

VIII-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

July 13-15, 2023 / Rome, Italy



ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors

Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI

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CONFERENCE ID

CONFERENCE TITLE

8th INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DATE and PLACE

July 13-15, 2023 / Rome, Italy

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IKSAD- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES

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VIII-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

July 13-15, 2023 / Rome, Italy

Conference Online Program



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ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-1, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Canan Demir YILDIZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Sümeyya KUŞ GÜRBEY Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK	Kayseri Provincial Directorate of Labor and Employment Agency Erciyes University	THE LEVEL OF MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF CANDIDATES OF SCIENCE TEACHERS: ACADEMIC'S OPINIONS
Sümeyya KUŞ GÜRBEY Prof. Dr. Uğur BÜYÜK	Kayseri Provincial Directorate of Labor and Employment Agency Erciyes University	FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHER EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
Emre ERDEN Prof. Dr. Orhan KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU	Amasya University Amasya University	AN EDUCATIONAL GAME FOR STUDENTS TO EXPERIENCE 21 ST CENTURY SKILLS: STUDENT AND TEACHER PERSPECTIVES
Medine ASLAN Dr. Ferhat ÖZTÜRK	Şanlıurfa Haliliye Prof. Dr. Necmettin Erbakan İmam Hatip Secondary School Kırıkkale University	USING WRITING TO LEARN ACTIVITIES IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Canan Demir YILDIZ Ömer ÇELİK	Muş Alparslan University Muş Alparslan University	A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL RIGHTS OF TEACHERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF MUŞ PROVINCE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Canan Demir YILDIZ Kübra TURHANER	Muş Alparslan University Muş Alparslan University	EVALUATION OF CENTRALIZED EXAM PRACTICES IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TEACHER PERSPECTIVES IN TERMS OF TEACHER WORK MOTIVATION
Dr. Semih AŞİRET Özgül SU ÖZENİR Aycan KAVAKLI Şükran Ezgi KÖSE	Ministry of National Education Ministry of National Education Ministry of National Education Ministry of National Education	DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHERS' DIGITAL COMPETENCIES WITH GENERALIZED ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nərgiz İsmayılova	ANAS Institute of Literature named after Nizami World literature and comparative	THE ROLE OF CLAUDIO MAGRIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN POSTMODERNISM

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-2, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özden KUTLAY

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
MSc. Bio. Mustafa SAĞLAM Prof. Dr. Tekin KARSLIĞİL	Gaziantep University Gaziantep University	BKV, CMV, EBV INFECTIONS IN PEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY PATIENTS
Bagirov Ismayil Mammad	Azerbaijan Medical University	OXIDATIVE STRESS IN LIVER TISSUE AND THE ROLE OF X-RAYS IN ITS ETIOLOGY
Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Vəliyeva Zeynəb Yəhya kızı Həsənova Xumar Əliövsət kızı Şahməmmədova Sevinc Osman kızı İskəndərova Zülfüyyə Şamil kızı Cəfərova Qumru Kamil kızı	Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University	ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND MORPHOLOGIC QUANTIFICATION OF AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS
Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Prof. Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu Rzayeva Sürəyya Cabbar kızı Əzizova Əsmət Nizami kızı Əhmədova Təranə İbrahim kızı Yusifova Mətanət Yusif kızı	Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University	RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION, THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN BODY AND THE DISEASES CAUSED BY IT
Lect. Işılay SEZEN ERMİŞ Dr. Engin DEVECİ Lect. İlhan ÖZDEMİR	Harran University Faculty of Medicine Private Buhara Hospital Dicle University Faculty of Medicine	TNF- α EXPRESSION IN ALVEOLAR BONE IN OVARECTOMIZED RATS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Özden KUTLAY Assist. Prof. Dr. Arzu KESKİN AKTAN	Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University	CHEMERIN'S HT-29 CELL LINE TREATMENT OF HUMAN COLON CANCER CAUSES INCREASED EXPRESSION OF CYTOCHROME C, CASPASE-3, VEGF AND NF-KB GENES
M.Sc. Ceren ÇELİK Assist. Prof. Dr. Nazlı EZER ÖZER	Altınbaş University Altınbaş University	DIFFERENCES OF BIOMOLECULAR COMPOSITION BETWEEN GREEN AND RED LENTIL: A BIOPHYSICAL APPROACH
İsmet ÇELEBİ Orhan KAZAN İlknur BAKIR Burcu ERTİT TAŞTAN	Gazi University Gazi University Gazi University Gazi University	THE EFFECT OF ORAL HEALTH EDUCATION GIVEN TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS ON CARIES INCIDENCE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-3, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Monika LOPUSZANSKA-DAWID

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Antoaneta FASOVA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pavel TIMONOV Assoc. Prof. Dr. Atanas BALTADJIEV Dr. Tsvetanka PETLESHKOVA	Medical University of Plovdiv	ANTHROPOLOGICAL SEX DIFFERENCES OF HUMERUS BY DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS BETWEEN SOME POPULATIONS
Trzcińska Sandra Joanna Cieplińska Anna Kopiczko Prof. Dr. Manuel González Sanchez	College of Rehabilitation in Warsaw Post-doctoral Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw Universidad de Málaga	DETERMINANTS OF SPINAL CURVATURE PARAMETERS IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH POSTURAL DISORDERS: INTERACTIONS OF SOMATIC VARIABLES, BONE MINERAL DENSITY, SEDENTARY HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS
Prof. Dr. Sabina LACHOWICZ-WIŚNIEWSKA Prof. Dr. Michał ŚWIECA Prof. Dr. Ireneusz KAPUSTA Prof. Dr. Anna BIENIEK	Calisia University University of Life Science University of Rzeszów University of Warmia and Mazury	ISOLATED MIXTURES OF POLYPHENOLS FROM GOUMI BERRY - THE QUALITY AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN VITRO
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Monika LOPUSZANSKA-DAWID Anna KOPICZKO Patrycja WIDŁAK Monika NYRĆ Edyta SIENKIEWICZ- DIANZENZA	Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw	WELL-BEING AND LIFESTYLE AMONG POLISH MEN AND WOMEN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND RUSSO- UKRAINIAN WAR
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Monika LOPUSZANSKA-DAWID Paulina KŁOPOTOWSKA Sara KAŻMIERSKA Jakub BAŁDYKA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Miroslav KOPECKY Alicja SZKLARSKA	Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw Palacky University Olomouc Polish Academy of Sciences	SECULAR CHANGES AND SOCIAL GRADIENTS IN BODY MASS INDEX AND THE CONDITION OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM OF POLISH WOMEN
Dona Andreea Iordan DUMITRU Dana COSAC Agnes K. LACKNER Andrei KOZMA	"Titu Maiorescu" University Bucharest Romanian Academy of Medical Science and of Academy of Romanian Scientists (ROMANIA)	STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF CARIOUS LESIONS IN ANXIOUS CHILDREN
Mihaela Adela IANCU Daniela Mihaela BALTA Irina Anca EREMIA Andrei KOZMA Calin POPOVICI	"Carol Davila" University, Bucharest Romanian Academy of Medical Science and of Academy of Romanian Scientists (ROMANIA)	OBESITY-RELATED HYPERTENSION IN CHILDHOOD
Toader Daniela Oana Marza Madalina Ioana Dragomir Ramona Elena Kozma Andrei Popovici Calin	"Alessandrescu-Rusescu" National Institute for Mother and Child Health, Bucharest Romanian Academy of Medical Science and of Academy of Romanian Scientists (ROMANIA)	HPV TESTING IN PREVENTION AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER

Eris Nepravishta Dr. Ervin Nepravishta Dr. Tahir Cela	Aleksander Moisiu University Trauma University Hospital	FAT EMBOLISM SYNDROME (FES) CURRENT TREATMENT CONCEPTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW
Irsida MEHMETI Kamila DOMI	Catholic University Our Lady of Good Counsel Catholic University Our Lady of Good Counsel	THE EFFICACY AND ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS OF IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-4, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Asmatkhanim Mammadova Bayahmad	Baku State University	PROSTHETIC PHONETIC CASE CREATED BY THE PHONETIC RESTRICTION LAW IN NIZAMI GANJAVI'S "KHAMSA"
Res. Asst. Zeynep AKBUDAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL	Iğdır University	DISCUSSIONS ON THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE (IN THE CONTEXT OF VERSE 47 OF ZARIYAT)
Assist. Prof. Dr. Nihat DEMİRKOL	Iğdır University	THE POSSIBILITY OF REINTERPRETING THE HURÛF-I MUQATTA IN THE METAVERSE PROCESS
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University	EASTERN ANATOLIA CITIES IN THE OFFICIAL KAYSERİ TRAVELNAME
Prof. Dr. Muhittin ELİAÇIK	Kirikkale University	IRAQ CITIES IN THE RESMÎ-İ KAYSERİ TRAVELNAME
Leyla DİLEK	-	THE APPEARANCE OF FAITH IN GAGAUZ LITERATURE AT THE SEMANTIC LAYER
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Batman University Ardahan University	AN EVALUATION ON THE LIFE AND WORKS OF NECİP FAZİL KISAKÛREK
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	Batman University	İBRAHİM SARIÇAM, HZ. OMER, TURKEY DİYANET FOUNDATION PUBLICATIONS, 2010, pp. 229

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-5, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Gonca SÖNMEZ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY TEACHING
Dr. Zarifa AHMADOVA Lect. Dr. Tuğba SEMERCİ SEVİMLİ Dr. Murat SEVİMLİ	Eskisehir Osmangazi University Eskisehir Osmangazi University Suleyman Demirel University	SEROTONIN INHIBITS CELL GROWTH OF SW480 HUMAN COLORECTAL CANCER CELLS VIA TGF- β /SMAD SIGNALING PATHWAY
Muradova Sevda Maharram	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	THE ROLE OF XYLOTROPHIC FUNGI IN BIOCONVERSION
Dr. Gonca SÖNMEZ	Selçuk University	ANTIOXIDANTS AND MOLECULAR STRESS RESPONSE
Res. Asst. Hakan BAĞ Prof. Dr. Seval YILMAZ	Firat University Firat University	EFFECT OF PROPOLIS AND MORIN ON CYTARABINE ASSOCIATED OXIDATIVE STRESS IN RATS
Res. Asst. Şeyda YAYLA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Mesud HÜRKUL	Ankara University Ankara University	THE TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENTS AND THE ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF VERONICA CYMBALARIA BODARD
Res. Asst. Şeyda YAYLA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Mesud HÜRKUL	Ankara University Ankara University	SOME ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF GERANIUM PYRENAICUM BURM.F. (GERANIACEAE)

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-6, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Boughedir nadia

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Boughedir nadia Bailiche Zohra	Université de Tlemcen Université de Tlemcen	CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF MESOPOROUS MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATION INORGANIC SYNTHESIS
Boughedir nadia Dr. Bailiche Zohra	Université de Tlemcen Université de Tlemcen	THE CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF THE MESOPOROUS SILVER SYSTEM WITH RESPECT TO THE DEEP ESTERIFICATION OF THE FATTY ACID
Chennai Yasmine Ouassaf Mebarka	University of Biskra University of Biskra	DOCKING SIMULATION AND ADMET STUDY OF NEW TRIAZOLE COMPOUNDS
Ait Hamou Ouhesseine Rabab Alami Lamiae Berkani Mohamed	Sultan Moulay Slimane University Sultan Moulay Slimane University Sultan Moulay Slimane University	THE BIOACTIVITY IN VEGETABLE OILS
Nacima DEGHICHE-DIAB Marco Alberto BOLOGNA Tsnim DEGHICHE	Scientific and Technical Research Center on Arid Regions (CRSTRA) Roma Tre University Mohamed Khider University	AN UPDATED CHECKLIST OF MELOIDAE MYLABRINI (COLEOPTERA) AND HOST PLANTS IN A SAHARAN OASIS ECOSYSTEM IN ALGERIA
MAJEKODUNMI RACHEAL ADEDAYO WEMIMO OLUWASEUN KOLAWOLE	Kwara State University Kwara State University	INDUCED FERMENTATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) USING BACILLUS CEREUS (CP055160.1) AND BACILLUS VELEZENSIS (MH475925.1)
Brahim Ennasraoui Prof. Abdelaziz Ait Addi	Ibn Zohr University	HIGHLY EFFICIENT SUN-LIGHT-ACTIVE CN/BC/SW NANOCOMPOSITES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATIONS OF DYES
TAFRAOUT Fatiha	University Abdelmalek Essaâdi	DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITES BASED ON BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERS AND LOCAL MINERAL MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-1, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12 00 : 14 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 00 : 15 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seher TETİK IŞIK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seher TETİK IŞIK	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University	DISTINCTION IN TRADITIONAL TURKISH MUSIC: MESUD CEMIL AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO STYLE
Prof. Dr. Bağirova Tamilla Əli qızı	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND MUSIC IN THE FORMATION OF THE SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE
Nurgül ÖZKESER	Mimar Sinan University	FATİH SULTAN MEHMED AND II. COMPARISON OF BOOK ARTS OF THE BEYAZID PERIOD
Mustafa KOÇ	İstanbul University	ADVERTISEMENT POLICY OF BRITISH KANZUK PHARMACY: SON POSTA (THE LAST POST) SAMPLE (1936)
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem BELKIS Assoc. Prof. Dr. Banu Ayten AKIN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin SEVİM SALMAN	Dokuz Eylül University Dokuz Eylül University Dokuz Eylül University	AGE DISCRIMINATION IN THEATER
Simel KEÇİCİOĞLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem BELKIS	Dokuz Eylül University	FROM EDUCATION TO PROFESSIONAL LIFE ACTORS' OPINIONS ON PHYSICAL STUDIES
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Samet ZENGİNOĞLU	Adıyaman University	EUROPEAN UNION COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE AND SMART MOBILITY
Ayşegül KURT	Erzurum Technical University	ANALYSIS OF TEA TRADE BETWEEN TURKEY AND CHINA WITH REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-2, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12 00 : 14 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 00 : 15 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Hakan ŞİMŞEK

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Emine CERYAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU Hüseyin HALILOĞLU	Kastamonu University Marmara University Marmara University	DETERMINATION OF SOLAR POWER PLANT (SPP) SETTLEMENTS BY MULTI-CRITERATIVE DECISION ANALYSIS METHODS: KASTAMONU PROVINCE EXAMPLE
Sid Ahmed BABA HAYBALLA Dr. Eray YILDIRIM Dr. Eyubhan AVCI	Bursa Teknikal University Bursa Teknikal University Bursa Teknikal University	THE EFFECT OF PILE NUMBER AND DIAMETER ON SETTLEMENT OF PILED RAFT FOUNDATIONS IN COHESIVE SOIL
Osman Bahadır ÖZDEN Barış GÖKÇE	MPG Machinery Production Group Inc. Co Necmettin Erbakan University	DEVELOPMENT OF A SOFTWARE FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGN AUTOMATION ON HEAVY VEHICLE AXLE
Ahmet Said AYDEMİR Mehmet İPEKOĞLU Mehmet Gökhan GÖKÇEN Ahmet Uğur BATUK Konstantinos-Dionysios BOUZAKIS	Turkish-German University Turkish-German University Turkish-German University Turkish-German University Turkish-German University	INFLUENCE OF ENTERING ANGLE ON THE SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS OF 316L STAINLESS STEEL COMPONENTS PRODUCED BY MILLING
Oktay GÜNEŞ Arda UĞUR Aykut Yılmaz Oğuz ÇİÇEK	Ege University Ege University ECA Valf A.Ş Inc. ECA Valf A.Ş Inc.	PRESSURE INDEPENDENT CONTROL VALVE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS
Dr. Hakan ŞİMŞEK Müge Begüm ARSLAN	Antalya Bilim University Antalya Bilim University	COST ESTIMATION AND QUALITY-EFFICIENCY INDEX MEASUREMENT WITH FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH FOR GREENHOUSE CULTIVATION
Gunel Isag Amanullayeva Mahira Iosif Aliyeva Mehriban Rahil Mikayilova Gulnara Nail Abdullayeva Nigar Ahmed Hasanazadeh	Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University	PURCHASE OF CONCRETE MATERIALS BASED ON RECYCLED WASTE
Emre GÜL Prof. Dr. Mete KALYONCU	Yıldız Pul Automotive Engine Parts Industry Inc. Konya Technical University	EVALUATION OF CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE IN DECISION TREE ALGORITHM

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-3, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tugba ANDAC GUZEL

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Engin DURMAZ Nihat Uygur KÖSEER Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fatih AKAY	Hugin Retail Solutions Siemens Turkey Çukurova University	SECURE SOAP SIGNING WITH SMART CARDS IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS
Yusuf Tarık AKYÜZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep HASIRCI TUĞCU	Karadeniz Technical University Karadeniz Technical University	CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION AND MODELING OF POWERLINE COMMUNICATION
Dr. Ali Sinan ÇABUK Dr. Özgür ÜSTÜN	Istanbul Technical University Istanbul Technical University	INVESTIGATION OF VIBRATION EFFECT ON IN-WHEEL RADIAL FLUX PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS WITH HARMONIC RESPONSE ANALYSIS
Dr. Sibel KAYĞILI	Firat University	RETICULATE NUMMULITES OF THE KIRKGEÇİT FORMATION, EAST OF ELAZIĞ, TÜRKİYE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra GİRGİN Lect. Aysegül ÇELTEKLİGİL	Beykoz University Beykoz University	THE INVISIBLE BOUNDARIES OF THE OLD TOWN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tugba ANDAC GUZEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Esmâ Gamze AKSEL	Kayseri University Erciyes University	A STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF CAT CARE, WELLBEING AND CAT-FRIENDLY INTERIOR, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT IN RESIDENCES
Lect. Dr. İhsan Tahir ERDAL	Kocaeli University	THE RELATIONSHIP OF GRAPHIC ARTS AND PRINT TECHNIQUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANATOMIC ILLUSTRATION
Büşra TÜRKOĞULLARI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taner UÇAR	Dokuz Eylül University Dokuz Eylül University	INFLUENCE of RE-ENTRANT CORNER IRREGULARITY on FREE VIBRATION RESPONSE of L-SHAPED BUILDINGS
Özlem DEMİREZER Dr. Fatma Seda ÇARDAK	Adana Alparslan Türkeş University of Science and Technology Adana Alparslan Türkeş University of Science and Technology	A RESEARCH ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ODUNPAZARI MODERN MUSEUM AND THE HISTORICAL HOUSES OF ODUNPAZARI IN TERMS OF BUILDING TECHNIQUES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-4, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Anna BOECHAT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
E.V.Vazirov	ADA University	QUALITY DETERMINATION METHOD FOR AUTOMATING SUITABILITY AND VALUE OF AI DATASETS
Valentina CHIRVASE	State University of Moldova	VISUAL ARTS IN THE PERCEPTION OF DIGITAL NATIVES
JAMEELA SALEH NAJI ALHARBI ASSOC. PROF. FATMA KOPRULU	Near East University Near East University	AN INNOVATIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT
Gordana DUKIĆ	Independent University of Banja Luka	TEACHER COMPETENCES AND SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES OF STUDENTS
Dr. Nuno BAPTISTA Dr. Anna BOECHAT	Lusíada University European University	CONSUMER ACTIVISM AND ANTI-CONSUMPTION OF GENERATION Z CONSUMERS IN A CONTEXT OF SIGNIFICANT MARKET POWER BY BIG-TECH COMPANIES
Ph.D.Candidate Inva Kociaj Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eneida Sema	Tirana University Tirana University	TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF LOCATION-BASED PLATFORMS. THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND CASES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE REGULATED THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS BY LAW
Kimkong Heng Koemhong Sol Samarnh Pang	Pannāsāstra University of Cambodia International Christian University Purdue University	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF ONLINE LEARNING: INSIGHTS FROM CAMBODIAN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19
Ali Zhuniqi	University "St. Kliment Ohridski"-Bitola, Republic of North Macedonia	THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INSURANCE - ELSIG INSURANCE COMPANY
Dr. Shamil Azizov	Azerbaijan State University of Economics	THE TRADE AFFECTS OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVES
Ma. Donika Sylejmani Ma.Arbnora Aliu Prof. Dr. Skender Demaku Bahrije Dobra	University of Prishtina	THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO IN THE FROG RANA RIDIBUNDA

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-5, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12 00 : 14 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 00 : 15 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Aykut GÜRKAN Prof. Dr. İlhan TOKSÖZ Prof. Dr. Necdet SÜT	Trakya University Trakya University Trakya University	EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF THE BASKETBALL ATHLETES' COACHES ON THE SPORTSMANING BEHAVIOR
Hakan YEŞİLYURT Dr. İlhan TOKSÖZ	Trakya University Trakya University	INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TIME MANAGEMENT ATTITUDES AND SKILLS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH Assist. Prof. Dr. İlknur YAZICILAR ÖZÇELİK Prof. Dr. Recep KÜRKÇÜ	Amasya University Amasya University Amasya University	PROFESSIONAL RESILIENCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taner TUNÇ	Amasya University Ondokuz Mayıs University Ondokuz Mayıs University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEDIA PRESENTATION OF SPORTS EVENTS AND VIOLENCE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hacıyev Jamal Jalil oğlu Ahadov Vasif Balakshi Aghabajı Aghazada Adalat Aytaj Babayeva Aslan	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University	POSSIBILITIES OF CONSTRUCTION OF SLOW CITIES (CITTASLOW) IN THE TERRITORIES FREED FROM OCCUPATION OF AZERBAIJAN
Assist. Prof. Dr. Hacıyev Jamal Jalil oğlu Ahadov Vasif Balakshi oğlu	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University	DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN AZERBAIJAN
Dr. Taner YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil TANIR	Uşak University Uşak University	TIME MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS IN A STATE UNIVERSITY DURING DISTANCE LEARNING
Dr. Yunus ŞAHİNLER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuzhan YÜKSEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Taner ATASOY	Dumlupınar University Dumlupınar University Gelişim University	INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FRAILTY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING LEVELS OF ATHLETES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

13.07.2023 / HALL-6, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ameer Belmouhoub

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Akomolafe M. A. Ajao F. O. Oyewo O. W.	Osun State Polytechnic Osun State Polytechnic Osun State Polytechnic	ASSESING THE EFFICENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN SELECTED PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS
Naoual Handel Farida Khammar Sarah Djouimaa	INFRARE Laboratory INFRARE Laboratory INFRARE Laboratory	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF SHEAR CONNECTORS' EFFECT ON THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF STEEL TUBES FILLED WITH SLAG CONCRETE
Sarah Djouimaa Naoual Handel Farida Khammar	INFRARE Laboratory INFRARE Laboratory INFRARE Laboratory	REINFORCEMENT OF EXPANSIVE SOIL USING LIME SUBSTITUTED WITH CALCINED EGGSHELLS AT VARYING PERCENTAGES
Yakub, Muhammed Temitope Jimoh, Richard Ajayi	Federal University of Technology Federal University of Technology	INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DELIVERY: A REVIEW
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ameer Belmouhoub Prof. Dr. Assia Abdelouahed	Technical Science Technical Science	DURABILITY OF SLABS MADE FROM RECYCLED PLASTIC FIBRES
Dr. Belaziz Azzeddine Dr. ZAHAF Samir	Mechanics research Center (CRM) University of Djilali Bounama	DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE OF ANKLE-FOOT PROSTHESIS FOR ADAPTATION TO SLOPING WALKING SURFACES

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-1, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Məmmədov Mərdan

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Cansu COŞKUN Elif ÖNEN Gözde EFE Zehra KAZAN Res. Asst. Lügen Ceren GÜNEŞ Prof. Dr. Neriman ARAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Gül KADAN	Ankara University Çankırı Karatekin University	AN INVESTIGATION OF DIGITAL PARENTING ATTITUDES OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND 13 IN TERMS OF CERTAIN VARIABLES
Asya Seda DİLEK Sanem İlgin AĞKOÇ Zehra ŞENGÜL Prof. Dr. Neriman ARAL Res. Asst. Lügen Ceren GÜNEŞ Assist. Prof. Dr. Gül KADAN	Ankara University Çankırı Karatekin University	EXAMINING THE OPINIONS OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN AGED 36-72 MONTHS REGARDING PARENTING ATTITUDES IN TERMS OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL STATUS
Res. Asst. Esra ERGİN Asst. Prof. Dr. Büşra ERGİN	KTO Karatay University Selcuk University	HOW DID WE UNDERSTAND THE PHENOMENON OF MATERNAL GATEKEEPING? IS THE ONLY POWER MOTHER?
Asst. Prof. Gül KAHVECİ	European University of Lefke	VARIOUS EFFECTS OF MUSIC-MEDIATED INTERVENTIONS ON CHILDREN WITH ASD AND TEACHER OPINIONS
Asst. Prof. Gül KAHVECİ Havva GAZİ	European University of Lefke European University of Lefke	DETERMINING THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF TEACHERS WORKING WITH STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS REGARDING MUSIC MEDIATED INTERVENTIONS
Erkan ALSANCAK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Birsel AYBEK	Çukurova University Çukurova University	EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING TENDENCIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS
Prof. Dr. Məmmədov Mərdan	Department Head of Ganja State University	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING KARABAGH MONUMENTS IN THE FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-2, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Serpil AYTAÇ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Serpil AYTAÇ Dr. Merve MAMACI Serdar ALTUN	Fenerbahce University Fenerbahce University University of Bergamo	EXPOSED VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL HEALTH CARE WORKERS: A SAMPLE FROM ISTANBUL
Beyza ÖZDEMİR Dr. Ahmet ÖZBAY	Istanbul Aydın University Ministry of National Education	DOG PHOBIA IN THE FRAMEWORK OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY: A CASE REPORT
Prof. Dr. Özgür DEMİRTAŞ İfagat Sena AYDEMİR	Kayseri University Kayseri University	EVALUATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING BRAND SELECTION WITH AHP
Prof. Dr. Özgür DEMİRTAŞ Şeyma ÖZSOY	Kayseri University Kayseri University	PERCEPTION OF CRYPTO MONEY: A FIELD RESEARCH IN KAYSERİ
Seval KÜÇÜKPARMAKSIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dilek KAYA-AKYÜZLÜ Assist. Prof. Dr. Selin ÖZKAN- KOTİLOĞLU Mustafa DANIŞMAN	Ankara University Ankara University Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Ankara Training and Research Hospital AMATEM Clinic	GENOTYPE FREQUENCIES OF 50-BP INS/DEL POLYMORPHISM OF SOD1 IN TURKISH OPIOID USERS
MSc. Cansin İSKENDER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem KARAAZİZ	Near East University Near East University	RELATIONSHIP OF OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN ADULTS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-3, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assist. Prof. Dr. Aytan MAMMADLI	İstanbul Aydın University	TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS WHEN STUDYING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
Lala Sanani Valid qizi	The Azerbaijan State University of Economics	INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
Dr. Emine KULUŞAKLI	Malatya Turgut Özal University	GRADUATE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION AFTER EARTHQUAKE DISASTER
Dr. Aylin TALU	Maltepe University	DESCRIPTION OF A GLOCAL BRAND: "DR. OETKER"
Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest	WHICH TYPE OF POETRY: WITH RHYME OR IN BLANK VERSE?
Dr. Turgut Emre AKYAZI	Aksaray University	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE WORKPLACE: IMPLICATIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR
Sadıxova Sarıgül Oruc q.	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University	HOW TO ORGANIZE ENGLISH LESSONS TO BE MORE BENEFICIAL AND INTERESTING FOR STUDENTS
Dr. Alieva Elmira Eyyub	Azerbaijan University of languages	UNDERSTANDING AND THE ROLE OF EXPLANATION IN UNDERSTANDING
Dr. Karima HOCINE	University of Tizi-Ouzou	GLOBALIZATION, CULTURE AND ENGLISH IN THE ALGERIAN CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY
Dr. Karima HOCINE	University of Tizi-Ouzou	ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN ALGERIA OR THE RACE FOR THE FIRRSST PLACE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-4, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardita TODRI

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ardita TODRI Emeritus, Prof. Dr. Petraq PAPAJORGJI	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" European University of Tirana	AN ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR CREDIT RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE ALBANIAN BANKING SYSTEM
Omowo Babajide Johnson Longe Idowu Oluwaseun Audu Alogla Monday	Federal Polytechnic, Ile-Oluji Federal Polytechnic, Ile-Oluji Nasarawa State University	PARABOLIC PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND ITS SOLUTIONS: (A MODIFIED FINITE DIFFERENCE APPROACH)
Assist.Prof.Dr. Montassar BARHOUMI	Sousse University	HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivana ŠTULEC Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dora NALETINA Josipa KRAJNOVIĆ	University of Zagreb Faculty of Economics and Business	THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON PURCHASING HABITS OF GENERATION Z
Iva SULAJ Dr. Olda ÇIÇO	Logos University College Logos University College	PRICING STRATEGIES AS A TOOL OF COMPETITION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-5, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Anjeza XHAFERAJ

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Eda ÜNAL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selim KANAT	Süleyman Demirel University Süleyman Demirel University	FOOD SECURITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
Anna PÁTKAI BENDE	Széchenyi István University	THEORETICAL APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE, CHILD- AND FAMILY- FRIENDLY URBAN DEVELOPMENT
Dr. Arlind Kasa	University "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durrës	ANCIENT THEATERS DISCOVERED IN ALBANIA: ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIO- CULTURAL ASPECTS
Dr. Anjeza XHAFERAJ	European University of Tirana	EU MIGRATION POLICY AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY
Dr. Mirela KAPO	New York University of Tirana	STALKING AND VICTIM PROTECTION: A HERMENEUTICAL APPROACH TO THE JURIDICAL PROCEDURE OF THE ALBANIAN LAW
Roman GIANINA	Danubius University of Galati	REQUIRED AND OBJECTIVES OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Tatia Dolidze	European University	EXTERNAL DEMOCRATIZATION OF GEORGIA THROUGH NATO AND THE EU DEMOCRATIC CONDITIONALITY
Khalil ISRAFİLZADE	Vytautas Magnus University	BEYOND AUTOMATION: THE IMPACT OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC GENERATIVE AI ON CONVERSATIONAL MARKETING
Teuta STAROVA Mirela P. Bogdani	University of Tirana University of Tirana	MEMORIES FROM THE PAST OF ALBANIAN COMMUNIST REGIME: THE LIFE STORY OF TWO ALBANIAN WOMEN FROM A SOCIAL AND LEGAL APPROACH

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-6, SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

10 00 : 12 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Ivan PAVLOVIC

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Glejdis Hajdini Marilda Osmani Belinda Hoxha Armela Mazrreku Artenisa Hoxha	University of Elbasan University of Elbasan University of Elbasan University of Elbasan	A REVIEW STUDY ABOUT CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MELISSA OFFICINALIS
Dr. Nguyen Van Nhi Tran Dr. Thi Hoai Duong Ngo	Institute of Biotechnology and Environment, Nha Trang University Nha Trang University	BIO-COAGULANTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS WHEN COMPARED TO CONVENTIONAL COAGULANTS
Marilena CARBONE	University of Rome Tor Vergata	Au AND Ag NANOPARTICLES COUPLED TO PHOTORESPONSIVE MOLECULES, FOR INTRACELLULAR pH CONTROL
Marilena CARBONE	University of Rome Tor Vergata	NiO-BASED FLEXIBLE SOLID STATE SUPERCAPACITORS AND OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES
Juliana M. VIEIRA Carla SOUSA Ana F. VINHA	UFP-Faculty of Health Sciences/Nutritional Sciences University of Porto University of Porto	GENUS ACACIA AS INVADER: CHEMICAL VALORIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY
Sabrina ROGUAL Abdelkader DJELLOUL	University of Abbes Laghrour University of Abbes Laghrour	COPPER OXIDE NPS AS A PHOTOCATALYST
Dr. Erdiņ ALTINÇEKİÇ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeniz ÖZİŞ ALTINÇEKİÇ	Central Research Institute of Food and Feed Control Bursa Uludag University	FEED ADDITIVES THAT IMPROVE ANIMAL WELFARE
Ivan PAVLOVIC	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia	ROLE OF DOGS AND FOXES IN SPREAD OF COENUROSIIS OF SMALL RUMINANTS
Dr. Cecilia ALEXANDRI Dr. Lucian LUCA Dr. Bianca PAUNA Dr. Corina SAMAN	Institute of Agricultural Economy Institute of Agricultural Economy National Institute for Economic Research Institute of Agricultural Economy and Institute for Economic Forecasting	RANDOM EFFECTS ORDERED PROBIT MODEL FOR STUDYING THE VIA-BILITY OF ROMANIAN CROP FARMS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-1, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Felix A. HIMMELSTOSS

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jephtar Uviefowwe Ohwoekevw Andrew Ozigagun Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe	University of Benin University of Benin Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic	A THERMAL CYCLE RELATIVE TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL MECHANISMS DURING AGGLUTINATION OF LOW CARBON STEEL PLATES USING TUNGSTEN INERT GAS WELDING TECHNIQUE AND FINITE ELEMENT METHOD
Hüseyin HALILOĞLU Sertaç ACER Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU	Marmara University Marmara University Marmara University	WEIGHTING THE CRITERIA OF MACHINE TOOL TO BE PURCHASED IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF FRIDGE SIDE PANEL PRODUCTION WITH SWARA METHOD AND EVALUATING THE ALTERNATIVES WITH PROMETHEE II METHOD
Mamoun Lyes Hennache Ali Hennache	King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals (KFUPM) Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University(IMSIU)	IMPROVING THE RSA BASED IMAGE ENCRYPTION BY INTRODUCING THE DNA SEQUENCE ENCODING
Mohamed Lattoui Morsli Sebaa Walid Mechetoune Noureddine Sarir	University of Tiaret University of Tiaret University of Tiaret University of Tiaret	CONTROL OF AN HVDC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM WITH MATLAB-SIMULINK
FH-Prof. Dr. Felix A. HIMMELSTOSS Benjamin ERTL MSc. FH-Prof. Dr. Helmut L. VOTZI	University of Applied Sciences Technikum Wien, AUSTRIA	A NEW LIMITED DUTY CYCLE STEP-UP CONVERTER
Dr. Ouail MJAHEDE Salah EL HADAJ El Mahdi El GUARMAH Dr. Soukaina MJAHEDE	Cadi AYYAD University Cadi AYYAD University Cadi AYYAD University Cadi AYYAD University	ARTIFICIAL IMMUNE SYSTEM-BASED OPTIMIZATION OF LINEAR AND NON- LINEAR CLASSIFIERS
Yasemin ÖZDEMİR Prof. Dr. Nursel ÖZTÜRK	Bursa Uludag University Bursa Uludag University	AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUE APPLICATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE USING RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-2, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Manol MANOLOV	University of Veliko Tarnovo	PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF LIFELESS SELF. CONCEPTUALIZATION AND LINGUISTIC MODEL IN VINCENT VAN GOGH'S LETTERS TO HIS BROTHER THEO
Prof. Dr. Pooja Jaggi Harleen Kaur Harnaaz Kaur	University of Delhi University of Delhi University of Delhi	CULTURAL TOLERANCE AND DOGMATISM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND APATHEISTS
Prof. Dr. Pooja Jaggi Harnaaz Kaur Harleen Kaur	University of Delhi University of Delhi University of Delhi	RECOVERY PROCESS AND TRIGGERING FACTORS IN SURVIVORS OF SELF-HARM
Dr. Asma AWAN Prof. Dr. Manoj Sharma	University of Nevada University of Nevada	PROTOCOL FOR YOUTH HEALTHCARE DASHBOARD: AN INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATICS WITH A CONTEMPORARY BEHAVIORAL MODEL
Prof. As. Dr. Juljana LAZE Dr. Rudina HOXHA DURAJ	University "Aleksandër Moisiu" The Center of Studies and Publications for Arbëresh	AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGY AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY PROGRAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION
Prof. Dr. Lamara Kadagidze	Grigol Robakidze University	THE FUTURE OF WORK IN AN AI-DOMINATED WORD: MAINTAINING THE VALUE OF HUMAN SKILLS THROUGH EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN
Amara SAHRAOUI	Baji Mukhtar Annaba University	THE EFFECT OF CRIME ON SOCIETIES IN ALGERIA
Emanuela VASILEVA Teodora STANKOVA Radiana STAYNOVA Konstantin BATALOV	Medical University Plovdiv Medical University Plovdiv Medical University Plovdiv Medical University Plovdiv	SERUM AND SYNOVIAL CHEMERIN CONCENTRATIONS AS AN INDEPENDENT MEDIATOR FROM BODY MASS INDEX IN PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-3, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12⁰⁰ : 14⁰⁰



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Zaur Jabua

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Jihad RAHOU Dr. Halima REZQI Dr. Nathalie FAGEL	Université Mohammed Premier Oujda Université Mohammed Premier Oujda Université de Liège	VARIATION OF CLAY BRICK COLORS AND MECHANICAL STRENGTH AS AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT FIRING TEMPERATURES
Asst. Prof. Dr. Zerrin ERDİNÇ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University	BOUNDARY ISSUE IN MYSIA ABBAITIS
Dr. Bouthaina SAYAD	University of Blida 1	IMPACT OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON INDOOR THERMAL SENSATION DURING THE HEATWAVE
Dr. Benharzallah KROBBA Fatima Zohra MERDJANI	University Amar Telidji - Laghouat University Amar Telidji - Laghouat	A STATISTICAL MODELING STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE TYPE OF SAND ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SELF- COMPACTING REPAIR MORTA
Muzamal HUSSAIN Prof. Dr. Saima AKRAM Assist. Prof. Dr. Madeeha TAHIR	Government College Women University Govt. College University Faisalabad Govt. College University Faisalabad	ACCURACY OF STIFFNESS ON THE VIBRATION OF SINGLE WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES: ORTHOTROPIC SHELL MODEL
Mohamed Amine Zouatini Hichem Khelifi Fares Mokhtari	University of Algiers University of Algiers University of Algiers	ANISOTROPIC DEGENERATE ELLIPTIC PROBLEM WITH A SINGULAR NONLINEARITY
Blerta Bodinaku Dan Pokorny	University of Tirana Ulm University	AN EXPLORATION OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ALBANIAN VERSION OF THE SYMPTOM CHECK LIST 90 REVISED
Prof. Dr. Zaur Jabua Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mzia Teteloshvili Prof. Dr. Akaki GiGineishvili	Georgian Technical University Georgian Technical University Georgian Technical University	PREPARATION AND MECHANICAL DURABILITY OF ERBIUM MONOSULFIDE FILMS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Shamo Zokhrab TAPDIQLI Assit. Prof. Dr. Samira Mirali MAMMADOVA Jamila Elshen GULIYEVA	SOCAR Oilgasresearchproject Institute Minstry of Science and Education of Azerbaijan Republic Minstry of Science and Education of Azerbaijan Republic	EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYACRYLAMIDE MODIFED CEMENT CONCRETE

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-4, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12 00 : 14 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 00 : 15 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Ayşe ULUÇAY Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	Cumhuriyet University Cumhuriyet University	NURSING CARE OF BABY WITH RECURRENT PNEUMONIA ACCORDING TO PENDER'S HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL: A CASE REPORT
Ebru GÜLMEZ Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University Sivas Cumhuriyet University	PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ELDERLY AND DIAGNOSIS OF NURSING
Selinay DUMANLI Ece ALAGÖZ	Arel University Maltepe University	BURNOUT AND STRESS IN NURSES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON GRADUATE THESIS
Dr. Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Prof. Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hüseynova Gülbəniz Asif kızı Nəcəfova Təranə Mirzə kızı Ələkbərova Mehriban Qəni kızı	Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University Azerbaijan Medical University	CORRELATION OF KIDNEY FAILURE WITH EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND MORPHOLOGICAL REFUTATION
Lect. Işıl SEZEN ERMİŞ Lect. İlhan ÖZDEMİR Dr. Engin DEVECİ	Harran University Faculty of Medicine Private Buhara Hospital Dicle University Faculty of Medicine	EXPRESSION OF IL-6 IN THE VAGINA- CERVIX REGION IN DELTAMETHRIN ADMINISTRATION IN RATS
Lect. Işıl SEZEN ERMİŞ Lect. İlhan ÖZDEMİR Dr. Engin DEVECİ	Harran University Faculty of Medicine Private Buhara Hospital Dicle University Faculty of Medicine	EFFECT OF LEAD ACETATE ON OVARIAN FOLLICLE DEVELOPMENT
Esra ELİK Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	Sivas Cumhuriyet University Sivas Cumhuriyet University	NURSING CARE OF AN OLDER ACCORDING TO THE PROTECTION MODEL OF MYRA ESTRIN LEVINE: A CASE REPORT
Dr. Behice Belkis ÇALIŞKAN Dr. Ece ALAGÖZ Dr. Merve BAT TONKUŞ	Istanbul Beykent University Maltepe University Istanbul Yeni Yuzyil University	INVESTIGATION OF UNIVESITY STUDENT'S EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF COMPASSION LEVELS
Nurcan ÖZKABLAN Prof. Dr. Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	Cumhuriyet University Cumhuriyet University	NURSING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ACCORDING TO THE NEUMAN SYSTEMS MODEL: A CASE REPORT

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-5, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12 00 : 14 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 00 : 15 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Canan Demirci Mursaloğlu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Prof. Dr. Dilek SAĞLIK ÖZÇAM Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZÇAM	Yeditepe University Yeditepe University	THE EFFECT OF THE RATE OF INFLATION ON THE CAR SALES: THE CASE OF TURKIYE, 2013-2022
Dr. Cihan Necmi GÜNAL Res. Assist. Maksud Emre MÜLAZIMOĞLU	Kocaeli University Kocaeli University	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WHISTLEBLOWING PROTECTION ACTS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES
Prof. Dr. Ramazan ŞENGÜL Dr. Cihan Necmi GÜNAL	Kocaeli University Kocaeli University	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE APPROACH AS A NEW PARADIGM IN PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION
Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan Demirci Mursaloğlu	Istanbul Gelisim University	IRAQI TURKMENS FROM EDWARD SAID'S ORIENTALIST PERSPECTIV
Lect. Dr. Hasan ERYÜRÜK	Afyon Kocatepe University	ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND ECOCENTRISM ON THE SPECTRUM OF DEEP ECOLOGY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esra Saniye TUNCER	Dicle University	METAVVERSE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND VIRTUAL INFLUENCERS

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / HALL-6, SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

12 00 : 14 00



ANKARA LOCAL TIME

13 00 : 15 00

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mehmet Akif Gündoğdu

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Lect. Şehnaz SAKICI Dr. Mehmet AYTEKİN	Gaziantep University Gaziantep University	A REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GOALS
Dr. Mehmet Akif Gündoğdu	Social Sciences University of Ankara	A FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT IMPASSE: SCRUTINIZING TURKEY'S IMPORTS
Dr. Özge Erdölek Kozal	Ege University	DO MATERIAL AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING MATTER FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN TURKEY?
Dr. Gülçin Gürel Günal	Ege University	MARKET ENTRY: ANALYSIS OF THE TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES
Mahjoubı ARİJ Dr. Hakan SEZEREL Dr. Duran CANKÜL	Anadolu University Anadolu University Eskişehir Osmangazi University	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS ON THE CONSUMER DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

IN-PERSON PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / SESSION-1



ROME LOCAL TIME

09 00 : 11 00



Cavour Centro Congressi

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Luiza Gabunia

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Dr. Zülküf KILIÇ	Bingöl University	A SOCIAL CRITICAL TEXT IN THE CONTEXT OF LITERATURE SOCIOLOGY: HARNÂME
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özlem FIRTINA Lect. Mehmet Selim YARGIN	Gazi University Dicle University	HEINRICH HEINE'S UNDERSTANDING OF RELIGION IN THE COMPANY OF HIS WORK "ALMANSOR"
Prof. Dr. Luiza Gabunia Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ketevan Ghambashidze Gigi Gorgadze Boris Bendeliani Giorgi Varazi Prof. Dr. Nino Gogokhia	Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University	HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF THE "PHENOMENON" AT CCL4-INDUCED LIVER CIRRHOSIS
Dea Nikoleishvili Prof. Dr. Luiza Gabunia	Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University Tbilisi State Medical University	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIXED MOOD TYPES AND PERSONALITY TRAITS
Prof. Dr. Luiza Gabunia Prof. Dr. Nana Gorgaslidze MD, Honorary Doctor Nino Chumberidze-Areshidze	Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University Tbilisi State Medical University	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPOTENCY OF TEACHING/LEARNING OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH-SKILLS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INTEGRATED CURRICULUM
Dr. Anna Dąbrowska	Maria Curie-Skłodowska University	EMOTIONALITY OF ITALIAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES. LOCALIZATION AND PRIMARY ADAPTATION OF THE MOOD AND EMOTION SCALES
Alina Mihaela DIMA Maria Alexandra MAASSEN	The Bucharest University of Economic Studies The Bucharest University of Economic Studies	MANAGEMENT OF THE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS PROCESS. CASE STUDY: TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES

IN-PERSON PRESENTATIONS

14.07.2023 / SESSION-2



ROME LOCAL TIME

13⁰⁰ : 15⁰⁰



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HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Nergüz BULUT SERİN

AUTHORS	AFFILIATION	TOPIC TITLE
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit DURUK Mehmet KILINÇ	Adiyaman University Adiyaman University	PERCEPTION OF SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY IN RELATION TO PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC ISSUES: THE CASE OF HOMOEOPATHY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Esen HANAÇ DURUK	Adiyaman University	EXACT SOLUTION OF THE NONLINEAR EQUATION WITH AN EFFICIENT METHOD
Prof. Dr. Oğuz SERİN Prof. Dr. Nergüz BULUT SERİN	European University of Lefke European University of Lefke	DEVELOPMENT OF ANGER INVENTORY FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY EDUCATION
Prof. Dr. Nergüz BULUT SERİN Prof. Dr. Oğuz SERİN Kadriye KARAGÜLMEZ	European University of Lefke European University of Lefke European University of Lefke	THE RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER ROLES AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University	EFL LEARNERS' PROFILES WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN L2 COMMUNICATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan ÖZYURT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin KALGI	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University Ardahan University	FURTHER INSIGHTS INTO GLOBAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: AN INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND RELIGION AS TWO KEY DETERMINANTS











Kaydediliyor... Elif Beyza Akkanat...in ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın 05:42 Görüntüle

İçerik Paylaşım Platformlarının Kullanım Koşulları ile Çocukların Zararlı Çevrimiçi İçeriklerden Korunması: Çocuğun Üstün Yararı ve İfade Özgürlüğü Arasındaki Denge

Dr. Elif Beyza Akkanat-Öztürk

H-4, Muhittin Eilaçık
Observer Hall-4
Elif Beyza Akkanat-Hall-4-...
H-4-LEYLA DİLEK

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Kaydediliyor... Hall-4, Koemhong Sol'in ekranını görüntüyorsunuz Seçenekleri Görüntüle Giriş yapın 01:36:10 Görüntüle

International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research (VIII)
July 13-15, 2023 / Rome, Italy

Challenges and Opportunities of Online Learning: Insights from Cambodian Higher Education during Covid-19

Kimkong Heng
Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia, Cambodia

Koemhong Sol
International Christian University, Japan

Samarnh Pang
Purdue University, USA

13 July 2023

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Hall-4, Gordana...
Shamil Azizov
Hall-4 sessio...
Inva Kociaj
Ali ZHUNIQI
DAN Vournp...
Observer Hall-4
Observer Hall-4
Hall-4, Gordana DUKIÇ
Shamil Azizov
Hall-4, Koemhong Sol
Samarnh Pang
Kimkong Heng
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Sesi aç Videoyu Başlat Katılımcılar 13 Sohbet Ekranı paylaş Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur Ara Odalar Reaksiyonlar Uygulamalar Odadan Çık

Zoom Toplantı

Kaydediliyor...

Giriş yapın

Katılımcılar (9)

Q Katılımcı bul

- O... (Ortak oturma sahibi, ben)
- Özden Kutlay
- çelik ceren
- H2 - S1ismet çelebi
- H5 H-2 S-1 Dr.Rana Karimova
- HB H-2,S-1 Bağirov İsmayil
- HIM Hall-2, MUSTAFA SAĞLAM
- HN Hall-2, Nazlı Ezer Özer
- ilhan özdemir

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Hall-2, MUSTAFA SAĞLAM

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VIII-INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH July 13-15, 2023 / Rome, Italy

Comfort & Energy: Two Imperatives for Sustainable Design

The protection of the environment and sustainable design have emerged as major concerns of the 21st century. Sustainable design must simultaneously ensure indoor comfort and minimize its impact on the environment. Every building should create, through its envelope (shape, materials, openings), a microclimate that meets the requirements of thermal comfort throughout the various seasons. Taking into account climate information and improving construction and insulation materials now enable the creation of energy-efficient and comfortable buildings.

1

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Zoom Meeting Controls: Sesli Aç, Videoyu Başlat, Katılımcılar, Sohbet, Ekran paylaş, Kaydı Duraklat/Durdur, Ara Odalar, Reaksiyonlar, Uygulamalar, Otodan Çık

Kaydediliyor... Giriş yapın 00:57:01 Görüntüle

A statistical modeling study of the Effect of the type of sand on the mechanical properties of self compacting repair mortar



Benharzallah KROBBA, Associate professor
Fatima Zohra Merdjani, MSc

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University of Laghouat, Algeria

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VIII-International European Conference on Interdisciplinary Scientific Research

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Hall-3, Benharzallah KROBBA

B

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Hall-3, Mohamed Amine Zouatini

CONTENT

CONFERENCE ID	I
PROGRAM	II
PHOTO GALLERY	III
CONTENT	IV

Author	Title	No
Sümeyya KUŞ GÜRBEY Uğur BÜYÜK	THE LEVEL OF MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF CANDIDATES OF SCIENCE TEACHERS: ACADEMIC'S OPINIONS	1
Sümeyya KUŞ GÜRBEY Uğur BÜYÜK	FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHER EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS	3
Emre ERDEN Orhan KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU	AN EDUCATIONAL GAME FOR STUDENTS TO EXPERIENCE 21 ST CENTURY SKILLS: STUDENT AND TEACHER PERSPECTIVES	5
Medine ASLAN Ferhat ÖZTÜRK	USING WRITING TO LEARN ACTIVITIES IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION	7
Canan Demir YILDIZ Ömer ÇELİK	A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL RIGHTS OF TEACHERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF MUŞ PROVINCE	9
Canan Demir YILDIZ Kübra TURHANER	EVALUATION OF CENTRALIZED EXAM PRACTICES IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS ACCORDING TO TEACHER PERSPECTIVES IN TERMS OF TEACHER WORK MOTIVATION	11
Semih AŞİRET Özgül SU ÖZENİR Aycan KAVAKLI Şükran Ezgi KÖSE	DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHERS' DIGITAL COMPETENCIES WITH GENERALIZED ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION	13
Nərgiz İsmayılova	THE ROLE OF CLAUDIO MAGRIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN POSTMODERNISM	15
Mustafa SAĞLAM Tekin KARSLIĞİL	BKV, CMV, EBV INFECTIONS IN PEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY PATIENTS	17
Bagirov Ismayil Mammad	OXIDATIVE STRESS IN LIVER TISSUE AND THE ROLE OF X-RAYS IN ITS ETIOLOGY	19
Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Vəliyeva Zeynəb Yəhya kızı Həsənova Xumar Əliövsət kızı Şahməmmədova Sevinc Osman kızı İskəndərova Zülfiyyə Şamil kızı Cəfərova Qumru Kamil kızı	ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND MORPHOLOGIC QUANTIFICATION OF AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS	22

Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Abiyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu Rzayeva Sürəyya Cabbar kızı Əzizova Əsmət Nizami kızı Əhmədova Təranə İbrahim kızı Yusifova Mətanət Yusif kızı	RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION, THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN BODY AND THE DISEASES CAUSED BY IT	24
Işlay SEZEN ERMİŞ Engin DEVECİ İlhan ÖZDEMİR	TNF-A EXPRESSION IN ALVEOLAR BONE IN OVARECTOMIZED RATS	26
Özden KUTLAY Arzu KESKİN AKTAN	CHEMERIN'S HT-29 CELL LINE TREATMENT OF HUMAN COLON CANCER CAUSES INCREASED EXPRESSION OF CYTOCHROME C, CASPASE-3, VEGF AND NF-KB GENES	27
Ceren ÇELİK Nazlı EZER ÖZER	DIFFERENCES OF BIOMOLECULAR COMPOSITION BETWEEN GREEN AND RED LENTIL: A BIOPHYSICAL APPROACH	29
İsmet ÇELEBİ Orhan KAZAN İlknur BAKIR Burcu ERTİT TAŞTAN	THE EFFECT OF ORAL HEALTH EDUCATION GIVEN TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS ON CARIES INCIDENCE	30
Antoaneta FASOVA Pavel TIMONOV Atanas BALTADJIEV Tsvetanka PETLESHKOVA	ANTHROPOLOGICAL SEX DIFFERENCES OF HUMERUS BY DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS BETWEEN SOME POPULATIONS	32
Trzcńska Sandra Joanna Cieplińska Anna Kopiczko Manuel González Sanchez	DETERMINANTS OF SPINAL CURVATURE PARAMETERS IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH POSTURAL DISORDERS: INTERACTIONS OF SOMATIC VARIABLES, BONE MINERAL DENSITY, SEDENTARY HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS	33
Sabina LACHOWICZ- WIŚNIEWSKA Michał ŚWIECA Ireneusz KAPUSTA Anna BIENIEK	ISOLATED MIXTURES OF POLYPHENOLS FROM GOUMI BERRY - THE QUALITY AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES IN VITRO	34
Monika LOPUSZANSKA- DAWID Anna KOPICZKO Patrycja WIDŁAK Monika NYRĆ Edyta SIENKIEWICZ- DIANZENZA	WELL-BEING AND LIFESTYLE AMONG POLISH MEN AND WOMEN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR	35
Monika LOPUSZANSKA- DAWID Paulina KŁOPOTOWSKA Sara KAŻMIERSKA Jakub BAŁDYKA Miroslav KOPECKY Alicja SZKLARSKA	SECULAR CHANGES AND SOCIAL GRADIENTS IN BODY MASS INDEX AND THE CONDITION OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM OF POLISH WOMEN	37
Dona Andreea Iordan DUMITRU Dana COSAC	STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF CARIOUS LESIONS IN ANXIOUS CHILDREN	39

Agnes K. LACKNER Andrei KOZMA		
Mihaela Adela IANCU Daniela Mihaela BALTA Irina Anca EREMIA Andrei KOZMA Calin POPOVICI	OBESITY-RELATED HYPERTENSION IN CHILDHOOD	40
Toader Daniela Oana Marza Madalina Ioana Dragomir Ramona Elena Kozma Andrei Popovici Calin	HPV TESTING IN PREVENTION AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER	41
Eris Nepravishtha Ervin Nepravishtha Tahir Cela	FAT EMBOLISM SYNDROME (FES) CURRENT TREATMENT CONCEPTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW	43
Irsida MEHMETI Kamila DOMI	THE EFFICACY AND ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS OF IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS	44
Asmatkhanim Mammadova Bayahmad	PROSTHETIC PHONETIC CASE CREATED BY THE PHONETIC RESTRICTION LAW IN NIZAMI GANJAVI'S "KHAMSA"	45
Zeynep AKBUDAK Nihat DEMİRKOL	DISCUSSIONS ON THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE (IN THE CONTEXT OF VERSE 47 OF ZARIYAT)	47
Nihat DEMİRKOL	THE POSSIBILITY OF REINTERPRETING THE HURÛF-I MUQATTA IN THE METAVERSE PROCESS	48
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	EASTERN ANATOLIA CITIES IN THE OFFICIAL KAYSERİ TRAVELNAME	50
Muhittin ELİAÇIK	IRAQ CITIES IN THE RESMÎ-İ KAYSERİ TRAVELNAME	52
Leyla DİLEK	THE APPEARANCE OF FAITH IN GAGAUZ LITERATURE AT THE SEMANTIC LAYER	54
Osman BAYRAKTUTAN Mehmet Emin KALGI	AN EVALUATION ON THE LIFE AND WORKS OF NECIP FAZIL KISAKÜREK	56
Osman BAYRAKTUTAN	İBRAHİM SARIÇAM, HZ. OMER, TURKEY DİYANET FOUNDATION PUBLICATIONS, 2010, pp. 229	58
Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY TEACHING	60
Zarifa AHMADOVA Tuğba SEMERCİ SEVİMLİ Murat SEVİMLİ	SEROTONIN INHIBITS CELL GROWTH OF SW480 HUMAN COLORECTAL CANCER CELLS VIA TGF- β/SMAD SIGNALING PATHWAY	62
Muradova Sevda Maharram	THE ROLE OF XYLOTROPHIC FUNGI IN BIOCONVERSION	63
Gonca SÖNMEZ	ANTIOXIDANTS AND MOLECULAR STRESS RESPONSE	65
Hakan BAĞ Seval YILMAZ	EFFECT OF PROPOLIS AND MORIN ON CYTARABINE ASSOCIATED OXIDATIVE STRESS IN RATS	66

Şeyda YAYLA Muhammed Mesud HÜRKÜL	THE TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENTS AND THE ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF VERONICA CYMBALARIA BODARD	67
Şeyda YAYLA Muhammed Mesud HÜRKÜL	SOME ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF GERANIUM PYRENAICUM BURM.F. (GERANIACEAE)	69
Boughedir nadia Bailiche Zohra	CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF MESOPOROUS MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATION INORGANIC SYNTHESIS	71
Boughedir nadia Bailiche Zohra	THE CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF THE MESOPOROUS SILVER SYSTEM WITH RESPECT TO THE DEEP ESTERIFICATION OF THE FATTY ACID	72
Chennai Yasmine Ouassaf Mebarka	DOCKING SIMULATION AND ADMET STUDY OF NEW TRIAZOLE COMPOUNDS	73
Ait Hamou Ouhesseine Rabab Alami Lamiae Berkani Mohamed	THE BIOACTIVITY IN VEGETABLE OILS	74
Nacima DEGHICHE-DIAB Marco Alberto BOLOGNA Tesnim DEGHICHE	AN UPDATED CHECKLIST OF MELOIDAE MYLABRINI (COLEOPTERA) AND HOST PLANTS IN A SAHARAN OASIS ECOSYSTEM IN ALGERIA	75
MAJEKODUNMI RACHEAL ADEDAYO WEMIMO OLUWASEUN KOLAWOLE	INDUCED FERMENTATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) USING BACILLUS CEREUS (CP055160.1) AND BACILLUS VELEZENSIS (MH475925.1)	76
Brahim Ennasraoui Abdelaziz Ait Addi	HIGHLY EFFICIENT SUN-LIGHT-ACTIVE CN/BC/SW NANOCOMPOSITES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATIONS OF DYES	77
TAFRAOUT Fatiha	DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITES BASED ON BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERS AND LOCAL MINERAL MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT	78
Seher TETİK IŞIK	DISTINCTION IN TRADITIONAL TURKISH MUSIC: MESUD CEMIL AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO STYLE	79
Bağirova Tamilla Əli qızı	THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND MUSIC IN THE FORMATION OF THE SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE	80
Nurgül ÖZKESER	FATİH SULTAN MEHMED AND II. COMPARISON OF BOOK ARTS OF THE BEYAZID PERIOD	82
Mustafa KOÇ	ADVERTISEMENT POLICY OF BRITISH KANZUK PHARMACY: SON POSTA (THE LAST POST) SAMPLE (1936)	84
Özlem BELKIS Banu Ayten AKIN Yasemin SEVİM SALMAN	AGE DISCRIMINATION IN THEATER	86
Simel KEÇİCİOĞLU Özlem BELKIS	FROM EDUCATION TO PROFESSIONAL LIFE ACTORS' OPINIONS ON PHYSICAL STUDIES	88

Samet ZENGİNOĞLU	EUROPEAN UNION COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE AND SMART MOBILITY	90
Ayşegül KURT	ANALYSIS OF TEA TRADE BETWEEN TURKEY AND CHINA WITH REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES	92
Emine CERYAN Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU Hüseyin HALİLOĞLU	DETERMINATION OF SOLAR POWER PLANT (SPP) SETTLEMENTS BY MULTI-CRITERATIVE DECISION ANALYSIS METHODS: KASTAMONU PROVINCE EXAMPLE	93
Sid Ahmed BABA HAYBALLA Eray YILDIRIM Eyubhan AVCI	THE EFFECT OF PILE NUMBER AND DIAMETER ON SETTLEMENT OF PILED RAFT FOUNDATIONS IN COHESIVE SOIL	94
Osman Bahadır ÖZDEN Barış GÖKÇE	DEVELOPMENT OF A SOFTWARE FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGN AUTOMATION ON HEAVY VEHICLE AXLE	95
Ahmet Said AYDEMİR Mehmet İPEKOĞLU Mehmet Gökhan GÖKÇEN Ahmet Uğur BATUK Konstantinos-Dionysios BOUZAKIS	INFLUENCE OF ENTERING ANGLE ON THE SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS OF 316L STAINLESS STEEL COMPONENTS PRODUCED BY MILLING	96
Oktay GÜNEŞ Arda UĞUR Aykut Yılmaz Oğuz ÇİÇEK	PRESSURE INDEPENDENT CONTROL VALVE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS	97
Hakan ŞİMŞEK Müge Begüm ARSLAN	COST ESTIMATION AND QUALITY-EFFICIENCY INDEX MEASUREMENT WITH FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH FOR GREENHOUSE CULTIVATION	100
Gunel Isag Amanullayeva Mahira Iosif Aliyeva Mehriban Rahil Mikayilova Gulnara Nail Abdullayeva Nigar Ahmed Hasanzadeh	PURCHASE OF CONCRETE MATERIALS BASED ON RECYCLED WASTE	101
Emre GÜL Mete KALYONCU	EVALUATION OF CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE IN DECISION TREE ALGORITHM	102
Engin DURMAZ Nihat Uygur KÖSEER Mehmet Fatih AKAY	SECURE SOAP SIGNING WITH SMART CARDS IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS	104
Yusuf Tarık AKYÜZ Zeynep HASIRCI TUĞCU	CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION AND MODELING OF POWERLINE COMMUNICATION	105
Ali Sinan ÇABUK Özgür ÜSTÜN	INVESTIGATION OF VIBRATION EFFECT ON IN- WHEEL RADIAL FLUX PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS WITH HARMONIC RESPONSE ANALYSIS	107
Sibel KAYĞILI	RETICULATE NUMMULITES OF THE KIRKGEÇİT FORMATION, EAST OF ELAZIĞ, TÜRKİYE	108

Esra GİRĞİN Ayşegül ÇELTEKLİGİL	THE INVISIBLE BOUNDARIES OF THE OLD TOWN	110
Tugba ANDAC GUZEL Esma Gamze AKSEL	A STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF CAT CARE, WELLBEING AND CAT-FRIENDLY INTERIOR, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT IN RESIDENCES	112
İhsan Tahir ERDAL	THE RELATIONSHIP OF GRAPHIC ARTS AND PRINT TECHNIQUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANATOMIC ILLUSTRATION	114
Büşra TÜRKOĞULLARI Taner UÇAR	INFLUENCE of RE-ENTRANT CORNER IRREGULARITY on FREE VIBRATION RESPONSE of L-SHAPED BUILDINGS	116
Özlem DEMİREZER Fatma Seda ÇARDAK	A RESEARCH ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ODUNPAZARI MODERN MUSEUM AND THE HISTORICAL HOUSES OF ODUNPAZARI IN TERMS OF BUILDING TECHNIQUES	117
E.V.Vazirov	QUALITY DETERMINATION METHOD FOR AUTOMATING SUITABILITY AND VALUE OF AI DATASETS	119
Valentina CHIRVASE	VISUAL ARTS IN THE PERCEPTION OF DIGITAL NATIVES	120
JAMEELA SALEH NAJI ALHARBI FATMA KOPRULU	AN INNOVATIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT	121
Gordana DUKIĆ	TEACHER COMPETENCES AND SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES OF STUDENTS	122
Nuno BAPTISTA Anna BOECHAT	CONSUMER ACTIVISM AND ANTI-CONSUMPTION OF GENERATION Z CONSUMERS IN A CONTEXT OF SIGNIFICANT MARKET POWER BY BIG-TECH COMPANIES	123
Inva Kociaj Eneida Sema	TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF LOCATION-BASED PLATFORMS. THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND CASES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE REGULATED THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS BY LAW	124
Kimkong Heng Koemhong Sol Samarnh Pang	CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF ONLINE LEARNING: INSIGHTS FROM CAMBODIAN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19	125
Ali Zhuniqi	THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INSURANCE - ELSIG INSURANCE COMPANY	126
Shamil Azizov	THE TRADE AFFECTS OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVES	127
Donika Sylejmani Arbnora Aliu Skender Demaku Bahrije Dobra	THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO IN THE FROG RANA RIDIBUNDA	128

Aykut GÜRKAN İlhan TOKSÖZ Necdet SÜT	EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF THE BASKETBALL ATHLETES' COACHES ON THE SPORTSMANING BEHAVIOR	130
Hakan YEŞİLYURT İlhan TOKSÖZ	INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TIME MANAGEMENT ATTITUDES AND SKILLS	133
Seda SABAH İlknur YAZICILAR ÖZÇELİK Recep KÜRKCÜ	PROFESSIONAL RESILIENCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS	135
Seda SABAH Soner ÇANKAYA Taner TUNÇ	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEDIA PRESENTATION OF SPORTS EVENTS AND VIOLENCE	137
Hajiyev Jamal Jalil oğlu Ahadov Vasif Balakshi Aghabajı Aghazada Adalat Aytaj Babayeva Aslan	POSSIBILITIES OF CONSTRUCTION OF SLOW CITIES (CITTASLOW) IN THE TERRITORIES FREED FROM OCCUPATION OF AZERBAIJAN	139
Hajiyev Jamal Jalil oğlu Ahadov Vasif Balakshi oğlu	DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN AZERBAIJAN	142
Taner YILMAZ Halil TANIR	TIME MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS IN A STATE UNIVERSITY DURING DISTANCE LEARNING	144
Yunus ŞAHİNLER Oğuzhan YÜKSEL Taner ATASOY	INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FRAILTY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING LEVELS OF ATHLETES	145
Akomolafe M. A. Ajao F. O. Oyewo O. W.	ASSESSING THE EFFICENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN SELECTED PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS	147
Naoual Handel Farida Khammar Sarah Djouimaa	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF SHEAR CONNECTORS' EFFECT ON THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF STEEL TUBES FILLED WITH SLAG CONCRETE	148
Sarah Djouimaa Naoual Handel Farida Khammar	REINFORCEMENT OF EXPANSIVE SOIL USING LIME SUBSTITUTED WITH CALCINED EGGHELLS AT VARYING PERCENTAGES	149
Yakub, Muhammed Temitope Jimoh, Richard Ajayi	INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DELIVERY: A REVIEW	150
Ameur Belmouhoub Assia Abdelouahed	DURABILITY OF SLABS MADE FROM RECYCLED PLASTIC FIBRES	151
Belaziz Azzeddine ZAHAF Samir	DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE OF ANKLE-FOOT PROSTHESIS FOR ADAPTATION TO SLOPING WALKING SURFACES	152
Cansu COŞKUN Elif ÖNEN Gözde EFE Zehra KAZAN Lügen Ceren GÜNEŞ Neriman ARAL Gül KADAN	AN INVESTIGATION OF DIGITAL PARENTING ATTITUDES OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND 13 IN TERMS OF CERTAIN VARIABLES	153

