLE CULTIVARS FROM MOROCCO USING MICROSATELLITE (SSR) MARKERS

17.07.2021 | HALL-5



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



SOCIAL SCIENCE AND EDUCATION SESSION

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. NIMBLE O J

Marklin Muilin Sirhajwan Idek	<i>Keningau Vocational College, Malaysia</i>	EDUCATING STUDENTS TO BECOME KNOWLEDGE CONSTRUCTORS TO OPTIMIZE THE UBIQUITY OF INFORMATION
Prof. Dr. Wagida W.Kamle Hala A. Ahmed Bushra Musa Almuthibi	<i>King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia</i>	EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM ABOUT CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) KNOWLEDGE AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS IN ABHA CITY, KSA
Ioannidis, V.I. Filippou, F. Rokka, St. Batsiou, S.	<i>Democritus University of Thrace, Greece</i>	PARTICIPANTS' SATISFACTION LEVELS OF GREEK DANCE LESSONS
Assist. Prof. NIMBLE O J Dr. BIBIL BABU C	<i>Presidency College, India Royal Dental College, India</i>	AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S HEALTH: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?
Naseem Hyder Rajput	<i>Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Pakistan</i>	PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOMETRIC ATTENDANCE TAKING EXERCISE IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS
Remzi AKTAY	<i>MEB, Turkey</i>	RY Symmetric Encryption Algorithm
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murshudova Ulduz Bashir	<i>Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</i>	TECHNIQUES FOR ORGANIZING TEACHER-STUDENT COOPERATION IN INTERACTIVE LECTURES
SİBEL ORHAN MUHAMMET GÜMÜŞ EMİNE KIZILKAYA ELİF MALTAŞ	<i>Namık Kemal University, Turkey Cumhuriyet University, Turkey Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University, Turkey Hacı Bayram Veli University, Turkey</i>	A GENERAL RESEARCH ON TRADITIONAL/COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE INITIATIVES AND STRATEGIES

17.07.2021 | HALL-6



Canberra Local Time: 16⁰⁰-18³⁰



Ankara Local Time: 09⁰⁰-11³⁰



ENGINEERING, HEALTH SESSION & SCIENCES

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan GENEL

Tolga Aydın İbrahim Kağan Bilge Aydoğan Özdamar	<i>Ege University, Turkey</i>	DEVELOPMENT OF A ROCKET FLIGHT ANALYSIS PROGRAM USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS (CFD) DATA
Simge Taşlıca Zafer Filik Erbil İyim Aydoğan Özdamar	<i>Ege University, Turkey Valf Sanayi A.Ş.</i>	MATHEMATICAL MODELLING AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF FLOW IN SPRING-LOADED CHECK VALVE
Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Güneş BOLATLI Dr. Mahinur ULUSOY Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fatih TAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Naci Ömer ALAYUNT Prof. Dr. İsmail ZARARSIZ	<i>Siirt University, Turkey Selçuklu Community Health Center, Turkey Girne American University, Cyprus</i>	EFFECT OF OMEGA-3 FATTY ACID ON CONTRAST-INDUCED NEPHROPATHY
Atamoğlan MƏMMƏDLİ	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	MAIN FEATURES OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN IRAN AND TURKMENISTAN (1979-2000)
Varela E.A. Rokka, St. Mavridis, G. Ferekidis, K. Filippou, F.	<i>Democritus University of Thrace, Greece</i>	The Motivational Climate in Physical Education in Greek Educational Context: Gender Effects
Gülnerə MƏMMƏDZADƏ	<i>Baku State University, Azerbaijan</i>	TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TO THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM (1979-2004)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan GENEL Kübra KARAHANOĞLU	<i>Yalova University, Turkey</i>	THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF PREJUDGES INTO FINAL JURISDICTIONS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan GENEL Serpil KAR	<i>Yalova University, Turkey</i>	THE RELATIONSHIP WITH CINEMA-TRUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MATRIX MOVIE
Öğr. Gör. Dr. Semra Çetin Arş. Gör. Dr. Cuma Ece	<i>Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler University, Turkey</i>	Sports in Children in Ancient Times, Turks, Mesopotamia and Egypt
Ioannidis, V.I. Filippou, F. Batsiou, S. Rokka, St.	<i>Democritus University of Thrace, Greece</i>	THE DANCE AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING BODY HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE CANCER PATIENT

CONTENTS

CONGRESS ID	I
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	II
SCIENCE COMMITTEE	III
PHOTO GALLERY	IV
CONGRESS PROGRAM	V
CONTENTS	VI

<i>Author</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>No</i>
Ebrucan İslamoğlu Birsen Karşlıoğlu	THE EFFECTS OF THE FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO) IN SOCIAL MEDYA ON TURNOVER INTENTIONS (THE CASE OF TURKEY)	1
Ebrucan İslamoğlu Aleyna Çeviker	MEASURING THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY ON THE FINANCIAL CONSUMER: THE CASE OF NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE	3
Redouane EN-NADIR Haddou EL GHAZI Anouar JORIO Izeddine ZORKANI	THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCTION SUBBAND OPTICAL TRANSITIONS IN NANOSTRUCTURED HETEROSTRUCTURES MADE OUT OF III-NITRIDE SEMICONDUCTORS MATERIALS (GA, IN) _N	5
Yeşim AYGÜL Onur UĞURLU Urfat NURİYEV	A SOLUTION FRAMEWORK FOR SUPER CONNECTIVITY PROBLEM	6
Nguyen Ngoc Phuong Anh Huynh Tuyet Ngan	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF USING CHATBOT IN TEACHING AND LEARNING MATHEMATICS AT VIETNAMESE HIGH SCHOOLS	7
Géssica Cappellesso Manuela Gonçalves Barros Marco Aurélio dos Santos	BOOK-TAX CONFORMITY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON FIRMS' CAPITAL STRUCTURE	8
Wagida W.Kamle Hala A. Ahmed Bushra Musa Almuthibi	EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM ABOUT CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) KNOWLEDGE AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS IN ABHA CITY, KSA.	9
Ioannidis V.I Filippou F. Rokka St. Batsiou S.	PARTICIPANTS' SATISFACTION LEVELS OF GREEK DANCE LESSONS	10
Hassane ABD-DADA Saïd BOUDA Abdelmajid HADDIOUI	PHENOTYPIC DIVERSITY OF NATURAL POPULATIONS OF AN ENDEMIC PLANT (EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA) ORIGINATING FROM MOROCCAN MIDDLE AND HIGH	11

ATLAS MOUNTAIN

Tülin ATAN Şaban ÜNVER	ANALYSIS OF THE STRESS FACTORS OF BASKETBALL REFEREES	12
Álvaro de Jesús Ruíz-Baltazar	SYNTHESIS OF THE FEXOY NANOPARTICLES BY GREEN ROUTES BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS: STRUCTURAL AND SPECTROSCOPIC CHARACTERIZATION	13
Tülin ATAN Şaban ÜNVER	EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNET ADDICTION LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	14
Muhammad Imran Muhammad Abdul Rahim Muhammad Nadeem	FUNCTIONAL APPLICATIONS AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MUSTARD (BRASSICA) SEED OIL	15
Ioannidis, V.I. Filippou, F. Batsiou, S. Rokka, St.	REVIEW STUDY: THE DANCE AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING BODY HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE CANCER PATIENT	16
Sinh Doan Ngoc Van Ngo Thai Bich	SETTING UP RAPID DETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES IN FOODS BY REALTIME PCR	17
Hassan Aliyu Corrienna Abdul Talib Faruku Aliyu Bilkisu Umar Mani	INTEGRATED STEM EDUCATION AS PREMISE OF EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA	18
Farid Huseynov Büşra Özdenizci Köse	A SURVEY STUDY EVALUATING INTERNET USERS' PRONENESS TO FALL PREY TO SOCIAL ENGINEERING ATTACKS	19
Kshitij Tewari	APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS CONCEPTS TO RESOLVE THE CONSTRUCTION RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS	20
Tinatın Tcharkhalashvili	THE ROLE OF ONLINE LEARNING IN THE NEW EDUCATIONAL REALITY CAUSED BY THE PANDEMIC.	21
Nevin AKDURA Handan ÇULAL KILIÇ	DETECTION OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT VIRUS DISEASES IN TOMATO AND PEPPER PRODUCTION AREAS BY DAS-ELISA METHOD IN HAKKARI PROVINCE, TURKEY	22
Kochar K. SALEH Semih DALKILIÇ Sevda KIRBAĞ	INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF DESERT TRUFFLES ON BREAST AND LUNG CANCER CELL LINE GROWTHS VIA UP-REGULATION OF P53, P21, AND CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITOR	23
Ahmet Kazan Mustafa Altın	LAPLACE-BELTRAMI OPERATOR ON MONGE HYPERSURFACES IN E^4	24
Naseem Hyder Rajput	PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOMETRIC	25

ATTENDANCE TAKING EXERCISE IN PUBLIC
SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Mahbubor Rahman Ismail KARACAN	IMPACT OF OXIDATIVE STABILIZATION OF JUTE FIBERS PRIOR TO CARBONIZATION AND ACTIVATION: TGA AND FT-IR ANALYSIS	27
Varela E.A. Rokka, St. Mavridis, G. Ferekidis, K. Filippou, F.	THE MOTIVATIONAL CLIMATE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT: GENDER EFFECTS	28
Güneş BOLATLI Mahinur ULUSOY Fatih TAŞ Naci Ömer ALAYUNT İsmail ZARARSIZ	KONTRAST MADDE NEFROPATİSİ ÜZERİNE OMEGA-3 YAĞ ASİTİNİN ETKİSİ	29
Fatih Ferhat ÇETİNKAYA Hamdi Orhun GÜLBAHAR	VIKOR METHOD AS ONE OF THE MULTI- CRITERIAL DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES AND ITS USAGE IN LOCATION SELECTION	31
Remzi AKTAY	RY SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM	32
Bless Aldon Saidon	IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF CIRCUIT BOARD THROUGH AUTOMATED ALERT AND PROTECTION SYSTEM	34
Bui Hoang Tan Bui Anh Tuan	THE TREND OF USING TEXT MINING TECHNIQUES IN HISTORICAL TEACHING AND RESEARCH: AN ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS ON LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE MEKONG DELTA FROM 1955 TO 1975	35
Berkay Eren PEHLİVANOĞLU Sefa Haktan HATİK	CHIROPRACTIC APPLICATIONS IN GERIATRIC POPULATION	36
Ismail Olaniyi MURAINA Olayemi M. ADESANYA Moses AGOI	SOCIETAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS 5G NETWORKS INTRODUCTION	38
Hayati DOKDEMİR Mehmet ÖZBAŞ	A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF EDUCATION AND TEACHING IN BYZANTINE	39
Karunesh Tiwari Anam Zaidi	TO STUDY THE MOISTURE SENSING BEHAVIOR OF ZnO:WO ₃ NANOCOMPOSITE	41
Mete TÜRKOĞLU Verdiyeva Vəfa Qaçay qızı	BIRD RINGING IN İĞDIR, CONTRIBUTION OF BIRDS TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS IN THE WORLD	42
Mohauman Mohammed Majeed AL-Rufaie	INDIRECT SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF AMOXICILLIN IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS	44
Ali Ercetin	PRODUCTION OF Mg ₄ Al-xSn MAGNESIUM ALLOYS THROUGH HOT PRESSING METHOD	45
Marklin Muilin Sirhajwan Idek	EDUCATING STUDENTS TO BECOME KNOWLEDGE CONSTRUCTORS TO OPTIMIZE THE UBIQUITY OF INFORMATION	47

Alakbarova Khumar Elqam	NEW ERA EGYPTIAN NOVELISM ABOUT THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF WAR	48
Noor witwit	EXAMINATION OF MULTIPLE ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS ISOLATED FROM PHARYNGITIS PATIENTS”	49
Mehmet Gökhan GENEL Kübra KARAHANOĞLU	THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF PREJUDGES INTO FINAL JURISDICTIONS	50
Mehmet Gökhan GENEL Serpil KAR	THE RELATIONSHIP WITH CINEMA-TRUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MATRIX MOVIE	52
Grozi Delchev	SELECTIVITY AND STABILITY OF HERBICIDES AND HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES ON DUO SYSTEM AND COVENTIONAL GRAIN MAIZE (ZEA MAYS L.)	55
Çiğdem ÇETİN Filiz ÇETİNKAYA KARAFAKI	HASTANE ACİL SERVİSLERİNİN VE ACİL SERVİS ÖNÜ DIŞ MEKANLARININ TASARIMI	56
İsmail İNCE M. Ergün HATIR	INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY FOR PRE-DIAGNOSIS IN MONUMENTS BUILT FROM PYROCLASTIC BUILDING STONES	58
Cennet Yaman Şeyda Şimşek	INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF METHANOL AND CHLOROFORM EXTRACTS FROM HYPERICUM HETEROPHYLLUM, AN ENDEMIC TO TURKEY, AGAINST TRIBOLIUM CONFUSUM	59
M. Berk Toker Selim Alcay Elif Gokce Burcu Ustuner	INVESTIGATION OF THE SUCCESS FOR RAM SEMEN CRYOPRESERVATION WITH VARIOUS ANTIOXIDANTS IN A LECITHIN BASED EXTENDER	60
Filiz ÇETİNKAYA KARAFAKI Çiğdem ÇETİN	İYİLEŞTİREN HASTANELER VE İYİLEŞTİREN HASTANE PEYZAJLARI	61
Pınar KOÇ	KAMU SEKTÖRÜ FİNANSAL KIRILGANLIK ENDEKSİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	63
Ramazan Şengül Pınar Kılıç	YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE KATILIM SÜRECİNDE KENT KONSEYLERİNİN YERİ	65
Yusuf Donat Halis Çelik	INVESTIGATION OF THE METALLURGICAL EFFECTS OF Bİ AND IN REINFORCEMENT ON LEADED AND LEAD-FREE SOLDER WIRES INSTEAD OF AG REINFORCED SOLDER WIRES	67
Aysel Hüseyinzade Amil qızı Hacıyeva Səbinə	WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LANKARAN ARCHITECTURE	68
Alan Reed Libert	A SURVEY OF FOODS NAMED AFTER ANKARA	71
Maria EL OUAZZANI Abdelmajid HADDoui	ASSESSMENT OF PURIFYING PERFORMANCE OF A WASTEWATER NATURAL LAGOON UNDER AN ARID CLIMATE CASE STUDY: ZAOUIAT-CHEIKH CITY –MOROCCO	72

Aysel Hüseynzadə Amil qızı Hacıyeva Səbinə	HOUSES AND LAMS (FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOUSES AND LAMS)	73
Tolga ÖZKAPTAN	LATİN AMERİKA TİCARİ BİRLİĞİ MERCOSUR	76
Mete BUMİN	ANALYSIS OF BRANCH AND PERSONNEL BASED PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR	78
HAMDAOUI NORA MOUNCIF Mohamed MENNANE Zakariae OMARI Abdeloudoude MEZIANE Mustapha	MICROBIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL QUALITY OF PASTEURIZED MILK INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE GHARB REGION OF MOROCCO	79
Ali KOÇ Mehmet Akif KAPLAN	NESNEYE DEĞER KATAN SANATTAN NESNEYİ DEĞERSİZ KILAN ÇAĞDAŞ SANATA	80
Nevra Alkanli Alev Bakir	INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLES OF MTHFR (C677T AND A1298C) GENE VARIATIONS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION	82
NIMBLE O J BIBIL BABU C	AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S HEALTH: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?	83
Binyam Zigta	NUMERICAL STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL BLOOD FLOW WITH STRETCHING CAPILLARY ON MHD MICROPOLAR FLUID	84
Tami Meredith Maryanne Fisher	ISSUES IN PERFORMING OBSERVATIONAL RESEARCH ON HUMANS	85
Orkun Tarlanoğlu	KÜRESELLEŞME KAVRAMININ KOVİD-19 SALGINI ÇERÇEVESİNDE İNCELENMESİ	86
Bilal Yurtoğlu	OSMANLIDA BATIDAN YAPILAN İLK TARİH FELSEFESİ TERCÜMESİ: "TÂRÎH-İ TERAKKİ"	88
Ümit AYATA Bekir Cihad BAL	2000C'DE ISIL İŞLEM GÖRMÜŞ KIRMIZI KARAAĞAÇ (ULMUS RUBRA MUHL) ODUNUNDA BAZI YÜZEY ÖZELLİKLERİNİN VE SHORE D SERTLİK DEĞERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI	90
Bekir Cihad BAL Ümit AYATA	BITKİSEL YAĞ İLE YAPILAN ISIL İŞLEMİN KARAÇAM ODUNUNUN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ	92
Nurgün TOPALLI	TÜRKİYE'DE KİŞİ BAŞINA KARBONDİOKSİT EMİSYONUNUN DURAĞANLIĞI: FOURIER YAKLAŞIMI	94
Atamoğlan MƏMMƏDLİ	MAIN FEATURES OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN IRAN AND TURKMENISTAN (1979-2000)	96
Tolga Aydın İbrahim Kağan Bilge Aydoğan Özdamar	DEVELOPMENT OF A ROCKET FLIGHT ANALYSIS PROGRAM USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS (CFD) DATA	98
Mehmet Akif KAPLAN	SANATSAL TEMSİLİN TOPLUMSAL DİNAMİKLERİ	99

Ali KOÇ		
Shweta Bambuwala	THE CASE OF YES BANK - AN INDIAN BANK IN DISTRESS	101
SİBEL ORHAN MUHAMMET GÜMÜŞ EMİNE KIZILKAYA ELİF MALTAŞ	A GENERAL RESEARCH ON TRADITIONAL/COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE INITIATIVES AND STRATEGIES	102
Gheorghe BORDENIUC Victor LACUSTA Valeriu FALA	SELF-HELP METHOD IN THE EXACERBATION OF MASTICATORY MUSCLE DISORDERS	104
Simgе Taşlıca Zafer Filik Erbil İyim Aydoğan Özdamar	MATHEMATICAL MODELLING AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF FLOW IN SPRING-LOADED CHECK VALVE	105
Merve TEMİZ Alper SAĞLIK	SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İÇİN DOĞA GİBİ DAVRANMAK	106
Anton Filipenko	LOGICAL PROBABILITY OF RISK PREDICTON	108
Andrea Křučarová Vladimír Šebeň	GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING	111
Khalida Madoui	THE INNER CHILD IN OUR CLASSES	112
Adnan Jawabri Maitha Al Baloushi	THE IMPACT OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY AT AL AIN ZOO, UAE	113
FROILAN D. MOBO	THE RESEARCH CULTURE AMIDST THE PANDEMIC	114
Lanke Benedict AWOMAILO Sunday OJEDIRAN Johnson O. AYENI	THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAITS ON BUSINESS SUCCESS. EVIDENCE FROM MUSHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF NIGERIA.	115
Fethi Klabi	TO WHAT EXTENT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 AFFECTS THE TRAVELING BEHAVIOR OF SAUDIS	116
Murshudova Ulduz Bashir Azade Suleymanova Abdulhamid	TECHNIQUES FOR ORGANIZING TEACHER-STUDENT COOPERATION IN INTERACTIVE LECTURES	117
F. Oben ÜRÜ Ebru GÖZÜKARA Yağmur ÖZYER AKSOY Yasin AKSOY	THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY SIDES OF DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE OF REMOTE EMPLOYEES	118
Nguyen Hieu Thanh Bui Anh Tuan	USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ASSESSING STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT HIGH SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY IN MATHEMATICS	120
Youssef KHACHTIB Lalla Hasna ZINELABIDINE Said BOUDA Youssef AIT BELLA	MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF APPLE CULTIVARS FROM MOROCCO USING MICROSATELLITE (SSR) MARKERS	121

Abdelmajid HADDIOUI		
Dorcas Zuvalinyenga	THE POLITICAL AESTHETICS OF UNOFFICIAL PLACE NAMING	122
Kamran Ahmed Siddiqui	ANALYZING VISION STATEMENTS OF INTERBRAND'S TOP 100 GLOBAL BRANDS	123
Əhmədova Türkan Yusif qızı Səfərova Çinarə Qabil qızı	THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT IN MODERN PERIOD	124
Şükrü KALAYCI	KURU BAKLAGİLLERDE BULUNAN MOLİBDEN MİKTARININ İYON SEÇİCİ ELEKTROT İLE TAYİNİ	126
Şükrü KALAYCI	BAZI SU ÖRNEKLERİNDE BULUNAN KLORÜR MİKTARLARININ TAYİNİ	128
Sevil CENGİZ	A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE DISASTER: CHERNOBIL ACCIDENT	129
Semra Çetin Cuma ECE	ESKİ ÇAĞLARDA TÜRKLERDE, MEZOPOTAMYA'DA VE MISIRDA ÇOCUKLARDA SPOR	130
Gülnarə MƏMMƏDZADƏ	TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TO THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM (1979-2004)	132
Muhammad Bilal Khan Niazi Umer Shehzad Malik Zaib Jahan	BIO-POLYMER BASED SELF-HEALING HYDROGEL MEMBRANE FOR WOUND DRESSING APPLICATIONS	134
Arzu Ay	INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYTOCHROME P4501A1 (CYP1A1) A5360C (rs 2606345) GENE VARIATION AND SERUM SELENIUM LEVELS IN COLORECTAL CANCER DEVELOPMENT	135
Muhammad Emad Al-Shaikh	DESIGNING CURRICULUM FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING	136
Elif Somuncu Bahtiyar A. Mamedov	CALCULATION OF COMPRESSIBILITY COEFFICIENT WITH FOURTH VIRIAL COEFFICIENT	137
Bahtiyar A. Mamedov Elif Somuncu	CALCULATION OF ENTROPY USING THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT WITH KIHARA POTENTIAL	138
Yusuf Ziya ÇİÇEK Ercan ŞENYİĞİT	TAGUCHİ TABANLI GRİ İLİŞKİ ANALİZİ YÖNTEMİ İLE SICAK DALDIRMA GALVANİZ KAPLAMA PROSESİNDE KAPLAMA YAPIŞKANLIK DAYANIMININ VE GALVANİZ TÜKETİMİNİN EŞ ZAMANLI OPTİMİZASYONU	139
Levent AKSU	GELİR DAĞILIMI İLE İKTİSADİ BÜYÜME ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL ANALİZLERİ	141
Ghil'ad Zuckermann	REVIVALISTICS	144

THE EFFECTS OF THE FEAR OF MISSING OUT (FOMO) IN SOCIAL MEDYA ON TURNOVER INTENTIONS (THE CASE OF TURKEY)

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Abstract

This study is considerable because there are few studies examining the relationship between fear of missing out on developments in social media and intention to quit in people' work sectors. Fear of missing out (fomo) developments is a anxiety or anxiety about what other people do in environments where the individual is absent. The intention to quit from work (attachment outcomes) is the behavior of the person when they are not satisfied with the business conditions. It expresses the dissatisfaction of the employees from work. Fear of missing the developments can cause various harm to people. These losses can cause employees to want to leave their jobs by getting cold from their work. Our aim in the study is to reveal the relationship between the fear of missing the developments in social media of individuals operating in the banking sector in Turkey and the intention to quit and the precursors that led to the formation of these variables. In the scope of the research, data is collected from different sector in Turkey to test the established hypotheses and this data is analyzed by using numerical analysis methods. In accordance with this goal, a suitable questionnaire form is prepared for our study. A literature review is conducted. The prepared questionnaire is at the application stage. The data in the questionnaire are collected with the help of the scale of the fear of missing out (fomo) and the scale of turnover intentions (attachment outputs). As a result of the analysis, the obtained results are interpreted. It is thought that the findings of this study is contribute to the literature and the results provide useful information to solution producers. Because of the initial sample survey in Turkey, variables of this study are thought to shed light on future research.

Keywords: The Fear of Missing Out (Fomo), Turnover Intentions (Attachment Outputs), Social Media, Türkiye.

SOSYAL MEDYADA GELİŞMELERİ KAÇIRMA KORKUSUNUN İŞTEN AYRILMA NİYETİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ (TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ)

Özet

Bu çalışma, farklı sektörlerde; sosyal medyada gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusunun ve işten ayrılma niyeti arasındaki ilişkileri inceleyen çalışmaların az olmasından dolayı önemlidir. Bu yönüyle de literatüre katkıda bulunulacağı düşünülmektedir. Gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusu (fomo), bireyin bulunmadığı ortamlarda diğer insanların ne yaptıkları ile ilgili olarak kaygı veya endişe durumudur. İşten ayrılma niyeti (bağlanma çıktıları), kişinin iş şartlarından memnun olmadıklarında gerçekleştirdikleri davranış durumudur. Çalışanların işten tatminsizliğini ifade etmektedir. Gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusu kişilere çeşitli zararlar verebilmektedir. Bu zararlar da çalışanların işten soğuyarak işlerini terk etmek istemelerine sebep olabilmektedir. Çalışmada amacımız, Türkiye’ de çeşitli sektörlerde faaliyet gösteren bireylerin sosyal medyadaki gelişmeleri kaçırma korkusu ile işten ayrılma niyeti arasındaki ilişki ile bu değişkenlerin oluşmasını sağlayan öncüller arasındaki etkilerin ortaya çıkarılmasını amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında kurulan hipotezlerin test edilmesi amacıyla Türkiye’ de farklı sektörlerde çalışan bireylerden veri toplanacaktır ve elde edilen bu veri sayısal analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak analiz edilecektir. Bu hedef doğrultusunda çalışmamıza uygun anket formu düzenlenmektedir. Literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Hazırlanan anket uygulama aşamasındadır. Anketteki veriler İşten Ayrılma Niyeti ölçeği ve Gelişmeleri Kaçırma Korkusu ölçeği yardımıyla toplanmıştır. Analiz neticesinde elde edilen sonuçlar yorumlanacaktır. Bu çalışma bulgularının literatüre katkı sağlayacağı ve sonuçların çözüm üreticilerine yararlı bilgiler sunacağı düşünülmektedir. Türkiye örneğinde bulunan ilk araştırma olması nedeniyle, bu çalışmanın söz konusu değişkenleri ele alan gelecek araştırmalara ışık tutacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Gelişmeleri Kaçırma Korkusu (Fomo), İşten Ayrılma Niyeti (Bağlanma Çıktıları), Sosyal Medya, Türkiye.

MEASURING THE EFFECT OF FINANCIAL LITERACY ON THE FINANCIAL CONSUMER: THE CASE OF NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE

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Abstract

Financial literacy; making money is about using the earned money strategically. Financial literacy plays an important role in making effective decisions in the investments of everyone, not just a specific audience. Lack of financial information is one of the most important reasons individuals do not invest in assets that they see as risky. It is only possible for individuals to be financially literate to find solutions to problems, evaluate opportunities and choose between options. The conscious management of individuals' earnings and investments enable them to carry out their lives with a certain quality. Although there is awareness of shaping investments or using capital properly in financial literacy, the majority of financial consumers in Nevşehir province are not aware that their investment and usage patterns are directly related to financial literacy. Therefore, a study has been conducted to determine the financial literacy levels of financial consumers and to examine their effects on return for investment.

In our study, it is aimed to measure the literacy levels of financial consumers in Nevşehir province with a survey study and to measure the effect of financial literacy level on borrowing and saving behaviour. Having financial literacy is important both for determining and resolving financial problems in advance and to lead a healthy life. In this research, questions are directed in Nevşehir province using online and face-to-face survey method. The findings are obtained analyzed with the SPSS package program. As a result, it can be said that the concept of financial literacy is not enough known in Nevşehir province, but Nevşehir' people has knowledge of basic financial issues.

Keywords: Financial Literacy, Financial Literacy Level, Financial Information.

FİNANSAL OKURYAZARLIĞIN FİNANSAL TÜKETİCİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN ÖLÇÜLMESİ: NEVŞEHİR İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

Özet

Finansal okuryazarlık; para kazanmak, kazanılan paranın stratejik bir şekilde kullanılması üzerinedir. Finansal okuryazarlık, sadece belirli bir kitleye hitap eden değil herkesin yatırımlarında efektif kararların alınabilmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Finansal bilgi yetersizliği, bireylerin riskli olarak gördüğü varlıklara yatırım yapmaması en önemli nedenlerden birisidir. Bireylerin sorunlara çözüm üretip, fırsat değerlendirmesi yapabilmeleri ve seçenekler arasında seçim yapabilmeleri finansal okuryazar olabilmeleri ile mümkündür. Bireylerin kazanç ve yatırımlarını bilinçli olarak yönetmeleri hayatlarını belirli bir kalitede

yürütmelerine de olanak sağlayacaktır. Finansal okuryazarlıkta yatırımları şekillendirebilme veya sermayeyi doğru kullanabilmenin farkındalığı olsa da Nevşehir ilindeki finansal tüketicilerin çoğunluğu yaptığı yatırım ve kullanım şekillerinin doğrudan finansal okuryazarlıkla bağlantılı olduğundan haberdar değildirler. Bu yüzden finansal tüketicilerin, finansal okuryazarlık düzeylerini belirleyen ve yatırım getirisine olan etkilerinin inceleneceği bir çalışma yürütülmüştür.

Çalışmamızda, Nevşehir ilindeki finansal tüketicilerin okuryazarlık düzeylerinin bir anket çalışması ile ölçülmesi amaçlanmaktadır ve finansal okuryazarlık düzeyinin borçlanma ve tasarruf davranışına etkisinin ölçülmesi hedeflenmiştir. Finansal okuryazarlığa sahip olmak, hem finansal problemleri önceden belirleyip sorunları giderebilmek hem de sağlıklı bir şekilde hayat sürdürebilmek için önemlidir. Araştırmada Nevşehir ilinde online ve yüz yüze anket metoduyla sorular yöneltilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular SPSS paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Nevşehir ilinde finansal okuryazarlık kavramının bilinmediği ancak temel düzeydeki finansal konularda bilgi sahibi olduğu söylenebilmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Finansal Okuryazarlık, Finansal Okuryazarlık Düzeyi, Finansal Bilgi.

THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCTION SUBBAND OPTICAL TRANSITIONS IN NANOSTRUCTURED HETEROSTRUCTURES MADE OUT OF III-NITRIDE SEMICONDUCTORS MATERIALS (GA, IN)N

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Abstract

III-nitride semiconductor materials have attracted great interest by researchers and industrials because of their particular optical and electrical properties. Nanostructures based on these materials have demonstrated that could be useful to improve the performance and the efficiency of optoelectronic devices such as LEDs, Lasers, Photo-detectors, reader lasers, as well as solar cell technology. The deep understanding of quantum phenomena in nanostructures with these particular semiconductor materials (InN, GaN, InGaN) lead us to invent and fabricate new range of interesting optoelectronic technology for make human's life better and easier. This paper aims to set a theoretical study of the effect of external parameters on different optical transitions in the conduction band of various nanostructured heterostructures based on III-nitride (binary/ternary) semiconductor materials GaN(3.42eV)/In_xGa_{1-x}N(0.72-3.42eV). We take into account the presence of defects in semiconductors used, a donor hydrogen-like impurity located at the center of the structure taken into account. In the effective mass approximation, the Schrodinger-Poisson equation describes the behavior of a particle in a semiconductor computed using a numerical approach. The nth eigenvalues and their corresponding eigenvectors obtained using the Fined Element Method (FEM). To better show the continuity of the electron wave functions at the interfaces between GaN and InGaN materials, we have considered a finite confinement potential profile. The internal and external strengths such as the structure dimension, size, temperature, pressure, electric and magnetic fields, impurity, and the indium composition (x) in In_xGa_{1-x}N matrix (well material) has shown a significant impact on the linear, nonlinear and total optical absorption coefficients. Red and Blue shifts obtained by adjusting these parameters. Our results compared with the works of literature and shown a good agreement.

Keywords: Confinement potential; GaN; InGaN; Optical transitions; Square; parabolic; QWs.

A SOLUTION FRAMEWORK FOR SUPER CONNECTIVITY PROBLEM

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Abstract

Connectivity is a fundamental concept in networks, which can be used to examine reliability and robustness. The connectivity of a network is the minimum number of nodes/vertices whose removal will disconnect the network. There are several variants of the connectivity problem in the literature. Super connectivity is one of the most well-known problems of these variants. The super connectivity problem aims to determine the minimum number of vertices that must be deleted to disconnect the network without generating an isolated vertex.

Another important concept in network analysis is centrality. Centrality measures aim to determine the relative importance of individual nodes in a network. In this work, we investigate the relationship between the super connectivity problem and centrality. In this context, we studied the performance of some centrality measures, such as degree centrality, betweenness centrality, and closeness centrality for solving the super connectivity problem. To find a solution for the problem, we used the following algorithm: First, the centrality scores of the nodes for each network are calculated, then the node with the highest centrality value is removed from the network and added to the solution. After each removal, isolated vertices and the connectedness of the residual network are examined. If there is an isolated vertex in the residual network, it is added to the solution. This process continues until the network is disconnected.

To test the performance of different centrality measures, we used real-life networks with various sizes and densities and reported the solution size of each centrality measure in Table I. The results show that the betweenness centrality is more effective than the degree centrality and the closeness centrality for solving the super connectivity problem.

Keywords: Network Analysis, Super Connectivity, Centrality, Heuristics.

Table I. Solution sizes of centrality measures on rel-life networks.

Network Name	n	m	Degree	Betweenness	Closeness
Zachary's Karate Club	34	78	3	2	3
Flying Team	48	322	15	10	15
Dolphin Social Network	62	159	20	4	20
Pol Books	105	441	23	14	23
Word Adjacencies	112	425	26	19	26
American College Football	115	613	66	31	66
C. Elegans Neural	297	2345	84	40	44

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION:
AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF USING CHATBOT IN TEACHING AND
LEARNING MATHEMATICS AT VIETNAMESE HIGH SCHOOLS**

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Abstract

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (AI) has strongly impacted every area of life. Especially in education, many research trends on AI were born and brought many benefits such as Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Chatbot, etc. This paper presents an empirical study of using Chatbot systems on the Facebook Messenger platform for teaching and learning Mathematics. The research also discusses the initial results and challenges of using Chatbot in Mathematics Education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chatbot, Mathematics Education.

BOOK-TAX CONFORMITY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON FIRMS' CAPITAL STRUCTURE

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of book-tax conformity (BTC) on firms' capital structure in G-20 countries. Based on the Pecking Order Theory and based on the premise that BTC influences the informational environment, we evaluated the direct effect of BTC on leverage and its indirect effect mediated by the cost of capital (COE). This analysis was carried out on a sample of 13,266 stock-listed firms between 2006 to 2016. For the dependent variable, leverage, we considered two metrics (accounting and market leverage), while the variables of interest, BTC and COE, were based on Tang (2014) and Easton (2004), respectively. Given that BTC is an institutional characteristic and leverage a firm-level one, we employed a hierarchical linear model (HLM) to analyze the direct effect and a path analysis through structural equation modelling to examine the indirect effects. The HLM findings showed that BTC has no impact on the capital structure when using accounting leverage, but when considering market leverage the results suggest that firms located in high BTC countries resort less to debt financing. Path analysis provides additional evidence on this, demonstrating that the impact of BTC on leverage occurs only because of its effect on the cost of capital, as the mediated path was significant and the direct one was not. The path analysis also helps to explain why BTC was significant in explaining market leverage, but not accounting leverage, as the cost of capital was much more explanatory for the former. Overall, the findings suggest that the results are driven by market expectations, indicating that investors demand lower returns from firms in high BTC countries, which leads to greater equity participation in the capital structure. This evidence provides insights into how BTC impacts earnings quality and contradicts previous studies for individual countries (Blaylock et al., 2017; Marques et al., 2017) which suggests that BTC reduces information quality. Based on the Pecking Order Theory, the negative association between BTC and leverage may suggest that BTC is associated with a better information environment, suggesting that this institutional requirement may improve earnings quality from investors' point of view.

Keywords: Book-tax conformity; Capital structure; Leverage; Cost of capital.

**EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION PROGRAM ABOUT
CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) KNOWLEDGE AMONG FEMALE
STUDENTS IN ABHA CITY, KSA.**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Improved public health awareness for emerging infectious diseases plays a serious role. Appropriate behavior of the public, like practicing the necessary hygienic habits will slow down the spreading and help control the epidemic. **The aim of the study:** To evaluate effectiveness of health education program about (COVID-19) Knowledge among female students in Abha city. **Design:** This study was carried out using a quasi-experimental design with pre-post assessment in primary & intermediate school at Abha city. It included 129 primary & intermediate school students selected by stratified random sampling. Online questionnaire was used to assess the socio-demographic characteristics and level of knowledge about corona virus. The program evaluation was assessed through immediate posttest. **Results:** Informed that more than half of the sample had moderate level in pre total score while most of the sample had high level in post total score with all variables. The factors effect on health education program there are a significance relationship between age, father education & total level of knowledge in post evaluation & other variables non-significance relation with level of knowledge. **conclusion** the implementation of the study intervention was associated with significant improvements in this student's knowledge, which lead to acceptance of the research hypothesis of the study.

Recommended Further research must be implemented on a wider scale in other schools for students to confirm this finding.

Key word: Health education program, coronavirus (COVID-19), knowledge and female student.

PARTICIPANTS' SATISFACTION LEVELS OF GREEK DANCE LESSONS

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to investigate satisfaction's level that gain the participants who involved in dancing activities, as well as if gender differentiates this satisfaction.

The sample of this work consisted of 312 participants, male (146 or 46.8%) and female (166 or 53.2%) of ages between 17 and 60 years old. All participants have attended Greek traditional dance courses in dancing associations, among North Greece. For data's collection the Greek version (Filippou et al., 2021) of "Physical Activity Class Satisfaction Questionnaire" (PACSQ) (Cunningham, 2007) was used. The scale consists of 45 questions which explore the satisfaction's meaning and constitute nine factors. For the statistical analysis of the data, descriptive statistics data were used to broadly examine the degree of satisfaction, T-test for independent samples to examine if the gender differences on satisfaction and reliability analysis (Cronbach's α) was carried out. From the statistical analysis of the research data, it's seems that: a. The questionnaire indicated particularly good internal consistency since Cronbach's α ranges from .88 (Relaxation) to .93 (Improvement of Health & Fitness). b. "Teaching" (M= 4.74 & S.D= .46), "Fun & Enjoyment" (M= 4.60 & S.D= .64) and "Interaction with Others" (M= 4.51 & S.D= .61) are the most significant satisfaction's factors from the dancing courses. c. dancer's satisfaction recruiting is not differentiated from gender.

From research's data's analysis we claim that: a. The dancers are interested in, and they evaluate both the teacher as a personality and his lesson. At the same time, they care about the climate during the lesson and if that offers them Fun and Enjoyment and helps those to improve their communication with the other participants. b. gender is not a factor in diversifying pupil satisfaction.

Key-words: Teaching; Mastery Experiences; Cognitive Development; Diversionary Experiences

PHENOTYPIC DIVERSITY OF NATURAL POPULATIONS OF AN ENDEMIC PLANT (EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA) ORIGINATING FROM MOROCCAN MIDDLE AND HIGH ATLAS MOUNTAIN

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Abstract

The *Euphorbia resinifera* melliferous and medicinal plant is one of the endemic species of Moroccan Atlas Mountains. It's very well known for its honey of high nutritional and therapeutic quality. The objective of our study is to characterize and evaluate the phenotypic variation of this spontaneous species. 17 qualitative and quantitative morphological characters related to the bush, stem, spine, flower and fruit of the plant were used to assess the morphological variability of twelve natural populations collected from its geographical area in Morocco. The results of the analysis of variance showed significant differences between the studied populations for the most examined traits reflecting the existence of a high phenotypic variability within this species. The principal component analysis showed that *E.resinifera* populations constitute three distinct groups. Thus, the present study demonstrates that there is a great phenotypic diversity among the natural populations of this species in Morocco. The aim of this work was the morphological characterization of *E.resinifera* populations in order to start a program of conservation and protect this species from genetic erosion.

Key words: *Euphorbia resinifera*; Endemic plant; Morocco; Phenotypic diversity

ANALYSIS OF THE STRESS FACTORS OF BASKETBALL REFEREES

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the stress sources faced by basketball referees during their refereeing process and to examine the differences between them according to various variables. A "personal information form" and a "stress sources scale" developed by Çakmak (2011) were applied to 178 male basketball referees between the ages of 18-39 (age; 26.06 ± 4.42 years). Scale; It consists of 3 sub-dimensions: individual, environmental and organizational stress. In statistical processes; Student's t test was used for two group comparisons and One Way ANOVA test was used for triple group comparisons.

It was observed that the opinions of the participants on the organizational stress factors were the highest. It was determined that the factor with the least average is the environmental stress factor. Individual referees had higher individual stress factors than married basketball referees. There was no significant difference between the views of single referees and married referees on environmental and organizational stress sources ($p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between the opinions of basketball referees with high school and university education on individual stress, environmental stress and organizational stress factors ($p > 0.05$). As a result of the analysis made; The opinions of basketball referees with 1-2 years of professional seniority on individual stress factors were found to be higher than the referees with 3-5 years and 6-10 years of professional seniority.

As a result of our study; it has been observed that marital status and duration of arbitration affect the stress level.

Keywords: Basketball, referee, stress

SYNTHESIS OF THE FEXOY NANOPARTICLES BY GREEN ROUTES BASED ON PLANT EXTRACTS: STRUCTURAL AND SPECTROSCOPIC CHARACTERIZATION

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ABSTRACT

In this work, the synthesis of Fe_xO_y by green routes were described and studied. The Fe_xO_y NP's were obtained employing plant extracts as reducing agents. Functional nanoparticles with significant magnetic properties and potential catalytic applications, were obtained. The characterization of the Fe_xO_y nanoparticles were carried out by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction and Raman spectroscopy techniques. Calculation to obtaining the crystallite size by Williamson –Hall method were performed. Additionally, a phase quantification were carried out in order to identify the iron oxide phase obtained from each synthesis conditions. The particle size the iron oxide phase were associated to the time and PH of the reaction, but mainly to the concentration of the reagent.

EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNET ADDICTION LEVEL OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to determine and compare the internet addiction levels of university students studying at the Faculty of Sports Sciences (FSS) and the Department of Computer Technologies (DCT) during the COVID period. 300 (age; 21.92 ± 2.94 years) undergraduate students studying at FSS and 300 (21.35 ± 1.20 years) undergraduate students studying at DCT participated in the study. In the study, the "Internet Addiction Scale" developed by Young (1998) and adapted into Turkish by Bayraktar (2001), was used to determine the internet addiction levels of undergraduate students. The highest score that can be obtained from the scale is 100 and the lowest score is 0. A high score is evaluated as a high internet addiction (showing symptoms) of the individual. Data analysis was done with SPSS 21 package program. Independent t test was used for statistical analysis.

It was observed that the internet addiction levels of all undergraduate students participating in the study were in the "limited symptomatic" level. It was determined that the internet addiction scores of students studying at DCT were higher than those of FSS students, but the scores did not differ statistically significantly according to the department they studied ($p > 0.05$). Internet addiction scores of male students were statistically higher than female students ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that the internet addiction scores of those who had their own computer and those who did not have their own computer were similar ($p > 0.05$).

As a result; Internet addiction levels of undergraduate students studying at university are at a level that shows a limited number of symptoms. Studying at FSS and DCT does not differentiate this situation. Males show more symptoms than females.

Keywords: Internet, addiction, student

FUNCTIONAL APPLICATIONS AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MUSTARD (BRASSICA) SEED OIL

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ABSTRACT

Mustard (Brassica) seed oil has long been used for both cooking and medicinal purposes. It has a yellow to reddish brown in color and provides a pungent flavor. The fatty acids composition of mustard seed oil shows that it contains mono-unsaturated omega-9 (30% to 40%), essential omega-3 (9% to 10%), and polyunsaturated fatty acids omega-6 (10% to 12%), respectively. It contains a variety of minerals in insignificant amounts like that calcium (Ca), iron (Fe), and magnesium (Mg). It also contains variety of tocopherols ranging from 1.43% to 3.24%, respectively. The mustard seed oil has high oxidative stability as it contains a wide range of antioxidants. Therefore, it can be used in production of many food products as a preservative against rancidity. Mustard seed oil is considered as warm oil and has a variety of applications such as, for cooking purpose, to promote hair growth, good for skin, to avoid cold and cough, and used as a preservative for pickles. Mustard seed oil has numerous health benefits, including the ability to reduce the risk of heart disease, microbial growth, cancer cell growth, reduce body pain, releases muscular tension, and inflammation. Mustard seed oil helps to improve skin texture, hair health and blood circulation in the body. Thus, mustard seed oil can be beneficial for human health if consumed on regular basis.

Keywords: Mustard Seed Oil, Fatty Acid Composition, Minerals, Tocopherols, Functional Applications, Health Benefits

REVIEW STUDY: THE DANCE AS A MEANS OF IMPROVING BODY HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE CANCER PATIENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was, through the review of scientific research which have taken place

in the international as well as in the Greek area, to establish the positive and beneficial results of systematic participation in organized dance activities, in patients who disease from various types of cancer, in their physical health and quality of life. For the needs of the present research, the method of bibliographic review was followed, in order to ensure the maximum possible objectivity of the subject under consideration by the researchers. Scientific articles and conference proceedings of the last decade were reviewed, in Greek and English language in electronic databases and search engines: PubMed, Scopus (Elsevier), Medical, Research Gate, Google Scholar as well as at the National Documentation Center combining keywords of the central axes of the issue: "Cancer", "dance", traditional, Latin, ball room, Zumba, belly dance, aerobic dance, yoga, Pilates, tai chi, "physical health", "quality of life" and the combination of these and the corresponding ones in English. It is noted that the data search, did not focus only on electronically published studies and articles, but also extended to electronically archived masters and doctoral dissertations, on a topic related to the present research. From the initial bibliography search, emerged -based on title and keywords- 25 publications related to the subject under investigation, of which 3 were rejected (2 concerned researches with questionnaires and without an intervention program and 1 was a review). From the indexing of the researches and their categorization are found a) dance programs were applied to all types of cancer, with breast cancer being the most common (11), b) belly dance, social dance -waltz, tango, tsa-tsa-, Latin and traditional dance - Chinese, Greek, Celtic, Reggae-, are the types of dance used in the intervention programs and c) positive effects were observed on both the physical and mental health of the participants. More specifically in terms of physical health, it was observed that general physical function was improved, the strength was increased, lower limb mobility and endurance was improved. All this has resulted in the reduction of perceived physical fatigue and the improvement of perceived quality of life. Regarding mental and spiritual health, there has been a reduction in levels of stress, anxiety, depression and discomfort. There was also an improvement in body image, self-esteem, self-confidence and overall psychological well-being. The results provide the authors with the opportunity to claim that the participation of cancer patients in dance programs of any kind has positive effects on both their physical and mental health.

Key-words: traditional dance, bally dance, Latin dance, cancer, breast cancer.

SETTING UP RAPID DETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES IN FOODS BY REALTIME PCR

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Abstract

In this study, we develop a quantitative PCR (qPCR) technique to detect and quantify *Listeria monocytogenes* (*L.monocytogenes*) in foods. The real-time PCR assay using Sybr green was designed to amplify a 96-bp fragment of *hlyA* gene in this strain. Other strains of *Listeria* spp and non-*Listeria* were used to verify the specificity of the primers. Standard curve was constructed to demonstrate the correlation between logCFU/ml and the value of cycle threshold (Ct). The quantification limit was of 92 CFU/ml *L.monocytogenes* and relevant Ct was 37.18. By using this method, the time-frame was faster than current standard-cultured method, reduced from 5-7 days to 1-2 days. We applied this assay in several artificially contaminated culture enriched foods, including meat, milk, yoghurt, eggs and rice. This method enabled detection of more than 10^2 CFU *L.monocytogenes* per 10 g food sample after 4 hours enrichment. Two samples which contained less than 10^2 CFU *L.monocytogenes* could not be quantified.

Keywords: *Listeria monocytogenes*, realtime PCR, *hlyA* gene, quantification.

INTEGRATED STEM EDUCATION AS PREMISE OF EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Today, STEM education is believed to be an integrated curriculum, which provides opportunities for “more relevant, less fragmented, and more stimulating experiences for learners. Currently, Nigerian societies demand graduates who may be able to compete with the global workforce and solve environmental problems, which is the main target of sustainable development. Thus, Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) has been launched as one of the key answers to dealing with the sustainability of education at all levels. This study investigated the relationship between integrated STEM education and Education for Sustainable Development. A survey research design was adopted to gather relevant information from over 1000 science teachers in Sokoto state using an online questionnaire. The online survey designed using Google form was shared to the science teachers in the state via their social media group chat platforms. However, printed copies were distributed to the teachers during the first summit of Science Teachers Association of Nigeria (STAN) held in Sokoto State. Only 537 questionnaires were retrieved, hence used for data analysis using SPSS 25. The p-value of the Pearson correlation coefficient of .591 revealed that there is no significant relationship between integrated STEM education and education for sustainable development. The study concluded that there is a need to demonstrate to the teachers the importance of sustainability in a nation like Nigeria where resources are embedded almost everywhere.

Keywords: STEM Education, Education, Sustainable Development, Teachers

A SURVEY STUDY EVALUATING INTERNET USERS' PRONENESS TO FALL PREY TO SOCIAL ENGINEERING ATTACKS

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ABSTRACT

Social engineering has become one of the biggest challenges and threats to information security in recent years. Social engineering refers to a wide range of malicious activities accomplished through human interactions. Hackers utilizing social engineering techniques aims to manipulate individuals to disclose valuable and sensitive data for the benefit of cybercriminals. Through social engineering techniques, users are psychologically manipulated to make security mistakes or give away very sensitive information to malicious hackers. When we look at the cyber security incidents that have taken place in the last decade, we can see that the most vulnerable and weakest part of the organization is not the information system components such as hardware, software, and network. Information security incidents in recent years show that most of the cyber-attacks are successful because of end user errors and carelessness. Social engineering attacks may cause devastating financial losses to businesses and individuals alike. If hackers manage to gain access to individuals' sensitive personal and financial data, there is a risk that personal funds and investments will be stolen. When social engineering attacks are directed to organizations and are successful, the most obvious consequence of these attacks is the monetary damage they cause. However, long term indirect losses caused by social engineering attacks on organizations such as loss of reputation, loss of trust, legal issues could be much higher than direct monetary losses.

This research evaluated the Internet users' proneness to fall prey to five most common types of social engineering attacks which are domain spoofing, email spoofing, search engine phishing, SMS phishing, and social media phishing. 350 volunteer participants participating in this research were presented with simulated images prepared by taking into account the social engineering attack that has taken place in recent years. Some of the images were legit and some of them were not. Participants were asked to identify these simulated scenarios as legit or cyber-attack. By utilizing the descriptive statistics techniques, this study reports the responses of the participants. This research presents important findings by showing which types of Internet users are more likely to be victim of which types of social engineering attacks. This research findings will benefit those interested in taking action against social engineering attacks.

Keywords: Social engineering attacks, Phishing attacks, Domain spoofing, Email spoofing, Search engine phishing, Social media phishing, SMS phishing, Internet users, Internet Security

APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS CONCEPTS TO RESOLVE THE CONSTRUCTION RELATED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

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ABSTRACT

The developing nations because of their rampant urban growth as well as a desire to copy the west and transform from developing to developed as quickly as possible, are faced with a huge problem of construction related environmental concerns. The problem is ever-increasing and unstoppable in the present scenario because of the exponential growth rates of population in the developing world. The theory of Malthus may be criticized for various loopholes and shortcomings but it does prove right in one thing i.e. with the faster growth rate of population, the world's ability to sustain would be decremented over time. The problem is unstoppable because the economists lay more emphasis on the development linked to infrastructure and economy rather than having an environmentally sustainable perspective of development. Large scale construction projects be it a government project or a private undertaking are considered to be really important for the growth of the developing countries. This leads to rampant increase in the environmental concerns which arise due to these construction projects. The concerns that arise due to such projects are majorly pollution related such as Air, Soil and Noise pollution but various other environmental concerns also arise which are usually neglected such as the biodiversity loss, addition of wastage to the environment generated as by product of the usage of construction equipment. This paper tries to analyze how the concepts of environmental economics can be applied by the governments and policy makers to counter and reduce such environmental concerns by utilizing the tools and techniques proposed in the subject of environmental economics.

Keywords: Environmental Economics, Malthus, Environment, Sustainability, Environmental concerns, Pollution

THE ROLE OF ONLINE LEARNING IN THE NEW EDUCATIONAL REALITY CAUSED BY THE PANDEMIC.

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Abstract

In the era of digital technologies in the 21st century, the Internet and e-learning play an important role in the process of human development; therefore, people are obliged to follow the pace of technology development and not fall outside its framework. The world in which we live constantly changes. As all spheres of life evolve, human changes and, consequently, their needs change, the unity of these changes human's capabilities and needs. The nature of the job and the demand for employees also change as the activities and professions that a person owns become less in demand over time or generally useless for the market. Accordingly, the professions that were considered the most demanded and prestigious in the past have been replaced by other professions today, or the market has set completely different requirements and standards for them. A person who wants to meet the standards and requirements set for the job that he or she was the desired staff for the job is forced to be flexible and innovative, constantly looking for new challenges both at work and in the study areas. The e-learning method has come under particular scrutiny in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. Distance learning has made the learning process much more accessible in the real world.

The main goal of the paper is to determine how distance learning has affected the new pandemic-induced reality. The main tasks were formulated for this purpose: What do students know about distance learning? How does online learning affect their academic achievement? What are the pros and cons of online learning? Which subject do they master best in this way of teaching? Focus groups were used for the study. The study was conducted in several public schools in Georgia and included 40 students. After analyzing the data, it was found that students have information about online teaching, see many positive aspects, as well as highlight the negative aspects. They often use various online platforms for both classroom and extracurricular activities. Students are most actively using the online language learning program and note that their academic performance in this regard has increased dramatically during the pandemic period.

Keywords: Online learning, Pandemic, Student , Education.

DETECTION OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT VIRUS DISEASES IN TOMATO AND PEPPER PRODUCTION AREAS BY DAS-ELISA METHOD IN HAKKARI PROVINCE, TURKEY

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Abstract

In this study, Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV), Tomato mosaic virus (ToMV), Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV) and Alfalfa mosaic virus (AMV), which harm the tomato and pepper cultivars that are grown in open fields and lead to economic losses were investigated using DAS-ELISA (Double Antibody Sandwich Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay), a serological method. Field surveys were carried out in central Hakkari and Çukurca district of the same province where vegetable production is carried out; and 184 leaf samples were collected from virus-suspected tomato and pepper plants, which showed symptoms such as mosaic, deformation, wart-shaped formations, local necrotic lesions, growth reduction, wilting, yellowing and malformation in fruits. DAS-ELISA test was applied to all samples collected by using ELISA kits obtained from Bioreba (Switzerland) company that are specific to TSWV, ToMV, CMV and AMV. The results were evaluated at 405 nm on the ELISA reader by using positive and negative controls. DAS-ELISA test showed that out of 184 samples 106 (57.60%) were found to be infected with one or more viruses. Of the tomato samples, 29.78 % (28 samples) was infected with CMV, 19.14 % (18 samples) was infected with ToMV, 7.44 % (7 samples) was infected with TSWV and 1.06 % (1 sample) was infected with AMV. It was also found that, in all tomato samples collected, 3.19 % (3 samples) was infected with ToMV+TSWV, 5.31 % (5 samples) was infected with ToMV+CMV, 1.06 % (1 sample) was infected with ToMV+AMV and 4.25 % (4 samples) was infected with CMV+TSWV. The results showed that, of the pepper samples collected, 17.77 % (16 samples) was infected with ToMV, 12.22 % (11 samples) was infected with TSWV, and 11.11 % (10 samples) was infected with CMV. Mixed infections of ToMV+TSWV and ToMV+CMV were detected in 1.11 % (1 sample) of the pepper samples collected. No occurrence of AMV, ToMV+AMV and CMV+TSWV infections were observed in the pepper samples. With this research, TSWV, ToMV, CMV and AMV factors were detected for the first time in tomato and pepper production areas in central Hakkari and Çukurca district of the same province. Consideration of these data within the scope of agricultural pest control programs will contribute to infection control in the region.

Keywords: TSWV, ToMV, CMV, AMV, DAS-ELISA, Hakkari, Turkey

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INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF DESERT TRUFFLES ON BREAST AND LUNG CANCER CELL LINE GROWTHS VIA UP-REGULATION OF P53, P21, AND CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITOR

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Abstract

Desert truffles are seasonal and edible ectomycorrhizal fungi that grow naturally in many countries worldwide. They are highly valued for their traditional uses and beneficial effects. Herein, water extracts of three main *Terfezia* truffles viz., *T. clavaryi*, *T. boudieri*, and *T. olbiensis* were investigated for their cytotoxic and apoptosis-inducing effects on the human breast adenocarcinoma cell line MDA-MB 231 and the human lung adenocarcinoma cell line A549. The 3-(4,5 dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) assay was applied for detecting the cytotoxic activity of extracts, after exposure of both cancer cell lines to concentrations of 400, 200, 100, and 50 µg/well for 72 hours. Hoechst 33342 and Propidium Iodide (HOPI) double staining were used to evaluate and discriminate apoptotic cells from necrotic cells in response to treatment with the extracts. Moreover, quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR) was performed to analyze gene expression levels associated with apoptosis, including four target genes; BAX, Bcl-2, P21, P53, and one reference gene GAPDH. The results of this study revealed that the obtained water extracts from *Terfezia* species have significant and promising inhibitory effects on the growth of MDA-MB 231 and A549 cell lines. Inhibitory activity of *T. clavaryi*, *T. boudieri*, and *T. olbiensis* extracts emerged in a dose-dependent manner for the treated cancer cell lines. In both cancer cell lines, HOPI double staining showed that the extracts effectively induced apoptosis rather than necrosis. In addition, gene expression level data from qRT-PCR confirmed that *Terfezia* species decrease the growth of cancer cell lines via apoptotic-induced pathways. Extracts of *T. clavaryi*, *T. boudieri*, and *T. olbiensis* could induce apoptosis through up-regulation of pro-apoptotic genes; BAX, P21, P53, and down-regulation of an anti-apoptotic gene; Bcl-2. These findings demonstrated that decreases in the number of viable cancer cells is linked to the apoptosis. Finally, the inhibitory effects of *Terfezia* on both cancer cell lines can be considered as therapeutical and demonstrate *Terfezia* extract is a functional natural product.

Keywords: Cytotoxic activity, qRT-PCR, Gene expression, Apoptosis, *Terfezia* truffles

LAPLACE-BELTRAMI OPERATOR ON MONGE HYPERSURFACES IN E^4

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Abstract

The Laplace-Beltrami operator, defined on the Riemannian manifold, can be thought as a generalization of Laplacian.

Laplacian is used in differential equations describing many physical phenomena, such as quantum mechanics, diffusion equation for fluid flow and heat, electric potential, gravitational potential and wave propagation.

Also, 3-dimensional space can be thought in the simplest sense as the space used to describe the sizes or positions of objects. 4-dimensional space can be thought as a geometric extension of 3-dimensional space. In this context, Jean le Rond d'Alembert first added a fourth dimension to 3-dimensional space in his article "Dimensions" published in 1754, later J.L. Lagrange developed this space and this concept of 4-dimensional space was fully defined by B. Riemann about 100 years later. The concept of 4-dimensional space became more popular after Charles Howard Hinton's article entitled "What is the Fourth Dimension" published in 1880. Thus, spaces with dimensions larger than 3-dimensional have become one of the basic concepts in expressing modern physics and mathematics.

Furthermore, there are many studies on Monge (hyper)surfaces, which is an important field of study in 3 and 4-dimensional spaces. In this context, Monge hypersurface in Euclidean 4-space is defined as

$$M: U \subset \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4, (u_1, u_2, u_3) \mapsto (u_1, u_2, u_3, F(u_1, u_2, u_3)),$$

where $F: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a differentiable function.

In this study, after reminding some basic definitions and formulas about hypersurfaces in 4-dimensional Euclidean space, some important invariants of Monge hypersurfaces, such as unit normal vector field, first and second fundamental forms, shape operator, Gaussian and mean curvatures are given. Then, at the end of long calculations, the Laplace-Beltrami operator of Monge hypersurfaces was obtained in E^4 , and these complex results were proved by expressing them in the form of a short theorem in an indexed state. Finally, a result for Laplace-Beltrami minimality is given.

Keywords: Monge hypersurface, Laplace-Beltrami operator, Fundamental forms.

PERCEIVED EFFECTIVENESS OF BIOMETRIC ATTENDANCE TAKING EXERCISE IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Abstract

Many problems encompass the Pakistani education system. These include students' absenteeism and dropout, lack of infrastructure and basic facilities, lack of teaching staff to mention a few. Pakistan also has had a ghost school problem because of its large population of ghost and absent teachers and the main obstacle to the initiatives of education in Sindh is teacher performance. Teacher performance is a direct factor in student learning and the quality of education. To ensure real-time monitoring of teaching staff of public secondary schools, the government of Sindh started biometric attendance taking exercise in 2015. This cross-sectional survey ascertained the effectiveness of this biometric attendance-taking exercise as it was perceived by the chairmen of School Management Committees of public secondary schools of rural Pakistan. The population of this study was SMC chairmen of public secondary schools of District Shaheed Benazirabad and 23 conveniently selected SMC chairmen were interviewed through a self-developed, structured interview protocol. The content questions of interview protocol included five close-ended items on a five-point scale (ranging from 0=least effective to 4= most effective) asking respondents to rate the effectiveness of this exercise in showing up ghost teachers, in making them regular after showing up, in making them punctual after showing up, in controlling the absenteeism, and overall effectiveness of this exercise. The interview protocol also contained three open-ended questions asking the respondents to explain the things they found most effective, least effective, and any suggestions for improving this exercise. The data was collected through personal visits. The data about close-ended items were analyzed through SPSS and the effectiveness of this exercise was ascertained by calculating the percentages of responses. The data about open-ended items were analyzed through Nvivo to generate the themes for finding what was the most and least effective with recommendations on how to improve this exercise. The results of this study indicated that 6 (26.09 %) of the respondents believed that biometric attendance taking exercise was effective in showing up ghost teachers. The results also showed that 5(21.74 %) of the respondents believed that this exercise has only made somewhat regular the ghost teachers after showing up. In terms of making ghost teachers

punctual after showing up, this exercise was ineffective 6(26.09%). In controlling the absenteeism of teachers, 8(34.78%) of the respondents believed that this exercise was moderately effective. 7 (30.43%) of the respondents rated this exercise only moderately effective in terms of its overall performance. Thematic analysis of open-ended questions revealed that the most effective thing of this exercise was surprising visits of Monitoring Assistants. The least effective themes included absence of disciplinary proceedings against ghost teachers, early retirement of teachers, school closures, low frequency of visits of Monitoring Assistants, retired and passed away teachers are still shown in the central database. The respondents suggested that this exercise should also focus on the both academic and nonacademic performance of teachers, devices should be available in schools, and data must be updated centrally once in a month. Based on these findings it is recommended that the district education authorities should take disciplinary actions on the reports of Monitoring Assistants.

Keywords: Biometric attendance, Effectiveness, Secondary Schools, Sindh

IMPACT OF OXIDATIVE STABILIZATION OF JUTE FIBERS PRIOR TO CARBONIZATION AND ACTIVATION: TGA AND FT-IR ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The effects of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate and urea incorporation and oxidation on the structure and characteristics of jute fibers were investigated in the air environment at temperatures up to 245°C for oxidation periods ranging from 25 to 175 min. The findings of thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy studies revealed that variation of oxidation periods had a considerable impact on the structure and characteristics of oxidized jute fibers. As part of the concurrently proceeding dehydrogenation and dehydration reactions, FT-IR spectra indicated a progressive and continual loss of intramolecular and intermolecular hydrogen bonds. The infrared analysis also revealed that when the oxidation period is increased for the fixed temperature range, the cellulose II crystalline structure was fragmented. The infrared spectra confirmed the development of C=C bonds due to the formation of crosslinked ladder-like structure. TGA thermograms showed a continuous increase of char yields with increasing stabilization time. TGA investigations revealed that jute samples oxidized at 245°C for 175 min in a multistep annealing procedure had desired thermal stability, and are ready to withstand higher temperatures in further carbonization and activation processes.

Keywords: Jute Fiber, Multistep Annealing, Thermogravimetric Analysis, FT-IR Spectroscopy, Oxidative Cross-linking.

THE MOTIVATIONAL CLIMATE IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN GREEK EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT: GENDER EFFECTS

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Abstract

The aim of this work was to investigate the motivational climate in Physical Education classes. Additionally, gender had been investigated as a factor in differentiating motivational climate. In this work took part 263 male (101 or 38.4%) and female students (162 or 61.6%) attending the 7th (58 or 22.1%), 8th (117 or 44.4%) & 9th (88 or 33.5%) grade of High School from all over Greece. For data's collection the Greek version (Masadis et al, 2019) of "Motivational Climate in Physical Education Scale (Soini, Liukkonen, Watt, Yli-Piipari, & Jaakkola, 2014) was used. The scale consists of 18 items researching the four factors - autonomy, social relatedness, task climate, ego climate- of motivational climate. Data's statistical analysis included: Descriptive statistics, reliability Analysis, discriminant and convergent (Composite Reliability -CR- & Average Variance Extracted -AVE) and t-test for Independed samples was used to examine if the gender differences on motivational climate. From research's data's analysis we claim that: 1. The four factors showed satisfactory reliability -CR index ranking from .843 (Task Climate) to .915 (Autonomy). 2. The AVE index showed satisfactory values for the four factors ranking from .595 (Social Relatedness) to .615 (Autonomy). 3. Task Climate factor gathers the highest value (M=4.31, SD=.50) and is followed by autonomy (M=3.75, SD=.58). 4. The lowest value is this of "Ego Climate" (M=2.26, SD=.82). 5. The factor "ego climate" is the only factor who is differentiated from gender ($t_{(261)}= 9.50$, $p< .001$ & $\eta^2= .035$) with male students scoring higher (M=2.45 & SD=.82) than female (M=2.08 & SD= .78). From the analysis of the results, we come to the following conclusions: a. The professor of physical education through the programs he designs and the educational methods he uses, he creates the motivational climate that favors task climate orientation, students' autonomy, and development of social relatedness. b. gender become partly differentiating motivational climate.

Key-words: autonomy, social relatedness, task climate, ego climate

KONTRAST MADDE NEFROPATİSİ ÜZERİNE OMEGA-3 YAĞ ASİTİNİN ETKİSİ

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Özet

Kontrast madde nefropatisi (KMN), hastanede kazanılmış akut böbrek yetmezliklerinin en sık üçüncü nedenini oluşturmaktadır. Kontrast madde kullanımına bağlı nefropati gelişiminin patofizyolojisi karmaşık olup, patogeneizde yer alan önemli mekanizmalardan biri kontrast maddeye bağlı gelişen renal tubuler iskemidir. Bunun yanında oksidatif stresin de, böbrek hasarı üzerinde etkili olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Omega-3 yağ asitleri, antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal özelliklerinden dolayı potansiyel terapötik ajanlar olarak kabul edilmektedir. İyotlu kontrast maddenin potansiyel klinik kullanımı ve omega-3 yağ asitlerinin faydaları göz önüne alındığında, bu çalışmada, omega-3 yağ asitlerinin, KMN üzerindeki tedavi edici etkilerini göstermek amaçlanmıştır.

Toplam 30 Wistar Albino cinsi erkek sıçan dört gruba ayrıldı ve incelendi. 1. gruba (kontrol) intragastrik gavaj yöntemi ile serum fizyolojik, 2. gruba sadece IV urografin, 3. gruba sadece 400 mg/kg/gün omega-3 ve 4. gruba urografin ile 400 mg/kg/gün omega-3 uygulandı. Çalışma sonunda sıçanlardan alınan böbrek dokusu ve serum örneklerinden GPx, GSH, CAT, TAS, TOS ve MDA düzeylerinin analizleri yapıldı. Ayrıca serumda BUN ve Creatinin seviyelerine bakıldı.

Çalışmamızda omega-3 yağ asiti ile tedavi edilen sıçanların böbrek dokusu ve serum örneklerinde GPx, GSH, CAT ve TAS değerleri istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı şekilde artarken; TOS ve MDA değerlerinin ise anlamlı şekilde düşük çıktığı tespit edildi ($p<0.05$). Ayrıca serum BUN ve Kreatinin düzeylerinde omega-3 ile tedavi edilen grupta anlamlı şekilde düşük çıktığı görüldü ($p<0.05$).

Urografin maruziyetine bağlı gelişen deneysel KMN modelinin, sıçan böbrek dokularında oksidatif hasara neden olduğu ve bu hasarın omega-3 tedavisi ile iyileştiği belirlendi. Dolayısıyla sık görülen ve tedavisi oldukça sınırlı olan bu hastalıkta, omega-3 yağ asitlerinin de, diğer tedavilere destekleyici olarak kullanılabileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kontrast madde nefropatisi, Urografin, Omega-3 yağ asidi

EFFECT OF OMEGA-3 FATTY ACID ON CONTRAST-INDUCED NEPHROPATHY

Abstract

Contrast-induced nephropathy (CIN) is the third most common cause of hospital-acquired acute renal failure. The pathophysiology of the development of nephropathy associated with contrast agent use is complex and one of the important mechanisms involved in the pathogenesis is renal tubular ischemia observed due to this contrast agent. In addition, it is stated that oxidative stress has an effect on kidney damage. Omega-3 fatty acids are recognized as potential therapeutic agents due to their antioxidant and antimicrobial characteristics. Considering the potential clinical use of iodinated contrast media and the benefits of omega-3 fatty acids, this study is aimed to demonstrate the therapeutic effects of omega-3 fatty acids on CIN.

The study was carried out on 30 Wistar Albino male rats. These rats were divided into four groups and analyzed. Only saline was given by gavage method to group 1 (control), only IV urography received to group 2, only 400 mg/kg/day omega-3 received to group 3, urografin and 400 mg/kg/day omega-3 received to group 4. At the end of the study, kidney tissue and serum GPx, GSH, CAT, TAS, TOS and MDA levels, and serum BUN and creatinine levels were analyzed.

In this study, while the levels of GPx, GSH, CAT and TAS in kidney tissue and serum samples of rats treated with omega-3 fatty acid increased statistically; TOS and MDA levels were found to be significantly lower ($p<0.05$). Furthermore, serum BUN and Creatinine levels were found to be significantly lower in the omega-3 treated group ($p<0.05$).

It was determined that the experimental CIN model developed due to urografine exposure caused oxidative damage in rat kidney tissues and this damage was cured with omega-3 treatment. Therefore, we think that omega-3 fatty acids can also be used in support of other treatments in this disease, which is common and has limited treatment.

Keywords: Contrast-induced nephropathy, Urografine, Omega-3 fatty acid

VIKOR METHOD AS ONE OF THE MULTI-CRITERIAL DECISION MAKING TECHNIQUES AND ITS USAGE IN LOCATION SELECTION

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Abstract

Decision making is an important process for organizations. VIKOR method, one of the multi-criteria decision making methods, allows determining a ranking among the alternatives. The aim of this study; To achieve the location determination activity with Vikor method for the new office planned to be opened by an accounting office which is operating in Gölhisar district of Burdur and included in the small and medium-sized enterprises class, Vikor method is a multi-criteria decision making technique applied in decision-making situations with multiple alternatives and criteria. It is stand out that the location selection with Vikor method is generally applied for large enterprises. It is thought that the study will contribute to the literature, as a workplace from the small and medium-sized business class is studied in the research. In the research, initially, the criteria to be discussed in the light of the opinions of the business owner and the literature knowledge were determined. The criteria used in the research; office size (m²), price (TL), location (distance to tax office) and visibility (floor). In the next step of the research, three alternative office locations were determined in Gölhisar district of Burdur. The values of the alternatives in line with the criteria were obtained by interviewing the building owners and through an internet-based satellite application. In the last step of the research, by applying the steps of the Vikor method through a computer program, the appropriate solution set of the most suitable alternatives was obtained. As a result of the research, it was determined that all three alternatives are included in the appropriate solution set.

Keywords: Location Selection, Vikor, SME, Multi Criteria Decision Making

RY SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION ALGORITHM

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In this study, it is tried to develop a symmetric encryption algorithm. As it is known, the sender and receiver keys are the same in symmetric encryption algorithms. Based on the rule of finding the third point based on the two points taken on elliptic curves, it has been investigated whether this rule can be used in lines that intersect both axes. It has been found that the desired rule is also satisfied in the correct equations. In addition, when the rule of finding the third point is applied on lines that intersect both axes, it has been discovered that the same points come once again at three points. Symmetric encryption was possible with the help of this feature. In the encryption algorithm, the ASCII character code of each character to be encrypted is written as the sum of 10 numbers. Random keys consisting of 10 numbers were generated against these 10 numbers. In the key consisting of 10 numbers and 10 numbers representing the ASCII Character Code, the corresponding numbers will not be the same. In this way, the slope is prevented from becoming undefined or zero. The important thing here is that the key and ASCII Character Code must be written as the sum of even numbers, since the rule to find the third point from two points will be applied. For simplicity in our algorithm, the character's ASCII Character Code is written as the sum of 10 numbers. When the software is made, it can be written as the sum of infinite numbers if desired, and in turn, infinite different keys can be created. In this respect, it differs from other symmetric encryption algorithms. In this algorithm, there are 5 different line equations, since the rule of finding the third point will be applied from the beginning to the binary numbers among the 10 numbers representing the 10 numbers in the key and the 10 numbers representing the character code. The deciphering process will be very complex, since a third person who finds

the encrypted numbers cannot know neither the lines nor the slopes. When the software is made, it can be used in all areas where symmetric encryption algorithms are used.