Asya Seda DİLEK Sanem Iğın AĞKOÇ Zehra ŞENGÜL Neriman ARAL Lüğen Ceren GÜNEŞ Gül KADAN	EXAMINING THE OPINIONS OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN AGED 36-72 MONTHS REGARDING PARENTING ATTITUDES IN TERMS OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL STATUS	156
Esra ERGİN Büşra ERGİN	HOW DID WE UNDERSTAND THE PHENOMENON OF MATERNAL GATEKEEPING? IS THE ONLY POWER MOTHER?	159
Gül KAHVECİ	VARIOUS EFFECTS OF MUSIC-MEDIATED INTERVENTIONS ON CHILDREN WITH ASD AND TEACHER OPINIONS	161
Gül KAHVECİ Havva GAZİ	DETERMINING THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF TEACHERS WORKING WITH STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS REGARDING MUSIC MEDIATED INTERVENTIONS	162
Erkan ALSANCAK Birsal AYBEK	EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING TENDENCIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS	163
Məmmədov Mərdan Mursəl o.	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING KARABAGH MONUMENTS IN THE FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH	165
Serpil AYTAÇ Merve MAMACI Serdar ALTUN	EXPOSED VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL HEALTH CARE WORKERS: A SAMPLE FROM ISTANBUL	171
Beyza ÖZDEMİR Ahmet ÖZBAY	DOG PHOBIA IN THE FRAMEWORK OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY: A CASE REPORT	172
Özgür DEMİRTAŞ İfagat Sena AYDEMİR	EVALUATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING BRAND SELECTION WITH AHP	174
Özgür DEMİRTAŞ Şeyma ÖZSOY	PERCEPTION OF CRYPTO MONEY: A FIELD RESEARCH IN KAYSERİ	176
Seval KÜÇÜKPARMAKSIZ Dilek KAYA-AKYÜZLÜ Selin ÖZKAN-KOTİLOĞLU Mustafa DANIŞMAN	GENOTYPE FREQUENCIES OF 50-BP INS/DEL POLYMORPHISM OF SOD1 IN TURKISH OPIOID USERS	178
Cansın İSKENDER Meryem KARAAZİZ	RELATIONSHIP OF OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN ADULTS	180
Aytan MAMMADLI	TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS WHEN STUDYING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	181
Lala Sanani Valid qızı	INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES	182
Emine KULUŞAKLI	GRADUATE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION AFTER EARTHQUAKE DISASTER	183
Aylin TALU	DESCRIPTION OF A GLOCAL BRAND: "DR. OETKER"	184
Irina-Ana DROBOT	WHICH TYPE OF POETRY: WITH RHYME OR IN BLANK VERSE?	185

Turgut Emre AKYAZI	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE WORKPLACE: IMPLICATIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	186
Sadıxova Sarıgül Oruc q.	HOW TO ORGANIZE ENGLISH LESSONS TO BE MORE BENEFICIAL AND INTERESTING FOR STUDENTS	187
Alieva Elmira Eyyub	UNDERSTANDING AND THE ROLE OF EXPLANATION IN UNDERSTANDING	188
Karima HOCINE	GLOBALIZATION, CULTURE AND ENGLISH IN THE ALGERIAN CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY	189
Karima HOCINE	ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN ALGERIA OR THE RACE FOR THE FIRrst PLACE	190
Ardita TODRI Petraç PAPAJOrgji	AN ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR CREDIT RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE ALBANIAN BANKING SYSTEM	191
Omowo Babajide Johnson Longe Idowu Oluwaseun Audu Alogla Monday	PARABOLIC PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND ITS SOLUTIONS: (A MODIFIED FINITE DIFFERENCE APPROACH)	192
Montassar BARHOUMI	HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION	193
Ivana ŠTULEC Dora NALETINA Josipa KRAJNOVIĆ	THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON PURCHASING HABITS OF GENERATION Z	194
Iva SULAJ Olda ÇIÇO	PRICING STRATEGIES AS A TOOL OF COMPETITION IN THE DIGITAL AGE	195
Eda ŪNAL Selim KANAT	FOOD SECURITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	196
Anna PÁTKAI BENDE	THEORETICAL APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE, CHILD- AND FAMILY-FRIENDLY URBAN DEVELOPMENT	198
Arlind Kasa	ANCIENT THEATERS DISCOVERED IN ALBANIA: ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS	199
Anjeza XHAFERAJ	EU MIGRATION POLICY AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY	200
Mirela KAPO	STALKING AND VICTIM PROTECTION: A HERMENEUTICAL APPROACH TO THE JURIDICAL PROCEDURE OF THE ALBANIAN LAW	201
Roman GIANINA	REQUIRED AND OBJECTIVES OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	202
Tatia Dolidze	EXTERNAL DEMOCRATIZATION OF GEORGIA THROUGH NATO AND THE EU DEMOCRATIC CONDITIONALITY	203
Khalil ISRAFİLZADE	BEYOND AUTOMATION: THE IMPACT OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC GENERATIVE AI ON CONVERSATIONAL MARKETING	204

Teuta STAROVA Mirela P. Bogdani	MEMORIES FROM THE PAST OF ALBANIAN COMMUNIST REGIME: THE LIFE STORY OF TWO ALBANIAN WOMEN FROM A SOCIAL AND LEGAL APPROACH	205
Glejdis Hajdini Marilda Osmani Belinda Hoxha Armela Mazrreku Artenisa Hoxha	A REVIEW STUDY ABOUT CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MELISSA OFFICINALIS	206
Nguyen Van Nhi Tran Thi Hoai Duong Ngo	BIO-COAGULANTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS WHEN COMPARED TO CONVENTIONAL COAGULANTS	207
Marilena CARBONE	NiO-BASED FLEXIBLE SOLID STATE SUPERCAPACITORS AND OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES	208
Marilena CARBONE	Au AND Ag NANOPARTICLES COUPLED TO PHOTORESPONSIVE MOLECULES, FOR INTRACELLULAR pH CONTROL	209
Juliana M. VIEIRA Carla SOUSA Ana F. VINHA	GENUS ACACIA AS INVADER: CHEMICAL VALORIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY	210
Sabrina ROGUAİ Abdelkader DJELLOUL	COPPER OXIDE NPS AS A PHOTOCATALYST	211
Erdoğan ALTINÇEKİÇ Şeniz ÖZİŞ ALTINÇEKİÇ	FEED ADDITIVES THAT IMPROVE ANIMAL WELFARE	212
Ivan PAVLOVIC	ROLE OF DOGS AND FOXES IN SPREAD OF COENUROSIS OF SMALL RUMINANTS	214
Cecilia ALEXANDRI Lucian LUCA Bianca PAUNA Corina SAMAN	RANDOM EFFECTS ORDERED PROBIT MODEL FOR STUDYING THE VIA-BILITY OF ROMANIAN CROP FARMS	215
Jephtar Uviefowwe Ohwoekewwo Andrew Ozigagan Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe	A THERMAL CYCLE RELATIVE TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL MECHANISMS DURING AGGLUTINATION OF LOW CARBON STEEL PLATES USING TUNGSTEN INERT GAS WELDING TECHNIQUE AND FINITE ELEMENT METHOD	217
Hüseyin HALİLOĞLU Sertaç ACER Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU	WEIGHTING THE CRITERIA OF MACHINE TOOL TO BE PURCHASED IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF FRIDGE SIDE PANEL PRODUCTION WITH SWARA METHOD AND EVALUATING THE ALTERNATIVES WITH PROMETHEE II METHOD	218
Mamoun Lyes Hennache Ali Hennache	IMPROVING THE RSA BASED IMAGE ENCRYPTION BY INTRODUCING THE DNA SEQUENCE ENCODING	219
Mohamed Lattoui Morsli Sebaa Walid Mechetoune Noureddine Sarir	CONTROL OF AN HVDC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM WITH MATLAB-SIMULINK	220

Felix A. HIMMELSTOSS Benjamin ERTL Helmut L. VOTZI	A NEW LIMITED DUTY CYCLE STEP-UP CONVERTER	221
Ouail MJAHEDE Salah EL HADAJ El Mahdi El GUARMAH Soukaina MJAHEDE	ARTIFICIAL IMMUNE SYSTEM-BASED OPTIMIZATION OF LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR CLASSIFIERS	222
Yasemin ÖZDEMİR Nursel ÖZTÜRK	AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUE APPLICATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE USING RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM	223
Manol MANOLOV	PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF LIFELESS SELF. CONCEPTUALIZATION AND LINGUISTIC MODEL IN VINCENT VAN GOGH'S LETTERS TO HIS BROTHER THEO	224
Pooja Jaggi Harnaaz Kaur Harleen Kaur	RECOVERY PROCESS AND TRIGGERING FACTORS IN SURVIVORS OF SELF-HARM	225
Pooja Jaggi Harleen Kaur Harnaaz Kaur	CULTURAL TOLERANCE AND DOGMATISM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND APATHEISTS	226
Asma AWAN Manoj Sharma	PROTOCOL FOR YOUTH HEALTHCARE DASHBOARD: AN INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATICS WITH A CONTEMPORARY BEHAVIORAL MODEL	227
Juljana LAZE Rudina HOXHA DURAJ	AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGY AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY PROGRAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION	228
Lamara Kadagidze	THE FUTURE OF WORK IN AN AI-DOMINATED WORD: MAINTAINING THE VALUE OF HUMAN SKILLS THROUGH EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN	229
Amara SAHRAOUI	THE EFFECT OF CRIME ON SOCIETIES IN ALGERIA	230
Emanuela VASILEVA Teodora STANKOVA Radiana STAYNOVA Konstantin BATALOV	SERUM AND SYNOVIAL CHEMERIN CONCENTRATIONS AS AN INDEPENDENT MEDIATOR FROM BODY MASS INDEX IN PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS	231
Jihad RAHOU Halima REZQI Nathalie FAGEL	VARIATION OF CLAY BRICK COLORS AND MECHANICAL STRENGTH AS AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT FIRING TEMPERATURES	232
Zerrin ERDİNÇ	BOUNDARY ISSUE IN MYSIA ABBAITIS	233
Bouthaina SAYAD	IMPACT OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON INDOOR THERMAL SENSATION DURING THE HEATWAVE	234
Benharzallah KROBBA Fatima Zohra MERDJANI	A STATISTICAL MODELING STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE TYPE OF SAND ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING REPAIR MORTA	235

Muzamal HUSSAIN Saima AKRAM Madeeha TAHIR	ACCURACY OF STIFFNESS ON THE VIBRATION OF SINGLE WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES: ORTHOTROPIC SHELL MODEL	236
Mohamed Amine Zouatini Hichem Khelifi Fares Mokhtari	ANISOTROPIC DEGENERATE ELLIPTIC PROBLEM WITH A SINGULAR NONLINEARITY	237
Blerta Bodinaku Dan Pokorny	AN EXPLORATION OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ALBANIAN VERSION OF THE SYMPTOM CHECK LIST 90 REVISED	238
Zaur Jabua Mzia Teteloshvili Akaki GiGineishvili	PREPARATION AND MECHANICAL DURABILITY OF ERBIUM MONOSULFIDE FILMS	239
Shamo Zokhrab TAPDIQLI Samira Mirali MAMMADOVA Jamila Elshen GULIYEVA	EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYACRYLAMIDE MODIFIED CEMENT CONCRETE	241
Ayşe ULUÇAY Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	NURSING CARE OF BABY WITH RECURRENT PNEUMONIA ACCORDING TO PENDER'S HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL: A CASE REPORT	242
Ebru GÜLMEZ Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ELDERLY AND DIAGNOSIS OF NURSING	244
Selinay DUMANLI Ece ALAGÖZ	BURNOUT AND STRESS IN NURSES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON GRADUATE THESIS	246
Kərimova Rəna Cabbar kızı Abıyev Hüseyn Əzizulla oğlu Hüseynova Gülbəniz Asif kızı Nəcəfova Təranə Mirzə kızı Ələkbərova Mehriban Qəni kızı	CORRELATION OF KIDNEY FAILURE WITH EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND MORPHOLOGICAL REFUTATION	248
Işıl SEZEN ERMİŞ İlhan ÖZDEMİR Engin DEVECİ	EXPRESSION OF IL-6 IN THE VAGINA-CERVIX REGION IN DELTAMETHRIN ADMINISTRATION IN RATS	249
Işıl SEZEN ERMİŞ İlhan ÖZDEMİR Engin DEVECİ	EFFECT OF LEAD ACETATE ON OVARIAN FOLLICLE DEVELOPMENT	250
Esra ELİK Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	NURSING CARE OF AN OLDER ACCORDING TO THE PROTECTION MODEL OF MYRA ESTRIN LEVINE: A CASE REPORT	251
Behice Belkis ÇALIŞKAN Ece ALAGÖZ Merve BAT TONKUŞ	INVESTIGATION OF UNIVESITY STUDENT'S EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SELF COMPASSION LEVELS	253
Nurcan ÖZKABLAN Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU	NURSING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ACCORDING TO THE NEUMAN SYSTEMS MODEL: A CASE REPORT	255
Dilek SAĞLIK ÖZÇAM Ahmet ÖZÇAM	THE EFFECT OF THE RATE OF INFLATION ON THE CAR SALES: THE CASE OF TURKIYE, 2013-2022	257
Cihan Necmi GÜNAL Maksud Emre MÜLAZIMOĞLU	THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WHISTLEBLOWING PROTECTION ACTS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES	258

Ramazan ŐENGÜL Cihan Necmi GÜNAL	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE APPROACH AS A NEW PARADIGM IN PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION	259
Canan Demirci Mursalođlu	IRAQI TURKMENS FROM EDWARD SAID'S ORIENTALIST PERSPECTIV	261
Hasan ERYÜRÜK	ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND ECOCENTRISM ON THE SPECTRUM OF DEEP ECOLOGY	263
Esra Saniye TUNCER	METAVEVERSE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND VIRTUAL INFLUENCERS	265
Őehnaz SAKICI Mehmet AYTEKİN	A REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GOALS	268
Mehmet Akif Gündođdu	A FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT IMPASSE: SCRUTINIZING TURKEY'S IMPORTS	270
Özge Erdölek Kozal	DO MATERIAL AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING MATTER FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN TURKEY?	271
Gülçin Gürel Günal	MARKET ENTRY: ANALYSIS OF THE TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES	272
Mahjoubı ARİJ Hakan SEZEREL Duran CANKÜL	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS ON THE CONSUMER DECISION-MAKING PROCESS	273
Zülküf KILIÇ	A SOCIAL CRITICAL TEXT IN THE CONTEXT OF LITERATURE SOCIOLOGY: HARNÂME	274
Özlem FIRTINA Mehmet Selim YARGIN	HEINRICH HEINE'S UNDERSTANDING OF RELIGION IN THE COMPANY OF HIS WORK "ALMANSOR"	276
Luiza Gabunia Ketevan Ghambashidze Gigi Gorgadze Boris Bendeliani Giorgi Varazi Nino Gogokhia	HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF THE "PHENOMENON" AT CCL4-INDUCED LIVER CIRRHOSIS	278
Luiza Gabunia Nana Gorgaslidze Nino Chumburidze-Areshidze	DEVELOPMENT AND IMPOTENCY OF TEACHING/LEARNING OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH- SKILLS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INTEGRATED CURRICULUM	280
Dea Nikoleishvili Luiza Gabunia	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIXED MOOD TYPES AND PERSONALITY TRAITS	282
Anna Dąbrowska	EMOTIONALITY OF ITALIAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES. LOCALIZATION AND PRIMARY ADAPTATION OF THE MOOD AND EMOTION SCALES	283
Alina Mihaela DIMA Maria Alexandra MAASSEN	MANAGEMENT OF THE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS PROCESS. CASE STUDY: TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES	284
Ümit DURUK Mehmet KILINÇ	PERCEPTION OF SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY IN RELATION TO PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC ISSUES: THE CASE OF HOMOEOPATHY	285

Esen HANAÇ DURUK	EXACT SOLUTION OF THE NONLINEAR EQUATION WITH AN EFFICIENT METHOD	287
Oğuz SERİN Nergüz BULUT SERİN	DEVELOPMENT OF ANGER INVENTORY FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY EDUCATION	288
Nergüz BULUT SERİN Oğuz SERİN Kadriye KARAGÜLMEZ	THE RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER ROLES AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	289
Sinan ÖZYURT	EFL LEARNERS' PROFILES WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN L2 COMMUNICATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	291
Sinan ÖZYURT Mehmet Emin KALGI	FURTHER INSIGHTS INTO GLOBAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: AN INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND RELIGION AS TWO KEY DETERMINANTS	292

**FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÖZEL OKULLARIN
BEKLENTİLERİNİ KARŞILAMA DÜZEYİ: AKADEMİSYENLERİN GÖRÜŞLERİ**
THE LEVEL OF MEETING THE EXPECTATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF
CANDIDATES OF SCIENCE TEACHERS: ACADEMIC'S OPINIONS

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ÖZET

Eğitim sektörü, artık sadece öğrenciler ve eğitim programları bakımından değil, öğretmenlerin istihdamı bakımından da önemli bir değişim süreci yaşıyor. Öğretmenler için devlet okullarının yanında özel okullar da önemli birer istihdam kapısı olarak görülmektedir. Fen Bilimleri öğretmenleri özel okulların ilköğretim kademelerinde istihdam edilmektedirler. Özel okullar istihdam edecekleri Fen Bilimleri öğretmenlerinden birçok mesleki beceri ve yeterliklere sahip olmalarını beklemektedirler. Bu araştırmanın amacı da Fen Bilgisi öğretmenliği lisans programı derslerini yürüten akademisyenlerin, mezun olan Fen Bilimleri öğretmenlerinin özel okullarda istihdam edilebilme durumlarına ilişkin görüşlerini açığa çıkarmaktır. Nitel araştırma yöntemi kapsamında olgubilim olarak desenlenen araştırmada 10 akademisyen ile yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma neticesinde akademisyenlerin çoğunlukla Fen Bilimleri öğretmen adaylarının, mezun olduktan hemen sonra, özel okullarda istihdam edilemeyeceklerini düşündükleri görülmüştür. Bu duruma özel okulların çalışma saatlerinin uzun olması, öğretmen adaylarının deneyimsiz, özel alan ve teknolojik pedagojik alan açısından yetersiz olmaları başlıca nedenler olarak gösterilmiştir. Fen Bilimleri öğretmen adaylarının mezun olduktan hemen sonra özel okullarda istihdam edilmeleri için hizmet öncesi ve hizmet içi eğitim kapsamında çeşitli eğitimler almalarının gerekli olduğu yine araştırmada ulaşılan sonuçlar arasında olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretmen İstihdamı, Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen İstihdamı, Özel Okul Beklentileri, Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Yeterlikleri

ABSTRACT

The education sector is experiencing a significant transformation not only in terms of students and educational programs but also in terms of teacher employment. Private schools are seen as important employment opportunities for teachers alongside state schools. Science teachers are employed in primary levels of private schools. Private schools expect science teachers to have many professional skills and competencies. The aim of this research is to reveal the opinions of academics who teach science teacher training courses and graduate science teachers on their employability in private schools. In the research, which was designed as phenomenology under qualitative research method, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 academics. The data obtained were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the research, it was observed that academics mostly think that science teacher candidates cannot be employed in private schools immediately after graduation. The main reasons for this were stated as long working hours in private schools and the candidates' lack of experience, insufficient knowledge in the private and technological pedagogical areas. In the research, it was also concluded that science teacher candidates need to receive various trainings within the scope of pre-service and in-service education in order to be employed in private schools immediately after graduation.

Keywords: Teacher Employment, Science Teacher Employment, Private School Expectations, Science Teacher Competencies

ÖZEL OKULLARDA ÖĞRETMEN İSTİHDAMINA ETKİ EDEN FAKTÖRLER FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHER EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Eğitim hizmeti, sadece devlet okulları tarafından değil aynı zamanda özel kişi veya kuruluşlar tarafından açılan okullarda da sunulabilir. Öğretmenlerin çalışma koşulları ve kurumların öğretmenlerden beklentileri ise çalıştıkları kurumun türüne göre farklılık gösterebilir. Özel okullarda çalışan öğretmenler, yönetmeliklerin kendilerine verdiği görev ve sorumlulukların yanı sıra, okulun özel koşullarından kaynaklanan diğer özel görevleri de yerine getirmek durumundadırlar. Bu çalışmanın amacı, özel okulların istihdam edecekleri Fen Bilimleri öğretmenlerinden beklentilerini akademisyenlerin bakış açısı ile ortaya koymaktır. Nitel araştırma yöntemi kapsamında olgubilim olarak desenlenen araştırmada 10 akademisyen ile yarı-yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma neticesinde akademisyenler, özel okulların istihdam edecekleri Fen Bilimleri öğretmenlerinden iletişim becerisi, kişisel gelişim, esnek çalışma ve öğrenci ile özel ilgilenme beklentilerinin olduğu görüşlerindedirler. Ayrıca Fen Bilimleri öğretmenlerinin özel okullarda çalışabilmelerinin mesleki gelişimlerinin ve kişisel gelişimlerine bağlı olduğu, bunların yanında girişimcilik becerisi ve öğretim ortamlarında eğitim teknolojilerini kullanabilme becerisinin özel okullarda istihdam edilebilme noktasında olumlu yönde katkı sağladığı görüşleri ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Öğretmen İstihdamı, Özel Okullarda Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen İstihdamı, Öğretmen İstihdamının Bağlı Olduğu Faktörler.

ABSTRACT

Education services can be provided not only by state schools but also by private individuals or institutions. The working conditions of teachers and the expectations of institutions from teachers may vary depending on the type of institution they work for. Teachers working in private schools are required to fulfill not only the duties and responsibilities outlined in regulations, but also other special tasks arising from the unique conditions of the school. The

purpose of this study is to present the expectations of private schools from Science teachers from the perspective of academics. In this qualitative research, which was designed as phenomenology within the scope of the research method, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 academics. The data obtained were analyzed using content analysis. As a result of the research, academics stated that private schools expect Science teachers to have communication skills, personal development, flexible work and special interest in students. Additionally, it was revealed that the ability of Science teachers to work in private schools is dependent on their professional and personal development, as well as their entrepreneurial skills and ability to use educational technologies in teaching environments, which positively contributes to their employment in private schools.

Keywords: Teacher Employment, Science Teacher Employment in Private Schools, Teacher Employment Depends on Factors.

**ÖĞRENCİLERİN 21. YÜZYIL BECERİLERİNİ DENEYİMLEMESİ İÇİN
GELİŞTİRİLEN BİR EĞİTSEL OYUN: ÖĞRENCİ VE ÖĞRETMEN PERSPEKTİFİ**
AN EDUCATIONAL GAME FOR STUDENTS TO EXPERIENCE 21ST CENTURY
SKILLS: STUDENT AND TEACHER PERSPECTIVES

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ÖZET

Eğitsel oyunlarla öğretim, soyut kavramların somutlaştırılması ve kalıcı öğrenmelerin oluşması gibi katkılar sağladığı için öğretmenler tarafından öğretim sürecinde kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Günümüzde öğretmenler öğretim programındaki kazanımları öğrencilerine sunmanın yanı sıra değişen dünya ve toplumun ihtiyaçlarına cevap verecek nitelikte 21. yüzyıl becerilerini kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu bağlamda eğitsel oyunların 21. yüzyıl becerilerinin deneyimlenmesine fırsat sunacak şekilde tasarlanması önemlidir. Böylece öğrenciler konuları eğlenerek öğrenirken oyun içinde istenilen becerileri de deneyimleyebilirler. Araştırmada 5. sınıf “madde ve ısı” ünitesinde verilen ısı ve sıcaklık arasındaki farklar, ısı alışverişi ve denge sıcaklığı kavramlarını 21. yüzyıl becerilerini entegre ederek öğretmek amacıyla geliştirilen bir eğitsel oyun hakkında öğretmen ve öğrenci görüşlerini almak amaçlanmıştır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenografik desen kullanılarak yürütülen araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, Çorum ili İskilip ilçesindeki bir ortaokulda öğrenim gören 5. sınıf 20 öğrenci ile aynı ilçede görev yapan 8 fen bilimleri öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Veriler, oyunu deneyimleyen öğrencilerle ve oyunu sınıfında uygulayan veya video kaydını izleyen öğretmenlerle yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler sayesinde toplanmıştır. Görüşmeler ses kaydına alındıktan sonra MAXQDA 2020 nitel veri analizi programı ile çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonunda oyunun kazanımlarına uygun öğretici, 21.yüzyıl becerilerinden eleştirel ve yaratıcı düşünme, problem çözme, iletişim, işbirliği, karar verme ve liderlik ile ilgili öğrencilere deneyimler sunduğu çıkarımına ulaşılmıştır. Sonuçlara dayalı araştırmacı ve öğretmenlere gerekli öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitsel Oyun, 21. YY Becerileri, Isı, Sıcaklık.

ABSTRACT

Teaching with educational games is a method used by teachers in the teaching process because it contributes to the concretization of abstract concepts and the formation of permanent learning. Today, teachers aim to provide 21st century skills that will meet the needs of the changing world and society as well as presenting the achievements in the curriculum to their students. In this context, it is important that educational games are designed in a way to provide an opportunity to experience 21st century skills. Thus, students can experience the desired skills in the game while learning the subjects with fun. In this study, it was aimed to obtain teacher and student opinions about an educational game developed to teach the concepts of differences between heat and temperature, heat exchange and equilibrium temperature given in the 5th grade "matter and heat" unit by integrating 21st century skills. The study group of the research, which was conducted using phenomenographic design, one of the qualitative research methods, consisted of 20 fifth grade students studying in a middle school in İskilip district of Çorum province and 8 science teachers working in the same district. The data were collected through semi-structured interviews with the students who experienced the game and the teachers who implemented the game in their classrooms or watched the video recording. The interviews were audio recorded and analyzed with MAXQDA 2020 qualitative data analysis program. At the end of the research, it was concluded that the game was instructive in accordance with the outcomes of the game and provided students with experiences related to critical and creative thinking, problem solving, communication, cooperation, decision making and leadership among 21st century skills. Necessary suggestions for researchers and teachers based on the results were presented.

Keywords: Educational Game, 21st Century Skills, Heat, Temperature.

ÖĞRENME AMAÇLI YAZMA AKTİVİTELERİNİN MATEMATİK EĞİTİMİNDE KULLANILMASI

USING WRITING TO LEARN ACTIVITIES IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Yazma, herhangi bir konu hakkındaki fikir ve düşüncelerin açıklanmasında ve düzenlenmesinde kullanılan bir dil becerisi olarak tanımlanabilir. Yazmanın; düşünce ve fikirlerin altında yatan anlamların daha derinden keşfedilmesini sağlayan bir dil becerisi olmasının yanında öğrenmeyi destekleyen önemli bir araç olduğu bilinmektedir. Yazma bireylerin önceki bilgileri ile yeni bilgilerini yapılandırmalarını sağlarken kavramsal anlamalarını destekleyen, eleştirel, analitik ve üstbilişsel düşünmelerini ivmelendiren bir öğrenme mekanizması olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca yazmanın öğrenme stratejilerini destekleyerek öğrenme çıktılarını artırdığı ve basit düşüncelerin fonksiyonel bir bütünleştiricisi olduğu ifade edilmektedir. Dolayısıyla yazmanın eğitim-öğretim süreçlerinde bir öğrenme aracı olarak kullanılmasının kaçınılmaz olduğu söylenebilir. Bu doğrultuda literatür incelendiğinde yazmanın öğrenme amaçlı olarak kullanılması, öğrenme amaçlı yazma aktivitelerini karşımıza çıkarmaktadır. Öğrenme amaçlı yazma aktivitelerinin günümüzde anadil eğitimi, yabancı dil eğitimi, sosyal bilgiler eğitimi, fen eğitimi ve matematik eğitimi gibi birçok farklı alanda yaygın olarak kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, öğrenme amaçlı yazma aktivitelerinin güncel kullanım alanlarından biri olan matematik eğitimindeki yerini ve önemini tartışmaktır. Araştırmada öğrenme amaçlı yazma aktivitelerinin kullanıldığı çalışmalar incelenerek matematik eğitimindeki kullanımına yönelik bir derleme yapılmıştır. Literatürdeki çalışmalar dikkate alındığında, genel olarak öğrenme amaçlı yazma aktivitelerinin matematik eğitiminde kullanımının öğrencilerin kavramsal anlamalarını ve üstbilişsel öğrenmelerini desteklediği, akademik başarılarını arttırdığı, matematik motivasyonları ve tutumları üzerinde olumlu etkiye sahip olduğu çıkarımı yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Matematik Eğitimi, Öğrenme Amaçlı Yazma

ABSTRACT

Writing can be defined as a language skill used in explaining and organizing ideas and thoughts about any subject. It is known that writing, a language skill that enables deeper exploration of the underlying meanings of thoughts and ideas, is an important tool that supports learning. Writing is considered as a learning mechanism that supports individuals' conceptual understanding and accelerates their critical, analytical and metacognitive thinking while enabling them to construct their previous knowledge and new knowledge. It is also stated that writing increases learning outcomes by supporting learning strategies and is a functional integrator of simple thoughts. Therefore, it can be said that it is inevitable to use writing as a learning tool in educational processes. In this sense, when the literature is examined, the use of writing for learning reveals writing to learn activities. It is seen that writing to learn activities are widely used in many different fields such as primitive language education, foreign language education, social studies education, science education and mathematics education. In this context, the aim of the study is to discuss the place and importance of writing to learn activities in mathematics education, which is one of the current usage areas. In the research, the studies in which writing to learn activities were used were examined and a compilation was made for its use in mathematics education. Considering the studies in the literature, it can be deduced that the use of writing to learn activities in mathematics education supports students' conceptual understanding and metacognitive learning, increases their academic achievement, and has a positive effect on their mathematics motivation and attitudes.

Keywords: Mathematics Education, Writing to Learn

ÖĞRETMENLERİN İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİ KAPSAMINDA MALİ HAKLARI İLE İLGİLİ SORUNLAR ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: MUŞ İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL RIGHTS OF TEACHERS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF MUŞ PROVINCE

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, eğitim kurumlarındaki insan kaynakları yönetimi çerçevesinde yer alan mali haklar konusunda, öğretmenlerin görüşleri ve karşılaştıkları sorunları belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, çalışma nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden Fenomenoloji (olgubilim) desenine dayalı olarak tasarlanmıştır. Bu doğrultuda araştırma sürecinde üzerine odaklanılan olgu, eğitim kurumlarında görev yapan öğretmenlerin mali hakları ve bu konuda yaşadıkları sorunlardır. Araştırmada çalışma grubunu, 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Muş ili merkezinde bulunan anasınıfı, ilkokul, ortaokul ve lisede görev yapan 20 öğretmen oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada veriler görüşme yöntemi ile elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler betimsel analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma neticesinde, öğretmenlerin mali haklar konusunda öğretmen maaşlarının yetersiz olduğu, uzman öğretmen ve başöğretmen unvanları için maddi ve manevi destek sağlanması gerektiği, ek ders ücretlerinin az olduğu, maaş karşılığı ek ders sınırının eğitim kalitesini olumsuz etkilediği, nöbet ücretlerinin yetersiz olduğu ve tayin durumunda yolluk ücretlerinin yetersizliği sorunları yaşadıkları tespit edilmiştir. Bu sorunlardan hareketle öğretmenlerin daha iyi yaşam standartlarına erişebilmesi için maaşlarının artırılması, çalışma koşullarının iyileştirilmesi ve sosyal güvencelerinin sağlanması önerilerinde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mali hak, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, Özlük Hakları, Maaş.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the opinions and problems of teachers regarding financial rights within the framework of human resources management in educational institutions. For this purpose, the study has been designed based on the Phenomenology (phenomenology) pattern, one of the qualitative research methods. In line with this, the phenomenon focused on during the research process is the financial rights of teachers working in educational institutions and the problems they encounter in this context. The study group of the research consists of 20 teachers who work in kindergarten, primary school, middle school, and high school located in the center of Muş province in the 2022-2023 academic year. Data in the research were collected through the interview method. The obtained data were analyzed with the descriptive analysis method. As a result of the research, it was determined that teachers experience problems in terms of financial rights, such as the inadequacy of teacher salaries, the need for financial and moral support for specialist teacher and principal titles, the insufficiency of additional course fees, the negative effect of the limit of additional courses against salary on the quality of education, the inadequacy of duty fees, and the inadequacy of travel allowance in case of assignment. Based on these problems, suggestions have been made for increasing the salaries of teachers, improving working conditions, and ensuring their social security in order for teachers to reach better living standards.

Keywords: Financial Rights, Human Resources Management, Personnel Rights, Salary.

**ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE ORTAOKULLARDA YAPILAN MERKEZİ
SINAV UYGULAMALARININ ÖĞRETMENLERİN İŞ MOTİVASYONU
AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**

EVALUATION OF CENTRALIZED EXAM PRACTICES IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS
ACCORDING TO TEACHER PERSPECTIVES IN TERMS OF TEACHER WORK
MOTIVATION

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, öğretmenlerin ortaokullardaki merkezi sınav uygulamalarının iş motivasyonu açısından görüşlerinin incelenmesidir. Araştırma modeli olarak nitel araştırma modellerinden olgu bilim tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim-öğretim yılında Muş il merkezindeki devlet okullarında görev yapan 12 branş öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Katılımcılara 5 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre öğretmenlerin öğrencileri merkezi sınavlara hazırlamak için yoğun çalışmalar gerçekleştirdiği, Destekleme ve Yetiştirme Kurslarında (DYK) görev aldıkları, okullarda koçluk sistemi uygulandığı, dersleri ile ilgili soru çözümü ve deneme sınavları yapıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca bu araştırmanın sonucuna göre öğretmenlerin yaptığı bu çalışmalar neticesinde öğrenciler beklenen başarıyı elde edilmediği zaman verdikleri emeklerin karşılığını alamadıkları ve çabalarının boşa gittiğini düşündükleri için öğretmenlerin motivasyonlarının düştüğü görülmektedir. Öğretmenlerin derslerde sürekli sınav odaklı çalıştıkları ve diğer etkinliklere yeteri kadar zaman ayıramadıkları görülmektedir. Öğretmenlerin sınava hazırlık sürecinde ekstra bir performans harcamak durumunda kalmaları ve bunun yanında okul yönetimi ve veliler tarafında öğretmenler üzerinde bir baskı oluşturulması ve öğretmenlerin iyi öğretmen, kötü öğretmen olarak sınıflandırılması da bu çalışma da elde edilen sonuçlardan biridir. Merkezi sınavlar öğretmenlerin hem ders içi hem ders dışı çalışmalarını, hem de eğitim öğretim sürecinin diğer paydaşlarıyla olan ilişkilerini etkilemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Merkezi sınavlar, Motivasyon, Öğretmen, Sınav başarısı

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine teachers' views on centralized exam practices in middle schools in terms of their work motivation. The research model used in this study is the technique of phenomenology, which is one of the qualitative research models. The study group of the research consists of 12 subject teachers working in state schools in the center of Muş province during the 2022-2023 academic year. A semi-structured interview form consisting of 5 questions was administered to the participants. According to the findings, it was concluded that teachers exert intense efforts to prepare their students for centralized exams, participate in Remedial and Improvement Courses (DYK), implement coaching systems in schools, and solve practice questions and conduct mock exams. Additionally, based on the results of this research, it is observed that teachers' motivation decreases when their efforts do not yield the expected achievement and they feel that their efforts are wasted. Teachers are seen to constantly focus on exam-oriented work in their lessons and do not allocate enough time for other activities. It is also one of the findings of this study that teachers are compelled to exert extra performance during the exam preparation process, while also facing pressure from school management and parents, and being classified as good or bad teachers. Centralized exams affect teachers' both in-class and out-of-class work, as well as their relationships with other stakeholders in the educational process.

Keywords: Centralized exams, Motivation, Teacher, Exam success

DETERMINING THE FACTORS AFFECTING TEACHERS' DIGITAL COMPETENCIES WITH GENERALIZED ORDINAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the factors affecting teachers' digital competency levels with the generalized ordered logistic model. In the study, it was answered the questions of what are the differences between teachers' digital competence levels and which factors affect these differences. "Digital Competence Scale for Educators" was used to determine the digital competence levels of teachers. The scale consists of 22 items and six sub-factors. In the scale, teachers were evaluated in six categories: beginner, explorer, integrator, expert, leader and pioneer. However, since none of the teachers were at the beginner level during the data collection process, the beginner level was excluded from the evaluation and five categories were evaluated. The sample of the study consisted of 9488 teachers working in different school types and branches in public schools in Mersin province. Chi-square independence test was applied to determine the dependent variables. As a result of the analysis, age, gender, school type, school level and branch were considered as independent variables. All analyses in the study were carried out using the "VGAM" package in R 4.2.3. software. When the number of categories in the dependent variable is more than two, multinomial logistic regression is used instead of logistic regression. However, multinomial logistic regression does not take into account the ordinal structure of the levels in the dependent variable. Therefore, the estimated odds ratios will not answer the questions asked. For this reason, it is recommended to use the ordinal logistic regression model when the category levels of the dependent variable are at the ordinal measurement level. The most important assumption of ordered logistic regression is the parallel lines assumption. The parallel lines assumption was examined using the likelihood ratio

test. Since this assumption was not met in the study, the model was estimated with the Generalized Ordered Logistic Regression Model. According to the results of the analysis, digital competence levels were generally high. Age, seniority and school level are among the factors affecting teachers' digital competencies. Gender and school type factors do not affect teachers' digital competencies. Younger teachers and teachers with lower seniority levels have higher digital competencies. Teachers working in high school have higher digital competencies than teachers working in other school types. Teachers working in primary schools have lower levels of digital competence.

Keywords: Digital Competence, Parallel Lines, Generalized Ordered Logistic Regression.

KLAUDIO MAQRISİN İTALİYA POSTMODERNİZMİNİN İNKİŞAFINDA ROLU THE ROLE OF CLAUDIO MAGRIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITALIAN POSTMODERNISM

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ÖZET

Klaudio Maqris (10 aprel 1939-cu il, Triest) italyan yazıçısı, tərcüməçisi, akademikidir. Turin Universitetinin Alman dili və ədəbiyyatı fakültəsini bitirib. 1994-96-cı illərdə İtaliya Senatında çalışıb. 1986-cı ildə nəşr olunan "Danubio" ("Dunay boyunca") kitabı ilə o, ən böyük çağdaş italyan yazıçılarından biri kimi tanınır və o Baqutta Mükafatını qazanır. O, 1997-ci ildə "Mikrokosmoslar" kitabı ilə İtaliyanın ən mühüm ədəbi mükafatı olan Streqanı alır. 2016-cı ildə isə yazar Frans Kafka adına Ədəbiyyat Mükafatına layiq görülür. 2007-ci ildə isə o, Nobel mükafatına namizəd göstərilir. 2015-ci ildə nəşr olunan "Non luogo a procedure" ("İşin rədd edilməsi") romanı cəmiyyətə böyük təsir bağışlayır və "Corriere della Sera" qəzetinin ədəbi əlavəsi tərəfindən ilin ən yaxşı romanı seçilir, Maqris bu münasibətlə ilin ən yaxşı yazıçısı elan edilir.

Mərkəzi Avropanın postmodern quruluşunun mənzərəsini göstərmək aspektindən Klaudio Maqrisin 1986-cı ildə nəşr olunan "Dunay boyunca" ("Danubio") kitabı son dərəcə əhəmiyyətlidir.

Alman ədəbiyyatında yaranan əsas əsərlərdən biri kimi "Dunay boyunca"da Maqris Orta Avropanı bir çox ideoloji inancın və böyük inqilabi ümidlərin süqutunun şahidi olduğumuz dünya teatru kimi təsvir edir.

1990-cı illərin əvvəllərində, yəni Mərkəzi Avropada kommunizmin dağılmasından, Berlin Divarının sökülməsindən və Sovet İttifaqının süqutundan dərhal sonra Mərkəzi Avropa Qərb tərəfindən kəşf edilmişdir. Məqalədə Maqrisin əsərlərində yer alan postmodern elementlər tədqiq olunmuşdur. Qeyd edək əsasən bioqrafik, real, tarixi faktlar və hadisələr fonunda yazılan əsərlərində Maqris müxtəlif zamanlarda yazılan əsərlərə işarələr edərək, həmin yazarların əsərləri ilə intertekstual əlaqədə dövrü təsvir etmişdir.

Açar sözlər:

Klaudio Maqris, postmodernizm, italyan ədəbiyyatı, orta avropa, qərb.

ABSTRACT

Claudio Magris (April 10, 1939, Trieste) is an Italian writer, translator, and academic. He graduated from the Faculty of German Language and Literature at the University of Turin. He worked in the Italian Senate in 1994-96. With Danubio ("Danube"), published in 1986, he is

recognized as one of the greatest contemporary Italian writers and won the Bagutta Prize. In 1997, he received the Strega, Italy's most important literary award, for his book "Microcosms". In 2016, the writer was awarded the Literature Prize named after Franz Kafka. In 2007, he was nominated for the Nobel Prize. In 2015, the novel "Non luogo a procedure" ("Rejection of the case") had a great impact on society and was chosen as the best novel of the year by the literary supplement of the newspaper "Corriere della Sera", Magris was declared the best writer of the year on this occasion.

Claudio Magris's book "Danube" ("Danubio"), published in 1986, is extremely important from the point of view of showing the picture of the postmodern structure of Central Europe.

In "Danube", one of the main works of German literature, Magris describes Central Europe as a world theater where we witnessed the collapse of many ideological beliefs and great revolutionary hopes.

Central Europe was discovered by the West in the early 1990s, immediately after the collapse of communism in Central Europe, the demolition of the Berlin Wall and the fall of the Soviet Union. In the article, the postmodern elements in the works of Magris were studied. It should be noted that in his works written mainly against the background of biographical, real, historical facts and events, Magris made references to the works written in different times and described the period in intertextual relationship with the works of those authors.

Keywords: Claudio Magris, postmodernism, Italian literature, Central Europe, the West.

BKV, CMV, EBV INFECTIONS IN PEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY PATIENTS**Mustafa SAĞLAM**

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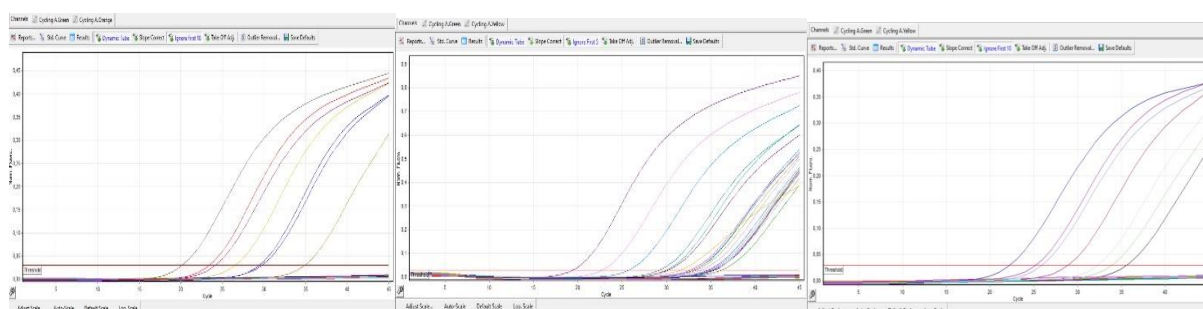
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BK viruses (BKV) are Polyomaviruses belonging to the Papovaviridae family and are non-enveloped, DNA viruses with a diameter of 30-45 nm. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) has a 235 kb linear double-stranded DNA genome with a diameter of 120-200 nm from the Herpesviridae family and is defined as Human Herpes virus 5 (HHV5). Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is a DNA virus with 162 capsomeres, 184 kb in size, belonging to the genus Lymphocryptovirus of the Gammaherpesvirinae subfamily of the Herpesviridae family. The prevalence of BKV (80%), CMV (60%) and EBV (90%) in the healthy population is quite high. Viral reactivations are an important cause of morbidity and mortality in solid organ transplantations. Immunosuppressive regimens applied in kidney transplant recipients are important in improving allograft survival in the long term.

In our study, 30560 samples of 2126 patients who applied to Gaziantep University Şahinbey Research and Application Hospital Pediatric Nephrology outpatient clinic and service between January 2020 and May 2023 were examined. The serum samples of 1393 patients for whom BKV PCR, CMV PCR and EBV PCR tests were requested jointly were included in the study and analyzed retrospectively. Of the patient samples, 795 (57.1%) were male and 598 (42.9%) were female patients. DNA isolations were performed automatically in the molecular microbiology laboratory using the QIA Symphony SP/AS (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) device using the QIA Symphony DSP Virus/Pathogen Midi kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). The amplification of the isolation products for BKV PCR, CMV PCR and EBV PCR tests was separately done with Rotor Gene Q (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) Real Time PCR device using Artus BK Virus QS-RGQ kit, Artus CMV QS-RGQ Kit and Artus EBV QS-RGQ kits respectively (Figure 1). The analyzes were performed considering the standard values and amplification curves for each test and reported to the pediatric nephrology clinic (Table 1).

Figure 1. BKV PCR, CMV PCR and EBV PCR Amplification curves**Table 1.** Distribution of BKV PCR, CMV PCR and EBV PCR results

	Positive		Negative		Total n (%)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	
BKV	6 (9,7)	2 (3,2)	34 (54,8)	20 (32,3)	62 (100)
CMV	5 (6,6)	3 (3,9)	42 (55,3)	26 (34,2)	76 (100)
EBV	3 (4,3)	3 (4,3)	40 (57,9)	23 (33,3)	69 (100)
BKV, CMV	6 (4,3)	5 (3,6)	72 (51,8)	56 (40,3)	139 (100)
BKV, EBV	9 (3,6)	6 (2,4)	132 (52,8)	103 (41,2)	250 (100)
CMV, EBV	4 (2,9)	2 (1,5)	70 (51,1)	61 (44,5)	137 (100)
BKV, CMV, EBV	2 (0,1)	1 (0,07)	793 (56,9)	597 (42,9)	1393 (100)

When the clinics of 3 patients, whose BKV PCR, CMV PCR and EBV PCR tests were all positive, were examined, it was determined that these patients had a kidney transplant at least one year ago and continued to use drugs to prevent the replication of these viruses.

Despite advances in anti-viral pharmacotherapy, BKV, CMV and EBV reactivations are common after transplantation and are associated with significantly increased mortality and morbidity. Especially for BKV viremia, it may be useful to monitor BKV replication in blood and urine samples from patients simultaneously. Detection and determination of viral loads using molecular methods play an effective role in patient follow-up, rapid intervention, and improving the survival and quality of life of patients.

Keywords: BKV, CMV, EBV, HHV-5, Real Time PCR

OXIDATIVE STRESS IN LIVER TISSUE AND THE ROLE OF X-RAYS IN ITS ETIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The environment plays a special role in the etiological factors of acute and chronic diseases in the body (1,2). The environment means gases of various concentrations collected in the atmosphere and also radioactive rays. Our modern life is characterized by daily exposure to radioactive radiation (3,4). The construction of nuclear power plants and the testing of various weapons are considered sources of radiation. Changes in the body are also caused by reactive radiation from household and medical equipment. The first response to the effects of radioactive rays and other harmful factors in the atmosphere on the body is the liver. In this regard, we aimed to study the occurrence of oxidative stress in the liver of white rats exposed to X-rays.

Research material and methods: Researches were conducted on 15 white rats weighing 140-260 g, kept under normal conditions in the vivarium at the Scientific Research Center of the Azerbaijan Medical University. While conducting experiments, the rules of behavior with experimental animals of the European Bioethical Commission (Strasbourg 1986) and the local bioethical commission of the Azerbaijan Medical University were strictly followed. In all cases, the experiments were performed under anesthesia conditions, and at the end of the experiment, anesthesia was created by injecting 0.5 ml of calyptol solution into their abdominal cavity. Experimental animals were decapitated as soon as the mentioned situation occurred. The white rats selected for the experiment were divided into 3 groups with 5 heads in each.

Group 1 included intact rats.

White rats included in group 2 were irradiated with X-rays.

Oxidative stress markers were determined in the liver of white rats included in group 3 after 10 days of X-ray exposure.

To assess oxidative stress, the concentration of hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) in the homogenate prepared from the liver was determined by Askawa T., Matusushita S. (1980), the concentration of diene conjugates (DK) by the method developed by I.D.Stalnaya (1977), and the concentration of malondialdehyde (MDA) Uchiyama was determined by the method proposed by Michara (1978).

The following markers of the body's antioxidant defense system have been determined.

1. Protein located on the surface - SH group;
2. Protein located within the structure - SH group;

Concentrations of both markers were determined using the Ellman (1959) method.

3. The concentration of catalase;
4. Reduced glutathione (peroxidase);

The concentration of both markers was determined by the method of Bergmeyer (1974).

5. General antioxidant activity - GAA;

This marker was determined by the method proposed by E.B. Spector (1984).

Analysis of the obtained results: As a result of the examinations, we determined that free radicalization of lipids in the liver seed was intensified due to the effect of X-rays. The concentration of , its in H₂O₂ itial product, is 3.25-4.25 sv. changed between The average density was equal to 3.75-0.18 s.v. and increased sharply by 87.5% (p<0.001) compared to the intact condition. The increase in the density of H₂O₂ in the liver seed was recorded in 100% of the animals tested.

The concentration of DK, an intermediate product of free lipid peroxidation, varied between 1.9-2.8 D₂₃₂/ml in the liver of experimental animals exposed to X-rays. Its average concentration was equal to 2.3±0.16 D₂₃₂/ml and increased by 61.5% compared to the level in the intact state (p<0.01).

The concentration of MDA increased dramatically (158%) compared to the intact state (p<0.001). Its concentration was recorded between 2.5-3.4 nmol/mg. Its average value is equal to 2.94±0.16 nmol/mg.

Corresponding changes were also found in the concentration of antioxidant defense system markers. Thus, the density of surface protein - SH group in the homogenate prepared from the liver was between 12-25 nmol/ml. Its average thickness decreased by 45% (p<0.001) compared to the intact state. In 100% of the experimental animals, the density of the protein SH group located on the surface of the liver was lower than normal. Approximately the same direction was found during the determination of the density of the intrastructural protein - SH group. Its concentration was between 9-18.5 nmol/mg and its average concentration was equal to 12.24±1.63 nmol/mg. Compared to the intact state, the density of the intrastructural protein - SH group was found in 100% of the experimental animals.

The concentration of peroxidase enzyme in the liver homogenate was recorded between 4.1-10.7 nmol/mg. Based on the quantitative indicators obtained from experimental animals, it was determined that the average concentration of peroxidase in liver tissue is equal to 7.94±1.12 nmol/mg. It was determined that as a result of the effect of X-rays, the concentration of the peroxidase enzyme in the blood decreased by 29% (p<0.05) compared to the level in the intact state. This reduction was observed in 80% of the animals tested.

The concentration of catalase in the liver of white rats subjected to the effect of X-rays decreased by 80% compared to the norm. In samples collected from individual experimental

animals, the minimum limit of catalase concentration is 160 Mkat/l, and the maximum limit is 270 Mkat/l. The average value of the concentration of catalase, which changed in such a range, was equal to 199 ± 19 Mkat/l and was 12% ($p < 0.05$) less than the level in the intact state.

A reliable marker of the body's antioxidant defense system, GAA varies between 12-28% and its average activity is equal to $18.4 \pm 2.7\%$. In contrast to other antioxidant markers, GAA was reduced by 55% in liver tissue. This reduction was observed in 100% of the animals tested.

Thus, X-rays significantly weaken the general antioxidant defense system in the liver of white rats, facilitating the onset of oxidative stress. Among the markers of the body's general defense system, the reduction of total antioxidant activity with catalase enzyme has become more pronounced.

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**OTOİMMÜN HEPATİTİN ÇEVRESEL TEPKİSİ, İMMÜNOLOJİK
KARAKTERİZASYONU VE MORFOLOJİK ÖLÇÜMÜ**
ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND
MORPHOLOGIC QUANTIFICATION OF AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS

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ÖZET

Vücudun kendi deęişmiş hücrelerine (autoAG) karşı verdiği baęışıklık tepkisine otoimmünite denir. Otoimmünite doku hasarına neden olursa, bu duruma otoimmün hastalık denir. Bazı hormon reseptörlerine karşı otoantikolar oluşur ve bu hormonları taklit edebilir. Bunun sonucunda örneğin anti-TSH antikorlarının etkisiyle doku hücrelerinin uyarılması meydana gelir, tiroid hücreleri aktive olur ve tirotoksikoz mekanizması oluşur. Bazı ilaçlar otoimmün reaksiyonlara neden olabilir. Örneğin hidralazin, prokainamid kızıl gelişimine neden olabilir. Birçok enfeksiyöz ajan, otoimmün hastalıkların gelişmesine neden olur. Hastalıklar, belirli bir organ veya dokuda bir otoantijene karşı bir baęışıklık tepkisi oluşmasına göre ayrılır: Otoimmün hepatit bu hastalıklardan biridir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Otoimmün hepatit, çevre, immünolojik, morfolojik özellikler

ABSTRACT

The body's immune response against its own changed cells (autoAG) is called autoimmunity. If autoimmunity results in tissue damage, this condition is called an autoimmune disease.

Autoantibodies against certain hormone receptors are formed and can mimic those hormones. As a result of this, stimulation of tissue cells occurs, for example, due to the effect of anti-TSH antibodies, thyroid cells are activated and the mechanism of thyrotoxicosis occurs. Some drugs can cause autoimmune reactions. For example, hydralazine, procainamide can result in the development of scarlet fever. Many infectious agents cause the development of autoimmune diseases. Diseases are divided according to the occurrence of an immune response against an autoantigen in a certain organ or tissue: Autoimmune hepatitis is one of these diseases.

Keywords: Autoimmune hepatitis, environment, immunological, morphological features

**RADYOAKTİF KİRLİLİK, RADYASYONUN İNSAN VÜCUDU ÜZERİNDEKİ
ETKİSİ VE NEDEN OLDUĞU HASTALIKLAR**
RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION, THE EFFECT OF RADIATION ON THE HUMAN BODY
AND THE DISEASES CAUSED BY IT

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ÖZET

Radyoaktif kirlilik, barış zamanında nükleer tesislerde meydana gelen insan kaynaklı felaketler, nükleer atıkların uygun olmayan şekilde taşınması ve bertaraf edilmesi sonucunda oluşur. radyoaktif kirlenmeye maruz kalır. Hava radyoaktif maddelerle ne kadar çok kirlenirse, radyasyon tehlikesi o kadar artar. Radyoaktif tozla kirlenen hava rüzgarla hızla dağılır ve radyoaktif madde zamanla daha geniş bir su ve toprak alanına yerleşir. Sonuç olarak, toprağın üst tabakasından derinlere inen radyoaktif maddeler, canlıların yiyecek ve su yoluyla radyasyon tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya kalmalarına zemin hazırlar. Bu nedenle rüzgarın ters istikametinde bölgeden uzaklaşmak gerekir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radyoaktif kirlenme, radyasyon, hastalıklar

ABSTRACT

Radioactive pollution occurs as a result of man-made disasters in nuclear facilities during peacetime, improper transportation and disposal of nuclear waste. exposed to radioactive contamination. The more the air is contaminated with radioactive substances, the more the danger of radiation increases. Air contaminated with radioactive dust is quickly dispersed by

wind, and the radioactive material settles over a larger area of water and soil over time. As a result, radioactive substances that sink deep from the top layer of the soil create the basis for living beings to face the danger of radiation through food and water. For this reason, it is necessary to move away from the area in the opposite direction of the wind.

Keywords: Radioactive contamination, radiation, diseases

TNF-A EXPRESSION IN ALVEOLAR BONE IN OVARECTOMIZED RATS

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ABSTRACT

After ovariectomy, bone resorption and bone loss occur due to osteogenic activity. In our study, we aimed to focus on the inflammation process in the alveolar bone after ovariectomy and the importance of cytokine activity in tooth attachment. 20 adult Wistar albino rats weighing between 180-220 were used in the study. They were divided into 2 equal groups as the control group (n=10) and the bilateral ovariectomy group (n=10). Ovariectomy was performed with two dorsolateral incisions according to the method of Park et al. The uterus was left in the abdominal cavity and the abdomen was closed with a sterile suture. One week after the ovariectomy, the alveolar bones in the anterior incisors were removed. They were kept in 10% formaldehyde solution and then placed in EDTA solution for softening. After routine immunohistochemistry, they were stained with TNF- α .

In the alveolar bone sections of the ovariectomy group, a degenerative change in the periphery of the compact bone along with an increase in inflammatory cell infiltration was observed, an increase in congestion in blood vessels and an increase in osteoclastic cells, while a significant increase in TNF- α expression was observed.

It was thought that cytokine activity could be an important signal in bone development, as inflammation in the alveolar bone after ovariectomy caused an increase in the activation of osteoclast cells and a decrease in osteoblast development.

Keywords: TNF- α expression, Ovariectomy, Rat

CHEMERİN'İN İNSAN KOLON KANSERİ HT-29 HÜCRE HATTI TEDAVİSİ, SİTOKROM C, KASPAZ-3, VEGF VE NF-KB GENLERİNİN EKSPRESYONUNDA ARTIŞA NEDEN OLUR

CHEMERIN'S HT-29 CELL LINE TREATMENT OF HUMAN COLON CANCER CAUSES
INCREASED EXPRESSION OF CYTOCHROME C, CASPAZ-3, VEGF AND NF-KB GENES

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ÖZET

Endojen bir adipositokin olan chemerin'in farklı kanser türlerinde angienezis, apoptozis, oksidatif stres ve inflamasyon aracılıklı sayısız rolü vardır. En sık görülen kanser çeşitleri içerisinde yer alan kolon kanserinin insidansı ve mortalitesi artmaya devam etmektedir. Bu nedenle apoptozu tetikleyerek tümör hücrelerini terapötik ajanlara duyarlı hale getirmek için doğal tipte indüklenen yeni tedavi stratejileri düşünülmelidir. Bu çalışmada eksojen chemerin ile muamele edilen HT-29 kolon kanseri hücre hattında, chemerin'in chemerin kemokin benzeri reseptör 1 (CMKLR1), sitokrom c, kaspaz-3, vasküler endotelial büyüme faktörü (VEGF) ve nükleer faktör kappa B (NF- κ B) gen ekspresyonları üzerindeki etkisi araştırıldı. 5, 20 ve 40 nM chemerin ile 48 sa muamele edilen HT-29 kolon kanserli hücrelerdeki hücre canlılığı XTT sitotoksitesite testi ile belirlendi. CMKLR1, sitokrom c, kaspaz-3, VEGF ve NF- κ B gen ekspresyon düzeyleri kantitatif olarak Real-Time qPCR ile ölçüldü. Apoptotik belirteç olarak bölünmüş poli ADP-riboz polimeraz (c-PARP) düzeyi kullanıldı. İstatiksel analiz için tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) yapılarak, $p < 0,05$ olan değerler anlamlı olarak kabul edildi. 20 ve 40 nM'lık chemerin uygulamasında, CMKLR1 gen ekspresyonu azalırken, VEGF artış gösterdi. Özellikle 20 nM chemerin sitokrom c, kaspaz-3 ve NF- κ B genlerinin ekspresyonunu artırmada daha etkin bulundu. Chemerin'in tüm dozlarında c-PARP düzeyleri artış gösterirken 20 nM'lık dozun daha etkin olduğu görüldü ($p < 0,05$). Chemerin'in kolon kanseri hücrelerinde, angienezisi uyarırken apoptozu indükleyebiliyor olması potansiyel bir terapötik hedef olabilme olasılığını düşündürmektedir. Bu çalışma Afyonkarahisar Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Komisyonu tarafından 21.GENEL.019 hibe numarası ile desteklendi.

Anahtar kelimeler:Chemerin, CMKLR1, Sitokrom c, Kaspaz-3, VEGF, NF- κ B

ABSTRACT

Chemerin, an endogenous adipocytokine, has numerous roles in different types of cancer mediated by angiogenesis, apoptosis, oxidative stress, and inflammation. The incidence and mortality of colon cancer, among the most common types of cancer, have been continuing to increase. Therefore, new natural-type-induced therapeutic strategies should be considered to sensitize tumor cells to therapeutic agents by inducing apoptosis. This study was investigated the HT-29 colon cancer cell line treated with exogenously chemerin's effect on gene expressions of chemokine-like receptor 1 (CMKLR1), cytochrome c, caspase-3, vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), and nuclear factor kappa B (NF- κ B). Cell viability in HT-29 colon cancer cells treated with 5, 20, and 40 nM chemerin for 48 h was determined by XTT cytotoxicity assay. CMKLR1, cytochrome c, caspase-3, VEGF, and NF- κ B gene expression levels were quantitatively measured by Real-Time qPCR. The level of cleaved poly ADP-ribose polymerase (c-PARP) was used as an apoptotic marker. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed for statistical analysis, and values of $p < 0.05$ were considered significant. In 20 and 40 nM chemerin administration, CMKLR1 gene expression decreased while VEGF increased. In particular, 20 nM chemerin was found to be more effective in increasing the expression of cytochrome c, caspase-3, and NF- κ B genes. While c-PARP levels increased in all doses of Chemerinin, the 20 nM dose was found to be more effective ($p < 0.05$). The fact that chemerin can induce apoptosis in colon cancer cells while stimulating angiogenesis suggests the possibility of being a potential therapeutic target. This study was supported by Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Scientific Research Projects Commission under grant number 21.GENEL.019.

Keywords: Chemerin, CMKLR1, Cytochrome c, Caspase-3, VEGF, NF- κ B

DIFFERENCES OF BIOMOLECULAR COMPOSITION BETWEEN GREEN AND RED LENTIL: A BIOPHYSICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The lentil (*Lens culinaris* L.) is a high-protein (22–34%) pulse crop that is frequently consumed by humans. The two lentil market divisions are red and green. Lentils are often recommended for metabolic diseases such as type II diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and high cholesterol due to their high fibre and protein content according to the literature. This research aims to investigate biomolecular composition differences between red and green lentil types by using Attenuated Total Reflectance-Fourier Transform Infrared (ATR-FTIR) spectroscopy without any preliminary preparation. For this purpose, 10 packages of green and red lentil were purchased from the markets. ATR-FTIR is a well-known method for identifying functional groups in organic compounds based on their vibration modes. It gives valuable biomolecular information without affecting the sample's chemical composition. According to our results, the protein concentrations of green and red lentil were observed to be significantly close to each other in accordance with the literature. In addition, it was also observed significant protein structural changes in green lentil when compared to red lentil although not subjected to any treatment. Protein function is significantly influenced by its structure. The significant difference in the structural change of green and red lentil proteins may be due to mechanical separation techniques such as cleaning, sorting, and packaging. Considering the lipid structures, saturated lipid content in green lentil is significantly higher than in red lentil. Furthermore, this information was confirmed by the significant higher lipid/protein concentration in green lentil compared to red lentil. Red lentil may be prescribed more often for metabolic diseases than green lentil since they have a lower lipid/protein ratio and saturated lipid content. This preliminary investigation has been suggested as a rapid and alternative method to determine biomolecular differences between green and red lentil because dietary content is very important in disease conditions.

Keywords: Red lentil, green lentil, ATR-FTIR, biomolecular composition

İLKÖĞRETİM BEŞİNCİ SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNE YÖNELİK VERİLEN AĞIZ SAĞLIĞI EĞİTİMİNİN ÇÜRÜK İNSİDANSINA ETKİSİ
THE EFFECT OF ORAL HEALTH EDUCATION GIVEN TO PRIMARY SCHOOL FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS ON CARIES INCIDENCE

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ÖZET

Giriş: Bu araştırma ilköğretim beşinci sınıf öğrencilerine yönelik yapılan ağız sağlığı eğitiminin diş çürüğü insidansına etkisini tespit etmek amacıyla tasarlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Deneysel tipte olan bu araştırma grubunu Ankara ilinde bulunan bir devlet okulu beşinci sınıfa devam eden toplam 210 öğrenci araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada kullanılan anket formu öğrencilere ait yaş, cinsiyet ve diş fırçalama ile ilgili sorular ve Çürük, Kayıp, Dolgu (DMF-T) indeksi yer almıştır. Okul iki defa ziyaret edilmiştir. İlk ziyarette intra-oral muayene yapılmış ve sonra öğrencilere iki ders saatlik ağız bakım eğitimi verilmiştir. İlk uygulamadan altı ay sonra okul ikinci defa ziyaret edilerek öğrencilerin intra-oral muayenesi tekrarlanmıştır. Kategorik özellikler sayı ve yüzde olarak belirtilmiştir. DMF-T indeksine ait birinci ve ikinci muayenin ortalama değerleri verilmiştir. DMF-T indeks skorunun karşılaştırılması için bağımsız grupta t testi uygulanmıştır. Ayrıca çürük hızı ve altı ay sonra ortalama çürük hızı hesaplanmıştır.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların %95,2'si TC vatandaşı, %57,6'sı 10 yaşında, yapılan ilk muayenede %71,4'ünde en az bir çürük, %34,6'sında en az bir dolgu ve %47,1'inde en az bir kayıp diş mevcuttu. Yapılan iki intra-oral muayeneye göre DMF-T, çürük, dolgulu ve kayıp diş ortalamaları arasında anlamlı bir değişim olmamıştır. Birinci ve ikinci muayenede elde edilen

DMF-T puan ortalamalarının bazı değişkenlere göre fark analizi incelendiğinde uyruk, cinsiyet, yaş değişkenlerinde anlamlı fark oluşmamıştır.

Sonuç: Katılımcıların ortalama çürük hızı azalmıştır. Eğitimden altı ay sonra yapılan ikinci oral muayenede DMF-T, çürük, dolgulu ve kayıp diş ortalamaları arasında anlamlı bir değişim olmadığı; TC vatandaşlarının DMF-T puanı ikinci muayenede düşüş gösterirken Suriyelilerde artış gösterdiği ancak hiçbir sonucun istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmadığı görülmektedir. Uzun süreli takipler ve sürekli hatırlatma eğitimleriyle bu durumun değişebileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağız Sağlığı, Ortaokul, Öğrenci, Diş Çürüğü

ABSTRACT

Introduction: This study was designed to determine the effect of oral health education for fifth grade primary school students on the incidence of dental caries.

Method: A total of 210 students attending the fifth grade of a public school in Ankara were included in this experimental type of research group. The questionnaire used in this study included questions about the age, gender and tooth brushing of the students and the Caries, Loss, Filling (DMF-T) index. The school was visited twice. In the first visit, intra-oral examination was performed and then the students were given two hours of oral care training. Six months after the first application, the school was visited for the second time and the intra-oral examination of the students was repeated. Categorical features are expressed as numbers and percentages. The mean values of the first and second examinations of the DMF-T index are given. In order to compare the DMF-T index score, t-test was applied in the independent group. In addition, caries rate and mean caries rate after six months were calculated.

Results: 95.2% of the participants were Turkish citizens, 57.6% were 10 years old, at the first examination, 71.4% had at least one caries, 34.6% had at least one filling and 47.1% There was at least one missing tooth. According to the two intra-oral examinations, there was no significant difference between the mean DMF-T, decayed, filled and missing teeth. When the difference analysis of the DIF-T score averages obtained in the first and second examinations according to some variables was examined, no significant difference was found in the variables of nationality, gender, age.

Conclusion: The average caries rate of the participants decreased. In the second oral examination performed six months after the training, there was no significant difference between the mean DMF-T, decayed, filled and missing teeth; While the DMF-T score of Turkish citizens decreased in the second examination, it increased in Syrians, but none of the results were statistically significant. We think that this situation can change with long-term follow-ups and continuous reminder trainings.

Keywords: Oral Health, Secondary School, Student, Caries

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SEX DIFFERENCES OF HUMERUS BY DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS BETWEEN SOME POPULATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Each population is specific in terms of the degree of sexual dimorphism of bones. Numerous factors such as genetic, environmental, racial, socio-cultural etc. play an important role of these variabilities. The aim of the present study is to confirm the presence of population specific sex differences in the anthropological characteristics of humerus between Bulgarians and other populations by discriminant functional equations. 14 discriminant equations derived for different populations were tested on 139 humeral bones from the modern Bulgarian population (90 males and 49 females, aged 30-70 years). The results obtained show significantly lower classification accuracies in sex determination on the Portuguese (24% females - 76% males), Turkish (73% females - 52% males), Colombian (0% females - 86% males) and Indian (45% females – 80 %) populations than the original ones. Lower values were also found in Chinese (23% females – 67 % males), Japanese (19% females – 71% males) and Thai (16% females – 74% males) humeral bones. The results are indicative of the variations that exist in skeletal size between different populations in terms of sex determination. Similar "bad" results are published by many authors when they compare the discriminant equations between different populations - Steyn and Iscan, Frutos, Kshirsagar et al., Atamtyrk et al., Devi et al., Reddy and Doshi, Charisi et al., Soni et al. Cross-validation analysis confirms that formulas derived for one population are less discriminative when applied to another. Therefore, standards developed for one population should not be applied to another. This proves the need to create specific anthropological standards for each population.

Keywords: Sex determination, Humerus, Discriminant analysis, Anthropology.

DETERMINANTS OF SPINAL CURVATURE PARAMETERS IN YOUNG ADULTS WITH POSTURAL DISORDERS: INTERACTIONS OF SOMATIC VARIABLES, BONE MINERAL DENSITY, SEDENTARY HABITS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Assessment of the impact of somatic variables, bone mineral density, sitting, passive time and the level of physical activity on posture parameters in young adults with posture defects.