Keywords: Slope, Equations of the line, key, Encryption, Algorithm,

IMPROVING THE SAFETY OF CIRCUIT BOARD THROUGH AUTOMATED ALERT AND PROTECTION SYSTEM

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This project aimed to examine the effectiveness of a safety device designed to protect a circuit board from short circuit and to make it convenient for technicians to examine and use it. The device was made of 12V DC Power Supply, Arduino Uno, DS3231 High Precision Real Time Clock RTC Module and Junction Box. It was common for technicians to overlook the maintenance schedule which could result in the increased risk of damaged system in circuit board. The absence of adequate safety in a circuit board further contributed to the high probability of power outage and system failure. Thus, this project was designed to notify technicians regularly on maintenance schedule and offer additional protection on circuit board in order to prevent it from being exposed to damage that might result in harmful incidents such as fire outbreak. A group of 25 students of electrical technology volunteered to examine the prototype and rated a list of criteria related on the practicality and functionality of the device. The criteria were the physical appearance of the device, its market price, its ease of use, its safety, its efficiency and finally, its effectiveness. Many of them expressed their approval on most of the criteria while some expressed their concern on certain features particularly its effectiveness. It was recommended that the concept of this device could be further explored and expanded in order to increase the safety of circuit board and to keep technicians well-informed on maintenance schedule. Thus, more prototyping and experiment are necessary in order to create a fully replicable device.

Keywords: circuit board, short circuit, Arduino Uno.

**THE TREND OF USING TEXT MINING TECHNIQUES IN
HISTORICAL TEACHING AND RESEARCH: AN ANALYSIS OF
DOCUMENTS ON LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE MEKONG DELTA
FROM 1955 TO 1975**

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Abstract

In today's digital era, Text Mining technique is widely used in scientific research in general and especially, in History. In historical research and teaching, land ownership is one of the important issues in many agricultural countries like Vietnam. Through the application of Text Mining techniques in data analysis and extraction of information from documentary sources on land ownership at the National Archives Center, the paper will clarify specific values about ownership and land-related historical issues in the Mekong Delta, a region of Vietnam, for 20 years (1955 – 1975). The research results not only provide an important source of reference data for teaching history, but also serve as the basis for research and planning of socio-economic development strategies in the Mekong Delta nowadays.

Key words: History, Text Mining, Land Ownership, Mekong Delta

CHIROPRACTIC APPLICATIONS IN GERIATRIC POPULATION

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Geriatrics as a health principle that has gained importance along with the New shaping dynamics of the world population, is increasing its importance every day today. The increase in the geriatric population in the society necessitates the development of new modified health services for this group, and new scientific studies on applications to increase the quality of life and health level. According to the data of the World Health Organization, the number of people aged 60 and over in 2019 is around 1 billion. It is estimated that this figure will reach 1.4 billion in 2030 and 2.1 billion in 2050. However, integrating all therapeutic and preventive practices for the geriatric population into the health system will prevent health system crises that will occur in the following years.

Chiropractic is one of the preventive and curative health services that can be safely applied to every age group with specific techniques throughout the world. Integrating chiropractic practices into a rapidly growing geriatric population will significantly improve people's quality of life. Chiropractic's practice style, holistic philosophical approaches and preventive care services will allow it to gain an important place in the geriatric care team. Low-cost, protective chiropractic care is predicted by current scientific studies to both prolong life and improve quality of life. In doing so, the burden on the health system will also be reduced.

The aim of our study is to identify chiropractic methods that will provide the maximum benefit to the geriatric population in the environment of maximum trust within the chiropractic techniques and to put forward a review about them. For this purpose, it is aimed to shed light on current new studies by summarizing current safe techniques and their benefits to the geriatric population.

Keywords: Chiropractic, Geriatrics, Geriatric Chiropractic

GERİATRİK POPÜLASYONDA KAYROPRAKTİK UYGULAMALAR

Özet

Geriatridünya nüfusunun yeni şekillenme dinamiği ile birlikte önem kazanan bir sağlık prensibi olarak günümüzde önemini her geçen gün arttırmaktadır. Geriatrik popülasyonun toplum içerisinde artması bu gruba yönelik yeni modifiye sağlık hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesini, yaşam kalitesini ve sağlıklılık düzeyini arttırmaya yönelik uygulamalar üzerinde yeni bilimsel çalışmalar yapılmasını zorunlu hale getirmektedir. Dünya sağlık örgütünün verilerine göre 2019 yılında 60 yaş ve üzerinde olan insanların sayısı 1 milyar civarındadır. Bu rakamın 2030 yılında 1,4 milyara, 2050 yılında ise 2,1 milyara ulaşması tahmin edilmektedir. Durum böyle iken geriatrik popülasyona yönelik tedavi edici ve önleyici uygulamaların tümünün sağlık sistemine entegre edilmesi ilerleyen yıllarda oluşacak sağlık sistemi krizlerinin önüne geçecektir.

Kayropraktik dünya genelinde her yaş grubuna belirli teknikler özelinde güvenle uygulanabilen koruyucu ve tedavi edici sağlık hizmetlerinden biridir. Sayısı hızla artan geriatrik popülasyona kayropraktik uygulamaların entegre edilmesi kişilerin yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde arttıracaktır. Kayropraktik uygulama tarzı, bütünsel felsefi yaklaşımları ve koruyucu bakım hizmetleri geriatrik bakım ekibi içerisinde önemli bir yer edinmesine olanak sağlayacaktır. Düşük maliyetli, koruyucu kayropraktik bakımın hem yaşam süresini uzatacağı hem de yaşam kalitesini arttıracığı güncel bilimsel çalışmalar tarafından ön görülmektedir. Bunu yaparken sağlık sistemi üzerine binen yük de azaltılmış olacaktır.

Çalışmamızın amacı kayropraktik teknikleri içerisinde geriatrik popülasyona maksimum güven ortamı içerisinde maksimum faydayı sağlayacak kayropraktik yöntemleri belirleyerek bunlar hakkında bir derleme ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaçla güncel güvenli teknikler ve bunların geriatrik popülasyona sağlayabileceği faydalar özetlenerek güncel yeni çalışmalar için ışık tutmak hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kayropraktik, Geriatri, Geriatrik Kayropraktik

SOCIETAL AND SCIENTIFIC PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS 5G NETWORKS INTRODUCTION

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Abstract

This study reports on societal and scientific perceptions towards 5G networks introduction. The introduction of 5G networks brings different views to different people at different places. One aspect of views looks at 5G networks as promising networks that will change and shake the whole world because of its benefit. On the other hand, some people in some places view its introduction (5G networks) as a new health challenge technology. The study finds out the significant rate at which people in the society understand the contributive effect of 5G networks and the rate at which researchers have explained and convinced society about the benefit of 5G networks via media services. The data were collected from 400 respondents. The questionnaire instrument used was validated by expert in computer networking and as well considered reliable with $r=.86$ index. The findings show that high significant rate of people in the society understand the contributive effect of 5G networks and researchers have been able to explain and convince people about the benefit of 5G networks using social media, radio and television services. This study contributes to an existing knowledge by filling the gap of different views regarding the introduction of 5G networks. It is therefore recommended that people should be sensitized about the genuine information towards any technology introduced.

BİZANS'TA EĞİTİM VE ÖĞRETİME GENEL BİR BAKIŞ

A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF EDUCATION AND TEACHING IN BYZANTINE

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Özet

Bu araştırmada Bizans Devleti'nde, eğitim ve öğretim hayatının genel bir değerlendirmesinin yapılması hedeflenmiştir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışma ile Ortaçağ Avrupası'nın eğitim hayatı ve eğitim düşüncesinin Bizans Uygarlığı aracılığıyla değerlendirilmesine gayret edilmiştir. Ayrıca bu araştırma ile Bizans'ta aydınlanma düşüncesinin doğuşuna da tanıklık edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Bu makalemizde, Bizans'ta eğitim ve öğrenime genel bir bakış denemesi yapmaya gayret ettik. Böylesine geniş bir konuyu mütevazı bir makalenin sınırları içinde tatmin edici bir şekilde açıklamanın imkânsızlığının farkındayız. Bizans üzerine yazılmış araştırma eserlerinde ve diğer bazı çalışmalarda eğitim konusuna değişik ölçeklerde yapılan değinmelere, küçük bir katkı sunmak amacındayız. Ortaçağ'ın büyük kısmına damgasını vuran, kurumları ve kültürüyle başta Slav dünyası olmak üzere, farklı coğrafyalarda etkilerde bulunmuş olan Bizans uygarlığında, temel eğitim ve yükseköğrenim nasıldı? Ne tür eğitim kurumları vardı? Hangi dersler okutulmaktaydı? Bizans tarihinin çeşitli dönemlerinde eğitim alanında yapılan reformlar nelerdi? Bu ve benzeri sorulara cevap oluşturacak bir katkı sunabilirsek, bundan bahtiyarlık duyarız. Bu araştırmada, yöntem olarak literatür incelemesine dayalı genel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bağlamında, literatür taraması, araştırmanın konu alanını oluşturan Bizans Devleti'nde eğitim ve öğretim hayatının tarafsız tarihi kaynaklardan yararlanılarak belirlenmesi amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Bizans'ta eğitim, öğretim uygulamaları Ortaçağ Dönemi'nin kendine özgü koşulları içerisinde ve nesnel bir anlayışla objektif olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Makalede, Bizans Uygarlığının eğitim felsefesinin oluşumunda Antik Yunan kültürünün etkisi üzerinde durulmuştur. Araştırmada sıra ile Bizans Uygarlığı ile ilgili genel ve tanıtıcı bilgiler, öncelikle Bizans kavramının doğuşu vurgulanmıştır. Ardından çalışmanın I. Bölümünde Bizans Devleti'nde temel öğrenim üzerine ayrıntılı ve açıklayıcı bilgiler ile yorumlar paylaşılmıştır. Çalışmanın II. Bölümünde ise Bizans'ta yükseköğrenim hayatı üzerinde durulmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, Bizans'ta eğitimin devlet yönetiminde, sosyal hayatta, politika ve ticaretle; kısaca hayatın her alanında önemli olduğu saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Bizans, Bizans Uygarlığı, Bizans'ta Temel Öğrenim, Bizans'ta Yükseköğrenim.

Abstract

In this research, it is aimed to make a general assessment of education and teaching life in the Byzantine State. Therefore, with this study, it was tried to evaluate the educational life and educational idea of Medieval Europe through Byzantine civilization. In addition, it is aimed to witness the birth of enlightenment thought in Byzantine with this research. In this article, we have tried to give an overview of education and training in Byzantine. We recognize the impossibility of satisfactorily explaining such a broad subject within the confines of a modest article. We aim to make a small contribution to the references made at different scales to the subject of education in research works on Byzantine and in some other studies. What was basic education and higher education like in the Byzantine civilization, which left its mark on most of the Medieval Period and had an impact on different geographies, especially the Slavic world, with its institutions and culture? What kinds of educational institutions were there? Which courses were taught? What were the reforms made in the field of education in various periods of Byzantine history? If we can make a contribution to answer these and similar questions, we will be happy. In this research, the general screening model based on literature review was used as a method. In the context of the research, the literature review was used to determine the education and teaching life in the Byzantine State, which constitutes the subject area of the research, by using impartial historical sources. In Byzantine, educational practices were objectively evaluated within the unique conditions of the Medieval Period and with an objective understanding. The article focused on the influence of ancient Greek culture in the formation of the educational philosophy of Byzantine Civilization. In the research, general and introductory information about Byzantine civilization, first of all, the birth of the Byzantine concept was emphasized. Then, in Chapter I of the study, detailed and explanatory information and comments on basic learning in the Byzantine State were shared. In chapter II of the study, the life of higher education in Byzantine was emphasized. According to the results of the research, education in Byzantine was in state administration, social life, politics and trade; in short, it has been determined that it is important in every aspect of life.

Keywords: Byzantine, Byzantine Civilization, Basic Learning in Byzantine, Higher Education in Byzantine.

TO STUDY THE MOISTURE SENSING BEHAVIOR OF ZnO:WO₃ NANOCOMPOSITE

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Abstract

Measuring humidity is important as it affects different aspects of our life like biological, industrial, agricultural etc. Metal oxide semiconductors have attracted much attention because of their mechanical strength and their physical and chemical stability. The working mechanism of metal oxide sensors lies in change in the resistance of the sensing element from chemisorption, physisorption and catalytic reaction on exposure to stimuli like humidity. ZnO and WO₃ are a promising candidate for humidity sensing because of their wide band gap but little work has been done so far to study moisture sensing ability of ZnO:WO₃ nanocomposite. Humidity sensing study of ZnO:WO₃ nanocomposite has been reported in the present work. ZnO and WO₃ powder in weight % ratio of 10:1 and 5:1 have been mechanically mixed and pressed into pellets of ZnO:WO₃ nano composite and annealed at temperature from 200°C to 500°C for 3 hours. The sensitivities of pellets at different annealing temperatures have been recorded and it was found that the sensitivities of pellets at annealing temperature 200°C, 300°C, 400°C and 500°C were 15.07, 17.23, 18.83 and 19.23 MΩ/%RH respectively. The characterization techniques adopted to study the structure and surface morphology of the ZnO:WO₃ nanocomposite here are SEM and XRD. The SEM micrographs and the XRD patterns revealed that the sensing element is porous in nature and the pores as well as grains are of nanometer range. In the RH range of 10% - 85% in one complete cycle of humidification and desiccation the hysteresis was found to be less than 2% RH. The activation energy measured from Arrhenius plot was found to be 0.15 eV between 50°C to 300°C.

Keywords: ZnO, WO₃, nanocomposite, humidity sensing, XRD, SEM

IĞDIR'DA KUŞ HALKALAMA, DÜNYA'DA KUŞLARIN TARIMA VE ORMANLARA KATKISI

BIRD RINGING IN IĞDIR, CONTRIBUTION OF BIRDS TO AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS IN THE WORLD

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Abstract

Iğdır is located on the outskirts of Ağrı Mountain which is called Sürmeli Pit in Erzurum-Kars part of Eastern Anatolia. Aras Basin which is a migration route for the migratory birds is in the borders of the city. Being located in the region of transition from Caucasus to Anatolia, having microclimate areas, existence of an altitude like 600 – 5000 in a confined space, Passing of one of the migration ways of the migratory birds from Iğdır and being in a place Irano-Turanian vegetating zone getting closed to the Europa-Siberia zone makes the city rich in the biological way. Being on the important bird migratory route and harbouring 489 species of total 530 bird species (92%) that Europe has, our country's importance as being a significant area of nourishment and breeding for birds is enhanced. With up to 120 mammals ,130 reptilians and 400 fish species, our country is very rich with regard to species diversity in biological diversity. It is confirmed that 325 of 489 bird species found in Turkey live in Iğdır and use this region as a migration path. Nearly 192 species of 105,000 birds have been recorded. With 325 bird species recorded in its region, Iğdır harbours 66% of Turkey's bird entity and 60% of Europe in its area. All of the living and non-living things in nature play important roles directly or indirectly in conserving ecologic balance. Birds prevent the increase of the population of some insects that damages trees in the forests by eating them. Birds, feeding on seeds and fruits of plants, take these seeds and fruits away and leave them in remote areas by defecating so, they cause reproduction and spread of these plants. Conservation of the ecologic balance depends on the food chain which forms the dietary habits of living creatures.

Keywords: Bird ringing, Agriculture, Forest, iğdir, Anatolia

Özet

Iğdır İli, Doğu Anadolu bölgesinin Erzurum-Kars Bölümünde Sürmeli Çukuru adı verilen Ağrı Dağı eteklerinde yer almaktadır. Göçmen kuşlar için bir geçiş güzergâhı olan Aras Havzası ilin sınırları içerisinde yer almaktadır. Kafkaslardan Anadolu'ya geçiş bölgesinde yer alması, mikroklima alanlarına sahip olması, dar bir alan içerisinde 600-5000 m rakımın bulunması, göçmen kuşların göç yollarından birinin Iğdır'dan geçmesi ve İran-Turan bitki kuşağının Avrupa-Sibirya kuşağına yaklaştığı bir noktada bulunması, ili biyolojik yönden zengin kılmaktadır. Ülkemizin dünyanın önemli kuş göç yolları üzerinde olması ve Avrupa kıtasındaki 530 kuş türünün, 489 türünü (% 92) barındırması kuşların beslenme ve üreme

alanı olarak önemini artırmaktadır. 120 memeli, 130 kadar sürüngen, 400'e varan balık türüyle, biyolojik çeşitlilikte tür çeşitliliği açısından çok zengindir. Iğdır genelinde, Türkiye'de bulunan 489 kuş türünden, 325 türün Iğdır İlinde yaşadığı ve göç güzergâhı olarak bölgeyi kullandığı tespit edilmiştir. 192 türden yaklaşık 105.000 kuş halkalanmış ve kayıt altına alınmıştır. Iğdır ilinde şimdiye kadar kaydedilmiş 325 kuş türü ile Ülkemizin kuş varlığının %66'sini, Avrupa'nın % 60 türünü alanda barındırmaktadır.

Doğadaki tüm canlı ve cansız varlıklar doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak ekolojik dengenin korunmasında önemli rol oynarlar. Ormanlardaki ağaçlara zarar veren bazı böcekleri kuşlar yiyerek sayılarının artmasına engel olur. Tohum ve meyvelerle beslenen kuşlar, yedikleri bitki tohumlarını uzak yerlerde, dışkılarıyla birlikte atarak bitkilerin çoğalmalarına ve yayılmalarına neden olurlar. Ekolojik dengenin korunması, Canlıların beslenme alışkanlığını oluşturan besin zincirine bağlıdır.

Anahtar kelime: Kuş halkalama, Tarım, Orman Iğdır, Anadolu

INDIRECT SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF AMOXICILLIN IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

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Abstract

A simple and sensitive indirect spectrophotometric method has been developed for the determination of amoxicillin in pharmaceutical preparations. The method based on oxidation of amoxicillin with a known excess amount of ammonium ceric nitrate $(\text{NH}_4)_2 [\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_6]$ in acidic medium and then residual ammonium nitrate was determined by bleaching the color of methylene blue dye, then measured the absorption of the residual dye at 586 nm. The amount of ceric ammonium nitrate reacts on the 5-40 ppm range with a good molar absorptance of 1.4162×10^4 liters. Mole⁻¹ .cm⁻¹ and Sandel's sensitivity index is 0.03 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ with a relative error of +0.1 to +1.4 and a relative standard deviation of 0.37 to 0.82% depending on the concentration. The method has been successfully applied to the determination of a pure substance and its pharmaceutical preparations.

Keywords: amoxicillin, methylene blue, bleaching color, indirect, ceric ammonium nitrate..

PRODUCTION OF Mg₄Al-xSn MAGNESIUM ALLOYS THROUGH HOT PRESSING METHOD

Mg₄Al-xSn MAGNEZYUM ALAŞIMLARININ SICAK PRESLEME YÖNTEMİYLE ÜRETİMİ

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Abstract

People constantly need and use many electronic devices in their daily lives such as laptops, tablets, etc. Demands for these devices to be thin and light necessitated the search for new materials. Mg alloys are the lightest structural metals and their strength-to-weight ratio is also quite good. Mg alloys cannot be obtained in a dense structure at once by casting and similar methods. In addition, segregation problem may occur in alloys produced by this method. Therefore, additional processes such as rolling and homogenization are required to reduce the part porosity ratio. Therefore, the hot pressing method, where sintering and pressure are applied simultaneously, can be a solution to meet the mentioned problems.

In this study, Mg₄Al-xSn magnesium alloys (TA64, TA74, TA84) were produced by hot pressing method, which is one of the powder metallurgy methods. Density, microstructure and hardness properties of the produced alloys were investigated. Paraffin coating technique has been applied to prevent the contact of Mg powders with air. Hexane, which has the ability to dissolve paraffin, was used in the stages of paraffin coating and mixing of the powders. Powder mixtures prepared in the specified proportions were filled into graphite molds in equal volumes. In the sintering processes, a temperature of 620 °C and a constant pressure of 50 MPa were applied simultaneously for 60 min. Sintering processes were carried out in an argon gas atmosphere to prevent oxidation during production. Sanding, polishing and etching processes were applied to the produced alloy samples, respectively. A solution consisting of a mixture of 95% ethyl alcohol and 5% nitric acid was used in etching processes. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used for microstructure investigations. Screen caliper was used to measure the microstructure grain size. Hardness tests were carried out under a load of 300 g in a Labbt brand hardness device. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the particle distributions in the microstructure were homogeneous. Therefore, it was determined that the paraffin coating process on Mg powders was carried out successfully. Relative density values are higher than 98%. Porosity in the microstructure is minimal. It was determined that the grain sizes in the microstructure decreased significantly with increasing Sn addition. The reason for this situation is attributed to the fact that intermetallic Mg₂Sn intermetallic phases precipitated at the grain boundaries act as barriers. In addition, it was determined that the Mg₂Sn phases also increased with increasing Sn addition and the hardness values increased.

Keywords: Mg alloy, microstructure, micro-hardness, powder metallurgy.

Özet

İnsanlar günlük yaşamlarında dizüstü bilgisayar, tablet vb. birçok elektronik cihaza sürekli ihtiyaç duymakta ve bunları kullanmaktadır. Bu cihazların ince ve hafif olması yönündeki istekler yeni malzeme arayışlarını gerektirmiştir. Mg alaşımları en hafif yapısal metal olup, mukavemet/ağırlık oranı da oldukça iyi durumdadır. Mg alaşımları döküm ve benzeri yöntemlerle tek seferde yoğun bir yapıda elde edilememektedir. Bununla birlikte, bu yöntem ile üretilen alaşımlarda segregasyon problemi oluşabilmektedir. Bu yüzden, parça gözenek oranının azaltılabilmesi için haddeleme ve homojenizasyon gibi ilave proseslerin uygulanması gerekmektedir. Dolayısıyla, sinterleme ve basıncın eş zamanlı uygulandığı sıcak presleme yöntemi belirtilen problemleri karşılamada bir çözüm olabilecektir.

Bu çalışmada, toz metalurjisi yöntemlerinden sıcak presleme yöntemiyle $Mg_4Al-xSn$ magnezyum alaşımları (TA64, TA74, TA84) üretilmiştir. Üretilen alaşımların yoğunluk, mikroyapı ve sertlik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Mg tozlarının havayla temasının kesilmesi için parafin kaplama tekniği uygulanmıştır. Tozların parafin kaplanması ve karıştırılması aşamalarında, parafini çözme özelliği olan hekzan kullanılmıştır. Belirtilen oranlarda hazırlanan toz karışımları, grafit kalıplar içerisine eşit hacimlerde doldurulmuştur. Sinterleme işlemlerinde 620 °C sıcaklık ve 50 MPa sabit basınç eş zamanlı olarak 60 dk süreyle uygulanmıştır. Üretim esnasında oksidasyonu önlemek için sinterleme işlemleri argon gaz atmosferinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Üretilen alaşım numunelerine sırasıyla zımparalama, parlatma ve dağlama işlemleri uygulanmıştır. Dağlama işlemlerinde %95 etil alkol ve %5 nitrik asit karışımından oluşan çözelti kullanılmıştır. Mikroyapı incelemelerinde taramalı elektron mikroskobu (SEM) kullanılmıştır. Mikroyapı tane boyutlarının ölçülmesinde ekran kumpasından yararlanılmıştır. Sertlik testleri Labbt marka sertlik cihazında 300 gr yük altında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, mikroyapıda tane dağılımları homojen olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Dolayısıyla, Mg tozlarına parafin kaplama işleminin başarılı bir şekilde gerçekleştirildiği belirlenmiştir. Bağlı yoğunluk değerleri %98 oranından yüksektir. Mikroyapıda gözenek minimum düzeydedir. Artan Sn ilavesiyle birlikte mikroyapıda tane boyutlarının gözle görülür bir şekilde azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Bu durumun nedeni, tane sınırlarında çökelen intermetalik Mg_2Sn intermetalik fazların bariyer gibi davrandığına bağlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, artan Sn ilavesiyle Mg_2Sn fazlarının da arttığı ve sertlik değerlerinde de artış gerçekleştiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mg alaşımı, mikroyapı, mikro sertlik, toz metalurjisi.

EDUCATING STUDENTS TO BECOME KNOWLEDGE CONSTRUCTORS TO OPTIMIZE THE UBIQUITY OF INFORMATION

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Abstract

We are experiencing an era of information explosion where there is a constant flow of large amount of information on every media platform regardless of its credibility, accuracy and relevancy. This paper examines the feasibility in equipping our school students with skills in information and media literacy and citizen journalism so they can play their parts as knowledge constructors effectively. The lockdown resulted in the sudden surge of public reliance on internet to keep abreast of the latest information in various issues. However, the expanding roles of the internet in our society has accelerated the misinformation and disinformation crises among the society as hoaxes, conspiracy theories and rumors spread in an uncontrolled manner. In addition, as people turned to digital platforms in order to continue their economic activities as well as online purchase and payment, there has been an increase in the number of scams and fraudulent business practices. The public needs to be literate in evaluating, using and communicating information so they can distinguish sources of information based their level of credibility. With the prevailing usage of various social media platforms like YouTube, Twitter, blogs, Facebook and WhatsApp; it became apparent that people can access multiple resources in order to report information. If students are trained to gather, evaluate, use and convey information with a series of strategies, they might become more aware of their roles and responsibilities as knowledge constructors who can use the power of information and technology to help the community.

Keywords: Citizen Journalism, Information Literacy, Internet, Media Literacy

NEW ERA EGYPTIAN NOVELISM ABOUT THE ADVERSE IMPACT OF WAR

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Keywords: Egypt, war, novella, Naguib Mahfouz, Mohammed Al Quayid, Nawal El Saadawi

The novella, which entered Arabic literature in the XIX century century, has already taken advantage of Western literature and entered a new stage of development.

A brief look at the history of Arabic literature shows that this genre actually has ancient roots.

Thus, the genre, which was widespread in the Middle Ages, can be considered the "founder" of modern Arabic short stories.

And the classical roots of the new period of Arabic novelism are distinguished by the variety of themes, variety of images, different plot lines. Thus, modern Arabic writers have managed to create beautiful examples of short stories on various topics.

In particular, it can be said that this genre has undergone a fruitful development in Egyptian literature, and in addition to the most frequently addressed social issues, war, post-war wounds in society, and the serious consequences of war in the rear have always been a topic to explore.

In the creations of such writers as Naguib Mahfouz, Mohammad Yusuf Al-Quayyid, Mohammad Al-Busati, Jamal Al Qhitani, Nawal El Saadawi, this topic is widely covered from different perspectives, around different images and plots. In the novels of these writers, it is rightfully stated that wars began and ended in the interests of great powers, and that innocent people suffered from its consequences.

Egyptian writers have shown that the horrors of war do not end only on the front lines, but also on the battlefields, and that the consequences of the so-called nightmare of war have destroyed lives for many years after the end of the war. The main characters in these short stories are widows after the war, orphaned babies, and parents who have received the news of the death of their relatives. Also, the Egyptian novels of the new period fully reflect the lives destroyed by missiles, futile future, broken human destinies, bitter realities caused by bullets, and the unresolved consequences of the war.

**EXAMINATION OF MULTIPLE ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANT
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE AND STAPHYLOCOCCUS
AUREUS ISOLATED FROM PHARYNGITIS PATIENTS”**

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Abstract

Multiple antibiotic resistance (MDR) is a growing problem, this study emphasis the rate of antibiotic resistance of Streptococcus pneumoniae and Staphylococcus aureus isolated from throat region of 200 pharyngitis patients. S. pneumoniae in 185 (92.5%) and S. aureus was identified 130 (65%) cases and of cases with higher rate of MDR status 100% to each bacteria. Furthermore, S. pneumoniae was resistant to Amoxicillin (79.6%) and to Clindamycin (67.3%) while S. aureus was resistant to Ampicillin (92.5%), oxacillin and clindamycin (87.05%) These results showed the higher state of antibiotic resistance for bacterial communities isolated from throat region reflecting a higher need for more selective treatment with antimicrobial drugs.

ÖN YARGILARIN KESİN YARGILARA DÖNÜŞMESİNDE MEDYANIN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF PREJUDGES INTO FINAL JURISDICTIONS

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ÖZET

Genel anlamı ile bireyleri ya da grupları tanımadan, genel algılar ve kalıp yargılar çerçevesinde onları değerlendirmek şeklinde tanımlanabilen ön yargı, günlük yaşamda iletişim süreçlerini sekteye uğratan etkenlerden biridir. Ön yargıların oluşmasında toplum, aile ve birey yanında medya kaynaklı nedenler de söz konusudur. Gerek toplumsal gelişmelerden siyasete, sosyal yaşamdan sağlığa kadar birçok alanda bireyi etkileme gücü olan basın yayın organları, gerekse bireysel kullanıcıların da etkin rol oynadığı sosyal medya platformları; algı yönetimiyle kimi zaman ön yargıların ortaya çıkmasını, kimi zaman da var olan ön yargıların son yargılara dönüşmesini desteklemektedir. Basın yayın organları bunu sunum içeriğinden haber diline kadar tüm süreci hedef kitleye istenen mesajı istenen şekilde iletmeyi amaçlayarak yaparken, sosyal medya platformları da kişisel görüşlerin ve taraftar grupların bir araya gelmesiyle yapmaktadır. Bilinçli ya da bilinçsiz olarak gerçekleştirilen bu algı yönetimi; bireylerin farklı kişi ya da gruplara ilişkin düşünce ve yorumlarını etkilemekte; böylece objektif değerlendirmeden uzak, sorgulanmadan kabul edilen düşünceler ve buna bağlı yargılar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu durum da, uzun vadede ayrımcılığa ve ötekileştirmeye yol açmaktadır. Bu çalışmada; bireysel ve toplumsal ön yargıların oluşmasında medyanın algı yönetimi irdelenecek ve bireye bu ön yargılarını yönetebilmesi için farkındalık kazandırılmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ön Yargı, Ayrımcılık, Etiketleme, Medya, Algı Yönetimi, Popüler Kültür, Ötekileştirme.

Abstract

Prejudice, which can be defined as evaluating individuals or groups within the framework of general perceptions and stereotypes, is one of the factors that disrupt communication processes in daily life. In the formation of prejudices, there are media-based reasons besides society, family and individual. Media organs that have the power to influence individuals in many areas from social developments to politics, from social life to health, and social media platforms where individual users also play an active role; With perception management, it sometimes supports the emergence of prejudices and sometimes the transformation of existing prejudices into final judgments. While the media organs do this by aiming to convey the desired message to the target audience in the desired way, from the presentation content to the news language, social media platforms do this by gathering personal opinions and supporter groups. Consciously or unconsciously, this perception management; it affects the thoughts and interpretations of individuals about different people or groups; Thus, thoughts that are far from objective evaluation and accepted without questioning and related judgments emerge. This, in turn, leads to discrimination and marginalization in the long run. In this study; The perception management of the media in the formation of individual and social prejudices will be examined and it will be tried to raise awareness so that the individual can manage these prejudices.

Keywords: Prejudice, Discrimination, Labeling, Media, Perception Management, Popular Culture, Othering.

MATRIX FİLMİ BAĞLAMINDA SİNEMA HAKİKAT İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP WITH CINEMA-TRUTH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MATRIX MOVIE

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ÖZET

Tasavvufun en temel öğretilerinden ve hedeflerinden biri de insanın hakikat boyutu ve bu bağlamda insanın hakikate ulaşma düşüncesi ve yolculuğudur. Tasavvuf, insanı hakikate ulaştırma serüveninde önemli dini reçeteler çerçevesinde ve belli bir disiplin dâhilinde maksada ulaştırır. Bu bağlamda “Hakikat nedir?” sorusu akla gelmektedir. Hakikat, sözlük olarak “gerçek, sabit ve doğru olmak, gerekmek; bir şeyi gerçekleştirmek” anlamına gelirken, tasavvufi planda ise “zâhirin ardındaki örtülü ve gizli mâna, dinî hayatın en yüksek seviyede yaşanarak ilâhî sırlara âşina olunması” gibi anlamlara gelmektedir. Hakikatin tasavvufi manadaki bu perspektifi günümüzde sinemanın da özel ilgi alanlarından biri haline gelmiştir. Bir başka ifade ile sinema da “görüntünün arkasındaki gerçekliği” vurgulamak adına kimi zaman senaryo, kimi zaman sinematografi ve kimi zaman da her ikisini kullanarak hakikatin izini sürmeye aday olmuştur. Kitleleri etkileyen en önemli sanat dallarından biri olan sinemanın bu yönelişi “Sinemada hakikat” ve “hakikatin sineması” gibi iki yeni olguyu gündeme getirmiştir. Bütün diğer sanat türleri gibi kozmolojik bir tasavvur olarak hakikati kavrama ve kavratma iddiasına sahip bir sanat dalı olan sinema da sinemacının elinde bir hakikat ve var oluş yolculuğuna dönüşebilmektedir. Fetişlerinin, arzularının ve hazlarının hapisanesine hapsolmuş, yalnızca hakikatini yitirmiş değil, hakikatin hakikatini yitirdiği hakikatiyle yüzleşmek zorunda kalmış olan günümüz insanına, “ne olduğunu, nasıl bir varlık olduğunu, başına neler geldiğini” hatırlatacak bir ilerleme aracıdır sinema. Bu çalışmada sinemada gerçeklik algısından yola çıkılarak Andre Bazin’in ve Kracauer’ün gerçeklik algısı tasavvufi ilişki ile temellendirilmiştir. Tasavvufun, insanın var oluş meselesinde nereden gelip nereye ve nasıl gitmesi gerektiğini anlamlandıran bir yaşam biçimi, hakikatini bulma yolculuğu olduğu tanımından yola çıkılarak tasavvuf ile sinema ilişkisi, Matrix filminin tasavvuf bağlamında okunması üzerinden yapılmaya çalışılmıştır. Matrix’in hakikat ile ilişkisi değerlendirilerek, dünyanın bir simülasyondan ibaret olduğu ve Matrixi kırmanın kişiyi

hakikatine ulařtıracađı mesajı verilen filmin ilk sekansında, kahramanın elinde bulunan Baudrillard'ın "Simularklar ve Simulasyon" kitabı ile , tasavvufi anlayıřta bu dűnyanın bir oyun ve eđence yeri olarak sahte bir perde ve bir rűya alemi olduđu ve temsilin temsili halini alan sanal gereklik bađlamında , Neo'nun "o kiři" olma yolculuđu ve insan-ı kamil'e ulařma ařamalarında verdiđi műcadele, mistik bir bakıř aısıyla tasavvuf anlayıřı erevesinde ele alınmıřtır. Diđer yandan alıřmada metodoloji olarak ierik analizi ve gűstergebilim yűntemlerinden yararlanılmıřtır.

Anahtar Sűzcűkler: Matrix Filmi, Hakikat, Tasavvuf, Sinema

Abstract

One of the most basic teachings and goals of Sufism is the dimension of truth of man and in this context, man's thought and journey to reach the truth. Sufism leads people to their purpose in the adventure of reaching the truth within the framework of important religious prescriptions and within a certain discipline. In this context, "What is truth?" question comes to mind. Truth, as a dictionary, means "to be true, constant and correct, to be necessary; While it means "to realize something", in the mystical plan it means "the hidden and hidden meaning behind the apparent, being familiar with the divine secrets by living the religious life at the highest level". This mystical perspective of truth has become one of the special interests of cinema today. In other words, in order to emphasize the "reality behind the image", cinema has been a candidate to follow the truth by using sometimes script, sometimes cinematography and sometimes both. This orientation of cinema, which is one of the most important branches of art that affects the masses, has brought forward two new phenomena such as "truth in cinema" and "cinema of truth". Cinema, which is a branch of art that claims to grasp and comprehend the truth as a cosmological imagination, like all other art forms, can also turn into a journey of truth and existence in the hands of the filmmaker. Cinema is a means of progress that will remind today's people, who are imprisoned in the prison of their fetish, desires and pleasures, who have not only lost their truth, but have to face the truth that the truth has lost its truth, "what it is, what kind of being it is, what has happened to it". In this study, based on the perception of reality in cinema, Andre Bazin's and Kracauer's perception of reality is based on the mystical relationship. Based on the definition that Sufism is a way of life that gives meaning to where people come from and how they should go in the matter of existence, a journey to find their truth, the relationship between Sufism and cinema has been

tried to be made through the reading of the Matrix movie in the context of Sufism. In the first sequence of the film, in which the relationship of the Matrix with the truth is evaluated and the message that the world consists of a simulation and that breaking the Matrix will lead one to the truth, in the first sequence of the film, Baudrillard's book "Simularks and Simulation" in the hands of the protagonist, this world is faked as a place of play and entertainment in mystical understanding. In the context of virtual reality, which is a screen and a dream world and has become the representation of representation, Neo's journey to become "that person" and his struggle to reach the perfect human being are discussed within the framework of mysticism from a mystical point of view. On the other hand, content analysis and semiotics methods were used as a methodology in the study.

Keywords: Matrix Movie, Truth, Sufism, Cinema

SELECTIVITY AND STABILITY OF HERBICIDES AND HERBICIDE TANK MIXTURES ON DUO SYSTEM AND COVENTIONAL GRAIN MAIZE (ZEA MAYS L.)

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Abstract

The research was conducted during 2018 - 2020 on pellic vertisol soil type. Under investigation was cycloxydim-tolerant grain maize hybrid Trilogi duo (Zea mays L.), FAO 350. Factor A included the years of investigation. Factor B included untreated control, 7 soil-applied herbicides by conventional technology: Sulcotrack (sulcotrione + terbuthylazine), Successor TX (petoxamide + terbuthylazine), Acris (dimethenamid-P + terbuthylazine), Deflexo mix (S-metolachlor + terbuthylazine), Click duo (terbuthylazine + pendimethalin), Bismarck KS (clomazone + pendimethalin), Pledge 50 VP (flumioxazine); 6 foliar-applied herbicides by conventional technology: Sovereign OD (nicosulfuron + sulcotrione), Mistral plus (dicamba + nicosulfuron), Spandis (prosulfuron + dicamba + nicosulfuron), Arigo WG (mesotrione + nicosulfuron + rimsulfuron), Collage 64 OD (thiophensulfuron-methyl + nicosulfuron), Capreno SC (tembotrione + thiencazuron-methyl); 8 herbicide tank mixtures by Duo system technology: Starane gold + Focus ultra (fluroxypyr + florasulam + cycloxydim), Kabadex extra + Focus ultra (mesotrione + florasulam + cycloxydim), Callisto plus + Focus ultra (mesotrione + dicamba + cycloxydim), Magneto top 464 SL + Focus ultra (2,4-D + dicamba + cycloxydim), Peak 75 WG + Focus ultra (prosulfuron + cycloxydim), Permit + Focus ultra (halosulfuron-methyl + cycloxydim), Bentador + Focus ultra (bentazone + cycloxydim), Onyx + Focus ultra (pyridate + cycloxydim).

The highest grain yields are obtained by use of herbicide tank mixtures by technology Duo system Kabadex extra + Focus ultra, Callisto plus + Focus ultra, Magneto top + Focus ultra, Starane gold + Focus ultra and Permit + Focus ultra. High grain yields are also obtained by use of foliar herbicides by conventional technology Spandis, Arigo and Mistral plus. The use of soil-applied herbicides Sulcotrack, Successor, Acris, Deflexo mix, Click duo, Bismarck and Pledge in maize crops leads to lower grain yields due to their inefficacy against perennial graminaceous and broadleaved weeds and against the annual broadleaved weed Xanthium strumarium L. The most unstable are untreated control, herbicide tank mixtures Onyx + Focus ultra and Peak + Focus ultra, foliar-applied herbicide Collage and soil-applied herbicide Successor. Technologically the most valuable are herbicide tank mixtures Kabadex extra + Focus ultra, Callisto plus + Focus ultra, Magneto top + Focus ultra and Starane gold + Focus ultra by Duo system technology, which followed by foliar-applied herbicides Spandis, Arigo, Mistral plus, Capreno and Sovereign by conventional technology. Soil-applied herbicides Pledge, Bismarck and Successor, foliar-applied herbicide Collage and herbicide tank mixtures Peak + Focus ultra and Onyx + Focus ultra have low estimates.

Keywords: grain maize, herbicides, herbicide combinations, selectivity, stability

HASTANE ACİL SERVİSLERİNİN VE ACİL SERVİS ÖNÜ DIŞ MEKANLARININ TASARIMI

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Bu çalışma, hastaların, hasta yakınlarının ve hastane personelinin fizyolojik ve psikolojik ihtiyaçlarına göre hastane acil servislerinin iç ve dış mekan tasarımlarının nasıl olması gerektiğini ortaya koymayı ve bu gerekliliklerin karşılanmasına yönelik sosyal ve mekansal önerilerin neler olduğunu tespit etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Hızlı artan nüfus özellikle büyük şehirlerde hastanelerin yoğun olarak kullanılmasına sebep olmaktadır. Özellikle insanların acil sağlık sorunları yaşadıkları durumlarda başvurdukları hastane acil servisleri ciddi ve acil müdahale gerektiren, sağlık sorunları olan hastaların ve gergin hasta yakınlarının yoğun olarak kullandığı hastane birimleridir. Hastane acil servislerinde hastalar; hastane personeli, diğer acil servis hastaları, diğer hastalar ve hasta yakınları ile çok grift bir ilişki içindedir. Bu ilişkinin doğru şekilde kurgulanması ve yürütülmesi oldukça önemlidir. Çünkü bu kurgudaki bir hata insan hayatına mal olabilir. Bu noktada hastane acil servislerinin mekansal çözümlenmeleri büyük önem taşımaktadır. Acil servislerde dış mekan tasarımından iç mekandaki tedavi odalarının tasarımına kadar acil servisin her ünitesi gereken mekan tasarım kriterlerine göre tasarlanmalıdır. Bu alanlarda acil tedavi ihtiyacı ile gelen hastayı zamana karşı yarışarak iyileştirmeye çalışan sağlık personelinin işini kolaylaştıran, hasta fizyolojik ve psikolojik sağlığına olumlu etki yapan, hasta yakınlarının ihtiyacı olan konforu sağlayan iç ve dış mekan çözümlenmelerinin yapılması hayati önem taşımaktadır.

Hastane acil servislerindeki hasta, hasta yakını ve sağlık personeli gereksinimlerinin tespiti ve bu gereksinimlerin mekan tasarım kriterlerine etkisinin anlaşılması için hasta ve hasta yakınları üzerinde medikal tedavi deneyimi, sosyal deneyim ve kültürel deneyim, sağlık personeli gereksinimlerinin tespiti için; teknik yeterlilik, kültürel farkındalık ve sosyal farkındalık alanlarında incelemelerin yapılması önemlidir. Bu incelemeler sonucunda hastanelerin acil servislerinin ambulans trafiğini engellemeden servise araçlı ve/veya yaya olarak ulaşımı kolaylaştıracak, hasta yakınları için hazırlanmış yaz-kış kullanılabilir konforlu bekleme alanlarına sahip, kullanıcıları psikolojik olarak rahatlatarak bitkisel ve yapısal peyzaj öğelerine sahip dış mekanların tasarlanması oldukça önemlidir. Bunun yanında kişisel sınırlara ve mahremiyet konusundaki gereksinimlere saygılı, gerekli sosyal etkileşimi destekleyen, tedavi akışı için doğru mekansal çözümlenmeleri içeren, hasta, hasta yakını ve sağlık personeli için stres azaltıcı iç mekan tasarımlarının yapılması da hayati önem taşıyan mekan tasarım ihtiyaçlarındandır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İç mekanlar, dış mekanlar, acil servis, iyileştirme, hasta, sağlık personeli, sınır, mahremiyet, aidiyet

DESIGN OF HOSPITAL EMERGENCY SERVICES AND EMERGENCY FRONT EXTERIOR SPACES

This study aims to reveal how the indoor and outdoor designs of the hospital emergency services should be designed according to the physiological and psychological needs of patients, patient relatives and hospital staff, and to determine what social and spatial suggestions are for meeting these requirements.

The rapidly increasing population causes the intensive use of hospitals, especially in metropolitans. Hospital emergency departments, which people apply especially when they have emergency health problems, are hospital units that require serious and urgent intervention, are used extensively by patients with health problems and nervous patient relatives. Patients in hospital emergency departments, who has a very intricate relationship with hospital staff, other emergency room patients, other patients and their relatives. It is very important that this relationship is established and executed correctly.

It is very important that this relationship is established and executed correctly. Because an error in this fiction can cost human life. At this point, spatial analysis of hospital emergency services is of great importance. Every unit of the emergency service, from the outdoor design of the emergency rooms to the design of the indoor treatment rooms, should be designed according to the required space design criteria. In these areas, it is vital to carry out indoor and outdoor solutions that facilitate the work of the health personnel who try to heal the patient who comes with urgent treatment need by racing against time, have a positive effect on the physiological and psychological health of the patient, and provide the comfort needed by the patient's relatives.

In order to determine the needs of patients, patient relatives and health staff in hospital emergency services and to understand the effects of these requirements on the space design criteria, to determine the medical treatment experience, social experience and cultural experience, health personnel needs on patients and patient relatives; it is important to carry out studies in the fields of technical competence, cultural awareness and social awareness. As a result of these examinations, it is very important to design outdoor spaces with vegetative and structural landscape elements that will facilitate access to the service by vehicle and/or pedestrian without preventing the ambulance traffic of the emergency services of the hospitals, have comfortable waiting areas that can be used in summer and winter, prepared for the relatives of the patients, and that will psychologically relax the users. In addition, interiors should be designed according to respect personal boundaries and privacy, supporting the necessary social interaction, including correct spatial solutions for the treatment flow, and reducing stress for patients, patient relatives and healthcare personnel are among the vital design needs.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Interiors, exteriors, emergency, healing, patient, healthcare staff, border, privacy, belonging

INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY FOR PRE-DIAGNOSIS IN MONUMENTS BUILT FROM PYROCLASTIC BUILDING STONES

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Abstract

Scientific bases and diagnostic studies are important for the preservation of the present condition of the monuments. These studies consist of visual deterioration studies in the laboratory and in the field. However, the limited number of samples taken from historical buildings for laboratory studies cannot represent the whole structure. In order to overcome this problem, non-destructive test (NDT) techniques, which have become widespread recently, offer significant advantages both in the laboratory and in-site. Infrared thermography, one of the NDT methods, is a method used to detect both surface and sub-surface defects. This method is widely preferred in the literature because it is practical, inexpensive, and easy to use. In this study, the weathering process in pyroclastic rocks that are weak and sensitive to atmospheric processes was investigated. For this purpose, the types and origins of deterioration observed in the Sırçalı Madrasa (Konya, Turkey), which is on the UNESCO tentative list, were investigated by means of infrared thermography. In the study, it was determined that there were temperature differences in the capillary and infiltration regions of the monument. These differences increased the deterioration of the monument and caused the development of contour scaling, flaking, deposit and moist area types. The findings obtained from the study showed that infrared thermography method is a practical method for preliminary evaluation in the current situation analysis of historical buildings.

Keywords: Infrared thermography, monument, Sırçalı Madrasa, Portal.

INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF METHANOL AND CHLOROFORM EXTRACTS FROM HYPERICUM HETEROPHYLLUM, AN ENDEMIC TO TURKEY, AGAINST TRIBOLIUM CONFUSUM

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Abstract

Synthetic chemical insecticides, which are used extensively in agricultural control, cause significant damages to nature and human health. For this reason, recently, the search for natural products against pests has become very popular. Hypericum is an important genus in the family Hypericaceae (Clusiaceae), which includes about 500 species. This genus has been grown in temperate regions and used for the treatment of many diseases in both traditional and modern medicine. In this study, the methanol (polar) and chloroform (non-polar) extracts from flower, leaf and stem of Hypericum heterophyllum, an endemic to Turkey was investigated insecticidal activities against adults of Tribolium confusum (Tenebrionidae), important stored grain insect. The pest was incubated with the food under 10% concentration of Hypericum extracts and the mortality was recorded after 24, 48 and 72 h of exposure. The mortality of this pest varied from 0.0 to 21.2 % for all exposure intervals, and was found to increase with the increasing exposure time in all extracts. After 72 h of exposure, the chloroform extract of H. heterophyllum stem (21.2 %) displayed the highest toxic effect on T. confusum. The chloroform extracts (10.4 %) showed higher toxicity than methanol extracts (3.8 %). The extracts of leaf part in both solvents had the least toxic effect (0.2 % for methanol and 4.8 % for chloroform). There are very few studies on insecticidal activities against pests of H. heterophyllum. But, the methanol and chloroform extracts of flower, leaf and stem of H. heterophyllum was first time used against T. confusum in current study. The chloroform stem extract of H. heterophyllum had a high toxic effect on T. confusum, and we realized that it can be used as an insecticide. We think that this study data will shed light on insecticides that will be produced from H. heterophyllum against these insects for future studies.

Keyword: Hypericum, stored grain insect, solvent, plant parts, toxic effect

INVESTIGATION OF THE SUCCESS FOR RAM SEMEN CRYOPRESERVATION WITH VARIOUS ANTIOXIDANTS IN A LECITHIN BASED EXTENDER

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to investigate the impacts of various antioxidants on 1% soybean lecithin-based semen extender for cryopreservation of ram semen. All sperm samples gathered from rams that were 3-5 years old and maintained under uniform feeding and housing conditions at the same farm. Electro-ejaculated semen samples that had a thick consistency, rapid wave motion (3-5 on a scale of 0-5) and > 75% initial motility were pooled for this study. After pooling, samples were separated into four equal aliquots to create the study groups as 5mM Methionine, 5mM Cysteamine, 1mM Cysteine, and an antioxidant-free group as a control. Two-step extender dilution was used in the study and semen was cryopreserved with a programmable gamete freezing device (Nicoool Plus PC – Air Liquide). After cryopreservation process, each group was evaluated for sperm motility, plasma membrane functional integrity by hypoosmotic swelling test (HOST), damaged acrosome by FITC-Pisum sativum agglutinin (PSA-FITC), and also DNA integrity by using terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick-end labeling (TUNEL). To analyse the effect of the antioxidants on sperm cells, Malondialdehyde (MDA) levels were also measured by using the thiobarbituric acid method with a spectrophotometer at 546nm wavelength. After freezing and thawing procedure, the results indicated that the groups with antioxidants had positive and statistically significant effects on sperm motility, plasma membrane functional integrity, acrosomal integrity and MDA levels ($P < 0,05$). Despite there was no statistically significance amongst antioxidant groups, Cysteine showed relatively high figures for motility and plasma membrane functional integrity. The group with Methionine showed the highest acrosomal integrity comparing to other antioxidant groups. There were no differences found among all study groups in terms DNA integrity.

Keywords: Soybean lecithin, Antioxidants, MDA, Ram Semen, Cryopreservation

İYİLEŞTİREN HASTANELER VE İYİLEŞTİREN HASTANE PEYZAJLARI

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Günümüzde dünya çapında özellikle toplu kullanıma sahip tüm tesislerin planlamasında birtakım değişiklikler ve modernize yaklaşımlar gözlenmektedir. Sağlık tesislerinin planlamasında da prensip olarak kabul edilen yenilikçi tasarım yaklaşımları bunun en güzel örneklerindedir. Yeşile dayalı, doğal kaynaklarla dost, sürdürülebilir konfor şartlarını taşıyan son dönem tasarım yaklaşımları ile alışlagelmış tasarım kriterleri tekrar şekillenmiş ve sonuçta ‘iyileştiren mimari’ yeni bir tasarım yaklaşımı olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. İyileştiren mimariler; kullanıcının tüm gereksinimlerini karşılarken doğaya saygı duyan, yeşili tasarımın ana ögesi yapan, farklı demografik özelliklere sahip kullanıcıların farklı fiziksel ve psikososyal ihtiyaçlarına cevap veren çözümler getirmeyi kendisine prensip olarak kabul etmiştir. Bu bağlamda kullanıcının en önemli gereksinimlerinden olan sağlık gereksiniminin karşılandığı hastaneler iyileştiren mimari yaklaşımıyla şekillenmiş ve ‘iyileştiren hastaneler’ olarak yeniden tanımlanmıştır. İyileştiren hastanelerde planlama, tasarım ve uygulama süreçlerinde hasta ve hasta yakını verilecek sağlık hizmetinin odağı haline getirilirken hastaların ve hasta yakınlarının iyileşme sürecine etkin bir şekilde katılmalarını destekleyen tesislerin yapılması teşvik edilmiştir. Bu süreçte sağlık personeli de iyileşme sürecinin çok önemli paydaşları olarak sürecin idaresinde başrol oynamaktadır. İyileştiren hastane konseptinde önemli olan nokta hastanın iyileşmesi için hasta ile beraber yürütülecek tedavinin konfor şartlarını sağlayacak iç mekan ve peyzaj tasarımı kriterleriyle desteklenmesidir.

Hasta merkezli iyileştirici hastane tasarımları için öncelikle hasta gereksinimlerinin tespit edilmesi oldukça önemlidir. Bu tespit için doğru verilerin toplanması gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla kanıta dayalı tasarım prensibinden faydalanılabilir. Kanıta dayalı tasarım prensibi; gerçekleştirilen analizlerden ve araştırmalardan çıkan ve deneyim sonucu elde edilen verileri toplayarak bunları alınacak tasarım kararları ile uyumlu hale getirmek olarak tanımlanabilir. Bu kavram ile hastanelerde tasarım kriterlerini yenileyerek tedavi performansını arttırmayı hedefleyen iyileştirici tasarım kriterlerinin oluşturulması amaçlanmaktadır. Çünkü kanıta dayalı araştırma yöntemleri ile tasarlanmış hastanelerin hastaların tedavi başarısı üzerinde olumlu etkileri bulunmaktadır. Bu amaçla çalışmada kanıta dayalı tasarım prensibinden yola çıkılarak iyileştirici hastane tasarımları (iç mekan ve hastane peyzajı tasarımları) yapılmasının hastanın iyileşme sürecine olumlu etkilerinin olacağı belirtilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İyileştiren sağlık mekanları, kanıta dayalı tasarım, peyzaj, hasta merkezli, yeşile dayalı tasarım, sürdürülebilirlik

HEALING HOSPITALS AND HEALING HOSPITAL LANDSCAPE

Today, some changes and modernized approaches are observed in the planning of all facilities, especially those with collective use, around the world. Innovative design approaches, which are accepted as a principle in the planning of health facilities, are the best examples among of these. With the latest design approaches based on green, friendly with natural resources and carrying sustainable comfort conditions, conventional design criteria have been reshaped and as a result, 'healing architecture' has emerged as a new design approach. Healing architectures; while meeting all the needs of the user, respecting the nature, making the green as the main element of the design, it has adopted as a principle to bring solutions that meet the different physical and psychosocial needs of users with different demographic characteristics. In this context, hospitals that meet the health needs of the user, which is one of the most important needs of the user, were shaped by the healing architectural approach and redefined as 'healing hospitals'. In the planning, design and implementation processes of the healing hospitals, the patient and their relatives were the focus of the health service, while the establishment of facilities that support the active participation of patients and their relatives in the healing process was encouraged. In this process, health personnel also play a leading role in the management of the process as very important stakeholders of the recovery process. The important point in the healing hospital concept is that the treatment to be carried out with the patient for the recovery of the patient is supported by the criteria of interior and landscape design that will provide the comfort conditions.

For patient-centered healing hospital designs, it is very important to determine the patient's needs first. Accurate data must be collected for this determination. For this purpose, the principle of evidence-based design can be used. Evidence-based design principle can be defined as collecting the data obtained from the analyses and researches carried out and obtained as a result of experience and harmonizing them with the design decisions to be made. With this concept, it is aimed to create healing design criteria that aim to increase the treatment performance by renewing the design criteria in hospitals.

Key Words: Healing healthcare spaces, evidence based design, landscape, patient centered, green approached design, sustainability

KAMU SEKTÖRÜ FİNANSAL KIRILGANLIK ENDEKSİ: TÜRKİYE ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

Pınar KOÇ

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Özet

2008 global krizi nedeniyle artan finansal belirsizlikler ve yaşanan darboğazlar, finansal istikrar olgusunu gündeme getirmiş, gelişmiş ülkelerde uygulanan genişletici politikalar gelişmekte olan ülkelerde kur oynaklıklarını artırarak, finansal kırılganlıkların artmasına neden olmuştur. Bu bağlamda finansal kırılganlığın ölçümü ile ilgili çok sayıda çalışma literatüre kazandırılmıştır. Aynı şekilde pandemi sürecinin de ileriki dönemlerde finansal kırılganlıkları artırması beklenmektedir. 2007-2020 dönemini kapsayan bu çalışmanın amacı, Minsky tarafından geliştirilen finansal istikrarsızlık hipotezi çerçevesinde Türkiye için bir finansal kırılganlık endeksi oluşturmak ve özellikle Covid 19 sürecinde finansal kırılganlığın nasıl değiştiğini analiz etmektir. Toplam kamu gelirleri, faiz dışı kamu harcamaları ve faiz giderleri çalışmada kullanılan değişkenlerdir. Çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçlara göre, 2007-2018 dönemi boyunca endeks değeri sıfır ile bir arasında yer almaktadır. Fakat, pandemi sürecinde endeks değeri negatife dönmüştür. Bu bağlamda 2007-2018 dönemi boyunca Türkiye’de kamu sektörü spekülatif finansmana dayalı iken, pandemi sonrasında ponzi finansmana dönmüştür. Bu bulgu, 2007-2018 döneminde kamu gelirlerinin, kamu giderlerini karşılayamadığını, ancak faiz ödemelerini karşılamak için yeterli olduğunu göstermektedir. Bununla birlikte, pandemi sürecinde kamu sektöründe finansal kırılganlık artmıştır. 2019 ve 2020 yılında toplam gelirler faiz dışı harcamaları karşılayamadığı gibi, faiz giderlerini de karşılayamayacak düzeylere inmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, pandemi nedeniyle kamu sektöründe kriz yaşanma olasılığının arttığını göstermektedir. Pandemi sürecinde yaşanan üretim ve gelir kayıpları, kamu gelirlerinde azalmaya neden olurken, pandemi nedeniyle sağlık harcamalarında meydana gelen artış, destekleme ödemeleri ve artan belirsizlikler kamu harcamalarını da ciddi bir biçimde artırmıştır. Pandemi süresince yaşanan üretim ve gelir kayıpları geçici olmasına rağmen, global borç yükündeki ve kamu açıklarında meydana gelen artışların pek çok ülkede makroekonomik istikrarı bozması beklenmektedir. Dünya genelinde gelir eşitsizliği de artacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Finansal İstikrarsızlık Hipotezi, Kamu Sektörü Finansal Kırılganlık Endeksi, Covid 19

PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCIAL FRAGILITY INDEX: A RESEARCH ON TURKEY

Abstract

Incremental financial uncertainties and bottlenecks due to the 2008 Global Crisis brought up financial stability and expansionary policies implemented in developed countries caused increase financial fragility by rising exchange rate volatilities. In this context, A large number of studies on the measure of financial fragility entered the literature. Similarly, it is expected to increase financial fragilities dramatically in the years to come. The aim of this study, covering the period of 2007-2020, is to create a financial fragility index for Turkey in

the framework financial instability hypothesis developed by Minsky and analyze how financial fragility has changed during COVID-19. Total public revenues, non-interest public expenditures and interest expenses are variables used in the study. According to the results of the study, As of the period of 2007-2018 the index values range from 0 to 1 whereas the index values are negative during the pandemic. In this context, the Turkish public sector was based on speculative financing over 2007-2018. However, Ponzi financing is valid the period after the pandemic. This finding shows that the public revenues can't afford the public expenditures, but, they are enough to cover the interest expenses. The production and income loss during the pandemic caused to decrease the public revenues while increases in health expenditures due to the pandemic, support payments and the growing uncertainty have also considerably increased the public health expenditures. Although the production and income losses stemming from the pandemic are temporary, it is expected that increases in debt burden and the public deficit disturb macroeconomic stability. The income inequality will increase worldwide.

Keywords: Financial Instability Hypothesis, Public Sector Financial Fragility Index, COVID-19.

YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE KATILIM SÜRECİNDE KENT KONSEYLERİNİN YERİ

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Özet

Günümüzde kent yönetimi karmaşık ve çok boyutlu mahiyet arz ettiğinden kente dair sorunların demokratik bir şekilde çözülmesi kamu yönetiminin önemli gündem maddelerinden birisi haline gelmiştir. Kente dair sorunların çözümlenerek kentsel yaşam kalitesinin artırılmasında yerel yönetimlerin aktif bir konumda olması yerel demokrasinin güçlenmesini sağlayan bir olgudur. 1992 yılında Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından düzenlenen Rio Konferansı ile kabul edilen Gündem 21 adlı eylem planının bir parçası olan Yerel Gündem 21 bölümünde yerel yönetimlerde yönetişimi ve katılımı artırmanın önemine vurgu yapılmıştır. Kentlerin yönetiminde yetkilerin büyük ölçüde merkezi yönetimden yerel yönetimlere aktarılması ve kentteki paydaşların yönetime daha etkin bir şekilde katılması yaklaşımı benimsenmiştir. Bu yaklaşım doğrultusunda Türkiye’de 2002 yılında yayınlanan Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Raporu’nda belediyelerde yönetişimin gerçekleştirilmesi için katılımın genişletilmesi gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır.

Türkiye’de yerel yönetimler ortak ve mahalli niteliğe sahip ihtiyaçların karşılanması için oluşturulmuş, karar organları seçmenlerce belirlenen anayasal kuruluşlardır. Yerel yönetimlerin ortaya çıkışı cumhuriyetin kuruluşundan öncesine dayanmaktadır. Ancak 2000’li yıllardan itibaren yerel yönetimlerde yönetişimin artırılması amacıyla çeşitli reformlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu reformlardan biri de kent konseylerinin kurulmasıdır. 2006 yılında 5393 sayılı Belediye Kanunu ve 26313 sayılı Kent Konseyi Yönetmeliği’ne dayalı olarak kent konseylerinin kurulması ise yerel yönetimlerde katılım düzeyinin artırılması ihtiyacına bir yanıt olarak değerlendirilebilir. Yasal anlamda yerel düzeyde yeni bir katılım mekanizması olan kent konseyleri kentteki önemli aktörleri içinde barındıran, demokratik uzlaşmayı esas alan ve kentsel yaşam kalitesinin artırılmasına yönelik faaliyette bulunan ve yerel katılım üzerine bina edilmiş demokratik bir yapı olarak kurgulanmıştır. Çalışmanın amacı kent konseylerinin yerel yönetimlerde katılım sürecinde yerinin ne olduğunu ortaya koymaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda yöntem olarak nitel araştırma deseninde yararlanılmıştır. Veriler doküman analizi yöntemiyle elde edilmiş ve içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kent Konseyleri, kent yönetimi, yerel yönetimler, katılım, yerel demokrasi

THE PLACE OF CITY COUNCILS IN THE PARTICIPATION PROCESS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Abstract

Today, since the city administration is complex and multidimensional, solving the problems of the city in a democratic way has become one of the important agenda items of the public administration. The active position of local governments in increasing the quality of urban life by solving urban problems is a phenomenon that strengthens local democracy. The importance of increasing governance and participation in local governments was emphasized in the Local Agenda 21 section, which is a part of the Agenda 21 action plan adopted by the Rio Conference organized by the United Nations in 1992. In the management of cities, the approach of transferring the powers from the central government to the local governments and involving the stakeholders in the city more effectively was adopted. In line with this approach, in the Sustainable Development Report published in Turkey in 2002, it was emphasized that participation should be expanded for the realization of governance in municipalities.

Local governments in Turkey are constitutional institutions established to meet common and local needs, and whose decision-making bodies are determined by the voters. The emergence of local governments dates back to the foundation of the republic. However, since the 2000s, various reforms have been carried out in order to increase governance in local governments. One of these reforms is the establishment of city councils. The establishment of city councils in 2006 based on the Municipal Law No. 5393 and the City Council Regulation No. 26313 can be considered as a response to the need to increase the level of participation in local governments. City councils, which are a new participation mechanism at the local level in the legal sense, are designed as a democratic structure that includes the important actors in the city, is based on democratic consensus, operates to increase the quality of urban life and is built on local participation. The aim of the study is to reveal the place of city councils in the participation process in local governments. For this purpose, qualitative research design was used as a method. The data were obtained by document analysis method and analyzed by content analysis method.

Keywords: City Councils, city administration, local governments, participation, local democracy

INVESTIGATION OF THE METALLURGICAL EFFECTS OF BI AND IN REINFORCEMENT ON LEADED AND LEAD-FREE SOLDER WIRES INSTEAD OF AG REINFORCED SOLDER WIRES

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Abstract

It has been investigated whether Bi and In reinforced solders will have metallurgical equivalence compared to Sn-Pb and Ag reinforced solder wires. With this research, the effects of Bi and In addition instead of Ag on the physical properties of leaded and lead-free solder wire and the interface reaction with Cu substrate were investigated. Metallurgical properties of Bi and In solders; melting behaviour, microstructure, tensile strength were studied. The findings revealed that the use of Bi and In significantly altered the solidification temperature, liquefaction temperature and tensile strength of the solder. However, the microstructure of the solder at room temperature was also affected by the density of the alloying elements. It was observed that the amount of cohesion between the two metal layers increased with the addition of alloying elements. As a result, alloying Ag-Sn reinforced solder with Bi and In can improve certain metallurgical properties of the solder.

Keywords: solder, Bi, In, Ag, Pb

LƏNKƏRANIN MEMARLIĞININ İNKİŞAF YOLLARI

WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF LANKARAN ARCHITECTURE

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Açar sözlər: Memarlıq, tədqiqat, antik

Keywords: Architecture, research, antique

Ключевые слова: Архитектура, исследовать, античный

Abstract

The history of Lankaran region, one of the most beautiful and charming corners of Azerbaijan, is very old. Archaeological excavations in the region confirm that people lived in these areas as early as the Bronze Age, in the III-II millennia BC. Lankaran is also one of our regions rich in historical, religious and architectural monuments. The topic we will discuss in this article is about the history and development of Lankaran architecture

Giriş

Görkəmli Azərbaycan alimi, tarixçi və mütəfəkkiri Abbasqulu ağa Bakıxanov "Gülüstanı İrəm" (1841), Mirzə Əhməd Mirzə Xudaverdi oğlu 1882-ci il tarixində qələmə aldığı "Əxbərnamə" kitablarında "Ləngərkünan" adlandırılmış Lənkəran antik tarixə malikdir. XVII əsr alman alimi Adam Oleari isə bu şəhəri, məhz Lənkərkünan olaraq, adlandırmışdır. Lakin burada, arxeoloqlar tərəfindən aparılan, arxeoloji tədqiqatlar geniş əraziləri əhatə etmədiyinə görə şəhərin inşası tarixi, hələki fakt və sübutlarla, dəqiq müəyyənləşdirilməmişdir. Buna baxmayaraq bölgə ərazisində aparılmış araşdırmalar bu yerlərdə, hələ lap qədim dövürlərdən insanların yaşadığının təsdiqini tapmışdır. Xüsusilə də əlverişli iqtisadi-coğrafi mövqeyi, füsunkar təbiətə məxsusluğu, geniş ticarət əlaqələri, qərblə-şərqi birləşdirən vacib karvan yollarının üstündə və Xəzər dənizi sahillərində yerləşməsi, şəhərin inkişafını bir qədər də sürətləndirmişdir.

Əsas hissə

Bu ərazidə reallaşdırılmış arxeoloji qazıntılar Lənkəran ərazisində hələ tunc dövründən, yəni eramızdan əvvəl III-II minilliklərdə qədim insanların yaşaması üçün əlverişli şərait olduğunu, insanların yaşadığını təsdiq etmişdir. Məhsuldar torpaqları, isti su bulaqları və mülayim iqlimə məxsus, Lənkəranda əhalinin ən qədim məşğuliyyəti əkinçilik, maldarlıq, bostancılıq, bağçılıq, balıqçılıq, ipəkçilik və arıçılıq olmuşdur. Qədim Lənkəranda dəmirçilik, dulusçuluq, və digər bir-çox sənət sahələri geniş yayılmış, xanlığın sosial-iqtisadi inkişafında ticarət mühüm rol oynamış, İran, Türkiyə, Rusiya, Orta Asiya dövlətləri ilə və həmçinin Çin, Pakistan, Hindistan kimi ölkələrlə çox əhatəli və sürətli inkişafda olan ticarət əlaqələri yaradılmışdır. Qədim şəhər özünəməxsus memarlığı, 8-19-cu əsrlərə aid tarixi binaları, zəngin

mədəni irsi və adət-ənənləri ilə misilsiz görünüşə məxsusudur. Memarlıq abidələri üçün yenidənqurma və bərpa işlərinə xüsusi diqqət yetirilmişdir. İlk əvvəl Məscidlərin, qalaların içərisində bərpa işləri aparılmış, dizayn tərtibini yeni tərz və üslubda etmək səyləri göstərilmişdir. Lənkəranda tarixi görməli yerlər çoxluq təşkil edir və onların sırasında Lənkəran qalası, daha dəqiq desək, onun günümüzədək gəlib çatmış fraqmentləri xüsusi diqqət cəlb edir. Belə ki, qala XVIII əsrdə inşa edilmiş, məhz Talış xanlığında vacib müdafiə istehkamlarından biri olaraq tanınmışdır. Qala, orta əsrlər üçün ənənəvi olan, vacib hadisələr zamanı isə su ilə doldurulan xəndəklərlə əhatə olunmuşdur. Bu tikilinin əsas obyektləri isə hücum edənlərin nişan alınaraq atəşə məruz qaldığı şimal və cənub qüllələridir. [3]

Burada, diqqət cəlb edən əsas xüsusi cəhət ondan ibarətdir ki, yalnız Lənkəranda yox, bütün Azərbaycan ərazisində müxtəlif dövrlərə və həmin dövrlərə uyğun olan dini inancların tələblərinə əsaslanan memarlıq abidələrinin quruluşunda, bir-çox fərqliliklər müşahidə olunmuşdur. İlk olaraq büt-pərəstliyin, daha sonra da İslam dininin hökmranlıq etdiyi Lənkəran memarlığı bu dinlərin və yaxud dinlərin məxsusi cərəyanlarının təsiri ilə formalaşmışdır, desək, heç də yanlışdır. İranla sərhəd ərazisində yerləşmək, xristian rusların hakimiyyətində olmaq və bu kimi, bir sıra digər səbəblər XIX-XX əsrlərdə memarlığın inkişafına istiqamət vermişdir. [2]

Lənkəranın başqa ərazilərlə quru və su yolu ilə əlaqə saxlamağının mümkünlüyü, şəhərin 1654-cü ildə Səfəvi hökmdarı II Şah Abbas tərəfindən Lənkəran və Muğanın hakimi təyin edilən Seyyid Abbasın iqamətgahına çevrilməsinə əsas səbəb olub. Səfəvi hökmdarı Sultan Hüseyn tərəfindən işlənmiş bir fərmandan bəlli olur ki, 1703-cü ildə Lənkəran şəhəri də daxil olmaqla Muğanı Abbasqulu xan (Mir Abbas) hakimiyyəti idarə edirdi. Rus arxiv sənədlərinə görə, 1726-cı ildə Mir Abbasın Osmanlılar tərəfindən öldürülməsi hadisəsindən sonra Mir Əzizin idarəsinə keçmişdir, bu dövrdə isə Qızılağacı Musa xan idarə edib.

XVIII əsrin ortalarında tədricən Böyük bazar, Kiçik bazar, Qala və b. məhəllələrdən təşkil olunmuş Lənkəran şəhəri formalaşmışdır. Mir Mustafaxan və Mir Həsən xanın hakimiyyəti dövründə isə şəhər böyüyüb və sürətli şəkildə inkişaf edib. Lənkəran şəhəri qala divarları ilə əhatə edilmiş və bir-çox xan sarayı, məscid, qala, hamam, bazar və karvansaralar tikilmişdir. [1]

Memarlıq abidələrindən Lənkəranda qala, Hacı Mirzə hamamı, məscid (XVIII-XIX əsrlər), Aşağı Nüvədi, Seyidəkəran, Sütəmurdov kəndlərindən məscid (XIX əsr) qorunub saxlanılır. Yuxarı Nüvədi kəndində qədim Əbirlər qülləsi, Şıxakəran kəndində Şeyx Zahid türbəsi, Lənkəran şəhərində Kiçik Qala məscidi, Güldəstə minarəsi, Hacı Mirzə hamamı, binanın fasadını bəzəyən dəqiq və bir o qədər də füsunkar naxışları ilə seçilən gözəl Xan Evi kimi tarixi abidələr qorunub saxlanmışdır. [4] Şəhərin qərbində Bəlləbur qalasının xarabalıqları da mövcuddur. Bu qalanın inşasında çay daşlarından və bişmiş qırmızı kərpicdən istifadə edilmişdir. Lənkəranda yerli əhəmiyyətli memarlıq abidəsi sayılan Kiçik Bazar məscidi isə 1906-cı il tarixində inşa edilib. Məscidin inşasına Tağı bəy, Ağa bəy, molla Nəsir və dövrün bütün şəhər camaatı müyyən miqdarda vəsait verib. Məscidin nəccarı usta Rəhim və onun atası olub. Lənkəranın gözəl memarlıq abidələrindən, daha biri də Mir Əhməd xanın yaşayış evidir. Bu binanın tikintisi 1913-cü ildə tamamlandı. Bütün tikililərdə Milli memarlıq elementlərindən xüsusi bacarıqla istifadə olunub. [4]

Lənkəran, həmçinin antik dini-memarlıq abidələri ilə zəngin rayonlarımızdan biridir. Burada yerləşən Bəlləbur qalası, orta əsr memarlığının nümunəsidir. Bu abidənin tarixi VIII-IX əsrlərə söykənir.