Method: Young adults with postural disorders were included. The angle of thoracic kyphosis (CT), the angle of lumbar lordosis (LL) and the lateral deviation of the trunk (LI) were examined (Zebris). The trunk rotation angle (ATR) - Bunnell scoliometer. It measured bone mineral density (BMD) (densitometry), body composition (bioelectrical analysis), physical activity (PA) level and sedentary lifestyle (questionnaire), the body mass index (BMI). Measured body water (BW), fat mass (FM), fat free mass (FFM), fat free mass index (FFMI) and fat mass index (FMI).

Results: Among all variables, the strongest relationships with posture parameters were found for PA, TK and LL, and sitting time for LL and LI; BMI for CT; as well as FFM for LL and LI. The strength of the relationship between posture parameters and PA is usually greater than the relationship with BMI and average weekly sitting time. The LL parameter turned out to be the most reliable in the volatility model. Irrespective of gender, the longer the average sitting time in hours/day, the greater the risk of developing thoracic kyphosis disorders and reduced lumbar lordosis in the subjects. In women, an average sitting time of more than 7 hours significantly increased the risk of hyperlordosis.

Conclusion: Sedentary behaviour and physical activity are important determinants of body posture in young adults. The longer the average sitting time in hours/day, the greater the risk of thoracic kyphosis disorders and the higher the risk of decreased lumbar lordosis.

Keywords: body posture, bone mineral density, body composition, young adults, physical activity, sedentary behaviour.

ISOLATED MIXTURES OF POLYPHENOLS FROM GOUMI BERRY - THE QUALITY AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES *IN VITRO*

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ABSTRACT

The *Elaeagnus multiflora* Thunb. are excellent sources of the mixture of polyphenols, especially flavonols, phenolic acid, and flavan-3-ols, which are pro-healthy compounds. Therefore, the aim of this study was to isolation of polyphenols from Goumi berries and evaluation of quantitatively and biological activity in in vitro conditions before and after the simulated gastrointestinal digestion model. Polyphenolic compounds were identified and quantified by UPLC-PDA-ESI-TQD-MS/MS. Non-enzymatic antioxidant (radical power and chelating metal), enzymatic antioxidant (inhibition of xanthine oxidase) and anti-inflammatory (inhibition of lipoxygenase) activity were evaluated. Material of the 'Jahidka', 'Sweet Scarlet', and 'O' biotype of *Elaeagnus multiflora* Thunb. were used in the study. The polyphenolic compounds such as trigaloyl glucoside and rhamnetin dipentoside were highly bioaccessible during in vitro conditions, but quercetin 3-*O*-rutinoside-7-*O*-rhamnoside-pentoside, and kaempferol 3-*O*-glucoside-pentoside were highly bioavailable. The compounds responsible for antioxidant potential have high bioaccessibility but poor bioavailability. In turn, the substances responsible for anti-inflammatory activity have poor bioaccessibility but high bioavailability.

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Keywords: Bioactive compounds, antioxidant activity, anti-inflammatory activity; *in vitro* digestion.

WELL-BEING AND LIFESTYLE AMONG POLISH MEN AND WOMEN DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR

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ABSTRACT

The social and economic situation and the living conditions of Polish society in the 20s of the 21st century were shaped by the covid-19 pandemic and the Russo-Ukrainian war. The aim of the research was to analyze the strength and direction of changes in well-being and lifestyle of men and women in long-term crisis periods compared to the pre-pandemic period. The material consisted of well-being and lifestyle data concerning 1684 adult Polish men and women (18-85 yrs). Survey data was collected continuously over time. For the purposes of the analyses, the material was divided into data: 1: from the pre-pandemic period, 2: pandemic period, 3: Russo-Ukrainian war period. Logistic regression and Chi-squared test were used. Significant differences in the well-being and lifestyle in the analyzed periods were found. Well-being of both men and women decreased significantly during the pandemic, and even more during the war compared to the pre-pandemic period. The only exception were older men, whose well-being level after the end of the pandemic increased to the level from the pre-pandemic period. Crisis periods influenced health-promoting changes in health behaviors of men and women. Dymorphic differences and a different strength of the impact of stress on well-being and health behaviors of men and women were found. In shock periods, the observed directions and strengths of changes for some features presented a different pattern. Changes in the health behaviors may have been caused by adaptation to the high level of psychosocial stress observed

during the pandemic period and Ukrainian-Russian war and they may result in changes in the biological condition and quality and length of life of Polish men and women.

Keywords: Stress, Life satisfaction, Physical Activity, Smoking, Alcohol.

SECULAR CHANGES AND SOCIAL GRADIENTS IN BODY MASS INDEX AND THE CONDITION OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM OF POLISH WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Time changes in the economic well-being can affect changes in the basic biological parameters of the population, eg. body height and body weight. Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death in the world, and they seem to be heavily influenced by social factors. The aim of the study was to identify the relationships between the socio-economic factor (the level of education) and Body Mass Index (BMI) and circulatory system status, and to assess the change in this relationship over time in adult Polish women. Biomedical and anthropological data of 5042 women (40-50 yrs), professionally active residents of Wrocław (Poland), were analysed. During the 1986-2006 period, four birth cohorts of women were examined in 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2006. The socio-economic information were evaluated by means of a questionnaire. During the study period there were observed favourable trends in BMI, diastolic and systolic blood pressure, pulse pressure and pulse. Despite the positive secular trends of almost all analyzed biomedical indicators, their significant collapse was observed in 1991. There were found regular social gradients of almost all measures of biological condition. Usually the relationship is one-way: the lower the position of individuals on the educational scale, the worse the broadly

defined biological condition. Despite the positive constant trend of decreasing BMI over time, periods of increased levels of social stress adversely affect the condition of the circulatory system. A high level of education seems to be a buffer against the adverse impact of the social and economic situation. The obtained information, apart from individual meaning, should have a significant impact on the national health policy and construction of appropriate educational models promoting healthy lifestyle.

Keywords: Level of education, Blood Pressure, Pulse, BMI, Poland.

STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF CARIOUS LESIONS IN ANXIOUS CHILDREN**Dona Andreea Iordan DUMITRU**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Anxiety during dental treatments is common, especially in children. Our study aims to quantify the approaches preferred by anxious children other than the classic rotary instrument approach.

Material and method: 40 children with different ages between 3 and 15 years old, patients from a pedodontic practice, were randomly selected and different methods of treatment approach were tried: with manual techniques or with a rotary instrument. Patients were divided into age groups. They were followed over the course of three sessions.

Results and discussions: After the first session, some of the very anxious patients did not stay for the treatment at all, especially those aged between 3-8 years. Older patients mainly opted for rotary instrument treatment only. For the 2nd session, patients gained more courage and trust in the dentist. In the 2nd session, it was also possible to work with those who did not attend the first session at all, accepting the rotary instruments, and some of the children who did not sit with the rotary instruments from the first session accepted that the obturation should be finished with a rotary instrument. However, there is also a very anxious child with an older age, i.e. 13 years old, who did not accept either the first or the 2nd session. It should be noted that this child always came in a painful crisis. From the 3rd session, most of the patients accepted the treatment and we can say that an empathic link was created with the doctor. The 13-year-old patient who initially refused any treatment option, it is hoped that he will return when he manages to overcome his fear.

Keywords: hand tool, rotary tools, anxious

OBESITY-RELATED HYPERTENSION IN CHILDHOOD**Mihaela Adela IANCU**

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ABSTRACT

Obesity and arterial hypertension have both been on the rise in children worldwide. Both are associated with increased cardiovascular disease risk and each tracks into adulthood, increasing the prevalence of cardiovascular disease and related morbidity and mortality.

The increasing prevalence of obesity and nutritional chronic diseases in childhood are a important public health problems in the last few years worldwide. The prevalence of obesity-related hypertension has significantly increased both in childhood along with the parallel increase in obesity and in adult too.

The family physician can manage, diagnose and monitor the majority of children with obesity, monitoring clinical exam, blood pressure values as well as other clinical and paraclinical parameters. The overweight and obese children with a birth weight less than 2500g had a higher risk for high blood pressure values and high cardiovascular risk. Current studies show an inverse association of birth weight, obesity and hypertension in children. The last studies focused on studying specific traditional and non-traditional risk factors that may contribute to elevated BP in children with obesity.

Obesity in childhood and early childhood factors like prematurity, passive smoking during pregnancy and low birth weight (small for gestational age) play a role in hypertension in childhood. Understanding the complex interaction of various mechanisms involved in childhood obesity will help design better prevention for cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: Obesity, Childhood, Hypertension, Prevention

HPV TESTING IN PREVENTION AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF CERVICAL CANCER

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Introduction

Cervical cancer represents one of the most frequently diagnosed gynecological malignancies worldwide and a major public health problem. Romania has the highest incidence of this type of cancer in European Union according to the latest statistics. However, cervical cancer can be prevented by vaccination and screening, and also cured if detected in early stages. Therefore, it is essential to develop a complete screening program for this pathology.

Material and methods

World Health Organization and European Commission experts recommend HPV testing for prevention of cervical cancer. In our hospital, INSMC "Alessandrescu-Rusescu", a pilot study is ongoing regarding the prevention of cervical cancer using Babes-Papanicolaou and HPV testing.

Results and discussions

Our study included 27,349 women. The selection was made according to the following criteria: age, residence environment (urban / rural), appartenance to vulnerable groups, no prior testing a

The international literature mention that the main etiological factor of cervical cancer and its precursors is persistent infection with high-risk types of HPV. HPV, detected by molecular technology, is present in about 90% of invasive cancers of the cervix and their precursor lesions. Therefore, HPV testing combined with Babes-Papanicolaou testing represents a standard for prevention of cervical cancer.

Conclusions

The incidence and mortality due to cervical cancer in Romania is almost 3 times higher than the European average. Since cervical cancer has a long period of evolution in the form of precursor lesions, detecting and treating these lesions is an extremely effective measure to prevent invasive forms. Thus, screening for cervical cancer must be a top-priority in public health policies.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, HPV testing, Babes-Papanicolaou, screening

FAT EMBOLISM SYNDROME (FES) CURRENT TREATMENT CONCEPTS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

FES is a serious complication that can be seen after major trauma of the trunk and extremities that can result even in the death of the patient. This complication is generally seen within the first 24-72 hrs after the trauma. It can involve the respiratory system, central nervous system, urinary, vision and it may even have cutaneous signs and symptoms. The widely accepted treatment regimen is focused on the early immobilisation of the fractures, and supportive therapy. Since a long time the methylprednisolone prophylaxis has been considered life saving by many authors but it still lacks a widely accepted peer consensus. We face the same diversity in our Trauma University Hospital where the preferences of our surgeons vary in between not using this therapy at all to using it longer than 5 days. We aim to review and analyse the most relevant and up to date literature regarding the treatment regimens of FES and the efficacy of methylprednisolone prophylaxis.

We were focused to select more the local or regional papers in order for the studies to fit more our populations geographic, genetic and social criteria to have a unification in the way of dealing with this complication and to build up the necessary data to have an efficient treatment protocol to decrease morbidities. Supportive treatment was widely accepted as the best way of treatment but we faced a lot of controversies regarding the time to begin and to end the methylprednisolone prophylaxis, and even its dosage protocol is not clearly settled. Certain papers demonstrated no clear decrease in the morbidity and mortality of FES after the application of methylprednisolone prophylaxis.

We concluded that the mostly approved way of treatment is the conservative one and the prophylaxis with methylprednisolone can decrease hypoxia, but due to the lack of conformity, and methodological limitations of the studies, we cannot agree that it decreases the mortality rate of such complication. Only a good and early diagnosis, followed by an appropriate intensive care might be able to decrease the mortality rate.

Keywords: fat embolism syndrome, methylprednisolone, long bone fracture.

THE EFFICACY AND ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS OF IMMUNE CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study is to identify any potential signal among reported cases for adverse events of immune checkpoint inhibitors in the Eudravigilance database and the factors influencing such as age of the patient, outcome of the case, gender ratio, seriousness and reporter group. In the Eudravigilance database, the adverse events are grouped in System Organ Class (S.O.C) which is composed of Preferred Terms (P.T) of reporting. Signals of suspected adverse events for immune checkpoint inhibitors have been evaluated using Proportional Reporting Ratio (PRR). Further, ROR has been used to evaluate the association between the drug and the adverse event. The severity of the side effects is classified based on Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events. A total of 19,712 of adverse events were reported for ICI during the 2016-2020 period in the Eudravigilance database. The drug associated with most of the events was Nivolumab (7,628), followed by Pembrolizumab (6153). PRR values > 1 have been identified for Pembrolizumab for the following events; PRR of 1.26 for cardiac disorders, 1.76 for general disorders and administration site disorders, 2.1 for immune system disorders, 1.9 for cytokine storm, 2.32 for drug ineffective, therapeutic response decreased, 2.6 for product issues, 1.2 for drug intolerance or withdrawn.

Keywords: Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors, Eudravigilance, Adverse Drug Reactions, Reported events.

**NİZAMİ GƏNCƏVİ “XƏMSƏ”SİNDƏ FONETİK MƏHDUDİYYƏT
QANUNUNUN YARATDIĞI PROTEZA FONETİK HADİSƏSİ**
PROSTHETIC PHONETIC CASE CREATED BY THE PHONETIC RESTRICTION LAW
IN NIZAMI GANJAVI'S "KHAMSA"

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XÜLASƏ

Fonetik məhdudiyət qanununun təsiri altında dil çətinliklərdən uzaqlaşmaq, tələffüzü asanlaşdırmaq üçün müxtəlif fonetik hadisələrdən geniş şəkildə istifadə edir. Buraya assimilyasiya, eliziya, dissimilyasiya, proteza, metateza kimi fonetik hadisələr daxildir. Araşdırma göstərir ki, sadaladığımız fonetik hadisələrin hər biri tələffüzü asanlaşdırmaq məqsədi daşıyır.

Ural-Altay dilləri ailəsinin türk qrupuna daxil olan Azərbaycan dilində **ahəng qanunu** olduğu kimi fars dilində də **fonetik məhdudiyət qanunu** mövcuddur.

Proteza (səsartımı) fonetik hadisəsinin işlənmə dairəsi

Bir və ya iki səs sən sözlərə əlavə olunmasına proteza hadisəsi deyilir. Fars dilinin məhdudiyət qanununa əsasən iki sait və iki samitin yanaşı gəlmədiyini bilirik. Odur ki, bu dildə söz əvvəlində iki samit yanaşı gəlirsə, burada proteza fonetik hadisəsi baş verir. Proteza hadisəsi zamanı sözün müxtəlif hissələrinə /ə, e, o/ qısa saitlərdən biri əlavə olunur. Avropa dillərində iki samitin yanaşı gəlməsi adi hal olduğundan bu dillərdən fars dilinə keçmiş sözlərdə proteza (səsartımı) hadisəsi baş verir. Fars dilinə keçən sözlər fars dilinin fonetik qanunlarına əsasən dəyişir. Tədqiqat nəticəsində Nizami “Xəmsə”sinin beytlərində işlənmiş proteza fonetik hadisəsindən bir neçə nümunəni diqqətinizə təqdim edirik:

1. Yanaşı gələn iki samitdən əvvəl /ə, e/ sait fonemləri əlavə edilir /Platon → Əflatun/ –Əflatun nümunəsində olduğu kimi iki samitdən əvvəl qısa /ə/ saiti artırılmışdır.
2. İki samitin yan-yana olmaması üçün /ə/, /e/, /o/ saitləri iki samit arasına əlavə olunur: /Pelaton → Pəlatun/- *Platon* nümunəsində olduğu kimi və s.
3. İki sait arasına bitişdirici samitlər əlavə edilir: /y/ /dana +y+ an → danayan/ – *ağıllılar, alimlər-*; /g/ /biçare +an → biçareqan/ – çarəsizlər; /v/ /əbru + an → əbrovan / – qaşlar və s.

Açar sözlər: Nizami Gəncəvi, “Xəmsə”, proteza, fonetik hadisə, ahəng qanunu, sait, samit

ABSTRACT

Under the influence of the law of phonetic limitation, the language widely uses various phonetic phenomena to avoid difficulties and facilitate pronunciation. It includes phonetic phenomena such as assimilation, elision, dissimilation, prosthesis, metathesis. Research shows that each of the phonetic phenomena we have listed is intended to facilitate pronunciation.

There is a law of phonetic restriction in the Persian language, as there is a law of harmony in the Azerbaijani language, which belongs to the Turkish group of the Ural-Altai language family.

The scope of development of the phonetic phenomenon of prostheses

The addition of one or two sounds to words is called the phenomenon of prosthesis. We know that, two vowels and two consonants do not come together according to the restriction law of the Persian language. Therefore, if two consonants come together at the beginning of a word in this language, the phonetic phenomenon of prosthesis occurs here. During the case of prosthesis, one of the short vowels /ə, e, o/ is added to different parts of the word. Since it is common for two consonants to come together in European languages, the phenomenon of prostheses occurs in words transferred from these languages to Persian. The words transferred to the Persian language change according to the phonetic laws of the Persian language. As a result of the research, we present to your attention a few examples of the phonetic case of prosthesis developed in the verses of Nizami's "Khamsa":

1. Vowel phonemes /ə, e/ are added before two adjacent consonants. /Plato → Əflatun / – As in Plato's sample, the short vowel /ə/ was added before two consonants.
2. In order for two consonants not to be next to each other, the vowels /ə/, /e/, /o/ are added between two consonants: /Pelaton → Pəlatun / - as in Plato's example, etc.
3. Connecting consonants are added between two vowels: /y/ /dana +y+ an → danayan/ – smart people, scientists -; /g/ /biçare +an → biçaregan/ – the helpless; /v /ebru + an→ abrovan / – eyebrows, etc.

Keywords: Nizami Ganjavi, "Khamsa", prosthesis, phonetic event, harmony law, vowel, consonant

EVRENİN GENİŞLEMESİ ÜZERİNE YAPILAN TARTIŞMALAR
(ZARİYAT 47 AYETİ BAĞLAMINDA)
DISCUSSIONS ON THE EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE
(IN THE CONTEXT OF VERSE 47 OF ZARIYAT)

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ÖZET

Son günlerde, özellikle de podcast türü yayınlarda Zariyat Suresi 47. ayetin yorumu hakkında bazı görüşler ortaya atıldığı görülmektedir. Söz konusu değerlendirmelerde örnek verilen mealler içinde bazılarında “Evrenin genişlemesi” yorumunun yer aldığı, bazılarında almadığı ifade edilmektedir. Buradan yola çıkılarak böylesi bir yorumun 80’lerden sonra meallere girdiği, öncesinde söz konusu ayette yer almadığı iddia edilmekte ve “Evrenin Genişlemesi” iddiasının bilimin ortaya koyduğu veriler ortaya çıktıktan sonra meallere yansıtıldığı söylenmektedir. Yani bu yorumların aslında Kur’ân’da var olmadığı, bunların günümüz İslam âleminin Kur’ân’ı bilimle uzlaştırma gayreti olarak lanse edilmektedir. Bu çalışmamızda konuyla ilgili söz konusu meallerde yer alan değerlendirmeleri ve söz konusu iddia üzerinden ayetin bilimsel gerçekliği ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur’an, Tefsir, Meal, Yorum, Evren.

ABSTRACT

Recently, especially in podcast type broadcasts, it is seen to have been made some opinions on the interpretation of the verse of zariyat, 47. In the given examples of interpretations, it is considered that some interpretations include the idea of the "Expansion of the Universe" while others (the rest) do not. Based on the considerations mentioned above, it is claimed that such a interpretation was made after 80s and that it was not included in the verse previously, and moreover that the claim of the "Expansion of the Universe" was reflected on the interpretations after the data that science has revealed. It means that these interpretations do not actually exist in the Qur'an, but they are made to reconcile the Qur'an with the science by today's Islamic world. In this study, it will be discussed the evaluation of the relevant interpretations and the scientific reality of the verses through the claim in question.

Keywords: Qur'an, Interpretation, Meaning, Comment, Universe.

METaverse SÜRECİNDE HURÛF-I MUKATTA'AYI YENİDEN YORUMLAMANIN İMKANI

THE POSSIBILITY OF REINTERPRETING THE HURÛF-I MUQATTA IN THE METAVERSE
PROCESS

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ÖZET

Dini metinlerin anlaşılması ve yorumlanması tarih boyunca insanlığın önemli meselelerinden biri olmuştur. İlahi mesajın doğru anlaşılması ve yorumlanması için bir çok kural ortaya konmuştur. Zira dini metinlerin anlaşılması, öncelikle dilbilgisini ve kelime dağarcığını anlama becerisini gerektirir. Kelimelerin ve cümlelerin anlamlarını doğru bir şekilde kavramak önemlidir. Bu nedenle, metnin yazıldığı dönemin dilini, dilin kullanıldığı kültürel bağlamı ve dilin sembolik anlatımlarını dikkate alınmalıdır. Dini metinlerin yorumlanması ise daha derinlemesine bir analiz gerektirir. Bu aşamada, metnin tarihsel, kültürel ve dini bağlamını dikkate almak gerekir. Bu aşamada, dinin öğretisini aktaran bilginlerin yorumları ve geleneksel yorumlama yöntemleri dikkate alınmalıdır. Metaverse ise sanal ve gerçek dünyaların birleştiği, etkileşimli ve geniş kapsamlı bir sanal gerçeklik ortamını ifade eder. Bu kavram genellikle internetin ileri bir evrimi olarak düşünülür. Metaverse'de kullanıcılar, sanal karakterler aracılığıyla etkileşime geçebilir, sanal dünyalarda dolaşabilir, oyunlar oynayabilir, sosyal etkinliklere katılabilir ve daha fazlasını yapabilirler. Metaversenin geliştiği bu dönem içerisinde son ilahi metin olan Kur'an'ın bazı ayetlerini oluşturan huruf-u mukattaalar ise geçmiş dönemlerden farklı yorumlamak mümkündür. Zira huruf-u mukattaalar harflerden oluşan kısa ayetlerdir. Metaverse sürecinde ise robotik kodlama ile bir çok kelime ve anlam oluşturulmaktadır. Bu da Huruf-u mukatta'a ve kodlama sistemi arasında benzerlik olduğu kanaatini vermektedir.

Bu bildiride, huruf-u mukatta'a ve kodlama sistemleri arasında benzerlikler tespit edilmeye çalışılacak ve kodlama sistemi üzerinden huruf-u mukatta'a'nın yeniden yorumlamanın imkanı üzerinde tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Kur'an, Huruf-ı Mukatta'a, Metaverse, Yorum.

ABSTRACT

The understanding and interpretation of religious texts has been one of the important issues of humanity throughout history. Many rules have been laid down for the correct understanding and interpretation of the divine message. For the understanding of religious texts requires first

of all the ability to understand grammar and vocabulary. It is important to correctly grasp the meanings of words and sentences. Therefore, one should take into account the language of the period in which the text was written, the cultural context in which the language was used, and the symbolic expressions of the language. The interpretation of religious texts requires a more in-depth analysis. At this stage, it is necessary to take into account the historical, cultural and religious context of the text. At this stage, the interpretations of scholars who transmit the teachings of the religion and traditional methods of interpretation should be taken into account. Metaverse refers to an interactive and far-reaching virtual reality environment where the virtual and real worlds merge. This concept is often thought of as an advanced evolution of the internet. In the Metaverse, users can interact through virtual characters, move around virtual worlds, play games, participate in social events, and more. In this period when the Metaverse developed, it is possible to interpret the huruf-u muqattaas, which constitute some verses of the Qur'an, the last divine text, differently from the past periods. Because huruf-u muqattaalar are short verses consisting of letters. In the metaverse process, many words and meanings are created with robotic coding. This gives the opinion that there is a similarity between Huruf-u muqatta and the coding system.

In this paper, similarities between huruf-u muqattaa and coding systems will be tried to be identified and the possibility of reinterpretation of huruf-u muqattaa'a through the coding system will be discussed.

Keywords:: Qur'an, Huruf-i Muqatta'a, Metaverse, Interpretation.

RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ SEYAHATNAMESİNDE DOĞU ANADOLU ŞEHİRLERİ EASTERN ANATOLIA CITIES IN THE OFFICIAL KAYSERÎ TRAVELNAME

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ÖZET

Seyahatnâme, resmî veya gayriresmi olarak yapılan seyahatlerde tutulan notlardan oluşan eserlerin genel adı olup Türk edebiyatında bu şekilde pek çok eser yazılmış ve bu eserler içinde Evliya ve Kâtip Çelebilerin yazdıkları eserler en başta gelmiştir. Bu eserler diğer eserlere de örnek olmuş ve birçok seyahatnamenin yazılmasına yol açmıştır. Türk edebiyatında yazılmış seyahatname türü eserler arasında hiçbir kaynakta geçmeyen eserlerin de bulunduğu görülmektedir. İşte böyle eserlerden birisi de bu bildiride tanıtılan 18. yüzyılın başlarına ait bir eserdir. Resmî-i Kayserî adlı bir şair ve kâtip tarafından kaleme alınan bu eser 1690-1720 yılları arasındaki seyahatlerde tutulmuş bilgi ve notlardan oluşmaktadır. Bu eserde resmî görevle Kayseri'den başlayarak batıya, oradan doğuya ve oradan da güneye doğru yapılmış seyahatlerde görülüp gezilmiş 100'den fazla yer tanıtılmış ve bu tanıtımların bazısı çok uzunken bazısı sadece birkaç cümleden oluşmuştur. Eserde Edirne'den Erzurum'a kadar birçok Anadolu şehri de anlatılmakta olup bunların özellikle işlek güzergâhlarda bulunan şehirler olduğu görülmektedir. Zaten bu güzergâhlar günümüzde de çok işlek olup ana yollar ve büyük şehirler bu güzergâhlr üzerinde kurulmuş durumdadır. Meselâ İstanbul, Bolu, Amasya, Tokat, Niksar, Erzincan Kuzey Anadolu fay hattı olarak bilinen güzergâhta bulunan en önemli şehirlerdir. Bu bildiride bu eserde anlatılan Doğu Anadolu şehirleri tanıtılacaktır. Bunlar Şebinkarahisar, Erzincan, Erzurum, Palu, Ergani, Diyarbakır gibi şehirler olup bazılarının bugün ilçe olduğu görülmektedir. Eserde bu şehirlerle ilgili siyasi, ekonomik, demografik vs. yönlerden önemli bilgiler verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Resmî-i Kayseri, seyahatnâme, Doğu Anadou, şehir.

ABSTRACT

Seyahatnâme is the general name of the works consisting of notes taken during official or unofficial travels, and many works were written in this way in Turkish literature, and among these works, the works written by Evliya and Katip Çelebi came first. These works set an example for other works and led to the writing of many travelogues. It is seen that among the travelogue type works written in Turkish literature, there are also works that are not mentioned in any source. One of such works is a work from the beginning of the 18th century introduced in this paper. This work, which was written by a poet and clerk named Resmî-i Kayserî, consists of information and notes kept during the travels between 1690-1720. In this work, more than 100 places that were seen and visited on official travels starting from Kayseri to the west, from there to the east and from there to the south were introduced, and some of these introductions

were very long, while some consisted of only a few sentences. Many Anatolian cities from Edirne to Erzurum are also described in the work, and it is seen that these are cities located especially on busy routes. In fact, these routes are still very busy today, and main roads and big cities have been established on these routes. For example, Istanbul, Bolu, Amasya, Tokat, Niksar, Erzincan are the most important cities on the route known as the North Anatolian fault line. In this paper, the Eastern Anatolian cities mentioned in this work will be introduced. These are cities such as Şebinkarahisar, Erzincan, Erzurum, Palu, Ergani, Diyarbakır, and some of them seem to be districts today. In the work, political, economic, demographic etc. about these cities. important aspects are given.

Keywords: Resmî-i Kayseri, travel book, Eastern Anatolia, city.

RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ SEYAHATNAMESİNDE IRAK ŞEHİRLERİ IRAQ CITIES IN THE RESMÎ-İ KAYSERÎ TRAVELNAME

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ÖZET

Resmî veya gayriresmi olarak yapılan seyahatlerde tutulan notlardan oluşan eserler genel olarak seyahatnâme adıyla anılmıştır. Türk edebiyatında bu şekilde onlarca eser yazılmış ve bu eserler içinde Evliya ve Kâtip Çelebilerin yazdıkları eserler en başta gelmiş, diğer eserlere örnek olmuş ve birçok seyahatnamenin yazılmasına vesile olmuştur. Türk edebiyatında yazılmış seyahatname türü eserler arasında hiçbir kaynaktan geçmeyen eserlerin de bulunduğu dikkati çekmektedir. İşte böyle eserlerden birisi de bu bildiride tanıtılmakta olan 18. yüzyılın başlarına ait bir eserdir. Resmî-i Kayserî adlı bir şair ve kâtip tarafından kaleme alındığı anlaşılan bu eser 1690-1720 yılları arasındaki seyahatlerde tutulmuş bilgi ve notlardan oluşmaktadır. Bu eserde resmî görevle Kayseri'den başlayarak batıya, oradan doğuya ve oradan da güneye doğru yapılmış seyahatlerde görülüp gezilmiş 100'den fazla yer tanıtılmış ve bu tanıtımların bazıları çok uzunken bazıları sadece birkaç cümleden oluşmuştur. Eserde bugün Irak sınırları içinde yer alan bazı şehirler de tanıtılmış olup bunlar sırasıyla Musul, Erbil, Kerkük, Bağdat gibi şehirlerdir. Eser, tarım ürünlerinin vergileriyle uğraşan bir kâtip tarafından yazıldığından şehirlerin tanıtımı da bu açıdan yapılmıştır. Bu şehirlerle ilgili verilen bilgiler siyasi, ekonomik, demografik vs. yönlerden günümüzle geçmiş arasında güçlü mukayeseler yapmaya zemin hazırlayan çok önemli ayrıntılar içermektedir. Bildirimizde bu eserde Irak'ta yer alan şehirlerle ilgili bilgiler incelenip tanıtılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Resmî-i Kayseri, seyahat, Irak, şehir.

ABSTRACT

Works consisting of notes taken during official or unofficial travels are generally referred to as travel books. Dozens of works were written in this way in Turkish literature, and the works written by Evliya and Katip Çelebi came first, became an example for other works, and were instrumental in the writing of many travel books. It is noteworthy that among the travelogue-type works written in Turkish literature, there are also works that are not mentioned in any source. One of such works is a work from the beginning of the 18th century, which is being introduced in this paper. This work, which is understood to have been written by a poet and clerk named Resmî-i Kayserî, consists of information and notes kept during travels between 1690-1720. In this work, more than 100 places that were seen and visited on official travels starting from Kayseri to the west, from there to the east and from there to the south were

introduced, and some of these introductions were very long, while some consisted of only a few sentences. Some cities within the borders of Iraq are also introduced in the work, and these are cities such as Mosul, Erbil, Kirkuk and Baghdad, respectively. Since the work was written by a clerk dealing with the taxes of agricultural products, the introduction of the cities was made in this respect. The information given about these cities is political, economic, demographic, etc. It contains very important details that pave the way for strong comparisons between the present and the past. In our paper, information about the cities in Iraq will be examined and introduced in this work.

Keywords: Resmî-i Kayseri, travel book, Iraq, city.

GAGAUZ YAZININDA BEDDUA TEMİNİN SEMANTİK KATMANDA GÖRÜNÜMÜ

THE APPEARANCE OF FAITH IN GAGAUZ LITERATURE AT THE SEMANTIC LAYER

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ÖZET

Toplumsal platformda beliren inanç imgesini, değer yargılarını, maddi ve manevi kültür atmosferini belagat yörüngesinin lirik katmanından yansıtan derin, anlamsal yapı, beddua teminin görüğü kümesini nitelemektedir. Dilsel donanımın saklı duygu birimlerini tasvir eden bu estetiksel dizilimin, kötü dua olgusunu karşıladığı bilinmektedir. Muhataba karşı motiflenen kin duygusunun bir sonucu olarak tasarlanan bedduanın gizil önermesinde; kişinin, kendisi için dilemediği hissel örüntüleri, öfke anında karşı tarafa aktarması söz konusudur. Bu nedenle bireyin olumsuz durumlara maruz kalması, başına çeşitli felaketler gelmesi, beddua olgusunun derin yapısının birer göstergesidir. Kötü dilek ve düşünceleri kapsayan betimsel eylemde asıl gaye; haksızlığa uğrayan, çaresiz olan bir kimsenin yaşadığı acı, öfke ve üzüntü tarzındaki sezgisel faktörlerin dindirilmesidir.

Çalışmada retorik düzlemde sentezlenen ve kalıp sözler tepkimesinde işlem gören beddua izleğinin semantik periyottaki görüğü ele alınmıştır. İfade sığasına renk ve ahenk katan bu estetiksel bildirişim, metin bağlamında irdelenerek yorum gücü çizgisinde anlamlandırılmıştır. Gagauz edebi ufkundan yansıyan metinlerden hareketle, söylem orbitalini zenginleştiren beddua olgusu, doküman analizi deseniyle çözümlenmiş, araştırmanın teorik sistemine dair veri potansiyeli anlambilim dairesinde incelenmiştir.

Söylendiği an'ın duygusal ritmini ileten, bireyin o andaki ruh halini dışa vuran beddua teması; söz dağarcığına ekstrem bir yön çizen, anlatım şemasına güç katan özlü sözlerin estetiksel izdüşümünü simgelemektedir. Doğrudan Tanrı'dan dilenen kötü dilekleri desenlemesi, bir dua formu olması ve tüm olumlu unsurların tükendiği anda belirmesi açısından dikkat çekicidir. Tanrı'nın gazabının beddua edilen kişiyi tutmasını isteyen kişi, aynı zamanda Tanrı'nın cezalandırıcı yönünü de görünür kılmaktadır. Mutsuzluğun betim tablosunu resmeden bu estetiksel reaksiyon, söylem frekansına canlılık katarak dilsel dinamizmi süsleyen özlü sözleri işaretlemektedir.

Bu çalışmada Gagauz dilinin ifade yelpazesinin, estetiksel bir çağrışımla yöğrularak sanatsal açıdan yeniden tasarlandığı, yaratıcı ve otantik bir bağdaşım ile bütünleştiği tespit edilmiştir. Beddua unsurunun etkileyici ve derin anlam dokusunun, Gagauz söz varlığını güçlendirdiği belirmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gagauz yazını, beddua temi, semantik, analiz.

ABSTRACT

The deep, semantic structure that reflects the image of belief, value judgments, material and spiritual cultural atmosphere that appears on the social platform from the lyrical layer of the rhetorical trajectory characterizes the set of phenomena of the supply of curses. This aesthetic sequence, which depicts the hidden emotional units of linguistic equipment, is known to meet the phenomenon of bad prayer. In the latent premise of the curse, which is designed as a result of the feeling of hatred motivated against the interlocutor; It is the case that the person transfers the emotional patterns that he does not wish for himself to the other party in the moment of anger. For this reason, the fact that the individual is exposed to negative situations and that various disasters happen to him is an indication of the deep structure of the curse phenomenon. The main purpose of descriptive action, which includes bad wishes and thoughts; it is the alleviation of intuitive factors in the form of pain, anger and sadness experienced by a person who has been wronged and is helpless.

In the study, the phenomenon of the curse theme, which is synthesized on the rhetorical plane and processed in the formulaic words reaction, in the semantic period is discussed. This aesthetic communication, which adds color and harmony to the capacity of expression, has been analyzed in the context of the text and interpreted in line with the power of interpretation. Based on the texts reflected from the Gagauz literary horizon, the phenomenon of curse, which enriches the discourse orbital, was analyzed with the document analysis design, and the data potential of the theoretical system of the research was examined within the scope of semantics.

The theme of curse, which conveys the emotional rhythm of the moment it is said and expresses the mood of the individual at that moment; It symbolizes the aesthetic projection of aphorisms that draw an extreme direction to the vocabulary and strengthen the narrative scheme. It is remarkable in that it patterns the bad wishes directly from God, is a form of prayer, and appears when all positive elements are exhausted. The one who wants the wrath of God to take hold of the accuser also makes visible the punitive aspect of God. This aesthetic reaction, which depicts the descriptive picture of unhappiness, adds vitality to the frequency of discourse and marks the aphorisms that embellish the linguistic dynamism.

In this research, it has been determined that the expression spectrum of the Gagauz language has been artistically redesigned by kneading with an aesthetic connotation and integrated with a creative and authentic harmony. It has been determined that the impressive and deep meaning texture of the curse element strengthens the Gagauz vocabulary.

Keywords: Gagauz literature, curse theme, semantics, analysis.

NECİP FAZIL KISAKÜREK HAYATI VE ÇALIŞMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

AN EVALUATION ON THE LIFE AND WORKS OF NECİP FAZIL KISAKÜREK

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ÖZET

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, Cumhuriyet döneminin en kuvvetli kalemlerinden şair, yazar ve fikir adamıdır. Şiirlerini incelediğimiz zaman ilk dönemde korku, tiksinti, dışlanma, yalnızlık, ölüm, kadın gibi temalar ağırlıktayken daha sonraları kültürel yozlaşma, yabancılaşma, ahlaki ve manevi çöküş konuları öne çıkmaktadır.

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek'in şiirlerine de yansıyan bu değişiminin altında yatan en önemli neden Abdulhakim Arvasi'yle tanışması sonrası hayatının bambaşka bir eksene doğru evrilmesidir. Önceki hayatını çöplük olarak niteleyen Necip Fazıl, maddi dünyanın ardındaki o manevi kapıyı üstadı sayesinde aralamış ve eski hayatını bir daha açmamak üzere kapatmıştır.

Henüz çocuk yaşlardayken 'Sakarya Türküsü' şiiriyle tanıdığımız Necip Fazıl Kısakürek bizi en etkileyen şairlerin başında gelmiştir. Onu hem biraz daha tanımak, hem de hayatını anlamlandıran noktaları biraz daha kavrayabilmek adına bu çalışmayı Necip Fazıl Kısakürek adı üzerine yapmaya karar verdik. Mekanı cennet olsun.....

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikoloji, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek Şiirleri, Gelenek ve Modernizmin Çatışması, Ahlaki Dejenerasyon

ABSTRACT

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek is one of the most powerful poets, writers and intellectuals of the Republican period. When we examine his poems, while themes such as fear, disgust, exclusion, loneliness, death, and women are dominant in the first period, cultural degeneration, alienation, moral and spiritual collapse come to the fore later on.

The most important reason underlying this change, which is also reflected in Necip Fazıl Kısakürek's poems, is that his life evolved into a completely different axis after he met

Abdulahkim Arvasi. Necip Fazıl, who described his previous life as a garbage dump, opened that spiritual door behind the material world thanks to his master and closed his old life, never to open it again.

Necip Fazıl Kısakürek, who we knew with his poem "Sakarya Türküsü" when he was a child, is one of the poets who influenced us the most. We decided to do this study on the name of Necip Fazıl Kısakürek in order to get to know him a little more and to understand the points that make sense of his life. Rest in peace.....

Keywords: Psychology, Necip Fazıl Kısakürek Poems, The Conflict of Tradition and Modernism, Moral Degeneration

İBRAHİM SARIÇAM, Hz. ÖMER, TÜRKİYE DİYANET VAKFI YAYINLARI, 2010,
ss. 229

İBRAHİM SARIÇAM, HZ. OMER, TURKEY DİYANET FOUNDATION
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ÖZET

Hz. Ömer'in hayatına ve şahsiyetine ayrılan bu çalışma onun hilafetine kadar olan hayatı, hilafeti dönemi ve kişiliği olmak üzere üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Yazar Hz. Ömer 'in gazvelerdeki yerini ortaya koyabilmek için önce gazvelerin her biri hakkında özet bir bilgi sunmuştur. Daha sonra gazveleri ve fetihleri fazla ayrıntıya girmeden Hz. Ömer'in hayatı ve kişiliği çerçevesinde ele almıştır. Hz. Ebubekir 'in kısa süren hilafetinden sonra Hz. Ömer dönemi, İslam'ın Doğu, Kuzey, Batı ve Güney istikametinde çok hızlı ve geniş bir şekilde yayıldığı bir zaman dilimidir. Nitekim Müslümanlar doğuda Afganistan ve Çin sınırlarına, Kuzeyde Anadolu ve Hazar Denizi eteklerine, batıda ise Kuzey Afrika da Tunus 'a, güneyde Nübe'ye ulaşmıştır. Sınırların genişlemesiyle birlikte en önemli nokta bu topraklar üzerinde yaşayan halkı tanımak ve anlamaktır. Bunun yanı sıra fethedilen topraklar hakimiyet altında da tutulmalıydı. Hz. Ömer döneminde Yahudi, Arap, Fars, Türk gibi farklı etnik gruplar bir önceki öneme kıyasla yoğun bir şekilde İslam iradesine girmiş bulunmaktaydı. İşte böyle bir zaman diliminde devletin başında ufku açık, dini ilimlere hakim, istişare etmesini bilen adaletiyle ünlü Hz. Ömer'in bulunması büyük bir şans olarak yorumlanmıştır. Yine yazar bu kitapta Hz. Ömer'in hilafetine kadar olan dönem de; Hz. Ömer'in kabilesi, ailesi, İsmi ve Lakapları, doğumu çocukluğu ve gençliği, İslamiyet'in kabulü, Medine'ye Hicreti gibi konulara değinilmişken; Hz. Ömer'in Hilafeti döneminde, Halife seçilişi, yaptığı fetihler, İdari ve mali yapıya katkıları, vilayetlerin idaresi, devletin gelirleri, divan teşkilatı, eğitim ve öğretim konularına değinilmiştir. Kitabın son bölümünde ise Hz. Ömer'in kişiliği, idari kişiliği, tefsir, hadis ve fıkıh anlayışı, edebi kişiliği, mektuplarından örnekler ve vefatı yazar tarafından işlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an, Cahiliye, Tecvid, Semantik.

ABSTRACT

This study, which is devoted to the life and personality of Omar, consists of three parts: his life until his caliphate, his caliphate period and his personality. In order to reveal the place of Ömer in the wars, the author first presented a brief information about each of the wars. Later, he

discussed the battles and conquests within the framework of Ömer's life and personality without going into too much detail. After the short-lived caliphate of Abu Bakr, the period of Omar is a time period in which Islam spread very quickly and widely in the East, North, West and South directions. As a matter of fact, Muslims reached the borders of Afghanistan and China in the east, Anatolia and the Caspian Sea in the north, Tunisia in the west, and Nube in the south. With the expansion of the borders, the most important point was to know and understand the people living on these lands. In addition, the conquered lands had to be kept under domination. During the Omar period, different ethnic groups such as Jews, Arabs, Persians and Turks had entered the will of Islam intensively compared to the previous importance. It was interpreted as a great chance that Ömer, who was at the head of the state in such a period of time, was famous for his justice, who had a clear horizon, had a command of religious sciences, and knew how to consult. Again, in this book, the author describes the period until the caliphate of Omar; While the subjects such as Omar's tribe, family, Name and Nicknames, birth, childhood and youth, acceptance of Islam, and Migration to Medina were mentioned; During the Caliphate of Omar, the election of the Caliph, his conquests, his contributions to the administrative and financial structure, the administration of the provinces, the revenues of the state, the divan organization, education and training were mentioned. In the last part of the book, the personality of Ömer, his administrative personality, his understanding of tafsir, hadith and fiqh, his literary personality, examples from his letters and his death are handled by the author.

BİOLOGİYA TƏLİMİNİN ƏSAS PRİNSİPLƏRİ BASIC PRINCIPLES OF BIOLOGY TEACHING

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Xülasə

Təlim prinsipləri elə mühüm tələblərdir ki, müəllimlər həmin tələblərə əməl etməklə fənlərin tədrisində yüksək nəticələrə nail olurlar. Təlim prinsipləri tədris prosesinin istiqamətini və müəllimin fəaliyyətini müəyyən edən cəhətləri aşkara çıxarır. Təlim prinsipləri tədris prosesinin bütün komponentlərinə - onun planlaşdırılması və müəllim tərəfindən həyata keçirilməsi məntiqinə, təlimin məqsəd və vəzifələrinə, məzmunun müəyyənləşdirilməsinə, təşkilin forma və metodlarının seçilməsinə, məktəblilərin təliminin stimullaşdırılmasına, tədris prosesinin nəticələrinin təhlilinə verilən tələbləri şərtləndirir.

Təlim prinsipləri pedaqoji fikir və məktəbin tarixi sınağından çıxarılmış elə əsas tələblərdir ki, onlar pedaqoji prosesin, şagird-müəllim münasibətlərinin özülünü təşkil edir.

Təlimdə prinsiplərlə yanaşı, qaydalardan da istifadə edilir. Qaydalar prinsiplərdən irəli gəlir, onları konkretləşdirir, müəllimin istifadə etdiyi priyomların xarakterini müəyyən etməklə prinsiplərin reallaşdırılmasına şərait yaradır. Buraya təlimin prinsiplərində xüsusi vurğu ilə qeyd olunan elmilik, təhsilvericilik, inkişafetdiricilik və tərbiyəedicilik anlayışları daxil edilməmişdir. Çünki təhsil vermək, elmləndirmək, inkişaf etdirmək, tərbiyə vermək təlimin məqsəd və vəzifələridir. Təlimin təqdim olunan prinsiplərinin təsnifi indiyə qədər yazılan dərsləklərdə verilən təsniflərdən fərqlidir.

Təlim prinsipləri təlimin qanunauyğunluqlarını əks etdirən, təlim prosesinin səmərəli qurulmasına imkan verən ilkin ideyalar, fəaliyyət normaları, başlıca tələblərdir. Didaktik prinsiplərə əsaslanan təlim prosesi, bir qayda olaraq, müsbət nəticə verir, təhsilin uğurlu olmasını təmin edir.

Pedaqoji ədəbiyyatda prinsiplərin təsnifatında vahidlik yoxdur, təklif olunan prinsiplərin miqdarı, sistemi və ifadəsində müxtəlif fərqlər özünü göstərir. Bu fərqlər isə prinsiplərin əsasında duran təlim qanunlarının kifayət qədər öyrənilməməsi ilə bağlıdır.

Təlim prinsipləri didaktik qanunauyğunluqlarla sıx bağlı olduğundan onları həmin qanunauyğunluqlar əsasında təsnif etmək daha düzgün olar. Təlim prinsipləri təlim prosesinin müxtəlif ünsürləri arasındakı çoxcəhətli əlaqələri tənzim edilməsini əsaslandırır.

Qanun vahid anlayışdır, hamı üçün eyni dərəcədə səlahiyyətlidir. Bu səbəbdən müəllimlər, valideynlər və b. müvafiq qanunlardan irəli gələn tələblərdə vahidlik prinsipinə riavət etməlidirlər.

Açar Sözlər: Təlim Prinsipləri, Qayda, Tədris, Müəllim, Şagird

ABSTRACT

Teaching principles are such important requirements that teachers achieve high results in teaching subjects by following those requirements. Teaching principles reveal the aspects that determine the direction of the teaching process and the activity of the teacher. The principles of education determine the requirements for all components of the educational process - the logic of its planning and implementation by the teacher, the goals and tasks of education, defining the content, choosing the forms and methods of organization, stimulating the education of schoolchildren, and analyzing the results of the educational process.

Teaching principles are such basic requirements extracted from the pedagogical idea and the historical test of the school that they form the basis of the pedagogical process and student-teacher relations.

Besides principles, rules are also used in training. The rules are derived from the principles, make them concrete, create conditions for the realization of the principles by determining the nature of the principles used by the teacher. It does not include the concepts of scientificity, education, development and education, which are mentioned with special emphasis in the principles of training. Because educating, educating, developing, educating are the goals and tasks of education. The classification of the presented principles of training is different from the classifications given in textbooks written so far.

Training principles are initial ideas, action norms, and main requirements that reflect the regularities of training and enable the effective establishment of the training process. The training process based on didactic principles, as a rule, gives a positive result and ensures the success of education.

There is no uniformity in the classification of principles in the pedagogical literature, various differences are evident in the amount, system and expression of the proposed principles. These differences are related to insufficient study of the training laws underlying the principles.

Since training principles are closely related to didactic regularities, it is more correct to classify them based on those regularities. Learning principles justify the regulation of multifaceted relationships between different elements of the learning process.

Law is a unified concept, equally authoritative for all. For this reason, teachers, parents, etc. they must comply with the principle of uniformity in the requirements arising from the relevant laws.

Keywords: teaching principles, rule, teaching, teacher, student.

SEROTONIN INHIBITS CELL GROWTH OF SW480 HUMAN COLORECTAL CANCER CELLS VIA TGF- β /SMAD SIGNALING PATHWAY

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ABSTRACT

Colorectal carcinoma is among the most widespread malignancy globally, affecting both genders. Despite recent progress in the scientific field of cancer research, this particular type of cancer still bears high mortality rates and a bleak patient prognosis. Regrettably, diagnosis often occurs in the advanced stages of the disease when current treatments are not as effective. The TGF- β /SMAD signaling pathway is a crucial component in the development of cells and can also play a role in the formation of cancer in humans. Serotonin, also known as 5-HT, has myriad effects on the human body, including on the central nervous system (CNS), neuroendocrine mechanisms, immunological reactions, intestinal microbiome, and cancer. Its effects on the human body are complex and wide-ranging. In the present study, we aimed to investigate the effect of Serotonin on the growth of colorectal cancer cells. First, cytotoxic analysis of Serotonin was performed by MTT analysis at 24 and 48 hours. The expression levels of TGF- β and SMAD2/3/4 genes, which play a crucial role in cell growth and proliferation, were analyzed at the molecular level by qPCR. The apoptotic effect of Serotonin was determined by Annexin V/PI analysis. After conducting an MTT analysis, it was observed that the proliferation of SW-480 cells decreased in response to Serotonin. The qPCR results showed that TGF- β , SMAD2, SMAD3, and SMAD4 expression were down-regulated in Serotonin-treated SW-480 cells. Hence, it was concluded that Serotonin may serve as a potential therapeutic strategy for treating colorectal cancer by reducing tumor cell growth.

Keywords: Colorectal Cancer, Serotonin, Cytotoxicity, TGF- β /SMAD signaling

KSİLOTROF BAZİDİLİ GÖBƏLƏKLƏRİN BİOKONVERSİYADA ROLU THE ROLE OF XYLOTROPHIC FUNGI IN BIOCONVERSION

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Xülasə

Təqdim olunan işdə Azərbaycanın müxtəlif ərazilərində (Quba-Qusar, Şəki-Zaqatala, Abşeron iqtisadi rayonu) müxtəlif biotoplarda (su, torpaq, bitki) yayılan göbələklər biokonversiyadakı roluna görə qiymətləndirilmişdir. Məlum olmuşdur ki tədqiqat işində biokonversiyadakı roluna görə yüksək aktivliyə malik göbələklər ksilotrof makromisetlərə aid olan bazidili göbələklərdir. Biokonversiya prosesinə yararlılıq baxımından makromisetlərin ağ çürümə törədən növləri daha məqsədə uyğun hesab edilmişdi. Buna səbəb isə bu göbələklərin ferment sistemində həm hidrolazaların həm də oksidazaların daxil olmasıdır. Göbələklərin faydalı əlamətləri kimi müxtəlif təyinatlı BAM-ların alınması olsa da bu məsələlərin həll edilməsində onların hər il fotosintez prosesində əmələ gələn yaşıl biokütlənin istifadəsi zamanı bir çox hallarda əmələ gəldiyi formada istifadəyə yararlı olmayan materiallardan da istifadə etməsi az əhəmiyyətli məsələ deyil. Bunu nəzərə alaraq tədqiqatda qeydə alınan göbələk kulturalarının bu məqsədlə daha dəqiqi mürəkkəb polimer tərkibə malik olan liqnosellüloza tərkibli substratların biokonversiyasını həyata keçirilməsinə yararlılığı baxımından da qiymətləndirilmişdir.

Məlumdur ki, liqnosellüloza tərkibli substratların tərkibində olan liqnin heterogen təbiətli polimer olub bioloji deqredasiyaya davamlı olan birləşmələrdəndir və onun bioloji deqredasiyasının həyata keçirilməsində iştirak edən canlıların ferment sistemində fenoloksidazaların olması zəruridir. Bu məqsədlə lakkaza, peroksidaza və tirozinaza fermentlərinin aktivliyinin təyinatına əsaslanan metoddan istifadə edilmişdir. Alınan nəticələrdən aydın olmuşdur ki təkcə 9 növə aid göbələklər qeyd edilən fermentin hər 3-nün aktivliyinə malikdir və ağ çürümə əmələ gətirir. Göbələklərin bəziləri fermentlərin heç birinin aktivliyinə malik olmurlar ki, bunlar da qonur çürümə əmələ gətirənlərdir. Hər 3 fermentin aktivliyinə malik olanların hamısı bazidiomycota şöbəsinə aiddir və bu da onlara liqnosellüloza tərkibli substratların polimer birləşmələrinin daha intensiv şəkildə parçalama imkanı verir. Bir sözlə, biokonversiya üçün bu xarakteristikaya uyğun gələn göbələklərdən istifadə edilməsi tullantıların daha səmərəli utilizasiyasına imkan verə bilər.

Açar sözlər: göbələk, metod, tədqiqat

ABSTRACT

This study assesses the significance of xylophilic basidiomycetes in the process of biodegradation, with a focus on fungi distributed across diverse biotopes (water, soil, plants) in

various regions of Azerbaijan (Quba-Qusar, Shaki-Zagatala, Absheron economic district). It has been determined that basidiomycetes exhibiting high activity play a crucial role in biodegradation and specifically belong to the group of xylophiles, which are associated with xylotrophic macromycetes. In terms of biodegradation efficiency, macromycete species capable of causing white rot degradation were considered more suitable. This preference stems from the fact that these fungi possess both hydrolytic and oxidative enzymes within their fermentation system. While these fungi have been valued for their ability to yield various biologically active substances, their utilization of materials that are otherwise not efficiently utilized in their original form during the annual utilization of green biomass through photosynthesis is also noteworthy. Consequently, this research also evaluates the usefulness of selected fungal cultures for the biodegradation of substrates containing complex polymer compositions rich in lignocellulose.

It is well-known that lignin, a heterogeneous polymeric compound present in lignocellulosic substrates, requires the participation of phenoloxidases in the process of biological degradation. For this purpose, the activity of laccase, peroxidase, and tyrosinase enzymes was assessed using an enzymatic method. The obtained results clearly indicate that only nine fungal species demonstrate activity in all three enzymes and contribute to white rot degradation. Conversely, certain fungi do not exhibit any activity in any of these enzymes, leading to brown rot degradation. All fungal species exhibiting activity in these enzymes belong to the Basidiomycota phylum, which allows them to more efficiently break down the polymer compounds of lignocellulosic substrates. In summary, the utilization of these selected xylophilic basidiomycetes, possessing these characteristics, can facilitate the more effective utilization of wastes in biodegradation processes.

Keywords: fungus, method, research.

ANTIOXIDANTS AND MOLECULAR STRESS RESPONSE**Gonca SÖNMEZ**

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ABSTRACT

In order to minimize the damages of oxidative stress, different defense systems in living systems keep the level of reactive oxygen species under control. The term "antioxidants" refers to substances that block the entry of radicals into oxidation reactions and function to capture and stabilize reactive oxygen species. According to their mode of operation, antioxidants are classified as primary and secondary antioxidants. The first group of antioxidants, namely primary antioxidants, react with the radicals present in the environment. As a result of this reaction, the conversion of radicals to more harmful forms and the formation of new radicals are prevented. Primary antioxidants include enzyme systems such as catalase, glutathione peroxidase, and superoxide dismutase. In order to avoid harming cellular components, these enzymes might additionally prevent free radicals from transferring from one cellular unit to another. Secondary antioxidants that bind to and neutralize oxygen radicals. As a result, they prevent radical chain reactions from continuing. Vitamins C, E, uric acid, bilirubin, and polyphenols are examples of secondary antioxidants. Among the transcriptional activators, the transcription factor Nrf2 is a strong activator. Nrf2 directs the transcriptional response of the cell to oxidative stress. The expression of 1–10% of our genes is modulated by the Nrf2 signaling pathway associated with oxidative stress. Nrf2 activity continues at a minimum level when oxygen does not cause damage to the cell. In this way, Nrf2 controls the antioxidant defense system of the cell. The Nrf2 molecule stimulates its own mRNA synthesis. NRF2 increases the activation of the signaling pathway when the cell is under oxidative stress. Examples of genes induced by the Nrf2 signaling pathway include HO1, NQO1, GSTP, GCLC, and TXNRD.

Keywords: Antioxidants, Molecular Stress, Nrf2.

EFFECT OF PROPOLIS AND MORIN ON CYTARABINE ASSOCIATED OXIDATIVE STRESS IN RATS

Hakan BAĞ

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the present study was carried out to investigation of the effects of propolis and morin on cytarabine-associated oxidative stress. Forty-two Sprague Dawley male rats were divided into 6 groups: No intervention was made in the first group (control). Propolis was administered to the second group at a dose of 100 mg/kg/day for 10 days by gavage. Morin was administered to the third group 200 mg/kg/day for 11 days by gavage. Cytarabine, was administered to the fourth group 100 mg/kg/day for 11 days intraperitoneally. The fifth group was formed as cytarabine+propolis group and the sixth group as cytarabine+morin group. After one hour propolis or morin administration, cytarabine injection was made to cytarabine+propolis and cytarabine+morin groups. Propolis was dissolved in 40% alcohol and morin was dissolved in 10% DMSO. There was an increase in MDA levels ($p=0.001$) and a decrease in GSH levels ($p=0.001$) and CAT activities ($p<0.001$) in cytarabine administered group compared to control group. There was no statistically significant difference between in control, propolis and morin groups all parameters. MDA and GSH levels in cytarabine+propolis and cytarabine+morin groups approached control group values. There was a significant increase in CAT activity in cytarabine+propolis treated group compared to cytarabine administered group. In addition, there was no statistical difference in CAT activities between cytarabine administered group and cytarabine+morin administered group. These findings suggest that propolis and cod, especially propolis, may be a useful adjunct that may reduce the development of cytarabine related oxidative stress.

Keywords: Cytarabine, Oxidative Stress, Propolis, Morin

**VERONICA CYMBALARIA BODARD'NIN TOPLAM FENOLİK MADDE İÇERİĞİ
VE ANTIOKSİDAN KAPASİTESİ**
THE TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENTS AND THE ANTIOXIDANT CAPACITY OF
VERONICA CYMBALARIA BODARD

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ÖZET

Türkiye bitki çeşitliliği açısından dünyanın en zengin ülkelerinden biridir. Bu olağanüstü zengin bitki örtüsü toplumda geleneksel olarak bir halk ilacı kültürü geliştirmiştir. Kırsal kesimde yaşayan halkın büyük bir çoğunluğu, hastalıkların tedavisinde geleneksel olarak bitki kullanmaktadır. Dünyanın diğer ülkelerinde olduğu gibi son yıllarda geleneksel olarak tedavi amaçlı kullanılan bitkiler araştırmacıların da ilgisini çekmektedir. *Veronica* L. (Plantaginaceae) cinsi dünya genelinde 461 taksonu içerir. Bu cinste yer alan bitkilerden bazıları romatizma ve solunum yolu rahatsızlıklarının tedavisinde geleneksel olarak kullanılmaktadır. *Veronica* cinsi bitkileri flavon glikozitleri, iridoit glikozitleri, feniletanoit glikozitleri, aromatik asitler ve steroidal saponinler içermektedir ve antienflamatuvar, sitotoksik, antioksidan ve antinosiseptif aktivite gösterirler. *Veronica cymbalaria* Bodard Türkiye'de "*Venüsçiçeği*" olarak bilinir ve iridoit glikozitler içermektedir. Bu çalışmada, *V. cymbalaria*'nın toplam fenolik içerikleri ve antioksidan kapasitesi incelenmiştir. Toplanan bitki materyalleri gölgede kurutuldu. Parçalanmış bitki materyalleri metanol, etanol, diklorometan, etil asetat ve aseton ile maserasyon metodu uygulanarak ekstre edildi. Ekstrelerin toplam polifenol içeriği, standart olarak kullanılan fenol bileşiği olan gallik asidin kalibrasyon eğrisine atıfta bulunarak Folin-Ciocalteu yöntemi ile belirlendi. Sonuçlar, ortalama mg gallik asit eşdeğeri (GAE)/g kuru ekstre olarak ifade edildi. Ekstrelerin serbest radikal temizleme aktiviteleri DPPH ve ABTS yöntemleri kullanılarak test edildi. Sonuçlar inhibisyon yüzdesi olarak ifade edildi ve numunelerin yarı maksimum inhibitör konsantrasyonları (IC₅₀) lineer regresyon analizi ile hesaplandı. Sonuçlar bitkinin herba kısmından hazırlanan ekstrelerden metanol ve etil asetat ekstrelerinin en yüksek toplam fenolik içeriğe sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca DPPH ve ABTS testlerinde metanol ve etil asetat ekstrelerinin en yüksek antioksidan kapasiteye sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Veronica cymbalaria*, Toplam fenolik içerik, DPPH, ABTS, Antioksidan kapasite.

ABSTRACT

Türkiye is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of plant diversity. This extraordinarily rich vegetation has traditionally developed a folk medicine in the society. The people living in rural areas use plants in the treatment of diseases traditionally. In recent years have attracted the attention of researchers the plants used for therapeutic purposes like in other countries of the world. The *Veronica* L. (Plantaginaceae) includes 461 taxa worldwide. The plants of the genus are used in the treatment of rheumatism and respiratory ailments. The plants of *Veronica* genus contain flavone glycosides, iridoid glycosides, phenylethanoid glycosides, aromatic acids and steroidal saponins and show anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic, antioxidant and antinociceptive activities. *Veronica cymbalaria* Bodard is known as "*Venüsçiçeği*" in Türkiye and contains iridoid glycosides. In this study, the total phenolic contents and antioxidant capacity of the *V. cymbalaria* extracts were investigated. The collected plant materials were dried in the shade. The plant materials were extracted by using the maceration method with methanol, ethanol, dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and acetone. The total polyphenol content of extracts was determined by Folin-Ciocalteu method, referring to the calibration curve of gallic acid, phenol compound used as a standard. The results were expressed as mean mg gallic acid equivalent (GAE)/g dry extract. The free radical scavenging activities of the extracts were tested using DPPH and ABTS methods. The Results were expressed as inhibition percentage and the half-maximal inhibitory concentrations (IC₅₀) of the samples were calculated by linear regression analysis. The results showed that methanol and ethyl acetate extracts had the highest total phenolic content among the extracts prepared from the herba part of the plant. In addition, methanol and ethyl acetate extracts were determined to have the highest antioxidant capacity in DPPH and ABTS tests.

Keywords: *Veronica cymbalaria*, Total phenolic contents, DPPH, ABTS, Antioxidant capacity.

GERANIUM PYRENAICUM BURM.F. (GERANIACEAE)'UN BAZI ANATOMİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

SOME ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF *GERANIUM PYRENAICUM* BURM.F.
(GERANIACEAE)

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ÖZET

Geraniaceae Juss. familyası otsu, bazen de yarı çalimsı bitkilerden oluşur ve dünya genelinde 8 kabul edilmiş cins ile temsil edilir. *Geranium* Tourn. ex L., familyanın büyük cinslerinden biridir, ılıman ve subtropik bölgelerden tropik dağlara kadar geniş bir doğal yayılış alanına sahiptir. Bıryıllık, ikiyıllık ve çokyıllık bitkileri içeren bu cins dünya genelinde 360 taksonu barındırır. Cins e ait bitkiler palmat damarlanma gösteren taban ve gövde yaprakları, aktinomorf simetrlili 1-2 tane çiçek ile karakterizedir. *Geranium* türleri halk hekimliğinde geleneksel olarak birçok farklı rahatsızlığın tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır, bu türler uçucu yağ, flavonoid, fenolik asit, tanen içerirler ve antioksidan, antimikrobiyal, antienflamatuar ve anti-viral gibi biyolojik aktivitelere sahiptirler. Tıbbi bitkilerin anatomik özelliklerinin belirlenmesinde ışık mikroskopunun kullanılması etkili bir yöntemdir. Bu çalışmada *Geranium pyrenaicum* Burm.f.'un çiçek ve yapraklarının anatomik özellikleri ışık mikroskopu ile incelenmiştir ve mikro fotoğrafları çekilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Geranium pyrenaicum*, Bitki anatomisi, Çiçek, Yaprak.

ABSTRACT

Geraniaceae Juss. The family consists of herbaceous and semi-shrub plants and is represented by 8 accepted genera throughout the world. *Geranium* Tourn. ex L. is one of the large genera of the family, has a wide native distribution from temperate and subtropical regions to tropical mountains. This genus, which includes annual, biennial and perennial plants, contains 360 taxa worldwide. Plants of the genus are characterized by palmately basal and cauline leaves, 1-2 flowers with actinomorphic symmetry. *Geranium* species are traditionally used in folk medicine

for the treatment of many different ailments, these species contain essential oils, flavonoids, phenolic acids, tannins and have biological activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anti-viral. The use of light microscope is the most effective method in determining the anatomical features of medicinal plants. In this study, the anatomical features of the flower and leaves of the *Geranium pyrenaicum* Burm.f. were examined with a light microscope and micro-photographs were taken.

Keywords: *Geranium pyrenaicum*, Plant Anatomy, Flower, Leaf.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF MESOPOROUS MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

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ABSTRACT

This masters Works is divided into two parts :

The first part is a contribution to the study of mesoporous materials presenting a potential mainly in the field of catalysis. Ag/SBA15 mesoporous materials were synthesized under acidic condition using the copolymer triblock (pluronic 123) as template and tetraethoxysilane (TEOS) as the source of silica. heteroatoms such as silver have been incorporated by the post-synthesis pathway within the porosity of mesoporous materials to modify the latter of hexagonal structure and specific surface area. POWDER XRD ,N₂ adsorption ,FTIR Fourier transform Infrared techniques were used for characterization of catalysts and study of relationships with catalytic activity

The second part concerns the application of catalysts in the esterification of fatty acids we studied the influence of reaction parameters on the activity and selectivity of prepared catalysts and their applications in the production of biodiesel , for their many environmental and economic benefits. Biodiesel is a product obtained by esterification in which the fatty acid is reacted with an alcohol in the presence of a mesoporous catalyst. The esterification process is influenced by the reaction mode the molar ratio of the alcohol to the fatty acid , the type of alcohol, the nature and amount of the catalysts ,the reaction time, the content of the reaction metal, and temperature.

Keyword : Ag/SBA15 ;post-synthesis ,fatty acid , biofuel biodiesel.

THE CATALYTIC ACTIVITY OF THE MESOPOROUS SILVER SYSTEM WITH RESPECT TO THE DEEP ESTERIFICATION OF THE FATTY ACID

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ABSTRACT

In this work, silver nanoparticles supported on SBA15 were prepared by the method of post-synthesis and direct synthesis with pluronic p123 is a symmetrical triblock copolymer comprising poly(ethylene oxide) (PEO), materials containing silver were synthesized by the hard matrix method and characterized by BET, DRX, TEM techniques. The catalytic activity was evaluated in the total esterification of fatty acids, chosen as model molecules of VOCs. The results we obtained emphasize that the catalytic activity of the mesoporous silver system with respect to the deep esterification of the fatty acid depends on the strength of the interaction between the silver and the amount of reducible oxygen species at the surface. The catalytic activity and above all the stability of gold catalysts strongly depends on both the state and the structure of the support and the specific interaction between the silver and the support.

Keywords : Ag/SBA15 ; COV ; esterification; fatty acids .

DOCKING SIMULATION AND ADMET STUDY OF NEW TRIAZOLE COMPOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common type of female cancer. One class of hormonal therapy for breast cancer drugs -non steroidal aromatase inhibitors- are triazole analogues. In this work a fundamental and original research was made on the molecule of triazole heterocyclic, whose the aim is to predict the reactivity and biological activity studied of the compound. It is based on different computational and approaches used in computer aided -drug-design. (SPR, QSAR, molecular docking, ADMET). A study of structure – property relationships (SPR) for 1,2,3 triazole derivatives has been carried. A linear quantitative structure activity relationship model is obtained using Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) analysis as applied to a series of triazole derivatives with inhibitory activity of the aromatase. The accuracy of the proposed MLR model is illustrated using the following evaluation techniques: cross validation, and external test. Docking process, the interaction and binding of ligands – protein were done and visualized using software Molegro Virtual Docking. Molinspiration and ADMETSAR web servers used to calculate ADMET and physicochemical properties of the target compounds respectively. The results are reported and discussed in the present investigation. A close agreement with experimental results was found which improves the affinity of the present work.