Azərbaycanda İslam dini öz təzahürünü tapdıqdan dərhal sonra bu ərazidə bir neçə ziyarətgahlar: türbələr, pirlər, ocaqlar, xanagahlar yaranmışdır. Bu müqəddəs məkanlardan birinə misal olaraq Lənkəran rayonunun Şıxəkən (Şıxəkəran) kəndində yerləşən Şeyx Zahid türbəsinə göstərmək olar. Lənkəranda ərazisindəki Seyid Xəlifə türbəsi XIX əsrin yadigarıdır. Gil kəndində yerləşir. El arasında bu türbə həmçinin də “Sexəlifə” adlanır. Günümüzdə Şeyx Zahid türbəsi yalnız Lənkəran rayonu deyil, həmçinin respublika ərazisində tanınan məşhur ziyarətgahlardan biridir. Xalq arasında bu müqəddəs ziyarətgaha böyük inam mövcuddur.

Onu da qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, Seyid Xəlifə türbəsi mədəni tarixi abidə kimi dövlət tərəfindən mühafizə olunmaqdadır. Lənkəran ərazisində yerləşən məşhur Mayakın 1747-1786-cı illərdə inşa edildiyi ehtimal olunur. Həmin vaxtlarda Mayak və həbsxana adlandırılan binalar kompleks şəklində fəaliyyət göstərirdi.

Dairəvi qala isə Lənkəran qalası ilə eyni vaxtda Lənkəran ərazisində 1747-1786-cı illərdə inşa edilmişdir.

Lənkəran teatrının tarixi isə uzaq keçmişə dayanır. 1850-ci il tarixində dahi rus dramaturqu A.S.Qriboyedovun “ağıldan bəla” komediyasının tamaşaya qoyulması əhəmiyyətli hadisə olub.

N.B.Vəzirov adına Lənkəran Dövlət Dram teatri 1973-cü ildə öz qapılarını teatrsevərlərin üçünə açıb. Mirzə İbrahimovun “Yaxşı adam” komediyası isə oynanılan ilk tamaşa olub. Bu tamaşanın əsər rejissoru isə Əşrəf Quliyev olmuşdur. Lənkəran ərazisində yerləşən digər bir tarixi abidə isə iki dəfə Sovet İttifaqı Qəhrəmanı adına layiq görülmüş tank qoşunları General-mayoru Həzi Aslanovun ev muzeyi olmuşdur. Ev muzeyi 1969-cu il 9 may tarixli qələbə günündə açılmışdır.

Nəticə

Belə nəticəyə gəlmək olar ki, qədim tarixə malik şəhərlərdən biri olan Lənkəranda hökm sürən gözəl iqlim şəraiti, şəhərin ətraf mühitinin gözəlliyini, füsunkarlığını təzahür etdirir. Şəhər özünəməxsus memarlığı, 8-19-cu əsrlərə aid tarixi binaları və zəngin mədəni irsi, adət-ənənələri ilə misilsiz görünüşə məxsusdur. Memarlıq abidələri üçün yenidənqurma və bərpa işlərinə Lənkəran rayonunda xüsusi diqqət yetirilmişdir. İlk əvvəl məscidlərin, qalaların içərisində bərpa işləri aparılmış, dizayn tərtibini yeni tərzdə və üslubda etmək səyləri göstərilmişdir. Lənkəranın möhtəşəm memarlıq incisi olan “Lənkəran qalası” əsas abidələrdən biri olaraq özünü təcəssüm etdirir.

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A SURVEY OF FOODS NAMED AFTER ANKARA

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Abstract

Ankara is not seen as a major culinary center. However, one can find foods named after it in a variety of countries. This paper will be a survey of such foods. For example, an Ankara Omelette is available at the Cafe Fulya in Philadelphia and on the internet there is a recipe for Zucchini Ankara (<<https://www.food.com/recipe/zucchini-ankara-135378>>). Issues to be examined will be which types of foods seem most often to include Ankara in their names and which countries and regions have restaurants which serve dishes named after Ankara. Of course one would expect some foods and restaurants to have such foods and names, but there may also be some surprises, e.g. an Ankara Salad available in a food court in Nairobi, Kenya (although the food court itself is called the Ankara Food Court, so in this case what is surprising is the name of the food court, not the name of the dish). The focus will be on food names in English, but those in other languages will also be brought up, e.g. the French Petit déjeuner “Ankara” (<<https://www.soscuisine.com/recette/petit-dejeuner-ankara>>) and the Turkish Ankara Çorbasi (<<https://www.haberturk.com/ankara-corbasi-tarifi-nasil-yapilir-yemekteyiz-hbrt-2532183>>). In some cases names are given in two languages, e.g. the Kuzu Ankara Tavası (Ankara-style Lamb Casserole) (der Haroutunian 2015:54). The ingredients of the foods will be discussed, as one or more ingredients might be responsible for the appearance of Ankara in their names. For example, one might be surprised to find a recipe for an Ankara Cocktail (<<http://kuletos.com.au/cocktails/How-To-Make-A/Ankara>>), but this cocktail contains rakı, which might well be the reason for its name.

Keywords: Food Names, Onomastics, Toponyms

**ASSESSMENT OF PURIFYING PERFORMANCE OF A
WASTEWATER NATURAL LAGOON
UNDER AN ARID CLIMATE CASE STUDY: ZAOUIAT-CHEIKH CITY
–MOROCCO**

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The environmental requirements for Morocco to grant an increasingly important place of wastewater treatment process. In the field of the natural lagoon, the National office of Drinking Water (ONEP) puts the accent on the biotechnological techniques to reduce the harmful effect which undergoes the receiving environment (Oued Umm Er-Rbia), and to re-use purified water in the field of agriculture. This work has as main aim, to study the performance of the purification plant of Zaouiat-cheikh city under an arid climate. by the study of physico-chemical analysis data during the period between 2014 and 2020, at the entrance and exit of STEP. The results obtained by statistical treatment of Physico-chemical quality parameters, BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), and TSS (Total Suspended Solids) at the output, showed that: The COD Avg = 400.34 mg/l, BOD5 Avg = 157.21 mg/l and the TSS Avg = 140.10 mg/l. In order to have a biodegradability information on the purifying performance, biodegradability-index (ratio) showed that these wastewaters have a high organic load COD / BOD5 between 3,11 and 1,6 TSS / BOD5 = 1.5 to 0,5. In fact, these values of pollution parameters are relatively high compared to the usual average concentrations in Moroccan urban wastewaters, due to the olive mill effluent were drained into the surrounding environment without any treatment. That made it possible to note that this wastewater from the city of Zaouiat-cheikh is relatively charged in various pollutants.

Keywords: Wastewater, Natural lagoon, Purifying Performance, Physico-chemical Analysis, Zaouiat-cheikh.

YAŞAYIŞ EVLƏRİ VƏ LƏMLƏR (YAŞAYIŞ EVLƏRİ VƏ LƏMLƏRİN FUNKSIONAL FƏRQLƏNDİRİLMƏSİ)

HOUSES AND LAMS (FUNCTIONAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HOUSES AND LAMS)

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Açar sözlər: Ləm, yaşayış evləri , nadir tikili

Keywords: Lam, living houses, rare building

Ключевые слова: Лам, жилые дома, редкое здание

Abstract

The folk residential architecture in the southern part of our country is distinguished by its originality. This includes summer houses called Lam. These buildings from the XVIII-XIX centuries are mostly found in Lankaran, Astara and Masalli districts. In the past, there were about 50 Lams in the Archivan village of Astara alone. Later, due to natural disasters or neglect, the buildings were destroyed. During the summer, the Lams played an important role in the family's comfort, hospitality and overnight stay. At present, this unique architectural example is kept in the yard of Asadulla Musayev, a resident of Archivan village. Lam was reconstructed two years ago by specialists from the Ministry of Culture's Restoration Department.

Giriş

Bol atmosfer yağıntıları ilə xüsusi olaraq seçilən, Lənkəran subtropik bölgəsi binaların mühüm hissələrində istifadə olunan zəngin ağac növləri ilə məşhur idi. Eyni ilə, Quba-Xaçmaz bölgəsində olduğu kimi, məhz burada da sifarişçinin maddi vəziyyətindən asılı olaraq bişmiş kərpic və çiy kərpic əsas tikinti materialı olaraq, istifadə edilirdi. Ölkəmizin cənub bölgəsində olan xalq yaşayış üslubu və bədii xüsusiyyətləri, özünəməxsusluğu ilə seçilir. Bu memarlıq və tarixi-mədəni abidələr, eyvan görünüşü yaratmaqla yanaşı, həm də çox peşəkar sənətkarlıqla tikilib. Ləmlər əsasən Astara, Lənkəran, Masallı, Lerik və Yardımlı ərazisində aşkarlanmışdır. Ləmlər də, həmçinin Talış bölgəsinin xalq yaşayış arxitekturasını əks etdirir və özünə xas üslubu ilə seçilir. Bu kimi tikililər dağətəyi və düzən ərazilərdə üstünlük təşkil edirdi. Bu tikililər xüsusi ilə, orta və son əsrlərdə istifadə olunsalar da, günümüzdə də bunlardan bir neçəsinin mövcudluğuna şahidlik edərək. Bunlardan Astara rayonunda 19 ləm, Lənkəran rayonunda 2 ləm, Masallı rayonunda isə 1 ləm olduğunu qeyd etmək lazımdır. Hal-hazırda, onlar xüsusi və yerli əhəmiyyətli abidə olaraq dövlət tərəfindən mühafizə olunmaqdadır. Sovet dönəmində, həmçinin ləmdən kino çəkilişlərində də istifadə olunmuşdur. Belə ki, 1964-cü ildə, rejissor Ağarza Quliyev tərəfindən ekranlaşdırılmış, "Ulduz" kinofilminin bir çox kadrları Astara rayonunun Ərçivan kəndində, Əsədulla Musayevin həyətindəki ləmdə çəkilib. Qeyd edək ki, həmin ləm günümüzdə də mövcudluğunu saxlamaqdadır.

Əsas hissə

Lənkəran Azərbaycan Respublikasının ən qədim şəhərlərindən biri olmaqla yanaşı, həm də cənub bölgəsinin ən böyük şəhəridir. Həmçinin “Cənub mirvarisi” də adlanır. Ötən əsrin əvvəllərində və keçmiş zamanlarda, hər bir şəhərimizin yenidən qurma və bərpa işləri reallaşdırılarkən, müəyyən ictimai tələblər də nəzərə alınmışdır. Milli şəhərsalma prinsiplərinin çox ciddi və məsuliyyətli qorunduğu yaşayış məntəqələrindən biri də, məhz Lənkəran qala-şəhəri olmuşdur. Burada inkişaf və bərpa işləri zamanı, nəinki binaların tikintisi, yolların çəkilişi, döşənməsi, hətta şəhərdə hansı şəxslərin yaşaya bilməsi amili də mühüm olaraq qeydə alınmışdır.

Xalq memarlığı inciləri sayılan malikanə tipli kütləvi yaşayış evləri ilə yanaşı, həmçinin şəhərin mərkəzi rayonunda XX əsrin əvvəllərində yerli əhalinin zəngin təbəqəsinin, eləcə də talış xanları varislərinin modern, eklektika üslubunda inşa edilən tikililəri meydana gəlmişdir. Lənkəran əhalisinin yüksəliş prosesi çox ləng gedirdi, bu səbəblə də şəhər ərazisinin genişliyi ilə bağlı olaraq, tikililərin böyük sıxlıqla inşa edilməsinə heç bir ehtiyac yox idi. [3]

Ləmlər “yay evləri” olaraq da adlanırdı. XVIII-XIX əsrlərdən qalan bu tikililərə daha çox Lənkəran, Astara, Masallı rayonları, ərazisində rast gəlinir.

Vaxtilə yalnız Astaranın Ərçivan kəndində 50-yə yaxın Ləm mövcud olmuşdur. Sonrakı zamanlarda isə, bu tikililər təbii fəlakətlərin təsirindən və ya diqqət edilməməsi səbəbi ilə dağıntıya məruz qalmışdır. [1] Yay fəslə zamanı, günəşli günlərdə ailənin rahat həyat şəraiti olmasında, Ləmlərin rolu böyük olub. Astara rayonunun Ərçivan kəndində yerləşən, Əsədulla Musayevin həyatında yerləşən Ləm iki il bundan əvvəl Mədəniyyət Nazirliyinin Bərpa İdarəsinin mütəxəssisləri tərəfindən yenidən rekonstruksiya edilib. [2]

Lənkəran rayonunun Boladı kəndində yerləşən, XIX əsrdə yay fəslində istidən qorunmaq, həmçinin istirahət üçün inşa edilmiş, dörd tərəfi açıq sütunlar üstündə olan ikimərtəbəli guşə də belə abidələr sırasında yer almaqdadır. Ləm Boladı adlanan bu yer” yay evi” də adlanır. Ləmlər əsasən Cənub bölgəsində XVIII-XIX əsrlərdə daha geniş yayılmışdır. Artıq istilər yaxınlaşdığı zaman isə, insanlar daimi yaşayış evlərini bir müddətlik olaraq tərk edib, bu yay evlərinə köçmüşlər. Ləmin aşağı hissəsi (sütunları) qırmızı kərpicdən, yuxarısı isə meşə ağacından düzəldilir və müxtəlif əl işləri ilə dekorasiya edilir, bu da öz növbəsində ləmə xüsusi və özünəməxsus gözəllik bəxş edir. Ümumiyyətlə, ləmlər Cənub zonasının spesifik tikililəridir ki, bu tikililərə başqa zonalarda rast gəlinməməkdədir. [4]

Bu tikililər istirahət məkanıdır. Yayda burada istirahət edirlər. Qədim dövrlərdə arabalar olub, maşın olmayıb. Buradan keçən insanlar isə, burada gecələyib istirahət edəmişlər. Sanki o vaxtlar ustalar biliblər ki, bu səmtdə həzrin külək əsir. İkinci mərtəbəyə çıxanda da külək əsir. O küləyin yeridir. Yayda yaxşı istirahət etmək olur. Astaranın Ərçivan kəndindəki ləmin maraqlı bir tarixçəsi də ondan ibarətdir ki, burada 1963-cü ildə ən məşhur kino filmlərimizdən biri olan Ulduz bədii filmi çəkilib. Filmdəki dillər əzbəri olan Məhəmməd və Züleyxanın səhnəsi məhz bu ləmdə çəkilmişdir. Bir zamanlar yerli əhalinin yay yaşayış evi olan bu tikililər, indi tarixi əhəmiyyətli abidə kimi dövlət tərəfindən mühafizə olunur. Ləmlərin inşa edildiyi əsas ərazilər isə, əsasən yaşayış evlərinə yaxın məkanlar, bağlar olmuşdur. Kvadrat formasında olan bu tikililər əsasən 2 və 3 mərtəbəlidir. Bünövrəsi qırmızı kərpicdən, digər hissələri isə yerli meşə materiallarından çəkilən şalban və taxtalardan, damı isə suğal adlanan kirəmitdən düzəldilmişdir. Maraqlısı isə odur ki, inşasında istifadə olunan ağac materialları bir birinə keçirmə yolu ilə işlənib və heç bir mismardan istifadə edilməyib. Hava şəraitinin daima normal qaydada olmasına görə, Ləmin ətrafına sədd çəkilməyib. [5]

Hal-hazırda isə, Masallıda 1 ləm və Lənkəranda da müəyyən ərazilərdə bir-neçə ləmə rast gəlmək mümkündür .Həmçinin Astara rayonu ərazisində də, bu tipli müəyyən qədər ləmlər qalıb ki, sonradan bu tikililər gözəl arxitektura nümunəsi olduğuna və özünəməxsus fərqli xüsusiyyətlər daşdığına görə əhəmiyyətli abidələr kimi dövlət uçotuna verilmişdir. Astarada yerli iqlim şəraitinə əsaslanan ləmin fərqli bir üslubda, tikinti növü də mövcuddur. Bu isə, ləm tipində inşa edilən iki mərtəbəli yay evləridir. Bu kimi tikililərə isə, ərazidə əsasən nadir hallarda rast gəlmək mümkündür. [4]

Nəticə

Bir sözlə, ləmlər Azərbaycanın ən nadir arxitektura və bədii xüsusiyyətlər nümunələrindəndir. Məhz bu tikililər dövrünün çox gözəl sənətkarlığı ilə tikilmişdirlər. Ləmlər özünəməxsus görkəmə və orijinallığa,üsluba malik olduğundan,eyni zamanda, Azərbaycanın yalnız Talış yaşayış məskənlərində mövcud olduğuna görə,tarixi abidə kimi də diqqəti çəkən tikililərdəndir.Ləmlər, həmçinin isti yay günlərində,istirahət üçün inşa olunmuş, “Yay evləri”dir.

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LATİN AMERİKA TİCARİ BİRLİĞİ MERCOSUR

Tolga ÖZKAPTAN

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Mercosur, 1991'de Asunción Antlaşması ve 1994'te Ouro Preto Protokolü ile oluşturulmuş bir Latin Amerika ticaret entegrasyonudur. Tam üyeler Arjantin, Brezilya, Paraguay ve Uruguay'dan oluşmaktadır. Venezuela tam üyedir ancak 1 Aralık 2016'dan bu yana üyeliği askıya alınmıştır. Bölgede üyelik bekleyen diğer ülkeler ise Bolivya, Şili, Kolombiya, Ekvador, Guyana, Peru ve Surinam'dan oluşmaktadır.

Mercosur'un kökenleri, 1960 yılında Latin Amerika Serbest Ticaret Birliği'ni oluşturan ve daha sonra 1980'lerde Latin Amerika Entegrasyon Birliği'ne dönüşen anlaşmaya kadar uzanmaktadır. Arjantin ve Brezilya, 1985 yılında ikili bir komisyon kurarak Iguacu Bildirgesi ile bir ilerleme kaydetmiş ve ertesi yıl bir dizi ticaret anlaşması imzalamışlardır. Her iki ülke tarafından 1988 yılında imzalanan Entegrasyon, İşbirliği ve Kalkınma Antlaşması, her Latin Amerika ülkesinin katılabileceği ortak bir pazar oluşturma hedefini belirlemiştir. İlk olarak, üye ülkelerin birbirlerinin ithalatını vergilendirmemesi veya kısıtlamaması için bir serbest ticaret bölgesi kurulmuştur. Bu bölge 1 Ocak 1995 yılında yapılan antlaşma ile gümrük birliği haline getirilmiş ve ortak bir dış tarifeye geçilmiştir.

Mercosur'un amacı, serbest ticareti geliştirmek ve ticari malların, insanların ve para biriminin dolaşımını sağlamaktır. Mercosur'un işlevi birçok kez güncellenmiştir. Şu anda bölge içi serbest ticareti ve katılımcı ülkeler arasında ortak bir ticaret politikasını içeren bir gümrük birliği konumundadır. Mercosur 2019 yılında yaklaşık 4,6 trilyon ABD doları nominal gayri safi yurtiçi hasıla (GSYİH) sergileyerek mevcut bloğu dünyanın 5. ekonomisi haline getirmiştir. Bu çalışmada Mercosur, bölgesel bir güç olarak mevcut potansiyeli ve ticari ağı ile sağladığı başarı kapsamında değerlendirilerek literatür taraması sonucu ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mercosur, Latin Amerika, Ticaret, Potansiyel

LATIN AMERICA TRADE UNION MERCOSUR

Mercosur is a South American trade union formed by the Treaty of Asunción in 1991 and Protocol of Ouro Preto in 1994. Full members consist of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Venezuela is a full member but has been suspended since 1 December 2016. The associating countries are composed of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname.

The origins of Mercosur date back to the treaty that founded the Latin American Free Trade Association in 1960, which then converted to the Latin American Integration Association in the 1980s. Argentina and Brazil made an improvement by signing the Iguacu Declaration in 1985 establishing a bilateral commission. It was then followed by a series of

trade agreements the following year. The Integration, Cooperation and Development Treaty signed by both countries in 1988 set the aim of forming a common market that each Latin American countries could participate. Firstly a free trade zone was founded that the member countries would not tax or restrain each other's imports. In agreement with 1 January 1995, this area became a customs union and moved into a common external tariff.

The aim of Mercosur is to develop free trade and cater movement of goods, people, and currency. Mercosur's functions have been updated many times; it is currently a customs union including a free intra-zone trade and a common trade policy among participating countries. In 2019, the Mercosur displayed a nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of around 4.6 trillion US dollars, settling the bloc as the 5th economy of the world. In this study, Mercosur, a regional power regarding its potential and success through trade is discussed within literature review.

Keywords: Mercosur, Latin America, Trade, Potential

ANALYSIS OF BRANCH AND PERSONNEL BASED PRODUCTIVITY INDICATORS IN THE TURKISH BANKING SECTOR

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Abstract

Branch and personnel based productivity in the banking sector are calculated by using the main items as assets, loans, deposits and profits created by branches and personnel of the banks, which are the network used by banks while carrying out their activities. Calculating the productivity of the banking sector is an critical indicator for comparing the performances of banks. Branch and personnel based productivity indicators in the banking sector are calculated by dividing total assets, loans, deposits, and profits by the total number of branches and personnel of the banks. These productivity indicators allow comparing the performance of the banking groups on functional and ownership bases.

The aim of this study is to examine the analysis of branch and personnel based productivity indicators of the Turkish banking sector between 2006 and 2020 using the ratio analysis method. In this framework, the banks operating in the Turkish banking sector are grouped under functional base (deposit banks - participation banks - development and investment banks) and ownership base (state banks - domestic banks - foreign banks); and then asset, loan, deposit and profit per branch and personnel of these banking groups in this period are calculated and compared based on these banking groups.

As a result of the analysis, according to branch based productivity indicators in the 2006-2020 period; state banks increased their asset per branch the most by 9.1 times; state banks increased their loan per branch the most by 17.8 times; foreign banks increased their deposit per branch the most by 8.4 times and domestic banks increased their profit per branch the most by 3.4 times.

According to personnel based productivity indicators in the 2006-2020 period; participation banks increased their asset per personnel the most by 12.4 times; state bank increased their loan per personnel the most by 20.3 times; participation banks increased their deposit per personnel the most by 11.2 times and domestic banks increased their profit per personnel the most by 3.8 times.

Keywords: banking sector, productivity, branch and personnel-based productivity indicators.

MICROBIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL QUALITY OF PASTEURIZED MILK INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE GHARB REGION OF MOROCCO

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Abstract

Packaged pasteurized milk is the most consumed product because the finished product retains all the nutritional properties of raw milk. Thirty pasteurized milk samples of known brands purchased commercially and stored in a cold temperature were analyzed prior to being processed. The objective of this work is the assessment of the sanitary and hygienic qualities of pasteurized milk intended for the manufacture of dairy products. The microbiological analysis focused on total aerobic mesophilic flora (TAMF), total coliforms (TC), fecal coliforms (FC), and staphylococci. The analyzed physicochemical parameters were fat content, pH, titratable acidity and density. The results of microbiological analyses indicate a good milk quality and are in accordance with Moroccan standards in regards to: lack of TAMF at 30 ° C, TC at 37 ° C, FC at 44 ° C, and staphylococci at 37 ° C. These results are indicative of proper milk pasteurization. The results of physicochemical analyses are, in general, within intervals close to international standards for milk quality, with only the fat content being low on average, its value varies between 28 and 36 g / l with a standard deviation of 2.7. pH varies between 6, 4 and 6.8 with a standard deviation 0.114, Dornic acidity varies between 15 ° D and 19 ° D with a standard deviation of 1.006, and the density varies between 1.028 and 1.033 with a standard deviation of 0.001 which shows that the physicochemical parameters are quite stable. Pasteurized milk has a good microbiological quality while its physicochemical quality needs to be improved.

Keywords: pasteurized milk, Microbiology, Physicochemical

NESNEYE DEĞER KATAN SANATTAN NESNEYİ DEĞERSİZ KILAN ÇAĞDAŞ SANATA

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Özet

Bu araştırma, nesne, değer ve değersizlik kavramlarının sanatsal süreçte aldığı yolu uygarlıkların, dönemlerin ve anlayışların öne çıkan sanatsal örnekleri eşliğinde takip ederek bir izlek oluşturmayı hedefler. Bunun için nesne, değer ve değersizlik kavramlarının sosyal bilim disiplinleri (felsefe, sosyoloji, dilbilim) tarafından yapılan tanımlarının sanatla olan ilgileri üzerinde durulur. Nesnenin doğada ham, işlenmemiş ya da amorf halde bulunması ve aynı nesnel gerçekliğin sanatçı imgeleminden damıtılarak, başkalaştırılarak ve değer katılarak, sanat nesnesine dönüştürülmesi hadisesi üzerinde durulur. Yani doğal nesneden, yapay sanat nesneleri yaratan insanlık tarihi söz konusu edilir. Bu süreç insanlık tarihinin başlangıcından günümüzün Postmodern zamanlarına kadar olan dönemleri kapsar. Öte yandan bu süreç, aynı zamanda nesneye değer katan sanatın varlığını ortaya koyar. Bu çalışmada nesneye değer katan sanatın varlık durumu, Antik Mısır Uygarlığı (M.Ö. 3000-300) Dönemi'ne ait kireçtaşı bir büst; Çin İmparatorluğu Uygarlık (M.Ö. 300-M.S. 1900) Dönemi'ne ait pişmiş toprak heykel topluluğu; Antikite (Yunan-Roma Uygarlığı) Dönemi'ne (M.Ö. 900-M.S.300) ait bir mermer heykel; Avrupa'nın Barok Dönemi'ne (M.S. 17. yüzyıl) ait bir tuval resmi ve Japon Uygarlığı'nın son dönemi'ne (M.S. 19. yüzyıl) ait bir ağaç baskı (estamp) örneği üzerinden ele alınır. Nesneyi değersiz kılan çağdaş sanat ile de, 20. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren sanat dünyasında etkinliğini hissettiren Postmodern Dönem'i karşılaştıran işler değerlendirilir. Bu kapsamda Postmodern Dönem'in çağdaş İngiliz sanatçılarından Damien Hirst'e (1965-) ait bir yerleştirme/enstalasyon (platin, elmas ve insan dişi malzemeler) ile Çin'li sanatçı Ai Weiwei'ye (1957-) ait bir yerleştirme (boyanmış porselen çekirdekler) nesneyi değersizleştiren sanatsal işler olarak irdelenir. Bu çalışmada, bir yandan uzun tarihsel süreci ifade eden, nesneye değer katan sanat anlayışı örnekleri ile günümüz çağdaş sanatını ifade eden postmodern sanat örnekleri aynı yerde bir araya getirilir; ancak diğer yandan sonuç kısmında günümüzün postmodern sanat anlayışlarının nesnenin tüm tarihsel öyküsüne aykırı işler üretebildiği vurgusu yapılır. Dolayısıyla, nesneye değer katan sanat ile onu değersizleştiren sanat anlayışlarını değerlendiren bu çalışmadan elde edilen sonuçların alana katkılar sağlayabileceği umudu taşınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nesne, Değer, Değersizlik, Çağdaş Sanat, Postmodernizm.

FROM ART ADDING VALUE TO THE OBJECT TO CONTEMPORARY ART THAT MAKES THE OBJECT VALUE

Abstract

This research aims to create a theme by following the path taken by the concepts of object, value and worthlessness in the artistic process, accompanied by prominent artistic examples of civilizations, periods and understandings. For this, the relevance of the definitions of the concepts of object, value and worthlessness made by social science disciplines (philosophy, sociology, linguistics) to art is emphasized. It focuses on the fact that the object is found in nature in a raw, unprocessed or amorphous state and the same objective reality is transformed into an art object by distilling from the imagination of the artist, transforming it and adding value. In other words, the history of humanity, which creates artificial art objects from natural objects, is in question. This process covers the periods from the beginning of human history to today's Postmodern times. On the other hand, this process also reveals the existence of art that adds value to the object. In this research, the state of being of the art that adds value to the object is a limestone bust from the Ancient Egyptian Civilization (3000-300 BC); A collection of terracotta sculptures from the Chinese Empire Civilization Period (300 BC - 1900 AD); A marble statue from the Antiquity (Greek-Roman Civilization) Period (900 BC-300 AD); A canvas painting from Europe's Baroque Period (17th century AD) and an estamp sample from the last period of Japanese Civilization (19th century AD). is taken. Contemporary art, which renders the object worthless, and works reminiscent of the Postmodern Period, which has made its effectiveness felt in the art world since the second half of the 20th century are evaluated. In this context, an installation (platinum, diamond and human tooth materials) by Damien Hirst (1965-), one of the contemporary British artists of the Postmodern Period, and an installation (painted porcelain) by the Chinese artist Ai Weiwei (1957-) cores) are examined as artistic works that devalue the object. In this research, examples of art understanding that express the long historical process and add value to the object and examples of postmodern art that express today's contemporary art are brought together in the same place; On the other hand, in the conclusion part, it is emphasized that today's postmodern understanding of art can produce works contrary to the entire historical story of the object. Therefore, it is hoped that the results obtained from this study, which evaluates the art that adds value to the object and the understanding of art that devalues it, will contribute to the field.

Keywords: Object, Value, Insignificance, Contemporary Art, Postmodernism.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ROLES OF MTHFR (C677T AND A1298C) GENE VARIATIONS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

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Abstract

The aim of our study is to investigate the roles of MTHFR gene variations in the ischemic stroke patients with AF in a population selected from Trakya Region. Our study was carried out by 80 ischemic stroke patients (21 ischemic stroke patients with atrial fibrillation) and 92 healthy controls. The patient and control DNAs were isolated from peripheral blood containing ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA). Purity and quality of isolated DNAs' were identified by nanodrop spectrophotometer method. The genotype distributions of MTHFR gene variations were determined by using polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) methods. The statistically significant difference was not determined between ischemic stroke patient with atrial fibrillation and healthy control groups in terms of MTHFR C677T and A1298C gene variations genotype distributions ($p>0,05$). On the other hand, statistically significant difference was determined between patients with normal sinus rhythm and patients with AF in terms of MTHFR C677T gene variation genotype distributions in the ischemic stroke patients ($p<0,05$). In spite of this, the correlation was not detected in terms of MTHFR A1298C gene variation genotype distributions ($p>0,05$). AC genotype of MTHFR A1298C was observed significantly higher than AA and CC genotypes in ischemic stroke patients with atrial fibrillation ($p<0,05$). The significant difference was not determined in terms of MTHFR C677T gene variation genotype distributions in ischemic stroke patients with AF ($p>0,05$). CT genotype of MTHFR C677T gene variation was observed significantly higher in the women ischemic stroke patients with AF. CC genotype was observed significantly higher in the men ischemic stroke patients with AF ($p<0,05$). The statistically significant difference was not determined in genotype distributions of MTHFR A1298C gene variation in ischemic stroke patients with AF in terms of gender ($p>0,05$). Consequently, the significant difference was detected between ischemic stroke patients with normal sinus rhythm and ischemic stroke patients with AF in terms of MTHFR C677T gene variation genotype distributions ($p<0,05$). AC genotype of MTHFR A1298C gene variation was determined as genetic risk factor in the ischemic stroke patients with AF ($p<0,05$). Also CT genotype for women and CC genotype for men of MTHFR C677T gene variation were determined as genetic risk factors for ischemic stroke patients with AF ($p<0,05$).

Keywords: Ischemic stroke, atrial fibrillation, MTHFR C677T gene variation, MTHFR A1298C gene variation, PCR, RFLP

AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S HEALTH: WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

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Abstract

Women specific health issues are always neglected and underestimated by the society including women themselves. Premenstrual syndromes (PMS), Thyroid issues, Post-partum depression are common cause of physical, psychological and social problems in women of reproductive age.

This research explores the evidence about women's awareness and attitude about menstrual health related problems and alternative and sustainable menstruation practices. This study was designed to explore the potential health physical and environmental benefits that can accrue by women with safe, affordable, and convenient materials, such as the menstrual cup, for menstrual management. Researcher collected primary data from 28 women using convenience sampling technique to understand awareness and attitude about women health issues. Researcher also collected primary data from 50 women using cluster sampling method to investigate attitudes and awareness towards sustainable menstruation practices and to an alternative menstrual product. The result showed positive reactions to an alternative menstrual product

Keywords: PMS, Thyroid, Menstrual cup, sustainability, environmental hazards, health hazards (JEL Classification Code: Q01, Q53, I18, I19)

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

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Abstract

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

Keywords: thermal radiation, chemical reaction, viscous dissipation, micropolar fluid, similarity transformation.

ISSUES IN PERFORMING OBSERVATIONAL RESEARCH ON HUMANS

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Abstract

There are numerous strengths to using an ethological approach to study human behavior, given it relies on methods that are typically used in biology including observation and experimentation in natural settings, comparative primate and other-animal models, and cross-cultural approaches. However, there are situations when using such an approach fails to yield meaningful conclusions due to unanticipated factors. Here we report two investigative attempts to examine women's receptivity to men with high versus low financial status, as indicated by conspicuously placed automatic teller machine receipts. The receipts contained a masculine name and a telephone number, and we measured whether women tried to communicate with the man or not. These studies were intended to provide additional support for the large body of literature that documents women's preference for men with resources. Our first study, while initially successful, started eliciting suspicious and probing behaviours after approximately ten weeks. The second study was confounded by participants' attempting to engage in conversation with the researcher to obtain information that would bias the study result. We present and explore some of the known situational and contextual issues that may have influenced receptivity and speculate on possible reasons for why using an ethological approach failed in this context, and some of the ways these limitations may be addressed in the future. Our studies show that while observational studies in naturalistic environments may reveal more realistic behaviour, the lack of control that is provided by laboratory settings can be a significant detriment to the successful exploration of research hypotheses.

Keywords: Ethology, Situational Limits, Sex Differences, Mate Preferences, Resources

KÜRESELLEŞME KAVRAMININ KOVİD-19 SALGINI ÇERÇEVESİNDE İNCELENMESİ

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Özet

Son dönemlerde uluslararası ilişkiler literatüründe geçmişe kıyasla çok daha fazla kullanılan bir kavram olan küreselleşme, insan ve insana dair neredeyse bütün etmenlerin, ülkelerin sahip olduğu ulusal sınırları aşarak uluslararası niteliğe bürünmesi ve paylaşılması olarak tanımlanabilir. Küreselleşme genel olarak ticaret, hizmet, kültür, eğitim gibi temel hususlara bağlı olarak devamlı bir şekilde literatürde kendine yer bulmaktadır. Değişimin sürekli olduğu bir uluslararası sistemde küreselleşme olgusunun da bu değişimin bir ögesi olduğu bilinmektedir. Özellikle Soğuk Savaş döneminin sonlarına doğru Barry Buzan ve Ole Weaver önderliğinde oluşturulan Kopenhag Okulu güvenliğin klasik söylemine alternatif bir düşünce geliştirmiştir. Toplumsal güvenlik ve çevresel güvenlik başlıkları altında incelenebilecek COVID-19 salgının uluslararası bir güvenlik sorunu haline bürünmesi küreselleşmenin güvenlik ile olan ilişkisini açıklamada çalışmanın temel argümanlarından birini oluşturmaktadır. Nihayetinde 2020 yılı başında ilk olarak Çin'in Wuhan Eyaletinde tespit edilen ve ilerleyen süreçte neredeyse dünyanın tamamına yayılan COVID-19 salgını, düşünülenin aksine küreselleşmenin çok daha fazla faktörü içerisinde barındırdığını göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda, çalışmada COVID-19 salgınının bütün sınırları aşarak uluslararası bir sorun haline dönüşmesi ve bu çerçevede devletlerin gerek bu küresel salgına karşı geliştirmiş oldukları ortak bilimsel aşı çalışmaları, gerekse de geliştirilen aşuların küresel boyuta ulaşan ticareti beraberinde getirmesi incelenmektedir.