Keywords: 1,2,3-triazole, aromatase inhibitory, density functional theory, QSAR, MLR, ADMET, docking molecular

THE BIOACTIVITY IN VEGETABLE OILS

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ABSTRACT

Vegetable oils are produced for different uses: food, therapeutic, cosmetic. The importance of these uses has imposed a global control of these fatty substances by physico-chemical and biological analyzes. The present work constitutes a contribution to the valuation of the bio-activity of 4 Moroccan vegetable oils by extraction and quantification of their phenolic fractions according to different modes of extraction and evaluation of their antibacterial potential according to diffusion on disk method. This biological test is tested on 3 strains of bacteria, namely the bacteria *Escherichia coli*,

Klebsiella pneumonia...

The results obtained allow several conclusions to be drawn and shown that the oils studied have a variable activity depending on the different concentrations and also demonstrate that these oils have considerable biological activities which can be valued as a formulation ingredient in pharmaceutical sector.

Keywords: Vegetable oil; phenolic fraction; antibacterial activity.

AN UPDATED CHECKLIST OF MELOIDAE MYLABRINI (COLEOPTERA) AND HOST PLANTS IN A SAHARAN OASIS ECOSYSTEM IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The distribution of Mylabrini species in the oasis ecosystem is scarcely known, our study aimed to improve the knowledge of the beetle fauna in this very peculiar and severe habitat, represented by isolated spots in the desert. Tree large oases at the wilaya of Ouled Djellal (Oued El Assel, Oued Dj dai and Saad), northern Algeria were chosen for collecting insects. In each palm grove five pitfall traps were setup and visited every week. The content of each trap was stored in labelled vial and identified using binocular and confirmed by one of us. The updated checklist of the Coleoptera Meloidae from Algeria indicated the presence of 29 genera and 118 species belonging to the tribes Cerocomini, Epicautini, Lyttini (s.l.), Mylabrini, Meloini, Nemognathini. From the trap sampling we obtained 3 species; *Croscherichia litigiosa* (Chevrolat, 1840), *C. gilvipes* (Chevrolat, 1840), and *Mylabris impressa* Chevrolat, 1840. During our samplings, different spontaneous and weeds plants were identified from each palm groves. Among these, the most frequent plant species feed by blister beetles were flowers of *Silybium marianum* (Asteraceae), *Hedysarum carnosum* (Fabaceae), *Raphanus raphanistrum*, *Moricandia arvensis* (Brassicaceae) and *Aizoon hispanicum* (Aizoaceae) species. Even though the new records do not represent a significant range extension of the species, our collections will improve the knowledge also on their host plants in this ecosystem.

Keywords: Faunistics, oasis ecosystem, blister beetles, checklist.

INDUCED FERMENTATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF VIRGIN COCONUT OIL (VCO) USING *BACILLUS CEREUS* (CP055160.1) AND *BACILLUS VELEZENSIS* (MH475925.1)

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ABSTRACT

The use of bacteria in fermentations to produce functional foods has greatly increased in recent years due to the numerous associated benefits moreover; the increased demand for the production of virgin coconut oil (VCO) at household and industrial level as well as the need to overcome the problem of contamination associated with spontaneous fermentation justifies this research. Matured Coconut fruits were selected from which coconut milk used for the research was manually extracted. Bacteria were isolated from spontaneously fermented coconut milk and maize using standard technique. The isolates were characterized and identified using laboratory and molecular techniques. They were further used in pure culture to carry out induced fermentation of coconut milk at laboratory conditions for 24, 48 and 72 hours for the production of VCO. During fermentation, the oil yield was determined. The molecular characterization confirmed the isolates were *Bacillus cereus* (CP055160.1) and *Bacillus valezensis* (MH475925.1). The two bacterial isolates were able to produce VCO from the coconut milk although oil yield decreases as the duration of fermentation increases. In conclusion these two organisms were found to possess the potential for producing VCO from coconut milk.

Keywords: *Bacillus valezensis*, *Bacillus cereus*, Virgin coconut oil, Coconut milk, Induced fermentation

HIGHLY EFFICIENT SUN-LIGHT-ACTIVE CN/ BC/SW NANOCOMPOSITES FOR PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATIONS OF DYES

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we synthesize by coprecipitation a recoverable photocatalyst CN/BC/ SW nanocomposites, as a greatly effective visible-light-active photocatalyst, and they were characterized by XRD, EDX, SEM, UV – vis, and FT- IR analysis. Sun-light-convicted photocatalytic performances were studied by the degradation of dye as a pollutant. It was verified that the nanocomposites are effective in the reduction of e⁻/ h⁺ recombination via the matched relations between energy bands of CN, BC, and SW semiconductors. The loftiest photocatalytic declination effectiveness was observed for the CN/ BC/ SW nanocomposite after 1h of radiation by more than 90% degradation of MG, more than every semiconductor independently.

In addition, a mechanism for photocatalytic performances was proposed using reactive species scavenging trials and characterization results.

Keywords: nanocomposite photocatalyst; coprecipitation; degradation

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSITES BASED ON BIODEGRADABLE POLYMERS AND LOCAL MINERAL MATERIALS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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Résumé

Chemical pollution of water largely results from effluents containing organic pollutants and heavy metals. Various conventional processes exist to treat these effluents on a large scale in wastewater treatment plants, but these processes are not very selective and often lead to the formation of sludge which is itself difficult to treat. In the global dynamic concerning the environment and its protection, the valorization of natural resources is making major progress in the development of bio-based products and new eco-technologies. In this sense, agro-resources could constitute a sustainable raw material for use in wastewater treatment. This thesis aims to design composites from various biodegradable biopolymers and mineral materials, and evaluate their ability to remove emerging pollutants.

Keywords: composites, biopolymeres, mineral materials, wastewater , emerging pollutants.

DISTINCTION IN TRADITIONAL TURKISH MUSIC: MESUD CEMIL AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO STYLE

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ABSTRACT

The radio, which was established in Istanbul under the Radio Telephone Company in the first years of the Republic, was shaped in line with the music policies of the Republican Period in Ankara, where it began to institutionalize with the influence of Kemalist modernization. Trained by Mesut Cemil, Cevdet Kozanoğlu, Ruşen Ferit Kam, Nuri Halil Poyraz, Turkish music gained a corporate identity and regained its lost patronage and reputation with the nationalist conservative attitude of the democratic party government. Turkish Music, which gained a legitimate identity with the establishment of the Istanbul radio under the auspices of the Democratic Party, began to be called "Classical Turkish Music", "Genuine Turkish Music", "Real Turkish Music", differing from other performance venues and styles in this period. Along with this, music, repertoire and stylistic elitism emerged in Istanbul radio, and some of the works were forbidden to be performed on the radio, and some performers were removed from the radio. Although the works and performers performed in Istanbul radio and other performance venues are not different from each other, the radio is separated from other performance venues.

In this paper, the stylistic differences created in Ankara radio and separating the radio from other performance venues are discussed by examining the interviews, radio-related research and sound recordings in the magazines with radio extension.

Keywords: Modernization, Radio, Traditional Turkish Music, Mesud Cemil, Radio Style.

XALQIN MƏNƏVİ MƏDƏNİYYƏTİNİN FORMALAŞMASINDA DİLİN VƏ MUSIQİNİN ROLU

THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND MUSIC IN THE FORMATION OF THE SPIRITUAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLE

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ÖZƏT

İntibah dövrü ədəbiyyatının yüksək səviyyəsi, bir çox etnik-mədəni mənbələrin əsas cərəyanda birləşməsi sayəsində şəhər peşəkar musiqisinin inkişafına təkan verdi və töhfə verdi. Bunu çoxsaylı risalələr və tarixi salnamələr, eləcə də İslam bölgəsində çox sıx mədəni və bədii əlaqələri təsdiqləyən memarlıq materialları, xüsusən epigrafiya məlumatları sübut edir. İlk məlum musiqi traktatlarından Məhəmməd ibn əl-Xarəzminin "Musiqi haqqında risalət"idir. Əbu əl-Fərəbinin / 873-050/ əsərləri maraqlıdır, onların arasında "Böyük musiqi kitabı". Mahiyyət etibarilə əl-İsfahani "Nəğmələr kitabı"nda musiqili-poetik ensiklopediya yaratmışdır ki, burada VII-VIII əsrlərdə yaşamış üç Azərbaycan şairinin adı ilk dəfə çəkilir. Bir çox şeirlər vokal ifası üçün nəzərdə tutulmayıb, şairlərin yaradıcılığına bütöv bir baxış yaratmaq üçün lazımdır. O dövrdə ərəblər arasında musiqi səslərinin dəqiq təyinatı olmadığına görə bu, təsviri şəkildə həyata keçirilirdi. Eyni zamanda, ərəb adət-ənənələri İran-Azərbaycan torpağına köçürülmüş və öz növbəsində başqa xalqların mədəniyyətinin mülkiyyətinə çevrilmişdir. Onlara həmçinin qiraət və nəğmə ilə ayrılmaz şəkildə bağlı olan, eyni ölçülü bir neçə onlarla eyni qafiyəli baytdan ibarət "Qəsidə" daxildir. Qəsidə çoxlu ritmik instalyasiya-detallarla doymuş, qafiyə formullarından ibarət olan zərif və incə sistemi ilə seçilir. Bu sistem sonralar İslam bölgəsinin bütün vokal və poetik janrlarında qəbul edilən "əruz" adlanır. Bir qədər sonra, mənbə və ədəbiyyat məlumatlarına əsasən, Bağdat xilafətinin süqutunun başlaması ilə yazıda ərəbləşmiş və böyük ölçüdə lüğət tərkibinə görə fars, türk dilləri yenidən canlanmışdır. Deməli, "şeyrdə fars dili yeni inkişaf mərhələsində - Yeni Fars dili /Fars və ya Dari/ yalnız IX-cu əsrin sonlarında dirçəldi. Tarixi-coğrafi ədəbiyyatda isə X-ci əsrin ortalarından etibarən çıxış əldə etdi, sufi ədəbiyyatda isə XI-ci əsrdə. Tarixə xüsusi maraqlı Fəzlullah Nəiminin xüruflilik təliminin davamçısı və həmfikiri İmaməddin Nəsimi olan alimlər arasında meydana çıxmasına səbəb olur. Hürufilik insanı ilahiləşdirməsi ilə panteizm doktrinasına əsaslanır. İsmayıl Səfəvi şah olduğu halda Azərbaycan şairlərini (Sürruri, Mətəmi, Qasımi, Şahi, Keşvəri, Həbib) öz sarayında toplayıb, öz doğma dillərində əsərlər yaratmış, türk-Azərbaycan dilində bədii ədəbiyyatın inkişafına böyük töhfə vermişdi, ana dilinin özünün dilini təkmilləşdirdi.

Açar sözləri: mədəni, mədəniyyət, formalaşma, dil, rol, risalə.

ABSTRAKT

The high level of Renaissance literature stimulated and contributed to the development of urban professional music due to the fusion of many ethno-cultural sources into the mainstream. This is proven by numerous treatises and historical chronicles, as well as architectural materials, especially epigraphic data, which confirm very close cultural and artistic relations in the Islamic region. One of the first known musical treatises is "Treatise on Music" by Muhammad ibn al-Kharazmi. The works of Abu al-Farabi / 873-050/ are interesting, among them "The Great Book of Music". In essence, al-Isfahani created a musical-poetic encyclopedia in the "Book of Songs", where the names of three Azerbaijani poets who lived in the VII-VIII centuries are mentioned for the first time. Many poems are not intended for vocal performance, but to create a whole view of the poet's work. Since there was no precise definition of musical sounds among the Arabs at that time, this was done descriptively. At the same time, Arab traditions were transferred to the Iranian-Azerbaijani land and, in turn, became the property of the culture of other nations. They also include an "Ode" of several dozen identically rhyming stanzas of the same size, inextricably linked to recitation and chant. The ode stands out for its elegant and delicate system, which consists of rhyming formulas, saturated with many rhythmic installation-details. This system is called "aruz" which was later accepted in all vocal and poetic genres of the Islamic region. A little later, according to sources and literature, with the beginning of the fall of the Baghdad caliphate, the Persian and Turkish languages were revived in writing and, to a large extent, in terms of their vocabulary. Therefore, "the Persian language in poetry was revived in a new stage of development - the New Persian language /Persian or Dari/ only at the end of the 9th century. In the historical-geographical literature, it appeared from the middle of the 10th century, and in the Sufi literature in the 11th century. A special interest in history causes Fazlullah Naimi to appear among scholars who are a follower of Khurufism and a like-minded Imamaddin Nasimi. Khurufism is based on the doctrine of pantheism with its deification of man. While Ismail was a Safavid Shah, he had Azerbaijani poets (Surruri, Matami, Qasimi, Shahi, Keshvari, Habibi) in his court. collected and created works in their native languages, made a great contribution to the development of fiction in the Turkish-Azerbaijani language, improved the language of their mother tongue itself.

Keywords: spirituality, culture, formation, language, role, treatis

FATİH SULTAN MEHMED VE II. BEYAZID DÖNEMİ KİTAP SANATLARININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

FATİH SULTAN MEHMED AND II. COMPARISON OF BOOK ARTS OF THE BEYAZID PERIOD

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ÖZET

Fatih Sultan Mehmet dönemi (1451-1481), Türk tarihimizde, ilim, eğitim, sanat ve kültür bakımından önemli atılımların yapıldığı bir devri kapsamaktadır. Fatih'in ilim ve sanata verdiği değerin temelinde "Devletini her bakımından dünyanın en üstün ve kudretli imparatorluğu haline getirmek" olgusu yatmaktadır. Fatih, devrinin sanat ve kültür algısını bize nakleden iki önemli eser bırakmıştır. Bunlar, Fatih Divanı (şiiirleri-avni) ile Fatih Kanunnamesi'dir. Ayrıca Fatih kitaplığı da önemlidir. Fatih'in Kanunnamesi'nin ikinci bölümünde Saray Teşkilatının esasları belirtilmiştir. Bu teşkilatın en önemli parçası sanat ve sanatçıya yönelik eğitimlerdir. Fethin ilk yıllarında Ayasofya ve Zeyrek'te ilk medreselerini açtırmıştır. Fatih Sultan Mehmet han medrese kütüphanelerine vakfettiği eserlere iki çeşit mühür vurmuştur. Birinci mühründe sadece adı vardır, ikinci mühründe ise 'El Muzaffer' ifadesi yer almaktadır. Bu eserler oğlu II. Beyazıt tarafından da mühürlenmiştir. II.Beyazıt tahta geçtikten sonra diğer nakkaşhanelerde yavaş yavaş etkisini kaybederken çalışmalar tek bir merkezden İstanbul'da "Hassa Nakkaşhanesi"nden idare edilmeye başlar. Kitap sanatlarında merkezi zevkin oluşturacağı yeni tarz 16.yy da "Osmanlı Klasik Tezhip Üslubu" olarak tanımlanacaktır. II.Beyazıt dönemi nakkaşhanenin gelişmekte olan bir sanatkâr kadrosu ve aynı oranda gelişen bir tasarım zenginliği söz konusudur. Türkmen üslubunda ise çok güçlü bir desen ve motif anlayışı yanında renklerde sadelik görülmektedir. Osmanlı ciltlerinin bilinen en eski örnekleri Fatih dönemindedir. 15.yy ikinci yarısında Fatih Saray Nakkaşhanesi'inde yapılan ciltlerde çoğunlukla siyah renk kullanılmıştır. Fatih döneminin belirgin özelliklerinden olan bu tarz eserler Sultan Beyazıt döneminde daha az renk kullanılarak ve sadeleştirilerek helezon üzerindeki motifler bir süre daha ekisini devam ettirmiştir. II. Beyazıt döneminin en belirgin özelliği zengin tasarımı ve ciltlerde kahverengi kullanılmış olmasıdır. Desen ve motiflerde seçilen renklerde sadelik göze çarpar. Zeminlere beyaz renk katarak ışığın değerine yakın renk elde edildiği görülmektedir. Makalemizde Fatih ve II. Beyazıt dönemi kitap sanatlarının desen,motif, renk ve üslup bakımından karşılaştırılması yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fatih Sultan Mehmed, II.Beyazıt, Osmanlı Dönemi, Cilt Sanatı, Kitap Sanatları,

ABSTRACT

The period of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror (1451-1481) covers a period in Turkish history when important breakthroughs were made in terms of science, education, art and culture. The basis of the value Fatih gave to science and art lies in the phenomenon of "making his state the most superior and powerful empire in the world in every respect". Fatih left us two important works that convey the art and culture perception of his era. These are Fatih Divan (poems-avni) and Fatih Kanunnamesi. Fatih's library is also important. In the second part of Fatih's Kanunnamesi, the principles of the Palace Organization are specified. The most important part of this organization was education for art and artists. In the first years of the conquest, he opened the first madrasas in Hagia Sophia and Zeyrek. Fatih Sultan Mehmet Khan put two kinds of seals on the works he endowed to the madrasah libraries. The first seal contains only his name and the second seal contains the expression 'El Muzaffer'. These works were also sealed by his son Beyazıt II. After Beyazıt II ascended to the throne, while other nakkarhanes gradually lost their influence, the works began to be managed from a single center, the "Hassa Nakkaşhanesi" in Istanbul. The new style to be created by the centralized taste in book arts will be defined as "Ottoman Classical Illumination Style" in the 16th century. The nakkaşhanesi of the Beyazıt II period has a developing artistic staff and a richness of design that develops at the same rate. In the Turkmen style, there is a very strong understanding of patterns and motifs as well as simplicity in colors. The earliest known examples of Ottoman bindings are from the Fatih period. In the second half of the 15th century, mostly black color was used in the bindings made in the Fatih Palace Nakkaşhanesi. Such works, which are the distinctive features of the Fatih period, were simplified and the motifs on the spiral continued to be planted for a while during the reign of Sultan Beyazıt. The most prominent feature of the Beyazıt II period is the rich design; brown was used in the bindings. The simplicity in the colors chosen for patterns and motifs is striking. It is seen that the color close to the value of light is obtained by adding white color on the floors. In our article, a comparison of the book arts of Fatih and Beyazıt II period will be made in terms of pattern, motif, color and style.

Keywords: Fatih Sultan Mehmed, II.Beyazıt, Ottoman Period, Bookbinding, Book Containers.

ADVERTISEMENT POLICY OF BRITISH KANZUK PHARMACY: SON POSTA (THE LAST POST) SAMPLE (1936)

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ABSTRACT

The present study examines the following questions: "Did the British Kanzuk Pharmacy, one of the first pharmacies of İstanbul (in Beyoğlu/Grand rue de Pera) have a systematic advertising policy in 1936? What were the motivations for the advertisements to be published, repeated or discontinued? With what unique solutions and what slogans were the company products presented to consumers? For example, were technological developments used to support the discourse that the products were unique? In what ways does the advertising policy of British Kanzuk pharmacy differ from its rivals?" Method of the study is case and discourse analysis. The main source is *Son Posta* (The Last Post) newspaper, which was accessed through *İstanbul Beyazıt State Library Newspaper Collection*. *Son Posta*, the publishing director of which was Selim Ragıp Emeç, was a daily political newspaper published in İstanbul (Yerebatan, number 25). The high number of advertisements was effective in choosing *Son Posta* as the source. As a matter of fact, in the preliminary research conducted, it was found that the pharmacy, which changed owner in 1934, increased its advertisement activities when compared with the previous year. Therefore, the chronology is limited to 1936 only. The advertising price of *Son Posta* was 60 kuruş for a text of 1 cm (two lines of a column) from page 5 to the last page. British Kanzuk Pharmacy advertisements were mostly in this range. Considering that the monthly subscription of the newspaper is 150 kuruş, this number represents an important budget. British Kanzuk Pharmacy products which were advertised in *Son Posta* newspaper in 1936 are as follows: *Fruit Salt* (for stomach, liver and kidney diseases), cough syrup, hair care and anti-hair loss medicine (*Comogene Hair Elixir*), callus medicine (*Doctor Jemsin*), hair dye (*Juvantin*), antiseptic tablet (*Pastil*) and care cream with 2 night and 2 daytime types (*Balsamin*). The most striking slogans of the company are "The effect is remarkable", "It gives freshness and vitality", "It is a harmless brand" and "The drug known to the whole world". The results of the study show that there is a close relationship between the advertising frequency of the British Kanzuk Pharmacy and seasonal needs of consumers. Another factor determining the advertising policy is the advertising preferences of rival companies because in this period - almost- every product of British Kanzuk Pharmacy had many different corporate or individual rivals. In all advertisements, the aim was to attract the visual attention of consumers. For this reason, drawings of young women were used in most of the advertisements. None of the advertisements showed prices in them. Although the images used in the products varied, promotional texts were standard. Unlike their rivals, Kanzuk advertisements did not include photos. In fact, there are

striking similarities between the visuals of the advertisement used by Kanzuk hair dyes and the visuals of Fazıl Çil Kremi (Fazıl Freckle Cream) or Gripin advertisement. The only example considered as an advertisement failure is the callus medicine advertisement- which featured a man whose foot was hurting. This marketing error was tried to be corrected with the drawing of a woman with nail polish on her feet probably thinking that the advertisement limited the intended population to men.

Keywords: British Kanzuk Pharmacy, Son Posta, advertisement policy, visual communication, marketing strategy.

TİYATRODA YAŞ AYRIMCILIĞI AGE DISCRIMINATION IN THEATER

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ÖZET

Yaş ayrımcılığı “kişinin yaşına dayalı olarak yapılan ayrımcılık” olarak tanımlanmakta olup ayrımcılık türleri içerisinde en son kabul edilmiş ayrımcılık biçimidir. WHO’nun (DSÖ) *Global Report On Ageism* araştırmasına göre yaş, diğer insanlar hakkında fark ettiğimiz ilk şeylerden biridir. Sosyal ilişkilerden mesleki alanlara kadar farklı toplumlarda ve kültürlerde görülmektedir. Yaş ayrımcılığı beden ve performansın ön planda olduğu tiyatrodaki hem oyun metinlerinde hem de uygulamada fark edilmektedir. Bu bildirinin amacı, Türkiye’de tiyatro alanında çalışan bireylerin, mesleki olarak bu tip bir ayrımcılığa maruz kalıp kalmadığını araştırmaktır. Bu çalışma, betimsel bir araştırma olarak nitel ve nicel verilerin toplanmasını amaçlayan karma bir yöntemle kurgulanmıştır. Araştırmaya kartopu tekniği ile online olarak 126 (%61’i kadın, %37’si erkek, %2’si cinsiyetini belirtmek istemeyen) tiyatro sanatçısı katılmıştır. Katılımcıların %65’si oyuncu, %19’u oyun yazarı, %6’sı yönetmen, %5’i dramaturg ve %5’i tasarımcı olarak çalıştığını belirtmiştir. Veriler üç demografik, üç nitel ve iki nicel özellikli sorulardan oluşan bir form ile yaklaşık 24 saat içinde toplanmıştır. Nitel veriler içerik analizi ile temalandırılarak, nicel veriler ise manuel olarak çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları tiyatro sanatçılarının %35’nin ($f=44$) yaşları nedeniyle ayrımcılığa maruz kaldıklarını göstermektedir. Bu kişilerin %61’inin ($f=27$) kadın olması, kadınların yaş ayrımcılığına daha fazla maruz kaldıklarını düşündürmektedir. Katılımcılar ayrıca farklı yaşlara ait rol skalasının azlığı, yaşları nedeniyle dikkate alınmama, fiziksel yetkinliğin azalması gibi nedenleri önyargı ve ayrımcılık biçimi olarak ifade etmişlerdir. Sahne sanatları alanında yaş ayrımcılığı konusunda Türkiye’de yapılan bu ilk araştırma, tiyatro dünyasında oyuncu, yönetmen, yazar veya dramaturg, sahne tasarımcısı olarak çalışan bireylerin meslek alanlarında ve meslekleriyle ilgili alanlarda yaş ayrımcılığına uğradıkları sonucuna ulaşmıştır. Ayrıca yaş

ayrımcılığının üzerinde durulması ve çeşitli boyutlarıyla çalışılması gereken bir konu olduğunu da göstermektedir. Bu başlangıç çalışması, konunun titizlikle araştırılmaya ihtiyaç duyduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tiyatro, Sahne sanatları, Yaş ayrımcılığı, Sahne sanatlarında yaş ayrımcılığı, Ayrımcılık.

ABSTRACT

Age discrimination is defined as “discrimination based on the age of the person” and is the last accepted form of discrimination among discrimination types. According to WHO's *Global Report On Ageism*; Age is one of the first things we notice about other people. Age discrimination is seen in different societies and cultures, from social relations to occupational fields. Age discrimination is seen in theater, where body and performance are at the forefront, noticed in both play texts and theater practices. The purpose of this paper is to research whether those working in the field of theater in Turkey are exposed to this type of discrimination. This study was designed with a mixed method aiming to collect qualitative and quantitative data as a descriptive research. 126 theater artists (61% female, 37% male, 2% who did not want to specify their gender) participated in the research online with the snowball technique. 65% of the participants stated that they work as actors, 19% as a playwright, 6% as a director, 5% as a dramaturg and 5% as a designer. The data were collected in approximately 24 hours with a form consisting of three demographic, three qualitative and two quantitative questions. Qualitative data were themed with content analysis, and quantitative data were analyzed manually. The findings of the research show that 35% (f=44) of the theater artists are exposed to discrimination because of their age. The fact that 61% (f=27) of these people are women suggests that women are more exposed to age discrimination. Participants also stated reasons such as the lack of role scales for different ages, being ignored due to their age, and decreased physical competence as a form of prejudice and discrimination. This first research conducted in Turkey on age discrimination in the field of performing arts has concluded that individuals –working as actors, directors, writers or dramaturges, stage designers– in the theater world are subject to age discrimination in their professional fields and fields related to their profession. It also shows that age discrimination is an issue that needs to be emphasized and studied with its various dimensions. This initial study showed that the subject needs rigorous investigation.

Keywords: Theatre, Performing arts, Age discrimination, Ageism in performing arts, Discrimination.

**EĞİTİMDEN PROFESYONEL YAŞAMA OYUNCULARIN FİZİKSEL
ÇALIŞMALAR HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ**
FROM EDUCATION TO PROFESSIONAL LIFE ACTORS' OPINIONS ON PHYSICAL
STUDIES

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ÖZET

Fiziksel çalışmalar, bir tiyatro oyuncusu için en önemli çalışmaların başında gelir. Eğitim programlarında ana meslek dersleri arasında yer alan fiziksel çalışmalar, profesyonel yaşamda da önemini korur. Oyuncular gerek sahne üzerinde gerekse kamera önünde fiziksel olarak mevcudiyet gösterdikleri için bedensel hakimiyete ve fiziksel arka plana ihtiyaç duyarlar. Peki oyunculuk eğitimi kapsamındaki fiziksel çalışmalar, oyuncuların profesyonel yaşamlarında ihtiyaç duydukları bedensel farkındalık ve hakimiyeti sağlamakta yeterli midir? Oyuncular kendilerini fiziksel anlamda yeterli hissediyorlar mı? Bu iki sorudan yola çıkan çalışmanın amacı oyuncuların fiziksel çalışmalar hakkındaki görüşlerini araştırmak, böylece oyuncunun fiziksel eğitimi konusuna bir tartışma açarak katkıda bulunmaktır. Betimsel bir araştırma olarak kurgulanan bu çalışmada nitel ve nicel veriler çevrimiçi olarak toplanmış, türlerine göre analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmaya farklı düzeylerde oyunculuk eğitimi almış 42 erkek 58 kadın olmak üzere 100 oyuncu katılmıştır. Katılımcıların %22'si oyunculuk eğitimi boyunca aldıkları fiziksel çalışmaların yetersiz, %42'si yeterli olduğunu düşünürken, %36'sı bu konuda kararsız görünmektedir. Katılımcıların %88'i fiziksel olarak yeni eğitimlere ve gelişmeye ihtiyaç duymakta, %12'si ihtiyaç duymamaktadır. Ek olarak araştırmaya katılan oyuncuların %7'si spor yapmayı sevmediğini belirtirken, %40'ı düzenli, %54'ü seyrek olarak spor yaptığını belirtmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları oyuncuların fiziksel eğitime dair düşüncelerinin karmaşık ve çelişik olduğunu göstermiştir. Oyuncular bir yandan mesleki alanda gelişebilmek için yeni ve farklı fiziksel eğitimlere ihtiyaç duymakta, diğer yandan fiziksel hareketlilik konusunda tutarlı ve disiplinli görünmemektedirler. Bu araştırma, konunun çeşitli boyutlarda çalışmaya ve incelenmeye ihtiyaç duyduğunu da göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oyuncunun fiziksel eğitimi, Oyunculuk eğitimi, Hareket

ABSTRACT

Physical training is one of the most important issues for actors. Physical training, which is among the main vocational courses in education programs, maintains its importance in professional life as well. Actors need bodily dominance and physical background as they are physically present both on stage and in front of the camera. So, is the physical training within the scope of acting education sufficient to provide the physical awareness and dominance that the actors need in their professional lives? Do the actors feel physically adequate? Based on these two questions, the aim of the study is to explore the actors' views on physical training, thus contributing to the issue of actor's physical training by opening a discussion. In this study, which was designed as a descriptive research, qualitative and quantitative data were collected online and analyzed according to their types. A total of 100 actors, 42 men and 58 women, who received acting training at different levels, participated in the research. While 22% of the participants thought that the physical training, they received during their acting education was insufficient, 42% thought that it was sufficient, 36% were undecided on this issue. 88% of the participants physically need more training and development, 12% do not. In addition, 7% of the actors who participated in the research stated that they did not like to do sports, while 40% stated that they did sports regularly and 54% rarely. The findings of the study showed that the actors' thoughts on physical education were complex and contradictory. Actors, on the one hand, need new and different physical training in order to develop in the professional field, on the other hand, they do not seem consistent and disciplined about physical mobility. This research has also shown that the subject needs to be studied and examined in various dimensions.

Keywords: Actor's physical training, Acting training, Movement

**SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR VE AKILLI MOBİLİTE BAĞLAMINDA AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ
ORTAK ULAŞTIRMA POLİTİKASI**
EUROPEAN UNION COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF
SUSTAINABLE AND SMART MOBILITY

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ÖZET

Temelleri İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra atılan Avrupa Birliği (AB), birçok alanda (tarım, enerji, balıkçılık gibi) ortak politikalar oluşturmuştur. Bu politikaların temel amaçlarından birisi, ilgili alanlarda ülkeler arasındaki farklılıkları minimize etmek ve birtakım standartların belirlenmesini sağlamak olmuştur. Bir diğer amaç ise AB'nin ekonomik ve siyasi bağlamda entegrasyonunun güçlendirilmesidir. Bu manada, AB'nin son dönemde dikkat çeken ortak politika alanlarından birisi ulaşım sektörüdür. Ulaşım sektörünün, AB GSYİH'nin yaklaşık olarak %5'ine katkıda bulunduğu, 10 milyondan fazla kişiye istihdam sağladığı ve Avrupalı işletmeler için hem yerel hem de küresel manada tedarik zinciri açısından kritik bir konumda olduğu düşünüldüğünde bu sektörünün önemi daha yakından görülebilir. Ancak diğer yandan 21. yüzyıl ile birlikte yoğun bir biçimde tartışılan küresel iklim krizi, ulaşım sektörünün bir diğer yönünü oluşturmaktadır. AB de bu eksende oluşan krizlere karşı bir takım yenilikler ve tedbirler geliştirmektedir. Örneğin sera gazı emisyonlarının azaltılmasına yönelik olarak geliştirilen tedbirler belli bir takvim dâhilinde pratiğe aktarılmaktadır. Bu genel çerçevede dâhilinde bu çalışmanın amacı Avrupa Birliği Ortak Ulaştırma Politikası'nın kurumsal ve hukuki manada nasıl bir değişim süreci yaşadığını analiz etmektir. Öncelikle AB tarihinde ortak ulaşım politikasının arka planı değerlendirilecektir. AB'nin ortaya koyduğu stratejiler incelenecek ve ardından sürdürülebilir ve akıllı mobilite açısından ulaşım politikasının hangi alanlarda ve neden bir güncelleme yaşadığı sorusuna yanıt aranacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa Birliği, Ortak Ulaştırma Politikası, Sürdürülebilir Mobilite.

ABSTRACT

The European Union (EU), which was founded after the Second World War, has established common policies in many areas (such as agriculture, energy, fisheries). One of the main objectives of these policies has been to minimize the differences between countries in the relevant fields and to ensure that certain standards are set. Another objective is to strengthen the EU's economic and political integration. In this sense, one of the common policy areas of the EU that has recently attracted attention is the transportation sector. Considering that the

transport sector contributes around 5% of the EU GDP, employs more than 10 million people and is a critical supply chain for European businesses both locally and globally, its importance can be seen more closely. On the other hand, the global climate crisis, which has been intensively discussed in the 21st century, constitutes another aspect of the transportation sector. The EU is also developing a number of innovations and measures against the crises on this axis. For example, the measures developed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are put into practice within a certain timetable. Within this general framework, the aim of this study is to analyze how the Common Transport Policy of the European Union has undergone a process of change in institutional and legal terms. First of all, the background of the common transportation policy in the history of the EU will be evaluated. The strategies put forward by the EU will be examined and then the question of why and in which areas the transport policy has been updated in terms of sustainable and smart mobility will be answered.

Keywords: European Union, Common Transport Policy, Sustainable Mobility.

ANALYSIS OF TEA TRADE BETWEEN TURKEY AND CHINA WITH REVEALED COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

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ABSTRACT

There are different methods for determining the product that a country has competitive advantage in its foreign trade. The most widely used of these methods is Balassa's (1965) Revealed Comparative Advantage Theory. With this method, an index is created with the help of countries' foreign trade data and international competitiveness is calculated. In this study, in which the comparative advantage and competitiveness of the Turkish tea industry is examined with the revealed comparative advantage index of Balassa, the data obtained with the HS product classification and the four-digit product group (0902) are used. After the aforementioned data were obtained, the Balassa index was calculated by the author and the results were explained with the help of the table. According to the results of the analysis, it has been determined that the Turkish tea industry does not have the competitive advantages against the Chinese tea industry in all other years, except for 2011, in the period between 2010 and 2021. Considering China's tea culture, history and being one of the leading tea producers in the world, China's competitive advantage over Turkey can be considered as a natural result. Turkey started tea production later than many other countries in the world. Despite this, Türkiye is in the 4th place as a tea producer today. It is also known as the national drink of the Turks and Turkey is an important market for the world in terms of consumption. It is thought that this success of Turkey can increase its foreign trade on the basis of value with the production of tea products with higher added value in the future.

Keywords: Revealed Comparative Advantages, Export, Foreign Trade, Tea Industry, Turkey, China

DETERMINATION OF SOLAR POWER PLANT (SPP) SETTLEMENTS BY MULTI-CRITERATIVE DECISION ANALYSIS METHODS: KASTAMONU PROVINCE EXAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

The need for energy is constantly increasing in direct proportion to the continuous population growth, industrialization and developing technologies in today's world. In addition to the harmful effects of fossil resources on the environment, the possibility of extinction is high in the future. Research and development of new energy resources that can replace these fossil resources is of great importance. The use of alternative, efficient and clean energy sources makes a great contribution both in the economic and environmental fields. Solar energy is one of the most important renewable energy sources. The sun, the world's most basic energy source, is also a sustainable and inexhaustible source of energy. Solar energy has a wide range of applications such as water heating, heating systems, electricity generation. Solar Power Plants (SPP) are systems that convert the rays from the sun into electrical energy with the help of solar panels. After the rays coming to the solar panels are converted into energy, they can be stored in solar cells or batteries. This provides a great advantage in terms of energy efficiency and savings. Türkiye is a country with high solar energy potential due to its geographical location. This potential has significantly increased the share of solar energy in energy production in recent years. The choice of location for the installation of the SPP is very important. In this study, it is aimed to determine the suitable places for SPP installation in Kastamonu Province (Türkiye) by using multi-criteria decision making methods (MCDM). Analytical hierarchy process (AHP) was used to weight the determined topographical, economic and environmental criteria and to evaluate possible installation sites. As a result of the analyzes obtained, it was determined that the study area was at the medium sensitivity level for the SPP installation.

Keywords: Solar Power Plants, Analytical Hierarchy Process.

THE EFFECT OF PILE NUMBER AND DIAMETER ON SETTLEMENT OF PILED RAFT FOUNDATIONS IN COHESIVE SOIL

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ABSTRACT

This study presents the performance of a piled raft foundation system by considering the effect of pile diameter and the number of piles in cohesive soil. Several elements that impact the performance and bearing capacity of piled raft foundations, such as raft thickness, pile size, and the number of piles. The number of piles and pile size are the most effective two parameters for an economical and safe design. This study has proposed a piled raft foundation model using Finite Element Method with different model groups embedded in the clay layer. The pile element connections are simulated as fixed to the pile cap, and the type of pile is considered a floating pile. The numerical analysis was carried out with the same raft thickness, pile length, and soil conditions. Twelve models were formed by using the Finite Element Method to investigate the effect of pile diameter and pile number on pile groups under the static load in cohesive soils. Moreover, considering the values obtained as a result of pile-bearing capacity calculations, a single load of 40.000 kN was applied at the midpoint of the pile cap. The settlement results for the models are found to agree reasonably well, and the settlement values of the models are decreasing proportionally to the number of piles, which can be considered a result of reducing the pile spacing.

Keywords: Piled Raft Foundation, Number of piles, Pile diameter, Cohesive Soil, Finite Element Method.

DEVELOPMENT OF A SOFTWARE FRAMEWORK FOR DESIGN AUTOMATION ON HEAVY VEHICLE AXLE

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ABSTRACT

This study extensively discusses the utilization of Solidworks application programming interface (API) and Vb.Net programming language to automate the axle design process for heavy-duty vehicles. The axle systems in heavy-duty vehicles need to be meticulously designed, considering load-carrying capacity and durability. However, conventional design processes can be time-consuming and prone to errors. In this study, an interface is developed using Solidworks API and Vb.Net programming language. This interface allows users to define input parameters and automatically generate the desired axle design. The Solidworks API serves as a programming interface to access the functionalities of the Solidworks software, while Vb.Net is utilized as the preferred programming language for the user interface and design logic. This study provides detailed explanations of the parameters and calculation methods employed in axle design. Additionally, it presents examples of the fundamental functions of Solidworks API and the usage of Vb.Net programming language. In addition, with object-oriented programming (OOP), every part of the axis is defined as an object. Each object has its own features and these definitions are determined by the user in the interface. Objects are also related to each other. Ultimately, this work offers an effective automation method to expedite the axle design process for heavy-duty vehicles while reducing errors.

Keywords: Solidworks API, Vb.Net, Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Object-Oriented Programming, Design Automation.

INFLUENCE OF ENTERING ANGLE ON THE SURFACE CHARACTERISTICS OF 316L STAINLESS STEEL COMPONENTS PRODUCED BY MILLING

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to investigate how surface quality during the milling process of 316L stainless steel is affected by different entering angles. The ultimate goal is to identify the optimal cutting parameters that can enhance surface quality, thereby improving the reliability and performance of machined parts. 316L is widely preferred for numerous engineering applications owing to its remarkable mechanical strength and corrosion resistance. However, milling can introduce surface defects and reduce the quality of machined parts, which can negatively impact their functionality and lifespan. Hence it is important to investigate the effect of entering angle on surface quality to achieve optimal surface properties. For this purpose, a series of milling experiments were conducted at fixed cutting speed for various entering angles and feeds rates using PVD coated cutting inserts. A micro-Vickers hardness tester was utilized to obtain the hardness values and a confocal microscope was used to determine surface quality of the samples. The findings of this research will enhance our understanding of the milling process for 316L stainless steel by guiding manufacturers to optimize cutting parameters and improve surface quality in milling operations. Additionally, the study's outcomes will serve as a basis for further research and practical applications in the field of machining, leading to advancements in manufacturing processes and ensuring the production of high-quality components.

Keywords: 316L, Milling, Entering angle, Microhardness, Surface roughness

BASINÇTAN BAĞIMSIZ KONTROL VANASI TASARIMI VE ANALİZİ PRESSURE INDEPENDENT CONTROL VALVE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Akış karakteristiği vana tasarımlarında en önemli hususlardan biridir. Klape açıklığının debi miktarıyla arasındaki ilişkisi vananın akış karakteristiğini oluşturmaktadır. Akış karakteristiğinin, kontrol vanasının kullanılacağı sisteme uygunluğu son derece önemlidir. Bu çalışma, basınçtan bağımsız kontrol vanalarında istenilen akış karakteristiğini sağlayacak vananın tasarlanmasının yanı sıra akış karakteristiğinin belirlenmesi için yapılan farklı klape açıklığı değerlerine karşın alınan veriler ile yapılan nümerik analizleri ve buradan alınacak sonuçların değerlendirilerek akış karakteristiğinin yorumlanmasını sağlayacak çalışmaları da içermektedir. Yani kısaca bu çalışma değişken giriş basıncına bağlı olarak değişmeden, klape açıklığı ile debi arasındaki bağlantıyı lineer bir şekilde ayarlayıp debiyi sabit tutabilen bir kontrol vanasının akış analizi yapılarak tasarım yapılacaktır. Tasarlanan vana üretilerek, test cihazlarında yapılan tasarım doğrulanacaktır.

Gerçekleştirilen bu çalışmada doğrusal akış karakteristiğine sahip bir vananın tasarlanması için gerekli olan vanadaki klape geometrik modeli matematiksel denklemler yardımı ile oluşturulmuştur. Geometrik modelin oluşturulması kapsamında öncelikli olarak tasarlanan vana modeli için tapanın dahil edilmediği akış analizleri gerçekleştirilerek basınçtan bağımsız kontrol vanalarında doğrusal akış karakteristiğini sağlayan klape geometrisi için gerekli olan parametreler hesaplanmıştır. Daha sonra oluşturulan geometrik model katı modele dönüştürülerek hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği yardımıyla analiz edilmiştir.

Oluşturulmuş vana modelinin doğrusal akış karakteristiğini sağlayıp sağlamadığını incelemek amacıyla vananın yüzdelik açıklığının bir çok farklı bağıl açıklık pozisyonunda HAD analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. HAD analizlerinden elde edilen sonuçlar neticesinde vana geometrisinde gerekli optimizasyonlar yapılmıştır. Elde nihai model için akış karakteristiği grafikleri oluşturulmuş ve Cv (akış katsayısı) hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen nümerik sonuçlar yapılan deneyler ile karşılaştırılmış, bir çok farklı klape açıklıkları için yapılan deneylerde sonuçların nümerik sonuçlara yakın olduğu görülmüştür. Aralarındaki sapma oranı hesaplandığında özellikle %60 ve üzeri klape açıklığında deneysel sonuçlar ile nümerik sonuçlar arasında bir miktar sapma olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak geliştirilen vana modelinin, tasarlanması istenen kontrol vanası için doğrusal akış karakteristiğini sağlayıp sağlamadığı nümerik çalışmalar sonucu alınan veriler deneysel olarak gözlemlenip karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler; Kontrol Vanası, Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği, Tapa, Doğrusal Akış Karakteristiği, Akış Katsayısı, Basınç, Debi, Yüzdelik Açıklık, Klape, Tapa

ABSTRACT

Flow characteristics are one of the most important considerations in valve design. The relationship between the valve opening and the amount of flow forms the flow characteristic of the valve. It is extremely important to match the flow characteristics to the system in which the control valve will be used. This study includes valve design that will provide the desired flow characteristics in pressure independent control valves, as well as numerical analyzes performed with the data obtained despite different valve opening values being investigated. performed to characterize the flow and the studies will provide an interpretation of the flow characteristic by evaluating the results obtained from this. In summary, this study will be designed by deconstructing the flow analysis of a control valve that can linearly adjust the connection between valve opening and flow and keep the flow constant, unchanged with pressure. inlet flow rate changes. The designed valve will be manufactured and the design made on the test equipment to be tested.

In this study, the geometrical model of the valve, which is necessary for the design of a valve with linear flow characteristics, is generated using mathematical equations. As part of the geometry modeling, flow analyzes were performed for the primarily designed valve model without including the poppet and the parameters required for the cap geometry, providing the Linear flow in the control valve is independent of the pressure, which has been calculated. The generated geometric model was then converted to a solid model and analyzed using computational fluid dynamics. To test whether the generated valve model provided linear flow characteristics, HAD analyzes of percentage of valve opening at various relative open positions were performed. According to the results obtained from the HAD analyses, the necessary optimizations were performed for the valve geometry. Flow characteristic plot was generated for the final model and Cv (flow coefficient) was calculated. The numerical results obtained

were compared with the experiments performed and it was found that the results were close to the numerical results in the experiments performed for various valve clearances. When the difference ratio between them is calculated, it is observed that there is some deviation between the test results and the numerical results, especially at wing decelerations of 60% or more. A deceleration of experimental and numerical results was observed. Accordingly, the data obtained as a result of numerical studies, indicating whether the developed valve model provides linear flow characteristics for the designed control valve, has been observed and compared. experimental comparison.

Keywords: Control Valve, Computational Fluid Dynamics, Plug, Linear Flow Characteristics, Flow Coefficient, Pressure, Flow Rate, Percentile Clearance, Flap, Plug

COST ESTIMATION AND QUALITY-EFFICIENCY INDEX MEASUREMENT WITH FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH FOR GREENHOUSE CULTIVATION

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ABSTRACT

In contemporary times of food crises and agricultural issues, it is critical for human life to obtain and consume high quality, healthful, and productive products. The production of fruits, vegetables, and plants under ideal conditions outside of the right seasons is known as greenhouse cultivation, and it is a very significant field in Turkey as well as around the world. Regarding the unpredictability of cost and quality variables, greenhouse cultivation is a topic worth looking into because it raises questions and problems for both the producer and the consumer. The aim of this study is to estimate the cost of one acre tomato greenhouse at the beginning of the season by means of a simple, effective and easy-to-understand fuzzy model, which uses related variables with high uncertainty in greenhouse activities, and also to measure the quality-productivity index of the obtained products for greenhouse. In this study, the cost and quality of tomato greenhouses in Antalya's Aksu, Serik, and Kumluca districts, the region where greenhouse agriculture in Turkey is most prevalent, were investigated in the perspective of fuzzy methodology. Variables affecting the seasonal cost of a one-acre tomato greenhouse were determined as eight parameters in total under four main factors as proximity to market, power and energy, pesticide-plant growth regulators and cultivation elements, and cost estimation was analyzed by creating three sub and one main fuzzy inference systems with these parameters. On the other hand, for the quality-productivity index measurement, the greenhouses were divided into two categories, landless and grounded. Along with nine parameters influencing product quality in the greenhouse, five major factors were identified: greenhouse type, air conditioning, plant nutrition and protection, seedling quality, and soil (for grounded greenhouses). Parameters and their values for greenhouses in the proposed fuzzy inference systems were determined by interviewing field experts such as growers, agricultural engineers, and greenhouse experts. Sensitivity analysis of the proposed methodology is also studied for verification.

Keywords: Greenhouse; Quality; Cost Estimation; Fuzzy Inference System.

PURCHASE OF CONCRETE MATERIALS BASED ON RECYCLED WASTE

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ABSTRACT

The research work is devoted to the purchase and study of concrete materials by recycling aluminum, which is reusable and creates a lot of waste in the environment. Aluminum, which is considered a household and industrial waste, has properties such as being a light metal and corrosion resistance, and it can be reused while retaining these properties. In the research work, various aluminum residues generated as waste from household and industry were used. As raw materials, concrete samples were prepared based on waste aluminum wire from electronic equipment and communication cables, cement of Norm plant, Shikhlar sand, natural gravel and water. Light, corrosion-resistant and water-resistant concrete samples were obtained by replacing gravel, which is a natural raw material, with aluminum as waste.

Aluminum waste replaced natural raw materials in concrete in the amount of 5%, 10%, 15%, 25%, 30%. The results of water absorption analysis, density, bending strength and compressive strength limit and temperature resistance of the received concrete samples are given in a comparative manner with classical concrete samples. The received concrete materials were resistant to high temperature and heavy due to their density. The best result for the value of the compressive strength limit was in the M25 sample (17.4 Mpa), in which 25% of natural raw materials were replaced by aluminum wire.

Keywords:aluminum waste, recycling, purchase of concrete materials

**KARAR AĞAÇLARI ALGORİTMASINDA SINIFLANDIRMA PERFORMANSININ
DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ**
EVALUATION OF CLASSIFICATION PERFORMANCE IN DECISION TREE
ALGORITHM

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ÖZET

Teknolojik ilerlemeyle birlikte tahmini bakım uygulamaları gelişmeler göstermeye başlanmıştır. Sistemin zarar görmesi ya da tamamının kullanılamaz hale gelmeden bakımlarının yapılması cüzi ücretlerle sağlanabilmekteyken, anlık gelişen sistem arızaları yüksek maliyetleri ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Sensör ile veri alınabilen sistemlerde arıza büyük sorunlar görülmeden verinin doğru yorumlanması önem kazanmaktadır. Hava kompresörleri küçük bir bileşen olmasına rağmen ağır vasıtalar için büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Fren sistemleri için hayati öneme sahip olan hava kompresörlerinden alınan verilerin anlamlandırılması sonucunda arızanın görüldüğü bileşene müdahale edilmesi sorunun çözülmesine destek olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada hava kompresörü sensor verileri ile 18 farklı arıza durumunda Karar Ağacı algoritmasının sınıflandırma performansı incelenmiştir. Debi miktarı – Güç tüketimi, Debi miktarı – Güç tüketimi – Çıkış Hava Basıncı, Debi miktarı – Güç tüketimi – Çıkış Hava Basıncı- Çıkış hava sıcaklığı gibi 4 farklı algoritma altyapısı oluşturulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karar ağaçları, Makine öğrenmesi, Hava kompresörü, Sensör verileri

ABSTRACT

With technological progress, predictive maintenance applications have started to show improvements. Damage to the system or maintenance of the entire system before it becomes unusable can be provided with small fees, while instant system failures cause high costs. In the systems where data can be received with the sensor, it becomes important to interpret the data correctly without major problems. Although air compressors are a small component, they are of great importance for heavy vehicles.

As a result of making sense of the data received from the air compressors, which are vital for braking systems, intervening in the component where the malfunction is observed supports solving the problem.

In this study, the classification performance of the Decision Tree algorithm in 18 different failure cases with the air compressor sensor data was investigated. Flow rate – Power consumption, Flow rate – Power consumption – Outlet air pressure, Flow rate – Power consumption – Outlet air pressure - Outlet air temperature 4 different algorithm infrastructures have been created.

Keywords: Decision trees, Machine learning, Air compressor, Sensor data

SECURE SOAP SIGNING WITH SMART CARDS IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS**Engin DURMAZ**

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Cyber security is a critical concern in software because companies can lose millions of dollars because of malware attacks. One target of these types of attacks is Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages containing financial data, employee records and other sensitive data. The Web Service Security (WS Security) approach, which puts a signature into the message, protects data during the transferring process between clients and servers. In this study, we propose a secure SOAP signing approach for embedded systems where WS Security signing flows are integrated with SAM (Secure Access Module) cards that store private keys securely. First, we used the gSoap toolkit and generated source files according to web service Application Programming Interface (API) documents. Then, we analyzed these source files to perform SOAP signing operations with SAM cards instead of a soft private key-public certificate pair. In the end, we achieved secure SOAP communication between the Revenue Administration Server and our ECRPump devices, which use SAM Cards during cryptologic operations.

Keywords: SOAP security, WS Security, SAM Cards, SOAP Signing with SAM

**GÜÇ HATTI HABERLEŞME KANALININ KARAKTERİZASYONU VE
MODELLENMESİ**
CHANNEL CHARACTERIZATION AND MODELING OF POWERLINE
COMMUNICATION

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ÖZET

Güç hattı haberleşmesi son yıllarda hızla gelişen bir teknolojidir. Özellikle kablosuz iletişim ile kıyaslandığında fiyat/performans açısından bir takım avantajlarla öne çıkmaktadır. Bunun en büyük sebebi; güç hattının, elektriğin ulaştığı her yere konumlandırılmış olması sebebiyle kablolu veya altyapı gibi bileşenler için herhangi bir kurulum maliyetine gerek duymamasıdır. Ayrıca mevcut elektrik prizlerini kullandıkları için güç hattı haberleşme sistemlerinin kurulumu nispeten kolay olmakla birlikte genişbant erişime de imkan sağlamaktadır. Bu gibi avantajları barındırmasına rağmen güç hattı haberleşme sistemlerindeki temel sorun kanal profilidir. Bu haberleşme kanalında elektrik iletim ve dağıtım hatları bir iletişim kanalı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu durum ağ topolojisi, gerilim seviyesi, hat tipi, hat parametresi, yük tipi, uygulama ortamı ve gürültü farklılıkları nedeniyle çeşitlilikler ve parametre farklılıkları meydana getirir. Her bir parametrenin kanal profili üzerinde farklı oranda ve farklı türde bozucu etki ürettiği bilinmektedir. Aynı zamanda elektrik şebekesinde uygulanan ve ülkelere göre değişen standart farklılıkları evrensel bir kanal modeli oluşturmanın önünde de bir engel oluşturmaktadır. İlave olarak, bahsedilen bu parametreler ülkeden ülkeye de farklılık göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada literatürdeki kanal profili tahmin yöntemleri incelenmiş ve güç hattı haberleşme kanalının profilini tespit için yapılan çalışmalar genel olarak ele alınmıştır. Güç hattı haberleşme kanalının tahmininde kullanılan deterministik ve istatistiksel yaklaşımlar incelenmiş, konu ile ilişkili güncel literatür irdelemiş ve sonuçlar tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güç hattı haberleşme kanalı, Kanal Modelleme, Kanal Tahmin Metodları.

ABSTRACT

Power line communication is a rapidly developing technology in recent years. It stands out with a number of advantages in terms of price/performance, especially when compared to wireless communication. The biggest reason for this is; Since the power line is located wherever the electricity reaches, it does not require any installation costs for components such as cabling or infrastructure. In addition, powerline communication systems are relatively easy to install, as they use existing electrical outlets, but also allow broadband access. Despite such advantages, the main problem in power line communication systems is the channel profile. In this communication channel, electricity transmission and distribution lines are used as a communication channel. This creates variations and parameter differences due to network topology, voltage level, line type, line parameter, load type, application environment and noise differences. It is known that each parameter produces different types of disturbance effects on the channel profile at different rates. At the same time, the standard differences applied in the electricity grid, which vary according to the countries, also constitute an obstacle to the creation of a universal channel model. In addition, these mentioned parameters differ from country to country. In this study, channel profile estimation methods in the literature are examined and studies on determining the profile of the power line communication channel are discussed in general. The deterministic and statistical approaches used in the estimation of the power line communication channel are examined, the current literature related to the subject is examined and the results are discussed.

Keywords: Powerline Communication Channel, Channel Modeling, Channel Estimation Methods.

INVESTIGATION OF VIBRATION EFFECT ON IN-WHEEL RADIAL FLUX PERMANENT MAGNET SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS WITH HARMONIC RESPONSE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

One of the biggest causes of environmental pollution is automobiles. The concept of rational and sustainable urbanism is becoming more and more widespread. This concept is being adopted day by day by local governments in big cities. It presents a sustainable urban development vision that aims to increase the quality of life, minimizes environmental pollution and. The widespread use of electric vehicles in urban traffic is one of the most important parts of this concept. One of the problems in big cities is traffic density. In the concept of sustainable and environmentally friendly urbanism, light electric vehicles such as mini electric vehicles, scooters and electric bicycles are one of the solutions for this problem. In-wheel radial flux permanent magnet synchronous motors (PMSM) are used in light electric vehicles rapidly increasing day by day. It is important to analyze the electromagnetic field and vibration effects for electric motor. Vibration is one of the important parameters that affect the performance and life cycle for electrical machines. In this study, the vibration behaviour of in-wheel radial flux PMSM, which is preferred in light electric vehicles, was determined by simulating the harmonic response. The simulated design was made for the design with a power of 3.2kW and a speed of 1000rpm. The distribution and behaviour of the vibration forces acting on the PMSM on the stator were examined.

Keywords: In-wheel radial flux permanent magnet synchronous motor, Light electric vehicle, Total deformation, Vibration.

**KIRKGEÇİT FORMASYONU'NUN RETİKÜLE *NUMMULITES*'LERİ, ELAZIĞ
DOĞUSU, TÜRKİYE
RETICULATE *NUMMULITES* OF THE KIRKGEÇİT FORMATION, EAST OF
ELAZIĞ, TÜRKİYE**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma Doğu Anadolu Bölgesi'nde bulunan Elazığ ilinin doğusunda gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma alanında üst Kretase Elazığ Magmatitleri, orta-üst Eosen Kırkgeçit Formasyonu, üst Miyosen-alt Pliyosen Çaybağı Formasyonu ve Kuvaterner Palu Formasyonu yüzeylenmektedir. Bu çalışmanın konusunu oluşturan Kırkgeçit Formasyonu, Elazığ çevresinde yaklaşık D-B doğrultusunda uzanan geniş yüzeylemelere sahiptir. Formasyon, Elazığ çevresinde yerel litolojik farklılıklar göstermekle birlikte genelde konglomera, kumtaşı, kilitaşı, kireçtaşı ve marmlarla temsil edilir. Bu çalışmanın konusu retiküle özellikli *Nummulites*'lerdir. Retiküle *Nummulites*'ler Tetis'de geç Lütesiyen'den-erken Şattiyen'e kadar önemli bir evrimsel soy oluşturmaktadır. Tetis sığ denizinde geç Bartoniyen-Priyaboniyen sınırı önemli faunal değişikliklerle karakterize edilir. Bu değişiklikler çerçevesinde *Heterostegina*, *Pellatispira*, *Silvestriella* ve retiküle *Nummulites*'ler gibi bazı formlar ilk kez ortaya çıkarken iri *Nummulites*'ler, *Assilina* ve *Alveolina*'lar eş zamanlı olarak yok olur. Megalosferik formların ortalama prolokulus iç çapındaki artış esas alınarak, Batı Tetis'de *Nummulites fabianii* (Prever in Fabiani)–*Nummulites fichteli* Michelotti soyu belirlenmiştir. Retiküle *Nummulites*'lerin embriyo boyutundaki artış evrimsel açıdan önemlidir. Bu çalışmada sığ denizel kireçtaşlarında retiküle *Nummulites*'lerden ortalama prolokulus iç çapı 154-199 µm arasında değişen *N. hormoensis* Nuttall & Brighton ve ortalama prolokulus iç çapı 227-247 µm arasında değişen *N. fabianii* (Prever in Fabiani) tayin edilmiştir. Bu retiküle *Nummulites*'lere göre SBZ 18-SBZ 19 sığ bentik zonları belirlenmiş ve Kırkgeçit Formasyonu'nun çalışma alanındaki istifi için geç Bartoniyen-Priyaboniyen yaşı önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Retiküle *Nummulites*, Elazığ, Kırkgeçit Formasyonu.

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out in the area to the east of Elazığ province in the Eastern Anatolia Region of Türkiye. In the study area, upper Cretaceous Elazığ Magmatites, middle-upper Eocene Kırkgeçit Formation, upper Miocene-lower Pliocene Çaybağı Formation, and Quaternary Palu Formation crop out. The Kırkgeçit Formation, which is the subject of this

study, has extensive outcrops extending approximately in the E-W strike around Elazığ. Although the formation shows local lithological differences around Elazığ, it is generally represented by conglomerate, sandstone, claystone, limestone, and marls. The subject of this study is the reticulate *Nummulites*. Reticulate *Nummulites* represent an important evolutionary lineage in Tethys from the late Lutetian to early Chattian. The late Bartonian-Priabonian boundary in the Tethys shallow sea is characterized by significant faunal changes. Within the framework of these changes, while some forms such as *Heterostegina*, *Pellatispira*, *Silvestriella*, and reticulate *Nummulites* appear for the first time, the large *Nummulites*, *Assilina*, and *Alveolina* disappear simultaneously. Considering the increase in the mean proloculus inner diameter of the megalospheric forms, the lineage *Nummulites fabianii* (Prever in Fabiani)-*Nummulites fichteli* Michelotti was determined in Western Tethys. The increase in embryo size of reticulate *Nummulites* is evolutionarily important. In the shallow marine limestones in the study area, *N. hormoensis* Nuttall & Brighton with a mean proloculus inner diameter of 154-199 μm and *N. fabianii* (Prever in Fabiani) with a mean proloculus inner diameter of 227-247 μm were determined from reticulated *Nummulites*. SBZ 18- SBZ 19 shallow benthic zones were determined according to these reticulate *Nummulites*, and late Bartonian-Priabonian age was suggested for the succession of Kırkgeçit Formation in the study area.

Keywords: Reticulate *Nummulites*, Elazığ, Kırkgeçit Formation.

ESKİ KENTİN GÖRÜNMEYEN SINIRLARI THE INVISIBLE BOUNDARIES OF THE OLD TOWN

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ÖZET

Eski kent dokusu, göç vermesi, göç alması, kentsel dönüşüme girmesi, turizme açılması gibi farklı sebeplerden ötürü sürekli değişim/dönüşüm halindedir. Kent dokusu içinde sürekli ya da geçici olarak konumlanan her birey/topluluk, kendi kültürel, siyasal, sosyal ve ekonomik bağlamına göre kendi sınırlarını belirler ve o sınırlar içinde eylemlerini sürdürür. Toplumsal bağlamı içinde üretilen ama mekânsal izinin sürülemediği bu görünmez sınırlar, mevcut fiziksel sınırlardan daha belirleyicidir, yönlendiricidir ve aslında gerçektir. Kent dokusu içinde yan yana konumlanmış ve benzer iki mahalle arasında bazen görünmez bir duvar oluşur, çıkmaz sokaklar ara sıra özelleşmiş kamusal alanlara çıkar, yönlendirici işaretler olmasa dahi yabancılar sezgisel bir biçimde belirli bir alanın dışına çıkmayı düşünmezler. Görünmez olan bu sınırlar, kültürel, ekonomik, sosyal bağlamlar arasında kurulmakta, bireyler arasında sözselsel veya sezgisel olarak aktarılmaktadır. Öte tarafta ise kent plancıları, mimarlar gibi uzmanlar, sosyal, ekonomik ve fiziksel verilere dayanarak, eski kentin sınırlarını sayısal verilere indirgerler, bu sayısal veriler üzerinden yeni sınırlar çizerler, mevcut sınırları değiştirirler. Ancak uzmanlar kent planlamasına dair tüm çalışmalarında, görünmeyen sınırları ya görmezler ya da görmezden gelirler. Bu görünmez sınırlar sayısal verilere indirgenmeyecek kadar karışıktır, plansızdır, kendiliğinden gelişmiştir, öngörülemezdir. Bu çalışmada, birey/toplum tarafından oluşturulan görünmez sınırların, mekânsal izdüşümleri Ankara Kalesi eski kent dokusu örneğinde tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Yapılan tespitler ile görünmez olan sınırların, planlamaya konu olmuş fiziksel sınırlarla ne kadar bütünleştiği veya fiziksel sınırları ne kadar tahrip ettiği, değiştirdiği anlaşılmasına çalışılacaktır. Çalışmanın amacı ise; görünmez sınırların, planlı çalışmalara veri olarak dâhil edilebilmesinin olasılıklarını tartışmaktır. Bir başka ifade ile karışık, plansız, kendiliğinden gelişmiş ve öngörülemez olan ile planlanmış olanın; görünür ile görünmez olanın ara kesitlerini belirlemeye çalışmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Görünmez sınır, Eski kent, Planlama.

ABSTRACT

The old city fabric is constantly undergoing change and transformation due to various reasons such as population outflow, population inflow, urban renewal, and opening up to tourism. Every individual/community that is located within the urban fabric establishes their own boundaries based on their cultural, political, social, and economic context and continues their actions within those boundaries. These invisible boundaries, which are produced within the social context but cannot be traced in physical space, are more determining, guiding, and in fact real than the existing physical boundaries. Sometimes, an invisible wall is formed between two neighboring but similar neighborhoods within the urban fabric, dead-end streets occasionally lead to specialized public spaces, strangers intuitively do not think of venturing outside a certain area even without directional signs. These invisible boundaries are established between cultural, economic, and social contexts and are transmitted verbally or intuitively among individuals. On the other hand, experts such as urban planners and architects reduce the boundaries of the old city to numerical data based on social, economic, and physical data and draw new boundaries, modify the existing boundaries. However, in all their work on urban planning, experts either do not see or ignore the invisible boundaries. These invisible boundaries are too complex, unplanned, spontaneously developed, and unpredictable to be reduced to numerical data. In this study, an attempt is made to identify the spatial projections of the invisible boundaries created by individuals/communities through the example of Ankara Castle's old city fabric. The aim is to understand how well these invisible boundaries integrate with the physical boundaries that have been subjected to planning, or how much they disrupt and modify the physical boundaries. The purpose of the study is to discuss the possibilities of including invisible boundaries as data in planned activities. In other words, it aims to determine the intersections between the mixed, unplanned, spontaneously developed, and unpredictable aspects and the planned aspects, and the visible and invisible.

Keywords: Invisible boundary, Old town, Planning.

KONUTLARDA KEDİ BAKIM VE REFAHININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ VE KEDİ-DOSTU MEKAN, MOBİLYA VE DONATILAR ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA
A STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF CAT CARE, WELLBEING AND CAT-FRIENDLY INTERIOR, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT IN RESIDENCES

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ÖZET

Kediler tarih boyunca insanlar ile iç içe yaşamış hayvan gruplarından biridir. Kedileri diğer hayvanlardan ayrılan en önemli özelliklerden biri insanların yaşam alanında sıkça bulunmalarıdır. Hayvan refahı terimi sadece fiziksel ve psikolojik bir terim değil, daha çok yaşam tarzına uyarlanmış bir terimdir. Özellikle evcil kedilerin konutlara ait iç ve dış mekanlarda hayvan refahı kriterlerini göz önünde bulundurarak yer edinmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışma Türkiye'nin Kayseri şehrinde yaşayan konut kullanıcılarının sahiplendikleri evcil kedilere karşı bakış açılarını, tutumlarını, kedi sağlığı ve bakımı konusundaki tercihlerini incelemeyi amaçlamıştır. Ayrıca bu çalışma evcil kedilerin konut iç mekan tasarımına etkilerini, hayvan refahı açısından işlevsel kedi mobilyası, donatısı, aksesuarlarının sahip olduğu kriterlerin tespiti ve bu kriterlerin yeni ürün tasarımına olası etkilerini açığa çıkarılmasını amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda Kayseri'de yaşayan, farklı demografik özelliklere sahip kedi sahiplerinden önceden ayarlanmış randevular alınmış ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kediler, sahipleri ile beraber yaşadıkları konutun iç ve dış mekanlarında yaşam standartları bakımından gözlemlenmiştir. Görüşmelerden elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre evcil kediye sahip kullanıcılar için tasarlanacak konutların veya mevcut konutların kedi ve sahipleri için ihtiyaçlara göre nasıl bir değişim ve dönüşüm geçirmesi gerektiği konusu incelenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda olası tasarım önerileri sunulmuştur. Sunulan tasarım önerileri ile hem evcil hayvana sahip konut kullanıcılarının hem de kedilerin konut içindeki yaşam alanlarının daha sağlıklı, işlevsel, estetik, hayvan refahı kriterlerine göre aktif bir şekilde biçimlendirilmesi gerektiği öngörülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kedi, İç Mekan, Mobilya, Donatı, Hayvan Refahı.

ABSTRACT

Cats are one of the animal groups that have lived together with humans throughout history. One of the most important features that distinguish cats from other animals is that they are frequently found in human habitats. The term animal welfare is not just a physical and psychological term, it is more of a lifestyle-appropriate term. It is especially important for domestic cats to have a place in the indoor and outdoor spaces of the houses, taking into account the animal welfare criteria. This study aimed to examine the perspectives, attitudes, and preferences of cat health and care of house users living in Kayseri, Turkey, towards their domestic cats. In addition, this study aims to reveal the effects of domestic cats on residential interior design, the criteria for functional cat furniture, equipment, accessories in terms of animal welfare, and the possible effects of these criteria on new product delivery. For this purpose, pre-arranged appointments were made and semi-structured interviews were conducted from cat owners with different demographic characteristics living in Kayseri. Cats have been observed in terms of living standards in the interior and exterior of the house where they live with their owners. Statistical analyzes of the data obtained from the interviews were carried out. According to the results obtained, it has been examined how the houses to be designed for users with domestic cats or the existing houses should undergo a change and transformation according to the needs of the cat and its owners. In this direction, possible design suggestions are presented. With the presented design proposals, it is foreseen that the living spaces of both pet owners and cats should be actively shaped according to healthier, functional, aesthetic and animal welfare criteria.