Salgının ulaştığı boyut, devletleri ilk olarak ulusal çıkarlarını ön planda tutma ve kendi ulusunu koruma gibi temel politikalar benimsemeye ve bunun bir sonucu olarak da devletleri; turizmin, uluslararası seyahatlerin yasaklanması gibi hamleler yapmaya itmiştir. İlerleyen süreçte ise bunun küresel bir sorun olduğu ve kolektif bir mücadeleyle aşılabacağı hem karar verici mekanizmalar hem de bireyler tarafından kanıksanmıştır. Bu bağlamda devletler salgını kontrol altına alabilmek amacıyla ortak bir çabaya girişmişlerdir. Uluslararası nitelik barındıran söz konusu salgın özelinde, küreselleşme kavramının ileride nasıl bir yönde şekilleneceği ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, COVID-19, Uluslararası İlişkiler, Ulusal Sınırlar, Ulusal Güvenlik

INVESTIGATIVE STUDY ON GLOBALIZATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COVID-19 EPIDEMIC

Abstract

Globalization, which is a concept that has been used much more in the international relations literature in recent times compared to the past, it can be defined as the internationalization and sharing of almost all human-related factors beyond the national borders of the countries. Globalization is constantly finding its place in the literature, depending on basic issues such as trade, service, culture and education in general. It is known that the phenomenon of globalization is an element of this change in an international system

where change is continuous. Especially towards the end of the Cold War period, the Copenhagen School, which was formed under the leadership of Barry Buzan and Ole Weaver, developed an alternative thought to the classical discourse of security. The fact that the COVID-19 epidemic, which can be examined under the headings of social security and environmental security has become an international security problem, it constitutes one of the main arguments of the study in explaining the relationship between globalization and security. Ultimately, at the beginning of 2020 and the COVID-19 epidemic, which was first detected in the Wuhan Province of China and spread to almost the whole world, shows that, contrary to what is thought, globalization contains many more factors. In this direction, the study examines the fact that the COVID-19 epidemic has crossed all borders and turned into an international problem, in this context, the joint scientific vaccine studies developed by the states against this global epidemic and the fact that the developed vaccines bring about the global trade.

The extent of the epidemic has led the states to adopt basic policies such as prioritizing their national interests and protecting their own nation, as a result making moves such as banning tourism and international travel. In the following process, it has been taken for granted by both decision-makers and individuals that this is a global problem and that it will be overcome with a collective struggle. In this context, states have made a joint effort to control the epidemic. **This has been an attempt** to reveal how the concept of globalization will be shaped in the future in the context of the epidemic in question, which has an international character.

Keywords: Globalization, COVID-19, International Relations, National Borders, National Security

OSMANLIDA BATIDAN YAPILAN İLK TARİH FELSEFESİ TERCÜMESİ: “TÂRİH-İ TERAKKİ”

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Özet

Osmanlıda Batıdan Yapılan İlk Tarih Felsefesi Tercümesi: “Târîh-i Terakki” başlıklı bu bildiriye, Kasım 1879-Şubat 1880 arasında yedi sayı olarak yayınlanan Mecmua-i Ulûm adlı derginin beşinci sayısında “Târîh-i Terâkki” adıyla yayınlanan yazı tanıtılıp değerlendirilecektir. Tarih felsefesi ile ilgili olan söz konusu makalede, sırasıyla Eski Çin, Hint, Yunan, Roma ve semavî dinlerdeki “ilerleme” düşüncesi açıklanmakta ardından birçok 18 ve 19. yüzyıl filozofunun bu konudaki görüş ve tartışmalarına yer verilmektedir.

Bilindiği gibi Herodot, Thukydides, Tacitus gibi birçok göz alıcı temsilcisiyle tarih ve tarihçilik en eski bilimlerden biridir. Ancak eski ve ortaçağların tarih ve tarihçilik anlayışı Batı’da modern çağdan itibaren değişmeye başlamış ve 19. yüzyıla gelindiğinde söz konusu alan tümüyle yeni ve bilimsel bir hüviyet kazanmıştır. Öncelikle primitif ve prehistorik kültürler üzerinde çeşitli mahiyetteki tarihi belgelere dayanan araştırmalarla birkaç bin yıllık eski tarih görüşü alt üst olmuştur. Ayrıca değişik alanlardan beslenen pek çok türden kaynağa, belgelere ve bunların tenkidine dayanan karşılaştırmalı tarih araştırmaları sadece politik olaylara değil dil, din, sanat, ekonomi, hukuk vb. gibi insanla ilgili neredeyse her alana yönelmiştir. 19. Yüzyılın başından itibaren tarih ile felsefe arasındaki ilişkinin de daha önceki dönemlerde görülmedik düzeyde arttığı ve bunun sonucu olarak Romantizm, Tarihselcilik gibi akımların yanı sıra Hegel ve Comte, gibi dönemin pek çok filozofunun insanlık, insan aklı, doğa ve evrenin gelişim tarihini açıklamaya çalışan tarih felsefeleri kurguladığı görülmektedir. Öyle ki bu gelişmeler nedeniyle 19. yüzyıl, felsefe tarihçilerince “tarih yüzyılı” olarak nitelendirilmiştir.

Bildiriye konu olan makalede, insanlık tarihinin “tekâmülü” üzerine Batıda gelişen çeşitli tarih felsefesi tezleri Osmanlı kültürüne tanıtılmaktadır. İslam ve Osmanlı dünyasındaki hiçbir tarihçiden söz edilmeden sadece 19. yüzyıl Batılı filozoflar ve görüşlerinden bahseden bu makalenin Batıdan tercüme olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Kültürümüzde henüz geleneksel tarih ve felsefe anlayışının hüküm sürdüğü bir dönemde mütercimi belirtilmeden yapılan bu çeviri, Batıda ortaya çıkan yeni tarih felsefesi tezlerini tanıtmaya bakımından olduğu kadar Osmanlıda bu yöndeki ilk tercüme yazı olması açısından da çok önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarih Felsefesi, Osmanlı, Mecmua-i Ulûm, Hoca Tahsin.

THE FIRST TRANSLATION ABOUT THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY FROM THE WEST IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: “TÂRÎH-İ TERAKKÎ”

Abstract

In this paper titled " The First Translation about the Philosophy of History from the West in the Ottoman Empire: “Târîh-i Terakki”, the article published under the name "Târîh-i Terakki" in the fifth issue of the journal Mecmua-i Ulum, which was published in seven issues between November 1879 and February 1880, will be introduced and evaluated. In the article, which is about the philosophy of history, the idea of "progress" in Ancient Chinese, Indian, Greek, Roman and heavenly religions is explained, and then the views and discussions of many 18th and 19th century philosophers are included.

As it is known, the 19th century has been described as the "century of history" by philosophy historians. In the article, which is the subject of the paper, various historical philosophy theses developed in the West on the "progress" of human history are introduced to Ottoman culture. It is understood that this article, which only mentions 19th century Western philosophers and their views, without mentioning any historian in the Islamic and Ottoman world, is a translation from the West. This translation, which was published without a translator being told at a time when the traditional understanding of history and philosophy was still dominant in our culture, is very important in terms of introducing the new philosophy of history theses that emerged in the West, as well as being the first translated article on the philosophy of history made in the Ottoman Empire from the West. In our paper, we will introduce this the first and the interesting article and try to identify its translator.

Key Words: Philosophy of History, Ottoman Culture, Mecmua-i Ulûm, Hoca Tahsin.

200°C'DE ISIL İŞLEM GÖRMÜŞ KIRMIZI KARAAĞAÇ (ULMUS RUBRA MUHL) ODUNUNDA BAZI YÜZEY ÖZELLİKLERİNİN VE SHORE D SERTLİK DEĞERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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Özet

Isıl işlem uygulaması çevre dostu bir uygulama olmaktadır. Günümüzde bir çok ısıl işlem metodları geliştirilmiştir. Ahşap malzemeye ait olan renk, parlaklık, yüzey pürüzlülüğü ve sertlik özellikleri ısıl işlem uygulaması ile değişmektedir. Kırmızı karaağaç (Ulmus rubra Muhl) odunu bağlar, çit direkleri ve tarım aletleri için kullanılmaktadır. Literatürde birçok ağaç türüne ısıl işlem uygulanmış olsa da bu ağaç türüne ait ısıl işlem uygulamasının yapılmadığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, 200°C'de 3 saat süre ile ısıl işlem görmüş kırmızı karaağaç (Ulmus rubra Muhl) odununda bazı yüzey özellikleri ve shore D sertlik değeri araştırılmıştır. Bu amaç ile ısıl işlem görmüş ve görmemiş kırmızı karaağaç odununa ait malzemeler üzerinde renk parametreleri (L^* , b^* ve a^*), 20°, 60° ve 85°'de liflere paralel (//) parlaklık, yüzey pürüzlülüğü parametreleri (R_a , R_z ve R_q) ve shore D sertlik özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, varyans analizi sonuçları anlamlı olarak elde edilmiş ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), toplam renk farkı değeri (ΔE^*) 25.93 olarak bulunurken, uygulanmış olan ısıl işlem ile çalışmada yapılan bütün testlere (ışıklılık: L^* , kırmızı renk tonu: a^* , sarı renk tonu: b^* , R_a , R_z ve R_q parametreleri, shore D sertlik ve parlaklık) ait sonuçların azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Isıl işlem ile ahşabın sahip olduğu özelliklerinin değiştiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Çalışmada uygulanmış olan 200°C'de 3 saat süredeki ısıl işlem ile ahşabın sahip olduğu özelliklerinin değiştiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kırmızı Karaağaç, ısıl işlem, renk, parlaklık, shore D sertlik, yüzey pürüzlülüğü

INVESTIGATION OF SOME SURFACE PROPERTIES AND SHORE D HARDNESS VALUE IN RED ELM (ULMUS RUBRA) HEAT-TREATED AT 200°C

Abstract

Heat treatment application is an environmentally friendly application. Today, many heat treatment methods have been developed. Color, glossiness, surface roughness and hardness properties of wood material change with heat treatment application. Red elm (*Ulmus rubra* Muhl) wood is used for ties, fence posts, and agricultural implements. Although heat treatment has been applied to many tree species in the literature, it is seen that heat treatment has not been applied to this tree species. In this study, some surface properties and shore D hardness values were investigated in red elm (*Ulmus rubra* Muhl) wood that was heat treated at 200°C for 3 h. For this purpose, color parameters (L^* , b^* , and a^*), glossiness parallel (//) to fibers at 20°, 60°, and 85°, surface roughness parameters (R_a , R_z , and R_q) and shore D hardness properties were determined on the materials of heat treated and untreated red elm wood. According to the results of the research, the results of the analysis of variance were obtained as significant ($\alpha \leq 0.05$), the total color difference value (ΔE^*) was found to be 25.93, and it was determined that the results of all tests (lightness: L^* , red color tone: a^* , yellow color tone: b^* , R_a , R_z , and R_q parameters, shore D hardness and glossiness) performed in the study decreased with the applied heat treatment. It was concluded that the properties of the wood changed with the heat treatment applied in the study at 200°C for 3 hours.

Keywords: Red Elm, heat treatment, color, gloss, shore D hardness, surface roughness

BITKİSEL YAĞ İLE YAPILAN ISIL İŞLEMİN KARAÇAM ODUNUNUN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

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Özet

Odun, rutubet içeriğine bağlı olarak, bulunduğu ortamdan rutubet alır veya rutubet verir. Odun rutubet aldıkça genişler ve rutubet verdikçe daralır. Birçok ağaç türünün odunu biyolojik olarak dayanıklı değildir. Bu nedenlerle, odunun bu istenmeyen özelliklerini iyileştirmek için odun modifikasyon yöntemleri geliştirilmiştir. Isıl işlem modifikasyon yöntemi bu yöntemlerden birisidir. Farklı ülkelerde farklı ısıl işlem metotları uygulanmaktadır. Bu ısıl işlem uygulamalarında sıcak buhar, sıcak hava, inert gaz veya sıcak bitkisel yağlar ısı taşıyıcı araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. Isı taşıyıcı olarak bitkisel yağların kullanıldığı metot OHT (Oil Heat Treatment) olarak bilinmektedir ve Almanya'da kullanılan bir metottur. Bu çalışmada, ısı taşıyıcı araç olarak bitkisel yağ kullanılarak karaçam (*Pinus nigra*) odun örneklerine ısıl işlem uygulanmıştır. Test örnekleri 2x2x3 cm ölçülerinde hazırlanmıştır. Her grup için 25 adet test örneği hazırlanmıştır. Isıl işlem, normal atmosfer şartlarında 160, 180 ve 200°C sıcaklıkta ve 2 saat süre ile uygulanmıştır. Isıl işlemde Ayçiçek yağı kullanılmıştır. Isıl işlemde hemen sonra test örnekleri soğutulmuş ve yağ alma yüzdeleri belirlenmiştir. Daha sonra test örnekleri suya batırılmış ve 2 hafta suda bekletilmiştir. Bu sürenin sonunda test örnekleri sudan çıkarılmıştır. Test örneklerinin teğet genişleme, radyal genişleme, boyuna genişleme, hacmen genişleme, genişleme anizotropisi, lif doygunluk noktası ve su alma yüzdesi belirlenmiştir. Test örneklerinin genişleme yüzdelерinin belirlenmesinde TS 4084 ve 4086 numaralı standartlar, su alma yüzdesinin belirlenmesinde TS 2471 numaralı standart ve tam kuru yoğunluk miktarının belirlenmesinde ise TS 2472 numaralı standart kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilere göre; test örneklerinin ısıl işlem sıcaklığına bağlı olarak yağ alım yüzdelерinin değiştiği, genişleme yüzdelерinin azaldığı, genişleme anizotropisinin azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Su alma yüzdesinin ise, yağ alımına ve ısıl işlem sıcaklığına bağlı olarak değişiklik gösterdiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Karaçam, fiziksel özellikler, ısıl işlem, bitkisel yağ

THE EFFECT OF HEAT TREATMENT WITH VEGETABLE OIL ON THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF BLACK PINE WOOD

Abstract

Depending on the moisture content, wood takes or gives moisture from the environment it is in. Wood expands as it gets moisture and contracts as it gets moist. The wood of many tree species is not biologically durable. For these reasons, wood modification methods have been developed to improve these undesirable properties of wood. The heat treatment modification method is one of these methods. Different heat treatment methods are applied in different countries. In these heat treatment applications, hot steam, hot air, inert gas or hot vegetable oils are used as heat transfer agent. The method in which vegetable oils are used as a heat carrier is known as OHT (Oil Heat Treatment) and is a method used in Germany. In this study, heat treatment was applied to pine (*Pinus nigra*) wood samples using vegetable oil as a heat transfer agent. Test samples were prepared in the dimensions of 2x2x3 cm. 25 test samples were prepared for each group. Heat treatment was applied at 160, 180 and 200°C under normal atmospheric conditions and for 2 hours. Sunflower oil was used in heat treatment. Immediately after the heat treatment, the test samples were cooled and the oil uptake percentages were determined. Then the test samples were immersed in water and kept in water for 2 weeks. At the end of this period, the test samples were removed from the water. Tangential swelling, radial swelling, longitudinal swelling, volume swelling, swelling anisotropy, fiber saturation point and water uptake percentage of the test samples were determined. Standards numbered TS 4084 and 4086 were used to determine the swelling percentages of the test samples, standard numbered TS 2471 was used to determine the percentage of water uptake, and standard numbered TS 2472 was used to determine the oven-dried density. According to the data obtained; it was determined that the oil uptake percentages of the test samples changed depending on the heat treatment temperature, the swelling percentages decreased, and the swelling anisotropy decreased. It was determined that the percentage of water uptake varies depending on the oil uptake and the heat treatment temperature.

Keywords: Black pine, physical properties, heat treatment, vegetable oil

TÜRKİYE'DE KİŞİ BAŞINA KARBONDİOKSİT EMİSYONUNUN DURAĞANLIĞI: FOURIER YAKLAŞIMI

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Özet:

Küresel sera gazları emisyonu dünya genelinde artış göstermektedir. Bu artışın temel nedeni ekonomik büyüme ve fosil yakıt kullanımından kaynaklanmaktadır. Sera gazlarının en önemli bölümünü karbondioksit (CO₂) emisyonu oluşturmaktadır. CO₂ emisyonunun sera gazı ve iklim değişikliği üzerindeki etkisi hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkeler için önemini koruyan bir konudur. Literatürde CO₂ emisyonunun etkilerini araştıran çalışmalar mevcuttur. Bu çalışmaların bazılarında, Çevresel Kuznets Eğrisi yaklaşımı kullanılarak gelir ve CO₂ emisyonu arasındaki ilişki tartışılmaktadır. Diğer bir grup çalışmada ise odak noktası CO₂ emisyonunun yakınsaması konusuna kaymıştır. Stokastik yakınsama yaklaşımı, şokların değişkenler üzerindeki etkilerine ve şokların değişkenler üzerindeki kalıcılığına odaklanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin 1960-2016 dönemi kişi başına CO₂ emisyonunun durağanlığının test edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada CO₂ emisyonunun durağanlığı geleneksel ADF birim kök testi, yapısal kırılmalı birim kök testleri, Fourier durağanlık testi (Fourier KPSS) ve Fourier ADF birim kök testi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. İlk olarak ADF birim kök testi, Zivot-Andrews (1992), Lumsdaine ve Papell (1997), Lee ve Strazicich (2003,2004) (LM) yapısal kırılmalı birim kök testleri uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra, Fourier KPSS durağanlık ve Fourier ADF birim kök testleri kullanılmıştır. ADF, Zivot-Andrews (1992) ve Lumsdaine ve Papell'e (1997) birim kök testleri sonuçları, durağan olmama lehine kanıtlar göstermiştir. Lee ve Strazicich (2003, 2004) LM birim kök testi sonuçlarına göre iki kırılma dikkate alındığında Türkiye için birim kök testi sonuçları durağandır. Fourier KPSS durağanlık ve Fourier ADF birim kök testleri sonuçları ise Türkiye'de kişi başına CO₂ emisyonunun durağan olmadığını ortaya koymuştur.

CO₂ serisinin durağanlık özelliklerinin incelenmesi hem araştırmacılar hem de politika yapıcılar için önemlidir. Sürdürülebilir çevre politikaları, CO₂ emisyon serilerinin özelliklerine dayanmaktadır. CO₂ emisyon serisinin durağan olmaması seriye gelen şokların kalıcı olacağı ve serisinin ortalamaya dönme eğiliminde olmayacağı anlamına gelmektedir. Bu bağlamda uygulanacak çevre politikalarının uzun vadede etkili olacağı kabul edilmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: CO₂ Emisyonu, Fourier KPSS Durağanlık Testi, Fourier ADF Birim Kök Testi, Türkiye

STATIONARITY OF CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS PER CAPITA IN TURKEY: THE FOURIER APPROACH

Abstract

Global greenhouse gas emissions are increasing worldwide. The main reason for this increase is due to economic growth and fossil fuel use. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions constitute the most important part of greenhouse gases. The impact of CO₂ emissions on greenhouse gas and climate change is an issue that remains important for both developed and developing countries. There are studies in the literature investigating the effects of CO₂ emissions. In some of these studies, the relationship between income and CO₂ emissions is discussed using the Environmental Kuznets Curve approach. In another group of studies, the focus shifted to the convergence of CO₂ emissions. The stochastic convergence approach focuses on the effects of shocks on variables and the persistence of shocks on variables.

In this study, it is aimed to test the stationarity of CO₂ emissions per capita in Turkey for the period 1960-2016. In the study, the stationarity of the CO₂ emission was analyzed using traditional ADF unit root test, structural break unit root tests, Fourier stationarity test (Fourier KPSS) and Fourier ADF unit root test. Firstly, ADF unit root test, Zivot-Andrews (1992), Lumsdaine and Papell (1997), Lee and Strazicich (2003, 2004) (LM) structural break unit root tests were applied. Then, Fourier KPSS stationarity and Fourier ADF unit root tests were used. Unit root test results to ADF, Zivot-Andrews (1992) and Lumsdaine and Papell (1997) showed evidence in favor of non-stationarity. According to Lee and Strazicich (2003, 2004) LM unit root test results when two breaks are taken into account, unit root test results are stationarity for Turkey. The results of Fourier KPSS stationarity and Fourier ADF unit root tests revealed that per capita CO₂ emissions in Turkey are non-stationarity.

Examining the stationarity properties of the CO₂ series is important for both researchers and policy makers. Sustainable environmental policies are based on the characteristics of the CO₂ emission series. The fact that the CO₂ emission series is non-stationarity means that the shocks to the series will be permanent and the series will not tend to return to the mean. In this context, it is accepted that the environmental policies to be implemented will be effective in the long run.

Key Words: CO₂ Emissions, Fourier KPSS Stationarity Test, Fourier ADF Unit Root Test, Turkey

İRAN VƏ TÜRKMƏNİSTAN ARASINDA İQTİSADI ƏMƏKDAŞLIĞIN ƏSAS XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ (1979-2000)

MAIN FEATURES OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION BETWEEN IRAN AND TURKMENISTAN (1979-2000)

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ÖZET

Neft-qaz və energetika sahələrində birgə layihələrin həyata keçirilməsi iki ölkə arasında əməkdaşlığın mühüm istiqaməti olmuşdur. İki ölkə arasında imzalanmış sazişə görə Türkmənistanın qaz və neft boru kəmərlərinin İrandan keçməsi, İranın türkmən neftini üçüncü ölkələrə satması, iki ölkə arasında enerji böhranını aradan qaldırmaq üçün yeni elektrik xətlərinin çəkilməsi nəzərdə tutulmuşdu. İranın şimal vilayətlərinə əhalinin ehtiyacları üçün enerji, qaz tədarükünə kəskin ehtiyac duyulurdu. İran həmçinin təbii qaz ixracatı sahəsində Türkmənistanın qarşılaşdığı çətinliklərdən istifadə edərək, bu ölkədən böyük həcmdə qaz idxal etmək niyyətində idi.

İran neft və qazın nəqli sahəsində Türkmənistan ilə sabit münasibətlər qurmuşdur. Bu, ikitərəfli əməkdaşlığın ən perspektivli sahələrindən biri idi. Bu sahədə bir neçə mühüm birgə layihə həyata keçirilirdi. Qazın emalı və ixracı sahəsində İran ilə əməkdaşlıq Türkmənistan üçün həyati əhəmiyyət kəsb edirdi.

İran ilə əməkdaşlıq Türkmənistan təbii qazın həm bu ölkəyə, həm də oradan tranzit yolu ilə Aralıq dənizi ölkələrinə, Avropaya, Fars körfəzindəki limanlar vasitəsilə Uzaq Şərq və Cənub-Şərqi Asiya regionuna ixrac edilməsi üçün də geniş imkanlar açdı. İran «dəhlizi», türkmən qazının tranzitində Rusiyanın inhisarını ləğv etməyə və postsovet məkanından kənarında real surətdə qaz bazarına çıxmaq imkanı verdi. Türkmənistan geostrateji səbəblərə görə təbii qazın xarici bazarlara ixracında İran ilə birgə fəaliyyət göstərmək xətti yeridirdi.

Nizama salınmış bank münasibətləri, həm də işlənilmiş hazırlanmış müqavilə-hüquqi baza kimi təkanverici amillər də iki ölkə arasında münasibətlərinin inkişafına müsbət təsir göstərmişdir.

İran-Türkmənistan münasibətləri bir çox cəhətdən qarşılıqlı faydalı xarakter daşımış və o qədər də problemlərə malik olmamışdır. İran Türkmənistan üçün iş ortağı, texniki mütəxəssis və dünyaya açılan qapıdır. Türkmənistanın mühüm pambıq tədarükçüsü olmasını İran tərəfi layiqincə dəyərləndirmiş və onlar ortaq bir iplik sənayesi yaratmışlar.

Açar sözlər: neft, təbii qaz, boru kəməri, İran, Türkmənistan, əməkdaşlıq.

ABSTRACT

Implementation of joint projects in the oil and gas and energy sectors has been an important area of cooperation between the two countries. According to the agreement signed between the two countries, Turkmenistan's gas and oil pipelines would pass through Iran, Iran would sell Turkmen oil to third countries, and new power lines would be built to overcome the energy crisis between the two countries. The northern provinces of Iran were in dire need

of energy and gas supplies. Iran also intended to import large volumes of natural gas from Turkmenistan, taking advantage of the difficulties it faces.

Iran has established stable relations with Turkmenistan in the field of oil and gas transportation. This was one of the most promising areas of bilateral cooperation. Several important joint projects were implemented in this area. Cooperation with Iran in the field of gas processing and export was of vital importance for Turkmenistan.

Cooperation with Iran has opened up vast opportunities for Turkmenistan to export natural gas both to this country and from there to transit to the Mediterranean countries, Europe, the Far East and Southeast Asia through ports in the Persian Gulf. Iran's "corridor" has allowed Russia to break its monopoly on Turkmen gas transit and enter the real gas market outside the post-Soviet space. For geostrategic reasons, Turkmenistan has been cooperating with Iran in exporting natural gas to foreign markets.

Regulated banking relations, as well as motivating factors such as the developed legal framework, also had a positive impact on the development of relations between the two countries. Iran-Turkmenistan relations have been mutually beneficial in many respects and have not had many problems. Iran is a business partner, technical specialist and a gateway to Turkmenistan for Turkmenistan. The fact that Turkmenistan is an important supplier of cotton was appreciated by the Iranian side, and they created a joint yarn industry.

Keywords: oil, natural gas, pipeline, Iran, Turkmenistan, cooperation.

DEVELOPMENT OF A ROCKET FLIGHT ANALYSIS PROGRAM USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS (CFD) DATA

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Abstract

In the modern world, rocketry is an engineering field that carries out both military and scientific studies. Studies carried out especially by states and private companies have spread to a wide range with amateur rocketry activities as a result of the increasing interest. The most critical point in the development of the rocket, whether professional or amateur, is the aerodynamic design to be made before launch and the accuracy of this design. In this project, a simulation program was written on basic rocketry activities and the accuracy of this program was confirmed by recording the flight data of the launched model rockets. Similar simulation program studies have been carried out around the world in the past and it has been observed that these programs give accurate results in rockets operating slower than speed of sound (subsonic). However, these existing programs can not give accurate results in rockets operating above the speed of sound. In the project, a simulation program has been developed that can also simulate rockets that can operate above the speed of sound (supersonic). In addition, the developed program does not require rocket design in itself and requests Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) data from users. Thus, users can analyse the Computer Aided Design (CAD) model of the rocket they designed with Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) programs and transfer them to the program without any design restrictions. For the developed program, first of all, the mechanical and electronic design of the model rocket, whose flight data will be obtained, was made. Afterwards, calculations were made based on the basic fluid mechanics rules and thus general information about the flight of the rocket was obtained. With the Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) analyses made at various points, the necessary data for the designed program were obtained. In the developed program, altitude, velocity, acceleration and horizontal displacement information can be calculated according to flight data. Finally, five different test launches were made with the initially designed model rocket. As a result, the developed simulation program data compared with the avionic system data of the launched rockets and the accuracy of the program outputs was examined.

Keywords: Rocket, Model Rocketry, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Flight Computer, Supersonic Rocket Simulation.

SANATSAL TEMSİLİN TOPLUMSAL DİNAMİKLERİ

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Özet

Primitif toplumlarda insanların doğaya egemen olma arzusu ile onu taklit ettiği ve ona öykündüğü görülmektedir. Sanat ta doğaya öykünmede bir araç olmuştur. Sanatın temsil ile olan ilişkisi de doğaya öykünme onu taklit etme ile başlar. Sözlü kültürde sanatın temsili değeri betimlemeler aracılığıyla bellekte yer edinirken, yazılı kültüre geçiş ile birlikte temsil sözcükler ve görüntülerle sağlanmaya başlamıştır. Ortaçağın skolastik yapısı içerisinde şekillenen sanatsal ifadenin ikonografik anlatılarla sembolik bir temsili anlayış kazanır; temsil edilenle temsil edenin benzerliği önemini yitirir. Temsil görünüşteki benzerlik ile değil yani taklit ve öykünmeyle değil sembolik anlamlarla sağlanır. Rönesans'ta bilimsel gelişmeler, yapılan keşifler sanatın mimetik temelli taklidi bir temsil anlayışının oluşmasını sağlar. Bu dönemde bilim ve sanat daha önce hiç olmadığı kadar etkileşim içerisinde olmuş ve bir birini desteklemiştir. Bilim ve sanatın etkileşim içerisinde olması, sanatın öykündüğü gerçekliğe kusursuz şekilde benzeyerek yerini alma anlamında temsili niteliğine katkıları yapmıştır. Perspektif biliminin resim sanatında mekânsal derinliği sağlayan uygulanması için kullanılması, sanatta mekanik temsilin uzamsal ifadesi içindir. Bilimsel gelişmelerin sanatsal pratiklerde uygulanması gerçekliğin görselleştirilmesi bakımından önemlidir. Çağımızın sosyo-kültürel değerleri ilerleyen bilimin sayesinde teknolojik araç-gereçler, kitle iletişim araçları görsel kültürün oluşmasını sağlamıştır. Görsel kültürde sanat ve temsil imgeler, semboller ve göstergeler üzerinden gerçekleşmektedir. Sanat kültürel üretimin bir parçası haline gelir ve sanatçı kültürel olguların eyleyeni görevini üstlenir. Görsel kültürde sanat temsillerini resim, fotoğraf, video, hazır nesne, sembol vb. gibi formlarda oluşturmaktadır. Sanatın temsil niteliği göstergeler üzerinden işlemeye başlamıştır. Artık sanatın temsili niteliğinde gösteren ile gösterilen arasındaki benzerlik, aynılık ve ya mimetik ilişki yerini göstergeye, yorum bilime bırakmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Temsil, Öykünme, Sembolizm, Görsel Kültür, Çağdaş Sanat.

SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF ARTISTIC REPRESENTATION

Abstract

In primitive societies, it is seen that people imitate and imitate nature with the desire to dominate nature. Art has also been a tool in imitating nature. The relationship between art and representation begins with imitating nature. While the representational value of art in oral culture gained a place in memory through descriptions, representation began to be provided with words and images with the transition to written culture. Gains a symbolic representation understanding of artistic expression shaped in the scholastic structure of the Middle Ages with iconographic narratives; The similarity of the represented and the represented loses its importance. Representation is provided not by similarity in appearance, that is, by imitation and imitation, but by symbolic meanings. Scientific developments and discoveries in the Renaissance provide a mimetic-based imitation of art. In this period, science and art interacted and supported each other more than ever before. The interaction of science and art has contributed to its representational quality in the sense of perfectly resembling the reality that art emulates. The use of perspective science for the application of spatial depth in painting is for the spatial expression of mechanical representation in art. The application of scientific developments in artistic practices is important in terms of visualizing reality. The socio-cultural values of our age, thanks to the advancing science, technological tools and materials, mass media have provided the formation of visual culture. Art and representation in visual culture are realized through images, symbols and signs. Art becomes a part of cultural production and the artist assumes the role of agent of cultural phenomena. Art representations in visual culture, such as pictures, photographs, videos, ready-made objects, symbols, etc. in such forms. The representational nature of art has started to function through signs. Now, the similarity, sameness or mimetic relationship between the signifier and the signified in the representative nature of art has left its place to the sign, to the science of interpretation.

Keywords: Representation, Emulation, Symbolism, Visual Culture, Contemporary Art.

THE CASE OF YES BANK - AN INDIAN BANK IN DISTRESS

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Abstract:

Post liberalisation in 1991 Indian banking sector has witness considerable growth and changes. Banking sector is one of the highly regulated sector in India although it suffers from its own distinct set of challenges such as non performing assests or bad loans, corporate governance and financial distress. This paper focuses on to cover case of YES Bank –a Private Indian bank which is facing distress due to growing NPAs and poor management. Between the years 2014 to 2019 the bank went on a loaning spree with advances rising by 334%, Borrowers started defaulting, while bad loans for the bank piled up, there was no enough provision maintained by the bank. Observing this scenario customers withdrew large amount from bank which hit the bank and also its stock in the market. The poor governance of bank resulted in to steady decline on its performance.

Although there is no confirmed case of scam, Yes bank's financial distress has severe impact over banking stocks listed on Indian Stock Exchanges. To assess the Impact descriptive research design is used. The study is based on secondary data collected from Jan 2019 to March 2020 from BSE and NSE. For Analysis Qualitative method 5W2H analysis and Quantitative method regression analysis is used. The case covers multiple dimensions of the YES bank's journey. Recent government bailout and a board approval to support Yes bank for revival through debt raising from market has added a new dimension to YES Bank Case.

Key Words: 5W2H, NPAs, Poor governance. Scheme of Reconstruction

GELEMEKSEL/TAMAMLAYICI TIP GİRİŞİMLERİNE VE STRATEJİLERİNE YÖNELİK GENEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A GENERAL RESEARCH ON TRADITIONAL/COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE INITIATIVES AND STRATEGIES

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ÖZET

Dünya’da farklı toplumlarda geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıbbın (GETAT) kullanımı önemli ölçüde artış göstermektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO), dünyanın farklı bölgelerinde geleneksel raporların canlanmasına yönelik raporları sunmuştur. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (WHO), geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamalarının, güvenli, saygılı ve etkili bir biçimde verilmesine yönelik stratejiler geliştirilmesi gerekliliğini vurgulayan, 2014-2023 ‘‘GELENEKSEL TIP STRATEJİLERİ’’ raporu içerisinde ülkelerin geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamalarına yönelik politikalara yer vermiştir. Homeopati, yoga, osteopati, kupa tedavisi, sülük tedavisi, hacamat gibi uygulamalar çeşitli ülkelerin kullandığı geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıba örnek teşkil etmektedir. Ülkelerin geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamalarına yönelik eğitim stratejileri, sertifikalandırmaları ve sigorta kapsamlarını araştırarak çeşitli önerilerde bulunmaktadır. ‘‘TAMAMLAYICI TIP’’ ve ‘‘GELENEKSEL TIP’’ terimleri, ülkelerde geleneksel tıp adı altında birbirinin yerine kullanılmaktadır. T&CM, o ülkenin geleneklerinde kullanılsa da çoğunlukla bir ülkenin kullandığı geleneksel tıbbı ifade etmektedir. T&CM uygulamaları eski Çin ve Ayurvedik tıp uygulamalarından ilham almıştır. Bitkisel tedavi yöntemleri eski zamanlarda şifacılar ve şamanlar tarafından kullanılmıştır ve eski tıbbın bir parçası olduğu görülmektedir. ABD hükümeti tarafından 1993 yılında kurulan ‘‘ALTERNATİF TIP OFİSİ’’ nin sorumlulukları artırılmış ve ofisteki bilgi eksikliğini gidermek amacıyla ‘‘ULUSAL TAMAMLAYICI VE ALTERNATİF TIP MERKEZİ’’ olarak yeniden açılmıştır. Bu birimin kurulma amacı, T&CM uygulamalarının güvenilirliğini ve etkinliğini incelemek, aynı zamanda bilimsel olarak onaylanmış uygulamaların geleneksel tedavileri desteklemesini sağlamaktır. Sonuç olarak, sağlık politikası T&CM için uygulamalar, mevcut sağlık uygulamalarını sadece Türkiye’de değil, gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde de zorlamaktadır. Bu dünya çapında bir sorun olduğundan, bunun durumun ortaya çıkabileceği düşünülmektedir. T&CM uygulamaları temel tıp çerçevesi içerisinde kanıtlara dayalı sağlık politikaları oluşturmak için ülkelerle

çalışmanın faydalı olacağını göstermektedir. Bu uygulamaların yapılması halinde hizmetler daha etkin kullanılacaktır. Bu derleme çalışma, Türkiye ve seçilmiş bazı ülkelerin geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp uygulamaları hakkında bilgi vermek ve bu uygulamalara yönelik izlenen politikaları incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Geleneksel Tıp, Tamamlayıcı Tıp, Tıp Stratejileri, Sağlık Politikaları

ABSTRACT

The use of traditional and complementary medicine (GETAT) is increasing significantly in different societies around the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) has presented reports on the revival of traditional reports in different parts of the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) included policies for traditional and complementary medicine practices of countries in its 2014-2023 "TRADITIONAL MEDICINE STRATEGIES" report, which emphasizes the need to develop strategies for the safe, respectful and effective delivery of traditional and complementary medicine practices. Practices such as homeopathy, yoga, osteopathy, cupping therapy, leech therapy, and cupping are examples of traditional and complementary medicine used by various countries. Various suggestions are made by researching the education strategies, certifications and insurance coverages of countries for traditional and complementary medicine practices. The terms "COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE" and "TRADITIONAL MEDICINE" are used interchangeably in countries under the name of traditional medicine. Although T&CM is not used in the traditions of that country, it mostly refers to the traditional medicine used by a country. T&CM practices are inspired by ancient Chinese and Ayurvedic medicine practices. Herbal remedies were used by healers and shamans in ancient times and appear to be part of ancient medicine. The responsibilities of the "ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE OFFICE", established by the US government in 1993, were increased and it was reopened as the "NATIONAL COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE CENTER" in order to fill the lack of information in the office. The purpose of the establishment of this unit is to examine the safety and effectiveness of T&CM applications, as well as to ensure that scientifically approved applications support traditional treatments. As a result, health policy practices for T&CM challenge existing health practices not only in Turkey, but also in developed and developing countries. Since this is a worldwide problem, it is thought that this may be the case. T&CM practices show that it will be beneficial to work with countries to create evidence-based health policies within the framework of basic medicine. If these applications are made, the services will be used more effectively. This review aims to provide information about traditional and complementary medicine practices in Turkey and some selected countries and to examine the policies followed for these practices.