Keywords: Cat, Interior, Furniture, Equipment, Animal Welfare.

ANATOMİK İLLÜSTRASYONUN GELİŞİMİNDE GRAFİK SANATLAR VE BASKI TEKNİKLERİ İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP OF GRAPHIC ARTS AND PRINT TECHNIQUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANATOMIC ILLUSTRATION

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ÖZET

Tıp ve anatomi çizimlerinin geçmişine bakıldığında mevcut materyal ve tekniklerin birlikte düzenlendiği açık bir şekilde görülür. Tıp ve anatomi çizimlerinin tarihçesinde mağara duvarlarındaki çizimler, taş yazıtlar ve bunlarla beraber kemik veya taştan oyulan modeller ilk örnekleri oluşturur. Hierogliflerde bile insan konuları tasvir edilirken, çok az da olsa tıbbi konuların sunulduğu görülür. Bu örnekleri kalem ya da fırça ile yapılan bambu, ipek, papirüs, parşömen ve kâğıt üzerindeki örnek yazıtlar izlemiştir. Tüm bunlar doğası gereği tek olarak üretilen bilgi kaynakları iken baskı türlerinin keşfi ile bilginin çoğaltılabilir hale gelmesi sağlanıp, dolaşımı kolaylaştırılmıştır. Grafik sanatlar ve grafik baskı teknikleri aracılığıyla insanın anatomik formunu yapmak, anatomist ve fizyolog için insan anatomisinin öğretimini daha plastik hale getirmiştir. Böylece sanatçı açısından da hafızasına insanın anatomik formunu yerleştirmek insan figürü çalışmaları kapsamında, bilimsel bir alt yapı oluşturmuştur. Anatomi sahnelerinin resimlenip çoğaltılmasını ve dolaşımını sağlayan “Grafik Baskı Teknikleri” ise anatomik illüstrasyonların daha iyiye gitmesi ile aynı dönemde gelişim gösterir. 1450’lerde matbaanın icadı, gravür ve bakır levha gravürünün geliştirilmesini ve anatomi üzerinde resimli incelemelerin birden fazla kopyasının yayınlanmasını mümkün kılar. Görsel dil ve becerilere olanak sağlayan gelişmelerle donatılan anatomik görüntüler; tuhaf, gerçeküstü, güzel ve çoğu zaman grotesk olan, çeşitli stil ve derecelerde becerilerle, sofistike bir şekilde oluşturulmuştur. Bu bağlamda ağaç baskı tekniği ve gravür çeşitleri yapılan işlerin ne denli zor ve ustalık gerektirdiğini ortaya koyarken diğer yandan anatomi biliminin daha iyi görsellere ulaşma çabasında grafik sanatların ve baskı tekniklerinin sürekli gelişiminin önemli bir yapı taşı olduğunu da göstermektedir. Bu çalışmada anatomik illüstrasyonun yaygınlaşmasında grafik sanatı ve baskı teknikleri ilişkisi tarihsel süreçte ve örneklerle ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anatomik illüstrasyon, grafik sanatlar, baskı teknikler

ABSTRACT

When we look at the history of medicine and anatomy drawings, it is clearly seen that the existing materials and techniques are arranged together. In the history of medicine and anatomy

drawings, the drawings on the cave walls, stone inscriptions and models carved from bone or stone are the first examples. Even in hieroglyphs, human subjects are depicted, while medical subjects are rarely presented. These examples were followed by exemplary inscriptions on bamboo, silk, papyrus, parchment and paper made with pencil or brush. While all of these are sources of information that are produced individually by nature, the discovery of print types has enabled the information to become reproducible and its circulation has been facilitated. Making the anatomical form of the human through graphic arts and graphic printing techniques has made the teaching of human anatomy more plastic for the anatomist and physiologist. Thus, for the artist, placing the anatomical form of the human in his memory has created a scientific infrastructure within the scope of human figure studies. "Graphic Printing Techniques", which enable the illustration, reproduction and circulation of anatomy scenes, develop in the same period as anatomical illustrations improve. The invention of the printing press in the 1450s made it possible to develop gravure and copperplate engraving and to publish multiple copies of illustrated treatises on anatomy. Anatomical images equipped with developments that enable visual language and skills; bizarre, surreal, beautiful, and often grotesque, sophisticated, with varying styles and degrees of skill. In this context, woodcut technique and engraving types reveal how difficult and skillful the work is, on the other hand, it also shows that the continuous development of graphic arts and printing techniques is an important building block in the effort of anatomy science to reach better visuals. In this study, the relationship between graphic art and printing techniques in the spread of anatomical illustration is discussed in the historical process and with examples.

Keywords: Anatomical illustration, graphic arts, printing techniques

INFLUENCE of RE-ENTRANT CORNER IRREGULARITY on FREE VIBRATION RESPONSE of L-SHAPED BUILDINGS

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ABSTRACT

Irregular buildings with asymmetric plan configurations are commonly constructed due to their aesthetic, architectural importance, and limited availability of land in highly populated areas. One such irregularity occurs in L-shaped buildings and the presence of re-entrant corners introduces plan configuration irregularity causing several challenges in seismic analysis and design of these types of buildings. In the present study, to clearly understand the seismic behavior of asymmetric-plan structures, the free vibration response of L-shaped buildings is investigated as an essential first step to seismic analysis. For this, eight reinforced concrete L-shaped moment-resisting frame buildings seismically designed in accordance with Turkey Building Earthquake Code have been modeled for numerical analyses. Plan projections of the considered two-story L-shaped buildings beyond re-entrant corners are assumed to range from 20% to 90% of the plan dimensions in each of the two orthogonal directions. The floor diaphragms are modeled as rigid and semi-rigid. As a result, modal analyses of sixteen L-shaped building models are performed. Natural vibration periods, natural mode shapes of vibration, and effective modal mass participation ratios are determined. It is found that the effect of rigid and semi-rigid diaphragm assumptions on natural period and effective modal mass participation ratio is negligible whereas natural mode shapes are influenced by the higher ratios of plan projections beyond re-entrant corners to plan dimension. The coupled lateral-torsional motion of the floor diaphragms in the first two natural modes becomes apparent as re-entrant corner irregularity increases and takes higher values. Moreover, the number of natural modes required for accurate determination of earthquake response (i.e., the 90% rule for participating mass specified in some seismic codes) increases when the L-shaped building is more irregular.

Keywords: L-Shaped Buildings, Plan Irregularity, Free Vibration, Natural Mode Shapes, Modal Mass Participation Ratio.

RESEARCH ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE MODERN MUSEUM OF ODUNPAZARI WITH HISTORICAL THE HOUSES OF ODUNPAZARI IN TERMS OF BUILDING TECHNIQUES

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ABSTRACT

When the historical process of the formation of Eskişehir city is examined, it is seen that the first settlements started in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods and hosted many civilizations and cultures. After the migrations, urban formation developed and settlements began on the banks of the Porsuk River. After that, the historical odunpazarı houses became the first settlement of the city. The architecture of the historical odunpazarı houses is based on 19th-century traditional Turkish houses and their architectural styles. They are original architectural structures with unique characters that reflect the cultures that lived in Anatolia and came from Central Asia. An organic positioning has been used in the formation of Odunpazarı houses, and the structures have been placed in such a way that they are suitable for this organic composition. If the structure looks to the street the bay windows must look at the street too. In this case, unity has been achieved for the frontline movement. This settlement has also strengthened social communication among the local people. While walking the historical streets of Odunpazarı, the bay windows which look at the streets stand out more. The material and structure system consists of stone and wooden skeleton. That solution has been evaluated based on the geographical, climatic, social, economic, and ecological factors of the region. Odunpazarı was declared an urban protected area by GEEAYAK (High Council of Immovable Antiquities and Monuments) in 1981 because it provides information about the architectural, artistic, and social fields of the period to which it belongs, and in 1986 it was accepted as an urban protected area by the High Council of Immovable Cultural and Natural Assets. Odunpazarı Modern Museum was built in 2019 between historical Odunpazarı houses where artists can exhibit various works to introduce Turkish culture and Turkish art to the world and to add a cultural value to Eskişehir, which has a dense young generation and reflects the contemporary face of Turkey. Due to its location, it serves as a structure that combines an old residential area with a new city. It is

located in an area that creates a kind of Declivity between the recently developing part of the city and the small-scale area consisting of traditional Ottoman wooden houses. The Odunpazarı Modern Museum was designed by Japanese architect Kengo Kuma, who favors designing more modest structures rather than sculptural structures on a large scale. The architect has maintained this approach in Eskişehir Odunpazarı Modern Museum by giving importance to the combination of the museum with the urban composition and adopting a minimalist design approach. OMM in Odunpazarı, the wooden building system used in the construction technique refers to the composition of odunpazarı houses. The traditional material has been adapted to the modern structure and applied with a modern construction technique. Architect Kuma emphasized that the fact that the museum provides information about the history and memory of the region is the central idea in his designs, and the use of wooden materials that add comfort and create a warm atmosphere around him is interesting. In addition, Kuma, arguing that consoles and orientations are the features that make the street composition of the city original and unexpected, aimed to establish a connection with the composition created by Ottoman houses by placing and rotating boxes on top of each other in the project. Instead of a formalist attitude, it is aimed to continue the street composition between the Odunpazarı houses within the museum and recreate the non-linear promenade route inside the museum.

Keywords: Historical Odunpazarı Houses, Odunpazarı Modern Museum, New Design in the Historical Environment.

QUALITY DETERMINATION METHOD FOR AUTOMATING SUITABILITY AND VALUE OF AI DATASETS

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ABSTRACT

The dataset utilized for training in artificial intelligence techniques serves as a fundamental factor in determining the quality of artificial intelligence. The dataset must possess sufficient size to ensure data accuracy, align with the pattern of the actual data, and maintain a wide distribution of property values. Incorrectly applying a dataset can lead to inaccurate model performance, or even worse, misleading accuracy results when the model operates on test data but fails to adapt to new real-world data. Ensuring enhanced availability and quality of datasets is imperative. Currently experts evaluate the quality of the dataset through manual assessment rather than automated processes. Many research publications are still primarily focused on determining the value of a dataset rather than its quality, often reflecting its popularity and demand rather than the inherent quality and sufficiency of the data itself. The main goal of this conference paper is to propose a dataset quality determination method to automate the suitability and value of the dataset for the task of artificial intelligence. In that sense, this will be multi-dimensional determination technique considering the most important data quality dimensions such as completeness, validity, uniqueness, timeliness, consistency and accuracy.

VISUAL ARTS IN THE PERCEPTION OF DIGITAL NATIVES

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ABSTRACT

The idea to carry out this study started from question marks, present among digital native students, regarding the importance of visual arts. Therefore, through this approach, we wanted to bring more understanding to the perception of visual arts by the students.

Friedrich Nietzsche tells us that "art needs no certainty". Even though it is "one of the strict parts of fundamental human activity, which it shares with linguistics and mathematics", "it must be spontaneous, otherwise it would not belong to creation and would be only science" (Rocher & Joly-Mathé, 1986).

Practice in the visual arts can have different purposes: "learning purposes, cultural purposes, spending free time, pleasure or subsistence" (Michaud, 1999). Digital natives, the generation born after 1980 (Oblinger & Oblinger, 2005; Palfrey & Grasser, 2008; Tapscot, 1998, Benett et al., 2008), have new technologies at hand (de Mèredieu, 2003) that can enhance their understanding of the visual arts (Little, 2004; Frontisi, 2005).

The paper presents the results of a study that focused on visual arts in the perception of digital natives. Thus, by surveying 386 students of Secondary School No. 3 from Piatra Neamţ (Romania), the importance given to the visual arts was investigated by asking a set of questions with several answer options. Following the analysis and interpretation of the statistical data, a special interest in the visual arts was found. This conclusion contributes to the good performance of the didactic activity by the digital native teacher, with the aim of favoring the student's appreciation, respectively the valorization of visual arts.

Keywords: visual arts, digital native students, student's perception, importance of visual arts, valorization.

AN INNOVATIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

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ABSTRACT

Imagine sitting through a dull class as the teachers' voices reverberate in your ears and you struggle to lift your eyelids to focus on what they are saying. It's not the ideal situation for any class, is it? Simply told, there are many teaching techniques! These days, a lot of teachers work to keep their classes as far away from that scenario as they can while yet allowing their pupils to participate more actively in their education.

Innovative education is a process of educating and training a person in new ways that adds to the growth of his creative talents, self-learning abilities, and capacity for self-improvement. The major goal of innovative education is to guarantee that human development is of the highest caliber possible. Education is a significant component of social activity that has advanced more quickly than other social activities. The integrative substance of technical and technological, pedagogical, organizational and managerial, and socio-economic changes is expressed in developments in professional education.

The article provides readers a glimpse into the theoretical foundations of the cognitive tasks that aspiring instructors will engage in innovative educational settings. The significance of utilizing active learning techniques in the development of prospective teachers' cognitive abilities has been mentioned and the benefits of Innovative Teaching Methods. This article looks at what makes a school's move from conventional classrooms to innovative learning environments . It presents some diverse teaching methods, effective strategies and activities that have been applied to a certain category of students and also monitor their learning outcomes.

Keywords: -contemporary methods – innovative Leadership – traditional method – vision.

TEACHER COMPETENCES AND SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES OF STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Teacher competencies are a theoretical and methodological challenge that is a response to changes in the process of inclusive education. In an inclusive school, the teacher becomes a key factor with professional functions that significantly occupy the intellectual, emotional and social spheres of his personality. The new role of the teacher requires more complex competencies. According to the theoretical findings, the number of students with specific learning disabilities (dyslexia, dysgraphia and dyscalculia) is increasing. The teacher's role is to recognize students with specific learning disabilities as early as possible, to provide them with an adapted way of learning. This requires additional engagement and knowledge, attention, tolerance and willingness to accept the child's difficulties in learning and behavior from the teacher. Is the teacher sufficiently qualified for these roles?! In accordance with this question and the theoretical finding, we defined the goal of the research: "Assessment of the teacher's competence for the didactic-methodical design of teaching according to the specific learning disabilities of students". This article presents the results of empirical-non-experimental research, which was conducted on a sample of 761 teachers from 19 primary schools in the Republic of Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina) with the application of the appropriate descriptive method instruments. In accordance with the set goal of the research, the level of competence of teachers for didactic-methodical design of teaching according to specific learning disabilities of students was identified. There were no statistically significant differences in teachers' attitudes according to teachers' socio-status characteristics. The results imply the necessity of innovating teacher training programs and continuous professional development of teachers, in order to adequately respond to the demands of inclusive upbringing and education.

Keywords: Education, Inclusion, Competences, Teacher.

CONSUMER ACTIVISM AND ANTI-CONSUMPTION OF GENERATION Z CONSUMERS IN A CONTEXT OF SIGNIFICANT MARKET POWER BY BIG- TECH COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

Big-tech companies such as Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon, Microsoft and Twitter are resorting to highly dubious practices of misuse of users' personal data, options for cancelling the service with minimal information to consumers, interference in political and social life, and using legal mechanisms to pay reduced taxes outside their countries of origin. These actions are only possible due to the excessive power these companies hold over the markets. Considering this context, it is important to analyze what answer, if any, the consumer movement has given to this type of challenges of the current world, and what mechanisms consumers have at their disposal to counter the excessive power of big-tech companies. On the other side, it is relevant to analyze the motivations of those consumers that deliberately decide not to consume the services offered by these companies and how this decision affects their well-being and happiness. This research consists in a qualitative study that recurs to interviews with key consumer organizations and a focus group involving 23 consumers from generation Z to understand the response of the consumer movement and young adult consumers to Bi-tech market practices. Research on anti-consumption and consumerism faces increased difficulties as the consequences of anti-consumption and the result of consumer activist movements are difficult to observe and measure in the market. This research project offers relevant insights about consumer behavior that can be useful for marketing practitioners, consumers' organizations and policy makers.

Keywords: Big-tech, consumerism, market power, generation

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION FOR THE EMPLOYEES OF LOCATION-BASED PLATFORMS. THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION RIGHTS AND CASES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT HAVE REGULATED THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION FOR EMPLOYEES OF DIGITAL PLATFORMS BY LAW

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ABSTRACT

Now the years are passing and working on digital platforms as a new form of employment is not so new anymore. Working on digital platforms is one of the forms of employment that we are encountering more often today in almost all countries of the world, connecting the individual to work regardless of geographical position. The challenges that these digital employees are facing are many, this comes as a consequence because the development that this form of employment has is a surprise for the whole world. In this paper, one of these employees' rights, such as the right to union organization, will be dealt with. Some European countries have regulated with national laws the right of trade union organizations, guaranteeing your rights and even special structures have been set up as trade union organizations for employees of digital platforms. The qualitative methodology used in this paper aims precisely to bring the importance of guaranteeing the right to union organization for this new form of employment, what rights it guarantees you in practice in their work to the employees of digital platforms. The examples referred by European countries can serve international organizations in drafting conventions or recommendations to unify the right and trade union organizations for employees of digital platforms.

Keywords: web-based digital labor platforms, trade union, trade union rights, labor relationship

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF ONLINE LEARNING: INSIGHTS FROM CAMBODIAN HIGHER EDUCATION DURING COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

Online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic has received a lot of research attention since the start of the pandemic. Drawing on survey data from 1,024 Cambodian university students (60% were females), this study aims to contribute to an understanding of the challenges and opportunities associated with this mode of learning and explore university students' attitudes towards it. The study revealed key challenges related to the expense of purchasing Internet data, connectivity issues, disruptive environments for learning, reduced learning interactions, and psychological issues, among other challenges. On the other hand, major opportunities presented by online learning included, among others, improvements in digital knowledge and skills, greater readiness for blended/hybrid learning, enhanced preparedness for future crises, and exposure to greater integration of information and communication technology. The study also revealed that half (50.7%) of the students preferred blended/hybrid learning after the pandemic. Moreover, about one-third (34.8%) of them did not want to continue online learning, while only 14.6% preferred online learning moving forward. The study highlighted reasons behind these preferences and discussed implications for both policy and practice as well as for future research.

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INSURANCE - ELSIG INSURANCE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT

The word insurance in the general sense denotes the concept of securing trust in something, protection, security, guarantee. Insurance means the transfer of a potential risk, of a financial or non-financial loss from the insured to the insured, according to an insurance contract. Insurance is a way or method that people, businesses and organizations use to transfer certain risks to the insurer. Based on these, insurance can be defined as: economic institutions that reduce risk, putting under management a group of objects where the overall accidental loss becomes predictable within certain limits.

With the technical-technological development and the development of communication and information, it has been imposed on a man to take preventive and compensatory measures by insurance companies, which are now an important object of economic activity. An individual should not see the purpose of insurance as a possibility of profit but as an economic security in case of an unpredictable event that can affect our health, property, and life.

In this paper, we will deal with some special aspects of insurance from the insurance company Elsig. The methodology of this paper is mainly supported by the descriptive method. The findings of this study help us understand insurance and its importance.

Keywords: insurance, risk, insurer, business

THE IMPACT OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE: QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

There are many studies aimed at identifying the impact of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative on the socio-economic situation of countries, some of which we study here. However, even in these relatively few studies, different and sometimes contradictory conclusions about the same problem appear. We do not make a final choice between these cases and consider it appropriate to present this range of ideas in our study.

First of all, in economics, such cases are not only not uncommon, but even already perceived as natural.

Secondly, in complex and multinational systems, such as economics, it is natural that different approaches and hypotheses lead to different results.

Finally, various conclusions and quantitative assessments put forward by experts contribute to greater attentiveness and criticality in research in this direction in general and in research on Azerbaijan in particular, which is necessary and useful.

An important attribute of infrastructure projects is the assessment of their effectiveness. The evaluation of high-cost projects within the framework of the "One Belt, One Road" initiative is of particular interest to Azerbaijan, which occupies an important position in the middle way.

The article provides an overview of important research conducted in this area. Two categories of approach are applied to the research conducted in this direction: 1) a posteriori evaluation of already implemented projects; 2) forecast evaluation of projects that are expected to be implemented in the future.

The article is aimed at Azerbaijan achieving rationality in the investments provided for by this initiative, and in this context the factors influencing rationality are investigated.

Keywords: Belt-Road initiative, efficiency factors, transport costs, trade costs.

THE EFFECT OF TOBACCO IN THE FROG RANA RIDIBUNDA**Donika Sylejmani**

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Bahrije Dobra**ABSTRACT**

Today, smoking is regarded as one of the leading causes of disease and premature death. Indeed, the World Health Organization estimates that smoking causes more than seven million deaths worldwide each year (2017). It is stated in a publication that smoking kills more people than AIDS, drug use, traffic accidents, murders, or suicides in the world (ASH Report). In this regard, it is estimated that while AIDS is responsible for 3 million deaths per year, tobacco is responsible for 7 million deaths per year, and if smoking continues at its current rate, the number of deaths as a result of smoking will increase to 10 million per year by 2030. (htt1). On the other hand, the National Institute of Public Health estimates that approximately 500,000 people in our country smoke on a regular basis. While, the UNICEF Office in Kosovo for the project Short Policy Analysis "TO LIVE WITHOUT SMOKE" 6 in Kosovo, estimates that approximately 46% of children in Kosovo grow up in smoky environments, where one of their parents, brothers or sisters smokes in the presence of their (htt1).

Information about the harm caused by smoking dates back as far, but we consider it a contemporary problem because its combination with other harmful factors that are prevalent today has created a real problem. Based on our research, we have concluded that smoking is more prevalent in developing and underdeveloped countries, such as Kosovo, and that one of the reasons for this is citizens' lack of knowlegde about the dangers of smoking.

All of these data have been concerning to us, prompting us to conduct additional research on smoking in Kosovo, with the hope that these studies will also serve as anti-smoking initiatives.

As a result, the goal of this study is to educate citizens about the harmful effects of smoking, whether they are health or side effects.

This study's research questions were: What is the current state of smoking in Kosovo?

How upsetting is its consumption in nonsmokers' social circles?

What are the health and side effects/consequences of smoking?

This study used a combination of methods and instruments for data collection and processing. These methods are quantitative and qualitative methods, analysis, comparison and synthesis methods.

The data was gathered using questionnaires, we planned a survey with 236 citizens from five cities in Kosovo: Pristina, Prizren, Ferizaj, Gjakove, and Gjilan.

The survey was conducted primarily in the centers of the respective cities with the people of various ages, mostly 20 and older.

While, for the experiments were used frogs of the order Anura and Lucky strike cigarettes.

All surveys and experiments were conducted over a two-month period (15/04/2018-18/06/2018).

Keywords: Effects,Frog,Parameters,Smoking, Tobacco.

EXAMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF THE BASKETBALL ATHLETES' COACHES ON THE SPORTSMANING BEHAVIOR

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ÖZET

Giriş: Bu araştırmanın amacı, basketbol sporcularının antrenörlerinin sportmen davranışları hakkındaki görüşlerinin alınması ve değerlendirilmesidir. Bilinmektedir ki antrenörler sporcuları için negatif/pozitif yönleriyle rol model kimlikleriyle de örnek alınabilmektedirler.

Materyal Yöntem: Çalışma da -gönüllü katılımı- araştırma kapsamına alınan sporcuların antrenörlerinin hangi durumlarda sportmen davranış gösterip, göstermediğini ortaya konması hedeflendi. Araştırmaya, 100 basketbol sporcusu katılmış olup, “Antrenör Sportmen Davranış Ölçeği”, Google Drive üzerinden online ankete dönüştürülerek katılımcılara internet üzerinden uygulandı.

Araştırmaya 12-15 yaş arasında 1 sporcu, 16-20 yaş arasında 13 sporcu, 21-25 yaş arasında 62 sporcu, 26-30 yaş arasında 10 sporcu ve 30 yaş ve üstünde 14 sporcu katıldı.

Çalışmaya katılanlardan elde edilen veriler SPSS 25 programına uygun bir şekilde getirilmiş ve kodlanarak buraya aktarıldı. Örneklem sayısı 100 olduğu için ($n \geq 30$) Kolmogorov Smirnov testinin p değeri kontrol edildi. Tüm ölçek ve alt boyutlarda p değeri 0.05'den küçük olduğu için normal dağılmadığına karar verildi. Uygulanan çalışmanın veri analizi boyunca %95 güvenilirlik aralığı temel alındı. Nicel veriler karşılaştırılırken parametrik olmayan 3 veya daha fazla grup arasındaki farkı analiz etmek için Kruskal Wallis-H testi uygulandı. Araştırmanın değişkenleri arasındaki ilişki Spearman Korelasyon Analizi ile test edildi. Kullanılan ölçek olan Antrenörlerin Sportmen Davranış Ölçeğinin ($\alpha=0.924$) güvenilirliği yüksek derecede güvenilir olduğu kabul edildi.

Bulgular ve Tartışma: Yaş, Basketbol Yaşı ile Antrenörlerin Sportmen Davranış Ölçeği sonuçları incelendiğinde, anlamlı düzeyde bir farklılığın olmadığı saptanmıştır ($p > 0.05$). Antrenörlerin Sportmen Davranış Ölçeğinden puanları basketbol yaşı grubu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermektedir ($X^2=7.97$, $Sd.=3$, $p < 0.05$). Sportmenliğe Yönelik Beklenti

Oluşturulması alt ölçeğinden alınan puanları basketbol yaşı grubu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermektedir ($X^2=17.88$, $Sd.=3$, $p<0.05$). Sportmenlik Dışı Davranışın Cezalandırılması, Sportmenliğin Öğretilmesi, Sportmenliğin Desteklenmesi, Kazanmanın Sportmenlikten Öncelikli Olması, Sportmenliğe Yönelik Model Oluşturulması alt ölçeği basketbol yaşı grubuna göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermemektedir ($p>0.05$).

Antrenörlerin Sportmen Davranış Ölçeğinden puanları yaş grubu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermektedir ($X^2=13.97$, $Sd.=4$, $p<0.05$). Sportmenliğin Öğretilmesi alt ölçeğinden puanları yaş grubu değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermektedir ($X^2=17.88$, $Sd.=4$, $p<0.05$). Sportmenliğe Yönelik Beklenti Oluşturulması, Sportmenlik Dışı Davranışın Cezalandırılması, Sportmenliğin Desteklenmesi, Kazanmanın Sportmenlikten Öncelikli Olması, Sportmenliğe Yönelik Model Oluşturulması alt ölçeği yaş grubuna göre anlamlı düzeyde farklılık göstermemektedir ($p>0.05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: basketbol, sportmenlik, antrenör, yaş, basketbol yaşı.

ABSTARCT

Introduction: The aim of this research is to take and evaluate the opinions of the coaches of basketball players about their sportsmanship behaviors. It is known that coaches can be taken as role models for their athletes with their negative/positive aspects as well.

Material and Method: In the study, it was aimed to reveal in which situations the trainers of the athletes included in the research showed sportsmanlike behavior or not, with voluntary participation. 100 basketball players participated in the research, and the “Trainer Sportsman Behavior Scale” was converted into an online questionnaire via Google Drive and administered to the participants over the internet.

One athlete between the ages of 12-15, 13 athletes between the ages of 16-20, 62 athletes between the ages of 21-25, 10 athletes between the ages of 26-30 and 14 athletes aged 30 and above participated in the research.

The data obtained from the participants in the study were brought into a form suitable for the SPSS 25 program and transferred here by coding. Since the sample size was 100 ($n\geq 30$), the p value of Kolmogorov Smirnov test was checked. Since the p value was less than 0.05 in all scales and sub-dimensions, it was decided that it was not normally distributed. The 95% confidence interval was based on the data analysis of the applied study. The Kruskal Wallis-H test was used to analyze the difference between 3 or more non-parametric groups when comparing quantitative data. The relationship between the variables of the study was tested with Spearman Correlation Analysis. The scale used, the Trainers' Sportsman Behavior Scale ($\alpha=0.924$), was considered to be highly reliable.

Findings and Discussion: When the results of the Age, Basketball Age and the Coaches' Sportsman Behavior Scale were examined, it was found that there was no significant difference

($p > 0.05$). The scores of the coaches from the Sportsman Behavior Scale show a significant difference according to the basketball age group variable ($X^2 = 7.97$, $Sd. = 3$, $p < 0.05$). Scores obtained from the Establishing Expectation for Sportsmanship subscale show a significant difference according to the basketball age group variable ($X^2 = 17.88$, $Sd. = 3$, $p < 0.05$). Punishing Unsportsmanlike Behavior, Teaching Sportsmanship, Supporting Sportsmanship, Prioritizing Winning over Sportsmanship, Creating a Model for Sportsmanship does not differ significantly according to the basketball age group ($p > 0.05$).

The scores of the coaches from the Sportsman Behavior Scale show a significant difference according to the age group variable ($X^2 = 13.97$, $Sd. = 4$, $p < 0.05$). Scores from the Teaching Sportsmanship subscale show a significant difference according to the age group variable ($X^2 = 17.88$, $Sd. = 4$, $p < 0.05$). The subscale of Establishing Expectation for Sportsmanship, Punishing Unsportsmanlike Behavior, Supporting Sportsmanship, Prioritizing Winning over Sportsmanship, Creating a Model for Sportsmanship does not differ significantly by age group ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: basketball, sportsmanship, coach, age, basketball age.

**ORTAOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN ZAMAN YÖNETİMİ TUTUM VE
BECERİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' TIME MANAGEMENT
ATTITUDES AND SKILLS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı bünyesinde görev yapan öğretmenlerin zaman yönetimine ait tutumlarındaki farklılıkların saptanması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma Manisa ili Kırkağaç ilçesinde bulunan ortaokullarda, araştırma kriterini sağlayan ve katılma konusunu kabul etmiş 146 ortaokul öğretmeni üzerinde, 01.01.2023-28.02.2023 tarihleri arasında gerçekleştirildi. Veriler kolayda örnekleme yöntemi ile anket yoluyla toplanmıştır.

Araştırma da değerlendirme işlemi yapılan veriler Türkmen (2005) 'in geliştirmiş olduğu "Zaman Yönetimi Anket Formu" aracılığı ile elde edilmiştir. Ankette, katılımcıların zamanı kullanma tutumları ile davranışlarının zaman yönetimindeki algılarına dair bilgiler araştırılmıştır. Araştırmada kullanılan ankette Likert tipi yöntem kullanılmıştır. Olumlu ifadelerden olumsuz ifadelerle olacak şekilde derecelendirme yapılmış ve alınan cevaplar, ankete katılan kişinin soruda belirtilen duruma karşı tutumlarına dair bilgiler elde edilmektedir. Ankette toplam 35 soru bulunmaktadır. Anketteki 12. ve 28. sorular araştırma örnekleme uymadığı için araştırmacı ve danışman tarafından çıkarılmıştır. Anket, Etkin Zaman Yönetimi, Örgütsel Zaman Yönetimi, Eşgüdümleme Zaman Yönetimi, Planlama Zaman Yönetimi ve Verimlilik Zaman Yönetimi olmak üzere 5 alt boyuttan oluşmaktadır.

Kullanılan ölçeğin normallik varsayımı analizleri uygulanmış ve çıkan sonuca göre sosyo-demografik değişkenlerle farklılığın olup olmadığı test edilip raporlanmıştır. Öğretmenlerin zaman yönetiminin ölçek ve alt boyutları ile cinsiyetleri, yaşları, medeni durumları, haftalık çalışma saatleri ve haftanın herhangi bir gününe göre bir farka rastlanılmamıştır ($P>0.05$). Ayrıca cinsiyet, yaş, evli veya bekar olmalarıyla zaman yönetimi tutumları arasında bir ilişkiye rastlanılmamıştır. Yine haftalık gün ve çalışma saati farklı olmasının zaman yönetimi tutum becerileriyle ilişkiye rastlanılmamıştır ($P>0.05$). Buna karşılık sadece kıdem yıllarına göre farklılık kıdem/görev süresi uzun olanlar lehine anlamlı ilişkiye rastlandı ($P<0.05$)

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zaman Yönetimi, Ortaokul Öğretmenleri, Tutum, Beceri.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to determine the differences in the attitudes of the teachers working in the Ministry of National Education regarding time management. The research was carried out between 01.01.2023 and 28.02.2023 on 146 secondary school teachers who met the research criteria and accepted the subject of participation in secondary schools in the Kırkağaç district of Manisa province. The data were collected through a questionnaire using the convenience sampling method.

The data, which were evaluated in the research, were obtained through the "Time Management Questionnaire" developed by Türkmen (2005). In the questionnaire, information about the participants' attitudes towards using time and their perceptions of their behavior in time management were investigated. Likert type method was used in the questionnaire used in the research. The ratings are made from positive statements to negative statements, and the answers received and information about the attitudes of the person participating in the survey towards the situation specified in the question are obtained. There are 35 questions in total in the survey. Since the 12th and 28th questions in the questionnaire did not fit the research sample, they were removed by the researcher and the consultant. The questionnaire consists of 5 sub-dimensions: Effective Time Management, Organizational Time Management, Coordination Time Management, Planning Time Management and Productivity Time Management.

The normality assumption analyzes of the scale used were applied and according to the result, whether there was a difference with socio-demographic variables was tested and reported. No difference was found according to the scale and sub-dimensions of teachers' time management, gender, age, marital status, weekly working hours and any day of the week ($P>0.05$). In addition, no relationship was found between gender, age, being married or single and their time management attitudes. Again, no relationship was found between the time management attitude skills and the difference in weekly days and working hours ($P>0.05$). On the other hand, there was only a significant difference in favor of those with longer seniority/tenure ($P<.05$)

Keywords: Time Management, Secondary School Teachers, Attitude, Skill.

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MESLEKİ DAYANIKLILIĞI PROFESSIONAL RESILIENCE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS TEACHERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenlerinin mesleki dayanıklılığını inceleme amacını taşımaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yönetiminin bir çeşidi olan fenomenoloji desenindedir. Çalışmanın evrenini beden eğitimi ve spor öğretmenleri oluşturmakta olup, örneklem grubu 6 öğretmen kapsamındadır. Araştırmada, veri toplama sürecinde Sabah ve ark. (2023), tarafından 9 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu hazırlanmıştır. Çalışmada öğretmenler ile belirlenen gün ve saatte yüz yüze görüşmeler yürütülmüştür. Bu süreçte veri kaybına sebebiyet vermemek için görüşmeler ses kaydına alınmış, yazıya dökümü gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yazıya aktarılan veriler Nvivo programında içerik analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiş, kod ve tema listesi oluşturulmuştur. Elde edilen verilerin analizi sonucunda; öğretmenlerin maddi kaygılar, idarecilerin, velilerin ve branş öğretmenlerinin beden eğitimi ve spor eğitimi dersine bakış açısı, malzeme yetersizliği, fiziki yapının uygun olmayışı, gibi durumların mesleki stres yaşamalarına sebebiyet verdiği belirlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra törenler, bayramlar, müsabaka vb. durumların iş yükü ve zaman yönetimi açısından problemlere neden olduğu saptanmıştır. Diğer yandan fiziki yapının uygun olması ve okul takımında başarı sağlanması gibi hususların ise öğretmenin mesleki tatmin durumunu olumlu yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. İlaveten veli baskısı, öğrenci profili, yapılan işin basitleştirilmesi, öğretmen yetkilerinin azaltılması gibi durumların öğretmenleri meslekten soğutan konular arasında yer aldığı belirlenmiştir. Buna ek olarak öğrencilerle oyun oynamak, okul dışı sportif faaliyetlere ve sosyal aktivitelere katılmak gibi durumların öğretmenlerin fiziksel ve mental sağlıklarını korumalarında etkili olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Beden Eğitimi ve Spor, Meslek, Mesleki Dayanıklılık, Öğretmen

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the professional resilience of physical education and sports teachers. For this purpose, qualitative research methods were used in the study. The study is in the phenomenology pattern, which is a type of qualitative research management. The universe of the study consists of physical education and sports teachers, and the sample group is within the scope of 6 teachers. In the study, Sabah et al. (2023), a semi-structured interview form consisting of 9 questions was prepared. In the study, face-to-face interviews were conducted with the teachers on the specified day and time. In order not to cause data loss in this process, the interviews were audio recorded and transcribed. The data transferred to the article were analyzed by content analysis method in the Nvivo program, and a code and theme list was created. As a result of the analysis of the obtained data; It has been determined that situations such as teachers' financial concerns, administrators, parents and branch teachers' perspective on physical education and sports education lesson, lack of materials, unsuitability of physical structure, cause professional stress. In addition, ceremonies, festivals, competitions, etc. It has been determined that these situations cause problems in terms of workload and time management. On the other hand, it has been determined that the appropriate physical structure and success in the school team affect the professional satisfaction of the teacher positively. In addition, it has been determined that situations such as parent pressure, student profile, simplification of the work done, and reduction of teacher powers are among the issues that alienate teachers from the profession. In addition, it has been concluded that situations such as playing games with students, participating in out-of-school sports and social activities are effective in protecting teachers' physical and mental health.

Keywords: Physical Education and Sports, Occupation, Occupational Endurance, Teacher

MEDYANIN SPOR ETKİNLİKLERİNİ SUNUMU VE ŞİDDET İLİŞKİSİ
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEDIA PRESENTATION OF SPORTS EVENTS AND
VIOLENCE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, medyanın spor etkinliklerini sunumu ve bu durumun futbol taraftarları üzerinde şiddet eğilimini tetikleme durumunu inceleme amacını taşımaktadır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışma nitel araştırma yönetiminin bir çeşidi olan fenomenoloji desenindedir. Çalışmanın evrenini futbol taraftar kitlesi oluşturmakta olup, örneklem grubu 8 taraftar kapsamındadır. Araştırmada, veri toplama sürecinde Sabah ve ark. (2023), tarafından 7 sorudan oluşan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu hazırlanmıştır. Elde edilen kayıtların yazıya dökümü gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yazıya aktarılan veriler Nvivo programında içerik analiz yöntemi ile çözümlenmiştir. Verilerin çözümlenmesi sonucunda kod listesi oluşturulmuştur ve uygun temalara atanmıştır. Verilerin analizi sonucunda; medyanın reyting kaygısından dolayı, taraf tuttuğu, yorumcuları seçtiği, olayları abarttığı ve bu olayların taraftar grubu üzerinde şiddet durumunu tetiklediği; sporun magazinleştirildiği, samimiyetsiz yorumlar yapıldığı, gereksiz söylemler ve şiddet içerikli görüntülerin defalarca ekranda gösterilmesi durumunun seyir zevkini düşürdüğü şeklinde sonuçlara ulaşılmaktadır. İlaveten yapılan varsayımların tahrik edici ve yorumların öfke temelli olması, kontrolsüz eleştirilerin taraftarla arasında kutuplaşmaya sebep olduğu; 6222 sayılı yasa kapsamında esnek davranılmaması, tarafsızlık ilkesinin benimsenmesi, yapılan yorumlarda üsluba dikkat edilmesi ve medya kuruluşlarıyla toplantılar düzenlenerek barışçıl bir yaklaşımın benimseneceği sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Tüm bunlara ek olarak taraftarlar; yorumcuların yanında antrenman bilimciler, sosyologlar ve spor felsefesi uzmanlarının da yer alması, fairplay yaklaşımının benimsenmesi sporun eğlence yönünün ön planda tutulması gibi faktörlerin şiddet olaylarının azaltılmasında yardımcı olacağı şeklinde önerilerini bildirmektedirler. Bu bağlamda

medya kanalları; şiddeti teşvik eden veya normalleştiren içeriklerden kaçınmalı ve izleyicilere, okuyuculara ve dinleyicilere doğru bilgi ve pozitif mesajlar sunmalıdır. Ayrıca medya olumsuz olayların yanı sıra, spor dünyasında saygıdeğer, fairplay'e uygun davranan sporcuların ve takımların hikayelerini ve başarılarını izleyicilere aktarmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Futbol, Medya, Spor, Şiddet, Taraftar

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the presentation of sports events by the media and the triggering of violence on football fans. For this purpose, qualitative research methods were used in the study. The study is in the phenomenology pattern, which is a type of qualitative research management. The universe of the study consists of football fans, and the sample group is within the scope of 8 fans. In the study, Sabah et al. (2023), a semi-structured interview form consisting of 7 questions was prepared. The records obtained were transcribed. The data transferred to the article were analyzed by content analysis method in Nvivo program. As a result of the analysis of the data, a code list was created and assigned to the appropriate themes. As a result of the analysis of the data; the media took sides, chose the commentators, exaggerated the events, and these events triggered a situation of violence on the fan group due to the rating concerns; It is concluded that sports are tabloidized, insincere comments are made, unnecessary discourses and violent images are repeatedly shown on the screen, reducing the enjoyment of watching. In addition, the assumptions made are provocative and the comments are based on anger, and uncontrolled criticisms cause polarization between the fans; It is concluded that a peaceful approach will be adopted by not being flexible within the scope of Law No. 6222, adopting the principle of impartiality, paying attention to the tone in the comments made, and holding meetings with media outlets. In addition to all this, the fans; They suggest that factors such as training scientists, sociologists and sports philosophy experts besides the commentators, adopting the fairplay approach, prioritizing the entertainment aspect of sports will help reduce violence. In this context, media channels; should avoid content that promotes or normalizes violence, and deliver accurate information and positive messages to viewers, readers and listeners. In addition, the media should convey the stories and achievements of athletes and teams that are respected in the sports world and behave in accordance with fairplay, as well as negative events.

Keywords: Football, Media, Sports, Violence, Fans

AZƏRBAYCANIN İŞĞALDAN AZAD OLUNMUŞ ƏRAZİLƏRİNDƏ, MÖVCUD DURUMDA YAVAŞ ŞƏHƏRLƏRİN SALINMASI (CITTASLOW) İMKANLARI.
POSSIBILITIES OF CONSTRUCTION OF SLOW CITIES (CITTASLOW) IN THE TERRITORIES FREED FROM OCCUPATION OF AZERBAIJAN

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ABSTRACT

Xülasə: Sənayeləşmədən sonra şəhər əhalisinin artması və onu izləyən texnoloji proseslər bu gün hamımızın bildiyi qloballaşma fenomenini meydana gətirdi. İlk kompüter şəbəkəsinin yaradılması ilə dünya ovcumuzun içində oldu. Bu inkişafın müsbət nəticələri olduğu kimi mənfi cəhətləri daha çoxdur. Məsələn, çox işləmək, sürətli düşünmək, tez-tez yemək, hər işin dalınca tələsmək, baş verənləri qaçırmamaq və sair və ilaxır. Kiçilən dünyamızda artıq hər şey bir-birinə bənzəməyə başladı. Şəhərlər və yerli istehsalçılar da bu proseslərdən təsirləndilər. Ənənəvi dəyərlər yox olmaq təhlükəsi ilə üzləşdi. Və belə bir zamanda İtaliyada bir anlayış ortaya çıxdı: cittaslow. İtaliya dilində "città" və ingiliscə "slow " sözlərinin birləşməsindən yaranan "cittaslow" sözü "yavaş şəhər" mənasında işlənir.

Qloballaşma nəticəsində şəhərlərin getdikcə daha çox oxşarlığı və ortabablığın üstünlük təşkil edəcəyi qorxusu "Yavaş şəhər" hərəkatına səbəb oldu. Qısa müddətdə öz dəyərlərini yaradan, yerli və mədəni sərvətlərini qoruya bilən şəhərlər ideyası qəbul edildi. İtaliyada başlayan bu hərəkat bütün dünyaya yayıldı.

Yavaş Şəhər Hərəkatına qoşulmağın şəhərlər üçün bəzi üstünlükləri var. Sistemin özü müəyyən qaydalara bağlıdır. Cittaslow fəlsəfəsini yaşadan şəhərlər bu prosesə uyğun olaraq müəyyən qazanclar əldə edə bilirlər. Məsələn, dayanıqlı turizm onlardan yalnız biridir. Yavaş şəhər

tərifinə uyğun bölgələr mədəni fakturaları ilə turistləri cəlb edir. Bu sistemin fəlsəfəsindən uzaqlaşan şəhərlər mədəni fakturasını və beləliklə də turistik keyfiyyətini itirə bilər. Bu baxımdan mövzu müasir dövrdə çox aktualdır. Azərbaycan üçün isə ikiqat aktualdır. Belə ki, işğaldan azad olunmuş ərazilərdə aparılan bərpa və yenidənqurma işlərinin tərkibinə bu konsepsiya da daxil edilərsə, bu, işğaldan azad olunmuş ərazilərin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafını təmin etmək, əhalinin rifah səviyyəsini yaxşılaşdırmaqla bərabər, onun beynəlxalq aləmdə yeni müstəvidə görünmək imkanları əldə etməsidir.

Məqalədə, bu konsepsiyaya qoşulmanın sosial-iqtisadi və siyasi tərəfləri müəyyənləşdirilmiş və bu layihədə iştirak edən şəhərlərin müasir vəziyyəti təhlil edilmişdir. Eyni zamanda işğaldan azad edilmiş ərazilərdə belə şəhərlərin yaradılmasının müsbət tərəfləri araşdırılmış və problemləri göstərilmişdir.

Açar sözlər: yavaş hərəkət, yavaş şəhər, qloballaşma, rifah səviyyəsi.

SUMMARY

After industrialization, the increase in urban population and the technological processes that followed it created the phenomenon of globalization that we all know today. With the creation of the first computer network, the world was in the palm of our hands. This development has as many positives as negatives. For example, working hard, thinking fast, eating often, hurrying after everything, not missing what is happening, and so on. In our shrinking world, everything has already started to resemble each other. Cities and local producers were also affected by these processes. Traditional values were threatened with extinction. And at such a time a concept appeared in Italy: *sittaslou*. The word "cittaslow" is a combination of Italian "città" and English "slow" meaning "slow city".

Fears that cities will become more and more similar and mediocrity will dominate as a result of globalization have led to the "Slow City" movement. In a short time, the idea of cities that create their own values and can protect their local and cultural assets was accepted. This movement started in Italy and spread all over the world.

Joining the Slow City Movement has some advantages for cities. The system itself is bound by certain rules. Cities that live the *Cittaslow* philosophy can realize certain gains according to this process. For example, sustainable tourism is only one of them. Regions that fit the definition of a slow city attract tourists with their cultural textures. Cities that move away from the philosophy of this system may lose their cultural texture and thus their touristic quality. From this point of view, the topic is very relevant to the modern era. It is doubly relevant for Azerbaijan. Thus, if this concept is included in the composition of the restoration and reconstruction works carried out in the territories freed from occupation, this ensuring the socio-economic development of the territories freed from occupation, improving the level of well-

being of the population, and giving it the opportunity to appear on a new level in the international world.

In the article, the socio-economic and political aspects of joining this concept are determined and the current situation of the cities participating in this project is analyzed. At the same time, the positive aspects of the creation of such cities in the territories freed from occupation are examined and the problems are indicated.

Keywords: slow movement, slow city, globalization, level of prosperity.

**AZƏRBAYCANDA BƏDƏN TƏRBIYƏSİ VƏ İDMANIN İNKİŞAF
İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ**
DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORTS IN
AZERBAIJAN

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XÜLASƏ

Azərbaycan Respublikasında həyata keçirilən uğurlu, məqsədyönlü və davamlı sosial siyasət bədən tərbiyəsi və idmanın inkişafında da mühüm rol oynamışdır. Dövlət tərəfindən keçirilmiş islahatlar-müasir qanunvericilik bazasının yaradılması, effektiv idarə etmə sisteminin formalaşdırılması, maddi texniki bazanın inkişafı Azərbaycanda olan idman sahəsinin beynəlxalq miqyasda uğurlarında önəmli rol oynamışdır. İdmana olan dövlət qayğısı idmançılarımızın beynəlxalq yarışlarda əldə etdikləri nəticələrə də müsbət təsir göstərmişdir. İdmanın sürətli inkişafı, eyni zamanda, müasir idman infrastrukturunun yaradılması ilə də müşahidə olunur. Azərbaycanın paytaxtı və digər bölgələrində fərqli idman növləri ilə məşğul olmaq üçün Olimpiya mərkəzləri, komplekslər və tikililər ucaldılır. Bu isə idmanla yanaşı, bədən tərbiyəsinin də inkişafı üçün etibarlı zəmin yaradır. Bununla yanaşı, Azərbaycan Respublikasında bədən tərbiyəsi və idmanın inkişafının daha da sürətləndirilməsi bu sahədə ardıcıl tədbirlərin davam etdirilməsini zəruri edir.

Bu baxımdan seçilmiş tədqiqat mövzusu müasir dövrdə çox aktualdır.Məqalədə Azərbaycanda bədən tərbiyəsi və idmanın inkişaf istiqamətləri müəyyənləşdirilmiş, idmanın inkişafına təsir edən amillər təhlil edilmiş və idmanın inkişafında müasir idman infrastrukturalarının rolu araşdırılmışdır.

Açar sözlər:İdman,bədən tərbiyəsi,idmanın inkişafı,idman infrastrukturu.

ABSTRACT

The successful, purposeful and sustainable social policy implemented in the Republic of Azerbaijan also played an important role in the development of Physical Culture and sports. The reforms carried out by the state, which included the creation of a modern legislative framework, the formation of an effective management system, and the development of the material and technical base, played an important role in the international success of the sports

field in Azerbaijan.. State concern for sports has had a positive effect on the results achieved by our athletes in international competitions.. The rapid development of sports is also observed with the creation of a modern sports infrastructure. Olympic centers, complexes and buildings are being built in the capital and other regions of Azerbaijan to practice different types of sports.. And this creates a reliable basis for the development of physical education along with sports. At the same time, further reproduction of the development of Physical Culture and sports in the Republic of Azerbaijan necessitates the continuation of consistent measures in this area.

From this point of view, the selected research topic is very relevant in modern times..In the article,the directions of development of sports and sports in Azerbaijan were determined, factors affecting the development of sports were analyzed and the role of modern sports infrastructures in the development of sports was investigated.

Keywords: Sports,Physical Education,Development of Sports,Sports Infrastructure.

TIME MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF SPORT SCIENCES FACULTY STUDENTS IN A STATE UNIVERSITY DURING DISTANCE LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

Efficiently utilizing time is crucial since it is a limited resource that cannot be stored or purchased. Efficient use of time requires time management skills. Time management skill is the possession of knowledge and skills on how to use time more effectively. The concept of "time management skills" holds great significance in attaining success. Therefore, the objective of this study is to assess the time management skills of students in the Faculty of Sport Sciences. The study sample comprised 472 volunteer students (n=151 female and n=321 male) enrolled in the Spring Semester of the 2022-2023 Academic Year at Uşak University Faculty of Sport Sciences. The Time Management Scale was utilized to evaluate the students' time management skills. Data for this analytical cross-sectional study were collected through an online survey after receiving approval from the Uşak University Social and Human Sciences Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Committee. The obtained data from the scale applications were analyzed using the SPSS 25.0 software package. Statistical analyses revealed a significant difference in time management skills among students based on their undergraduate program, grade level, grade point average, regular sports practice, knowledge of time management techniques, and utilization of time management techniques ($p < 0.05$). However, no statistically significant difference was found in time management skills between students based on gender, employment status, family's place of residence, family income level, internet access issues for attending lessons, weekly library visits, and daily internet usage outside of lessons ($p > 0.05$). Based on the study's findings, it can be concluded that undergraduate program, grade level, grade point average, regular sports practice, knowledge of time management techniques, and utilization of time management techniques significantly impact time management skills. Therefore, it is recommended to encourage students to engage in regular sports activities and direct them toward activities that teach time management techniques to enhance their time management skills.

Keywords: Sport Sciences, Student, Time Management Skills

**SPORCULARIN PSIKOLOJİK KIRILGANLIK VE PSIKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞ
DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FRAILTY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-
BEING LEVELS OF ATHLETES

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ÖZET

Araştırmada sporcuların Psikolojik kırılabilirlik ile psikolojik iyi oluş seviyelerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın evreni; 2022-2023 yılında İstanbul, ilinde yaşayan sporcular oluşturmaktadır. Örneklemi ise; tenis, futbol, hentbol, basketbol, voleybol ve kickboks kulüplerinde en az 3 yıl lisanslı 324 erkek (n=324) ve 216 kadın (n=216) toplam 540 sporcu oluşmaktadır. Araştırmada katılımcılara, kişisel bilgi formu, Psikolojik Kırılabilirlik Ölçeği ve Psikolojik İyi Oluş Ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 26.0 programı aktararak analizler yapılmıştır. Katılımcılara ilişkin kişisel bilgiler, envanter ile frekans (f) ve yüzde (%) değerleri tespit edilmiştir. Ölçek puanları normal dağılım gösterdiği için parametrik testler uygulanmıştır. İstatistiksel işlem olarak Independent Sample T-Test, Tek Yönlü Anova analizi anlamlılığın yönünü belirlemek için Post Hoc-Tukey testi ve ilişki içinde Pearson Korelasyon Katsayısı analizi uygulanmıştır. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0,05$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Yapılan analizler sonucunda, sporcuların, psikolojik kırılabilirlik ve psikolojik iyi oluş seviyeleri ile cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim durumu, psikolojik yardım ve spor branşı değişkenleri arasında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı bir farklılık tespit edilirken ekonomik durumu değişkeni arasında bir fark görülmemiştir. Korelasyon analizi sonucunda, sporcuların, psikolojik kırılabilirlik ve psikolojik iyi oluş seviyeleri arasında negatif yönde ilişki saptanmıştır.

Sonuç olarak, sporcuların psikolojik kırılabilirlik ve psikolojik iyi oluş seviyeleri cinsiyet, yaş, eğitim durumu, psikolojik yardım ve yapmış oldukları spor branşını etkilediği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Psikolojik Kırılabilirlik, Psikolojik İyi Oluş

ABSTRACT

In the study, it was aimed to examine the psychological fragility and psychological well-being levels of the athletes. The universe of the study; It consists of athletes living in the province of Istanbul in 2022-2023. Its sample is; consists of 324 male (n=324) and 216 female (n=216) total 540 athletes licensed for at least 3 years in tennis, football, handball, basketball, volleyball and kickboxing clubs. Personal information form, Psychological Vulnerability Scale and Psychological Well-Being Scale were applied to the participants in the study. The obtained data were analyzed by transferring the SPSS 26.0 program. Personal information about the participants, inventory and frequency (f) and percentage (%) values were determined. Parametric tests were applied because the scale scores showed a normal distribution. As statistical procedures, Independent Sample T-Test, One-Way Anova analysis, Post Hoc-Tukey test to determine the direction of significance, and Pearson Correlation Coefficient analysis were applied within the relationship. The significance level was determined as $p < 0.05$. As a result of the analyzes, a statistically significant difference was found between the psychological fragility and psychological well-being levels of the athletes and the variables of gender, age, educational status, psychological assistance and sports branch, but no difference was observed between the economic status variable. As a result of the correlation analysis, a negative relationship was found between the psychological fragility and psychological well-being levels of the athletes. As a result, it was seen that the psychological fragility and psychological well-being levels of the athletes affected the gender, age, educational status, psychological help and the sports branch they did.

Keywords: Sports, Psychological Vulnerability, Psychological Well-Being

ASSESSING THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN SELECTED PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The Maintenance management sector in public section in Nigeria has suffered from lack of funds and negligence for a period of time. For a while, neglect and a lack of funding have plagued Nigeria's public maintenance management sector. The threat also affected the education sector, as significant sums of money are frequently spent on building facilities while upkeep is sometimes disregarded. Therefore, using private institutions in Nigeria as a case study, this study assessed the efficiency and effectiveness of maintenance management practises. The existing private institution was the only one included in the sampling survey. One hundred (100) questionnaires were sent in order to evaluate the physical and functional state of private institutions buildings in Ogun State as determined by each department's maintenance division to evaluate the efficiency of the maintenance strategies employed in preserving their structures, identify the most common technique for carrying out maintenance procedures and analyse its effectiveness. According to the data used, it was found that improper maintenance workload phasing can result in unprofitable maintenance management practises. Other significant factors that contribute to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the maintenance management processes include poor contract management, a lack of material availability, and the occurrence of inadequate projection and estimate.

Keywords: Management Practices, Maintenance, Effectiveness, Efficiency and Assessed.

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF SHEAR CONNECTORS' EFFECT ON THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF STEEL TUBES FILLED WITH SLAG CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

Steel tubes filled with concrete are in high demand for civil engineering structures due to their mechanical and economic efficiency. To enhance their mechanical strength, shear connectors such as U-shaped angles or studs are used on short steel tubes filled with slag concrete. In this study, six hollow short steel tubes filled with slag concrete were subjected to uniaxial compressive loading 28 days after their manufacture. The tubes had a cross-sectional area of 100mm x 70mm and were made of cold-formed thin-walled steel with a thickness of 2mm. The tubes were tested in three ways: two without connectors, two with U-shaped shear connectors, and two with stud-type shear connectors. The experimental results were compared to the ultimate loads predicted by EC4. The results confirmed that thin walls are more susceptible to buckling and that the reinforcement connectors created a mechanical link between the steel and the concrete, reducing the effects of buckling and improving the tube's resistance. The tests also showed that the use of reinforcement connectors increased the ultimate load of the tubes compared to those without connectors. Additionally, it was found that EC4 predictions were not conservative compared to the experimental strengths of the tested columns. These results highlight the importance of using shear connectors to reinforce short steel tubes filled with slag concrete to improve their mechanical strengths and reduce the risk of buckling in this type of tube.

Keywords: Buckling, Steel, Mechanical behavior, Ultimate loads, Shear connectors.

REINFORCEMENT OF EXPANSIVE SOIL USING LIME SUBSTITUTED WITH CALCINED EGGSHELLS AT VARYING PERCENTAGES

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ABSTRACT

This research work focuses on the reinforcement of expansive soil using varying percentages of calcined eggshells as a partial replacement for lime. The study takes into account the drying and wetting cycles to evaluate the effectiveness of this reinforcement approach. Several tests were conducted to assess the properties of the treated soil, including free swelling, shear test, triaxial test, Atterberg limits, methylene blue values, and chemical analysis based on scanning electron microscopy (SEM) mineralogical analysis. Four types of soils with different plasticity indices were used in this study. The results demonstrated that the incorporation of calcined eggshells into the expansive soil as a partial substitute for lime significantly improved its mechanical properties and reduced its swelling potential. The shear strength and cohesion values of the treated soil exhibited a significant increase compared to untreated soil. Furthermore, the Atterberg limits were modified, indicating a reduction in the plasticity of the treated soil. The methylene blue values also decreased, suggesting a reduction in the content of expansive clays in the reinforced soil. SEM mineralogical analysis confirmed the presence of reactive phases resulting from the interaction between the calcined eggshells and the expansive soil. These reactive phases contribute to the enhancement of the soil's mechanical properties. In conclusion, the use of calcined eggshells as a partial substitute for lime proved to be effective in reinforcing expansive soil. This approach offers an economical and environmentally friendly alternative for soil stabilization, utilizing a naturally abundant material. The findings of this study provide valuable insights for the development of techniques to reinforce expansive soils, thereby contributing to the sustainability of geotechnical infrastructures.

Keywords: expansive soil, Eggshells, Free swelling, Reinforcement.

INFLUENCE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECT DELIVERY: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

In recent time, globalisation and technological progress have advanced the number of construction projects, which has highlighted the need of project management, monitoring, and evaluation. From the perspective of stakeholders, it could be said that effective monitoring and evaluation can have a substantial influence on how well a construction project is delivered. Ineffective monitoring and evaluation can result in considerable delays in construction projects and failure. The majority of projects executed in developing nations like Nigeria have failed as a result of inadequate planning and implementation procedures as well as a lack of efficient project monitoring and evaluation. The study aimed at assessing the various monitoring and evaluation practices and tools on construction project delivery in order to enhance contract administration in the Nigerian construction industry. Twenty-one (21) monitoring and evaluation practices and tools were identified but ten (10) were revealed in this study. Finding of the study revealed that practices in monitoring and evaluation, such as: baseline study, effective planning, and realistic budgeting have been found to be successful in enhancing construction project delivery. While, monitoring and evaluation tools are indicators used in gathering and analysing project performance, so as to enable data-driven decision-making for efficient and effective project management. Also, the study revealed that monitoring and evaluation practices and tools have a favourable influence over project delivery, performance of the project scope, health and safety performance, and environmental performance. Therefore, the study recommended that project managers and stakeholders in the construction industry should adopt the best monitoring and evaluation practices, and selection of the proper tools in order to enhance contract administration thereby improving the overall project performance in the construction industry.

Keywords: Construction industry, Monitoring and evaluation, Monitoring and evaluation practices, Project management, Project delivery

DURABILITY OF SLABS MADE FROM RECYCLED PLASTIC FIBRES

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ABSTRACT

Waste recycling in civil engineering is an important sector, as the products we wish to obtain are not subject to overly stringent quality criteria. Recycling waste has two very important impacts: environmental and economic. In many countries around the world, various types of waste are used in the construction industry, especially in cement or concrete, as powder, fibers or aggregates.

This work focuses on the recovery of a waste that is harmful to the environment, given its bulky and unsightly nature: plastic waste. This type of plastic waste is added to the concrete slab (in the form of 3x3mm² mesh fibers). The hardened properties (compressive strength, flexural strength and water absorption) of the various concrete slabs produced were analyzed and compared with their respective controls. From the experimental results it can be concluded that the results obtained showed an improvement in strength. Particularly with the addition of 5% plastic. To reduce the weight, shape and cost of the hourdis. The performance of ordinary hourdis has been confirmed.

Keywords: Plastic, Fibre, Hardened properties, Slabs.

DESIGN AND MANUFACTURE OF ANKLE-FOOT PROSTHESIS FOR ADAPTATION TO SLOPING WALKING SURFACES

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ABSTRACT

This study's objective is to create new model prosthetic parts of high quality, utilising manufacturing techniques that are already available in reverse engineering technology. The main components of the design (foot, pylon and ankle) have been developed on the basis of current prostheses. The foot prosthesis was developed based on main components prosthesis and different materials used. In this study, two types of thermoplastics polymer material are used. The first material named high density polyethylene (HDPE) it is a good corrosion resistance. The second material is polyamide 6 (PA6), it is one of the most used types. The main applications of polyamide 6 (PA6) are in fibres, films, and as injection- moulded engineering plastic

Keywords: Prosthesis, Foot, Materials, HDPE, Polyamide

**ALTI-13 YAŞLARI ARASINDA ÇOCUĞU OLAN EBEVEYNLERİN DİJİTAL
EBEVEYNLİK TUTUMLARININ BAZI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN
İNCELENMESİ**

**AN INVESTIGATION OF DIGITAL PARENTING ATTITUDES OF PARENTS WITH
CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF SIX AND 13 IN TERMS OF CERTAIN
VARIABLES**

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ÖZET

Araştırmada, altı-13 yaşları arasında çocuğu olan ebeveynlerin dijital ebeveynlik tutumlarının bazı değişkenler açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma nicel boyutta olup betimsel (tanımlayıcı) araştırma modelindedir. Araştırmanın evrenini altı-13 yaşları arasında çocuğu olan ebeveynler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya, gönüllü olarak kabul eden 398 ebeveyn katılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak “Genel Bilgi Formu” ve İnan Kaya ve arkadaşları (2018) tarafından geliştirilen “Dijital Ebeveynlik Ölçeği” kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın yürütülebilmesi için gerekli etik kurul izni alınmıştır. Ebeveynlerin %20,9’unun çocuğu altı yaşında, çocukların %51,3’ü kız, %48,7’si erkek olduğu ve % 52,5’inin ilkokula devam ettiği görülmüştür. Ebeveynlerin %54,8’inin çocuklarının teknolojik araçlarında koruma programı kullanmadığı, çocukları teknolojik araç kullanırken %54,3’ünün her zaman süre kısıtlaması koyduğu, %65,1’inin çocuklarının kullandığı içerikleri her zaman kontrol ettiği ve çocuklarının konum takibini %39,9’unun bazen yaptığını belirttiği bulunmuştur. Analizde SPSS Paket Program kullanılmış olup verilerin normal dağılım göstermediği görülmüş ve nonparametrik tekniklerden Mann Whitney U testi ve Kruskal Wallis test sonuçları kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda; dijital ebeveynlik tutumlarını araştırmaya katılan ebeveynlerin öğrenim durumu, eşlerinin öğrenim durumu, çocukların cinsiyeti, okula gitme durumu ve çocuklarının kullanmış olduğu teknolojik araçlarda konumlarını takip etme durumunun etkileyebildiği görülmüştür. Araştırma sonucunda ebeveynlere, uzmanlara ve araştırmacılara öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Altı-13 Yaş Arası Çocuk, Dijital Ebeveynlik Tutumu, Ebeveyn, Nicel Araştırma.

ABSTRACT

In this study, digital parenting attitudes of parents with children between the ages of 6 and 13 examined in terms of some variables. This quantitative research had a descriptive research model. The participants of the research consist of parents who have children between the ages of 6 and 13. Three hundred ninety eight parents who accepted to attend voluntarily participated this research. In this research, “General Information Form” and “Digital Parenting Scale” developed by İnan Kaya et al. (2018) were used as data collection tools. Research ethics committee approval was obtained to conduct the study. It was observed that 20.9% of the parents had six-year-old children, 51.3% of the children were girls, 48.7% were boys, and

52.5% of them attended primary school. It was found that 54.8% of the parents did not use a protection program for their children's technological tools, 54.3% always set a time limit when their children were using their technological tools, 65.1% always controlled the content, and 39.9% stated that they sometimes followed their children's location. SPSS Package Program was used in the analysis of the quantitative data, and it was seen that the data did not show normal distribution. Therefore, Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis nonparametric tests were used. As a result of the research, it was seen that the educational status of the parents participated in this research, the educational status of their spouses, the gender of the children, the status of education and the status of following their location in the technological tools used by their children can affect their digital parenting attitudes. The recommendations were presented to the parents, experts, and to the researchers.

Keywords: Children Between The Ages of 6 and 13, Digital Parenting Attitude, Parent, Quantitative Research.

**36-72 AY ARALIĞINDA ÇOCUĞU OLAN EBEVEYNLERİN ÇOCUK YETİŞTİRME
TUTUMLARINA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN ÖĞRENİM DURUMLARI AÇISINDAN
İNCELENMESİ**

**EXAMINING THE OPINIONS OF PARENTS WITH CHILDREN AGED 36-72 MONTHS
REGARDING PARENTING ATTITUDES IN TERMS OF THEIR EDUCATIONAL
STATUS**

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ÖZET

Araştırmada, 36-72 ay aralığında çocuğu olan ebeveynlerin çocuk yetiştirme tutumlarına ilişkin görüşlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma nicel boyutta olup betimsel (tanımlayıcı) araştırma modelindedir. Araştırmanın evrenini 36-72 ay aralığında çocuğu olan ebeveynler oluşturmaktadır. Evrenin tamamına ulaşılması mümkün olmadığından örneklem seçimine gidilmiştir. Yapılan güç analizine göre, araştırmanın güvenilirliği ve geçerliliği için %5 hata payı, %95 güven aralığı ile en az 388 örnekleme gereksinim olduğu bulunmuştur. Bu doğrultuda, amaçlı ve uygun örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilen ve araştırmaya katılmayı gönüllü olarak kabul eden 393 ebeveyn onamları alınarak araştırmanın örneklem grubunu oluşturmuştur. Veriler hem çevrimiçi hem de yüz yüze olarak Şubat - Nisan 2023 tarihleri arasında toplanmıştır. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan “Genel Bilgi Formu”, Özyürek (2017) tarafından geliştirilmiş “Çocuk Yetiştirmeye İlişkin Anne-Baba Görüşleri Ölçeği (ÇOYGÖ-A)” ile toplanmıştır. Anketi yanıtlayan ebeveynlerin %37,7’si, eşlerinin %42,5’i üniversite mezunu, çocuklarının %71,8’i okul öncesi eğitim kurumuna devam etmektedir. Veriler SPSS Paket Program aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmadan elde edilen verilerin normal dağılıma uygun olmadığı tespit edilmiş olup nonparametrik testlerden Mann Whitney U ve Kruskal Wallis testleri kullanılmış, istatistiksel anlamlılık sınırı $p < 0,05$ kabul edilmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda; ebeveynin öğrenim durumu, eşinin öğrenim durumu, çocuğunun okula gitme durumlarının ebeveyn tutumlarında anlamlı fark yarattığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçlar ışığında ebeveynlere, uzmanlara ve araştırmacılara öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 36-72 Ay Arası Çocuk, Çocuk Yetiştirme Tutumları, Ebeveyn, Nicel Araştırma.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the views of parents who have children between 36-72 months about child-raising attitudes. This quantitative research was in descriptive research model. Since it was not applicable to reach all the universes, a sample was selected from parents who have children between 36-72 months. According to the power analysis with a 5% error and a 95% confidence interval, it was found that for the reliability and validity of the research, at least 388 samples were required. Therefore, 393 parents who were selected voluntarily with convenient sampling method formed the research sample group with consent. Data were collected between February and April 2023 with both online and face-to-face methods. Data were collected with the General Information Form prepared by researchers and the Parent Views on Raising Children Scale developed by Özyürek (2017). According to these, 37.7% of the parents who answered the questionnaire and 42.5% of their spouses who did not participate in the study were university graduates, and %71.8 of their children attended preschool education institutions. Data were analyzed with SPSS Software. It was found that data were not normally distributed. Therefore, nonparametric tests Mann Whitney U and Kruskal Wallis tests were

used. The statistical significance limit was accepted as $p < 0.05$. It was concluded that the education level of the parents participated in the study, the education level of their spouse, and their child's school attendance create a significant difference in parent attitudes. Considering the results obtained from the research, suggestions were presented to parents, experts, and researchers.

Keywords: Children Between 36-72 Months, Child-Raising Attitudes, Parent, Quantitative Research.

**HOW DID WE UNDERSTAND THE PHENOMENON OF MATERNAL
GATEKEEPING? IS THE ONLY POWER MOTHER?
ANNE BEKÇİLİĞİ FENOMENİNİ NASIL ANLADIK? TEK GÜÇ ANNE Mİ?**

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ABSTRACT

In its most general definition, the concept of maternal gatekeeping, which is expressed as the restrictive beliefs and attitudes of the mother towards the father, is one of the concepts that has become popular today. The change and transformation of family structure and the roles attributed to individuals in the family have made the concept frequently discussed in the literature. It is seen that the phenomenon emphasizing the power dynamics in the family is discussed together with paternal involvement, marital adjustment, parental warmth, shared memory history, father acceptance-rejection and child self-care skills. In this sense, it is important to examine the fact that there are limited resources in our country. Based on this importance, the main purpose of the research is to evaluate the articles focusing on the "maternal gatekeeping" phenomenon in the Web of Science database in terms of certain qualities. The data of the study were obtained as a result of the scanning made by using the case from the relevant database. Among the studies obtained, the ten most cited studies and the ten most recent studies were examined in all aspects. In this way, it was tried to determine the tendencies of the researchers on the subject. The results obtained were evaluated in the context of the relevant literature.

Keywords: Maternal gatekeeping, Mother, Father, WoS.

ÖZET

En genel tanımıyla, annenin babaya yönelik kısıtlayıcı inanç ve tutumları olarak ifade edilen anne bekçiliği kavramı günümüzde popülerleşen kavramlardan biridir. Aile yapısının ve aile içerisinde bireylere atfedilen rollerin değişimi ve dönüşümü, kavramın alan yazında sıklıkla ele alınmasını sağlamıştır. Aile içi güç dinamiklerine vurgu yapan olgunun, baba katılımı, evlilik uyumu, ebeveyn sıcaklığı, ortak anı geçmişi, baba kabul-reddi ve çocuk öz bakım becerileri ile birlikte konu edildiği görülmektedir. Bu anlamda ülkemizde sınırlı sayıda kaynağın bulunduğu olgunun incelenmesi önemlidir. Bu önemden hareketle araştırmanın temel amacı, Web of

Science veri tabanında “anne bekçiliği (maternal gatekeeping)” olgusuna odaklanan makaleleri belirli niteliklere göre değerlendirmektedir. Araştırmanın verileri, ilgili veri tabanından olgunun kullanılmasıyla yapılan tarama sonucunda elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen çalışmalar içerisinde, en çok atıf alan on çalışma ve en güncel on çalışma tüm yönleriyle irdelenmiştir. Bu şekilde araştırmacıların, konuya ilişkin eğilimleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, ilgili literetür bağlamında değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne bekçiliği, Anne, Baba, WoS.

VARIOUS EFFECTS OF MUSIC-MEDIATED INTERVENTIONS ON CHILDREN WITH ASD AND TEACHER OPINIONS

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ABSTRACT

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is becoming more common among children nowadays. Because these children, whose numbers are increasing, require an increasing amount of service diversity and evidence-based techniques, it is critical for professionals such as special education instructors and guidance counselors to further educate themselves. It is necessary to understand and apply interventions that minimize ASD-related behavioral difficulties and behavior patterns that inhibit development for this aim, while delivering positive learning. Sharing music-mediated interventions with children that have ASD creates the perception of a suitable teaching strategy for improving children's quality of life, providing positive learning in anxiety-free learning environments, and supporting the reduction of inappropriate behaviors. To that end, 8 participating teachers from a private education institution were trained in music-mediated therapies and conducted the study with three pre-school children with ASD. The perspectives of the 8 teachers who participated in the analysis of the answers to the semi-structured questions were included in this mixed method research, and the multiple probe model among the participants was included in the single-subject research designs. Because the participating teachers had never taught using music before, their apprehension was high at initially, but the natural and happy quality of the instruction soon gave way to active engagement. Teaching newly learnt material to someone was welcomed by teachers in terms of its permanence. Three children with ASD who participated in music-mediated intervention activities had their communication, social, and academic skills assessed visually using a single-subject research methodology graph. According to teacher replies to social validity questions, children's well-being improves and positive learning is ensured.

Keywords: Autism, Music-Mediated Intervention, Well-Being, Academic Skills

DETERMINING THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF TEACHERS WORKING WITH STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS REGARDING MUSIC MEDIATED INTERVENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to determine the training needs of teachers working with individuals with special educational needs in relation to Music Mediated Interventions. Generally, music makes contributions to the holistic development of human beings. Evidence from many researches indicates there are underlying influences of music and music education on non-musical capacities. Orff Schulwerk (Schoolwork) is a music education approach for children, adolescents and adults. The nature of music is a combination of a variety of activities, rather than only referring to the sound. It is an integrated social activity with movement, language and dance where the participants are involved in music, not as an audience but as a performer. According to Orff Schulwerk, music learning begins with listening and imitating, followed by improvisation. A semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool, while the case study, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used as the model of the research. Theme, sub-theme and codes were created through the Maxqda 2020 package program. The research data were analyzed in depth by using the content analysis method. The participants of the research consist of 20 special education teachers working in special education practice school and special education center in Nicosia and Lefke region in the 2017-2018 academic year. According to the results of the research, the teachers reported that they did not receive any training on Orff education during their undergraduate education, but they wanted to receive Orff education, that the education should be practical, and that they found it back that the Orff educator gave them feedback while working with the students. In addition to this, they stated that they wanted to expand their practice with workshops about creating Orff instruments and to be held every year. The research findings were discussed with the existing literature, and suggestions for practice and further research were presented.

Keywords: Music mediated intervention, Orff instruction, special education, special education teacher

**ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ELEŞTİREL DÜŞÜNME EĞİLİMLERİ İLE
AKADEMİK BAŞARILARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
EXAMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS'
CRITICAL THINKING TENDENCIES AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı ortaokul öğrencilerinin eleştirel düşünme eğilimleri ile akademik başarıları arasındaki ilişkileri belirlemektir. Bunun için ilişkisel tarama modelinde bir çalışma yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında ortaokul 7.sınıf öğrencileri arasından seçkisiz yolla belirlenen 96 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin eleştirel düşünme eğilimi ile ilgili veriler Ortaokul Öğrencileri İçin Eleştirel Düşünme Eğilimi Ölçeği ile toplanmıştır. Öğrencilerin akademik başarılarına ilişkin veriler ise 2021-2022 eğitim ve öğretim yılında öğrencilerin katılmış olduğu ortak yazılı sınav sonuçlarından elde ettiği notlardan oluşan yılsonu başarı puanlarından oluşmaktadır. Eleştirel düşünme eğilimlerinin akademik başarıyı yordama düzeyinin belirlenmesinde çoklu doğrusal regresyon analizlerinden enter yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre: Eleştirel düşünmenin diyalektik düşünme, eğilim ve analiz alt boyutları ile öğrencilerin genel akademik başarı, sayısal başarı, sözel başarı ve yabancı dil başarıları yüksek düzeyde ve anlamlı bir ilişki içindedir. Eleştirel düşünmenin her üç boyutunun da genel akademik başarı üzerinde anlamlı bir yordayıcı olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Eleştirel düşünmenin diyalektik düşünme ve eğilim alt boyutlarının sayısal, sözel ve yabancı dil başarısı üzerinde anlamlı bir yordayıcı olduğu, analiz alt boyutunun ise sayısal, sözel ve yabancı dil başarısı üzerinde anlamlı bir yordayıcı olmadığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eleştirel Düşünme, Eleştirel Düşünme Eğilimi, Akademik Başarı, Ortaokul Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to determine the relationships between the critical thinking dispositions of secondary school students and their academic achievements. For this, a study was conducted

in relational screening model. The study group of the research consists of 96 students randomly selected among the 7th grade students studying at Middle School in the 2022-2023 academic year. The data on the critical thinking disposition of the students participating in the research were collected with the Critical Thinking Disposition Scale for Secondary School Students. The data on the academic achievement of the students consist of the end-of-year success scores, which are the grades obtained from the results of the joint written exams that the students attended in the 2021-2022 academic year. Enter method, one of the multiple linear regression analysis, was used to determine the predictive level of critical thinking dispositions on academic achievement. According to research findings: Dialectical thinking, disposition and analysis sub-dimensions of critical thinking and students' general academic achievement, numerical success, verbal success and foreign language success are in a high and significant relationship. It was concluded that all three dimensions of critical thinking are a significant predictor of general academic achievement. It was concluded that the dialectical thinking and disposition sub-dimensions of critical thinking were a significant predictor of numerical, verbal and foreign language achievement, while the analysis sub-dimension was not a significant predictor of numerical, verbal and foreign language achievement.

Keywords: Critical Thinking, Critical Thinking Disposition, Academic Success, Middle School Students

**GƏNCLƏRİN VƏTƏNPƏRVƏRLİK TƏRBIYYƏSİNİN
FORMALAŞDIRILMASINDA QARABAĞ ABİDƏLƏRİNDƏN İSTİFADƏNİN
ƏHƏMIYYƏTLİ.**

**THE SIGNIFICANCE OF USING KARABAGH MONUMENTS IN THE FORMATION
OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH**

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ABSTRACT

As one of the most important directions of the state youth policy, education of the young generation in a patriotic spirit is always in the center of attention in our country.

The great leader Heydar Aliyev highly appreciated the feelings of patriotism and said: "Our common task is to form, develop and propagate feelings of patriotism, loyalty to the motherland, the nation, readiness to martyrdom for the sake of the motherland in our people."

Every person is born as an individual and is formed as an individual. This formation begins at school. To put it more precisely, the first society of a person is the school after the family. From this point of view, students should be constantly instilled with patriotism during the educational process in schools, and the organization and promotion of this topic should be one of the main tasks of the methodology.

This is considered one of the most important tasks of general education schools. The mass events, education and propaganda activities carried out in that field directly ensure the moral, physical, and psychological preparation of young people, increase their love for the Motherland, their native land, as well as the proper organization of globalization and patriotic education of young people in our modern world, have become more relevant. It is aimed at the preservation of national and moral values at a time when it is expanding. Patriotic education is extremely important for the formation of a sense of love and affection for one's Motherland, civic responsibility, readiness to defend the Motherland and its people at any moment. Patriotism, propagation and inculcation of national moral consciousness is an issue that should be paid attention to in pedagogy. Patriotic education with a social character has a moral influence in the formation of young people as citizens, in protecting their homeland and dignity. Patriotism is expressed in studying the history of the Motherland, protecting its borders, and, if necessary, consciously following the rules set by the state.

The process of instilling the national spirit in every citizen should be carried out from an early age, continued and improved in schools.

Patriotic education is carried out in the process of teaching various subjects in its own forms and methods. It is carried out by raising the spirit of patriotism in the Azerbaijani language and Literature with various essays in Geography, with information about climate and nature, in sports lessons with preparation to serve the motherland while being healthy, and in fine arts lessons with various topics. There is a wider opportunity to form patriotism education during the teaching of fine arts subject and during extracurricular work on fine arts.

For 30 years, our lands have been occupied by Armenian usurpers, and the art samples there were either completely destroyed or they tried to make them their own after undergoing certain changes.

During the teaching process, when they talk about those monuments, when they were created, who they belong to, why they were destroyed by the Armenians, and when they show the ruins in a comparative way with the help of slides and photos, the hatred against this invasion is awakened in them, and the sense of patriotism is also strengthened. As a result of the atrocities committed by our army in the 44-day war, the liberation of this monument evokes a feeling of pride in them.

If we provide them with the following information about the monuments in Karabakh, it seems to me that they will strengthen their sense of patriotism and the desire to protect and promote it in their future activities.

Although most of the architectural pearls located in different regions of Azerbaijan have come down to our time, those related to Karabakh have been subjected to noticeable destruction from time to time, especially in the last thirty years, as a result of Armenian aggression, and many of them have been appropriated by them. Among them, there are Christian-type religious architectural monuments from the period of ancient Caucasian Albania and the Early Middle Ages. Of course, since these buildings are directly related to the local people living here due to their shape, masonry technology and aesthetic capacity, it is impossible to hide their real address. On the other hand, the fact that the Armenians, who erected a monument in Agareh district in honor of the 150th anniversary of their relocation from Iran to Karabakh in 1978, is only regrettable and laughable Agoglan temple.



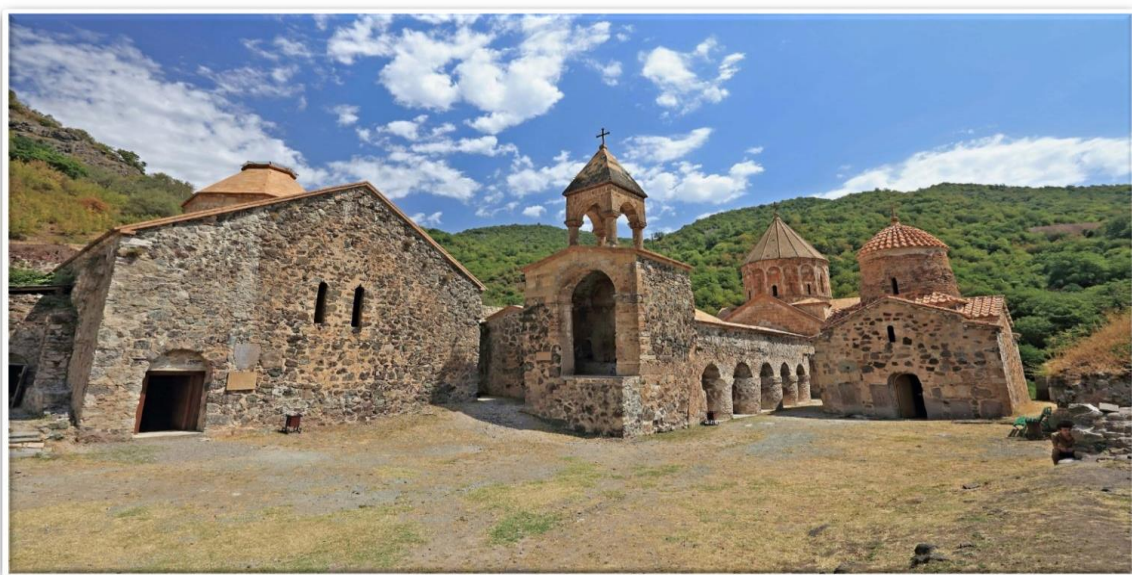
V-VI centuries (VI-VII centuries). Lachin.

The monuments of Karabakh, built in ancient times, constitute a certain period of the architectural history of Azerbaijan. One of such monuments that preserves the history of Caucasian Albania is the basilica-type Agoglan temple, located in the Lachin region and belonging to the 5th-6th centuries. The village of the same name and this temple, located on the bank of the river, are also popularly known as "Agoglan Piri", which is related to legends, and it is primarily due to its use as a place of faith since ancient times.

Studies show that the monument, which has a rectangular shape, has gone through three stages of construction over time. The main architectural feature of the monastery is its division into three naves by means of stone columns. It is undeniable that the addition of a horseshoe apse in the mehrab part of the middle nave of the monument gives its interior a special beauty. Completing the side naves lined up along the length of the building with rooms located on the sides of the mihrab increased its functionality even more. In addition, the fact that the side nave is semicircular, the central nave has an axial roof, and the mihrab has an arched shape has given the general view of the interior a tangible elegance. During the occupation of Azerbaijani lands by Armenians, they made certain purposeful changes in its general capacity. Therefore, it will take some time to restore it to its previous appearance.

Let us say here that the renaissance period of Christian architecture in Azerbaijan begins in the 12th century. Many religious buildings, including various churches, monasteries and temples, were built between the 12th and 14th centuries. In this sense, Khudaveng (1214), Ganjasar (1216-1238), Khatraveng (1204) and other monastery complexes can be mentioned.

The Khudavang monastery in Kalabajar district is considered one of the monuments that keep traces of ancient history. The history of the essay coincides with the arrival of Christian missionaries to Caucasian Germany - the first centuries of our era. This magnificent building is located in the village of the same name in the region.



Khudaveng monastery complex. VIII-IX centuries. Kalbajar

The Khudaveng monastery, which is the religious center of the Principality of the Albanian Cross, also houses the residence of the Albanian bishop and the center of religious propaganda. In the 13th century, the center was further updated and given a magnificent appearance by adding a monastery and other various buildings by the family of Bahram, the son of Khachin Prince Big Hasan, a representative of the Mehranyar dynasty. However, as in the case of the Agoghlan temple, during the occupation of the territory, our villains tried to Armenianize this monument and made some changes to it.

Belonging to that period, another tomb distinguished by its originality is located in Khachintürbatli village of Aghdam district. The building erected in 1314 is a product of master Shahbanzar's imagination. Unlike other buildings of that period, this monument is distinguished by its rich interior design. Thus, the interior of the tomb, which has an octagonal shape, is decorated with patterns of carving and decoration.

One of the notable buildings in Khojaly Mounds near Aghdam is the white stone tomb. Researchers attribute it to the group of tower tombs due to its artistic and technical indicators. The 14th century monument has other features that make it stand out from the rest. In addition to its dodecagonal shape, its entrance is decorated with carved ornaments.

Although the name of the architects of many buildings built in Karabakh is not known, it is known that several eye-catching monuments of the region were created by the local architect Karbalai Safikhan Karabakhi (1817-1910).



Aghdam Friday Mosque. 1868-1870. Architect Karbalayi Safikhan Karabagi

The works of the artist, who is rightly considered to be the most prominent representative of the Karabakh school of architecture and who can effectively use local architectural traditions, adorn the cities of Shusha, Fuzuli, Aghdam and Barda.

Although his creativity is made up of buildings of various purposes, among them religious buildings, especially mosques, occupy a wider place. In this sense, the Lower Govhar Agha Mosque (1874-1875), Upper Govhar Agha Mosque (1883), Saatli Mosque (1883), Haji Yusif, Mamay, Julfalar and Cölgala neighborhood mosques in Shusha city (19th century); Friday Mosque in Aghdam (1868-1870); In Fuzuli, the village mosques of Haji Alakbar (1889), Horadiz (1891-1908) and Goçehmadli (1906) can be mentioned. In the general aesthetics of these religious buildings, in addition to loyalty to local architectural traditions, the national spirit is felt.

Despite this wealth, the Lower Govhar Agha and Yukhari Govhar Agha mosques built by him in Shusha are notable for their unique artistic features. It should be noted that the architect built both mosques by the order of Govhar Agha, the daughter of Ibrahimkhalil Khan.

The Lower Govhar Agha Mosque, located in the Gapan Square of Shusha, known as the "Conservatory of the Caucasus", was built earlier than the other one. Nevertheless, both mosques have almost the same dimensions. However, Ashagi Govhar Agha Mosque is notable for its main facade with three arched balconies

Safikhan Karabakh of Karbala is considered to be the author of the modern double minaret appearance of this mosque, which underwent restoration and reconstruction several times in the eighteenth century. The decoration of the minarets of this mosque by Mir Mohsen Nawab, a famous artist of that time, also distinguishes this building from its predecessor.

The main northern facade part of the Ashagi Govhar Agha Mosque, the second Juma Mosque built on the basis of similar architecture-planning principles of Shusha city, is designed with three arched arcaded porches.



Yukhari Govhar Agha Mosque

However, unlike the Upper Govhar Aga Mosque, the middle arch of this mosque is built in an axial shape compared to the semi-circular arches located on the sides. Another difference is in the minarets of the mosque. Thus, while the minarets of the Upper Govhar Aga Mosque cover the main facade, the minarets of the Lower Govhar Aga Mosque cover the southern facade - the Gapan square. At the same time, the artistic design of the minarets did not include geometrical ornaments, only vegetable motifs and the motif of repeating the word "Allah" were used. It should be noted that the interior of both mosques is decorated with ornaments reflecting the Islamic religion and wall paintings with various plots. Unfortunately, after the occupation of the city of Shusha, the interior of both mosques was brutally destroyed by the Armenians, and the interior design of the mosque has almost completely lost its previous appearance.

One of the famous architect's interesting creative works is Juma mosque in Aghdam. During the occupation of the city, in exchange for the razing of the city to the ground, that mosque has reached our days in a partially intact state, despite the fact that cattle and pigs were kept here. The reason for this was that the invaders used it as a strategic object and observed the surrounding area from its minarets.

When talking about the architecture of the Karabakh region, we also need to mention the civil constructions built in Shusha. In other words, two madrasahs, six kanvansaras, two castles, fortress walls, and numerous neighborhood springs can be noted for local architectural features built here. In this sense, we would like to visit Karim Bey Mehmandarov and Iskander Rustamov in the city. So, these buildings are also valuable for the murals inside them. It is also possible to observe the synthesis of arts in those buildings. Let us add that at the time of these monumental paintings, Usta Gambar Karabagi, Mir Mohsen Navvab, etc. have worked.

In conclusion, it should be said that the monuments with various functions in Karabakh are first of all valuable as a part of our national architectural history. Thus, it is possible to follow the artistic and technical characteristics of Azerbaijan, including the architecture of Grabagh, which has a centuries-old history, and by studying these monuments, the sense of belonging to our history and national culture and patriotism is strengthened among our youth.

Keywords: architecture, monument, mosque, minaret, inscription, dome, synthesis.

EXPOSED VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL HEALTH CARE WORKERS: A SAMPLE FROM İSTANBUL

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ABSTRACT

According to World Health Organization violence is stated as "the possibility of causing or leading to injury, death, psychological damage, impaired development or absence in one person, group or community with intentional physical exertion, use of force". Violence is pervasive and is becoming into a significant issue that is affecting many professions, particularly in the workplace. Workplace violence is described as "events in which an individual or individuals have been abused or attacked during situations involving an employee's work". The aim of this study is to investigate the level and type of violence experienced by mental health professionals in İstanbul. The data for the research was collected through a demographic information form. Survey method was used to reach out to 181 mental health workers. The findings revealed that participants believe that 62.4% of them have experienced physical, psychological, verbal, or sexual violence at some point in their lives, apart from their professional life. The differences in experiencing emotional violence based on gender are statistically significant ($p=0.038$). Accordingly, the rate of emotional violence among female participants is determined to be 47.9%, while it is 28.6% among male participants. The differences in experiencing verbal violence based on gender are statistically significant ($p=0.014$). Accordingly, the rate of verbal violence among female participants (48.6%) is significantly higher than that among male participants (25.7%). The differences in experiencing sexual assault based on gender are not statistically significant ($p=0.998$). The research findings shed light on the incidents of violence experienced by mental health workers in their professional lives within the Turkish population.

Keywords: Mental Health Workers, Violence, Aggression, Workplace Violence.

BİLİŞSEL DAVRANIŞÇI TERAPİ ÇERÇEVESİNDE KÖPEK FOBİSİ: OLGU SUNUMU

DOG PHOBIA IN THE FRAMEWORK OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY: A CASE
REPORT

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ÖZET

Özgül fobinin günümüzde, en yaygın görülen ruhsal bozukluklardan biri olduğu bilinmektedir. Özgül fobinin tanımına bakıldığında, belirli bir durum veya bir nesneden belirgin şekilde duyulan korku ve bunun sebep olduğu kaçınma şeklinde açıklandığı görülmektedir. Kişinin kaçınma durumu artış gösterdikçe fobi kaynağına duyulan korku artar ve bu tekrar kaçınmaya sebep olur. Bu bir kısır döngü haline gelir ve kişinin yaşamını olumsuz biçimde etkiler. Özgül fobi ve hayvan tipi için etkili olan yöntemlerden birinin Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu olgu sunumunda, çocukluktan beri köpek fobisi olan 28 yaşındaki kadın bir danışanın hayatı boyunca köpeklerden uzak durduğu, kaçındığı ve bu durumun artık işlevselliğini olumsuz etkilediğini belirtmesi üzerine haftada 1 kez 50 dakika şeklinde, Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi çerçevesinde yapılan psikoterapi ve süpervizyon sürecinden bahsedilmektedir. Danışanın yaşam öyküsü, terapiye başvuru sebebi, temel sorunları ve sorunların gelişimleri ele alınmaktadır. Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi süreci, klinik izlem, seanslarda ele alınan konular ve kullanılan tekniklerden ayrıntılı biçimde bahsedilmektedir. Terapi sonucunda danışanın köpek fobisinde tamamen iyileşme sağlandığı gözlenmiştir. Önceden köpeklerle karşılaşma ihtimali olan sokaklara bile girmezken şuan da köpeklerin bulunduğu ortamlara çok rahat bir şekilde girebildiği, onlarla oyun oynayabildiği, birlikte yürüyebildiği, gezdirebildiği, besleyebildiği, bu konu ile ilgili herhangi bir kaygı hissetmediği ve bunları istekli ve heyecanlı bir şekilde yaptığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonucunun, Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi'nin özgül fobi açısından nasıl uygunabilir olduğuna ve çevrimiçi terapinin etkilerine katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi, Hayvan Fobisi, Köpek Fobisi, Çevrimiçi Terapi.

ABSTRACT

Specific phobia is known to be one of the most common mental disorders nowadays. Looking at the definition of specific phobia, it is seen that it is explained as a distinct fear of a certain situation or an object and the avoidance it causes. As the person's avoidance increases, the fear of the source of the phobia increases and this leads to avoidance again. This becomes a vicious circle and negatively affects one's life. It is known that one of the effective methods for specific phobia and animal type is Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. In this case report, a 28-year-old female client who had a dog phobia since childhood stated that she stayed away from and avoided dogs throughout her life, and this situation now negatively affected her functionality. It is mentioned about the psychotherapy and supervision process performed within the framework of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, once a week for 50 minutes. The life history of the client, the reason for applying to therapy, the main problems and the development of the problems are discussed. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy process, clinical follow-up, topics covered in sessions and techniques used are mentioned in detail. As a result of the therapy, it was observed that the client's dog phobia was completely healed. It has been observed that while she did not even enter the streets where there was a possibility of encountering dogs before, she can now be very comfortable in places where dogs are present, play games with them, walk and feed them, do not feel any anxiety about this issue, and do these in a willing and excited way. It is expected that the result of this study will contribute to how Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is suitable for specific phobia and to the effects of online therapy.

Keywords: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Animal Phobia, Dog Phobia, Online Therapy.

MARKA SEÇİMİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN AHP İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING BRAND SELECTION WITH AHP

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasında birçok karar sürecinin etkili olduğu markalaşma sürecinde önemli olan faktörlerden biri de işletmelerin sunmuş oldukları ürün ve hizmetlerin sürdürülebilirliği adına önemli bir girdi sağlayan marka seçim sürecidir. Marka seçimi ise firmanın rakiplerinden farklı olmasına yarayan isim, simge, tasarım, işaret, şekil, renk veya bunların tümünü ifade etmekte olup, marka seçiminde firmanın rekabetçi piyasadaki değeri ve ayırt ediciliğini öne çıkaran unsurlar yer almalıdır. Çünkü diğer markalardan ayırt edici olabilmenin ön koşulu tüketici zihinlerinde daha kalıcı var olabilmektir. Bu kapsamda mevcut çalışmada marka seçim sürecini etkileyen faktörlerin objektif bir şekilde değerlendirilip ağırlıklandırılması ve önceliklendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaca yönelik de marka seçim sürecinde birçok faktör literatüre sunulmasına rağmen bu çalışma kapsamında marka değeri, marka farkındalığı, marka sadakati, marka imajı, marka kişiliği, algılanan kalite değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Karar verme süreci alternatifler arasından seçim yapılmasını ifade eden bir olgudur. Karar verme süreçlerinde bireysel ve/veya çevresel çeşitli unsurlar yer almaktadır. Marka seçimi de bir karar verme sürecidir ve çeşitli objektif/subjektif unsurları bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Küresel ticaret hacminin artması ile birlikte rekabetinde giderek arttığı bir ortamda ürün ve hizmetlerin taklit edilmesi, tüketicilerin ürün/hizmet seçimlerini daha da zorlaştırmakta ve tüketiciler açısından bir marka seçim sürecine yol açmaktadır. Bu durum ise, marka seçim sürecini önemli bir noktaya taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada objektif bir karar süreci içerisinde marka seçimini etkileyen faktörlerin tespitine yönelik değerlendirme ve uygulama yapılacaktır. Karar süreçlerinde objektif değerlendirme yapılmasına imkân tanıyan ve bireyin özelliklerini de dikkate alan, nitel ve nicel değişkenleri ortak şekilde analiz eden matematiksel bir yöntem olan Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi (AHP) kullanılmıştır. Bu yöntem ile marka seçimi hakkında tüketicilerin hangi faktörleri daha önemli gördüklerini anlamak amaçlanmıştır. Alanında uzman 7 kişi ile yapılan değerlendirmeler neticesinde algılanan kalite marka seçiminde en çok etkili olan faktör olarak görülürken, en az önemde olan ise marka farkındalığı olarak tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Marka, Marka Seçimi, AHP.

ABSTRACT

One of the important factors in the branding process, where many decision processes are effective in today's world, is the brand selection process, which provides an important input for the sustainability of the products and services offered by the businesses. Brand selection, on the other hand, refers to the name, symbol, design, sign, shape, color or all of these that make the company different from its competitors. Because, the prerequisite for being distinctive from other brands is to be more permanent in the minds of consumers. In this context, in the current study, it is aimed to evaluate, weight and prioritize the factors affecting the brand selection process in an objective way. For this purpose, although many factors in the brand selection process are presented in the literature, within the scope of this study, brand value, brand awareness, brand loyalty, brand image, brand personality, perceived quality were evaluated. The decision-making process is a phenomenon that expresses choosing among alternatives. There are various individual and/or environmental elements in decision-making processes. Brand selection is also a decision-making process and includes various objective/subjective elements. The imitation of products and services in an environment where competition is increasing with the increase in global trade volume makes it more difficult for consumers to choose products/services and leads to a brand selection process for consumers. This situation brings the brand selection process to an important point. In this study, an evaluation and application will be made to determine the factors affecting the brand selection in an objective decision process. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) was used. With this method, it is aimed to understand which factors consumers consider more important about brand selection. As a result of the evaluations made with 7 experts in the field, perceived quality was seen as the most influential factor in brand selection, while the least important one was brand awareness.

Keywords: Brand, Brand Selection, AHP

KRİPTO PARA ALGISI: KAYSERİ İLİNDE BİR ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI PERCEPTION OF CRYPTO MONEY: A FIELD RESEARCH IN KAYSERİ

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ÖZET

Günümüz teknolojik gelişmelerinden olan kripto varlık yatırımları dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemizde de artan bir öneme sahip olup, birçok birey tarafından da yatırım kararlarında etkili olmaya başlamıştır. Teknolojinin gelişimi her alanda olduğu gibi para ve finansal piyasaları da derinden etkileyerek birçok değişikliğe sebep olmaktadır. Para da bu süreçte geleneksel kalıplarını yıkararak, daha çok dijital bir bünyeye bürünmüş ve daha evrensel ve soyut bir sistem kurma yolunda hareket etmeye başlamıştır. Paranın dijital hale gelmesi işlem hızını artırıp kolaylaştırırsa da artan işlem hacmi ve yasal prosedürler gibi negatif özellikleri de bulunmaktadır. Bu dezavantajları ortadan kaldırmak için gereksinim duyulan aynı zamanda da evrensel ve soyut bir sistem olarak görülen, merkeziyetsiz olması bakımından da benzersiz olan kripto para sistemi dünyada ve ülkemizde büyük bir yankı uyandırmış ve merak unsuru olmuştur. 2008 yılında yaşanan ekonomik krizle birlikte, Satoshi Nakamoto tarafından dünyaya sunulan ilk kripto para örneği olan Bitcoin tüm dünyaya tanıtılmıştır. Bu kapsamda mevcut çalışmada günümüz değişim süreciyle birlikte öncelikle elektronik para ve elektronik paranın hayatımıza kattığı yenilikler hakkında fikir oluşturmak sonrasında ise bu değişimlerin zirvesi olan, tüm dünyayı etkileyen kripto para sistemi ile bu sistemin veri tabanını ve alt yapısını oluşturan blockchain(blok zinciri) teknolojisi konusunda bilgi oluşturmak ve mevcut algıları ölçmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaca yönelik de Kayseri İli'nde bir alan çalışması yapılmıştır. Mevcut gelişmelerin er ya da geç bir şekilde dünyada olduğu gibi ülkemize de yansımaları olacağı düşüncesiyle bu teknolojilerin bilinirliğine yönelik bir değerlendirme yapmak amaçlanmış olup katılımcılara anket tekniği ile kripto paralara yönelik algılarını tespit etmek amacıyla çeşitli ifadeler yöneltilmiştir. Günümüzde bilinirliği oldukça artmış olmasına, hatta ülkemizde yoğun bir kullanıcı kitlesi bulunmasına rağmen kripto para sistemine çekimser yaklaşan, kanuni düzenlemelerin yetersizliğinden dolayı da bu sisteme mesafesini koruyan kişilerin sayısının da çok fazla olduğunu söylemek yanlış olmayacaktır. Bu konuyu aydınlatmak adına yapılmış olan çalışmada anket sonuçları Bitcoin ve Ethereum'un en bilinen kripto varlıklar olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektronik Para, Sanal Para, Kripto Para, Blok-zincir

ABSTRACT

Crypto asset investments, which are one of today's technological developments, have an increasing importance in our country as well as in the world and have started to be effective in investment decisions by many individuals. The development of technology, as in all fields, has deeply affected the money and financial markets, causing many changes. In this process, money has broken down its traditional patterns, taken on a more digital body and started to act towards building a more universal and abstract system. Although the digital transformation of money increases and facilitates the transaction speed, it also has negative features such as increased transaction volume and legal procedures. The crypto money system, which is also seen as a universal and abstract system that is needed to eliminate these disadvantages and is unique in terms of decentralization, has aroused a great resonance and curiosity in the world and in our country. With the economic crisis in 2008, Bitcoin, the first cryptocurrency presented to the world by Satoshi Nakamoto, was introduced to the world. In this context, in the current study, together with today's change process, first of all, to form an idea about electronic money and the innovations that electronic money has brought to our lives, and then to discuss the crypto money system, which is the peak of these changes, deeply affecting the whole world, and blockchain technology, which constitutes the database and infrastructure of this system. It is aimed to create knowledge and measure current perceptions. For this purpose, a field study was carried out in Kayseri Province. With the aim of making an assessment that these technologies are known with the thought of predicting the reflections of current developments on the world as well as in the world, he made various statements in order to determine his perceptions of cryptocurrencies with a given survey technique. It would not be wrong to say that the number of people who abstain from the crypto money system and keep their distance to this system due to the inadequacy of legal regulations, despite the fact that its awareness has increased considerably and there is a large user base in our country. In the study carried out to illuminate this issue, the results of the survey revealed that Bitcoin and Ethereum are the most well-known crypto assets.

Keywords: Electronic Currency, Virtual Currency, CryptoCurrency, Blockchain

GENOTYPE FREQUENCIES OF 50-BP INS/DEL POLYMORPHISM OF SOD1 IN TURKISH OPIOID USERS

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ABSTRACT

Opioid use disorder (OUD) is a long-term disease that can have significant health, economic, and social problems worldwide. It is a substance with a high potential to cause addiction in humans. Opioids alter the chemistry of the brain, leading to substance use tolerance, and it is necessary to increase the dose incrementally over time to achieve the resulting effect. When people stop using this substance, they experience physical and psychological withdrawal symptoms. Thus, opioid use disorder can lead to life-threatening health problems, including the risk of overdose. Oxidative stress plays a major role in substance use disorder. Oxidative stress can vary due to different lifestyles and genetic factors. It is an imbalance between free radicals and antioxidants in the body. An important enzyme system in scavenging free radicals caused by addictive substances such as opium is the superoxide dismutase (SOD) enzyme. The SOD enzyme oxidizes the superoxide radical to the oxygen molecule and catalyzes another superoxide molecule by reducing it to hydrogen peroxide. With the decrease of SOD levels, the formation of free radicals increases. In the current study, the effect of *SOD1* 50-bp INS/DEL polymorphism on the risk of OUD was evaluated. Individuals with OUD (n=61) attended AMATEM Clinic in Ankara and healthy controls (n=59) who had no history of substance use disorder were included. *SOD1* 50-bp INS/DEL polymorphism was genotyped by Polymerase Chain Reaction. Genotype frequencies of 50-bp INS/DEL polymorphism of *SOD1* were 82% and % 76.3 for INS/INS, 16.4% and % 20.3 for INS/DEL and 1.6% and % 3.4 for DEL/DEL in individuals with OUD and in controls, respectively. There was not a statistically significant difference between individuals with OUD and healthy controls in view of genotype frequencies

($p=0.695$). In conclusion, *SOD1* 50-bp INS/DEL polymorphism has no effect on the risk of OUD in a Turkish population.

Keywords: Superoxide dismutase, opioid use disorder, polymorphism, oxidative stress

RELATIONSHIP OF OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER WITH SOCIAL ANXIETY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE IN ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of the study is to determine the relationship between obsessive compulsive disorder in adults, and social anxiety and psychological resilience in adults. The group of this study was composed of individuals who received or are still receiving treatment in hospitals and private counseling centers in Izmir in 2022-2023. **Method:** The sample of the study was composed of 400 participants aged 18 and over who were diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive and selected by purposive sampling method. Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Question List, Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale and Brief Psychological Resilience Scale were used to collect data in the study. **Findings:** In the findings of the study, it has been determined that there is a significant and moderately positive relationship between controlling and cleaning levels; a positive relationship between slowness, doubt and rumination levels; a very strong positive relationship between the maudsley obsessive compulsive levels. **Outcome:** In the research results, obsessions and compulsions were found to be significant for the tested variables in general. However, no significant results were found at the expected psychological resilience level. Therefore, the relationship between obsessive-compulsive scores and another variable may be examined.

Keywords: Obsessive, Compulsive, Social Anxiety, Psychological Resilience

TEACHING SPEAKING SKILLS WHEN STUDYING RUSSIAN AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

In our article, we are conducting research on speaking as a productive type of speech activity. Speaking is the most important aspect of learning a language.

In real communication, we know four types of speech activity, they are distributed as follows: listening - 42%, speaking - 32%, reading - 15%, and writing - 11%.¹ As you can see, speaking is the second type of speech activity after listening, which occupies most of our lives.

Reminisce the structure of the speech activity, we have a motivational-incentive phase at the first stage since we begin to speak only when we have a necessity, and when motivation arises for speaking. In order for a speaking atmosphere must occur, certain situations are necessary, and in the article, we will scrutinize these situations.

We will also investigate thoroughly the requirements for speaking skills for different levels of proficiency in Russian as a foreign language, which was established by the Russian State Testing System for citizens of foreign countries.²

In our study, we will also talk about the types and forms of speaking, skills for effective speaking, and discuss teaching methods and conditions for speaking.

Let's touch on the current issue, why students are afraid to speak, and what are the reasons for the occurrence of a language barrier. Actually, speaking allows you to communicate with different people, express your thoughts freely, and become an active member of a new community. We will analyze these reasons and methods of working on each of them, how to work on them correctly and we shall talk about ways and techniques to overcome the language barrier. It must be underlined that the learning process can be made more interesting and productive with the help of game tasks that help overcome the language barrier.

Keywords: speaking, monologue, dialogue, teaching methods, levels of proficiency, Russian as a foreign language.

¹ Fedotova N.L. Methods of teaching Russian as a foreign language. Practical course. Chrysostom. 2013. 192 pp. ISBN978-5-86547-684-9.

² https://gct.msu.ru/docs/B1_trebovaniyat.pdf

INTERACTIVE METHODS USED IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Currently, English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. The English language is famous as the language of diplomacy, commerce, navigation, scientific-technical and mass information. Most of the literature and mass media published in our time are published in English. According to all this, learning English is a vital necessity for everyone. In teaching English, the teacher needs both external and in-class resources. The title of the article is "Interactive methods used in teaching foreign languages". The purpose and objectives of this scientific article are to research learning resources, explore them, and involve more important resources in the learning process. The practical purpose is to inculcate oral communication skills and habits in students and to teach reading and writing skills. The goal of general education involves the development of thinking and worldview and requires teaching them the basics of science. The main goal is to further improve their outlook and idea on education. The main goal of teaching a foreign language is to strengthen friendly relations between peoples and to teach the history, revolutionary past, science and technology, art, lifestyle, customs, and traditions of the people whose language is being taught. The teaching of foreign languages with a communicative purpose and the implementation of tasks arising from this purpose are characterized by the habit and ability of students to communicate in the foreign language they are taught. At the same time, the learned language should be a means of communication and it should be used for communicative purposes. This is the main factor in terms of teaching foreign languages.

To achieve all these, it is necessary to use different methods and resources. We hope that it will be a necessary resource for foreign language teaching in the future. In this regard, our work is of particular importance. The teaching of foreign languages is distinguished by its specificity from the teaching of other subjects. According to the traditional approach, such specificity provides not only new content to the lesson but new signs of existing ideas. Another peculiarity of teaching foreign languages is that the lessons are based on previous knowledge, and there is an inter-lesson chain connection that brings it closer to the exact sciences.

Keywords: Interactive methods, communicative purpose, traditional approach, skills, and habits.

GRADUATE STUDENTS' VIEWS ON DISTANCE EDUCATION AFTER EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

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ABSTRACT

Education in 2022-2023 Spring Semester was suspended in Turkish higher education institutions due to the Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquake occurred on February 6, 2023 in Turkey and it was decided to switch to distance education in accordance with the decision taken by the Council of Higher Education. The universities in the provinces, which were affected by the earthquake started with online education and decided to finish the semester with this method. The aim of the current study was to explore graduate students' views on distance education implemented after the earthquake disaster. The study was conducted in a state university in one of the provinces affected by the earthquake in Turkey. The participants were graduate students studying at the institute of Educational Sciences. A qualitative research method was utilized in the research. The data were collected through semi-structured interview and then analyzed using content analysis. The findings of the study displayed that the students thought that distance education had both positive and negative effects. Among the advantages the students reported that distance education was time saving, convenient and flexible. However, they experienced technical and internet access problems along with lack of direct human interaction.

Keywords: Distance education, higher education, graduate students

KÜYEREL BİR MARKA TANIMI: “DR. OETKER”
DESCRIPTION OF A GLOCAL BRAND: “DR. OETKER”

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ABSTRACT

The term “glocalization”, which is defined by the combination of the words “global” and “local”, has been discussed in the field of economy, international relations, marketing, and communication sciences both in the world and in Turkey. In recent years, in the context of glocalization, internationalization has become a frequently mentioned concept in branding. This concept is used to describe a product or service that is developed and distributed globally but is also created to meet consumer expectations in a local market. This study discusses the inner dynamics of brand and culture in the context of the glocal perspective.

Every brand reflects the culture it belongs to. In other words, brands become a communication tool by conveying their culture.

It can be stated that the culture we live in shapes values and behaviors. Culture, which encompasses values such as language, literature, and works of art, has a wide variety. Therefore, it should be considered for those who want to manage a brand in its cultural elements to become a successful brand.

In this context, this study focuses on the formation of brands at the intersection of global and indigenous cultural flows, in other words, it aims to highlight the significance of global brand and local culture in glocalization.

In this study, *Dr. Oetker*, known as *Cameo* in the Italian market and *Ancel* in France, as a global business and a glocal food brand operating beyond national borders, is examined and evaluated as a glocal marketing example in terms of product strategies implemented in the Turkish market with its wide product range.

Keywords: Glocalization, Global, Local, Culture, Brand.

WHICH TYPE OF POETRY: WITH RHYME OR IN BLANK VERSE?**Irina-Ana DROBOT**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to look at types of poems that have been considered desirable in time and to find reasons why, namely with respect to their being written in rhyme or in blank verse. The reasons could have to do with the fact that earlier periods were more conservative, more traditional, and preferred rhymed poems, or that they believed these were more pleasant to the ear, reminding them of music, while modern periods became drawn to experimentalism and also started preferring free verse. Fixed forms were also usual in the past, while during modern times there was a rebellion against fixed rules, and poetry could become anything, to the point where the poetic language itself was challenged. The mindset has changed towards individualism in modern times, and thus at individual level uniqueness is appreciated, this being visible in trying to achieve unique style and form in poems. Blank verse also allows poems which look more like stories told in verse and which are easier to understand. Otherwise, figurative language can be difficult to decipher in some poems and this may lead to readers to abandon them. Poems with rhyme can tell stories and humorous happenings, and not only present emotions and perception of the world.

Keywords: Lyricism, Psychology, Reader-response, Creativity.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE WORKPLACE: IMPLICATIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

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ABSTRACT

Although artificial intelligence (AI) has been threatening more and more current jobs, it presents opportunities as well. The question is not whether AI will take on more cognitive tasks but rather how we will adapt. AI may have flaws, but human reasoning is deeply flawed, too. Therefore, “Clearly AI is going to win,” Nobel prize winner Daniel Kahneman remarked in 2021. “How people adjust is a fascinating problem.” (Agrawal et al., 2022). AI systems have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in automating routine tasks, enhancing efficiency, and reducing human error, leading to increased productivity and cost savings. Moreover, AI's ability to process vast amounts of data and extract meaningful insights has enabled organizations to make more informed and data-driven decisions, ultimately improving overall performance. However, the introduction of AI into organizations also raises several challenges and concerns. The displacement of human workers due to automation has implications for employee morale, job satisfaction, and job security. Additionally, the adoption of AI may necessitate organizational changes in terms of employee skills, training, and organizational culture, as the interaction between humans and machines becomes increasingly prevalent. Furthermore, the paper identifies key factors influencing the successful integration of AI into organizational behaviour. Leadership support and a strategic vision for AI implementation are crucial for fostering a positive AI culture and managing the associated organizational changes effectively. Employee engagement, involvement, and education are also pivotal in mitigating resistance and facilitating the adoption and acceptance of AI technologies. By understanding the implications of AI on various aspects of organizational behaviour, including decision-making, job roles, and employee well-being, organizations can navigate this rapidly evolving landscape more effectively. Future research should focus on addressing the gaps in knowledge and exploring strategies to harness AI's potential for optimizing organizational performance while ensuring ethical and human-centered implementation.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, AI, Organizational Behaviour.

HOW TO ORGANIZE ENGLISH LESSONS TO BE MORE BENEFICIAL AND INTERESTING FOR STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

It is very important to organize the educational process in such a way that the child works actively, with interest and enthusiasm in class, sees the fruits of his labor and can evaluate independently.

Modern society puts increasing demands on the education and general development of students, the efficiency of mastering the program. Each student should be taught to receive, process, evaluate and use a large amount of information in a short period of time.

English, like any other language, has a communicative function, therefore, as an academic subject, it is both a goal and a means of learning. The child, who is the main subject of the educational process, is at the center of English language teaching. An English teacher must create a favorable atmosphere in the classroom and a sense of comfort for each student, which is the key to successful English learning.

A combination of traditional teaching methods and modern information technologies, including computers using Internet resources, can help the teacher to solve this difficult problem. Using computers in the classroom makes the learning process mobile, highly differentiated, personalized and interactive.

A modern computer combines the capabilities of a television, a video recorder, a book, a telephone, and is a universal tool capable of simulating various language situations, it can quickly and effectively respond to the student's actions and wishes. This teaching method is also very attractive for teachers: it helps them to better assess the child's abilities and knowledge, encourages them to look for new, non-traditional forms and methods of teaching, prompts pedagogical creativity.

Keywords: learning technologies, ability, resources, communicative function, preferences.

UNDERSTANDING AND THE ROLE OF EXPLANATION IN UNDERSTANDING

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ABSTRACT

The basic concept of understanding, first of all, is connected with the establishment of the personal meaning of the understanding, the possibility of using what is understood to meet the needs of the subject of knowledge or use in activities related to satisfying his needs. Science is defined as a sphere of human activity, the function of which is to develop and systematize objective knowledge about reality, in the aggregate they represent the sum of knowledge underlying the scientific picture of the world. The purpose of science is to describe, explain and predict the processes and phenomena of reality on the basis of open laws.

As a result of scientific activity, which is built according to certain rules, the scientist receives knowledge that requires explanation. Through explanation, an understanding of the obtained facts (knowledge) is achieved, the explanation is the most difficult, creative stage in ongoing research. The explanation reveals the possible causes of the observed (studied) phenomenon. Let us demonstrate this by the example of the work of J. Piaget, which determines the child's understanding of the constancy of objects. Piaget attached great importance to this principle.

“All knowledge,” he wrote, “regardless of whether it is scientific or simply derived from common sense, presupposes, explicitly or implicitly, a system of conservation principles” (Piaget, 1969, p. 243). Piaget studied the principle of conservation using the example of arithmetic thinking and the formation of the concept of number.

In various monographs and textbooks, considering this dependence, they usually refer to Piaget's experiments with pouring liquid into vessels of various shapes. And this description takes, as a rule, no more than one page. While Piaget himself, giving an explanation of this phenomenon, describes these experiments on 57 pages, he distinguishes three stages in the formation of the concept of number in a child. “According to children in the first stage, the amount of transfused fluid increases or decreases depending on the shape and number of vessels. The child makes judgments based on perceptual data. And the problem is, "why is perception deceptive?" And it is deceptive because in perception there are asymmetric properties that the child is not able to appreciate in unity. But in these properties there is a germ of magnitude. Analysis of foreign sources leads A. V. Yurevich to the conclusion that there are different types of explanations which are very important in understanding.

Key words: perception, perceptual, explanation, explicitly, implicitly

GLOBALIZATION, CULTURE AND ENGLISH IN THE ALGERIAN CONTEXT: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study is to some extent designed within the Multimodal Social Semiotic perspective. Its purpose is to achieve a comprehensive analysis of the linguistic and visual components that constitute the cover pictures of Algerian Facebook groups and pages that use English as the main language of communication. It attempts to determine which culture (s) is/are portrayed (the local, the foreign or the international culture), and therefore determine the extent to which the Algerian society is affected by globalization. Our study is based on Mixed Methods Research as it combines both quantitative and qualitative research tools. Bell's descriptive statistical method (1987) and Critical Discourse Analysis in addition to Kress' and Van Leeuwen's 'Visual Grammar' framework are used to investigate how both visual and verbal components make meaning when combined. Thirty visuals were chosen to constitute the multimodal corpus. The results show that the content of Algerian Facebook groups and pages cover pictures privileged the local culture over the foreign or international culture. It is possible to infer from these results that Algerian netizens are fully aware of the negative impacts of globalization. They may use English online as the main language of communication but only to portray the Algerian culture. Indeed, English is the vehicle through which Algerian social values, norms, behaviors, and lifestyles are being introduced to the rest of the world.

Keywords: Globalization, Culture, English, Algeria, Influence.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH IN ALGERIA OR THE RACE FOR THE FIRRRST PLACE**Karima HOCINE**

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ABSTRACT

The historical background of Algeria has had a direct influence on the current linguistic situation, which is plurilingual. There are at least five main languages, which are in contact in the country. Each language has a unique history and its own political and social statuses. In Algeria, then, there is Berber, namely Tamazight, which is a national and newly official language. There is also Arabic, namely Modern Standard Arabic, which is considered as the official language. Besides, Algerian Arabic or Ed-derija is the language of everyday communication. As concerns French and English, they are taught as the first foreign language and the second foreign language respectively. Yet, the desire to speak English in Algeria, as the first foreign language, is so strong that it incites Algerian Netizens to encourage its spread both online and offline. To meet this increasing demand, the Algerian government has recently taken the initiative to introduce English in primary education. Today, the Algerian pupil is the only pupil in the world to learn two foreign languages in the primary school in addition to Arabic and Tamazight. Accordingly, the present study displays background information intended to offer a substantial overview on the Algerian linguistic profile, largely focusing on the rapid diffusion of English in Algeria (both online and offline) and its so-called 'removal' of the French language as the first foreign language in the Algerian linguistic landscape.

Keywords: English, French, Education, Algeria, Race.

AN ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK MODEL FOR CREDIT RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE ALBANIAN BANKING SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

In this research paper we introduce the Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) Analysis for credit risk assessment purposes in a panel of trade businesses. The 66 businesses data used refer to 2020-2021 period and are classified into Organizational characteristics (5 patterns) and financial indicators (18 patterns). They refer to Liquidity, Operational Efficiency, Leverage, and Growth patterns. For Multilayer Perceptron Analysis training purposes only 32 businesses resulted to be valid. Meanwhile in order to reveal the discriminatory variables we have initially implemented the Receiver Operating Characteristics (ROC curve) Analysis at a 95% confidence level, considering as a dependent variable the borrowers 'status [in performing (1) or non-performing (0)]. Further, we have developed a multilayer perceptron network with 14 input layers patterns, 14 customers' patterns factors and two covariates through the sigmoid activation function. The number of hidden layers is 1, and the number of units in hidden layers is 20. In close reference with MLP results: the incorrect predictions in response to borrowers' status variable are 0%, the error function is too small (0.003) and the training process has run too fast (00:00:00.040 seconds), it can be deduced that MLP approach is adequate one for credit risk assessment purposes. Accordingly, some recommendations are provided for supervisory bodies and banks concerning an effective use of these approaches for credit risk assessment purposes.

Keywords: Business Patterns, Credit risk assessment, Multilayer Perceptron Analysis, Processing Elements.

PARABOLIC PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND ITS SOLUTIONS: (A MODIFIED FINITE DIFFERENCE APPROACH)

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents the solutions of partial differential equations mostly the parabolic type using a unique approach different from the usual approach of solutions by finite difference method (mostly the Crank-Nicolson scheme). Partial differential equations are interesting type of differential equations and a very good example is the parabolic partial differential equations and we concentrate majorly on the heat conduction problems. Solving parabolic partial differential equations analytically is not easy and not all can be solved by analytical method. Hence, numerical methods are results to. Numerical methods are methods of finding approximate solutions to problems on differential equations and for the purpose of this work, we considered heat conduction problems with derivatives boundary conditions and solved numerically using a modified finite difference scheme derived from the classical Crank-Nicolson scheme to obtain their solutions. The stability of the modified scheme was also verified using matrix method; to know if it is unconditionally stable or not. The temperatures at specific time-steps are computed and the results presented in tables. It was discovered that the modified scheme is efficient and effective for solving parabolic equations with derivative boundaries and can also be use as an alternative scheme for the classical Crank-Nicolson scheme.

Keyword: Parabolic equations, Numerical methods, modified finite difference scheme, Crank-Nicolson scheme, Diffusion problems, Derivatives boundary.

HIGHER-ORDER TOPOLOGICAL ASYMPTOTIC FORMULA FOR THE ELASTICITY OPERATOR AND APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with a geometric inverse problem related to the elasticity equation. We aim to identify an unknown hole from boundary measurements of the displacement field. The Kohn-Vogelius concept is employed for formulating the inverse problem as a topology optimization one. We develop a topological sensitivity analysis based method for detecting the location, size and shape of the unknown hole. We derive a higher-order asymptotic formula describing the variation of a Kohn-Vogelius type functional with respect to the creation of an arbitrary shaped hole inside the computational domain.

Keywords: Elasticity operator, topological sensitivity analysis, higher-order asymptotic formula, geometric inverse problem, Kohn-Vogelius formulation, topological gradient.

THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS ON PURCHASING HABITS OF GENERATION Z

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ABSTRACT

Social networks today have a strong influence on consumers, especially young ones. The generation of young adults, generation Z, shows great extent of social networks influence in their everyday life and purchasing behaviour. Given that generation Z is born and raised in digital era, it is crucial for retail companies to have knowledge of purchasing habits of their young consumers and to be informed of how much their purchasing behaviour is influenced by various digital social media. The purpose of this paper is to present and explain the concept of social networks and its affect on purchasing behaviour of generation Z. A survey study was conducted among young consumers in Croatia. A total of 259 answers were obtained. Study results reveal the role of social networks in shaping purchasing behaviour of young adults, from acquiring information in pre-purchase phase to advertisement affect regarding product category and affect on brand preferences. The paper offers valuable practical implications as retailers can use study results to create marketing strategies tailored to young consumers and thus differentiate themselves from competition.

Keywords: social networks, generation Z, purchasing habits, consumer behaviour, retail.

PRICING STRATEGIES AS A TOOL OF COMPETITION IN THE DIGITAL AGE

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ABSTRACT

Understanding the market conditions and unmet customer desires, along with the price the customer is willing to pay to satisfy those desires, is the best way to be successful in pricing a product or service.

Pricing strategy refers to the different methods that companies use to find the most competitive price for their products or services. At the times of the rapid technological development that we are living in, of course the application of price strategies through digitalization is very important in attracting new customers and keeping the existing ones. There are many ways to determine the "right" price, but successful firms combine a variety of tools and know that the key factor to consider is the customer.

In the digital age, market frictions and search costs have been reduced, price discovery has been facilitated and price transparency has increased. It has been proven that a 1% price modification results in at least a 10% change in daily consumption. So, price as a profit-adjusting parameter is the easiest and fastest way to increase competition. Faced with rapid economic and technological changes, today's customer is more curious, and more aware of what exactly he wants. Rapid technological development has increased forms of pricing and created a platform for customer orientation to products.

In the conditions of an increased competition, the challenge of every enterprise is to create as much value as possible and attract as many costumers as possible, and to do this, more and more enterprises must consider pricing strategies as promoters and must keep a constant watch on competitors pricing strategies for similar products.

Keywords: Customer, Digitalization, Pricing strategy, Technological development.

**FOOD SECURITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMON SECURITY AND
DEFENCE POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**
AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ'NİN ORTAK GÜVENLİK VE SAVUNMA POLİTİKASI
ÇERÇEVESİNDE GIDA GÜVENLİĞİ

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ABSTRACT

Today, security has gone beyond merely protecting the borders of states. Political, economic, social, environmental, etc., security is ensured in many areas, even in the interaction of all issues with each other. This situation, which expresses the expansion of security, is referred to as new security. Food security is an international security problem that cannot be ignored today in the context of the new security understanding. Food is the most fundamental priority of states and at the point where resources are depleted, security can no longer be ensured by armament. In this respect, during the preparation process of the research, it was observed that the literature in the fields of International Relations and European Union Studies was insufficient in terms of food security studies in the context of the new security understanding. Therefore, the research aims to fill the gaps in these academic fields and to provide a more comprehensive study. In this respect, the research question of the study, which primarily examines the concepts of new security and food security theoretically, is whether the European Union (EU), which we have chosen as a case study, includes food security within the scope of the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) or not. Accordingly, the hypothesis of the study is that the EU places food security policy in the last ranks among other security policies and that there is no direct food security work within the scope of CSDP. While qualitative methods have been preferred in the hypothesis testing of the study, basic and official sources, especially in foreign literature, have been reviewed. As a result of the research, it has been found that there are a few studies that indirectly include food security in the issues covered under the CSDP, but there is no direct food security policy.

Keywords: New Security, Food Security, Migration, Terrorism, European Union, CSDP.

ÖZET

Güvenlik, günümüzde sadece devletlerin sınırlarını korumasının ötesine geçmiştir. Siyasi, ekonomik, toplumsal, çevresel vb. birçok alanda, hatta tüm konuların birbiri ile etkileşimi ile güvenlik sağlanır hale gelmiştir. Güvenliğin genişlemesini ifade eden bu durum, yeni güvenlik olarak ifade edilmektedir. Gıda güvenliği ise yeni güvenlik anlayışı bağlamında günümüzde göz ardı edilemez uluslararası bir güvenlik sorunudur. Gıda, devletlerin en temel önceliğidir ve kaynakların tükendiği noktada güvenlik artık silahlanma ile sağlanamayacaktır. Bu açıdan araştırmanın hazırlık sürecinde, incelenen Uluslararası İlişkiler ve Avrupa Birliği Çalışmaları alanlarındaki literatürde, yeni güvenlik anlayışı bağlamında gıda güvenliği çalışmalarının yetersiz olduğu görülmüştür. Dolayısıyla araştırma ile bu akademik alanlardaki eksikliklerin giderilmesi ve daha kapsamlı bir çalışma ortaya konulması hedeflenmiştir. Bu açıdan öncelikli olarak yeni güvenlik ve gıda güvenliği kavramlarının teorik olarak incelendiği çalışmanın araştırma sorusu, örnek olay olarak seçtiğimiz Avrupa Birliği (AB)'nin Ortak Güvenlik ve Savunma Politikası (OGSP) kapsamında gıda güvenliğine yer verip vermediği olmuştur. Bu doğrultuda araştırmanın hipotezi, AB'nin gıda güvenliği politikasına diğer güvenlik politikaları arasında son sıralarda yer verdiği ve OGSP kapsamında doğrudan bir gıda güvenliği çalışmasının olmadığıdır. Çalışmanın hipotez testinde nitel yöntemler tercih edilirken, özellikle yabancı literatürde temel ve resmi kaynaklar taranmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, OGSP kapsamında ele alınan konularda dolaylı olarak gıda güvenliği içeren bir dizi çalışmanın olduğu ancak doğrudan bir gıda güvenliği politikasının bulunmadığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni Güvenlik, Gıda Güvenliği, Göç, Terörizm, Avrupa Birliği, OGSP.

THEORETICAL APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE, CHILD- AND FAMILY-FRIENDLY URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The paper aims to examine the key factors of child- and family-friendly cities in the light of international initiatives aimed at developing ideal cities for families with children. According to the United Nations, two out of every three people will live in urban areas by 2050, so more and more children will grow up in cities and urban centres. This paper highlights the need for sustainable urban planning and development that meets the needs of children and families. The study reviews the main features that make cities child- and family-friendly based on some international initiatives (e.g. the Child Friendly Cities Initiative by the United Nations Children's Fund; the European Network of Family-Friendly Municipalities by the European Large Families Confederation). After that, the author of the paper summarizes the basic elements of the child- and family-friendly cities and draws attention that the creation of child- and family-friendly cities is based on sustainable urban development that integrates the environmental, economic and social needs of the local families with children. In the conclusions, the study emphasizes the role of strong partnership between local municipalities, companies and civil society organizations, and also the importance of involving families and children in urban planning and development.

Keywords: sustainable urban development, child-friendly cities, family-friendly cities

ANCIENT THEATERS DISCOVERED IN ALBANIA: ARCHITECTURE AND SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT

Studying the ancient theaters discovered in Albania is important for understanding the spread and socio-cultural influences in the Mediterranean Sea in Antiquity. The study's purpose is to the ancient theaters discovered in Albania, from the 5th century BC to the 4th century AD. To realize this study, several scientific methods were used: analysis, synthesis, comparison, specification, and generalization. As a result of the study, it was possible to understand the characteristics of the theaters built in the ancient cities in Albania. The data for the theaters will be presented in plans and maps. The study proves that, in the Albanian territory, the theater started to be built in the 3rd century BC and continued to be used until the 4th century AD. The population in these cities and areas enjoy theatrical performances such as tragedy, prose, comedy, etc. during Antiquity. The theaters in the Ancient cities in Albania were built according to the Hellenic model of the time, proving a cultural influence from the Aegean region. They were constructed with local capital in the 3rd-2nd centuries BC and were repaired and maintained during the Roman period by the local government. Archaeological data prove that theatrical performances were organized by private and the spectators paid for tickets. This paper is the first attempt to understand the construction and development of the theater in Albania during Antiquity. It will help future researchers to understand the construction and spread of the Ancient theater in the Albanian territories and more widely.

Keywords: theatre, cultural influence, architecture, social aspects, urban plan

EU MIGRATION POLICY AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the relationship between migration and national sovereignty, with a specific focus on the impact of EU migration policy on member states. It argues that EU migration policy has undermined national sovereignty by diminishing states' control over their borders and the formulation of public policy within those borders. The paper begins with a conceptual analysis of national sovereignty, the state's ability to control migration and establish rules regarding emigration, naturalization, nationality, and expulsion. It examines how the institutionalization of social relations by states divides nationals and non-nationals, making migration a matter of state concern and intervention. The paper then takes into analysis EU's migration policy and its impact on states. It emphasizes that migration affects various dimensions of a state's social sphere, including the economy, legislation, politics, education, and demography. EU migration policy introduces a homogenization of national policies, leaving little room for individual states to shape their own policies. Following this line of reasoning, paper continues and examines how and to what extent candidate countries seeking EU membership are influenced by EU migration policies. These policies condition these countries' immigration, asylum, and internal security measures, affecting their domestic affairs and cooperation with other nations. In conclusion, the paper asserts that the inclusion of migration in a state's domestic policies inadvertently internationalizes such policies and invites interference from other states and supranational organizations. The EU's migration policy has not only homogenized immigration policies across member states but also redefined the concept of borders and territories. By deterritorializing nation-states and denationalizing their policies, the EU has undermined states' sovereignty by limiting their control over borders and public policy formulation.

Keywords: Migration, Territory, Borders, EU Policy, Public Policy, Sovereignty, Citizenship

STALKING AND VICTIM PROTECTION: A HERMENEUTICAL APPROACH TO THE JURIDICAL PROCEDURE OF THE ALBANIAN LAW

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ABSTRACT

The present article aims to highlight the significance of Stalking in the light of Juridical Procedures and Protection. The method implied in the present work is desk research that will combine the Albanian Procedural Law in terms of the Protection of the Victim and the significant changes that underwent in terms of gender-based policies and public order. Through hermeneutical research, the present work will bring a depth comprehension of the phenomenon from a Juridical and Psychosocial public Defense viewpoint and the way the Juridical and Normal Law protects the victim not only in terms of punishment for the offender but, also in terms of prevention through self-defense techniques. In the end, the author recommends some areas of intervention that would improve the victim's quality of life and sense of safety.

Keywords: Stalking, Victim, Juridical Procedure, Criminal Law, Protection

REQUIRED AND OBJECTIVES OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide groups of companies are as important a reality as the company. A group of companies, as they constitute an economic unit, must be presented as a whole (as a unitary whole). In this respect, it is naturally necessary to prepare group financial statements (consolidated), in addition to the individual financial statements of the group members. The group notion, both in national legislation and in international law, is used to designate the conditions and criteria in which a parent company must proceed to carry out accounting consolidations, respectively when preparing consolidated financial statements. The consolidated annual financial statements constitute a unitary whole and have the components provided by the applicable accounting regulations. The information provided through the consolidated annual financial statements is of the utmost importance, as the consolidated accounts, in view of their role in external information, are clearly superior in terms of significance to individual accounts, as well as the obvious need to ensure a sincere presentation, when one of the entities in the group has a financial interest, directly or indirectly, which allows the control of other entities.

Keywords: group of companies, consolidated financial statements, consolidated accounts.

EXTERNAL DEMOCRATIZATION OF GEORGIA THROUGH NATO AND THE EU DEMOCRATIC CONDITIONALITY

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the EU and NATO's external democratization efforts in Georgia, focusing on their potential, conditionality, and reciprocal influence. Through a comparative analysis, the study identifies commonalities, complementarities, and contradictions between NATO and the EU in democratizing Georgia. The research draws on the theoretical frameworks of EU enlargement and NATO enlargement, utilizing the Copenhagen Criteria - Membership Action Plan analogy. Additionally, it explores the significance of market access, visa liberalization, and security-related incentives in the absence of membership prospects. By addressing the gap in literature on NATO's democracy promotion, the study enriches knowledge on external democratization processes. The findings contribute to understanding effective cooperation and provide policy recommendations.

Keywords: External democratization, EU, NATO, Georgia, comparative analysis, democratic conditionality, Copenhagen Criteria, Membership Action Plan, NATO enlargement, EU enlargement.