Key Words: Traditional Medicine, Complementary Medicine, Medicine Strategies, Health Policies

SELF-HELP METHOD IN THE EXACERBATION OF MASTICATORY MUSCLE DISORDERS

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Modern life is associated with a high level of perceived stress, with an impact on various organs and systems. Stress shows a significant relationship with masticatory muscle disorders (MMD), the patients requiring efficient treatment and recommendations. MMD have a fluctuating course, with exacerbations in pain intensity, especially in stressful periods. Based on this, there is a continuous need for developing non-pharmacologic treatment options (psychotherapy, acupuncture, etc.).

Based on the central sensitization concept and Traditional Chinese Medicine principles we have developed a complex self-help method based on the massage of reflexogenic areas, in three steps: peripheral areas, stomatognathic areas on ear lobe and facial stomatognathic areas.

The aim of the study was to study the influence of the proposed self-help method on the activity of masticatory muscles and the perceived level of stress.

20 patients with MMD were enrolled in the study. Quantification of the muscle activity was based on portable surface electromyography (SleepGuard), that records 2 indices regarding parafunctional muscle activity during sleep: TNC (total number of clenches), TCT (total clench time). For stress assessment, there was used a VAS scale (0-10). Sleep quality (SQ) and sleep duration (SD) was assessed by a specialized questionnaire. The measurements were conducted after careful instruction from the clinician. The patient self-monitors his emotional stress, before going to sleep. If the Stress-VAS value is >5 , the massage technique will be applied. The patient was monitored for a week, and then the collected data was individually analyzed

The obtained results (baseline/after 24 h) are the following: Mean VAS-stress: $6,9 \pm 0,28$ vs. $4,2 \pm 0,36$ pt. ($p < 0,001$); TNC – $95,7 \pm 6,3$ vs. $45,6 \pm 9,6$ ($p < 0,001$); TCT – $163,6 \pm 7,6$ vs. $60,19 \pm 6,9$ s ($p < 0,001$); SD – $7,2 \pm 1,6$ vs. $7,8 \pm 1,5$ h (NS), SQ – $17,1 \pm 1,3$ vs. $22,7 \pm 1,5$ ($p < 0,01$).

The proposed self-help method significantly diminishes perceived stress level, diminishes noxious muscle activity, improves sleep duration and quality and can be recommended for alleviating masticatory muscle disorders, especially in case of exacerbation, aiding the patient in symptom control and self-management.

Keywords: self-help, masticatory muscle disorders, temporomandibular disorders, central sensitization, massage.

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING AND NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF FLOW IN SPRING-LOADED CHECK VALVE

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Abstract

Check valves are one of the most important elements of hydraulic systems. These valves, are self-acting safety valves and allow flow in the desired direction while not allowing flow in the opposite direction. In this study, flow analysis was performed for check valves and the flow coefficient was calculated. Good evaluation of check valves is very important in the design phase of the systems. In the definition of a valve, some characteristic curves obtained as a result of experiments performed in the laboratory. The first and most important factor in valve selection is the control characteristic. Here, the flow coefficient, which is an indicator of the valve's flow permeability, must be calculated. This coefficient value is determined by the valve manufacturers with experiments for each diameter and disc opening. The flow coefficient (K_v) is a design factor that relates the pressure drop (ΔP) across the valve to the flow rate (Q). K_v is defined as the flow rate in cubic meters/hour [m^3/h] of water at $16^\circ C$ with a pressure drop of 1 bar across the valve in metric units. In this study, flow analyzes of a spring-loaded disced check valve were executed. First, numerical analyzes were performed with different pressure and flow rates in the fully open position of the disc. Although these analyses give a value idea of the K_v value, they do not correspond to the exact results. Therefore, the static character of the check valve is mathematically modeled. For 11 different boundary conditions, how far the fluid can open the disc from the fully closed position was calculated, and computational fluid dynamics analyzes were performed by creating a solid model at these disc openings. The output pressures obtained as a result of the analyzes and the K_v flow coefficient of the check valve were calculated, at the same time real values were obtained with the test method thanks to valve manufacturer. The numerical results were compared with the experiments. When the error rate between them was calculated, it was observed that the results of the analyzes with different opening values were closer to the experimental results at low inlet pressures. It is thought that the developed model can be used as a preliminary step before moving on to a different expensive test setup for each check valve.

Keywords: Check Valve, Flow Coefficient, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Mathematical Modelling

SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İÇİN DOĞA GİBİ DAVRANMAK

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlu milyonlarca yıldır karşılaştığı sorunlara çeşitli çözümler aramış ve varoluşları gereği doğayı taklit ederek yaşamını devam ettirmiştir. Doğada var olan çeşitli organizma, ekosistem ve davranışsal özellikler incelenmiş ve çeşitli benzetimlerle sorunlar çözülmüştür. İnsan ve doğa arasındaki bu ilişkide farklı deneyimler, yapıları çevrede çeşitli tasarımları ortaya çıkarmıştır. Böylelikle bilim ve teknolojiye ekolojik temelli sürdürülebilir bir çevre için çeşitli yaklaşımlar benimsenmiştir. Doğadan ilham alarak çeşitli teknolojiler yardımıyla oluşturulan bu yaklaşımlardan birisi de biyomimikri anlayışıdır. Biyomimikri, doğada var olan çeşitli organizmaları veya ekosistemleri biçim veya şekil olarak taklit ederek çevremizde yaşanan problemlere sürdürülebilir çözümler üreten inovatif bir yaklaşımdır. Biyomimikri ile sadece doğanın geliştirdiği çözümler değil aynı zamanda çeşitli tasarım stratejileri, mekanizmalar ve sistemler de yer almaktadır. Biyomimikri sayesinde doğayı anlayarak ve üretim modelleri geliştirerek sürdürülebilir uygulamalar mümkün olmaktadır. İnsanlar iklim değişimi ile birlikte gelen çevresel felaketler sonucunda sorunların doğa tabanlı çözümlerde olabileceğini anlamışlar ve doğaya dönüş, doğada bulma fikirleri artış göstermiştir. Geliştirilen fikirler ile çevresel tahribat, temiz su, enerji, ulaşım gibi sorunlara çözüm bulunabilmektedir. Yıllardır mühendislik, mimarlık, tekstil ve çeşitli bilim dallarında çeşitli biyomimikrik tasarımlar oluşturulmuştur. Bu çalışmanın amacı biyomimikri anlayışının temel prensiplerini irdeleyerek kent çeperinde karşılaşılan problemlere yeni bir bakış açısı getirmektir. Çalışmanın temel odağı kentsel sorunlara doğa tabanlı çözümler üreterek biyomimikri anlayışının peyzaj mimarlığı etkileşimini ortaya çıkarmaktır. Çalışmada biyomimikri anlayışının sürdürülebilir yaklaşımlar ile hareket eden peyzaj mimarlığı alanında da ilerlemesi ve doğa tabanlı çözümlerin artması gerekliliği savunulmuştur. Günümüz kentlerinde yaşanan problemlere doğada bulunan sistemlerden yararlanılarak çözümler getirilmesi ve kentlerdeki yaşam kalitesi artırılarak sürdürülebilir yaşam alanlarının oluşturulması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyomimikri, Doğa, İnovasyon, Sürdürülebilirlik

ACT LIKE NATURE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Mankind has sought various solutions to the problems it has faced for millions of years and has continued its life by imitating nature as a matter of existence. Various organisms, ecosystems and behavioral features in nature were examined and problems were solved with various simulations. In this relationship between man and nature, different experiences have revealed various designs in the built environment. Thus, various approaches have been adopted for an ecologically based sustainable environment in science and technology. One of these approaches created with the help of various technologies inspired by nature is the understanding of biomimicry. Biomimicry is an innovative approach that produces sustainable solutions to the problems experienced in our environment by imitating various organisms or ecosystems existing in nature in form or shape. With biomimicry, there are not only solutions developed by nature, but also various design strategies, mechanisms and systems. Thanks to biomimicry, sustainable practices are possible by understanding nature and developing production models. As a result of environmental disasters that come with climate change, people have understood that problems can be found in nature-based solutions, and the ideas of returning to nature and finding in nature have increased. With the ideas developed, solutions can be found to problems such as environmental destruction, clean water, energy and transportation. For years, various biomimicry designs have been created in engineering, architecture, textile and various sciences. The aim of this study is to bring a new perspective to the problems encountered in the city periphery by examining the basic principles of biomimicry. The main focus of the study is to reveal the interaction of biomimicry understanding with landscape architecture by producing nature-based solutions to urban problems. In the study, it is argued that the understanding of biomimicry should also advance in the field of landscape architecture, which acts with sustainable approaches, and the necessity of increasing nature-based solutions. It has been suggested to find solutions to the problems experienced in today's cities by utilizing the systems found in nature and to create sustainable living spaces by increasing the quality of life in the cities.

Keywords: Biomimicry, Nature, Innovation, Sustainability

LOGICAL PROBABILITY OF RISK PREDICTON

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Studies of the problem of risk were initiated in economic works (F. Knight) and in scientific works on probability and statistics (T. Bayes, D. Bernoulli, P.S. Laplace, K. Pearson, etc.). They consider a set of factors of any system, including economic, analyse the relationship between them, study trends and patterns of their behaviour in the context of the probability of economic, social, technological, and environmental risks, and so on. Logical dimensions of economic risks are considered mainly in the context of probabilistic approaches formulated by K. Popper and J.M. Keynes. Applied aspects are analysed on the basis of the Bayes conditional probability theorem and decision theory which considers the maximisation of the expected value, the maximisation of the expected monetary value and the maximisation of the expected utility. The issues of Davos World Economic Forum concerning global risks were created in 2019, 2020 and 2021.

At one time, F. Knight identified three main ways to determine risks based on a priori probability, statistical probability and largely intuitive estimation (Knight, 1994, p. 21-22). In further studies of economic risks, issues of economic behaviour associated with risks, the theory of decision-making began to apply the concept of logical probability, which had a deep economic meaning primarily through the inclusion of provisions for determining value, utility and other preferences. The pioneers in this field were J. M. Keynes (1921), K. Popper (1935), R. Carnap (1950), and others. The approaches of these authors were based on the classical concepts of Laplace-Bernoulli probability, the numerical value of which in a simplified version looked like a fraction of the division of the number of favourable cases by the number of equally possible cases. In this case, Popper distinguished three interpretations of probability: subjective, logical-subjective and objective (Popper, 2010, p.178-179). Subjective interpretation has a psychological nature, in which the degree of probability is defined as a measure of feelings of authenticity or unreliability, confidence or doubt caused by certain statements or considerations. In the logical-subjective interpretation used by Keynes, the logical component, the so-called 'logical proximity', the logical relationship is dominant.

For example, the statement q assigns another statement p the probability I if p results from q. If p and q contradict each other, the probability assigned by the statement q to the

statement p equals 0. Between these extremes there are other probability relationships which may have a numeric expression. Thus, the numeric probability p for a given q is the greater, the less its content goes beyond what is already contained in the statement q , on which the probability p depends, and which gives the statement p a certain (some) probability. In this approach, Keynes defined probability as ‘the degree of rational confidence’ . Based on Keynes’ critique of that theory and his own perception of it, Popper proposed two hypotheses of his own: equal opportunities (the hypothesis of equal probability) and extrapolation of statistical results, and replaced the axiom of randomization with the axiom of unity. In addition, using the work of B. Bolzano, J. von Kries and F. Weissman, Popper came close to the concept of logical probability based on the concept of ‘logical space of possibilities’ (Popper, 2010, p.145-146; 263-264). The logical proximity may be illustrated by the example of the ratio of global and local financial markets and the corresponding probability of risks. If we take for granted the global financial market with its inherent risks q and dependent upon it national (local) financial market with potential risk p , the probability of the latter will be greater the less the local financial market goes beyond the global one. A perfect example of logical proximity is the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, when financial risks prevailed in countries more integrated into the global financial environment. The example of Ukraine is also illustrative. During the Asian financial crisis of 1995-1996 being actually global in nature (scale) domestic financial risks were relatively small because at that time the financial system of Ukraine was only establishing ties with international financial markets. However, the global crisis processes of 2008- 2009 significantly affected this economy, including the financial sector and the risks thereof due to closer interaction with global financial networks.

The conditional probability is also close in meaning, which is mainly associated with Bayes’ theorem (the terms such as modal, comparative, empirical logical probability, etc. are also used in the literature). The role and significance of logical probability lies, firstly, in the formalisation of inductive rezoning, secondly, in rational estimates of empirical probability, thirdly, in the explication (interpretation) of classical probability, fourthly, in the rational justification of decisions. In the context of determining the logical probability of risks, it is important to consider their economic content, other essential properties in order to obtain sufficient explanatory power in the form of so-called ‘weight of evidence’ or ‘weight of argument’. Among the probabilistic methods of determining risks and possible consequences, Bayesian approaches based on the concept of conditional probability hold a prominent place. the Global Risks Report 2021 (WEF, 2021) has certainly stressed on COVID-19 namely by looking at four key areas of the response to it: 1.institutional authority, 2.risk financing,

3.information collection and sharing, 4. equipment and vaccines. It then looks to national level responses – acknowledging the varied starting point for individual countries and draws lessons from five domains: government decision-making, public communication, health system capabilities, lockdown management and financial assistance to the vulnerable (WEF, 2021, p. 9).

GENDER DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING

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Abstract

Science subjects deal with topics of natural phenomena and processes which make integral part of our everyday life. This fact makes natural sciences suitable for developing students' critical thinking by solving tasks related to real-life phenomena. Physics offers wide range of topics in which teaching methods focused on stimulating critical thinking can be applied. Before using such methods, teachers should be aware of what critical thinking levels their students already are able to think at. For this reason, the authors of this paper have decided to determine students' capability to think critically. As a matter of fact, they both are physics teachers, critical thinking of students was tested by a physics test specifically designed for the purpose of this work. Randomly selected local primary schools took part in this study. In accordance with its objectives, the authors focused on analysing differences in test results of boys and girls by methods of descriptive and inductive statistics. It turned out, that participating students were able to handle all types of critical thinking tasks. In none of them did we encounter extremely low number of correct answers. Average success rate of boys and girls is almost the same, approximately 74 %. However, a sample variance of girls' final score is of slightly higher value. The statistical F-test (Two sample for variances) showed that the mentioned difference in sample variances is not significant from the point of view of statistics. Therefore, variances can be considered equal. Moreover, the following t-Test (Two sample) assuming equal variances showed that results of boys and girls in critical thinking test are the same. This means that in our research sample, there are no statistically significant gender differences as it comes to critical thinking level of development of primary school students.

Keywords: Thinking. Critical Thinking. Gender. Physics.

THE INNER CHILD IN OUR CLASSES

Khalida Madoui

While teaching my heavy lectures of literature to EFL students, I have been looking for new techniques to break the ice between the loaded pieces of writings and the beautiful meaning they convey. Interaction in literature course is not easy but inviting the students to choose some scenes in plays for instance and perform them seems really luring them. Presenting synopsis of novels via cartoons, videos and pictures is noteworthy too. Observing the small imprints of my students, I have noticed that role play and the world of fantasy is fascinating for them. They still adore the world of colors and balloons and play as children with masks and make up as they share those moments with their mates. They like learning in funny atmospheres and with exchange. I, then, understood that tantalizing their inner child and inciting them forwards getting all positivity they got inside while trying to fight the negative shyness some have in them is the miracle approach I have been probing. Learning with much amusement urged me deepening knowledge about the inner child, then about the Chakras. This makes teaching more proficient as the learning process advances smoothly hand in hand with inquiring the psyche of my learners. Today, I do rely a lot on the well being of those students who still have a child inside themselves, and make of that the key of my success in class.

Key words

Inner Child, Role Plays, literature, EFL students, Breaking the Ice.

THE IMPACT OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY AT AL AIN ZOO, UAE

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Abstract

This study aims at testing the relation between performance management and employee productivity at Al Ain Zoo, UAE. It also tests whether an organization such as a zoo uses the tradition appraisal approach or not, especially in the post-pandemic era. The management of Al Ain zoo forms the primary target audience for this study. It is a qualitative research that is exploratory in nature. The study is based on a primary approach of a 15-question interview. Data was collected from 3 employees of Al Ain Zoo, each operating at a different level of organizational hierarchy. Both hypotheses of the research were found to be true. A strong positive relationship exists between performance management and employee productivity. It is mainly attributable to the zoo's use of a modern performance management system called PABLO. The research recommends a use of a more decentralized management approach to further enhance employee satisfaction and productivity at Al Ain Zoo.

Keywords: Performance management, employee productivity, Al Ain Zoo, performance appraisal, HRM

THE RESEARCH CULTURE AMIDST THE PANDEMIC

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Abstract:

During the pandemic crisis a lot of educators and scholars felt devastated because they think that they cannot continue with their academic scholarly work. The Good thing with the Research publication and submission continues to grow eventually because these leads to researchers and scholars to write on topics related to covid-19. A lot of researchers and scholar opens its doors in research and development during the pandemic. It's just a pandemic we are facing right now and we need to think or innovate a new strategy in order to survive in this battlefield. A Group of Researchers like the Iksad - Institute of Economic Development and Social Researches and other international research institutions facilitates its call for paper globally by using an alternative mode of presentation. Also, Journal Publications waived the article processing fee to give way to those scholars or writers who are greatly affected with the pandemic situation. The implementation of this new research culture using technology based platform like ResearchGate and Google Scholar boost the emotions of the scholars and writers to continue with their endeavor and come-up with a good publishable paper that is globally readable and can be cited as many as the researchers have read it. Other Publication company offers a free publication and even researcher conferences are also being offered free. As a Researcher by heart I will promote and introduced the new methods in conducting researches like qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method research design locally or globally. Finally the Researcher would also like to conclude that there is a big opportunity in research and development in this time of pandemic so stay at home and do collaborative researchers that can be cited and publishable in a reputable journal indexed in Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), Web of Science and other high impact factor indexing databases.

Keywords: Research, Culture, Pandemic

THE ROLE OF ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAITS ON BUSINESS SUCCESS. EVIDENCE FROM MUSHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF NIGERIA.

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Abstract

The research examines the influence of Entrepreneurial Traits on Business Success using Mushin Local Government Council, Lagos State, Nigeria as the study area. The study employed survey research design for data gathering through the use of a structured questionnaire. The population for the study consists of entrepreneurs in Mushin Local Government using survey instrument for the study. A total of 169 of designated questionnaires were administered on the various respondents which are entrepreneurs in the study area. Out of the 169 questionnaires distributed. 148 were returned and completed. The response rate was 87.5%. For the purpose of this study, tables of frequencies and percentages were used to present the data collected for the questionnaire and the analysis was done using mean format and Simple Ordinary Least Square in which BS is used to proxy business success. PT denotes personality trait, CRT is used to capture creativity. INV represents innovation, RT connotes risk taking, PS means passion, and U_t is error term. However, α is an intercept while β_1 β_2 β_3 β_4 and β_5 were parameters used. the results of this study indicate that entrepreneur is a significant factor that could ensure the success of the enterprise. Risk taking by the entrepreneur is a significant factor that could ensure the success of the enterprise. Risk taking by the entrepreneurs shows a significant positive relationship with success of the business. Creativity of the entrepreneurs has a significant positive impact on the success of the +business. Based on the findings, the study recommended that entrepreneurs must be creative in handling business, be an innovator, a risk lover, passionate about his/her business, possess amazing personality traits in order to guarantee success of the enterprise.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial traits, Entrepreneurial Competency and Business Success, Approaches to Entrepreneurship.

TO WHAT EXTENT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 AFFECTS THE TRAVELING BEHAVIOR OF SAUDIS

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Abstract

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, closures and travel restrictions imposed by governments around the world have had a disastrous impact on tourism. This study examines the impact of Covid-19 from the perspective of tourists in Saudi Arabia. It aims to explore how Saudis perceive the risks associated with Covid-19 and how they plan their tourism trips in the coming months. We conducted a survey among a convenience sample of 293 individuals from different parts of Saudi Arabia during the first three months of 2021. Respondents were asked to complete an electronic questionnaire in their native language (Arabic). The items that formed the questions were taken from previous studies. " Covid-19 Psychological Impact" (CPI) and "Travel Risk" (TR) were rated on a 5-point Likert scale. "Preferred Travel Timeline" (PTT) and " Geographic Area " (GA) were nominal variables. The results of factor analysis applied to CPI and TR allow us to extract a two-factor solution that explains 63.8 % of the total information. Convergent reliability and discriminant validity of these variables were confirmed. The results of linear regression analysis showed that CPI is predictive of TR with $\beta=0.536$ at $p=0.000$. This means that anxiety, stress and worry triggered by the Covid 19 pandemic lead people to perceive travel as more risky than usual. The discriminant analysis also confirmed that people who exhibit high levels of Covid 19 anxiety prefer to postpone their travel until the end of 2021. In fact, respondents who prefer to travel in May (3.25), June (2.95), or July-August (3.37) showed significantly lower psychological impact due to Covid-19 than those who intend to travel in September-October (3.78) or November-December (3.51). The effect of CPI on GA was not statistically significant.

To increase willingness to travel, managers and agencies could use both traditional and electronic media to reduce Covid-19 anxiety. People with low levels of fear could also be used as influencers in electronic communities to encourage others to take a vacation in or out of the country. The more travel companies highlight their preventative measures against Covid-19, the more travel decisions could be made for the summer season.

Keywords:. Covid-19 psychological impact, travel risk, Saudi Arabia, Tourism, traveling behavior

INTERAKTIV MÜHAZİRƏ DƏRSLƏRİNDƏ MÜƏLLİM VƏ TƏLƏBƏLƏRİN ƏMƏKDAŞLIĞININ TƏŞKİLİ TEXNİKALARI

TECHNIQUES FOR ORGANIZING TEACHER-STUDENT COOPERATION IN INTERACTIVE LECTURES

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Abstract

Techniques and experiences of interactive lecturing in courses are described in this paper. The main purpose is to activate the students and to make them take responsibility for their own studies and learning and make studying a continuous event throughout the course. The lecture is an active method of training and considered as the main form of organization of training in higher education system. Interactive lectures are seminars in which the lecturer uses engagement triggers and interrupts the lecture at least once every class to have students participate in an activity that allows them to work directly with the content. Lecturing is a time-honored teaching style for presenting huge quantities of knowledge in courses of any size and for sharing information with large groups of students, yet it might result in pupils who passively listen. The instructor can start the interactive part with an engagement trigger to get students' attention and keep it. The lecturer then includes an exercise that helps students to put what they've learned into practice or provides context for forthcoming lecture content. There are the essential characteristics of a competent lecturer: Present the content in a clear and logical order. Make the information accessible, understandable, and relevant. They adequately cover the subject and are constructive and helpful in their critique. The lecture should take into account basic requirements when organizing lectures: Problems should be created and questions should be asked from the beginning of lectures. Information and data should be based on basic concepts. Missing parts should be assigned to students to obtain unspoken information. When solving problems, attention should be paid to the activity of students when referring to facts and examples. Their opinions should be included in the commentary and commented on by everyone, and the teacher should summarize the objectives. This approach was utilized in my Azerbaijani students' English History class. In certain ways, the method's theoretical foundation is found in humanism's educational theory. It is a hybrid of student-centered and teacher-centered learning. A lecturer, according to this notion, is a coach and guide who actively engages the pupils. As a result, the lectures are conversational learning sessions.

Key words: types of lecture, purpose of lecture, innovations, the process of lecture classes

THE GOOD, THE BAD, AND THE UGLY SIDES OF DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE OF REMOTE EMPLOYEES

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Abstract

Digital surveillance (electronic monitoring), which is the use of digital technology for instant and continuous collection, storing and processing of employee data, is viewed as a necessity for controlling and managing remote employees whilst having many challenges. Although for controlling employee performance and behavior it's a necessity, effective and ethical use of digital surveillance is a matter of debate. When digital surveillance is executed to control outcomes of employee behavior in terms of productivity and quality as well as to detect employee's cyberloafing, it is a very useful method for employers forming the good aspect of it. Nevertheless, for remote employees, in any dispute or complaint that may occur with customers or other stakeholders, the data recorded in digital surveillance serves as an evidence and thus, it helps to use the proof mechanism in favor of the employee. In addition, recording the positive contributions of employees to their organizations can form a basis in performance evaluation and pave the way for them to be promoted and benefit from awards. Notwithstanding these good sides, digital surveillance has also bad sides both for employers and remote employees. Remote employees can pose cybersecurity risks to their employers i.e. insecure home Wi-Fi, unencrypted file sharing, weak passwords, and phishing schemes, etc. thus, these can potentially have many negative consequences against the employers in digital surveillance, such as data breaches and identity fraud. On the other hand, if digital surveillance is executed without informing remote employees about electronic monitoring policies, employees' privacy may be hijacked. In other words, uncontrolled digital surveillance functioning as a corporate 'big brother' under the guise of legality, violates the personal rights of employees and destroys their privacy and thus deteriorates their morale, engagement and trust. Nonetheless, digital surveillance could be used as an 'electronic whip', allowing employers to increase the pace of work in other words it could be a weapon to control and spy on remote employees as well as to fire them thus forming an ugly side of it for employees. When employees are disturbed about being monitored electronically, they may intentionally disclose their organization's confidential business information, thus forming an ugly aspect of digital surveillance to the detriment of the employer. In this context, in this study it's aimed to reveal and criticize the good, the bad, and the ugly sides of digital surveillance of remote employees which will form a basis to balance the security needs of employers with the privacy concerns of remote employees.

Keywords: Digital Surveillance, Remote Employees, Cybersecurity Risks, Data Privacy, Privacy Concerns

UZAKTAN ÇALIŞANLARIN DİJİTAL GÖZETİMİNİN İYİ, KÖTÜ VE ÇİRKİN YÖNLERİ

Özet

Çalışan verilerinin anlık ve sürekli olarak toplanması, depolanması ve işlenmesinde dijital teknolojinin kullanılması olarak tanımlanan dijital gözetim (elektronik izleme), uzaktan çalışanları kontrol etmede ve yönetmede bir gereklilik olarak görülürken, birçok zorluğu da beraberinde taşımaktadır. Çalışan performansını ve davranışını kontrol etmek için bir zorunluluk olmasına rağmen, dijital gözetimin etkin ve etik kullanımı bir tartışma konusudur. Dijital gözetim, çalışanların davranışlarının verimlilik ve kalite açısından sonuçlarını kontrol etmek ve aynı zamanda çalışanın siber ahlaklılığını tespit etmek için yapıldığında, işverenler için bunun iyi yanını oluşturan çok faydalı bir yöntemdir. Bununla birlikte uzaktan çalışanlar için, müşteriler veya diğer paydaşlarla oluşabilecek herhangi bir anlaşmazlık veya şikâyette, dijital gözetimde kaydedilen veriler delil işlevi görmekte ve böylece ispat mekanizmasının çalışan lehine kullanılmasına yardımcı olmaktadır. Ayrıca çalışanların örgütlerine olan olumlu katkılarının kayıt altına alınması performans değerlendirmesinde temel oluşturabilir, terfi etmelerinin ve ödüllerden yararlanmalarının önünü açabilir. Bu iyi yönler rağmen, dijital gözetimin hem işverenler hem de uzaktan çalışanlar için kötü yanları da vardır. Uzak çalışanlar işverenleri için siber güvenlik riskleri oluşturabilir, örneğin güvenli olmayan ev Wi-Fi'si, şifrelenmemiş dosya paylaşımı, zayıf parolalar ve kimlik avı planları vb., böylelikle bunların dijital gözetimde işverenlere karşı veri ihlalleri ve kimlik dolandırıcılığı gibi potansiyel olarak birçok olumsuz sonucu olabilir. Öte yandan, uzaktan çalışanlara elektronik izleme politikaları hakkında bilgi verilmeden dijital gözetim gerçekleştirilirse, çalışanların mahremiyeti ele geçirilebilir. Diğer bir deyişle, yasallık kisvesi altında kurumsal bir "Büyük Birader" işlevi gören kontrolsüz dijital gözetim, çalışanların özlük haklarını ihlal etmekte ve mahremiyetlerini yok ederek morallerini, bağlılıklarını ve güvenlerini zedelemektedir. Bununla birlikte, dijital gözetim bir 'elektronik kırbaç' olarak kullanılabilir, işverenlerin çalışma hızını artırmalarına olanak tanır, başka bir deyişle, uzaktan çalışanları kontrol etmek ve gözetlemek dahası onları işten çıkarmak için bir silah olabilir ve böylece çalışanlar için dijital gözetimin çirkin bir yanını oluşturabilir. Çalışanlar elektronik olarak izlenmekten rahatsız olduklarında, kuruluşlarının gizli ticari bilgilerini kasıtlı olarak ifşa edebilirler ve böylece işveren aleyhine dijital gözetimin çirkin bir yönünü oluşturabilirler. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada, işverenlerin güvenlik ihtiyaçları ile uzaktan çalışanların mahremiyet kaygıları arasında denge kurulmasına temel oluşturacak uzaktan çalışanların dijital gözetiminin iyi, kötü ve çirkin yönlerinin ortaya çıkarılması ve eleştirel bir değerlendirmenin yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Gözetim, Uzaktan Çalışanlar, Siber Güvenlik Riskleri, Veri Gizliliği, Mahremiyet Endişeleri

USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ASSESSING STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT AT HIGH SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY IN MATHEMATICS

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Abstract

Nowadays, Artificial Intelligence is widely applied in many areas of society, especially in education with Intelligent Teaching Systems, cooperative robots (cobots), chatting robots (chatbots), etc. While the assessment of academic achievement plays an important role in Education with many modern models, including Adaptive testing model based on Item Response Theory. This paper presents a study that integrates Adaptive tests into the AI Chatbot system on the Facebook Messenger platform to assess students' Mathematical achievement at Vietnam High schools. A quantitative research was conducted to analyse the advantages and challenges of this integrated model in today's teaching and learning context.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Adaptive Test, Mathematics education.

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF APPLE CULTIVARS FROM MOROCCO USING MICROSATELLITE (SSR) MARKERS

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Said BOUDA

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Abstract

Genetic diversity of 27 apple genotypes cultivated in four geographical regions of Morocco was screened using 26 simple sequence repeat (SSR) primers. These SSR loci yielded a total of 195 polymorphic SSR alleles in ranging size of 78 to 209 bp. The obtained values for the average number of alleles per locus (7.5), effective numbers of alleles (4.62), shannon's information index (1.66), expected heterozygosity (0.76), observed heterozygosity (0.74) and polymorphism information content (0.76), showed a high level of polymorphism and suggest that Moroccan apple cultivars have significant genetic diversity. The principal coordinate analysis and UPGMA dendrogram suggested the presence of four well-defined groups, which was confirmed later by model based population structure. Furthermore, strong genetic differentiation between these four groups was also detected compared with other studies ($F_{ST}=0.28$). Most of the individuals segregated into the four groups showed a membership coefficient greater than 0.80, which indicate their better genetic integrity. After comparing SSR profiles and genotypes names, we conclude that the problem of homonyms and/or labeling errors appear in the studied genotypes. However, based on genetic profiles, two individuals (Naour 1/Naour 2 and Laakri 5/Laakri 6) found to be duplicated. Also, the results show that some cultivars with the same name are grouped in different clusters suggesting the existence of possible homonymy. Lastly, the present work confirms the usefulness of SSR markers for the elimination of duplications and characterization of diversity and hybrid characters of cultivars within the species *Malus*. However, we suggest that this work could serve as basic information to assess the apple germplasm in Morocco.

Keywords: *Malus*×*domestica*, SSR markers, genetic diversity, Apple, Morocco

THE POLITICAL AESTHETICS OF UNOFFICIAL PLACE NAMING

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This article explores the multiple ways in which unofficial place naming can (re)produce, trouble and overturn established norms of understanding and behaviour. Drawing on scholarship on the political effects of place naming, we argue that unofficial place names are elements of the political landscape that not only express the socio-political themes of the users but also the political atmosphere and processes by which communities make their impression on the landscape. We view unofficial toponyms as vivid, creative, forceful, unrestricted, expressive ways of using language by groups of speakers to establish, maintain and perpetuate group identity and solidarity. We argue that unofficial toponyms can be used as means of constructing the users' sense of belonging, their claim of symbolic ownership over territories and evidence of subtle ways of teasing out power dynamics that are inherent in naming and society at large. Based on field work conducted in Bindura, Zimbabwe in 2018, the article addresses the nature of unofficial place names in Bindura and focuses on how certain communities react to the place names of their farms, streets, townships and villages in their everyday lives.

Keywords: slang toponymy, critical toponymy, multilanguaging, critical discourse analysis, linguistic landscape

ANALYZING VISION STATEMENTS OF INTERBRAND'S TOP 100 GLOBAL BRANDS

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The purpose of this paper is to analyze the vision statements of Top 100 Global Brands. Interbrand's ranking for top 100 global brands were selected for this study and their vision statements were collected from their official websites. The length of vision statements varies from 3 to 80 with an average 17 (number of words). Most frequently used keywords in vision statements include; world; people; better; company; and sustainable. Limitation of this research include conclusions are drawn based on material found in publicly available official websites and content analysis has been criticized as highly subjective in nature. There is strong link between industry and the keywords used in vision statements for example automotive industry has Mobility and Driving; financial services has financial services; Luxury brands having luxury; business eservices has cloud and digital; Media has entertainment; Alcohol has beer; Beverages has beverages; restaurants has food as keyword.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT IN MODERN PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of innovation-oriented processes of economic transformation in the period of modern development requires the formation of regional innovative systems of the agricultural sector, which are determined in terms of increasing the competitiveness of the country's economy. The optimal functioning of the innovation system of the agricultural sector depends on the state of its innovation potential and the level of development as an important link in the national innovation system, which in turn determines the economic growth of not only the region but the country as a whole. The set of measures for the implementation of state innovation policy in the agro-industrial complex is determined by the transformations that ensure the development of new progressive forms of innovative activity, taking into account the characteristics of agricultural production. The development of the agro-processing industry on the basis of the latest innovative technologies is supported by the state and developed through various economic regulations, which, along with the continuous supply of domestic and foreign markets with high quality local products, provide year-round employment of farmers. and serves to form a culture of effective cooperation between commodity producers. Historically, depending on the level of development of the agrarian sector, the state policy regulates the emphasis on various priorities that can ensure the development of agriculture and processing industry. It should be noted that the modernization of agricultural production and the transition to innovative development, energy and resource-saving technologies can be accompanied by mass freedom of labor. In this regard, much attention should be paid to diversification, job creation, retraining and the organization of alternative activities in rural areas.