BEYOND AUTOMATION: THE IMPACT OF ANTHROPOMORPHIC GENERATIVE AI ON CONVERSATIONAL MARKETING

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ABSTRACT

The evolution of conversational marketing has been significantly impacted by Generative AI and anthropomorphic design. This study provides an inclusive review of the literature on the integration of Generative AI and anthropomorphic design in conversational marketing. Initially, the paper explores the concept of anthropomorphism and its psychological drivers, highlighting its role in enhancing the user experience by fostering a sense of familiarity. The incorporation of Generative AI in this paradigm has led to the creation of conversational agents capable of generating human-like, contextually accurate responses, thus transforming the marketing automation landscape. The research investigates the implications of anthropomorphic Generative AI on customer engagement and marketing efficacy. It emphasises the potential benefits, mainly improved user interaction and satisfaction, along with the potential challenges. At the end of this review, it highlights the need for a balanced approach to anthropomorphism in conversational marketing. The paper proposes that conversational agents' design and capabilities must align harmoniously with user expectations to mitigate user dissonance or perceived deception. Given the critical insights drawn from the literature, the paper ends with a research proposal focusing on exploring effective strategies to harmonise user expectations and the capabilities of anthropomorphic conversational agents. This proposed research will provide practical insights for marketers, developers, and researchers looking to navigate the challenges at the intersection of anthropomorphism, Generative AI, and conversational marketing.

Keywords: Generative AI, Anthropomorphism, Conversational Marketing, Customer Engagement, User Experience, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Marketing.

MEMORIES FROM THE PAST OF ALBANIAN COMMUNIST REGIME: THE LIFE STORY OF TWO ALBANIAN WOMEN FROM A SOCIAL AND LEGAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This presentation will be focused on analysing the life story of two distinguished women, that were tortured in many ways during communist regime in Albania. They belonged to the intellectual elite of that time, well-educated that were politically and legally persecuted, and left in shadow afterwards, working in remote areas in very difficult living conditions.

Methodology:

Analysis along the presentation will be portrayed through the desk research of the files kept from the Albanian government during communist regime. These files were finally disclosed to the public through the latest legal amendments on the law on 2015 (the Authority for Information on Former State Security Files – aidssh.gov.al), enabling the public and researchers to examine their history and deal with their past.

Conclusion:

The main conclusion of the paper will be based on the fact that finally the communist regime crimes will become public, all people and public will now have detailed information on how these people were treated and persecuted by the communist regime. In the same time their families will have the opportunity to use legal remedies to resettle their rights where appropriate and seek compensation. Overall, examining the files of former state security will enable researchers addressing issues related to seeking the truth and dealing with the past from the prospective of human rights.

Keywords: human rights, communist regime, persecution, former state security files, dealing with the past, seeking the truth.

A REVIEW STUDY ABOUT CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF MELISSA OFFICINALIS

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ABSTRACT

Melissa officinalis, commonly known as lemon balm, is a perennial herb from the Lamiaceae family renowned for its medicinal and aromatic properties. This review study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the chemical composition of Melissa officinalis and its bioactive compounds. A thorough search of relevant peer-reviewed literature, including research articles and reviews, was conducted. The major findings reveal that Melissa officinalis contains a diverse array of bioactive compounds, including essential oils, polyphenols, triterpenes, and other minor constituents. The essential oil derived from Melissa officinalis is rich in monoterpenes such as citral, citronellal, geraniol, and linalool, which contribute to its distinct lemon-like aroma and possess antimicrobial, antioxidant, and sedative properties. Polyphenolic compounds like rosmarinic acid, caffeic acid, and flavonoids exhibit antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and neuroprotective activities. Triterpenes such as ursolic acid and oleanolic acid demonstrate anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and hepatoprotective effects. The presence of phenolic acids, tannins, coumarins, and volatile compounds further enhances the chemical diversity of Melissa officinalis. This review highlights the potential applications of Melissa officinalis in various fields, including medicine, cosmetics, and the food industry. However, further research is necessary to fully elucidate the pharmacological activities and explore the potential benefits of these bioactive compounds.

Keywords: Melissa officinalis , chemical composition, polyphenolic compounds, monoterpenes

BIO-COAGULANTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS WHEN COMPARED TO CONVENTIONAL COAGULANTS

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ABSTRACT

Bio-coagulants are described as a green alternative for the environmentally friendly treatment of water and wastewater. Nevertheless, they have not been widely applied in practical scales. A further literature review highlighting the strength and updated development of bio-coagulants should encourage their use. The characteristics, properties, coagulation/flocculation capabilities and mechanisms, economic benefits, and application fields of biological coagulants are summarised and discussed in this study. The treatment efficiency, applicability in different conditions, operating costs, and potential for environmental effect of the biological agents show significant advantages over conventional coagulants. Among some crucial factors affecting coagulation efficiencies (COD, suspended solids, colour, and turbidity removal), pH values, temperature, the dose of coagulants are considered. The promising successes of natural coagulants through plenty of recent studies are still facing the challenges of feasibility and practicality when confronting technical, environmental, economic and social expectations. Further studies to improve these limitations could encourage the use of green, environmentally friendly materials in line with sustainable development.

Keywords: bio-coagulants, conventional coagulants, coagulation/flocculation mechanism, wastewater treatment, coagulation efficiency.

NiO-BASED FLEXIBLE SOLID STATE SUPERCAPACITORS AND OPTOELECTRONIC DEVICES

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ABSTRACT

Personal, portable, and wearable electronics have become items of extensive use in daily life. Their fabrication requires flexible electronic components with high storage capability or with continuous power supplies (such as solar cells). In addition, formerly rigid tools such as electrochromic windows find new utilizations if they are fabricated with flexible characteristics. Flexibility and performances are determined by the material composition and fabrication procedures. In this regard, low-cost, easy-to-handle materials and processes are an asset in the overall production processes and items fruition. In the present contribution, the most recent approaches of our research group are described for the production of flexible electronic devices based on NiO as low-cost material enhancing the overall performances.

In particular, flexible NiO-based all-solid-state supercapacitors will be presented, obtained by a facile assembly of the components, and using NiO as key material, synthesized by a hydrothermal process. In addition, flexible NiO-based temperature reading devices will be introduced, thus showing the potential of NiO as material for future developments in optoelectronic devices.

Au AND Ag NANOPARTICLES COUPLED TO PHOTORESPONSIVE MOLECULES, FOR INTRACELLULAR pH CONTROL

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ABSTRACT

The pH regulation has a fundamental role in several intracellular processes [1] and its variation via exogenous compounds is a potential tool for intervening on the intracellular mechanism. It has been shown that purposely designed photosensitive compounds act as photoactivated switch for intracellular acidification [2-5]. Furthermore, the coupling of photoacids with Au nanoparticles largely enhances the local intracellular acidification [6]. In order to achieve a more extensive exogenous control over the intracellular pH, reversible photoresponsive spiropyrans have been synthesized, which may capture or release protons, depending on the irradiation wavelength. In particular, two types of molecules were synthesized: the short chained 3-{2-[E-2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)ethenyl-3,3-dimethyl-3H-indole]-1-yl}propan-1-sulfonate, and the long chained 1,9-(Mercaptononyl)-3',3'-dimethyl-6'-nitrospiro[2H-1-benzopyran-2,2'-(2H) indole], which can be coupled to Au and Ag nanoparticles. The aim is at using them as tools for reversible change the intracellular pH.

Here we present the photochemical behavior of the synthesized photoresponsive molecules, before and after functionalization with Au and Ag nanoparticles, as a function of irradiation wavelength and time. Since these molecules are intended to be dosed to buffered closed environment such as cells, the effect of pH has been investigated as well as the effect of selected buffers.

Keywords: Au and Ag NPs, photoresponsivity, cancer cells

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GENUS *ACACIA* AS INVADER: CHEMICAL VALORIZATION AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Natural product extracts are frequently used in drug discovery to screen for possible bioactive compounds. Acacia species are aggressive invaders that damage ecosystem integrity over the globe. *Acacia dealbata* L. is considered as one of the most aggressive species in Portugal. These plants are found in all Portuguese regions and have the potential to invade farms and autochthonous woods, establishing monocultures, affecting ecosystem structure, and negatively influencing the economy. Extracts from the flowers are already explored as hydrogels for personal care products, cosmetics or pharmaceuticals, as well as perfumes based on their antiradical and anti-proliferative potential. However, they can also be considered as a natural ingredient in foods, providing biological properties beneficial to health. The purpose of this work was to evaluate the recovery of bioactive ethanolic and hydroalcoholic extracts from *Acacia dealbata* fresh flowers and to characterize their chemical composition and antioxidant properties. The antioxidant activity of the extracts was characterized through DPPH and FRAP assays. Bioactive extracts with high total phenolic content (679.5 mg GAE/g extract), and Total flavonoids content (181.8 mg CE/g extract), were obtained in ethanolic extracts. The highest DPPH and FRAP activities were obtained from ethanolic extracts (1068.3 mg TE/g extract and 9194.6 mmol Fe²⁺/g extract, respectively). The results show that it is possible to recover important components from these biomass fractions, which can then be valorized for food, pharmaceutical and cosmetic applications. Technological and scientific comprehension of these species' chemical and biological qualities will serve improve the efficiency of the management strategies will be implemented, emphasizing a sustainable economy.

Keywords: *Acacia dealbata* L., Invasive species, Chemicals, Sustainable economy.

COPPER OXIDE NPS AS A PHOTOCATALYST

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ABSTRACT

Today, wastewater treatment and the sanitation of potable water supplies are major concerns. Among the most recent advances in water treatment, advanced oxidation processes (AOP) are solutions allowing the mineralization in an aqueous medium of organic molecules that are toxic to the ecosystem. heterogeneous photocatalysis. It is a photo-sensitized reaction based on the adsorption of light radiation by the catalyst, generally a semiconductor using CuO. It has the advantage of not introducing chemical compounds other than CuO into the medium to be treated. In this study, the copper nanoparticles were synthesized by a simple co-precipitation method which was obtained by heating at 80°C for photocatalytic application. The microstructural characterization of the nanopowder obtained was performed using X-ray diffraction (XRD) and SEM microscopy. XRD studies demonstrated that the formation of the CuO monoclinic phase and the average grain size of CuO crystallite was found to be 30 nm. SEM images indicate the morphology as a three-dimensional flower-like structure was successfully prepared for sub-sequent degradation of methylene blue (MB).

Keywords: CuO NPs, X-ray Diffraction, SEM, Photocatalytic.

FEED ADDITIVES THAT IMPROVE ANIMAL WELFARE
HAYVAN REFAHINI GELİŞTİREN YEM KATKI MADDELERİ

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ABSTRACT

The increase in protein needs with the increasing population has led to the intensification of animal production and has created environments that are a source of stress for farm animals. On the other hand, increasing consumer awareness has focused more on animal health and welfare, and the demand for quality products from animals with high welfare has increased. The animal nutrition industry has also sought new opportunities to create innovative solutions that can maximize animal performance and improve animal welfare. At this point, feed additives have come to the forefront as they are added to animal feed in very small amounts to fulfill certain important functions, both increasing feed efficiency and improving feed processing and hygiene properties. Feed additives improve the nutritional values, structures and flavors of the feeds and improve the feed properties, thus helping to produce high quality and healthy feed. Therefore, if feed additives are not included in the diets of farm animals, the animals are deprived of the nutrients they contain. However, feed additives not only improve the characteristics of the feed, but also increase the appetite of animals, strengthen their immune system, and maintain the intestinal microflora balance. Thus, it supports and protects the health and welfare of animals by reducing their potential to become ill, and most importantly, preserves the quality and nutritional value of the final animal products. Therefore, with feed additives, breeders feed their animals with nutritionally optimized, cost-effective, environmentally friendly and safe feeds, while consumers are offered higher quality and reliable products obtained from healthy and happy animals.

Keywords: Ruminant, welfare, feed, animal nutrition.

ÖZET

Artan nüfusla birlikte protein ihtiyacının artması hayvansal üretimin yoğunlaşmasına neden olmuş ve çiftlik hayvanları için strese kaynağı olan ortamlar yaratmıştır. Diğer yandan artan tüketici bilinci hayvan sağlığına ve refahına daha fazla odaklanmış ve refahı yüksek hayvanlardan kaliteli ürünlere olan talep artmıştır. Hayvan besleme endüstrisi de hayvan performansını en üst düzeye çıkarabilecek ve hayvan refahını geliştirecek yenilikçi çözümler üretmek için yeni fırsatlar bulma çabasına girmiştir. Bu noktada, yem katkı maddeleri belirli önemli işlevleri yerine getirmek için hayvan yemine çok küçük miktarlarda eklenerek hem yem verimini artırması hem de yemin işlenmesini ve hijyen özelliklerini de geliştirmesi sebebiyle ön plana çıkmıştır. Yem katkı maddeleri yemlerin besin değerlerini, yapılarını ve lezzetlerini iyileştirerek yem özelliklerini geliştirmekte böylece kaliteli ve sağlıklı yem üretimine yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu nedenle, yem katkı maddeleri çiftlik hayvanlarının rasyonlarına dâhil edilmezlerse hayvanlar bunların içerdikleri besin maddelerinden yoksun kalırlar. Bununla birlikte yem katkı maddeleri sadece yemlerin özelliklerini iyileştirmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda hayvanların iştahını artırır, bağışıklık sistemlerini güçlendirir, bağırsak mikro-flora dengesini korur. Böylece hayvanların hasta olma potansiyelini azaltarak onların sağlığını ve refahını destekleyip korumakta ve en önemlisi, nihai hayvansal ürünlerin kalitesini ve besin değerini korumaktadır. Dolayısıyla yem katkı maddeleriyle yetiştiriciler güvenli, beslenme açısından optimize edilmiş, uygun maliyetli ve çevre dostu yemle hayvanlarını beslerken tüketicilere de sağlıklı ve mutlu hayvanlardan elde edilen daha kaliteli ve güvenilir ürünler sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ruminant, refah, yem, hayvan besleme.

ROLE OF DOGS AND FOXES IN SPREAD OF COENUROSIS OF SMALL RUMINANTS

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ABSTRACT

Coenurosis is a zoonotic disease caused by the larval forms of *Taenia multiceps*. It is widespread throughout the world and in a large number of wild canids and dogs. The adult tapeworms range in length from 400 to 1000 mm and are 5 mm wide and live in the small intestine of carnivora. The proglottids are mobile and when separate, the uterine branches burst explosively, releasing large number of eggs, leading to their aggregation in the feces, this tends to favor their dissemination in the environment. In the small intestine of intermediate host, the oncosphere hatches from an egg and travels through the intestinal wall, primarily reaching the CNS via the bloodstream, where it encysts and matures over several months into an infective coenurus. Having reached the meninges, they stay there and form cysts known as *Coenuris cerebralis*. A mature coenurus blister completes development and becomes infectious 6-8 months after infection. It is a transparent bubble of size 3-5 cm and contains a clear liquid and each one has a different number of scolex. The parasite is typically prevalent in rural areas, where the dog-sheep route appears to be the most important transmission pathway. The disease may also potentially be spread by wild animals, such as foxes, jackal and etc. During examination of foxes in Serbia *T. multiceps* was found in 3.77% animals. At the same time, the presence of cestode eggs was observed in sheepdogs that guarded herds of small ruminants in which coenurosis was established. It indicated that farmers can also contribute significantly to environmental contamination with this parasite by opening the skulls of diseased sheep out of curiosity or to establish their own personal diagnosis, enabling stray dogs to freely access *Coenurus* cysts or directly contaminating dogs by feeding them with infected tissue.

Keywords: dogs, foxes, small ruminant, *Taenia multiceps*, *Coenuris cerebralis*

RANDOM EFFECTS ORDERED PROBIT MODEL FOR STUDYING THE VIABILITY OF ROMANIAN CROP FARMS

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ABSTRACT

The paper analyses the viability of small and medium crop farms in Romania, defined on the different time-horizons i.e. short term viability and long term viability. We used the Romanian FADN dataset for 2016 - 2018.

Unlike previous studies that measure viability through financial indicators using a (more or less arbitrary) threshold value above which farms are considered viable, we used FADN database measuring short-term viability by deducting from the farm's net income the opportunity cost of labour¹ and the opportunity cost for the capital², and additionally deducting the opportunity cost of the land to measure long term viability. Finally, we have a categorical variable that is zero when the farm is not viable, one if the farm is viable in the short term, and two if the farm is viable in the long term.

We use an order probit model in order to estimate the influence of different variables (typical production factors: land, measure of capital, other inputs like fertilisers, crop protection, seeds, measures which summarize market conditions, crops diversity, the farms' productivity, previous viability index of the farms, different kind of subsidies, a measure of the farm yields) over the probability that a farm is non-viable, short-term viable and long term viable.

The results are interesting: productivity has the strongest positive effect on farm viability; if a farm was previously viable, the probability of it still being viable is quite high; land as expected has a positive effect but the effect of rented land on viability is higher; paid labour is associated with more viable farms, while unpaid with less viable farms; fertilizer and seed expenditures

¹ In our case, the average agricultural wage from the FADN database.

² An average of the return on the Romanian Stock Exchange and the return on the government bonds.

have a positive effect on viability only for small farms; decoupled subsidies positively affect farm viability, but subsidies for crops have positive coefficients only for medium farms.

Keywords: agricultural farms short-term and long-term viability, ordered probit

A THERMAL CYCLE RELATIVE TO MULTIDIMENSIONAL MECHANISMS DURING AGGLUTINATION OF LOW CARBON STEEL PLATES USING TUNGSTEN INERT GAS WELDING TECHNIQUE AND FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Welding thermal cycle is a complex multidimensional process that combines three mechanisms including conduction, convection and radiation. In this study, welding current ranging from 199.77-250.23 A, voltage ranging from 20.98-26.0 V and gas flow rate ranging from 11.98-16.0 L/min were investigated as input variables at different welding runs in order to determine their effects on thermal cycle of low carbon steel welds produced from TIG welding. The welding sequence was based on experimental design matrix having thirteen (13) centre points, six (6) axial points and eight (8) factorial points resulting in twenty (20) experimental runs, which were later validated with Finite Element Method (FEM) via SOLIDWORKS Premium, 2021 version. Weld profiles of heat flux at welding time of 1, 2.5, 4, 5.5, 7.5 and 8.5 seconds indicated that increase in welding time led to further increase in the rate of heat energy per unit area per unit time passing through the surface of the welded material. The findings also revealed that heat flux, thermal conductivity and welding temperature all increased in *pari passu*. The electrode temperature was also observed to be proportional to the welding temperature which is the temperature gradient across the welded material. Maximum electrode temperature, welding temperature, heat flux as well as maximum experimental and FEM thermal conductivity were observed as 6890 K, 3688 K, 6.284E8 W/m², 81.75 and 79.13 W/m.k while minimum electrode temperature, welding temperature, heat flux as well as minimum experimental and FEM thermal conductivity were recorded as 4280 K, 3390 K, 1.156E8 W/m², 55.84 and 53.38 W/m.k. There was proximity in the values obtained for experimental and FEM thermal conductivity, indicating that FEM is a better tool that can adequately forecast the thermal behaviour of welded low carbon steels with negligible inaccuracies.

Keywords: Thermal cycle, Welding, Carbon steel, Heat transfer, Temperature.

WEIGHTING THE CRITERIA OF MACHINE TOOL TO BE PURCHASED IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF FRIDGE SIDE PANEL PRODUCTION WITH SWARA METHOD AND EVALUATING THE ALTERNATIVES WITH PROMETHEE II METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Multi-criteria decision-making (MCDM) methods are accepted and used in many disciplines from finance to engineering. In this study, it was decided to increase the production capacity after market analysis in a white goods factory. To that end, machine tool for the production of fridge side panel will be purchased and integrated into the production line. In the evaluation of alternatives for machine tools in order of importance; procurement price, cycle time, energy consumption, lead time, overall equipment effectiveness (OEE), and layout are taken into consideration and the criteria weights are determined by the SWARA (Stepwise Weight Assessment Ratio Analysis) method. Alternatives were ranked with the PROMETHEE II (Preference Ranking Organization Method for Enrichment Evaluation) method by using criterion weights and values. While making the evaluation, the most important criterion was determined as the procurement and the least important criterion was the layout. As a result of transactions, alternative number three came to the fore as the most becoming option. Although it is not the most advantageous option in terms of price, especially low cycle time, energy consumption and supply time are seen as the main reasons for that conclusion. The alternative with the lowest rating stands out for its high energy consumption and lead time.

Keywords: Factory Planning, MCDM, SWARA, PROMETHEE.

IMPROVING THE RSA BASED IMAGE ENCRYPTION BY INTRODUCING THE DNA SEQUENCE ENCODING

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, researchers have been exploring novel algorithms based on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sequence operations, leveraging its advantages such as large storage capacity and low power consumption. In this study, we propose a DNA-based image encryption method that combines DNA sequence encoding with the RSA (Rivest–Shamir–Adleman) algorithm. Our approach involves encrypting the image using the RSA algorithm, followed by encoding the encrypted image as a DNA sequence and storing it in a physical medium.

Traditionally, RSA has not been used for image encryption due to its time-consuming nature, primarily due to the requirement of large prime numbers. However, our hybrid approach demonstrates promising potential in utilizing DNA and RSA for image encryption. The encrypted DNA sequence can be decrypted using the RSA algorithm and the corresponding private key, allowing for the recovery of the original image.

Our experimental results illustrate that encoding the encrypted images with the RSA algorithm, utilizing small prime numbers, into a DNA sequence effectively enhances image security while significantly reducing computational time and memory requirements. By merging DNA sequence operations with the RSA algorithm, we achieve a robust and efficient image encryption scheme with potential applications in secure data storage and transmission.

Keywords: — Image encryption, RSA algorithm, DNA sequence, Cryptography

CONTROL OF AN HVDC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM WITH MATLAB-SIMULINK**Mohamed Lattoui**

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ABSTRACT

Industrialization and population growth are the first factors for which the consumption of electrical energy is steadily increasing. It is becoming more and more difficult to obtain places of passage to build new transmission lines. For these reasons, power companies are looking to increase the power that existing lines can carry. Ideally, one would like to charge them to the limits to support consumption. HVDC technology is the most interesting solution, from an economic and technological point of view, HVDC transmission is a new technology based on advanced power electronics. They have more technological and economic merit than HVAC. Their main objectives are to stabilize the power which passes through, to ensure the regulation of the voltage of the DC bus and to obtain power factors which are, at source and load level, as high as possible. The integration of direct current connections in electrical systems increases the possibilities of controlling networks, which improves safety and connects new means of production. Converters operating as a CSC current source can offer additional degrees of freedom and are of particular interest in the design of a control. In our study, we have just presented the operating principle, the simulation with Matlab-Simulink and the control of a 12-pulse HVDC system and we are particularly interested in the following in the transmission of power between two terminals, when it incorporates a single transmission line according to the CIGRE reference model.

Keywords: Current Source Converter, Voltage Source Converter, Line Commutated Converter, Point de Couplage Commun, High Voltage Direct Current.

A NEW LIMITED DUTY CYCLE STEP-UP CONVERTER

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ABSTRACT

Step-up converters are used to transfer a lower input DC voltage into a higher one. In this paper a new patented step-up converter with limited duty cycle is treated. The converter consists of two asymmetric half-bridges, two inductors, and two capacitors. The converter is therefore of fourth order. In the fundamental analyzes the voltages across and the current through the components in the steady-state are studied by simple calculations and by drawings. The dynamic behavior of the converter is described by the state differential equations for the capacitors and the inductors. With the help of the state-space averaging method the large signal model of the converter is achieved. With this model the reaction of the converter to input voltage and duty cycle steps is shown. Linearization leads to the small signal model around the operating point. From this model the transfer functions between the state variables and the input variables are calculated, which are very useful for the design of a controller of the system. The inrush current and the start-up of the converter are analyzed. The converter is simulated with the help of the free program LTSpice to prove the considerations. A small converter model was built and measurements are shown. The converter can be used as switched mode power supply, as battery charger, and for supplying light-emitting diodes. As input sources e.g. solar generators, batteries, or a DC micro-grid can be used.

Keywords: DC/DC converter, step-up converter, DC-grid, modelling, simulation.

ARTIFICIAL IMMUNE SYSTEM-BASED OPTIMIZATION OF LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

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ABSTRACT

The Artificial Immune System (AIS) is a computational intelligence method that mimics the immune system to solve optimization problems. The biological immune system is responsible for defending the body against pathogens and foreign cells. The idea behind the AIS algorithm is to model key mechanisms of the immune system in a computational context to solve various complex problems.

In AIS, potential solutions to a problem are treated as antigens, and the algorithm uses various immune system-inspired mechanisms, such as clonal selection and immune memory, to select and evolve the best solutions.

The objective of this work is to exploit AIS to calculate linear and nonlinear discriminant functions to enhance the classification rates considered. Additionally, AIS is used to optimize a deep neural network (DNN).

Two types of data are considered: Higgs Boson and CICDDoS2019 Datasets. In a first phase, the best attributes are selected. In addition, the performance measurement parameters of the developed classifiers including accuracy, sensitivity and F₁-score are used. A comparative analysis with conventional methods such as LDA (Linear Discriminant Analysis), NLDA (Non Linear Discriminant Analysis) and BPNN (Back-propagation Neural Network) is also developed.

The results obtained prove the relevance of the proposed approach, with improvement rates exceeding 5% in the majority of cases.

Keywords: Artificial Immune System, Optimization, Classifier, Performance.

AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUE APPLICATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE USING RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to make an early prediction of heart disease, which is increasingly prevalent today, with the Random Forest algorithm, which is one of the artificial intelligence techniques. The importance of early diagnosis of heart disease, which is increasingly common, has increased. Artificial Intelligence is algorithms developed to imitate human intelligence. Artificial intelligence techniques, which are used in many fields, are also increasingly used in the early prediction of diseases with high accuracy rates. The Random Forest Algorithm evaluates the predictions produced by more than one decision tree. For this reason, Random Forest Algorithm has been one of the most preferred algorithms with the highest success rate among Machine Learning Algorithms, which is a sub-branch of Artificial Intelligence. In this study, a data set consisting of 13 features and 297 people was used. Correlation coefficient and heat map were examined in order to find out the importance of the features in the correct prediction of the disease. Two features that are less important than the other features were removed. 80% of the dataset was used for training, 10% for testing and 10% for validation. 93% accuracy rate was obtained with Random Forest Algorithm. The findings showed the importance of the Random Forest Algorithm in the detection of heart disease.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Heart Disease Prediction, Machine Learning, Random Forest Algorithm

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF LIFELESS SELF. CONCEPTUALIZATION AND LINGUISTIC MODEL IN VINCENT VAN GOGH'S LETTERS TO HIS BROTHER THEO

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ABSTRACT

The report aims to present the psychopathology of the lifeless self. It is a psychological construct that results from the complex interplay between biological, personal, and social factors. A leading premise for its formation is the parental mourning caused by a dead child. The newborn is brought up under the influence of the mourning. Evidence exists for the impact of bereavement on parenting styles and the formation of insecure attachment. Therefore, the child creates his identity to "save" his parents by "reviving" the dead sibling within him. Such an example is Vincent van Gogh, whose brother of the same name died a year before the genius was born. The report presents evidence regarding the formation of this type of identity diffusion. It's a linguistic analysis of 698 letters from Vincent van Gogh to his brother Theo. Linguistic analysis is statistically processed to reveal the way he perceives, responds and adapts to reality. The results show two periods in his life, with events clearly affecting emotional tone and cognitive processing of reality. Two cognitive and two emotional factors, distributed over months and years, are derived that describe Vincent van Gogh's experiences of relational circumstances in his life. Evidence has been found that is related to what is already known that is related to psychopathology.

Keywords: lifeless self, Vincent van Gogh, identity disorder, attachment style.

RECOVERY PROCESS AND TRIGGERING FACTORS IN SURVIVORS OF SELF-HARM

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ABSTRACT

Self-harm is a complex and frequently misunderstood behavior that has become more common in recent years. Self-harm implies purposefully harming one's own body without intending to commit suicide. It continues to be a taboo subject that is frequently stigmatized despite its prevalence and impact on people's lives and society. The present research aims to understand the triggering factors and recovery process of individuals who have recovered from self-harm. A qualitative study was carried out where ten participants who had recovered from self harm were interviewed and ten internet sources (Vlogs on youtube) were also used as secondary data. Theme analysis of verbatim accounts of face-to-face semi-structured interviews and internet sources of individuals who have recovered from self-harm was carried out. Five main themes and related sub-themes were identified for triggering factors namely - traumatic experiences (physical abuse, sexual abuse, and family-related experiences), relationship with others (friendships, romantic relationships, and family relationships), health challenges (mental health, and physical health), perceived justification of suffering (self-blame and regret, form of punishment, need for release, and perceived control), and academic pressure (internalized pressure and fear of failure). Four main themes and related sub-themes were identified for the recovery process namely - social support (support from family, support from friends), self-realization (gaining insights about oneself, gaining insights about others, and their impact on others), coping mechanisms (inclination towards religion, meditation, self-care, and artistic expression), and external help (books, therapy, and intervention program). Better outcomes and a lower risk of relapse can be obtained by recognizing the complexity of self-harm and the need for assistance for those who are recovering. Additionally, a more conducive environment may be developed to encourage people to ask for assistance and lessen the taboo and shame related to self-harm. In order to effectively manage self-harm, a holistic and multifaceted strategy is required that takes into account each person's particular needs and experiences.

Keywords: Self-Harm, Injury, Triggering factors, Recovery process

CULTURAL TOLERANCE AND DOGMATISM: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS LEADERS AND APATHEISTS

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ABSTRACT

Peaceful coexistence of a heterogeneous population depends heavily on religious and cultural tolerance stemming from exposure to different communities with their unique values and beliefs. If one is raised in a religious household, parents, teachers, significant others or whomever one looks up including priests, imams, pandits, are expected to have qualities like compassion, understanding, and care. Ideals, however, do not necessarily reflect reality. This research is aimed to examine dogmatism and cultural tolerance in religious leaders and apatheists to determine whether or not being religious has any bearing on a person's ability to be dogmatic or tolerant of other cultures and religions. A total of 60 male individuals (30 religious leaders and 30 apatheists) completed questionnaires- Mutual Intercultural Relations In Plural Societies (2017) with subscales social contact, cultural identity, security, accultural expectations, multicultural ideology, tolerance and Balanced Dogmatism Scale (1970) measuring dogmatism. Results indicated that tolerance and dogmatism have a negative correlation. Additionally, religious leaders reported higher levels of dogmatism and lower levels of tolerance as compared to apatheists. Religious leaders reported higher levels of social contact, a strong sense of cultural identity and security as compared to apatheists. Implications include making people aware not to blindly follow religious leaders and their dictate. Friendly values should be inculcated while grooming future leaders. Parents and teachers should also be cautious about religious leaders and their sayings instead of blindly imposing them. Every religion ought to promote peaceful coexistence and respect for people who are different from themselves.

Keywords: Cultural Tolerance, Dogmatism, Tolerance, religious leaders, Apathiists

PROTOCOL FOR YOUTH HEALTHCARE DASHBOARD: AN INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH INFORMATICS WITH A CONTEMPORARY BEHAVIORAL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Youth healthcare is affected closely by socioeconomic conditions. Healthcare information and resource referrals are especially helpful for marginalized and underserved youth groups. Dashboards, navigation tools, and a dependable public health informatics system can cater specifically to youth and make a difference in their health. A recent literature search for 2018–2023 was conducted. Adolescents/youth, educators, public service and faith-based groups, and educational and research institutions were the populations of interest. A need for public health informatics system for youth was identified. Hence, the protocol aims to test the multi-theory model (MTM) of health behavior change, which is effective in positively changing behaviors through designing dashboards/public health informatics (Artificial Intelligence, AI) for youth healthcare. The use of machine learning (ML) will be the chosen methodology. The MTM is comprised of the *initiation* and *sustenance* phases. This approach will help draw a parallel between traditional regression-based analysis and supervised machine learning thereby comparing the two methods to predict *initiation* constructs for the MTM. The *initiation* phase is comprised of MTM constructs of participatory dialogue, behavioral confidence, and changes in the physical environment. After providing intervention training to youth to navigate the healthcare information dashboards, their change in behavior to seek healthcare will be obtained for the sample, features, class labels, prediction, and hyperparameters. We propose a series of outcome measures for the model reliability, comparison measures for accuracy, and random forests to present our analysis. We hypothesize that ML may be a better predictive approach to how youth can benefit from the public health informatics dashboard. This will pave the way for further research on ML in the development of behavioral models.

Keywords: Multi-Theory Model (MTM), Public Health Informatics, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI).

AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF SOCIOLOGY AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY PROGRAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

At a time when sociology as a discipline in higher education in Albania is experiencing a decrease in demand, from students who want to study it as a single study, at the international level, university studies combined with sociology are clearly on the rise. Statistics, law, ethics, etc., are particularly prominent as auxiliary subjects alongside much more market-oriented fields, such as management and business.

The paper has the character of a broadly analytical discussion. The method used is mainly the analytical approach, with conceptual analysis and examination of arguments. The research material focuses on various articles, reports, and relevant literature on the issue under consideration. This paper focuses on a) the need for an approach to current international trends in higher education; b) the importance and influence that interdisciplinary sociology has on social developments; c) the educational policies of the state to higher education toward sustainable development.

The findings indicate that young people feel increased confusion in pursuing the discipline of sociology. An important finding is the evidence of the role of sociology as a producer of knowledge through which society observes and recognizes its problems and challenges, thus allowing us continuous improvement of society. The paper points out the need for interdisciplinary combination and integration of the sciences with each other, suggesting to the actors more active efforts to take on these challenges.

Keywords: Educational Policy, Challenge, Sustainable Development, Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, Higher Education.

THE FUTURE OF WORK IN AN AI-DOMINATED WORLD: MAINTAINING THE VALUE OF HUMAN SKILLS THROUGH EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) and its integration into various domains raise concerns regarding the future of work and the role of human skills. This article examines the importance of emotional intelligence in children's development and its significance in an AI-dominated world; it highlights the relevance of emotional intelligence and the growing influence of AI; defines emotional intelligence and emphasizes its importance for children's success in terms of academic achievement, social competence, and mental health. Detailed discussions focus on the factors influencing emotional intelligence development in children, including parenting styles, culture, social experiences, and genetics.

Various effective strategies for promoting emotional intelligence in children are reviewed, such as mindfulness practices, social-emotional learning programs, and family interventions. The strengths, limitations, and implications of these strategies for future practice are examined. Additionally, the article explores how the development of emotional intelligence in children may impact their future success and well-being, particularly in the context of increasing AI implementation across diverse career fields and life domains.

Consideration is given to the potential consequences of AI on the role of emotional intelligence in society, emphasizing its critical role in preserving the value of human skills and capabilities amid technological advancements. Suggestions for future research are provided, emphasizing the need for a deeper understanding of the relationship between emotional intelligence and children's success, especially within the context of AI integration. Promising research directions include evaluating intervention strategies and investigating the impact of emotional intelligence on various life outcomes.

In conclusion, this article underscores the significance of emotional intelligence for children's development and its relevance for the future of work and society. It calls for continued research and action to promote emotional intelligence in children, ensuring the preservation and cultivation of human skills and capabilities in an AI-dominated world.

Keywords: Future of work; AI-dominated world; Human skills; Emotional intelligence; Children's development.

THE EFFECT OF CRIME ON SOCIETIES IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Algeria is an integral part of this world, which is today facing a phenomenon that threatens the stability of all countries of the world and is destroying the minds and souls of all segments of society crime and there are those who consider crime a reason for drugs abuse and addiction because this phenomenon extended to all segments of society and affected the economies of countries and contributed to the spread of a culture of violence and changed the proportion of societies culturally, religiously, socially and psychologically. Therefore, we have tried to address the seriousness of this phenomenon and its repercussions at all levels and to find solutions to it.

Keywords: Addiction, Drugs, Therapeutic Medium.

SERUM AND SYNOVIAL CHEMERIN CONCENTRATIONS AS AN INDEPENDENT MEDIATOR FROM BODY MASS INDEX IN PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS

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ABSTRACT

Obesity is a known risk factor for developing knee joint osteoarthritis. However, little is known of chemerin's role in the pathogenesis of the disease in patients without obesity. Whether this substance secreted by the white adipose tissue can be considered as a mediator of low-grade inflammation or it acts independently of excessive fat accumulation is still unknown. Therefore, we conducted this study, aiming to reveal whether serum and synovial concentrations of chemerin varies according to body mass in patients with gonarthrosis. A total of 28 patients with knee joint osteoarthritis were included (7 males, 21 females; mean age of 66 ± 8.7 years). Patients were divided in three groups in terms of their body mass index (BMI)- individuals with normal weight (BMI from 18 to 24.9- 25%), overweight (BMI from 25 to 29.9- 36%) and patients with obesity (BMI 30 and above- 39%). Serum and synovial chemerin were evaluated using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Statistical analysis showed that both serum and synovial fluid chemerin did not demonstrate any difference depending on BMI [$H(2)=1.44$, $p=0.487$ for serum chemerin and $H(2)=0.16$, $p=0.923$]. These results are consistent with data that chemerin is a chemoattractant molecule, expressed in chondrocytes and fibroblast like synoviocytes. It is also suggestive that chemerin might have an involvement as a systemic and local inflammatory mediator in this disease independently of body weight.

Disclosure: This research is part of Project NO12/2022 from Medical University Plovdiv, financed by Ministry of Education and Science, Bulgaria.

Keywords: Adypokines, Chemerin, Osteoarthritis, Knee Joint.

VARIATION OF CLAY BRICK COLORS AND MECHANICAL STRENGTH AS AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT FIRING TEMPERATURES

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ABSTRACT

Steel slag is one of the most common waste products from the steel making industry. In this research, building bricks based on electric arc furnace (EAF) slag were examined. Five mixtures were prepared by mixing variable percentages of EAF from 5 to and 25% by weight with Messinian and Miocene clays from NE Morocco. The effects of the slag content on ceramic properties were investigated during drying and firing over temperature ranging between 700 and 1100 °C. Shrinkage of fired clay bricks decreases with increasing the amount of steel slag. The water absorption and porosity of the bricks decreased with increased firing temperature due to a reduction of the connectivity of the pores. The decrease of porosity is linked to the formation of glassy phases confirmed by XRD results. The presence of EAF slag contributes to the formation of new crystalline phases such as gehlenite, cristobalite, lazurite, leucite and mullite. The addition of 15, 20 and up to 25 wt% of slug does not induce any significant variations in their technological properties.

Keywords: Industrial wastes Steel slag Messinian and Miocene raw clays Green ceramic Firing properties Vitrification Recycling

BOUNDARY ISSUE IN MYSIA ABBAITIS**Zerrin ERDİNÇ**

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The Mysia region is situated in northwestern Anatolia, between the Propontis to the north, Lydia to the south, Phrygia to the east, and Aiolis to the west. The eastern portion of Mysia, known as Abbaitis, shares a border with Phrygia Epiktetos. Due to its incorporation of cultural influences from both regions, this area has served as a significant transitional zone throughout history, causing ambiguity regarding the delineation of its boundaries. Ancient writers have engaged in extensive debates concerning this complex and indeterminate region. Strabo acknowledges the separate boundaries of Phrygia and Mysia, yet highlights the difficulty of precisely determining the border due to the region's continuous migration patterns and the presence of barbaric populations and military activities. The defining feature separating the disputable city of Kadoi from Abbaitis lies in the Şaphane Mountains to the east of the region. Consequently, the Rhyndakos River and the Şaphane Mountains constitute the natural border between Phrygia and Mysia Abbaitis. In the northeast, the border with Mysia Abrettene is established by the continuation of the Şaphane Mountains through the Katran and Eğrigöz Mountains. These natural boundaries divide the region from the Alaçam Mountains and Mysia Olympene to the north, and the Simav Mountains and Lydia region to the south. In the west, the region must be bounded by the valley of the Simav River (Macestus), before reaching Sındırgı (Attaneion). Therefore, Mysia Abbaitis generally refers to the region situated in the valley between the Katran, Alaçam, and Simav Mountains, which includes the cities of Synaus and Ankyra.

Keywords: Abbaitis, Boundary, Mysia, Phrygia.

IMPACT OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON INDOOR THERMAL SENSATION DURING THE HEATWAVE

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ABSTRACT

The judicious choice of construction materials ensures both comfort inside buildings and minimizes their impact on the environment. This study aims to determine the importance of the envelope materials controlling the indoor temperatures during the heatwave period. The study was carried out in a three-story building located M'daourouch city, Algeria, which is characterized by a semi-arid climate. The construction materials are of the following order: the exterior walls of the ground floor are made of natural stone. While, the first and the second floor are made of hollow bricks. The scientific methodology lies on comparing the indoor temperature to the outdoor temperature for the three floors during a summer hot day (June 24, 2019). Air temperature measurements were taken during the daytime from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and night from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. As a result we were able to draw up a report on the overheating in M'daourouch city and to study the human thermal sensation when cooling equipment are off; Moreover, we made an in-deep observation on human activity and user's behavior to fight heat stress. The whole results allow us to determine the impact of building materials on indoor thermal sensation in semi-arid areas and to invest more in finding solutions to improve indoor thermal comfort during heat waves.

Keywords: Construction Materials, Thermal Sensation, Indoor Comfort, Heatwave.

A STATISTICAL MODELING STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF THE TYPE OF SAND ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF SELF-COMPACTING REPAIR MORTAR

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is one of the most widely used building materials in the world, but it is designed with a specific service life and deteriorates over time due to its exposure to environmental conditions. Self-compacting repair mortar (SCRM), one of the new technology materials used in the field of construction, is particularly preferred for rehabilitation, protection, and repair of damaged reinforced concrete. The high fluidity of self-compacting mortar may bring considerable advantages when spraying onto complex shapes or narrow mould systems. The aim of this work is to study the effects of different types and proportions of sand on the mechanical properties of self-compacting repair mortar (SCRM) using a statistical approach.

In this context, 15 mixtures were used to study the effects of alluvial sand (SA), crushed limestone sand (SC), and dune sand (SD) in binary and ternary combinations on the flexural and compressive strengths at 28 days. The mathematical modelling of the obtained results allows for a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between SA, SC, and SD and how they affect the mechanical properties of mortars and highlights the potential benefits of using a combination of alluvial sand, crushed limestone sand, and dune sand in self-compacting mortar. It is also important to note that the proportion of each type of sand in the mixture plays a crucial role in determining the final strength values.

The obtained mathematical modeling showed that the mixtures containing SC and SD had higher flexural and compressive strengths compared to those containing the SA. Finally, the use of alternative types of sand, such as dune sand or crushed limestone sand may be an important environmental solution to minimize the excessive use of river sands.

Keywords: Self-compacting mortar, mixture modeling method, mechanical strength, river sand, dune sand, crushed sand.

ACCURACY OF STIFFNESS ON THE VIBRATION OF SINGLE WALLED CARBON NANOTUBES: ORTHOTROPIC SHELL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This paper represents the study of the vibration characteristics of single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) for two boundary conditions. The wave propagation approach is used as numerical method to solve the governing equations of orthotropic shell model. Simply supported and clamped – free boundary conditions are utilized to investigate the natural frequencies. The computer software MATLAB is used for the extraction of results. Based on this model, the frequency effect of stiffness with boundary conditions is discussed and examined. The frequency of armchair, zigzag and chiral zigzag single walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) is observed against the stiffness with two prescribed boundary conditions. The frequencies increase on increasing the stiffness of the carbon nanotubes. The frequency jumps vertically upward. These sudden jumps show that the material of the tube is very stiff during vibration. It can be seen that the frequencies of clamped - free boundary condition is lower than simply supported condition. The present results are validated with the exact results and experimental results of Raman Spectroscopy in tabular form. The comparison shows that the vibration responses of SWCNTs are influenced by frequency variation with stiffness. This study should be helpful for the scientists who are working on small size of devices in industry.

Keywords: Orthotropic Shell Model, MATLAB, Wave Propagation Approach, Stiffness.

ANISOTROPIC DEGENERATE ELLIPTIC PROBLEM WITH A SINGULAR NONLINEARITY

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ABSTRACT

The present work, is devoted to the study of some classes of nonlinear anisotropic elliptic problems, motivated by their applications in the description of many phenomena in applied sciences. Anisotropic operators appear in the mathematical description of the dynamics of fluids with different conductivities in different directions. They also appear in the describing of the spread of an epidemic disease in heterogeneous environments. we study the existence and regularity of solutions for anisotropic elliptic equation with degenerate coercivity and a singular right hand side.

Keywords: Anisotropic problem, Degenerate problem, Singular term, Regularity results,

AN EXPLORATION OF THE PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ALBANIAN VERSION OF THE SYMPTOM CHECK LIST 90 REVISED

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ABSTRACT

The Symptom Check List 90-R (SCL-90-R) is one of the most widely used self-reporting measures in clinical settings worldwide. Given the very limited spectrum of validated psychometric measures in Albania, the validation and standardization of SCL-90-R would provide Albanian clinicians with an important psychometric assessment tool.

The SCL-90-R was translated into Albanian alongside three other measures (CORE-OM, BDI-II, and CES-D which are not discussed in this presentation). Standard translation procedures were employed: independent translations, back translations, discussions in expert groups, and successive pilot studies. The measures were administered in a random and representative sample of the general population in the capital city of Tirana (N=501) and a sample of psychiatric outpatients of all three mental health care centers in Tirana (N=209). The measures were readministered in one week distance.

The psychometric qualities of the Albanian version of SCL-90-R, investigated by Cronbach alpha, corrected item scales correlations, exploratory factor analysis, and test-retest analysis, were approximately as good as by the original instrument version: excellent for the global scales and moderate for the subscales. The convergent validity was confirmed through high correlations between the global scales of the four instruments. Expected differences in symptom severity between the clinical and population sample were found, confirming the discriminant validity of the measure.

The study confirmed satisfactory psychometric qualities of the Albanian version of the SCL-90-R and it provided the tables of standardized T values for the general and clinical population. Hence, the instruments can be recommended for clinical and research practice in Albania.

Keywords: psychometric measure, SCL-90-R, global scale, symptoms, Albania

**ПРИГОТОВЛЕНИЕ ПЛЕНОК МОНОСУЛЬФИДА ЭРБИЯ И ИЗУЧЕНИЕ
МЕХАНИЧЕСКОЙ ПРОЧНОСТИ**
PREPARATION AND MECHANICAL DURABILITY OF ERBIUM MONOSULFIDE
FILMS

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АННОТАЦИЯ

Двумя разновидностями метода приготовления пленок вакуумно-термическим испарением: испарением из двух независимых компонентов (ИДНК) и дискретным испарением предварительно синтезированного материала (ДИ) приготовлены поликристаллические пленки моносulfида эрбия на подложках из кремния и ситалла.

Толщина пленок в обоих методах менялась в пределах 0,8 – 2,0 мкм, все пленки имели кристаллическую структуру типа NaCl с параметром решетки $a=5.46 \text{ \AA}$. В пределах точности эксперимента пленки имели стехиометрический состав как по толщине так по поверхности.

В данной работе исследована относительная механическая прочность (ОМП) методом полного истирания. Для сравнения результатов все пленки имели одинаковую толщину (1.8 мкм) и нагрузки на пленки были одинаковыми и равнялись 400 г.

Исследования показали, что для полного истирания пленки ErS напыленной на подложке кремния методом ДИ относительная механическая прочность на ~13% выше чем методом ИДНК, аналогичные измерения проведенные на пленках ErS на подложке ситалла показали, что ОМП пленок приготовленных методом ДИ на ~12% выше чем методом ИДНК.

Сравнение результатов исследования показывает что ОМП пленок ErS приготовленных методом ДИ выше чем пленок приготовленных методом ИДНК. Из полученных результатов можно предположить, что пленки приготовленные методом ДИ имеют более совершенную кристаллическую решетку, чем пленки приготовленные методом ИДНК.

Ключевые слова: моносulfид эрбия, пленка, вакуумное испарение, подложка, механическая прочность.

ABSTRACT

Thin polycrystalline ErS films have been grown by vacuum-thermal evaporation from two separate sources (ETSS) and by vacuum-thermal discrete evaporation of the presynthesized material (DE) on glass-ceramic, and silicon substrates.

The thickness of the films in both methods ranged from 0.8 to 2.0 μm , all films had a NaCl crystal structure with a lattice parameter of $a = 5.46 \text{ \AA}$. Within the accuracy of the experiment, the films had a stoichiometric composition, and their components are uniformly distributed both on the surface and in the bulk of the films.

In this work, the relative mechanical durability (RMD) was studied by the method of full scraping. For comparison of results, all films had the same thickness (1.8 μm) and the film loads were the same at 400 g.

Studies have shown that while full scraping the relative mechanical durability ErS films, obtained on the silicon substrate, by DE method is $\sim 13\%$ higher than, for the films performed by ETSS method. Similar measurements showed that the RMD of the ErS films performed on the glass-ceramic substrate by DE method was $\sim 12\%$ higher than, for the films by ETSS method.

Comparison of research results showed that the relative mechanical durability of ErS films prepared by DE method is higher than of the films obtained by ETSS method. From the results obtained, it can be assumed that films prepared by the DE method have a more perfect crystal lattice than films prepared by the ETSS method.

Keywords: Erbium monosulfide, film, vacuum evaporation, substrate, mechanical durability.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYACRYLAMIDE MODIFIED CEMENT CONCRETE

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ABSTRACT

This research was about the temperature-dependent optimization of adhesion, fluidity and mechanical properties of plug-back cement used in the prevention of sand and water appearance in oil and gas wells. For this purpose, the effect of temperature on compressive and flexural strength, flowding and setting of concrete modified with 0.04-1.0% polyacrylamide (PAA) at w/c ratios of 0.45, 0.50 and 0.55 were systematically investigated.

It was established that the increase in temperature to 80 °C reduced the flowding of fresh cement paste from 21.5 cm to 18.4 cm. Thus, the initial setting time increased from 147 minutes to 175 minutes with the use of 0.6% PAA at 24 °C temperature. At the high polymer concentrations, initial setting time decreased sharply. As the w/c ratio increases, the process has been regularly reduced.

It was determined that the use of PAA limited the water loss of the cement paste compared to the control in the initial hydration process. The water molecules remaining in the structure due to the polymer caused certain increases in the compressive strength and provided effective hydration. Thus, while the compressive strength of concrete without polymer (after 80 °C temperature treatment) was 31.3 MPa, this index was 38.5 MPa in concrete with PVPr addition. As aging increases, the compressive strength of PAA-modified concrete becomes more stable. The flexural strength of concrete modified with 0.8-1.0% PAA was found to be 4.27 MPa under the 80 °C. It was determined that, with increasing temperature from 24 °C to 80 °C, the mechanical properties of concrete, so that the flexural strength decreases from 15.36 MPa (0.5 w/c; 28 day) to 4.25 MPa.

Keywords: Polymer Cement, Concrete, Temperature, Setting point, Flexural Strength

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**TEKRARLI PNÖMONİSİ OLAN BEBEĞİN PENDER’İN SAĞLIĞI GELİŞTİRME
MODELİNE GÖRE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI: OLGU SUNUMU**
NURSING CARE OF BABY WITH RECURRENT PNEUMONIA ACCORDING TO
PENDER’S HEALTH PROMOTION MODEL: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Giriş: Hastalıklara özgü semptom yönetiminde ve yaşam kalitesini geliştirmede kuramlar kullanılmalıdır. Pender tarafından geliştirilen ‘Sağlığı Geliştirme Modeli’ bireyin özgeçmişine ve kendisine yönelik algısını değerlendirerek hasta bakımının planlanması ve hemşirelik girişimlerinin bütüncül bir yaklaşımla uygulanmasında hemşirelere yön vermektedir. Hemşireler tarafından kuram ve modellerin kullanımı bakımın kalitesini ve profesyonelliği artırmaktadır. Çocukluk çağında sık görülen pnömoni çocuk ve ailesi üzerinde olumsuz etkileri bulunmaktadır. Tüm dünyada önde gelen morbidite ve mortalite nedenlerini oluşturan pnömoni bireylerin yaşam kalitesini de bozmaktadır. Bu olgu çalışması, tekrarlı pnömoni tanısı olan ve çocuk servisinde tedavi gören bebeğin Pender’ in Sağlığı Geliştirme Modeline göre hemşirelik bakım yaklaşımları ve iyileşme sürecinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı.

Olgu Sunumu: D.K son bir yıl içinde 3.kez pnömoni tanısı alan 18 aylık kız bebeğin, yüksek ateş, solunum güçlüğü ve beslenememe nedeniyle çocuk acil servisine başvurmuştur. Ateş 38.4 C°; oksijensiz SpO₂ 84, solunum sayısı 54 ve dinleme bulgularında akciğer sesleri kaba, vizing (+), ekspiryum uzunluğu (+) olan hastanın çocuk servisine yatışı yapılmıştır. Verilerin Sağlığı Geliştirme Modeli çerçevesinde değerlendirmesi gerçekleştirildi ve problemler saptandı. Problem saptanan alanlar ile ilişkili olarak 4’ü risk tanısı olmak üzere toplam 9 hemşirelik tanısı belirlendi. Çocuk servisinde ilaç, oksijen tedavisi ve Sağlığı Geliştirme Modeli doğrultusunda planlanan hemşirelik bakımı sayesinde solunum fonksiyonları rahatlatılarak günlük yaşamını rahat bir şekilde sürdürmesi sağlandı.

Sonuç: Olgu çıktılarına göre, Sağlığı Geliştirme Modelinin etkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, çocuk hastalara bütüncül bir bakım vermek için modele dayalı hemşirelik bakım uygulamalarının artırılması önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pnömoni, Pender, Sağlığı geliştirme modeli, Hemşirelik

SUMMARY

Introduction: Theories should be used in disease-specific symptom management and improving quality of life. The 'Health Promotion Model' developed by Pender guides nurses in planning patient care and implementing nursing interventions with a holistic approach by evaluating the individual's background and self-perception. The use of theories and models by nurses increases the quality of care and professionalism. Pneumonia, which is common in childhood, has negative effects on the child and his family. Pneumonia, which is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world, also impairs the quality of life of individuals. In this case study, it was aimed to evaluate the nursing care approaches and recovery process according to Pender's Health Promotion Model of a baby diagnosed with recurrent pneumonia and treated in the pediatric service.

Case Report: D.K applied to the pediatric emergency service of an 18-month-old girl who was diagnosed with pneumonia for the third time in the last year, due to high fever, respiratory distress and malnutrition. The patient was admitted to the pediatric service with fever 38.4 C°; oxygen-free SpO₂ 84, respiratory rate 54, and a coarse lung sound on listening findings, wheezing (+), and expiratory length (+). The data were evaluated within the framework of the Health Promotion Model and the problems were identified. A total of 9 nursing diagnoses, 4 of which were risk diagnoses, were determined in relation to the problem areas. Thanks to medication, oxygen therapy and nursing care planned in line with the Health Promotion Model in the pediatric service, respiratory functions were relieved and daily life was ensured comfortably.

Conclusion: According to the case outputs, the Health Promotion Model is considered to be effective. In this direction, it is recommended to increase model-based nursing care practices in order to provide holistic care to pediatric patients.

Keywords: Pneumonia, Pender, Health promotion model, Nursing

YAŞLILARDA GÖRÜLEN PSİKOLOJİK DEĞİŞİKLİKLER VE HEMŞİRELİK TANILAMASI

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ELDERLY AND DIAGNOSIS OF NURSING

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ÖZET

Yaşlı nüfus son yıllarda tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde hızla artmaktadır. Nüfustaki yaşlanmaya bağlı olarak yaşlı nüfusunun özelliklerinin bilinmesi, bakım gereksinimleri ve sağlık sorunlarına hazırlıklı olmayı gerektirmektedir. Yaşlanma döllenme ile başlayıp biyolojik olarak ergin konuma geldikten sonra yani üreme dönemi bitiminden ölüme kadar geçen zaman döneminde yaşanan değişim sürecidir. Yaş ilerledikçe, bireylerde fiziksel ve bilişsel fonksiyonlarda gerileme, üretkenlikte azalma, eş ve arkadaşların kaybı, rol ve statü kayıpları, ekonomik durumda kötüleşme gibi durumlar ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu durumlarla birlikte bireyde psikolojik değişiklikler meydana gelmektedir. Bu değişiklikler bireyin günlük yaşam aktivitelerini yerine getirme durumunu, çevresi ile iletişimini, çalışma hayatını ve bağımlı olma durumunu etkilemektedir. Yaşa bağlı psikolojik değişikliklerin etiolojisinde kuşkusuz yaş tek faktör değildir. Yaşam tarzı, kronik hastalık varlığı, sosyal destek azlığı, toplumsal değer ve normlar yaşlı bireyin psikolojik durumunu doğrudan etkilemektedir. Bunun yanında diğer birçok faktör de yaşlı bireyin psikolojik durumu üzerinde etkili olabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda yaşlılarda meydana gelebilecek psikolojik değişiklikleri anlayabilmek ve yaşanan sorunları saptayabilmek için öncelikle yaşlanma sürecinde görülebilecek psikolojik değişiklikleri bilmek gerekir. Bu kapsamda yaşlılık dönemine ait psikolojik özelliklerin bilinmesi, yaşlılara yönelik uygun ulaşılabilir hedefler doğrultusunda; hemşirelik bakımının planlanması ve uygulanması açısından büyük önem kazanmaktadır. Bu derleme bildiri ile sağlık ekibinin merkezinde yer alan hemşirelerin, yaşlılarda görülen psikolojik değişiklikleri fark edilebilmesi ve uygun hemşirelik tanılmasının yapılabilmesine yönelik farkındalık kazanması hedeflenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlılık, Yaşlıda Psikolojik Değişiklikler, Hemşirelik Tanılaması, Hemşirelik Bakımı

ABSTRACT

The elderly population has been increasing rapidly all over the world and in our country in recent years. Due to the aging in the population, it is necessary to know the characteristics of the elderly population, to be prepared for care requirements and health problems. Aging is the process of change that begins with fertilization and becomes biologically mature, that is, from the end of the reproductive period to death. As age progresses, conditions such as decline in physical and cognitive functions, decrease in productivity, loss of spouses and friends, loss of roles and status, deterioration in economic situation occur in individuals. With these situations, psychological changes occur in the individual. These changes affect the individual's ability to perform daily life activities, communication with the environment, working life and the state of being an addict. Undoubtedly, age is not the only factor in the etiology of age-related psychological changes. Lifestyle, the presence of chronic diseases, lack of social support, social values and norms directly affect the psychological state of an elderly person. In addition, many other factors can also affect the psychological state of the elderly person. In this context, in order to understand the psychological changes that may occur in the elderly and to identify the problems experienced, it is first necessary to know the psychological changes that may occur during the aging process. In this context, knowing the psychological characteristics of the old age period is gaining great importance in terms of planning and implementing nursing care in line with the appropriate achievable goals for the elderly. With this review paper, it is aimed that the nurses who are at the center of the health team will be able to notice the psychological changes observed in the elderly and gain awareness for the appropriate nursing diagnosis.

Keywords: Old Age, Psychological Changes in the Elderly, Diagnosis of Nursing, Nursing Care.

HEMŞİRELERDE TÜKENMİŞLİK VE STRES: LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERE YÖNELİK BİR SİSTEMATİK DERLEME

BURNOUT AND STRESS IN NURSES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON GRADUATE THESIS

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ÖZET

Bu sistematik derlemenin amacı, Türkiye'de hemşirelik mesleğinde hemşireler arasında tükenmişlik ve stres düzeyleri konusunu ele alan lisansüstü tezlerin kapsamlı bir incelemesini yapmaktır. Çalışma, özellikle hemşirelerin yaşadığı tükenmişlik ve stres düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin değerlendirilmesine odaklanan, 2012-2022 yılları arasında yürütülen lisansüstü tez araştırmasının bir analizini içermektedir. İlgili lisansüstü tezlere ulaşmak için YÖK tarafından yönetilen Ulusal Tez Merkezi Veri Tabanında kapsamlı bir tarama yapılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan arama kriterleri "hemşire", "tükenmişlik" ve "stres" anahtar kelimelerini kapsamaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında belirlenen önceden belirlenmiş dahil etme ölçütlerine göre 25'i yüksek lisans ve 5'i doktora olmak üzere 30 tez belirlenmiş ve belirlenen ölçütlere uygun olan 5 tez bu bilimsel araştırmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bulgular, hemşirelerde tükenmişliği ölçmek için en sık kullanılan aracın "Maslach Tükenmişlik Ölçeği" olduğunu, stres düzeylerini ölçmek için ise "Algılanan Stres Ölçeği"nin en sık kullanılan araç olduğunu göstermektedir. Dahası, bu araştırmanın bulguları, Türkiye'deki hemşirelerin yüksek düzeyde stres ve tükenmişlikle mücadele ettiğini ortaya koymakta ve ayrıca tükenmişlik düzeyleri ile algılanan stres arasında anlamlı bir pozitif ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Buna göre, hemşireler arasında stres ve tükenmişliğin birbirine bağlılığına ilişkin farkındalığın artırılması ve aynı zamanda hemşireliğin refahını desteklemek için kurumsal politikalarla uyumlu destekleyici önlemlerin uygulanması tavsiye edilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşire, Tükenmişlik, Stres.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this systematic review is to conduct a comprehensive examination of postgraduate theses addressing the subject of burnout and stress levels among nurses in the nursing profession in Turkey. The study encompasses an analysis of postgraduate thesis research conducted between 2012 and 2022, specifically focusing on evaluating the correlation between burnout and stress levels experienced by nurses. An extensive search was performed within the National Thesis Center Database administered by the Higher Education Council to access the relevant postgraduate theses. The search criteria employed in the study encompassed the keywords "nurse," "burnout," and "stress." Based on the pre-defined inclusion criteria determined within the research scope, 30 theses, including 25 master's and 5 doctoral theses, were determined, and 5 theses, which were in compliance with the determined criteria, were included in this scientific research. The findings indicate that the "Maslach Burnout Scale" emerged as the predominant instrument utilized for measuring burnout among nurses, while the "Perceived Stress Scale" was identified as the most commonly employed tool for assessing stress levels. Moreover, the findings of this investigation reveal that nurses in Turkey contend with elevated levels of stress and burnout, further demonstrating a significant positive relationship between burnout levels and perceived stress. Accordingly, it is recommended to increase awareness among nurses about the interconnectedness of stress and burnout, as well as to implement supportive measures in line with institutional policies to support nursing well-being.

Keywords: Nurse, Burnout, Stress.

CORRELATION OF KIDNEY FAILURE WITH EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, EXAMINATION, TREATMENT AND MORPHOLOGICAL REFUTATION

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ABSTRACT

Excessive fluid loss, high blood pressure medications, heart attack, heart disease, infection, liver failure, frequent use of certain medications (aspirin, ibuprofen, advil), lupus disease, bone marrow cancer, weakened arteries due to cholesterol, excessive alcohol consumption, the use of stimulant drugs, inflammation of blood vessels, serious burns and dehydration are among the causes of kidney failure.

Keywords: Kidney failure, examination, treatment, morphological characteristics

EXPRESSION OF IL-6 IN THE VAGINA-CERVIX REGION IN DELTAMETHRIN ADMINISTRATION IN RATS

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ABSTRACT

Deltamethrin (DM), a hydrophobic and lipophilic substance used in flies, causes mucosal damage during excretion and easily accumulates in the body, increasing ROS production and causing tissue damage with inflammation.

In our study, it was aimed to investigate the cellular changes in the vagina-cervix region and the effect of deltamethrin applied to rats on inflammation.

16 female rats weighing between 280-310 g were used. They were divided into two groups as control and deltamethrin groups. The control group was fed with physiological saline, water and feed. The experimental group was given 30 mg/kg deltamethrin in saline in 0.5 ml orally. DTM was given by oral lavage for 14 days. At the end of the experiment, the vagina-cervix region was dissected under ketamine hydrochloride anesthesia and placed in 10% formaldehyde after routine histological follow-up. IL-6 antibody was used for immunohistochemistry.

IL-6 expression was increased especially in inflammatory cells in deltamethrin group compared to control group. Inflammation increased cell degeneration apoptotic process. It was thought that deltamethrin, which is a toxic pesticide used in vegetables and fruits, may cause inflammation in the genital tract and regression in the development of fertilization in sperm passage due to mucosal disruption.

Keywords: Deltamethrin, IL-6 expression, vagina-cervix

EFFECT OF LEAD ACETATE ON OVARIAN FOLLICLE DEVELOPMENT**Işlay Sezen Ermiş**

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ABSTRACT

Lead acetate is a heavy metal and has a strong toxic effect. It affects various organs and systems in humans and experimental animals. Its effects on the reproductive system and the development of follicles in the ovary in the egg cell are aimed. In the study, Wistar Albino rats (180-200 g body weight) were divided into 2 groups as control and lead acetate groups. Rats were given lead acetate at 500 ppm in their drinking water for 60 days. Both groups were fed with the same standard diet, but lead acetate was added to their drinking water. At the end of the study, the ovarian part was dissected under ketamine hydrochloride anesthesia and placed in 10% formaldehyde and stained with H.E after routine histological follow-up. Degeneration of granulosa cells around the follicle, dilatation and congestion in blood vessels, and mononuclear cell infiltrations were observed in some areas outside the follicle. It is thought that lead acetate affects follicular development, accelerates the apoptotic process, and affects the maturation process in egg development by affecting angiogenesis.

Keywords: H.E, Lead Acetate, ovary.

**YAŞLI BİR BİREYİN MYRA ESTRİN LEVİNE’NİN KORUMA
MODELİNE GÖRE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI: OLGU SUNUMU**
NURSING CARE OF AN OLDER ACCORDING TO THE PROTECTION
MODEL OF MYRA ESTRIN LEVINE: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

Giriş: Dünya üzerinde yaşam süresinin uzaması yaşlıların genel nüfus içindeki oranını hızla arttırmaktadır. Yaşlı nüfusun artmasıyla birlikte sunulan sağlık hizmetlerine duyulan ihtiyaçta da artış söz konusu olmuştur. Yaşlı bireylerin bakımında hemşireler öncü roledir ve hemşirelik bakımında modellerin kullanımı analitik düşünme becerisini, amaç belirleme ve geliştirme yeteneğini kazanmada hemşireye rehberlik etmektedir. Bu bağlamda yaşlı bireylere bütüncül bakım vermede Myra Estrin Levine’in Koruma Modeli doğrultusunda yapılan sistematik değerlendirme, planlama ve gerçekleştirilen hemşirelik girişimlerinin nitelikli hemşirelik bakımının sürdürülmesinde etkili olduğu söylenebilir.

Olgu Sunumu: Bu olgu sunumunda yaşlı bir bireyin bakımı Levine’nin Koruma Modeline göre organize edilmiştir ve hemşirelik süreci doğrultusunda bireyin bütünlüğünü koruma, sürdürme ve uyum gücünü artırma hedeflenmiştir. Olguda yaşlı bireyin yaşam kalitesini artırma, fonksiyonel durumunu ve iyilik halini geliştirilmeye yönelik hazırlanan hemşirelik bakımı Levine’nin dört temel koruma ilkesine (enerjinin, yapısal, kişisel ve sosyal bütünlüğün korunması) göre yapılandırılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda gerçekleştirilen uygulamalara yaşlı birey ve ailesinin yanıtı değerlendirilmiş, ve gereksinimler doğrultusunda bakım sürdürülmüştür.

Sonuç; Myra Levine’in Koruma Modeli yaşlı hastanın bakımında sistematik bir yol haritası oluşturmuş ve bakımda olumlu sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlı, Myra Estrin Levine’in Koruma Modeli, Hemşirelik.

SUMMARY

Introduction: The prolongation of life expectancy in the world rapidly increases the proportion of the elderly in the general population. With the increase in the elderly population, the need

for health services has also increased. Nurses play a leading role in the care of elderly individuals and the use of models in nursing care guides the nurse in gaining analytical thinking skills, goal setting and development skills. In this context, it can be said that systematic evaluation, planning and nursing interventions made in line with Myra Estrin Levine's Protection Model in providing holistic care to elderly individuals are effective in maintaining qualified nursing care.

Case Report: In this case report, the care of an elderly individual is organized according to Levine's Protection Model and it is aimed to protect the integrity of the individual, maintain and increase the power of adaptation in line with the nursing process. Nursing care, which is prepared to increase the quality of life, functional status and well-being of the elderly individual in the case, was structured according to Levine's four basic protection principles (protection of energy, structural, personal and social integrity). The response of the elderly individual and his family to the practices carried out in this direction was evaluated, and care was continued in line with the needs.

Conclusion; Myra Levine's Protection Model created a systematic roadmap in the care of the elderly patient and positive results were obtained in care.

Keywords: Elderly, Myra Estrin Levine, conservation model, Nursing.

**ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DUYGUSAL ZEKA VE ÖZ ŞEFKAT
DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ**
INVESTIGATION OF UNIVESITY STUDENT'S EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND
SELF COMPASSION LEVELS

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ÖZET

Giriş: Duygusal zeka ve öz şefkat, bireylerin kontrol edemedikleri durumlar ile baş edebilmek için kendilerini yargılamadan ve şefkatle yaklaşım göstermelerine, stresle baş etme becerilerini etkin kullanmalarına ve yaşam kalitelerinin artmasına zemin hazırlamalarına yardımcı olan becerilerdir. Bu araştırma, üniversite öğrencilerinin duygusal zeka ve öz şefkat düzeylerini incelemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Yöntem: Çalışmaya İstanbul'da bir vakıf üniversitesinde öğrenim gören 444 öğrenci dahil edildi. Tanımlayıcı tipte olan bu çalışmada örneklem seçimine gidilmedi. Araştırma verileri Şubat -Mayıs 2022 tarihleri arasında toplandı. Veri toplama aracı olarak; Kişisel Bilgi Formu, Rotterdam Duygusal Zeka Ölçeği (RDZÖ) ve Öz Şefkat Ölçeği Kısa Formu (ÖŞÖ-KF) ve verilerin değerlendirilmesinde; SPSS 25.00 programı kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların %77,7'si kadın ve %34,5'i 3. sınıftadır, %85,4'ü sosyoekonomik durumlarını orta olarak tanımlarken ve yaş ortalaması 20,69 olarak bulundu. Öğrencilerin RDZÖ ve ÖŞÖ-KF maddelerine katılım düzeyleri ile cinsiyet, akademik başarılarını nasıl değerlendirdikleri ve sosyoekonomik durumlarını tanımlama değişkenleri ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık tespit edildi ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç: Araştırma sonucunda öğrencilerinin duygusal zeka düzeyi arttıkça öz şefkat düzeylerinin arttığı saptandı. Gelecekte yapılacak olan çalışmalarda öz şefkat ve duygusal zekayı artıran müdahale programları uygulanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygusal zeka, Öz şefkat, Üniversite öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

Background: Developing emotional intelligence and self-compassion can empower individuals to handle challenging situations, treat themselves kindly and without criticism, manage stress more effectively, and enhance their overall well-being. A study was conducted to investigate the emotional intelligence and self-compassion levels of college students.

Methods: A descriptive study conducted at a foundation university in Istanbul involved 444 students selected without bias. Research data was collected from February to May of 2022, using the "Information Form," "Rotterdam Emotional Intelligence Scale," and "Self-Compassion Questionnaire Short Form." The data was evaluated using the SPSS 25.00 program.

Results: Out of all the participants, 77.7% identified as female and 34.5% were in 3rd grade. The majority (85.4%) reported their socioeconomic status as medium and the average age was 20.69 years. Significant differences were observed in the level of participation in RDST and SSS-SF items, gender, self-evaluation of academic achievement, and description of socioeconomic status variables ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The research revealed a positive correlation between emotional intelligence and self-compassion levels among students. For future studies, it is recommended to implement intervention programs that can enhance both emotional intelligence and self-compassion.

Keywords: Emotional intelligence, Self compassion, University students

AKUT SEREBROVASKÜLER HASTALIK GEÇİREN BİR HASTANIN NEUMAN SİSTEMLER MODELİ'NE GÖRE HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI: OLGU SUNUMU
NURSING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ACCORDING TO THE NEUMAN SYSTEMS MODEL: A CASE REPORT

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ÖZET

GİRİŞ: Beyni besleyen damarlarda gelişen patolojik sorunlar nedeniyle beynin bazı bölgelerinin iskemi veya hemoraji sonucu hasar gördüğü hastalıklar serebrovasküler hastalıklar olarak tanımlanır. Akut dönemde fizik muayene ve ileri görüntüleme yöntemleri ile hastaların prognozları hakkında fikir edinilse de bu hastaların yakın gelecekte fonksiyonel ve entelektüel olarak ne düzeyde olacağı, yakınlarındaki kişilere ne denli bağımlı olacağı, sosyal ve kültürel bir varlık olarak toplumdaki yerini ne derecede geri kazanacağı konusunda bir tahminde bulunmak oldukça zordur. Hemşirelik bakımına olan gereksinimi artıran bu hastalıkların bakım sürecinde, hemşirelik model/ kuramlarından yararlanılması bütüncül bakım yaklaşımını desteklemektedir. Neuman'a göre hemşirelik, bireylerin stresörlere göre tepkisini etkileyen tüm değişkenler arasındaki ilişkiyi inceleyen bir meslektir. Hemşireliğin en önemli hedefi, optimum iyilik haline ulaşılması, bunun korunması ve sürdürülmesi yoluyla sistemin dengede olmasının sağlanmasıdır. Bu bağlamda, bu olgu sunumunda akut serebrovasküler hastalık geçiren bir hastaya Neuman Sistemler Modeli'ne göre yapılandırılan hemşirelik bakımı ele alınmıştır.

OLGU SUNUMU: 57 yaşında erkek hasta V.Ö., 3 yıl önce hipertansiyon, 1 yıl önce diabetes mellitus tanısı almıştır.Acil servise başvurduğu gün dışarıdan eve dönerken alt ekstremitelerinde güçsüzlük hissetmiş, eve geldiğinde ise şiddetli baş dönmesi, bulantı ve fişkirir tarzda kusması olmuştur. Hastanın acil serviste kan basıncı 220/120 mmHg, kan şekeri 325 mg/dL olarak ölçülmüştür. Çekilen diffüzyon manyetik rezonans görüntüleme sonucunda sol serebellar hemisferde iskemi tespit edilmiş ve hastaya akut serebrovasküler hastalık tanısı koyulmuştur. Yapılan muayene, laboratuvar ve görüntüleme sonuçlarıyla hastanın nöroloji servisine yatışı uygun görülmüştür. Toplanan veriler Neuman Sistemler Modeli'ne göre değerlendirilmiş ve hemşirelik problemleri saptanmıştır. Model doğrultusunda bakım planı hazırlanmış ve hemşirelik girişimleri uygulanmıştır.

SONUÇ: Neuman'ın Sistemler Modeli doğrultusunda uygulanan hemşirelik bakımı hastanın gereksinimlerinin karşılanmasında etkili bulunmuştur. Bu doğrultuda, serebrovasküler hastalık geçiren hastalara bütüncül bir bakım vermek için Neuman'ın Sistemler Modeli'ne dayalı hemşirelik bakım uygulamalarının artırılması önerilmiştir.

ANAHTAR KELİMELER: Serebrovasküler Hastalık, Neuman, Sistemler Modeli, Hemşirelik Bakımı

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Diseases in which some parts of the brain are damaged as a result of ischemia or hemorrhage due to pathological problems developing in the vessels feeding the brain are defined as cerebrovascular diseases. Although an idea about the prognosis of the patients can be obtained with physical examination and advanced imaging methods in the acute period, it is possible to predict how these patients will be functional and intellectual in the near future, how dependent they will be on their relatives, and how much they will regain their place in society as a social and cultural entity. It is quite difficult. The use of nursing models/theories in the care process of these diseases, which increase the need for nursing care, supports the holistic care approach. According to Neuman, nursing is a profession that examines the relationship between all variables that affect the response of individuals to stressors. The most important goal of nursing is to reach the optimum state of well-being, to ensure that the system is in balance by protecting and maintaining it. In this case report, nursing care structured according to the Neuman Systems Model for a patient with acute cerebrovascular disease is discussed.

CASE REPORT: A 57-year-old male patient, V.Ö., was diagnosed with hypertension 3 years ago and diabetes mellitus 1 year ago. On the day he applied to the emergency department, he had weakness in his lower extremities while returning home from outside, and severe dizziness, nausea and vomiting when he came home. In the emergency room, the patient's blood pressure was measured as 220/120 mmHg and blood sugar as 325 mg/dL. As a result of diffusion magnetic resonance imaging, ischemia was detected in the left cerebellar hemisphere and the patient was diagnosed with acute cerebrovascular disease. With the examination, laboratory and imaging results, the patient's admission to the neurology service was deemed appropriate. The collected data were evaluated according to the Systems Model and problems were identified. Care plans were prepared in line with the model and nursing interventions were implemented.

RESULT: It is thought that the nursing care applied in line with the model is effective in the needs of the patient. Accordingly, it is recommended to increase model-based nursing care practices in order to provide holistic care to patients with cerebrovascular disease.

Keywords: Cerebrovascular disease, Neuman, Systems model, Nursing.

THE EFFECT OF THE RATE OF INFLATION ON THE CAR SALES: THE CASE OF TURKIYE, 2013-2022

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ABSTRACT

It is one of the areas where several researches are made on the automobile industry. In addition to the articles examining the behavior of the buyer in this sector, macro data affecting the purchase were also considered. In this article the impact of rate of inflation on automobile searched. The automobile sales (AUTO_SALES) are estimated as a function of the rate of inflation (INFLATION). The bounds testing approach of Pesaran to the possible cointegration of the variables is used. Initially, the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model with 3 lags both for the dependent variable, log (AUTO_SALES) and the independent variable, INFLATION and with a trend were chosen evaluating twenty models according to the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). It is concluded that a 1% increase in the rate of inflation decreases the automobile sales by 3.32 % in the long run. In addition, a bi-directional Granger Causality relationship between the rate of inflation and the automobile sales in Türkiye.

Keywords: Automobile sales, inflation, Thirlwall's balance of payments equilibrium growth rate model; intermediate

JEL classification: F31, F41, F43.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WHISTLEBLOWING PROTECTION ACTS IN EMERGING COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Disclosures of wrongdoings are defined as whistleblowing in ethics literature. Some countries, today, have protection for whistleblowers who face retaliation in many cases. Good governance in public management suggests participation. For this reason, disclosures that could come up against Principal–Agent Problem in decision-making processes are important for society. This issue reveals the importance of whistleblowing protection which is not a common type of policy in emerging countries. This study aims to find out whether whistleblowing policies could be an option for emerging countries when they face problems in good governance values such as transparency, accountability, and active participation. To overcome these problems good examples are examined and a content analysis is made. The documents which are selected for this analysis are transparency and whistleblowing protection laws that are publicly available. According to content analysis, it is understood that whistleblowing protection laws have important roles to solve accountability problems in these countries. Therefore, lessons have been drawn from these countries that could be an option for emerging countries such as Türkiye.

Keywords: Whistleblowing, whistleblowing protection, good governance, Principal–Agent Problem, policy adoption.

**KAMU HİZMETİ SUNUMUNDA YENİ BİR PARADİGMA OLARAK
DEMOKRATİK YÖNETİŞİM YAKLAŞIMI**
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE APPROACH AS A NEW PARADIGM IN PUBLIC
SERVICE PROVISION

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ÖZET

1980’lerde başlayan kamu hizmeti sunumunda paradigma değişimleri 21.yüzyılda da devam etmektedir. 1970’lerde zirvesine ulaşan, Yeni Kamu İdareciliği olarak tanımlanan ve kamu sektörünün daha fazla kamusal mal ve hizmet sunmasını talep eden anlayış son 30 yılda etkisini yitirmiştir. Yeni Kamu Yönetimi ekolü ile kamu sektörünün küçültülmesi ve desantralizasyon vurgusu ön plana çıkmıştır. Buradaki amaç etkin, verimli ve iktisadi bir kamu hizmeti sunumudur. Yeni Kamu Yönetimi anlayışıyla başlayan bu paradigma değişimi kamu politikalarının parçalanmasına yol açmıştır. Bu nedenle karar alma mekanizmasına mümkün olan tüm aktörlerin dahil olmasını tavsiye eden Yeni Kamu Yönetimi ekolü ortaya çıkmıştır. Yeni Kamu Yönetimi ekolü içerisinde ortaya çıkan yeni bir paradigma da demokratik yönetim yaklaşımıdır. Bu yaklaşım, kamu hizmeti sunumunda ve karar alma süreçlerinde demokrasi ve vatandaş katılımı ilkelerini öne çıkarmaktadır. Demokratik Yönetim Yaklaşımı, kamu sektöründe şeffaflık, hesap verebilirlik ve yanıt verebilirliğin sağlanmasına odaklanır. Bu çalışma 21. yüzyılda kamu yönetimi disiplini içerisinde yeni bir paradigma olarak sunulan demokratik yönetim yaklaşımının kamu hizmet sunumundaki yerini incelemektedir. Bu amaçla güncel literatür taramasından elde edilen veriler kodlar haline getirilerek uluslararası kuruluşların dokümanlarında demokratik yönetim yaklaşımı olgusu içerik analizi yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Bu analiz sonucunda demokratik yönetim yaklaşımının kamu hizmeti sunumunda yurttaş katılımını güçlendirdiği şeffaflık ve hesap verebilirliği beraberinde getirdiği, bürokrasiyi azalttığı ve kamu sektörü çalışanlarına inisiyatif kullanma yetisi kazandırdığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demokratik yönetim, yurttaş katılımı, kamu yönetiminde dönüşüm.

ABSTRACT

Paradigm shifts in public service delivery started in the 1980s and continue in the 21st century. The understanding that reached its peak in the 1970s, defined as the New Public Administration and demanding that the public sector provide more public goods and services, has lost its effect in the last 30 years. With the New Public Management school, the downsizing of the public sector and the emphasis on decentralization came to the fore. The aim here is to provide an effective, efficient, and economical public service. This paradigm shift, which started with the New Public Administration approach, led to the fragmentation of public policies. For this reason, the New School of Public Governance has emerged, which recommends the inclusion of all possible actors in the decision-making mechanism. A new paradigm emerging from the New Public Governance school is the democratic governance approach. This approach highlights the principles of democracy and citizen participation in public service delivery and decision-making processes. The Democratic Governance Approach focuses on ensuring transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in the public sector. This study examines the place of the democratic governance approach, which is presented as a new paradigm in the discipline of public administration in the 21st century, in public service delivery. For this purpose, the data obtained from the current literature review was coded and the phenomenon of the democratic governance approach in the documents of international organizations was analyzed by the content analysis method. As a result of this analysis shows that the democratic governance approach strengthens citizen participation in public service delivery, brings transparency and accountability, reduces bureaucracy, and gives public sector employees the ability to use initiative.

Keywords: Democratic governance, citizen participation, transformation in public administration.

IRAQI TURKMENS FROM EDWARD SAID'S ORIENTALIST PERSPECTIVE EDWARD SAID'IN ORYANTALIST BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA IRAK TÜRKMENLERİ

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ABSTRACT

The differences between the East and the West geography should be considered to be the Middle East with. When the historical backgrounds of the power conflicts in the geography are examined, it is seen that the conflicts of interest between the imperial powers in the region date back to the 19th century. Edward Said argues that the West sees itself as a hegemon against the East in terms of military, political, cultural, and social aspects. As a result, Said stated that orientalism is a concept that permeates every aspect of life, rather than just a concept that legitimizes imperialism. Said view that the concept of orientalism of the West is offering East is not used in a positive sense. West pushes Orientalism for the purpose of establishing a new order in the geographies other than the West, in line with its interests.

The concept of other, which emerges in line with the cultural diversity of identities over time, emerges as a result of the identity construction process. The other, which is defined differently by the dominant group in terms of identity and culture in society, has an inseparable vital link with the actor that creates the other. When the Iraqi Turkmen are examined as an example, it is possible to say that they have been subjected to othering many times in theory and practice such as individual, cultural, and political rights by the Iraqi Government. When the practices of Orientalism in the cultural, economic, and legal context are examined, it is possible to say that the Iraqi Turkmen are in the position of the other.

Keywords: Iraqi Turkmens, Kirkuk, Otherization

ÖZET

Doğu ve batının farklılıklarının en belirgin olduğu coğrafya şüphesiz ki Orta Doğu coğrafyası olarak ele alınmaktadır. Coğrafyadaki güç çatışmalarının tarihsel arka planları incelendiğinde bölgedeki emperyal güçler arasında gerçekleşen çıkar çatışmalarının ondokuzuncu yüzyıla

* Bu bildiri Canan Demirci Mursaloğlu tarafından Prof.Dr. Yavuz Çilliler danışmanlığında İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsünde devam etmekte olan, "Liberal ve Cumhuriyetçi Azınlık Yaklaşımları Çerçevesinde Irak Azınlık Politikaları: Irak Türkmenleri Örneği" adlı doktora tezinin literatür taraması ve analiz kısımlarından yararlanılarak hazırlanmıştır.

kadar dayandığı görülmektedir. Edward Said, Batı'nın askeri, siyasi, kültürel ve toplumsal açılardan Doğu'ya karşı kendini hegemon olarak gördüğünü savunmaktadır. Bunun sonucunda ise şarkiyatçılığın, yalnızca emperyalizmi meşrulaştıran bir kavram olmaktan ziyade, hayatın her alanına nüfuz eden bir kavram olduğunu ifade etmiştir. Said, Batı'nın aksine pozitif anlamda kullanmadığı şarkiyatçılık kavramının içerisinde, Batı'nın kendisi dışındaki coğrafyalarda, kendi çıkarları doğrultusunda yeni bir düzen kurma amacı barındırdığı görüşünü savunmaktadır.

Kimliklerin zamanla yaşadığı kültür çeşitliliği doğrultusunda ortaya çıkan öteki kavramı, kimlik inşaa sürecinin bir sonucu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bir toplumda kimlik ve kültür olarak baskın grubun farklı olarak tanımladığı öteki, ötekiyi yaratan aktörle ayrılmaz bir hayati bağına sahiptir.

Örnek olarak Irak Türkmenleri incelendiğinde ise, Irak Hükümeti tarafından bireysel, kültürel ve siyasal haklar gibi teoride ve pratikte pek çok kez ötekileştirmeye maruz kaldıklarını söylemek mümkündür. Kültürel, ekonomik ve hukuki bağlamda oryantalizmin uyguladığı pratikler incelendiğinde Irak Türkmenleri'nin, ötekinin ötekisi konumunda olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Irak Türkmenleri, Kerkük, Ötekileştirme

**DERİN EKOLOJİ SPEKTRUMU EKSENİNDE ANTROPOSENTRİZM VE
EKOSENTRİZM**
ANTHROPOCENTRISM AND ECOCENTRISM ON THE SPECTRUM OF DEEP
ECOLOGY

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ÖZET

Dünyaya yön veren boyutuyla farklı ideolojiler toplumları farklı biçimlerde şekillendirebilme gücüne sahiptir. İdeolojilerin kendilerine özgü düşünce kabulleri kanunlar başta olmak üzere toplumu düzenleyen pek çok alanın nasıl ve ne için oluşturulacağından nasıl uygulanacağına kadar geniş bir yelpazede etkili olmaktadır. Siyasal spektrum veya siyasal pusula gibi çözümler ideolojilerin görsel olarak temel konumu hakkında fikir verebilen araçlardır. Faşizm, komünizm, sosyalizm, muhafazakarlık, liberalizm ve diğer ideolojiler çeşitli siyasal spektrumlarda sahip oldukları özelliklere göre konumlandırılmaktadır. İdeolojilerin buldukları konumları ise hedefledikleri politikaların neler olabileceğine dair güçlü ipuçları barındırmaktadır. Fakat bu hedeflerin hemen hemen hepsinde insanın merkezde olduğu bir ön kabulde insan yaşamının refahına yönelik planlamalar yapılmaktadır. Geniş bir perspektiften ele alındığında bu planlamalar insan yaşamının arzu edilen biçimde geliştirilmesini, refahını ve sürdürülebilir bir zeminde inşa edilmesini amaçlar.

Derin ekoloji ise insanı merkeze almayan yönüyle politik spektrumun dışında bırakılabilirken, insan ve doğa hakkındaki radikal yaklaşımı nedeniyle de spektruma dahil edilebilmektedir. Derin ekoloji, insanı diğer canlılarla bütünlük ve eşitlik içerisinde değerlendirirken ona doğa içerisinde ayrıcalıklı bir konum yüklemeyi amaçlamaz. Derin ekoloji spektrumunda insanın merkeze alındığı (antroposentrizm) ve ekosistemin merkeze alındığı (ekosentrizm) iki paradigma ön plana çıkmaktadır. İnsan merkeze alındığında ekosistem ötelenirken, ekosistem merkeze alındığında insanın doğa üzerinde egemen olduğu kabulü ötelenmektedir. Ekosistem merkezli bakışta insan, diğer canlılar ve ekosistemlerle benzer bir eşitlikte algılanmaktadır. İnsan merkezli bakışta ise doğa, insan için vardır. Dolayısıyla insanın doğa ile olan etkileşiminde doğaya yüklediği anlam, insanın gelecekte hangi şartlarda var olacağını belirleyen bir gelişmeye de işaret etmektedir. Refahın geliştirilmesi, yükseltilmesi gibi hedeflere ulaşabilmek amacıyla doğaya zarar verecek veya doğayı yok edecek eylemler gerçekleştirilebilir. Fakat sonuç olarak açıktır ki doğanın ve ekosistemlerinin insan merkezli bir anlayışla yok edilmesi sürdürülebilir olmadığı gibi insan varlığının kendisini de yok oluş tehdidiyle karşı karşıya bırakmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Derin ekoloji, Antroposentrizm, Ekosentrizm, Derin Ekoloji Spektrumu

ABSTRACT

Different ideologies that shape the world have the power to shape societies in different ways. The ideologies' specific intellectual assumptions are influential in a wide range of areas regulating the society, especially laws, from how and for what to be created to how to be implemented. Analyses such as the political spectrum or the political compass are tools that can give an idea about the basic position of ideologies visually. Fascism, communism, socialism, conservatism, liberalism and other ideologies are positioned on various political spectra according to their characteristics. The positioning of ideologies provides strong clues about the policies they aim to achieve. However, in almost all of these goals, plans are made for the welfare of human life with the presupposition that human beings are at the center. From a broad perspective, these plans aim to develop human life in a desirable way, to ensure its welfare and to build it on a sustainable basis.

While deep ecology can be excluded from the political spectrum due to its non-human-centered approach, it can also be included in the spectrum due to its radical approach to human and nature. While deep ecology considers human beings in integrity and equality with other living beings, it does not ascribe to them a privileged position in nature. Within the spectrum of deep ecology, two paradigms come to the forefront: human-centered (anthropocentrism) and ecosystem-centered (ecocentrism). When the human is centered, the ecosystem is postponed, while when the ecosystem is centered, the acceptance of human sovereignty over nature is postponed. In the ecosystem-centered view, humans are perceived as equal to other living beings and ecosystems. In the human-centered perspective, nature exists for humans. Therefore, the meaning that humans attribute to nature in their interaction with nature also points to a development that determines the conditions under which humans will exist in the future. In order to achieve goals such as improving and increasing welfare, actions that harm or destroy nature can be taken. However, as a result, it is clear that the destruction of nature and its ecosystems with an anthropocentric understanding is not sustainable and threatens human existence itself with extinction.

Keywords: Deep ecology, Anthropocentrism, Ecocentrism, Deep Ecology Spectrum

METAVERSE, YAPAY ZEKA VE SANAL INFLUENCER'LAR METAVERSE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND VIRTUAL INFLUENCERS

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ÖZET

Kullanıcıların bilgisayar tarafından üretilmiş bir ortamla ve diğer kullanıcılarla etkileşime girebilecekleri bir sanal gerçeklik alanı¹ olarak tanımlanan *metaverse* veya Türkçe karşılığıyla *sanal evren*, geleneksel bilgisayarların yanı sıra artırılmış gerçeklik ve sanal cihazlar aracılığıyla kalıcı çevrimiçi 3 boyutlu sanal ortamları destekleyen, internetin varsayımsal bir yinelemesi, yeniden üretimi olarak açıklanmaktadır. "Evren ötesi" olarak da isimlendirilen *metaverse*, bilgisayarlar, android cihazlar, VR lensler ve çeşitli 3D kullanıcı ara yüzleri sayesinde zaman ve mekân boyutunu aşarak fiziksel olarak gerçek (içinde bulunulan) evrenin ötesine geçme potansiyeli olarak da ifade edilmektedir. Gündelik kullanımda *metaverse*, ekonomik ve sosyal bağlantılara odaklı bir çeşit 3 boyutlu sanal dünya ağıdır.

Eski bir kavram olmasına rağmen çağımızda yeni yeni kullanılmaya başlanan ve insanoğlu için sanal dünya ile gerçek dünyayı biraraya getiren *metaverse* olgusu, "kullanıcıların avaturları ve hologramları kullanarak gerçek ve simüle edilmiş ortamlarda sorunsuz bir şekilde etkileşim kurmasını sağlar ve artırılmış ve sanal gerçeklik teknolojilerini kullanarak fiziksel dünyayı genişletme potansiyeline sahiptir. Sanal ortamlar ve sürükleyici oyunlar (Second Life, Fortnite, Roblox ve VRChat gibi) meta verinin öncülleri olarak tanımlanır ve kullanıcılarına tam, işlevsel ve kalıcı bir platform sunar" (Bakır, 2021). *Metaverse* aynı zamanda iletişim perspektifinden göstergelerle örölü yeni bir gerçeklik ve anlam dünyası sunan; farklı türde gelişmiş teknolojilerin entegre ve eşzamanlı bir biçimde kullanıldığı, yeni işbirliği fırsatları yaratan; entelektüel, ekonomik ve kültürel üretim için altyapı ve etkileşim olanakları tanıyan siber toplumsal bir platform biçiminde de tanımlanmaktadır. Bu açıdan *metaverse*'ün, 4. sanayi devriminin çıktılarında biri olan 5.0 toplumunun ve daha ilerisinin en görünür yaşam biçimlerinden biri olmaya aday olduğu öngörülmektedir.

Metaverse kavramı diğer deyişle "meta evren" terimi, ilk kez Neal Stephenson'ın 1992 yılında yayımladığı bilimkurgu romanı Snow Crash'de "meta" ve "evren" sözcüklerinin bir birleşimi olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Kurgusal bir dünyayı niteleyen *metaverse* kavramı, ortaya atıldığı ilk dönemlerde aşırı abartılı ve spekülatif bir gelecek perspektifi olmakla eleştirilmiştir. Özellikle Facebook'un konuya ilgi duymaya başlamasıyla kavram daha da ön plana çıkmıştır. Bugün dünyadaki en önemli *metaverse* yatırımcılarının başında sanal gerçeklik cihazları üzerine çalışan Oculus şirketini 2 milyar dolara alan Facebook gelmektedir. Facebook bu alanda Microsoft gibi önemli yazılım şirketleriyle işbirliği anlaşmaları imzalamıştır, ayrıca Roblox gibi oyun platformları da bu alanda büyük arge yatırımları yapmaktadır.² Elinde büyük bir veri

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¹ Çevrimiçi sözlük (<https://translate.google.com/>).

² Tarihsel, sayısal ve teknik veriler Wikipedia'dan alınmıştır (<https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metaverse>).

havuzu olan Facebook, milyonlarca insanın metaverilerine sahiptir ve bunun da yapay zekâ temelli bir yapay ve sanal (simüle) dünyanın, insanoğlunun bireysel alanını tehdit edeceği endişesini doğurduğuna dikkat çekilmektedir. Bilgi gizliliği, kullanıcı bağımlılığı ve kullanıcı güvenliği, bir bütün olarak sosyal medya ve video oyunu endüstrilerinin karşı karşıya olduğu zorluklardan kaynaklanan meta veri havuzundaki endişelerdir.

Yüzyılımızda *sanal dünya*, *karma gerçeklik*, *artırılmış gerçeklik*, *sanal ekonomi* terimlerinden yapay zeka ve sanal influencer'lara uzanan *metaverse* olgusu, "sanal gerçeklik kavramını ontolojik sorgulamaya açan içerikler" (Kazan, 2023) ile örü(ntü)lü bir "sanal kamusal alan" yaratmayı vadetmektedir. Bu kamusal alanın sanal para birimlerinin bugün hâlihazırda kripto para piyasasında işlem gördüğü bilinmektedir. Bu açıdan kavram internetin halihazırdaki geleceği olarak görülmektedir denebilir.

Bu çalışmada, *metaverse* kavramının ne olduğu, nasıl ortaya çıktığı, gündelik hayata ve dile etkilerinin yanı sıra dünyadan ve Türkiye'den örneklemeler ışığında yapay zeka ve sanal influencer'lara uzanan hikayesi ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metaverse, Yapay Zeka, Influencer, Sanal Evren, Sanal Gerçeklik.

ABSTRACT

Metaverse or *virtual universe*, which is defined as a virtual reality space where users can interact with a computer-generated environment and other users, is a hypothetical iteration, reproduction of the internet that supports permanent online 3D virtual environments through augmented reality and virtual devices as well as traditional computers. is explained. Metaverse, which is also called "beyond the universe", is also expressed as the potential to go beyond the real universe physically by exceeding the dimension of time and space thanks to computers, android devices, VR lenses and various 3D user interfaces. In everyday use, the metaverse is a kind of 3D virtual world network focused on economic and social connections.

Although it is an old concept, the phenomenon of metaverse, which has just started to be used in our age and brings together the virtual world and the real world for human beings, "allows users to interact seamlessly in real and simulated environments using avatars and holograms, and expands the physical world using augmented and virtual reality technologies. has potential. Virtual environments and immersive games (such as Second Life, Fortnite, Roblox, and VRChat) are defined as the precursors of metadata and offer its users a complete, functional and permanent platform" (Bakır, 2021). Metaverse also presents a new world of reality and meaning knitted with signs from a communication perspective; creating new collaboration opportunities where different kinds of advanced technologies are used in an integrated and simultaneous manner; It is also defined as a cyber-social platform that provides infrastructure and interaction opportunities for intellectual, economic and cultural production. In this respect, it is predicted that the metaverse is a candidate to be one of the most visible lifestyles of the 5.0

society and beyond, which is one of the outputs of the 4th industrial revolution.

The concept of metaverse, in other words, the term "meta universe" first appeared as a combination of the words "meta" and "universe" in Neal Stephenson's science fiction novel *Snow Crash* published in 1992. The concept of metaverse, which characterizes a fictional world, was criticized in the early days of its introduction as an overly exaggerated and speculative future perspective. The concept has come to the fore even more, especially when Facebook started to take an interest in the subject. Today, one of the most important metaverse investors in the world is Facebook, which bought the Oculus company, which works on virtual reality devices, for \$ 2 billion. Facebook has signed cooperation agreements with important software companies such as Microsoft in this field, and game platforms such as Roblox are also making large R&D investments in this field. Facebook, which has a large data repository, has metadata of millions of people, and it is pointed out that this raises the concern that an artificial and virtual (simulated) world based on artificial intelligence will threaten the individual space of human beings. Information privacy, user addiction, and user security are concerns in the metadata pool that stem from the challenges facing the social media and video game industries as a whole.

In our century, the metaverse phenomenon, which extends from virtual world, mixed reality, augmented reality, virtual economy terms to artificial intelligence and virtual influencers, is a "virtual public space" interwoven with "contents that open the concept of virtual reality to ontological inquiry" (Kazan, 2023). promises to create It is known that virtual currencies of this public sphere are already traded in the cryptocurrency market today. In this respect, it can be said that the concept is seen as the current future of the internet.

In this study, what the concept of metaverse is, how it emerged, its effects on daily life and language, as well as the story of artificial intelligence and virtual influencers in the light of examples from the world and Turkey are discussed.

Keywords: Metaverse, Artificial Intelligence, Influencer, Virtual Universe, Virtual Reality.

**BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ PERSPEKTİFİNDE
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TEDARİK ZİNCİRİ YÖNETİMİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME**
A REVIEW OF SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN THE
PERSPECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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ÖZET

Bu bildirinin amacı, Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri bakış açısıyla ve günümüz sürdürülebilirlik ilkeleri temelinde sürdürülebilir tedarik zinciri yönetimi (STZY) ile ilgili yapılan çalışmaların derlenerek kavramsal bir çerçeve sunmaktır. Bildiri, BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri ve STZY ana kavramlarını anlamak için kavramsal çerçeveyi tanımlayarak başlamaktadır. Ayrıca, bu alanda yapılan çalışmaların kapsamını ve sınırlılıklarını ele alırken, gelecekte ve pratikte firmalar için öncelikli konuların neler olabileceği konusunda ilgili literatüre dayalı bir inceleme sunmaktadır. STZY ürünlerin ortaya çıkışı süreci boyunca, hammadde tedarikinden son kullanıcıya ulaşmasına kadar sosyal, ekonomik ve çevresel etkileri dikkate alarak tüm faaliyet sürecini en iyi ve en uygun hale getirmeyi hedeflemektedir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında STZY, BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri açısından önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Alanyazın taraması sonucunda, BM Kalkınma Hedefleri, sürdürülebilirlik ve tedarik zinciri yönetimi kavramları arasındaki ilişkiyi ele alan konuların genel düzeyde incelediği ve özellikle Türkiye için sınırlı olduğu; literatürün İsveç, Danimarka gibi Avrupa Birliği ülkeleri, Birleşik Krallık ile Malezya gibi Asya ülkelerinin bir kısmında yoğunlaştığı görülmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu iki kavram arasındaki ilişkinin daha spesifik olarak değerlendirilmesi Türkiye için de oluşturulacak öngörü açısından önemlidir. Tedarik zincirinin sürdürülebilirlik ve BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerini dikkate alarak bunu bir süreç haline getirmesi, çevresel, sosyal ve ekonomik düzeyde daha adil bir dünyayı da beraberinde getirecektir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın itici gücü, sürdürülebilirlik ve gündemde olan BM Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedeflerinin detaylarını anlamak, tedarik zinciri ve sürdürülebilirlik kavramının kavramsal çerçevesini ve ilişkisini ortaya koymaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Tedarik Zinciri Yönetimi, Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Hedefleri.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to present a conceptual framework by compiling studies on sustainable supply chain management (SSCM) from the perspective of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and on the basis of nowadays sustainability principles. The paper begins by defining the conceptual framework for understanding the key concepts of the UN SDGs and SSCM. In addition, as addressing the scope and limitations of studies in this field, it provides a literature-based review of what the priority issues may be crucial for companies in the future and in practice. SSCM aims to optimize the entire operating process, from raw material supply to the end user, taking into account the social, economic and environmental effects throughout the emergence of the products. From this perspective, SSCM plays an important role in terms of the UN SDGs. As a result of the literature review, it is seen that the issues dealing with the relationship between the UN SDGs, sustainability and SSCM concepts are examined at a general level and are limited especially for Türkiye. As a result of the literature review, it was concluded that the issues dealing with the relationship between the UN SDGs, sustainability and supply chain management concepts were defined at a general level and were limited especially for Türkiye. It is seen that the literature is concentrated in European Union countries such as Sweden and Denmark, the United Kingdom and in some Asian countries such as Malaysia. Therefore, a more specific evaluation of the relationship between these two concepts is important for the foresight to be created for Türkiye as well. Bringing the supply chain into a process by taking into account sustainability and the UN SDGs will bring a fairer world at the environmental, social and economic level. In this context, the driving force of the study is to understand the details of sustainability and the UN SDGs, which are on the agenda, and to reveal the conceptual framework and relationship of the concept of supply chain and sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Supply Chain Management, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

A FOREIGN TRADE DEFICIT IMPASSE: SCRUTINIZING TURKEY'S IMPORTS**Mehmet Akif Gündoğdu***Dr., Social Sciences University of Ankara, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Economics***ORCID NO:** 0000-0001-6181-7362**ABSTRACT**

The Turkish economy has experienced a foreign trade deficit situation that has continued since the trade liberalization realized in 1980. All the policies implemented by the economic policy makers in order to increase exports for economic growth have led to an increase trend in imports along with exports. In this study, this puzzling situation is investigated through the relationship between import components classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC) and GDP for Turkey. The variables of this analysis, which examines the causal relationship between imports and growth, are the import components (Intermediate Goods, Consumption Goods, Capital Goods) and GDP covering the quarterly data from 1998Q1 to 2018Q3. The results reveal that imported intermediate goods have a strong causal effect on GDP. In addition, imported consumption goods and imported capital goods have a significant causal effect on GDP. The findings supported the assumption that imports did not sufficiently help to improve domestic productivity and technological developments for Turkey. It demonstrates dependence on foreign technology and a lack of industrial growth throughout economic growth. The import is the source of intermediate goods and capital goods, which are necessary to export at this stage. Therefore, in the Turkish experience, more exports mean more imports.

Keywords: Trade Deficit, GDP, Imports Components, Causality

DO MATERIAL AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING MATTER FOR POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN TURKEY?

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ABSTRACT

Material well-being refers to the objective aspects of an individual's economic and material circumstances, such as income, employment status, and access to resources. On the other hand, subjective well-being pertains to an individual's personal evaluation of their overall life satisfaction, happiness, and fulfillment. Higher level of subjective well-being can influence political participation through its effect on individuals' motivation and sense of efficacy and on the other side, higher levels of material well-being can impact political participation by shaping individuals' resources and opportunities for engagement. Within the conceptual framework of this study, two fundamental research questions are addressed: Firstly, does a likelihood exist that individuals characterized by elevated levels of material well-being and subjective well-being exhibit a greater inclination towards engaging in political participation? Secondly, is there a potential differentiation in the impact of subjective well-being and material well-being on the the political participation? Using the World Values Survey, Wave 7 (2017-2021) data (N=2.400) and applying logistic regression models, we find that individuals who are more satisfied with their lives are more likely to turn out to participate in political activities and two different types of well-being have the potential to impact the probabilities of engaging in political participation at different levels.

Keywords: Material Well-being, Subjective Well-being, Political Participation, Turkey

MARKET ENTRY: ANALYSIS OF THE TOP 500 INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES**Gülçin Gürel Günal***Dr., Ege University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics***ORCID:** 0000-0003-4780-4420**ABSTRACT**

The top 500 industrial enterprises consist of firms operating in Turkey and representing the first 500 firms with the largest scale in terms of production-based sales. Firms operating in Turkey also want to be included in this list and have the power to influence the country's macroeconomic policies. Therefore, it is important to examine the factors that affect firms' entry into this list. For this reason, the aim of this study is to analyze six sub-sectors operating within the top 500 industrial enterprises: the manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco products; the manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, and leather products; the manufacture of chemical, petroleum, coal, rubber, and plastic products; the manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products; the manufacture of basic metals; and the manufacture of fabricated metal products. In this context, a market entry model is created to evaluate these sub-sectors. The market entry model takes into consideration firm and sector-specific indicators, as well as macroeconomic indicators. Each sector is evaluated using the logistic regression model for the years 1995-2021. The results reveal that the factors affecting market entry vary for each sector and different variables become more important in market entry. Therefore, each firm should implement policies according to its own sectoral characteristics.

Keywords: Industrial Organisation, Market Entry, Top 500 Industrial Enterprises, Manufacturing Industry, Logistic Regression.

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MEDIA INFLUENCERS ON THE CONSUMER DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the techniques and approaches used by social media influencers to persuade their followers to choose one brand over another, as well as to examine the consumer behavior and buying intentions of their online community. It also identifies the various factors and levels of influence that impact the consumer decision-making process. Furthermore, the study provides valuable insights into the marketing strategies employed to promote different brands in the market and influence consumer purchasing decisions. The primary data was gathered through online video interviews (stretching thirty to fifty minutes in length) and questionnaires with 12 social media influencers from Tunisia who conduct Influencer Marketing. Data were analyzed by reflective thematic analysis. The findings indicate that the most effective way for social media influencers to segment their market is by targeting their followers' psychological characteristics, such as self-image and attitudes. Additionally, the study revealed the importance of marketing communication strategy and relationship marketing in the influencer-follower dynamic. Both influencers and their followers depend on each other to establish a trustworthy, long-term relationship that benefits everyone involved. This study is one of the first studies to demonstrate the role of influencers in marketing communication strategy and relationship marketing in the Tunisian context.

Keywords: Social Media Platforms, Influencers, Influencer Marketing, Consumer Behavior, Decision-Making.

**EDEBİYAT SOSYOLOJİSİ BAĞLAMINDA BİR SOSYAL ELEŞTİRİ METNİ:
HARNÂME**
A SOCIAL CRITICAL TEXT IN THE CONTEXT OF LITERATURE SOCIOLOGY:
HARNÂME

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ÖZET

Her sanatçının içine doğmuş olduğu bir toplum vardır ve hiçbir sanatçı yaşamış olduğu toplumun siyasi, sosyal, ekonomik, iktisadî yapısından azade olamaz. Bu bağlamda edebiyat ile sosyolojinin, psikolojinin, felsefenin, hukukun, coğrafyanın, tıbbın, astronominin, matematiğin, fennin bilimum disiplinlerin birbirinden bağımsız olması düşünülemez.

Şeb-i yeldayı müneccimle muvakkit ne bilir

Mübtelâ-yı gama sor kim geceler kaç saat (Lâ-edrî)

(Yılın en uzun gecesini yıldız ilmiyle uğraşan müneccim bilemeyeceği gibi vakitleri tespit eden muvakkit de bilemez. (Bu yüzden) bu gecenin uzunluğunu derde (aşka) mübtelâ olandan sormak lazım gelir.)

Bu beyitte felsefe, coğrafya, astronomi, tıp, psikoloji, fen (zamanının göreceliğinden dolayı izafiyet teorisi) vardır. Disiplinler arası etkileşimin bu kadar yoğun olması karşısında edebiyatın da sadece edebiyat olmadığı, öyle sanıldığı gibi şairlerin hayâl dünyalarına dalıp hayatla bağlarını koparıp toplumsal aksaklıklara yabancı kaldıkları asla düşünülmemelidir. Harnâme'nin, teşhis ve intak sanatları aracılığı ve mizahî bir üslupla kaleme alınan bir hiciv eseri olduğu söylenegelmiş olsa da bu, bu eserin yeterince anlaşılammış olmasından kaynaklıdır. Zira hicivde genellikle kişi eleştirisi söz konusuysen Harnâme'de çok açık bir toplumsal eleştiri söz konusudur. Bu eleştiri, halkı temsil eden eşek, öğrenilmiş çaresizlik neticesinde statükoyu temsil eden pir eşek, iktidarların besleyip semirtmesiyle güç sahibi olan kişileri temsil eden öküzler ile adaleti temsil eden tarla sahibinin etrafında dönmektedir. Her sınıfın yerinin önceden tespit edilmiş olduğu böyle bir sosyolojide herkesin yapıp ettikleri, emeği kadar bir yaşam kalitesini hak edebileceği şeklindeki sosyal adalet fikriyle ortaya düşmüş olanlar bilmelidirler ki kurulan adalet sistemi, aslında herkes için önceden tayin edilen hudutların aşılması, o hudutların muhafazası içindir. Bu işleyişin bu şekilde süregeldiğini ve değişmeyeceğini çaresizce kabul eden statüko, rahatının kaçırılması, alışmış olduğu hayatın dışına çıkılmasından yana değildir. İktidarların kanatları altında korunanlar, parlak ve pervasız yaşamlarında dilediklerini yaparlarken işlemez olan adalet mekanizması, mevcut sosyolojinin dışına çıkıp da “Benim neyim eksik, yaradılıştta biriz. Ben de o korunup kullanılan kimselerin yaşadıkları gibi yaşayabilirim.” düşüncesine kapılıp o sınıfa geçmeye çalışanlara kırmızı kartını

çıkartır ve onları cezalandırıp ait oldukları, değişmez sınırlarına yeniden iterek statükoyu muhafaza eder.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Statüko, sosyal adalet, sosyal eleştiri, sınırlar, sosyal sınıflar, ceza.

ABSTRACT

Every artist has a society s/he was born into, and no artist can be free from the political, social, economic and economic structure of the society s/he has lived in. In this context, it is unthinkable that literature and sociology, psychology, philosophy, law, geography, medicine, astronomy, mathematics, and all disciplines of science are independent of each other.

Şeb-i yeldayı müneccimle muvakkıt ne bilir

Mübtelâ-yı gama sor kim geceler kaç saat (Lâ-edrî)

(Just as the astrologer who deals with the science of stars cannot know the longest night of the year, neither can the timekeeper who determines the times. Therefore, it is necessary to ask the length of this night from the person who is in love.)

In this couplet, philosophy, geography, astronomy, medicine, psychology, science, in other words, there is the theory of relativity due to the relativity of its time. In the face of such intense interdisciplinary interaction, it should never be thought that literature is not only literature, and that poets dive into their imaginations, cut off their ties with life, and remain unfamiliar with social disruptions. Although it has been said that Harnâme is a satirical work written in a humorous style through the arts of teşhis and intak, this is due to the fact that this work has not been adequately understood. Because, while there is usually personal criticism in satire, there is a very clear social criticism in Because, while there is usually personal criticism in satire, there is a very clear social criticism in Harnâme. This criticism revolves around the donkey representing the people, the donkey representing the status quo as a result of learned helplessness, the oxen representing the people who have power through the feeding and fattening of the powers, and the field owner representing justice. Those who have the idea of social justice that in such a sociology where the place of each class is predetermined, everyone deserves a quality of life as much as their deeds and labor, should know that the established justice system is actually for the protection of the predetermined borders for everyone and not to cross them. The status quo, which desperately accepts that this process continues in this way and will not change, does not favor being disturbed and stepping out of the life to which it is accustomed. While those who are protected under the wings of the powers do what they want in their bright and reckless lives, the justice mechanism, which does not work, goes beyond the current sociology and says, "What am I missing, we are one in creation, I can live like those who are protected and protected." It issues its red card to those who get caught up in the thought and try to move into that class, and it preserves the status quo by punishing them and pushing them back to their immutable limits.

Keywords: Status quo, social justice, social criticism, borders, social classes, punishment.

HEINRICH HEINE’NİN “ALMANSOR” ESERİ EŞLİĞİNDE DİN ANLAYIŞI HEINRICH HEINE’S UNDERSTANDING OF RELIGION IN THE COMPANY OF HIS WORK “ALMANSOR”

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ÖZET

Yahudi kökenli Alman yazar Heinrich Heine (1797-1856) Almanya’da Yahudilerin meslek hayatında haklarının kısıtlanması nedeniyle 1825 yılında Hıristiyanlık dininin Protestan mezhebine geçmiştir. Aynı yıl, hukuk öğrenimini doktora derecesiyle (Dr. jur.) bitirmiştir. Bununla beraber, edebiyatla daha ilgili olduğu için, meslek hayatına edebiyat alanında devam etmiştir. Daha çok şair olarak ünlü olan Heine’nin az sayıda drama türündeki eserinden biri olan “Almansor” adlı trajedi bu çalışmada odak noktasıdır. Bu eser günümüze dek fazla ilgi çekmemiş olsa bile, Heine’nin din anlayışı açısından büyük önem arz etmektedir. Eserin yazıldığı yıllarda henüz Hıristiyan dinini kabul etmemiş olan Heine’nin İslam dinine de ilgi duyduğu bu eser sayesinde ortaya çıkmaktadır. Trajedide, 1500 yılı civarında İspanya’nın Endülüs bölgesindeki Müslüman Arap kökenli halkın Hıristiyanlık dinini kabul etmeye, isimlerini Hıristiyan isimlerle değiştirmeye, aksi halde kendi memleketlerine dönmeye zorlanması konusu öne çıkmaktadır. Eserin kahramanı Almansor, sonradan Donna Clara adını almış olan sevgilisi Zuleima ve aileleri bu kaderin kurbanlarıdır. Farklı dinlerden ve kültürlerden olan bireylerin karşılaştıkları baskı ve ayrımcılık neticesindeki trajik sonları eserde ifade bulmaktadır. Bu eser eşliğinde, Heine’nin hayatındaki diğer birçok husus gibi, din hususunda da bir kararsızlık içinde olduğu çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde açıklanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Heinrich Heine, Din, Almansor

ABSTRACT

Heinrich Heine (1797-1856), a German writer of Jewish origin, switched to the Protestant sect of Christianity in 1825 due to the restriction of the rights of the Jews in their professional life in Germany. In the same year, Heine finished his law education with a doctorate degree (Dr. jur.). However, as Heine was more interested in literature, he continued his career in the field of literature. The tragedy called “Almansor” by Heine, who is mostly famous as a poet, is the focus of this study. Although this work has not attracted much attention until today, it is of great importance in terms of Heine’s understanding of religion. Thanks to this work, it is revealed

that Heine, who had not yet accepted the Christian religion in the years when the work was written, was also interested in the religion of Islam. In this tragedy, the issue of forcing the Muslim Arab people of the Andalusia region of Spain to convert to Christianity, change their names, or otherwise return to their homeland, comes to the fore. Almansor, the protagonist of the work, her lover Zuleima, who later took the name Donna Clara, and their families are the victims of this fate. The tragic ends of individuals from different religions and cultures as a result of oppression and discrimination they face are expressed in the work. It is explained in the conclusion part of this study that Heine is in a state of indecision about religion as in many other issues in his life.

Keywords: Heinrich Heine, Religion, Almansor

HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF THE “PHENOMENON” AT CCL4-INDUCED LIVER CIRRHOSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Liver cirrhosis is a chronic and progressive disease, a global health concern, with a high prevalence worldwide. The complications associated with liver cirrhosis, such as portal hypertension, ascites, hepatic encephalopathy, and liver cancer, pose significant challenges in terms of treatment. While there are medications available to manage these complications, they may not provide complete resolution, and their long-term efficacy can be limited.

Aim: investigate the effects of the drug "Phenomenon" and S-adenomethionine in case of CCl₄-induced liver cirrhosis.

Material and methods: Experiments were carried out on 200-250 g albino white laboratory rats. For creation of disease model 0.1 ml of CCl₄ was injected intraperitoneally 2 times a week during month. S-adenomethionine (5 mg/kg) was injected intraperitoneally, once a day for 20 days. Phenomenon (12 mg/kg) was administered orally once a day, and Phenomenon diluted in 1.5 ml of honey, also was administered orally once a day during 20 days. Samples were studied after 10 and 20 days of treatment. Treatment efficacy was evaluated according to the biochemical parameters: Aspartate aminotransferase (AST), Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), Sodium phosphatase (ALP), Total bilirubin (TBIL), Cholesterol, serum Creatinine (CREA), Blood glucose, superoxide dismutase (SOD) and morphology of liver tissue. Factorial variance

analysis (Factorial ANOVA) was used for data processing, statistical software package SPSS was used for calculations and visualization of results.

Research Results: The result of biochemical investigations showed that in the control group (untreated rats with CCl₄-induced liver cirrhosis) AST, ALT, ALP, TBIL, cholesterol and triglycerides were significantly increased while, creatinine and superoxide dismutase were decreased compared to the data of healthy rats. Massive necrosis of hepatocytes and accompanied inflammatory processes impaired functions of the liver. In particular, the detoxification functions, metabolism of cholesterol, bilirubin and triglycerides were disordered, protein synthesis decreased, glycogen synthesis was inhibited and the level of glucose in the blood was increased. After treatment the studied parameters ALT, AST, ALP, TBIL, creatinine and SOD were improved, which correlated with the results of the morphological study of the liver. The better therapeutic effects were detected in case of treatment with Phenomenon, especially in case of combination Phenomenon+honey compared to the data of the animals treated with S-adenomethionine.

Conclusion: Phenomenon reveals antioxidant, membrane-stabilizing, hepatoprotective properties, decreases lipid peroxidation, inhibits damage of hepatocytes, and improves liver functions in CCl₄ induced liver cirrhosis in lab rats.

Keywords: CCl₄-induced liver cirrhosis, S-adenomethionine, Phenomenon.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPOTENCY OF TEACHING/LEARNING OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH-SKILLS IN MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INTEGRATED CURRICULUM

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ABSTRACT

The Tbilisi State Medical University is the main center of higher medical education in Georgia, with an almost hundred-year history. Teaching, research, medical and pharmaceutical activity are inseparable at Tbilisi State Medical University.

Nowadays, in the curriculum, during six years of study, no less than 10 credits are provided for the development of scientific skills.

After completing the **Scientific Research-Skills course**, the student knows how to formulate a hypothesis and prepare a research application, knows different types of research design, knows the principles of research ethics, both for research involving humans and animals; knows the issues of statistical processing of data in biomedical research and the ways of presentation and dissemination of research results.

In the curriculum, specific hours are devoted to student research participation. A necessary requirement of result-oriented teaching is the early involvement of the student in scientific work. Usually, students study a course on the basics of scientific research-skills, and then, according to the curriculum, they must be involved in the research activities of various departments. Also, it is necessary for students to attend and participate in scientific talks, conferences or public lectures of departments/faculties.

The way to improve the quality of medical education is the integrated curriculum, which includes 11 levels. The research component has an important place in the integrated curriculum. The introduction of integrated teaching implies the introduction of new methods of student assessment (OSCE, portfolio). The portfolio reflects the current and final evaluations of the student's academic performance, the strengths and weaknesses of the development of the student's clinical thinking, scientific skills, general professional qualities, reveals its shortcomings and ways to correct them.

Thus, the teaching and development of theoretical, clinical and scientific skills are equally important in medical education and is ultimately aimed to improve the health and well-being of population.

Keywords: Scientific Research-Skills, Medical Education, Integrated Curriculum

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FIXED MOOD TYPES AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

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ABSTRACT

Background: on the basis of fixed mood, it became possible to differentiate people according to the types of mood, accordingly, Dimitri Uznadze and the representatives of the first generation of his school had ideas about the possible connection of staticity and dynamism with personality traits.

Aim: The aim of the present study is to examine the relationship between fixed mood types, personality traits, and work-life balance.

Material and methods: 187 people participated in Dimitri Uznadze's classic mood experiment and questionnaire within the framework of the study, however, the data of 152 research participants were used for the analysis of the results. Dimitri Uznadze's classic mood experiment was used to measure both variables, static and dynamic mood types; In order to assess neuroticism (N) and openness to experience (O), the personality traits. Research Questionnaire (NEO), which consists of 60 statements, was used only for neuroticism (N) and openness to experience in this study. Hayman's 15-item questionnaire was used to assess the dependent variable, work-life balance.

Research Results: 5 hypotheses were given in the present study: there is a negative relationship between neuroticism and work-life balance (confirmed); Static types are characterized by higher rates of neuroticism than dynamic types (confirmed); Static types are characterized by lower rates of work-life balance than dynamic types (not confirmed), there is a positive relationship between openness to experience and work-life balance (not confirmed), and dynamic types are characterized by higher rates of openness to experience than static types (not confirmed). The obtained data were processed using the SPSS software package. As a result of data processing, only two hypotheses were confirmed, which means that neuroticism has a negative effect on work-life balance, and people with a static mood type are characterized by a higher rate of neuroticism than dynamic types.

Conclusion: Thus, it can be said that a high rate of neuroticism has a negative effect on work-life balance, and static type people are characterized by a higher rate of neuroticism than dynamic types.

Keywords: neuroticism, work-life balance, openness to experience, questionnaire.

EMOTIONALITY OF ITALIAN AND TURKISH LANGUAGES. LOCALIZATION AND PRIMARY ADAPTATION OF THE MOOD AND EMOTION SCALES

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ABSTRACT

Taking into account the fact that even though we translate a text into another language to find an equivalent meaning, it is the process of *localization* which transforms the entire product or content from one language to another, including its historical background and socio-cultural heritage. Translation, supported with the complex process of localization, involves, then, “a mental and emotional process that includes feelings, cultural differences, and an understanding of the target country. These are areas in which machines are likely to never surpass human beings” (Watkins & Williams, 2002, p. 28).

In this light, the aim of the presentation is twofold. First, to make an overview of the crucial characteristic features of both translation and localization, providing also some examples of both of the terms. Second, share with the conference participants the initial stage of the localization and primary adoption of the scale for measuring mood and frequency of discrete emotions (based on Brunel Mood Scale, by Terry, Lane, Lane, & Keohane, 1999) into the Turkish and Italian languages. This stage involves not only a command of well-known cultural and historical peculiarities of the countries but also, so much expected, a confirmation of the native speakers of both Italian and Turkish languages that the questionnaire form for the mood and emotion measurement is understandable, well translated and can work as a good candidate for localization of the mood and emotion scales into the native languages.

Keywords: emotions, mood, translation, localization, Turkish, Italian

MANAGEMENT OF THE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS PROCESS. CASE STUDY: TELECOMMUNICATION COMPANIES

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ABSTRACT

Business process automation has become a necessity in a dynamic field of technological development, increased business competition and the need to focus on core activities within organizations. While it is often seen as a necessity to eliminate or reduce the repetitive, manual activities within companies, this process is also evaluated from the perspective of cost-benefit analysis based on the total FTE (full-time employment) replacement of personnel before it is actually implemented, as well as from the perspective of analysing whether an activity is really definable, repetitive and/or operational and the duration of the robotic process automation software. By using this type of cost-benefit analysis, that is implemented in telecommunication companies, such as Vodafone, the present paper has the objective to simulate this practical analysis and the process the strategic management used in order to determine whether an activity should be done by human labour or by a software. This type of analysis is already used in telecommunication companies, as well as other type of companies, such as in the field of IT or engineering and has brought an efficient way of evaluating the needs depending mostly on the two mentioned factors: type of activity whether repetitive or not and FTE vs. cost of software creation and maintenance. The relevance of the study lies in the novelty of the topic, as the practical process from within telecommunication companies is analysed. Thus, the current study can serve as a basis for other research in the field of business process automation, as well as for experts in the field

Keywords: Technological Development, Strategic Management, Telecommunication

SÖZDEBİLİMSEL KONULARA İLİŞKİN BİLİMSEL YÖNTEM ALGISI: HOMEOPATİ ÖRNEĞİ

PERCEPTION OF SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY IN RELATION TO
PSEUDOSCIENTIFIC ISSUES: THE CASE OF HOMOEOPATHY

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ÖZET

Ülkeler arasındaki ekonomik gelişmişlik farkları, daha düşük gelişmişlik düzeyindeki ülkeleri ve bu ülkelerin vatandaşlarını birçok alanda olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu alanlardan biri de sağlık ve ilgili hizmetlerdir. Kaliteli sağlık hizmetlerine erişim olanakları azaldıkça insanlar alternatif tedavilere yönelmekte ve bu tedavilerin rastlantısal etkileri konusunda bilimsel bir muhakeme yapamamaktadır. Devlet politikası düzeyinde desteklenen bu alternatif tedavi yöntemlerinden biri de homeopatidir. Benzerin benzeri iyileştirdiğine inanılan bu sözdebilimsel inanışta, homeopati uygulayıcıları yani homeopatlar, her hastalığa özgü çeşitli ilaçların belirli hastalıkları iyileştirdiği varsayımıyla hareket etmektedir.

Bu çalışmada homeopatinin yaygınlaşmasında etkili olduğu düşünülen sağlık videolarının bilimsel yöntemin gereklilikleri dikkate alınarak analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla Youtube içerikleri taranmış ve homeopati sürecinin işleyişi hakkında metodolojik anlamda daha sık bilgi içeren videolardan rastgele üç video seçilmiştir. Seçilen videolar yazıya dökülmüş ve bu yazılı dokümanlar üzerinde içerik analizi yapılmıştır. İlk sonuçlar, homeopatinin en çok homeopatiyi deneyimlemiş kişilerin olumlu tavsiyeleri yoluyla yaygınlaştığını göstermiştir. Videoların daha ileri niteliksel analizine dayanarak homeopatlar, homeopatinin amacı, süreci ve gerekçelendirilmesi ve bu konudaki sözdebilimsel bilginin güvenilirliği, kesinliği ve bilimsel statüsü açısından kolay kandırılabilir bulunmuştur. Sonuçlar ayrıca homeopatların sıklıkla sözdebilimcilere benzer hatalı akıl yürütme kalıpları kullandığını göstermiştir. Mevcut çalışmanın sonuçlarının kapsamını genişletmek ve bu sonuçları desteklemek için eğitim alanına yönelik uygulamalar önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Fen Eğitimi, Sözdebilimsel İnanışlar, Bilimsel Metodoloji, Homeopati.

ABSTRACT

Differences in economic development between countries have a negative impact on countries at lower levels of development and their citizens in many areas. One of these areas is health and related services. As the opportunities to access quality health services diminish, people turn to alternative treatments and cannot make a scientific reasoning about the random effects of these treatments. One of these alternative treatment methods, which has been supported at the level of state policy, is homeopathy. In this pseudoscientific belief that like cures like, homeopathy practitioners, homeopaths, act on the assumption that various drugs specific to each disease cure certain diseases.

In this study, it was aimed to analyze health videos, which are thought to be effective in the spread of homeopathy, by taking into account the requirements of the scientific method. For this purpose, Youtube content was scanned and three videos were randomly selected from the videos that more frequently include information about the functioning of the homeopathy process in a methodological sense. The selected videos were transcribed and content analysis was performed on these written documents. Preliminary results showed that homeopathy is most popularized through positive recommendations from people who have experienced homeopathy. Based on the further qualitative analysis of the videos homeopaths were found gullible in terms of aim, process, and justification of homeopathy, and reliability, certainty, and scientific status of pseudoscientific knowledge about it. The results also indicated that homeopaths often used faulty reasoning patterns that were closer to that of pseudoscientists. Educational implications are offered to expand and support the results of the current study.

Keywords: Science Education, Pseudoscientific Beliefs, Scientific Methodology, Homeopathy.

EXACT SOLUTION OF THE NONLINEAR EQUATION WITH AN EFFICIENT METHOD

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ABSTRACT

In the present research, we applied the sub-equation approach to the nonlinear reaction diffusion equation's conformable derivative sense and found brand-new, precise solutions. The results show how effective this method is for solving nonlinear differential equations in mathematical physics. The precise solutions to new nonlinear differential equations can therefore be found using these methods. We will look at a specific nonlinear reaction diffusion equation solution. Basic details will be provided later. Then a solution is offered. Additionally, the method's application is made in order to determine the precise solution of the nonlinear reaction diffusion equation. The results of the investigation are presented in the last section. The obtained solution will be crucial for the explanation of a variety of physical phenomena, as well as for ocean engineering and science. For other nonlinear equations, this method is simple to apply.

Keywords: Exact solution, Nonlinear reaction diffusion equation, Sub-equation method.

DEVELOPMENT OF ANGER INVENTORY FOR CHILDREN IN PRIMARY EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

It can be said that the period in which anger and aggression is most common is late childhood and the beginning of adolescence, and conduct disorder involving anger and aggression reaches its peak with adolescence. It is very important to use valid and reliable measurement tools to evaluate various dimensions of anger. In recent years, there have been studies on better recognition, prevention and control of anger. However, there are not many scales that can be used to evaluate anger in children and adolescents in our country. Some of these scales are given below. The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool that can measure primary school students' level of perception of their own feelings about anger management skills. A total of 358 students studying in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades of 5 primary schools in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus participated in the research. In the process of developing the measurement tool, respectively; A method was followed in the form of preparing the scale items, getting expert opinion for content validity, trial application, Exploratory Factor Analysis, Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) and validity and reliability study in data analysis. It is seen that the anger scale, which was previously developed for adults, does not have psychometric properties that can measure primary school students' anger level and perception of their own emotions. It is considered important that the development of the "anger scale for children", which can be applied to primary school students in order to eliminate this deficiency, will fill an important gap in the field, that children's self-perceptions about anger can be determined at an earlier age, and that it will be a resource for experts and educators working in this field. With this study, it is aimed to meet the current need to reduce the anger of primary school students.

Keywords: Anger, Scale development, Primary school students.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF GENDER ROLES AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Developing an egalitarian and democratic perspective on gender roles enables individuals to realize their potential and contribute to society. Based on this, it is thought that university education should carry out studies aimed at raising awareness about gender roles and reducing prejudices. In addition, examining the life satisfaction of university students is important both individually and socially. University students with high life satisfaction can be more successful and happy both academically and socially. University students with low life satisfaction may encounter psychological problems such as depression, anxiety and loneliness. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between gender role attitudes and life satisfaction in university students. The sample of the study consists of 350 students studying in different departments in Northern Cyprus universities who accepted to participate in the research voluntarily. Personal Information Form prepared by the researchers for data collection in the study, "Gender Roles Attitude Scale" developed and adapted by Füsün Terzioğlu & Simge Zeyneloğlu, and the "Gender Roles Attitude Scale" developed by Diener, Emmons, Larsen, and Griffin (1985) and by Dağlı and Baysal (2016). "Satisfaction with Life Scale" adapted into Turkish was used. In the analysis of the data, ANOVA and Pearson Correlation method were used to describe the relationships. In addition, "t" and "F" test analyzes were used for the differences between some socio-demographic characteristics and the variables considered.

Statistical analyzes of the research are ongoing and the results of the analyzes will be presented at the congress.

Keywords: Gender roles, Attitude, Life Satisfaction, University Students.

EFL LEARNERS' PROFILES WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF INTERNET AND SOCIAL MEDIA IN L2 COMMUNICATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Learning a foreign or second language depends on some factors such as school curriculum, need for advancement in professional life, living in the target community for a permanent or temporary period, interest in different cultures, as well as some specific goals (Kruk & Pawlak, 2023). Depending on the ultimate goals of language teaching, students are expected to be proficient enough in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, discourse and language skills in the target language. However, it seems not to be possible to suggest that the language learning environment can always provide real and natural settings for L2 learners. In recent years, particularly with the outbreak of Covid 19 pandemic, there has been a need for the excessive use of Internet and some other social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram to back up learners' needs in L2 communication. In this sense, use of Internet and above-stated social media platforms have been regarded as an alternative solution or way of teaching English language to EFL learners in order to both overcome monotony in language teaching and enrich L2 learning process. A considerable number of previously-conducted studies also indicate that Internet and social media have a significant role and potential in foreign language teaching and learning. Even if this is the case, it is also quite obvious that perceptions and attitudes of learners influence L2 learning and L2 communication process significantly. To this end, it was aimed through this study to investigate the attitudes of EFL learners towards the use of Internet and social media in L2 communication inside or outside the classroom setting. A background questionnaire on the participants' Internet information and a survey were administered to 20 EFL learners. Data obtained were analyzed through content analysis. The results indicated that EFL learners had positive attitudes towards the use of Internet and social media in L2 learning as an effective alternative except for some cases like addiction, socialization and abuse. Considering this, it was implicated that EFL learners' positive attitudes regarding the use of Internet and social media would contribute to foreign language learning, which can enhance their willingness to communicate in English as a foreign language.

Keywords: L2 communication, Attitudes, English as a FL, Internet, Social media

FURTHER INSIGHTS INTO GLOBAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: AN INVESTIGATION ON THE ROLE OF LANGUAGE AND RELIGION AS TWO KEY DETERMINANTS

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ABSTRACT

Considering the relationship between globalization, social development, and religions, it is clear that religion has held the biggest share in the development of social capital around the world in recent times. The fact that some religions, which are particularly active in the process of globalization, continue to exist as a source of livelihood in various countries indicates that religion is one of the important stakeholders of both globalization and social capital. To exemplify, in recent years, the opening of various yoga institutions blended with western culture, and thus the existence of a system that has paved the way for different companies and even holdings, can get possible by various religions or forms of religious beliefs. The globalization of religion or its transformation into a giant organization integrated with social capital has led to the development of a collective consciousness or perception towards religion in many modern societies or countries. However, in societies where religion is regarded as radical, it is imprisoned in some kind of locality, which causes it not to turn into an economical value or profit margin in the global economy. In addition, in some societies, even though religion has been attributed some radical meanings, it is still seen to have been influencing some global and economic balances. For instance, it is seen that religion is a significant commercial commodity in Saudi Arabia, where Wahhabism has long prevailed as a settled religious doctrine. Another example of the commercialization of religion can be given as pilgrimage to the lands of this country, known as holy places by Muslims, in dollars as a global reserve currency. The spread of religious tourism in some regions of Turkey, which is also considered sacred by a majority of Christians and Jews, also indicates that religion plays one of the most important roles in backing up the social capital in this area.

The secondary major factor that plays as a crucial role as religion in the globalization and development of social capital is language. Thanks to the rapid globalization of our world and the continuous development in information and communication technology (ICT) in recent decades, it is increasingly coming to the fore that another leading factor having long had an influence on the global perception of a vast majority of world nations is English as a second or

foreign language. In this sense, the impact of English as a vehicular or intermediary language has been so distinctive that, even in countries where the most severe criticisms and accusations are made against the Western World as well as its civilization and foreign policy, English has become a common language among a considerable majority of people living in these countries. In recent years, regardless of their being developed or underdeveloped, many countries have even allocated great amounts of funds from their gross national incomes in order to promote the learning and teaching of English as a foreign or second language. As such, English language has inevitably taken a significant place in the national education curricula of most of those countries. Moreover, a substantial number of long-term investments have been made in this field, which is reinforcing the effective role of English language in the whole process of globalization, acculturation, and social development around the world.

Keywords: Globalization, Social development, Social capital, Religions, English language