Keywords: Modern times, Agriculture, innovative system, investment

MÜASİR DÖVRDƏ İNNOVASIYA YÖNÜMLÜ İNVESTİSİYALARIN ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ

Xülasə

Müasir inkişaf dövründə iqtisadiyyatın çevrilməsinin innovasiyaya istiqamətlənmiş proseslərinin reallaşdırılması ölkənin xalq təsərrüfatının rəqabət qabiliyyətinin artımı perspektivində təyin olunan kənd təsərrüfatı sektorunun regional innovativ sistemlərinin formalaşmasını tələb edir. Kənd təsərrüfatı sektorunun innovativ sisteminin optimal fəaliyyət göstərməsi milli innovasiya sisteminin mühüm halqası kimi onun innovasiya potensialının vəziyyətinin və inkişaf səviyyəsinin mövcudluğundan asılıdır, bu da öz növbəsində yalnız ayrıca götürülmüş regionun deyil, bütünlükdə ölkənin iqtisadi artımını təyin edir. Aqrar-sənaye kompleksində dövlət innovasiya siyasətinin həyata keçirilməsi üzrə tədbirlər məcmusu kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının xüsusiyyətləri nəzərə alınmaqla innovativ fəaliyyətin yeni mütərəqqi formalarının inkişafını təmin edən transformasiyalarla müəyyən edilir. Aqrar emal sənayesinin ən müasir innovasiya texnologiyaları əsasında inkişaf etdirilməsi dövlət tərəfindən dəstəklənir və müxtəlif iqtisadi tənzimləmə üsulu ilə inkişaf etdirilir ki, bunun da daxili və xarici bazarların davamlı olaraq yüksək keyfiyyətli yerli məhsullarla təmin olunması ilə yanaşı fermer, ailə təsərrüfatlarının il boyu işlə təmin olunmasında, müəssisə ilə əmtəə-xammal istehsalçıları arasında səmərəli əməkdaşlıq mədəniyyətinin formalaşmasına xidmət edir. Tarixən aqrar sahənin inkişaf səviyyəsindən asılı olaraq kənd təsərrüfatı, emal sənayesinin inkişafını təmin edə biləcək müxtəlif prioritetlərə önəm vermək dövlət siyasəti ilə tənzimlənir. Qeyd etmək lazımdır ki, kənd təsərrüfatı istehsalının modernləşdirilməsi və innovativ inkişafa, enerji və resurslara qənaət texnologiyalarına keçid kütləvi iş azadlığı ilə müşayiət edilə bilər. Bu baxımdan şaxələndirməyə, yeni iş yerlərinin açılmasına, kadrların yenidən hazırlanmasına və kənd yerlərində alternativ fəaliyyətin təşkilinə çox diqqət yetirilməlidir.

Açar sözlər: Müasir dövr, Kənd təsərrüfatı, innovativ sistem, investisiya

KURU BAKLAGİLLERDE BULUNAN MOLİBDEN MİKTARININ İYON SEÇİCİ ELEKTROT İLE TAYİNİ

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ÖZET

Molibden, vücudumuzun enzimlerini ve diğer maddeleri parçalamada kullanılan bir elementtir. Vücutta kimyasal reaksiyonları başlatan, sülfat oksidaz, aldehit oksidaz, ksantin oksidaz ve mitokondrial amidoksim azaltıcı bileşen (mARC) enzimlerini active eder. Ayrıca sülfatları parçalamada önemli rol oynar. Fazla alımında gut hastalığına sebep olur. Eser miktardaki bu minerali, besinlerden alırız. Suda az çözünen tuzlardan oluşan katı hal molibden seçici elektrot hazırlandı. Bu elektrodun duyarlılığına etki eden faktörler incelenerek optimum şartları belirlendi. Önce sentetik numunelerde değeri bilinen molibden miktarları, iyon seçici elektrot ile ölçülerek hata oranları tespit edildi. Ardından Türkiye`de çok tüketilen mercimek, fasulye ve pirinç örnekleri çözünürleştirildi. Örneklerdeki molibden miktarları %95 güven seviyesi ve 5 deneyin ortalaması olarak yaklaşık 0.2 ile 0.5 mg /100 g olarak ölçüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Molibden, İyon seçici elektrot, Potansiyometri, Kuru baklagiller.

THE AMOUNT OF MOLYBDENE IN DRIED LEGUMES DETERMINATION WITH ION SELECTOR ELECTRODE

ABSTRACT

Molybdenum is an element used to break down our body's enzymes and other substances. It activates sulfide oxidase, aldehyde oxidase, xanthine oxidase and mitochondrial amidoxime reducing component (mARC) enzymes that initiate chemical reactions in the body. It also plays an important role in breaking down sulfites. Excessive intake causes gout. We get trace amounts of this mineral from food. A solid-state molybdenum selective electrode consisting of salts sparingly soluble in water was prepared. Optimum conditions were determined by examining the factors affecting the sensitivity of this electrode. First, the amount of known molybdenum in synthetic samples was measured with an ion-selective electrode and error rates were determined. Then, samples of lentils, beans and rice, which are widely consumed in Turkey, were solubilized. Molybdenum amounts in the samples were measured as approximately 0.2 to 0.5 mg/100 g, with 95% confidence level and the average of 5 experiments.

Keywords: Molybdenum, Ion selective electrode, Potentiometry, Dried legumes.

BAZI SU ÖRNEKLERİNDE BULUNAN KLORÜR MİKTARLARININ TAYİNİ

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ÖZET

Klorür iyonu üniversal bir safsızlıktır. Bazı bileşiklerin su içerisinde çözünmesiyle klorür miktarı artmaktadır. Suyun temizlenmesi ve dezenfektasyon işleminde de kullanılmaktadır. Su çeşidine göre klorür miktarı da farklılık göstermektedir. Deniz suyundaki miktarı fazla iken, kaynak sularında miktarı düşüktür. Bu çalışmada klorür iyonuna duyarlı membran bir iyon seçici elektrot geliştirildi. Klorür derişimindeki 10 kat artışa karşı duyarlılığının, Nernst eşitliğine uygun olduğu tespit edildi. İyon seçici elektrodun duyarlılığına etki eden faktörler incelendi ve seçiciliğinin ve duyarlılığının yüksek olduğu şartlar belirlendi. Önce sentetik klorür örnekleri hazırlandı. Klorür elektrot ile bu örneklerdeki klorür tayinleri yapıldı. Ardından deniz suyu, atık su, çeşme suyu ve 3 farklı kaynak sularındaki klorür miktarları ölçüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Klorür, Klorür seçici elektrot, Membran, Bazı sular.

DETERMINATION OF CHLORIDE AMOUNTS IN SOME WATER SAMPLES

ABSTRACT

The chloride ion is a universal impurity. The amount of chloride increases with the dissolution of some compounds in water. It is also used in water cleaning and disinfection. The amount of chloride also differs according to the type of water. While its amount is high in sea water, its amount is low in spring waters. In this study, a chloride ion sensitive membrane ion selective electrode was developed. It was found that its sensitivity to a 10-fold increase in chloride concentration was in accordance with the Nernst equation. The factors affecting the sensitivity of the ion selective electrode were examined and the conditions with high selectivity and sensitivity were determined. First, synthetic chloride samples were prepared. Chloride determinations in these samples were made with a chloride electrode. Then, the chloride amounts in sea water, wastewater, tap water and 3 different spring waters were measured.

Keywords: Chloride, Chloride selective electrode, Membrane, Some water.

A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF THE DISASTER: CHERNOBIL ACCIDENT

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Disasters, which are mostly unknown when, where, how and to what extent, due to human or natural events, negatively affect all or a part of all living things, including people in the region, make daily life difficult and cause social, economic, physical and social losses in all areas. is the set of events. Accident is defined as an unintentional and involuntary event, according to the dictionary of the Turkish Language Association. In order for an accident to turn into a disaster, many living things must be affected by this event and cannot cope alone and need help. According to official sources, as a result of the "accident" in the 4th unit of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine, which is a part of the former Soviet Union, on April 26, 1986, the entire reactor heart and a large part of the building were damaged, and a large amount of radioactive material was released into the environment. The effects of this accident, which are not taken seriously by many countries including Turkey, still continue today. With this study, it was aimed to determine how the size of an "accident" reached the catastrophic stage by taking the Chernobyl accident as an example, by examining before, during and after the event. As a result of this study, it has been understood that even though it is called an accident, it can be easily observed with this event that it is always human to turn a disaster into a disaster, whether it is man-made or natural.

Keywords: Disaster, Accident, Chernobil

ESKİ ÇAĞLARDA TÜRKLERDE, MEZOPOTAMYA'DA VE MİSİRDA ÇOCUKLARDA SPOR

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Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı eski çağlarda çocukların Türklerde, Mezopotamya ve Mısır halklarında ilgilendiği veya yaptığı sporların araştırılmasıdır. Literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Eski Türklerde çocuklarda spor hareketleri genellikle savaşlarda kullanılan atlar ve hareketlere dayalıdır. Güreş, Polo, Gökbörü, Çöğen ve Binicilik bunlardan bazılarıdır. Eski Mezopotamya'da oynanan yaygın sporlar arasında olan avcılık, boks, güreş ve polo yine çocuklar tarafından yapılmıştır. Eski çağ Mısırda ise güreş, boks, okçuluk, halter, cirit atma ve yüzme sporlarında çocukların olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çocuklar ayrıca jimnastik, hokkabazlık, boks, kürek ve çim hokeyi gibi sporlarda yaptılar.

Sonuç: Eski çağlarda çocuklar ülkelerinin toplumlarında görülen sporlarda öncelikli olarak bulundular. Türklerde genellikle savaş oyunları ve Eski Mısırda savaş oyunlarına ilave eğlence amaçlı oyunlar ve Mezopotamya'da ise bunların karışması bazı oyunlar oynanmıştır. Eski Mısırda Erkekler ve kızlar aynı sporlardan bazılarını ayrı olarak oynarlarken Türklerde Kız erkek beraber oynadıkları düşünülmektedir. Uygarlıklar farklı farklı isimlerle anılsa da çocukların oyun ve spor kültürlerinin birbirleriyle benzerlik içerisinde olduğu söylenebilir. Her uygarlığın çocuklarının benzer ve farklı olan oyunları birbirleri ile karşılaştırılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eski Çağ, Eski Türkler, Eski Mısır, Mezopotamya, Spor

SPORTS IN CHILDREN IN ANCIENT TIMES, TURKS, MESOPOTAMIA AND EGYPT

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the sports that children were interested in or played in the Turks, Mesopotamian and Egyptian peoples in ancient times. A literature review was made. In ancient Turks, children's sports movements are generally based on horses and movements used in wars. Wrestling, Polo, Gökbörü, Çöğen and Equestrian are some of them. Hunting, boxing, wrestling and polo, which are among the common sports played in ancient Mesopotamia, were also performed by children. In ancient Egypt, it was determined that there were children in wrestling, boxing, archery, and weightlifting, javelin throwing and swimming sports. The boys also did sports such as gymnastics, juggling, boxing, rowing and field hockey.

Conclusion: In ancient times, children were primarily involved in sports seen in the societies of their countries. In addition to the war games in the Turks, in addition to the war games in Ancient Egypt, some games were played for entertainment purposes, and some games were played in Mesopotamia. While boys and girls played some of the same sports separately in ancient Egypt, it is thought that boys and girls played together in Turks. Although civilizations are called by different names, it can be said that children's play and sports cultures are similar to each other. The similar and different games of the children of each civilization should be compared with each other.

Keywords: Ancient Age, Ancient Turks, Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Sports

YAXIN ŞƏRQ PROBLEMİNƏ TÜRKİYƏNİN MÜNASİBƏTİ (1979-2004)

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE TO THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM (1979-2004)

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ÖZET

Yaxın Şərqlə böhranının nizama salınmasında Türkiyə dövlətinin bu reğonda oynadığı rolu mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir. Bu problemə münasibət 1979-cu ildən etibarən Ankaranın xarici siyasət doktrinasının mühüm istiqamətlərindən biri olmuşdur. 1990-cı illərdə Türkiyə-İsrail münasibətlərinin inkişafında baş verən canlanma rəsmi Ankaranın bu istiqamətdə fəallığını artırdı. Türkiyə bu problemin həllində bir sıra məqsədlər güdüdü. Yaxın Şərqlə probleminin həllinə müsbət təsir etmək üçün Ankara münaqişə tərəflərinin hər ikisi ilə normal münasibətlərə malik olmalı idi. Bu mənada Türkiyə-İsrail, Türkiyə-Fələstin münasibətlərinin yaxşılaşması mühüm rol oynayırdı.

Digər tərəfdən Ankara-Təl-Əviv əlaqələrinin inkişafını zəruri edən amillər də mövcud idi. İsrail-Türkiyə əməkdaşlıq sahələrinin inkişafı üçün əlverişli şərait yaranmışdı. Hətta müdafiə sənayesi sahəsində əməkdaşlıq, birgə hərbi təlimlərin təşkili bu münasibətlərə strateji xarakter verirdi. Türkiyənin İsrail ilə yaxınlaşması qonşu ərəb ölkələrində etirazla qarşılandı və tənqidlərə məruz qaldı. Rifah Partiyasının lideri Nəcməddin Ərbakanın koalisiya hökumətinin Türkiyə-İsrail əməkdaşlığına yenidən baxmaq cəhdi.

Türkiyə-İsrail əməkdaşlığı hərbi sahə ilə yanaşı iqtisadi sahədə də uğurla inkişaf etmişdir. Yaxın Şərqlə probleminin həllində fəal iştirak etmək üçün İsrailə həmsərhəd ölkələr ilə də münasibətləri normal saxlamaq lazım idi. Hələ də Türkiyə ilə Suriya arasında bir sıra problemlər öz həllini gözləyirdi. Ankaranın Yaxın Şərqlə siyasətinə ABŞ amilinin təsiri böyükdür. ABŞ-İsrail-Türkiyə tərəfdaşlığının inkişaf etdirilməsi bəzi dövlətlər tərəfindən narahatlıqla qarşılanırdı. Türkiyədə hökumət dəyişiklikləri Ankaranın Yaxın Şərqlə siyasətinə müəyyən təsir göstərsə də ordunun təzyiqləri nəticəsində strateji xarici siyasət xətti dəyişməz olaraq qaldı.

Açar sözlər: Yaxın Şərqlə problemi, Türkiyə, İsrail, xarici siyasət, Fələstin.

ABSTRACT

The role of the Turkish state in resolving the Middle East crisis in this region is important. The attitude to this problem has been one of the important directions of Ankara's foreign policy doctrine since 1979. The revival in the development of Turkish-Israeli relations in the 1990s increased the activity of official Ankara in this direction. Turkey pursued a number of goals in solving this problem. In order to have a positive impact on the settlement of the Middle East problem, Ankara had to have normal relations with both parties to the conflict. In this sense, the improvement of Turkish-Israeli, Turkish-Palestinian relations played an important role.

On the other hand, there were factors that necessitated the development of Ankara-Tel Aviv relations. Favorable conditions were created for the development of Israeli-Turkish cooperation. Even cooperation in the field of defense industry, the organization of joint military exercises gave a strategic character to these relations. Turkey's rapprochement with Israel has been met with protests and criticism in neighboring Arab countries. Prosperity Party leader Najmeddin Erbakan's attempt by the coalition government to reconsider Turkish-Israeli cooperation.

Turkish-Israeli cooperation has successfully developed in the military as well as in the economic sphere. In order to take an active part in resolving the Middle East problem, Israel also needed to maintain normal relations with neighboring countries. A number of problems between Turkey and Syria were still pending. The US factor has a great influence on Ankara's Middle East policy. The development of the US-Israel-Turkey partnership has been met with concern by some countries. Although the change of government in Turkey has had some effect on Ankara's Middle East policy, the strategic foreign policy has remained unchanged as a result of military pressure.

Keywords: Middle East problem, Turkey, Israel, foreign policy, Palestine.

BIO-POLYMER BASED SELF-HEALING HYDROGEL MEMBRANE FOR WOUND DRESSING APPLICATIONS

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Abstract

Recently hydrogels have got high scientific interest and become important material owing to their numerous applications in various walks of life. Due to the toxicity and non-biocompatibility, bio-based polymers are preferred over synthetic polymers-based hydrogels. Self-healing hydrogels, in particular are superior due to their self-repairing ability. So, combination of bio-based self-healing materials are utmost important in said field. In this study, a bio-polymer chitosan cross-linked with vanillin was incorporated with inorganic filler graphitic carbon nitride ($g\text{-C}_3\text{N}_4$) to enhance its mechanical properties. Furthermore, various concentrations of starch capped silver nano-particles (AgNPs) were optimized with fabricated self-healing membranes to introduce anti-bacterial activities. The developed membranes were characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform Infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) and Scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Mechanical testing was conducted to assess the physical strength of membranes along with self-healing efficiency. The fabricated membranes shown improved mechanical properties and self-healing efficiency more than 90%. The antibacterial activities were conducted against *pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. The maximum inhibition zone was reported $36 \pm 0.2\text{mm}$ and $30 \pm 0.3\text{mm}$ respectively. Further physical testing such as swelling ratios, oxygen permeability, porosity, water vapor transmission rates, and moisture retention capabilities shown that fabricated membranes can absorb and maintain high amount of water while being breathable and moist can help in wound healing faster. Lastly, the different kinetic studies were conducted to evaluate the drug release profile. The Higuchian model was best fit, while Korsmeyer peppas model shown that fabricated membranes have non-fickian diffusion mechanism of drug release. The reported results encourage that developed membranes are potentially suitable candidates for wound dressing materials.

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYTOCHROME P4501A1 (CYP1A1) A5360C (rs 2606345) GENE VARIATION AND SERUM SELENIUM LEVELS IN COLORECTAL CANCER DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Colorectal cancer is one of the common cancer types that is among the causes of serious morbidity and mortality. The pathogenesis of colorectal cancer has not been fully elucidated, but genetic and environmental factors play a role together in the pathogenesis of the disease. The CYP1A1 gene is a gene that is effective in colorectal cancer susceptibility due to various exogenous factors. The CYP1A1 gene consists of 7 exons and 6 introns and is localized on chromosome 15 (15q22-q24). The CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation is characterized by an adenine / cytosine base substitution at position 5360 of the gene. Enzyme activity may change due to this genetic variation. Trace elements are necessary for various metabolic pathways of cells and tissues. Imbalances in trace element levels have been associated with the development and progression of various types of cancer such as colorectal cancer. The aim of this study is to investigate of the relationship between cytochrome CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation and serum selenium levels in the development of colorectal cancer. Our study consists of a patient group diagnosed with colorectal cancer and a healthy control group not diagnosed with colorectal cancer. Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction method was used to determine the genotype distributions of CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation. Serum selenium levels were determined using the atomic absorption spectrophotometer method. In our study, serum selenium levels were found to be significantly lower in colorectal cancer patients carrying the AA homozygous and AC heterozygous genotypes of the CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation compared to healthy controls with the same genotypes ($p < 0.05$). The significant difference was not detected in terms of serum selenium levels between patients carrying the CC genotype of the CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation and controls ($p > 0.05$). In our study, it was concluded that the evaluation of CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation and serum selenium levels together is extremely important in terms of early diagnosis, prognosis and progression of colorectal cancer. Determining the significant biomarkers in our study are important in terms of developing of new therapeutic strategies in colorectal cancer treatment.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, CYP1A1 A5360C (rs 2606345) gene variation, trace elements levels, serum selenium levels, Real-Time polymerase chain reaction, atomic absorption spectrophotometer

DESIGNING CURRICULUM FOR ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING

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Abstract

Researching on new and emerging topics is always tricky. It is difficult for even Entrepreneurial Marketing students and aspirants to evaluate the quality of Entrepreneurial Marketing qualifications. People from different streams of education would like to join Entrepreneurial Marketing studies, and no standardization or professional association is certifying Entrepreneurial Marketing Curriculum. This paper aims to share the experiences of developing an Entrepreneurial Marketing curriculum at a leading business school in the Middle East. The objective of the current study was to develop a curriculum for the Entrepreneurial Marketing course. The entire procedure was based on the notion of “adoption” to “adaptation” originated by the benchmarking approach using a comparative account of 10 business schools offering Entrepreneurial Marketing courses. A multi-method approach was used to study the existing Entrepreneurial Marketing curriculum and suggests the gap in the existing curriculum. This research paper presents the findings on various methodological issues of curriculum design, i.e., course level (undergraduate/postgraduate), course naming, course structure, textbooks, and assessment methods (assignments, quizzes, projects).

Keywords Entrepreneurial Marketing, Curriculum Designing, Education, Entrepreneurial Marketing, Startup Marketing, Marketing, Entrepreneurship

CALCULATION OF COMPRESSIBILITY COEFFICIENT WITH FOURTH VIRIAL COEFFICIENT

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Abstract

In this work, the numerical calculation method has been used to calculate the compressibility coefficient with the fourth virial coefficient over Lennard-Jones (12-6) potential. This method is convenient for the accurate and sensitive determination of the compressibility coefficient for real gases. As well known, Methane is used in industrial chemical fields (a refrigerated liquid, liquefied natural gas, or LNG, the cold gas). Also, methane, the main constituent of natural gas, plays a significant for electricity generation by burning it as a fuel in a steam generator or gas turbine. Therefore, the suggested numerical method has been applied to calculate the compressibility coefficient for methane. To our knowledge, the compressibility coefficient of methane is calculated for the first time using the fourth virial coefficient. The results of the calculation have indicated that this numerical method gives correct results compressibility coefficient for methane than the second virial coefficient with Lennard-Jones (12-6) potential. The results of the calculation for the compressibility coefficient of methane have been compared with experimental data and theoretical data shown that the numerical method can be used for real gases.

Keywords: Virial equation of state, Fourth virial coefficient, Compressibility coefficient, Lennard-Jones (12-6) potential

CALCULATION OF ENTROPY USING THIRD VIRIAL COEFFICIENT WITH KIHARA POTENTIAL

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Abstract

In this stud, the numerical calculation method has been suggested to evaluate the entropy using third virial coefficient with Kihara potential. The proposed method is convenient for the correct and precision calculation of the entropy for nitrogen and other real gases. As well known, decomposing nitrogen compounds to form nitrogen gas releases large amounts of generally useful energy. It is used in many areas of industry. Also, nitrogen is a creative of every great pharmacological drug class, with the inclusion of antibiotics. Therefore, evaluation of the thermodynamic properties of nitrogen is quite important. The numerical method has been practical to calculate the entropy for nitrogen. To our knowledge, the entropy of nitrogen is calculated for the first time using the third virial coefficient with Kihara potential. The results have indicated that the suggested numerical method gives accurate results entropy for nitrogen. The results of the calculation for the entropy of nitrogen have been compared with theoretical data and demonstrate that the numerical method can be useful to calculate the entropy of other real gases.

Keywords: Virial equation of state, Third virial coefficient, Entropy, Kihara potential

TAGUCHİ TABANLI GRİ İLİŞKİ ANALİZİ YÖNTEMİ İLE SICAK DALDIRMA GALVANİZ KAPLAMA PROSESİNDE KAPLAMA YAPIŞKANLIK DAYANIMININ VE GALVANİZ TÜKETİMİNİN EŞ ZAMANLI OPTİMİZASYONU

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Özet

Dünya genelinde demir-çelik ürünlerinin çevre koşullarına karşı uzun yıllar korunması için kullanılan en ekonomik yöntemlerden bir tanesi sıcak daldırma galvaniz kaplamadır. Uluslararası standartlar kaplama miktarı gibi kaplama yapışkanlık düzeyini de kaplama ömrü ve kalitesi açısından önemli bir kriter olarak ele almıştır. Kaplama yapışkanlığı artırılan çeliklerin korozyona ve mekanik kullanımlara karşı daha fazla direnç gösterdiği bilinmektedir. Yapılan birçok çalışmada korozyon veya mekanik etkenlere karşı kaplama miktarını veya kaplama kalınlığını artırmanın çözüm olacağı sunulmuştur. Ancak kaplama miktarını artırmanın önemli bir maliyet ortaya çıkarması ve yönetilmesi daha zor bir üretim süreci ortaya çıkarması sebebiyle daha etkin yöntemler araştırma gereği doğmuştur. Kaplama yapılan çeliklerin büyük bir kısmı kaplandıktan sonra doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak mekanik etkenlere maruz kalmaktadır. Sıcak daldırma galvaniz kaplama yöntemiyle kaplanan yay çelikleri, özel amaçlı çelikler, kaplanmış plakalar veya saçlar daha sonra sarma, eğme, bükme gibi mekanik proseslere tabi olmaktadır. Dolayısıyla yapılan kaplamanın mekanik etkenlere karşı göstereceği direnç, kaplama ömrü ve kaplama yoluyla korunan çeliğinin de korozyona karşı direncini artırmaktadır. Bu durum hem kaplama yapışkanlığının hem de kaplama miktarının birlikte ele alınması gereğini ortaya çıkarmıştır. Deneyler için “TS EN 10244-2 Çelik tel üzerine demir dışı metal kaplamalar” standardı yol gösterici olmuştur. Bu standart ile tanımlanan kaplama yapışkanlığı ve birim yüzeye düşen kaplama miktarı ölçümü temel alınmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Sıcak Daldırma Galvaniz Kaplama prosesi için HCL Asit Oranı, Flux PH, Eriyik Galvaniz Sıcaklığı, Kostik Sıcaklığı, Daldırma Hızı faktörleri dikkate alınmıştır. Her bir faktörün 3 düzeyi olduğu kabul edilmiştir. Kaplama Yapışkanlık Dayanımı yüksek, Galvaniz Tüketimi düşük eş zamanlı optimum çözümü elde edebilmek için Taguchi tabanlı Gri İlişki Analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. L27 ortogonal dizisine göre deney tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar çalışmada sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sıcak Daldırma Galvaniz Kaplama, Kaplama Yapışkanlığı, Taguchi Yöntemi, Gri İlişki Analizi, Optimizasyon.

SIMULTANEOUS OPTIMIZATION OF COATING ADHESION STRENGTH AND GALVANIZED CONSUMPTION IN HOT DIP GALVANIZING PROCESS WITH TAGUCHI-BASED GRAY RELATIONSHIP ANALYSIS METHOD

One of the most economical methods used to protect iron and steel products against environmental conditions for many years around the world is hot-dip galvanized coating. International standards consider coating adhesion level as an important criterion in terms of coating life and quality as well as coating amount. It is known that steels with increased coating adhesion show greater resistance to corrosion and mechanical uses. In many studies, it has been presented that increasing the coating amount or coating thickness will be a solution against corrosion or mechanical factors. However, since increasing the amount of coating causes a significant cost and a more difficult production process to manage, it has become necessary to research more effective methods. Most of the coated steels are exposed to mechanical effects directly or indirectly after coating. Spring steels, special purpose steels, coated plates, or sheets that are coated with hot-dip galvanizing methods are then subjected to mechanical processes such as wrapping, bending, and twisting. Therefore, the resistance of the coating against mechanical factors increases the life of the coating and the resistance of the steel protected by the coating to corrosion. This has led to the need to consider both coating adhesiveness and coating amount together. For the experiments, "TS EN 10244-2 Non-ferrous metal coatings on steel wire" standard has been guiding. This standard is taken as a reference for measuring methods of coating adhesion and the amount of coating per unit surface. In this study, HCL Acid Ratio, Flux PH, Zinc Bath Temperature, Caustic Temperature, Immersion Speed were taken into consideration for the Hot Dip Galvanizing Process. It is accepted that each factor has 3 levels. Taguchi-based Gray Relation Analysis method was used to obtain the optimum solution with high Coating Adhesion Strength and Low Galvanized Consumption. The experimental design was carried out according to the L27 orthogonal array. The results obtained are presented in the study.

Keywords: Hot Dip Galvanized Coating, Coating Adhesion, Taguchi Method, Gray Relationship Analysis, Optimization.

GELİR DAĞILIMI İLE İKTİSADİ BÜYÜME ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN EKONOMİK VE SOSYAL ANALİZLERİ

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ÖZET

İktisat politikasının temel amaçlarından birisi de, adil gelir dağılımını sağlamaktır. Gelir dağılımı, ülkede yaşayan kişiler tarafından mal ve hizmetlerin üretilmesiyle elde edilen hasılanın, o ülkede yaşayan insanlara dağıtım araçları ile bölüştürülmesini ifade etmektedir. Gelir dağılımı sorunu, özel mülkiyetin kabulü ile başlayan bir süreç olup, daha sonra gelir gruplarının milli gelirden daha fazla gelir elde etme mücadelesine dayanan sosyo-ekonomik sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Gelir dağılımında hareket noktası milli gelir olduğuna göre, bu dağılımın ana noktası üretimdeki değişimler olacaktır. Dünyada 1980'lerle başlayan değişim sürecinde gelir dağılımı sorunu sıradan bir ekonomi sorunu olmaktan çıkmış politik ve sosyal bir sorun olarak algılanmaya başlamıştır. Gelir dağılımı sorunu genelde yoksulluk sorununa indirgenmeye başlanmıştır. Dünya nüfusunun en zengin ülkelerde yaşayan %20'lik bölümü dünyada yaratılan gelirin %86'sını alırken, en altta kalan %20'lik kısım gelirden %1'lik pay almaktadır. Günümüzde gelir dağılımı eşitsizliği hem ülke bazında, hem de ülkeler arasında ciddi olarak bozulmaya devam etmektedir.

Bu çalışma, 1980-2018 yıllarına ait 39 yıllık verileri kapsamaktadır. Bağımlı değişken GSMH miktarı baz alınırken, bağımsız değişkenler ise İktisadi Büyüme Oranları, Transfer Harcamaları Miktarı, Enflasyon oranı, İşsizlik Oranı, Hoşnutsuzluk Oranı, Gini Katsayısı Oranı, Kayıtdışı Ekonomi Miktarı, Toplam Borç Stoku Miktarı ve Hane Halkı Yoksulluk Oranını kapsayan 10 değişken kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada test olarak, Birim Kök Testleri (ADF, P-P, KPSS), Granger Nedensellik Testi, EKK, ARCH, VAR Auto Regression testlerini içeren çalışmalar yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'nin ekonomik yapısı içerisindeki gelir dağılımını etkileyen değişkenler ile GSMH ve iktisadi büyüme arasındaki ilişkisi ele alınmıştır.

Granger nedensellik testinin analizi, I(2) gecikmeli olarak 37 gözlem sonucunda değişkenler arasında ortaya çıkan nedensellik ilişkilerini şu şekilde belirtmek mümkündür; GSMH ile GINI katsayısı arasında doğrusal çift yönlü ve pozitif bir ilişki saptanmıştır. GSMH ile Borç Stoku arasında doğrusal çift yönlü ve pozitif bir ilişki saptanmıştır. İşsizlikten GSMH'ya doğru tek yönlü ve negatif bir ilişki mevcuttur. Yine Enflasyon oranından GSMH'ya doğru tek yönlü ve negatif bir ilişki mevcuttur. Hoşnutsuzluk Oranından GSMH'ya doğru tek yönlü ve pozitif bir ilişki mevcuttur. Kayıtdışı Ekonomi'den GSMH'ya doğru tek yönlü ve negatif bir ilişki tespit edilmiştir. Yoksulluk Oranından GSMH'ya doğru tek yönlü ve pozitif bir ilişki mevcuttur. GSMH'dan Transfer harcamalarına doğru tek yönlü ve negatif bir ilişki saptanmıştır. İşsizlik Oranından GSMH'ya doğru tek yönlü ve negatif bir ilişki mevcuttur. EKK test analizinin sonuçlarına göre; Gini Katsayısında (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 4.324 artırmaktadır (diğer değişkenler sabitken). İktisadi Büyüme Oranındaki (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 3.506 oranında yükseltmektedir (diğer değişkenler sabitken). Enflasyon Oranındaki (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 8.68 azaltmaktadır (diğer değişkenler sabitken). Faiz Oranındaki (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 2.0037 oranında azaltmaktadır (diğer değişkenler sabitken). Hoşnutsuzluk Oranındaki (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı

(logaritması alınmış) 7.17 yükseltmektedir (diğer deęişkenler sabitken). Kayıt Dışı Ekonomi (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 2.79 oranında azaltmaktadır (diğer deęişkenler sabitken). İşsizlik Oranındaki (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 1.28 azaltmaktadır (diğer deęişkenler sabitken). Yoksulluk Oranındaki (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik düşüş, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 7.46 yükseltmektedir (diğer deęişkenler sabitken). Transfer Harcamaları Miktarı (logaritması alınmış) bir birimlik artış, GSMH'yı (logaritması alınmış) 0.001 azaltmaktadır (diğer deęişkenler sabitken). Transfer Harcamaları oranı %100 arttığında, GSMH %1 azalmaktadır. Kayıtdışı Ekonomi %10 arttığında, GSMH %27 azalmaktadır. İşsizlik Oranı %10 arttığında GSMH %12 azalmaktadır. Enflasyon oranları %1 arttığında ise, GSMH %8.6 azalmaktadır. Gini katsayısındaki %10'luk artış, GSMH'da %43.2 oranında artış meydana getirmektedir. Borç Stoku Miktarı %10 arttığında ise, GSMH üzerinde %18.9 oranında artış meydana gelmektedir. En küçük kareler yöntemine göre; GSMH üzerinde enflasyon oranı, kayıtdışı ekonomi, işsizlik oranı, yoksulluk oranı, ve transfer harcamaları büyümeyi (GSMH) düşürürken, hoşsuzluk oranı, borç stoku ve Gini katsayısı büyüme (GSMH) üzerinde arttırıcı etki yapmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gelir Dağılımı, İktisadi Büyüme, Yoksulluk Kavramı, Kuznets Ters U Eğrisi, Granger Nedensellik Testi, Birim Kök Testleri, EKK testleri.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Abstract

One of the main objectives of the economic policy is to provide a fair income distribution. Income distribution refers to the distribution of the revenue obtained by the production of goods and services by the people living in the country by means of distribution to the people living in that country. The problem of income distribution is a process that starts with the acceptance of private property, and then emerges as a socio-economic problem based on the struggle of income groups to obtain more income from national income. Since national income is the starting point in income distribution, the main point of this distribution will be changes in production. In the process of change that started in the 1980s in the world, the problem of income distribution has ceased to be an ordinary economic problem, but has started to be perceived as a political and social problem. The problem of income distribution has started to be reduced to the problem of poverty in general. While 20% of the world's population living in the richest countries receive 86% of the income generated in the world, the bottom 20% receives a share of 1% from the income. Today, the inequality of income distribution continues to deteriorate both on a country basis and between countries.

The analysis of the Granger causality test, I (2) lagged, as a result of 37 observations, it is possible to state the causality relationships between variables as follows; A linear, bidirectional and positive relationship was found between GNP and GINI coefficient. A positive and linear relationship has been determined between GNP and Debt Stock. There is a one-way and negative relationship from unemployment to GNP. Again, there is a one-way and negative relationship from inflation rate to GNP. There is a one-way and positive relationship from the Dissatisfaction Rate to GNP. A one-way and negative relationship from

the Informal Economy to GNP has been determined. There is a one-way and positive relationship from the Poverty Rate to the GNP. A one-way and negative relationship has been determined from GNP to Transfer expenditures. There is a one-way and negative relationship from Unemployment Rate to GNP.

According to the results of the EKK test analysis; One unit increase in the Gini Coefficient (with its logarithm) increases the GNP (with its logarithm) by 4.324 (when the other variables are fixed). One unit increase in the Economic Growth Rate (logarithm taken) increases the GNP (logarithm taken) by 3.506 (when the other variables are constant). One unit increase in Inflation Rate (logarithm taken) decreases GNP (logarithm taken) by 8.68 (when other variables are fixed). One unit increase in the Interest Rate (logarithm taken) decreases the GNP (logarithm taken) by 2.0037 (when the other variables are fixed). One unit increase in Dissatisfaction Rate (logarithm taken) raises GNP (logarithm taken) by 7.17 (when other variables are constant). The Informal Economy (logarithm is taken) one unit increase decreases the GNP (logarithm taken) by 2.79 (when other variables are fixed). One unit increase in Unemployment Rate (logarithm taken) decreases GNP (logarithm taken) by 1.28 (when other variables are fixed). One unit decrease in the Poverty Rate (logarithm taken) raises the GNP (logarithm taken) to 7.46 (when other variables are constant). Transfer Expenditures Amount (logarithm taken) one unit increase decreases GNP (logarithm taken) by 0.001 (when other variables are fixed). When the rate of Transfer Expenditures increases by 100%, GNP decreases by 1%. When the Informal Economy increases by 10%, GNP decreases by 27%. When the Unemployment Rate increases by 10%, GNP decreases by 12%. When inflation rates increase by 1%, GNP decreases by 8.6%. A 10% increase in the Gini coefficient creates an increase of 43.2% in the GNP. When the amount of debt stock increases by 10%, an increase of 18.9% occurs on the GNP. According to the least squares method; While the inflation rate, the informal economy, the unemployment rate, the poverty rate, and the transfer expenditures on the GNP decrease the growth (GNP), the discontent rate, the debt stock and the Gini coefficient have an increasing effect on the growth (GNP).

Keywords: Income Distribution, Economic Growth, Poverty Concept, Kuznets Inverse U-Curve, Granger Causality Test, Unit Root Tests, EKK tests.

REVIVALISTICS

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Abstract

The talk will explain why language revival is (1) right, (2) beautiful, and (3) beneficial. In our current world, more and more groups are losing their heritage. Language reclamation (e.g. Hebrew and the Barngarla Aboriginal language of South Australia), revitalization (e.g. Shanghainese and the Adnyamathanha Aboriginal language) and reinvigoration (e.g. Te Reo Māori and Welsh) are becoming increasingly relevant as more and more people seek to reconnect with their ancestors, recover their cultural autonomy, empower their spiritual and intellectual sovereignty, and improve their wellbeing and mental health